West Bank Briefing Book – By Mark Langfan dated 1/14/2013

For more information please visit www.MarkLangfan.com or for a colorized full version of this Booklet with expanded pictures, go to www.marklangfan.com/redacte dbooklet.html, or contact me at (212) 832-0200 – cell (646) 263-4606 or email me at Mapmun@aol.com)

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1. Water and the "West Bank:" The First
Topographic Asymmetry – The "West Ban" is
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and ABBAS and the Fatah-dominated PA governing the West Bank. FAYYAD and his PA government continue to implement a series of security and economic reforms to improve conditions in the West Bank. ABBAS has said he will not resume negotiations with current Prime Minister NETANYAHU until Israel halts all settlement activity in the West Bank and Jerusalem.

GEOGRAPHY

Location: Middle East, west of Iordan, east of Israel

Geographic coordinates: 32 00 N, 35 15 E Map references: Middle East

Area: total: 5,860 sq km

country comparison to the world: 171

land: 5,640 sq km

water: 220 sq km

note: includes West Bank, Latrun Salient, and the northwest quarter of the Dead Sea, but excludes Mt. Scopus: East Jerusalem and Jerusalem No Man's Land are also included only as a means of depicting the entire area occupied by Israel in 1967

Area-comparative: slightly smaller than Delaware

Land boundaries: total: 404 km

border countries: Israel 307 km, Jordan 97 km

Coastline: 0 km (landlocked)

Maritime claims: none (landlocked) Climate: temperate; temperature and

precipitation vary with altitude, warm to hot summers, cool to mild winters

Terrain: mostly rugged dissected upland, some vegetation in west, but barren in east **Elevation extremes:**

lowest point: Dead Sea 408 m highest point: Tall Asur 1,022 m Natural resources: arable land

Land use: arable land: 16.9%

permanent crops: 18.97% other: 64.13% (2001)

Irrigated land: 150 sq km; note-includes Gaza Strip (2003)

Environment-current issues: adequacy of freshwater supply; sewage treatment Geography-note: landlocked; highlands

are main recharge area for Israel's coastal aquifers; there are about 355 Israeli civilian sites including about 145 small outpost communities in the West Bank and 32

sites in East Jerusalem (2010 est.)

PEOPLE

Population: 2,568,555 (July 2010 est.) country comparison to the world: 140 note: approximately 296,700 Israeli settlers live in the West Bank (2009 est.); approximately 192,800 Israeli settlers live in East Jerusalem (2008 est.) (July 2011 est.)

Age structure: 0-14 years: 35.8% (male 471,908/female 447,816)

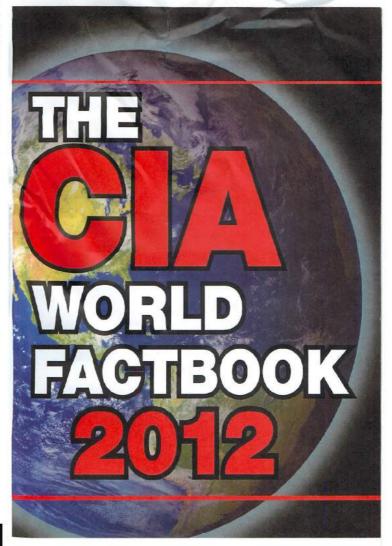
15-64 years: 60.5% (male 796,421/female 757,227)

65 years and over: 3.7% (male 39,546/ female 55,637) (2011 est.)

Median age: total: 21.3 years male: 21.1 years

female: 21.5 years (2011 est.)

Population growth rate: 2.097% (2011 est.) country comparison to the world: 42



CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Education expenditures: NA

GOVERNMENT

Country name: conventional long form: none conventional short form: West Bank

ECONOMY

Economy-overview: The West Bank-the larger of the two areas comprising the Palestinian territories-experienced a high single-digit economic growth rate in 2010 as a result of inflows of donor aid, the Palestinian Authority's (PA) implementation of economic and security reforms, and the easing of some movement and access restrictions by the Israeli Government. Nevertheless, overall standard-ofliving measures remain near levels seen

19% (2009 est.)

Population below poverty line: 46% (2007 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest 10%; NA%

highest 10%: NA% Budget: revenues: \$1.87 billion

expenditures: \$3.1 billion

note: Palestinian Authority, includes Gaza Strip (2010)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

3.5% (2010 est.) country comparison to the world: 99

9.9% (2009 est.) note: includes Gaza Strip

Commercial bank prime lending rate: 5.78% (31 December 2009 est.) country comparison to the world: 123 7.19% (31 December 2008 est.)

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West Bank



Note: The war between Israel and the Arab states in June 1967 ended with Israel in control of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, the Sinai, and the Gulan Heights. As stated in the 1978 Camp David Accords and realfirmed by President Bush's post-Gulf crisis peace initiative, the final status of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, their relationship with their neighbors, and a peace treaty between Israel and Jordan are to be negotiated among the concerned parties. Camp David further specifies that these negotiations will resolve the respective boundaries. Pending the completion of this process, it is US policy that the final status of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip has yet to be determined. In the view of the US, the term West Bank describes all of the area west of the Iordan River under Jordanian administration before the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. However, with respect to negotiations envisaged in the framework agreement, it is US policy that a distinction must be made between Jemsalem and the rest of the West Bank because of the city's special status and circumstances. Therefore, a negotiated solution for the final status of Jerusalem could be different in character from that of the rest of the West Bank.

Geography

Total area: 5.860 km²; land area: 5.640 km²; includes West Bank, East Jerusalem, Larrun Salient, Jerusalem No Man²; Land, and the nonthwest quarter of the Dead Sea, but excludes Mt. Scopus

Comparative area: slightly larger than Delaware

Land boundaries: 404 km total: Israel 307 km. Jordan 97 km:

Em. Jeroan 91 Em;

Coastline: nene—landleeked Maritime claims: none—landleeked

Disputes: Israeli occupien with status to be determined

Climate: temperate, temperature and precipitation vary with altitude, warm to hot summers, cool to mild winters. Terrain: mostly nigged dissected upland, some vegetation in west, but barren in east. Natural resources: negligible. Land use: grable land 27%, permanent croos 0%, meanings sml pastures 32%. Ierest and woodland 1%, other 40%. Environment: highlands are main recharge aren for Israel's coastal aquifors. Note: landlocked, mare are 172 Jewish 5et-tlements in the West Bank and 14 Israeli-built lewish neighborhoods in East Jerusalem.

People

Population: 1,362,464 (July 1992), growth rate 3.1% (1992); in addition, there are 95,000 Jewish settlers in the West Bank and 132,000 in East Jeresalem (1992 est.) Birth rate: 35 binhw1,000 population Death rate: 6 deaths/1,000 population (1992) Net migration rate: 2 migrants/1,000 population (1990) Infant mortality rate: 37 deaths/1,000 live hinns (1991) Life expectancy at birth: 68 years male. 71 years female (1992). Total fertility rate: 4.5 children bom/weman (1992) Nationality: NA Ethnic divisions: Palestinian Arab and other 88%, Jewish 12% Religion: Mustin, (predominantly Sunni) 80%, Jewish 12%, Christian and other 8% Language: Arabic, Israeli senters speak Hebrew, English widely understood Literacy: NAS (male NAS), female NAS) Labor force: NA: excluding Israeli Jewish settlers-small industry, commerce, and business 29.6%, construction 24.2%, agriculture 22,4%, service and other 23,6% (1984). Organized labor: NA

Government

Lang-form name; none

Note: The West Bank is currently governed
by Israeli military authorities and Israeli
civil administration. It is US policy that the
final status of the West Bank will be determined by regounties among the concerned
parties. These regotations will determine
how the area is to be governed.

Economy

Overview: Economic progress in the West Bank has peen lampered by Israeli military administration and the effects of the Palestiman uprising (intifadah). Industries using advanced technology or requiring sizable investment have been discouraged by a lack of local capital and restrictive Israeli policies. Capital investment consists largely of residential housing, not productive assets that would enable local firms to compete with Israeli industry. A major share of GNP is derived from remittances of workers employed in Israel and Persian Gulf states, but such transfers from the Gulf dropped dramatically after Iraq invaded Kuwait in August 1990. In the wake of the Persian Gulf crisis, many Palestinians have returned to the West Bank, increasing unemployment, and export revenues have plunged because of the loss of markets in Jordan and the Gulf states. Israeli measures to cortail the intifadah also have pushed unemployment up and lowered living standards. The area's economic autlouk remains bleak GNP: exchange rate conversion-\$1.3 billion, per capita \$1,200, real growth rate. -10% (1990 cst.) Inflation rate (consumer prices): 11% (1991 est.) Unemployment rate: 15% (1990 est.) Budget: revenues \$31.0 million; expenditures \$36.1 million, including capital expenditures of SNA (FY88) Exports: \$150 million (f.o.b., 1988 est.); commodities-NA: parmers-Jordan, Israel Imports: 5410 million (c.i.f., 1988 est.); commodities-NA: pariners-lordan, Israel External debt: 5NA Industrial productions growth rate 1% (1989); accounts for about 4% of GNP Electricity: power supplied by Israel Industries: generally small family businesses that produce cement, textiles, soap, plive wood carvings, and mother-of-peul souvenirs; the Israelis have established some small scale modern industries in the settlements and industrial centers Agriculture: accounts for about 15% of GNP; olives, citrus and other fruits. vegetables, beef, and dairy products Economic aid: NA Currency: new Israeli shekel (plural-shekels) and Jordanian dinar (plural-dinars): I new Israeli shekel (NIS) = 100 new ageret and 1 Jurdaman dinar (JD) = 1.000 filsExchange rates: new Israeli shekels (NIS) per US\$1-2.4019 (March 1992), 2.2791 (1991), 2.0162 (1990), 1.9164 (1989). 1.5989 (1988), 1.5946 (1987); Jordanian dinars (JD) per USS1-0.6760 (January 1992), 0.6810 (1991), 0.6636 (1990), 0.5704 (1989), 0.3779 (1988), 0.3387 (1987) Fiscal year: previously 1 April-31 March: FY91 was 1 April-31 December, and since I January 1992 the fiscal year has conformed to the calendar year.

Topographical West Bank Water Cross-Section Graphic

Map 7: Topography and Israeli Security: Utilizing the 4,200-Foot Mountain Barrier to Protect Israel's Vulnerable Coastal Plain Hashemite Kingdom → The West Bank Pre-1967 Israel Coastal Plain 3,000 ft 2,500 2,000 -1,500 -1,000 - 500 -0 --500 Tel Aviv -1,000 -1,500 45 miles 3 1 Figure 4. Water issues -N WATER COLLECT Roof/Gutter analogy. Applicable to the Golan Heights and Judea & RAIN Samaria A. Rain falls on mountains (roof). B. Rainwater flows down mountain range into fertile valley (as off roof without a gutter). C. Rainwater can be held MOUNTAIN back by Arab dams VALLEY functioning as a gut-FRESH WATER ter, preventing the water from irrigating GUTTER the Israeli agricultural areas. 3 Figure 12: A schematic cross-section of the Mountain Aquifer showing the recharge and storage areas of the eastern and western basins.33

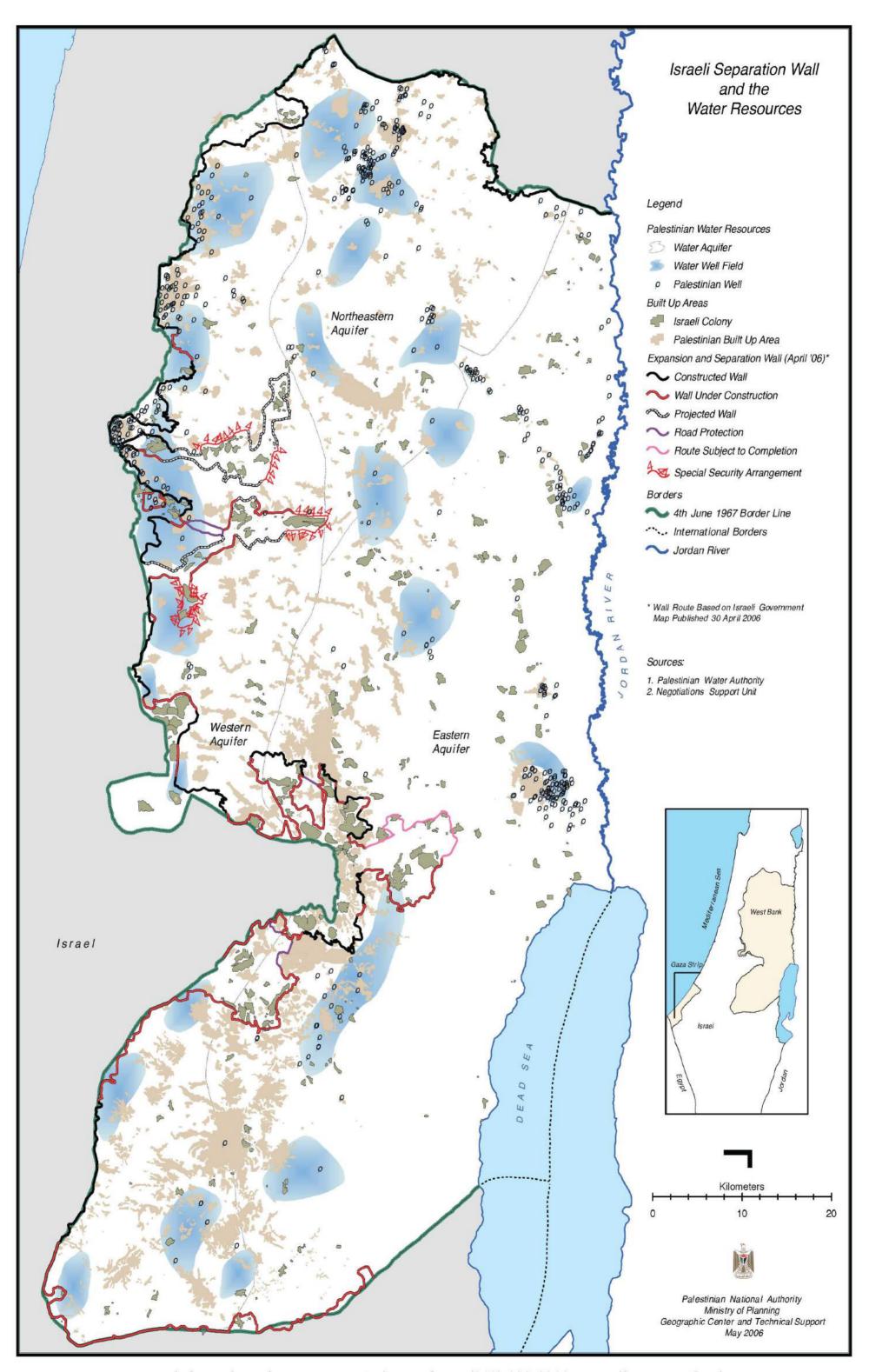
Defensible Borders for a Lasting Peace by JCPA, 2008

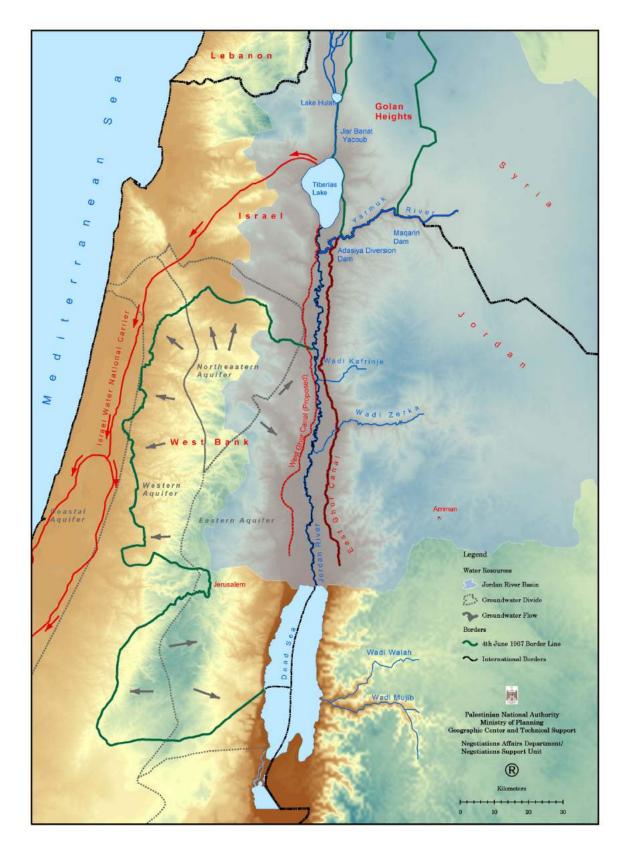
Mark Langfan, The Use of Plexi Pieces 1992

Legend to Numbers:

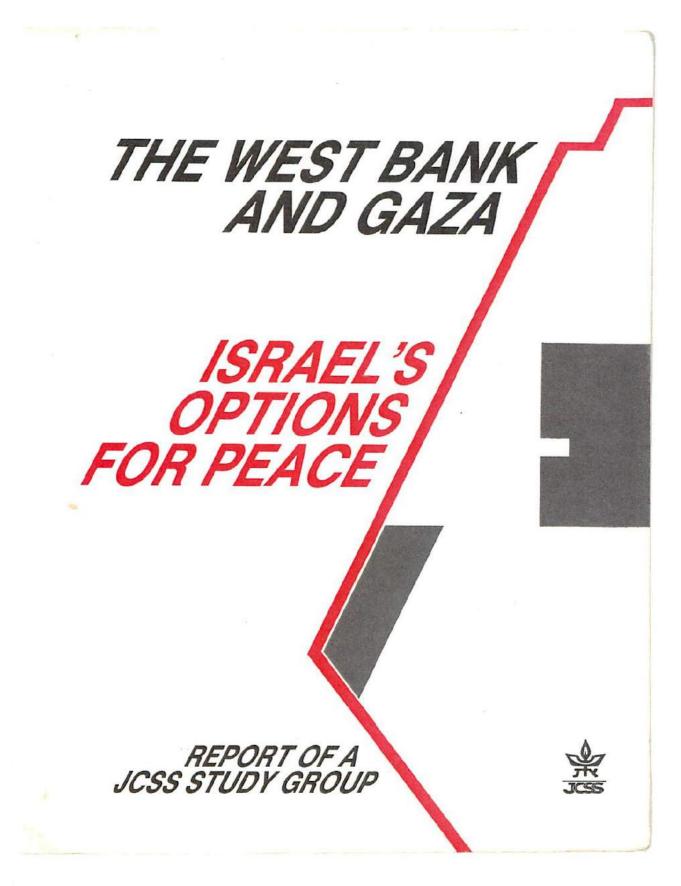
- 1 Tel Aviv Coastal Plain
- 2 Western Samarian Aquifer "Feeding Area"
- 3 West Bank Mountain Watershed Line
- 4 Eastern Slope "Feeding Area"
- 5 Jordan River

The Israeli Palestinian Water Conflict: An Israeli Perspective by Dr. Haim Gvirtzman, 2012





http://www.nad-plo.org/userfiles/file/maps/map2.pdf



The Jaffee Center Study Group on The West Bank and Gaza: Israel's Options for Peace

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The West Bank and Gaza: Israel's Option for Peace Report of a JCSS Study Group - The Jaffe Center for Strategic Studies, Tel Aviv University Appendix 4

The West Bank and Gaza: Geographic and Demographic Background

The physical and human geographical characteristics of the territories are an important component of the present aggregate pattern of the Palestinian problem. Any option for a major solution of the problem should be examined against the backdrop of the existing geographic and demographic attributes of these territories.

According to our assessments and observations, the territories are very poor in natural resources, and are subject to a rapidly growing state of over-population. The basic resources on which the population of these regions subsisted up to the middle of this century, namely arable land and water, cannot support the present population, which has more than doubled since. The development of agriculture as well as of other sources of livelihood within the territories over the last 40 years has fallen far short of minimal requirements resulting from population growth, to say nothing of that expected within the next decade. Projections based on present population estimates, the territories' demographic characteristics, and growth trends, suggest that the population of Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip will grow by nearly 50 percent up to the year 2000, when it will number 2,3-2,4 million.

The West Bank (Judea and Samaria)

Judea and Samaria extend over an area of 5500 sq km (2130 sq miles). Over 80 percent of this area is deeply bisected mountainous country with extensive areas of barren limestone. The eastern parts of this region, nearly half its area, are desert or semi-desert. Only 30 percent of the area is classified as agriculturally useful land, but much of this land is covered by patchy, poor, shallow,

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lony soils. Most of these soils produce low yields of field consupport sparse plantations, mainly of olives. A substantial part of this agricultural land is made up of narrow terraces on hill slopes.

Only approximately 10 percent of the area, 54,000 hectares (135,000 acres), is reasonably good agricultural land. Water resources (springs, wells and cisterns into which rain water is collected during the rainy season) are scanty. The Jordan River, on the eastern boundary of the region, is the only perennial river, but few of its waters are utilized in Judea and Samaria. Exploitation of the Jordan and its tributaries by Israeli and Jordanian water supply and irrigation schemes leaves extremely limited possibilities for augmenting Judea and Samaria water resources.

All told, 261 of the 432 Arab villages in this region depend almost entirely for their water supply on catchment of rain water into small cisterns (storing 50-100 cubic meters per annum) with which each household is equipped. Only seven percent of the cultivated land is irrigated. Still, unused potential water resources are few, except for those of Western Samaria that feed the aquifers of the Israeli coastal plain and are vital for the Israeli economy. Any massive interference with the natural flow of these resources toward the coastal plain could not only deprive that densely inhabited and cultivated region of a substantial part of its water resources, but could also cause serious damage to the existing equilibrium vis-a-vis saline sea water in parts of the aquifer in the vicinity of the Israeli coastline.

In recent years Israel's water consumption has totaled an average of 1.8 million cubic meters per annum; of this, agriculture consumed approximately 1.3 million cubic meters. The aquifers of the coastal plain are fed to a great extent by rain water falling on the western slopes of the Samarian Highlands. These waters percolate through pervious rock formations westward into the groundwater resources of the coastal plain, and provide 300-350 million cubic meters, or 17-19 percent of the total annual water supply. Were a Palestinian Arab political entity to develop an effective modern system of wells on the western fringes of the West Bank (a few kilometers east of the present western boundary of the West Bank), Israel would have to find alternative sources for a large quantity of water that flows freely into its territory and

li coastal

upon which the population and agriculture of plain depend to a large extent.

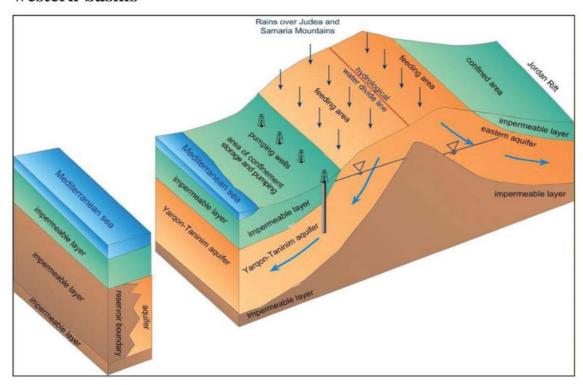
The average annual household water consumption per capita in Judea and Samaria is estimated at 15 cubic meters (as against 80 cubic meters in Israel). Even full utilization of available water resources by West Bank Palestinians would not permit the substantial extension of irrigated agricultural areas upon which any significant increase in crop production depends. The limited resources of agricultural land and water and the ubiquitous limestone are, in fact, the only available natural resources of Judea and Samaria. Nor has extensive geological research produced any hope of finding additional resources. The mineral resources of the Dead Sea, which borders on Judea, are already fully exploited by Israel and Jordan.

Turning to population statistics, according to the Israeli Central Bureau of Statistics the population of Judea and Samaria is estimated to number 885,000 (September 1988). This figure is based on a census carried out by the Israeli military authorities in September 1967, estimates of natural increase since then, registration of population movements, sample surveys and research. Arab sources (Jordanian statistics, studies by various Arab scholars, PLO publications) put the figure much higher. These latter claims are based on the Jordanian 1961 census, Jordanian statistical publications from the years 1961-67, and individual studies by Arab and other researchers.

An assessment of all these sources, coupled with additional independent studies, leads to the conclusion that the 1967 census was not fully accurate, and that official estimates of the natural increase are slightly below their actual rate. Hence the actual number of inhabitants is probably somewhere between 950,000 and 1,000,000 (of which approximately 100,000 live in refugee camps). But an accurate figure can only be produced by a new census.

According to official Israeli publications, the annual rate of population increase (births minus deaths minus emigration) has been 2.8-3 percent. Emigration, mainly to the Persian Gulf oil states, was extensive in the 1960s and 1970s, but has declined sharply since the early 1980s as a result of the slump in the oil

Figure 12: A schematic cross-section of the Mountain Aquifer showing the recharge and storage areas of the eastern and western basins³³

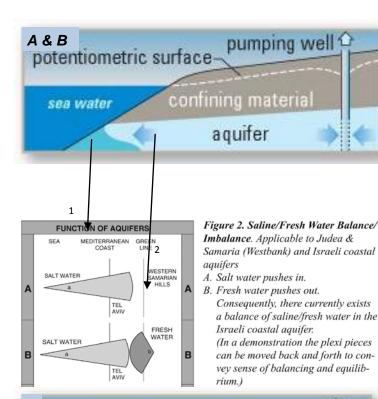


The Israeli Palestinian Water Conflict: An Israeli Perspective by Haim Gvirtzman, January 2012

Still, unused potential water resources are few, except for those of Western Samaria that feed the aquifers of the Israeli coastal plain and are vital for the Israeli economy. Any massive interference with the natural flow of these resources toward the coastal plain could not only deprive that densely inhabited and cultivated region of a substantial part of its water resources, but could also cause serious damage to the existing equilibrium vis-a-vis saline sea water in parts of the aquifer in the vicinity of the Israeli coastline.

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The West Bank and Gaza: Geographic and Demographic Background pg, 200-201- The Jaffe Center for Strategic Studies, Tel Aviv University, 1989.



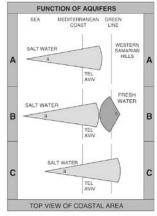


Figure 2. Saline/Fresh Water Balance/ Imbalance. Applicable to Judea & Samaria (Westbank) and Israeli coastal aquifers

- A. Salt water pushes in.
- B. Fresh water pushes out.

 Consequently, there currently exists a balance of saline/fresh water in the Israeli coastal aquifer.

 (In a demonstration the plexi pieces can be moved back and forth to convey sense of balancing and equilibrium.)
- C. If the Palestinians use the fresh water that falls in the West Bank that now flows freely into the Israeli coastal aquifers, the balance will be destroyed and salt water will push in and destroy the Israeli coastal aquifer.

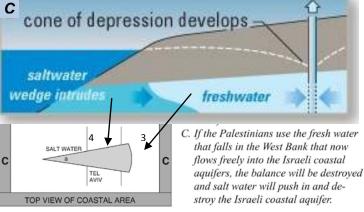
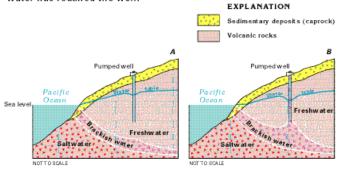
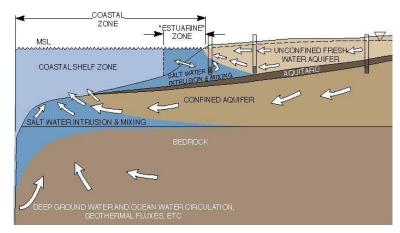


Figure 62. Saltwater intrusion is a potential problem near the coast. A, Diagram of a well completed in a volcanic-rock aquifer in which withdrawal is much less than recharge. Only limited saltwater intrusion has taken place.

B, Diagram of the same well under conditions of large groundwater withdrawals. Saltwater has intruded the aquifer and brackish water has reached the well.





Obstacles to Arab-Israeli peace: Water – BBC NEWS Middle

East September 2, 2010

Galilee, although not the Litani.

metres per year.

Those resources - the West Bank's mountain aquifer and the Sea of Galilee - give Israel

about 60% of its fresh water, a billion cubic



(Source: Israeli government)

Shared

Read

Bodies found at Russia jet wreck

Reactic Roys return to US ton 20

Video/Audio

مهدمל האזרחי ביהודה ושומרון الإدارة المدنية في يهودا والسامرة

Factsheet: Water in the West Bank



Ein Samia

Why is water so crucial in the region?

Water is key to survival. Its scarcity in the region makes it a much sought-after commodity, and a major point in the Israeli-Palestinian negotiations. This makes water both a political issue and a humanitarian one, and a heavily discussed topic in the international arena. However, the discussion pool is rife with broad and even conflicting statistics and statements on water.

So what is the truth about water?

As the two main bodies that interact with the Palestinian side on the issue of water, the Civil Administration and the Israeli Water Authority are the primary Israeli sources of information on water issues. This short brief will provide some basic background facts on the issue, as well as some key information about the situation in the West Bank today.

Definitions.

Aquifer

A geological formation or structure that stores and /or transmits groundwater, such as to wells and springs.

Fresh Natural Potable Water

Fresh, clean water from a renewable source such as a lake, spring or aquifer.

Recycled Water

Water that is purified and recycled from wastewater.

Desalinated water

Seawater or saline water rendered potable by removing the salt.

Water available

A portion of water made available within a source - whether it is extracted or not is a separate matter.

Water consumption

Amount of water consumed. Not to be confused with amount available.



Ein Feshkha (Einot Tzukim)

How much water is there in Israel and the West Bank?

1433 Millions of Cubic Meters (MCM) is the average amount of fresh natural renewable water available between the Jordan River and the Mediterranean Sea – that is to say, in the area covering Israel and the West Bank, not including Gaza (multiannual average of 1993-2009). This figure does not fluctuate much. This water accumulates in lakes, rivers and underground aquifers.

How many people are there in Israel and the West Bank?

According to the National Bureau of Statistics, there are currently 7.8 million people residing in Israel.

Based on an average using the Palestinian Bureau of Statistics and American/Israeli statistical study (Y. Etinger) it is estimated that there are currently 2 million Palestinians residing in the West Bank.

How is the water divided?____

The Mountain Aquifer is a shared water source for Israelis and Palestinians. The multiannual average of water within the aquifer is estimated at 679MCM, according to the Israeli-Palestinian Interim Agreement on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, signed in Washington, D.C., September 28, 1995. (Due to climate change the current average is estimated at 641MCM).

The allocation of water to the two sides from the Mountain Aquifer is conducted according to Article 40 of the Civil Annex to the Interim Agreement.

The Article gives two guidelines for the amounts of water to which each side is entitled. The first is a guideline for the 'interim period', that is to say the period between the agreement (1995) and the next scheduled agreement, which was expected to be 5 years later (2000).

The second gives a guideline for 'future needs', which is to say the timeframe beyond the interim period. This guideline allocates more water to the Palestinian side than the first guideline.

Although no follow-up agreement was reached in 2000 and therefore we are still in the 'interim period', Israel follows the guidelines pertaining to 'future needs', making more water available for the Palestinian side.

How Much Water are the Palestinians Entitled to According to the Agreement?_

According to the agreement (Article 40) Palestinians are entitled to 196 MCM of self-extracted water per year, plus an additional 31 MCM that Israel needs to actively supply from its own water and with its own infrastructure.

Combined, the Agreement states that the Palestinians in the West Bank are entitled to an availability of 227 MCM of water.

How much fresh water do Palestinians really have available?

In reality, West Bank Palestinians have access to over 248 MCM of fresh natural water. This is because Israel supplies an extra 21 MCM beyond its obligation. (2010 figure). Adding to this, approximately 17MCM of water is extracted through unapproved wells from the Northern and Western Basins, against the Interim Agreement and at Israel's expense (because the water current naturally flows towards the Israeli side).

This gives us a per capita sum of 124 m3/year without counting unapproved extraction (based on 2010 census).

In comparison, Israel's per capita sum of fresh natural water is 150 m3/year . (2010 census)

How much do they use? _____

Palestinian total consumption for all purposes is about 190 m3/year (2010 figure).

The per capita consumption figure (based on 2010 census) is 95 m3/year.

The discrepancy between availability and consumption is explained in the FAQ section.

How Accessible is it?_____

In 1967, only 10% of Palestinian households were connected to water infrastructure. Today this figure had risen to 95%.

Palestinian cities in the West Bank currently have better access to water than residents of Amman and Damascus.



Ein Samia

The Interim Agreement – key points concerning water _

Article 40 of the Interim Agreement provides the guidelines for administration of water between Israelis and Palestinians. It not only dictates how it should be portioned, but also how the joint resource should be managed and what steps should be taken by either side to guarantee water sustainability and coexistence. Leaving aside portioning, as this was discussed above, the key points for management of the resource are as follow:

Some of the key points include:

- Palestinian Water Rights in the West Bank are recognized and shall be negotiated in the Permanent Status Agreement.
- Establishment of a permanent Joint Water Committee (JWC) to deal with all water and sewage related issues in the West Bank. All decisions of the JWC shall be reached by consensus.
- Maintaining the existing quantities of water utilization, while taking into consideration the quantities of additional water for the Palestinians from the Eastern Aquifer.
- Recognition from both sides of the necessity to develop additional water for various uses
- Prevention of the deterioration of water quality in water resources.
- Treating, reusing or properly disposing of all domestic, urban, industrial, and agricultural sewage.
- Existing water and sewage systems shall be operated, maintained and developed in a coordinated manner
- All development of water resources and systems, by either side, shall require the prior approval of the JWC.
- Both sides shall establish Joint Supervision and Enforcement Teams that shall operate in the field to monitor, supervise, and enforce the implementation of Article 40.



Some Issues the Israeli Side is Facing _____

Breaching of the Interim Agreement by the Palestinians in various ways. For example: The drilling of wells and creation of other waterextraction sources on the Palestinian side without approval by the JWC. This not only breaches the terms of the Agreement, but also endangers the sustainability of the Mountain Aquifer as the wells are built without hydrological and engineering assessment. The JWC does meet regularly, as per the Agreement's instruction, and does approve many new water projects including many new wells on the Palestinian side. Yet, many of these approved wells are not being built, and unapproved, unmonitored wells are being favored instead – despite all the permits for approved wells being already acquired. (see FAQ section for further explanations).

Water theft by the Palestinian side through illegal connections to Israeli water infrastructure (and collateral damage resulting in water spillage).

Water contamination and environmental damage from untreated sewage. The water source for both parties is put at risk by untreated Palestinian sewage flowing through wadis (streams), endangering the underground aquifer and polluting the environment. Of the 52MCM of wastewater generated by the Palestinian population, 17MCM raw sewage flows untreated in the streams and into Israel, contaminating environment and groundwater en route (Israel is then compelled to treat it), 2 MCM is treated at the El Bireh Treatment Plant, and 32.5 remain untreated in the West Bank, contaminating the joint groundwater source. (Israel provides encouragement and support to the Palestinian side in the field of wastewater treatment, including proposals to share Israeli technology and know-how).

Partnership difficulties due to misrepresentation of the situation from the Palestinian side to third parties, which also hampers progress on the ground.



Ein Feshkha (Einot Tzukim)

Some Issues the Palestinian Side is Facing _____

Water loss through poor infrastructure and well maintenance. The P.W.A. estimates their total water loss, or 'unaccounted-for-water' (UFW) at 33%. This figure includes both actual loss due to poorly maintained infrastructure, as well as unpaid-for water, used by Palestinian citizens, but for which the Palestinian Authority did not receive payment.

Non-treatment of own wastewater resulting in:

- Contamination of groundwater and pollution of the environment.
- Inability to recycle sewage water and use it for agriculture like the Israeli side, thus reducing the amount of fresh water available for domestic use.

Water contamination and environmental damage from untreated settler wastewater.

19.1 MCM is the total amount of wastewater generated by Israelis residing in the West Bank. Of this, 16.2 MCM is treated in Wastewater Treatment Plants in Israel and the West Bank. 2.2 MCM are partially treated and deposited in cesspits, and 0.7 MCM currently remain untreated, contaminating the joint water source (although plans are underway to address this problem).

Demolition of unapproved wells by the Israeli side. This occurs because of the need to enforce the provisions of the Interim Agreement, and because the Palestinian Water Authority does not fulfill its pledge of removing wells unapproved by the JWC. Since these unmonitored wells can seriously endanger the sustainability of the entire region's main natural water source, the swiftness of their removal is crucial. (As the example of Gaza shows, where the unmonitored drilling of thousands of Palestinian wells after the disengagement destroyed the Gaza Aquifer). Unapproved wells affect Israel, but also Palestinian private owners, whose approved wells suffer from the increased extraction by the unapproved wells.

Corruption within the P.W.A., lack of organization and insufficient funds.

Do settlers get more water than the Palestinians?

As Israeli citizens, settlers' water falls within the Israeli allowance allocated by the Interim Agreement. The 350,000 settlers in the West Bank consume 47 MCM/year, which means 134m3/year of fresh natural water per capita. This is lower than the Israeli allowance of 150 m3/year.

Do settlers 'steal' Palestinian water?

No. Settler consumption falls within the Israeli allocation, and therefore does not tap into, or affect, the Palestinian allocation. Settlers source their water only from Israeli sources, which includes approved (Israeli) wells in the West Bank and sourcing directly from Israel. The water sourced from Israel amounts to 100MCM in total, of which 52.5 MCM for Palestinian

usage, and 47.5 MCM for settler usage (in addition Palestinians produce 140 MCM/ year themselves) – although in reality settler usage is lower than this, thus leaving more water for the Palestinians.

Does Israel use Palestinian water?

No. Israel uses strictly the amount of fresh water allocated by the agreement, and does not tap into Palestinian allocation.

Does Israel continue its presence in the West Bank as this offers a water advantage?

No. Israel's consumption from the Mountain Aquifer (and freshwater consumption in general) is distinctly lower than it was in 1967: In 1967, Israelis consumed 504 m3/year per capita (total water consumption of 1411MCM/year) of fresh natural water. In 2009,

Israeli consumption was 137 m3/year per capita (total water consumption of 1040 MCM/year), and this despite a considerable population increase since 1967.

Does Israel need the West Bank in order to access the underground aquifer?

No. The aquifer is spread out under both Israel and the West Bank, with the largest part of the aquifer actually lying beneath Israel: 8900 km, while only 5600 lie under the West Bank.

Does Israel sell water to the Palestinians at inflated prices?

No. The trade price of water between the Israeli and Palestinian sides was established by the JWC Pricing Protocol in 1998, as 2.6 NIS per cubic meter for the PWA. This is a considerably lower rate than the full real price and also

significantly lower than that paid by Israeli municipalities, both within Israel and the West Bank (the average Israeli Municipality pays 3.86 NIS per cubic meter).

Is it difficult for Palestinians to drill wells?

No, and the procedure is identical for Israelis wishing to drill wells. The procedure for drilling wells requires either one or two steps. The first step is to get an approval for the well by the JWC. This applies to both Israelis and Palestinians wishing to drill wells in the West Bank. If the well is located within Areas A or B, Palestinians do not need any further approvals or permits, and can start drilling. If the well is within Area C, both Israelis and Palestinians require a permit from the Civil Administration, which approves and permits 99% of requests.





Ashkelon Desalination Plant

Does Israel have a lot more water than the Palestinians?

In terms of fresh water. Israel has only marginally more water availability than Palestinians per capita (150 m3/year versus 124 m3/year). Overall though, Israel does have more water because it developed desalination technology to desalinate saline water. Israel recycles wastewater and uses the clean output for agriculture. The Palestinians do not recycle their wastewater. Israel is happy to share expertise, and is currently providing training in both recycling and desalination to the Palestinian side.

Palestinian availability is 248 MCM, yet consumption is only 190 MCM. Why the discrepancy?

Although 248 MCM is available, this does not mean that all of it is already extracted from the ground. Part of this water is part of the Palestinian 'future needs', as assessed by the Interim Accords, and in order to access the entire amount, deeper wells would need to be dug. This is postponed due to lack of funding and internal management and decisional issues.

Why are the Palestinians digging unapproved wells in contradiction to the Water Agreement, but not digging approved ones?

Of 66 Palestinian wells intended for domestic use approved by the

JWC, 24 have not yet been built – despite the fact that there is no legal or other impediment, as all 24 wells hold the appropriate Civil Administration permit. The reason is twofold: the first reason has to do with the direction of the water flow. Water in the Mountain Aquifer flows in two directions, on either side of the mountain range. Some water flows to the west (so towards Israel) and some to the east (towards the West Bank). The approved Palestinian wells are located in areas that flow towards the east. The unapproved wells are all located in areas that flow towards the west. The illegal wells thus cut off the flow before the water can reach Israel. This has an impact on Israeli wells in Israel, as not enough water is reaching them. The second reason has to do with funding. The areas where the water flows naturally towards the east is located in the southern part of the West Bank, and require deeper digging to access the water than in the northern part, where the ground is less deep and thus cheaper to dig. Acquiring additional water through unapproved wells is also cheaper than developing new water through desalination and recycling.

Is the current rate of consumption sustainable?

No. With population growth, natural water

sources will become insufficient. The Interim Accords state that both sides need to develop new water sources for the future. Israel has developed desalination and water recycling technologies, and is currently sharing its expertise with the Palestinian Water Authority through a series of workshops.

Does Israel respect the terms of the Interim Agreement?

Yes, and beyond. You are invited to find out more by visiting us at the Civil Administration, or visiting the Israeli Water Authority website.



Wastewater Recycling Plant

Contact Details _

If you would like more information about water or another field within the Civil Administration's activities, please feel free to get in touch or visit us.

International Organizations Branch Civil Administration of Judea and Samaria Head of Branch: Lt. Col. Sharon Ben Ari

Tel: 02-997-7744 Fax: 02-997-7055

Email: int.org@cvladm.gov.il

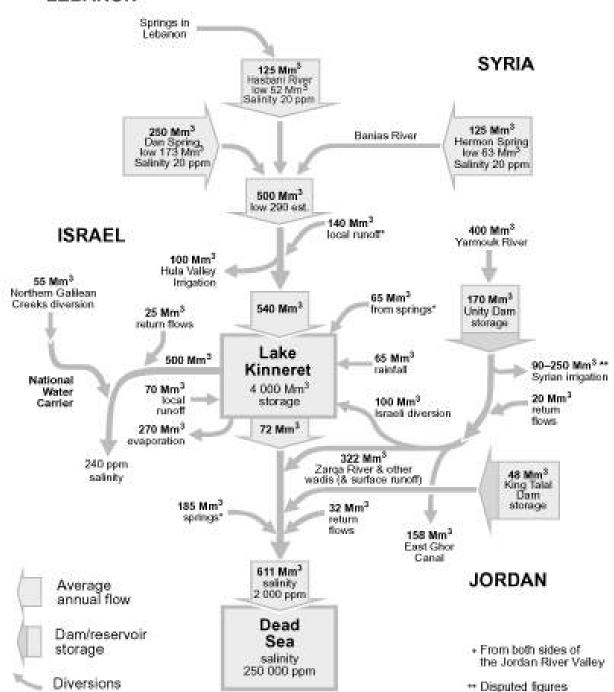
Beit El

WATERSHED

THE ROLE OF FRESH WATER IN THE ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN CONFLICT

Stephen C. Lonergan and David B. Brooks

LEBANON



According to the Helsinki Rules:

- 1. What is reasonable and equitable share . . . is to be determined in the light of all the relevant factors in each particular case.
- 2. Relevant factors which are to be considered include, but are not limited to:
 - a. the geography of the basin, including in particular the extent of the drainage area in the territory of each basin State:
 - b. the hydrology of the basin, including in particular the contribution of water by each basin State;
 - c. the climate affecting the basin:
 - d. the past utilization of the waters of the basin, including in particular existing utilization;
 - e. the economic and social needs of each basin State;
 - f. the population dependent on the waters of the basin in each basin State;
 - g. the comparative costs of alternative means of satisfying the social and economic needs of each basin State:
 - h. the availability of other resources;
 - i. the avoidance of unnecessary waste in the use of waters;
 - j. the practicability of compensation as a means of adjusting conflicts among users; and
 - the degree to which the needs of a basin State may be satisfied, without causing substantial injury to a co-basin State.

The ILC report of 1983:

- In determining whether the use by a system State of a watercourse system or its waters is exercised in a reasonable and equitable manner in accordance with article 7, all relevant factors shall be taken into account whether they are of a general nature or specific for the watercourse system concerned. Among such factors are:
 - a. the geographic, hydrological and climatic factors together with other relevant circumstances pertaining to the watercourse system concerned;
 - the special needs of the system State concerned for the use or uses in question in comparison with the needs of other system States including the stage of economic development of all system States concerned;
 - the contribution by the system State concerned of waters to the system in comparison with that of other system States;
 - d. development and conservation by the system States concerned with the watercourse system and its waters;
 - e. the other uses of a watercourse system and its waters by the State concerned in comparison with the uses by other system States, including the efficiency of such uses;
 - f. cooperation with other system States in projects or programmes to attain optimum utilization, protection and control of the watercourse system and its waters;
 - g. the pollution by the system State in question of the watercourse system in general and as a consequence of the particular use, if any;
 - h. other interference with or adverse effects, if any, of such use for the uses or interests of other States including but not restricted to, the adverse effects upon existing uses by such States of the watercourse system or its waters and the impact upon protection and control measures of other system States; and
 - i. availability to the State concerned and to other system States of alternative water resources.

Source: Adapted from Caponera (1985).

the scope of legal discussions about international drainage basins (Hayton and Utton 1989).

The Washington Post

In Gaza, Hamas rule has not turned out as many expected

By Karin Brulliard, Published: April 18, 2012



Children go on a ride at an amusement park known as a Hamas business.

GAZA CITY — The housing stipends, promised by Hamas social workers after much of Umm Mohammed's neighborhood was demolished in an Israeli military assault three years ago, never came. The water barrels pledged by municipal authorities seemed to go only to Hamas cadres. Electricity is a rarity.

And as Israeli airstrikes targeting Palestinian militants pounded the Gaza Strip last month, the housewife said, the enclave's Hamas rulers watched from "their chairs" — lingo here for cushy seats of power.

Despite public discontent, Hamas officials seem unruffled. The movement's grip inside Gaza remains near-total, in part because a unity deal with Fatah, which could lead to elections, is on ice.

That leaves Abu Khaled, an unemployed former shopkeeper, to seethe in his 11th-floor apartment in Gaza City. Khaled, 55, said he voted for Hamas because it promised change and justice, which he figured meant there would be jobs.

But only those who "pray in a Hamas mosque" get work, he said, adding that the movement's leaders look as though they have gotten comfortable with their mini-state and have forgotten about fighting for Palestinian independence.

"We used to take taxis, now we walk. We were eating, now we are not. We must admit, things changed — but for the worse," Khaled said wryly, speaking through coils of cigarette smoke. "Hamas is controlling us. They are responsible for us."

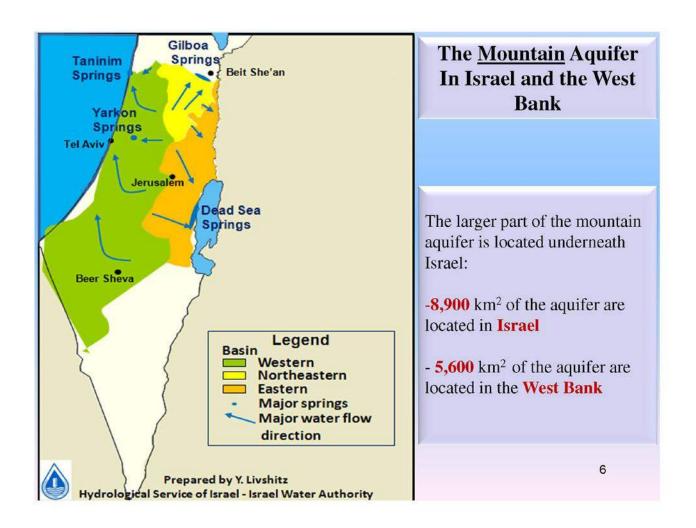
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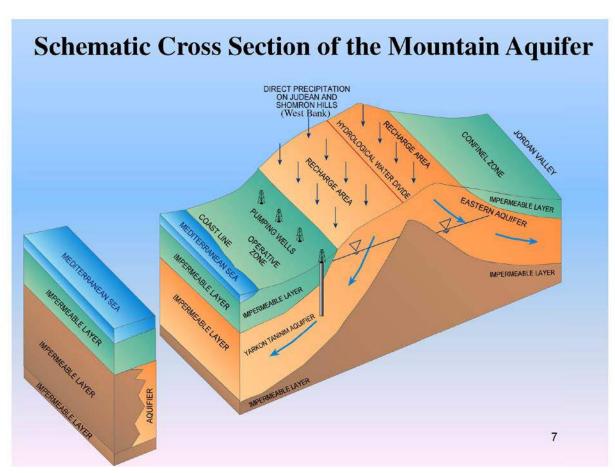
http://www.washingtonpost.com/world/asia_pacific/in-gaza-hamas-rule-has-not-turned-out-as-many-expected/2012/04/18/gIQAVWRxRT_story.html



Main Points of the Water Agreement

- Palestinian Water Rights in the West Bank are recognized and shall be negotiated in the permanent status agreement.
- 2. Both sides recognize the necessity to develop additional water for various uses.
- 3. Maintaining the existing quantities of water utilization, while taking into consideration the quantities of additional water for the Palestinians from the Eastern Aquifer.
- 4. Future additional needs of the Palestinians in the West Bank are estimated to be between 70-80 MCM/year. Within this framework, both sides recognize the necessity to make available to the Palestinian (WB) during the interim period, a total quantity of 23.6 MCM/year (out of which 5 MCM for the Gaza Strip).
- 5. Each side shall take all necessary measures to prevent any harm, pollution, or deterioration of water quality of all water resources.
- 6. Both sides shall establish Joint Supervision and Enforcement Teams which shall operate, in the field, to monitor, supervise, and enforce the implementation of Article 40.
- 7. In order to implement their undertakings, the two sides will establish a permanent Joint Water Committee (JWC) 5





Implementation of the Agreement

Israel <u>fulfills</u> its obligations according to the Water Agreement and beyond, as shown in the following:

- 1. <u>Israel</u> has made available approximately 70 MCM/year of water to the Palestinians in the West Bank during the interim period, even though the Water Agreement allocates a much smaller quantity of only 23.6 MCM/year (for the West Bank).
- 2. <u>Israel</u> supplies the Palestinians with 52 MCM of water which is far beyond its obligation in the Water Agreement (31 MCM).

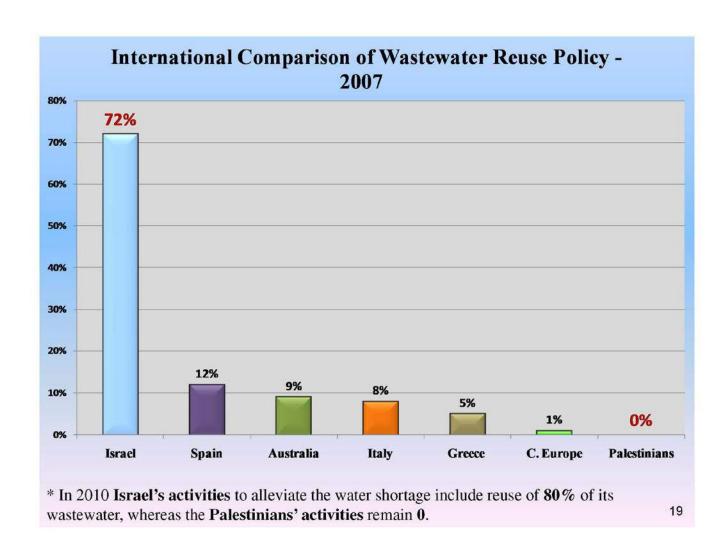
The Palestinians constantly breach the agreement, as shown in the following:

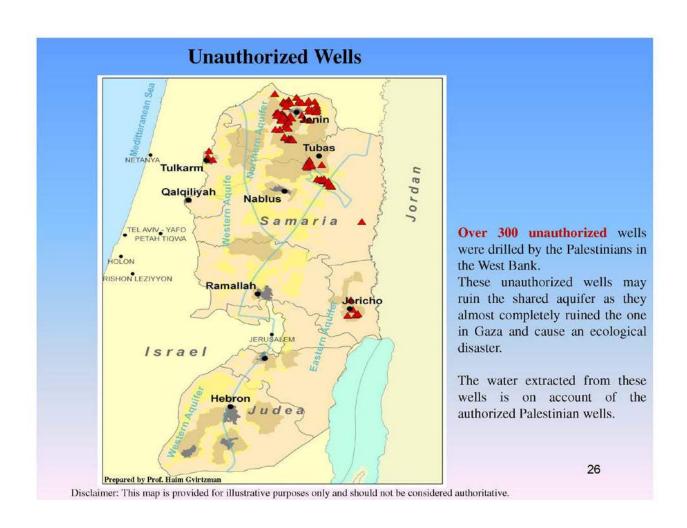
- 1. The Palestinians continuously drill many unauthorized wells in the West Bank, in contradiction to the Water Agreement. Currently there are over 300 unauthorized Palestinian wells in this area, producing additional water on the account of Israel.
- 2. <u>The Palestinians</u> do not treat their sewage which flows freely in the streams and into Israel, contaminating the environment and the aquifer en route.
- 3. The Palestinians are not developing any new water source, either through sewage treatment, or desalination (also in contradiction to the Water Agreement).

http://www.water.gov.il/Hebrew/about-reshut-hamaim/The-

<u>Authority/FilesWatermanagement/Presentation-</u>

The Water Issue Between Israel and the Palestinians.pdf







General Assembly

Distr. GENERAL

A/RES/53/196 22 February 1999

Fifty-third session Agenda item 97

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the Second Committee (A/53/612)]

53/196. Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 52/207 of 18 December 1997 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1998/32 of 29 July 1998,

Reaffirming the principle of the permanent sovereignty of peoples under foreign occupation over their natural resources,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, affirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, and recalling relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980 and 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

99-76927

1...

¹ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, No. 973.

A/RES/53/196 Page 2

Expressing its concern at the exploitation by Israel, the occupying Power, of the natural resources of the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

Aware of the additional, detrimental economic and social impact of the Israeli settlements on Palestinian and other Arab natural resources, especially the confiscation of land and the forced diversion of water resources,

Expressing its concern at the difficulties facing the Middle East peace process which started at Madrid on 30 October 1991 and which is based on Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973 and 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978 and the principle of land for peace,

- Takes note of the report transmitted by the Secretary-General;²
- 2. Reaffirms the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the population of the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources, including land and water;
- Calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, not to exploit, to cause loss or depletion of or to
 endanger the natural resources in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and in the
 occupied Syrian Golan;
- 4. Recognizes the right of the Palestinian people to claim restitution as a result of any exploitation, loss or depletion of, or danger to, their natural resources, and expresses the hope that this issue will be dealt with in the framework of the final status negotiation between the Palestinian and Israeli sides;
- 5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution, and decides to include in the agenda of its fifty-fourth session the item entitled "Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources".

91st plenary meeting 15th December 1998

² A/53/163-E/1998/79, annex.

THE JORDAN TIMES

http://jordantimes.com/yarmouk-water-sharing-violations-require-political-solution

'Yarmouk water sharing violations require political solution'

by Hana Namrouqa | Apr 28, 2012 | 23:19



While unstable political conditions in Syria have not affected the flow of water from the Yarmouk River or into the Wihdeh Dam, Syrian violations of its water-sharing agreement with Jordan continue, outgoing water minister Mousa Jamani said (Photo by Hana Namrouqa)

Page 1 of 2

YARMOUK/IRBID — Political action is needed to resolve the standing issue of persistent Syrian violations of a water-sharing agreement concerning storage in the Wihdeh Dam and exploitation of the Yarmouk River, outgoing water minister Mousa Jamani said on Thursday.

For several years, Jordan has been asking Syria to remove dams and wells established along the Yarmouk River, which reduce water flow and prevent cultivation upstream and downstream of the Wihdeh Dam, he added.

Communications are still ongoing with the Syrian government to end violations depriving Jordan of its legitimate water share, but the violations continue, he noted during a tour organised by the Ministry of Water and Irrigation to the Yarmouk River and Wihdeh Dam. The visit was intended to reveal whether the unstable political conditions in Syria had affected the flow of the shared river and the 110 million cubic metre (mcm) Wihdeh Dam, according to Jamani.

"The violations over the Yarmouk River and Wihdeh Dam, which currently holds 20mcm of water, didn't increase due to the unstable conditions in Syria, but violations to Jordan's water share remain," he told reporters.

Jordan and Syria signed an agreement in 1987 to regulate water sharing between the two countries, Jamani said, noting that under the agreement, Syria has the right to use 6mcm of the Yarmouk River downstream of the Wihdeh Dam to irrigate land along the riverbank.

"Cultivation on the Syrian side of the river is consuming more than the allocated amount because pumps and pipelines are extended to irrigate farms that are not along the riverbank," Jamani noted.

The Yarmouk River is a tributary of the Jordan River, originating in the southeastern slopes of Mount Hermon and forming a boundary between Syria and Jordan for nearly 40 kilometres before becoming the border between the Kingdom and Israel.

"The solution to Yarmouk Basin water sharing is not technical, it is political," Jamani said.

He noted that the since the agreement was signed, the number of Syrian dams increased from 26 to 48, while around 3,500 wells were drilled to pump water from the river basin.

"The underground water in the basin is the source of the springs that feed the Yarmouk River. The more wells are drilled, the less water flows," he said.

Until the 1960s, the Yarmouk River's flow used to reach 16 cubic metres of water per second, but has since dropped to one cubic metre per second.

http://jordantimes.com/yarmouk-water-sharing-violations-require-political-solution

Page 2 of 2

Israeli water technology -- part 1

The Israel Export & International Cooperation Institute hosted me and 46 journalists from 38 countries.

Although I visited Israel in the 1990s, I learned quite a bit about their water technologies* on this trip:

- Zenith Solar uses a focal-lens system to heat water AND generate electricity [PDF brochure]. Total sun to energy conversion is about 70% (!)
- Merkot (the national water carrier) opened its facilities to 600 start-up projects, allowing small companies to try to improve operations. They ended up adopting 20 ideas (3%). Merkot also shares its data on these operations "peer-to-peer" with foreign utilities considering buying the technology.
- We toured the world famous (and briefly largest) Ashkelon RO-desalination plant. It produces 118 million m³ of water a year, at a price of \$0.53/m³, delivered (that price



includes CapEx, OpEx and profits). **Key statistic**: It takes 3.5 kWh to purify a m^3; power costs \$0.06/kWh so energy costs \$0.21 of that \$0.53. **Big surprise**: They remove boron from the water to make it compatible with farming. Yes, Israeli farmers get more than half their water from treated wastewater (75% is treated and reused), but they also take desalinated water out of Merkot's network.

- The managers at a plant handling wastewater from 2 million people tell people to dump used oil in their toilets -- rather than the ground or in the garbage -- since they can recover it at the plant. The mixture of recovered organic and mineral oils is used to make candles.
- Farmers pay 1 NIS (about \$0.30) for a cubic meter of wastewater (\$350/af) that costs 3NIS to treat, settle/inject underground, and pump to their farms. That's not a 2NIS subsidy (because treatment is necessary), but an opportunity cost subsidy (the water could ALSO be sold to cities to reduce the need for desalinated water).



- Israeli tap water is priced per capita (as I recommend). The price of household water is about 12 NIS/m³
 (about \$9.50/ccf). That price will rise: Israel plans to get ALL of its household water from desalination by 2015; they are building three desalination plants that will be bigger than Ashkelon.**
- * I offered to give a talk on the economics and politics of water management at their November Watec conference. Stay tuned.
- ** Oh crap. They are getting project financing from the European Investment Bank for one desalination plant. Ridiculous! (1) Israel is not in Europe! (2) There's no need to subsidize financing on a desalination plant!

Part 2 will cover drip irrigation, waste separation, smart meters, and water security. Yeah baby!

5/15/2012 10:14 AM

theguardian

West Bank villagers' daily battle with Israel over water

Al-Amniyr villagers in the West Bank face a catch-22: if they obey the law they cannot collect water. But if they fail to water the land, they lose it anyway



- David Hearst
- o guardian.co.uk, Wednesday 14 September 2011 12.51 EDT



Israeli authorities use Israeli army machinery as they destroy a water reservoir used by Palestinian farmers in Hebron, in the West Bank village of Yatta, near the Israeli settlement of Sosia. Photograph: Abed Al Hashlamoun/EPA

The Emergency Water, Sanitation and Hygiene group (EWASH), a multinational consortium of NGOs funded by the European commission, accuses Israel of breaking this declaration, although there is a long list of other obligations under humanitarian law as an occupying power. In the past two years, it has logged the destruction of 100 water, sanitation and hygiene structures, 44 cisterns, 20 toilets and sinks, 28 wells. This year alone, 20 cisterns have been destroyed. Most of this is happening in Area C, which is under full Israeli military control.

The effect of the water shortage on the Palestinian population is not disputed. The average use of water by Palestininians is 50 litres a person a day for domestic purposes, one-fourth of the Israeli use. Rates of diarrhoea are high, particularly among children in herder communities. One survey found that 44% of children between six months and five years had diarrhoea in the two weeks before. Bodies such as the World Bank, UNRWA, Unicef and the World Food Programme have all carried out studies on it.

Where Palestinian villages are permitted, villagers complain of weak water pressure or the high price of tankered water. In Susiya it comes in at 35 shekels a cubic metre.

The Palestinian Water Authority issued a statement in May this year condemning the demolition of cisterns as a violation of numerous bilateral agreements and declarations between Israel and the PLO as well as between Israel and the Palestinian Authority.







All's well that ends well? Chasing W. Bank water pirates

By DAVID E. MILLER / THE MEDIA LINE

Israeli troops scuffle with Palestinian farmers as they cap illegal water installatio official: "This could be reason for another intifada."

KUFR DAN, West Bank – The Israelis arrived at about one in the afternoon – a phalanx of 30 soldiers, 10 jeeps and a tractor at this town west of Jenin. Palestinians rapidly appeared on the scene as well and soon the two sides were scuffling, with farmers shouting "Get these tractors away before something happens" an climbing aboard a tractor in an effort to stop it from working.

Confrontations between Israeli forces and Palestinians are nothing new, but this one may portend a new kir of friction as the scare water resources of Israel, the West Bank and Gaza come under increasing strain frogrowing populations, rising living standards and recurrent droughts.

RELATED:

PA to get \$45m. wastewater treatment facility in Hebron Biggest desalination plant in Israel approved Conflicting reports emerge on water crisis

The Israeli troops hadn't come to arrest suspected terrorists or to put down a violent protest. They were in Kufr Dan, a local center for cucumber farms, to close what officials said were illegal water wells. In Kufr Dar they used a tractor to rip out pipes reaching down into water sources or to push the pumps deep into ground in others, they cut electricity lines to the pumps.

"There is a Palestinian phrase that says 'pressure begets explosion.' This could be the reason for another intifada. Israel is ruining its security with its own hands. They talk about peace but there is no peace," Qahe Abed, village council member and farmer, told The Media Line.

In 2010, the Civil Administration, the Israeli military body responsible for governing those parts of the West Bank still under its control, gave top priority to shutting pirate wells. It also moved to end practice common in the area around Hebron, in the south, of stealing water from pipes belonging to the water company.

Israeli officials – as well as their counterparts in the Palestinian Authority – are worried that illegal tapping or water is going to exacerbate an existing water crisis. It threatens to empty the aquifers – huge natural

1 of 2

underground reservoirs under the West Bank – and makes it more difficult for the legal drilling of wells to obtain the water they are entitled to.

Experts point to the Gaza Strip, where some 6,000 wells have caused the aquifer to go saline as seawater fills in where fresh water is depleted.

"Based on ground surveys and aerial photography as well as intelligence reports, we've discovered the presence of high water-consumption farming has proliferated over the last five years," Rami Ziv, deputy hea of inspection for Israel's Civil Administration, said as his men were working. "Water is a natural resource – it must be managed responsibly. You just can't pump it freely."

But for the Palestinian farmers of Kufr Dan the illegal wells are the only way to water the cucumber crop, which is their main source of livelihood. Growers claim they pay up to 100,000 shekels (\$29,000) for a pumi imported from Italy.

"The cucumber season has just begun and this is the only source of livelihood for the 6,000 people in the village and 4,000 in surrounding villages," Bilal Mar'i, head of the village council, told The Media Line. Israel will also feel the loss of the crop, most of which is sold to processors in Israel to make canned pickles.

"These cucumbers are meant for you. It's illogical," Omar Abed, a farmer, shouted at the Israelis. He denied that farmers had dug into the aquifers, but were simply tacking into water lying just below the surface.

Palestinians admit that the illegal wells are causing damage, but they dispute the extent of the damage and say they can take their own measures to stop the poaching. Israeli officials estimate there are some 177 illegal drillings across the West Bank, but Palestinians say there may be as many as 250.

Raslan Abed, who is a member of the local irrigation committee in Kfur Dan, recalls the days before Israel seized control of the West Bank in 1967 from the Kingdom of Jordan.

"In the time of the Jordanians, the [legal] wells used to supply one million cubic meters and today with all the illegal wells, they have only one-tenth of that," he told The Media Line.

2."Demilitarized" Palestinian State vs. Katyusha Rockets State

BM-21

Origin: USSR

Orign: USSR
Dimensions: Length (standard rocket) 10ft 7in (3.23m); length (short rocket) 6ft 3in (1.9m); diameter 4.8in (122mm)

Weights: Standard rocket 169.8lb (77kg); short rocket 101lb (45.8kg) Range: Standard rocket 12.7 miles (20.4km); short rocket 6.83 miles (11km)

Warhead: 42.8lb (19.4kg) types HE fragmentation, incendiary, smoke, chemical and submunition

History: The concept of the Multiple Rocket Launcher, or Katyusha, was first introduced by the Soviets during World War II. Today the 40 round 122mm (4.8in) and its derivatives are standard Warsaw Pact MRL systems. Known users of the BM-21 include Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bulgaria, Chad, China, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, East Germany, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, North Korea, Libya, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Poland, Syria, Tanzania, USSR, Vietnam, North and South Yemen and Zambia Background: The BM-21 system, which first entered service in the early 1960s, is mounted on a URAL 375 (6 x 6) cross-country truck chassis which is fitted with a central tyre pressure regulation system to allow the driver to adjust the tyre pressure to suit the type of ground being crossed. As such the 40-tube 4.8in (122mm) BM-21 is cheap and easy to produce and is



deployed en masse either as an offensive salvo fire weapon against area targets such as troop and/or vehicle concentrations or as a defence suppression weapon against artillery and mortar battery positions. The Soviets view their MRL as a supplement rather than a replacement for the tube artillery. Versions of the BM-21 have been manufactured in China (40-round truck-mounted Type 81, 40-round tank chassis-mounted Type 81 and 24-round truck-mounted Type 83 systems); Egypt (40-round reverse engineered copy, 21- and 30-round modifications and the locally produced Sakr-18 and Sakr-30 systems); India (40-round LRAR systems); North Korea (30-round local model designated BM-11); and Romania (21-round version on a

Above: A row of Soviet BM-21s on exercise. The Soviets believe that these weapons have their maximum effect when fired in Battalion salvos of up to 320 rockets.

Bucegi SR-114 truck chassis). There is also a 36-round Soviet variant mounted on a ZIL-131 truck chassis known by the NATO designation M1976 and a special airborne 12 round launcher on a GAZ-66 (4 x 4) vehicle which is known as the M1975. The BM-21 is normally found in the Soviet Army in single battalions of 18 launchers integrated into the divisional artillery regiments of both tank and motorised rifle divisions. Most models have seen combat action throughout the world in conflicts in Africa, the Middle East, the Far East

and Central America, and Israel has captured a number of BM-21s and has used the system against its former Arab owners on a number of occasions. Two types of rocket can be fired, the only difference between the long and short rounds being in the size of solid propellant rocket motor fitted. It is the sight and sound of the rockets exploding which causes the greatest shock, and when used against low technology armies, especially in Africa, a salvo of BM-21 rockets has often caused considerable panic and confusion, allowing the attacking forces to win the battle easily. Against more sophisticated forces, however, a barrage will often bring retaliation in the form of an air strike or counter-barrage by similar MRLs or tube artillery. In Western Europe the Soviets would use their MRL battalions as primary delivery platforms for chemical agents, especially substances like hydrogen cyanide gas, which cause degradation of NBC filters and enable follow-up attacks by other agents to penetrate defensive clothing and vehicle protection systems and kill the personnel. In order to reduce the 10 minute manual reloading time of the BM-21 the Czechoslovakians took the 40 round BM-21 launcher and mounted it on their crosscountry capable 8 x 8 TATRA 813 truck chassis with a reload pack of 40 rockets between it and he vehicle's armoured cab to produce the RM-70, an effective variant of the BM-21.

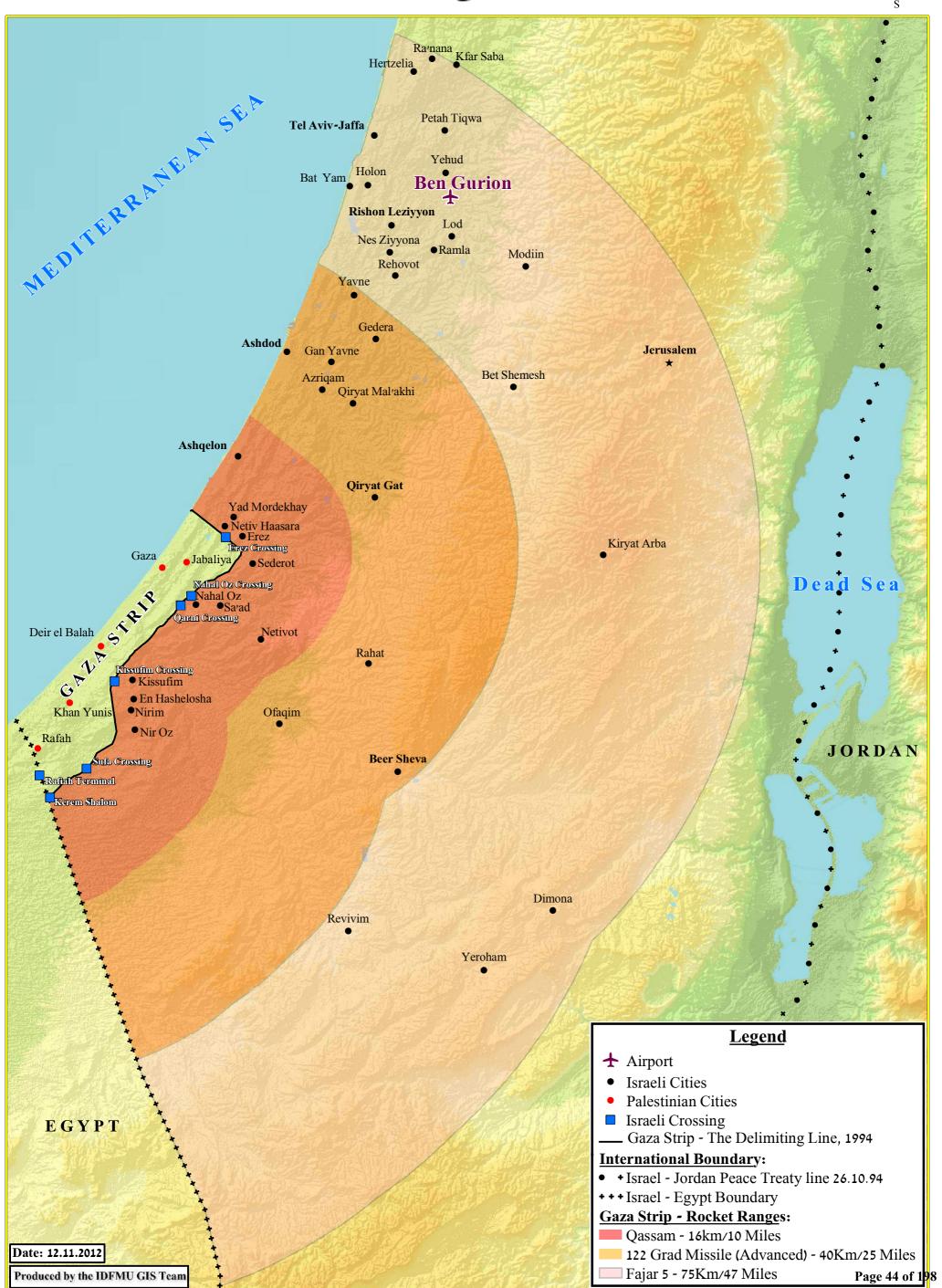


Left: Although the Scud B is now being replaced by the longer-range SS-23 system, it remains in service with many countries and has recently been used by

both Iraq and Iran in Middle East conflicts. So far only high explosive warheads have been used in combat and delivery of these has proved to be inaccurate. Above: The BM-21 122mm (4.8in) has been the standard multiple rocket system of the Soviet Army for many years, but it is now being supplemented by more modern systems. It is mounted on a 6 x 6 cross-country chassis to allow for rapid deployment. Many other countries have built copies of the BM-21 on various other

chassis, and the system is in widespread service. Although less accurate than artillery the BM-21 can deliver a massive amount of firepower in a rapid salvo.





HAMAS Artillery Rockets



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Fadjr-5

333mm

75 km

90 kg

2012

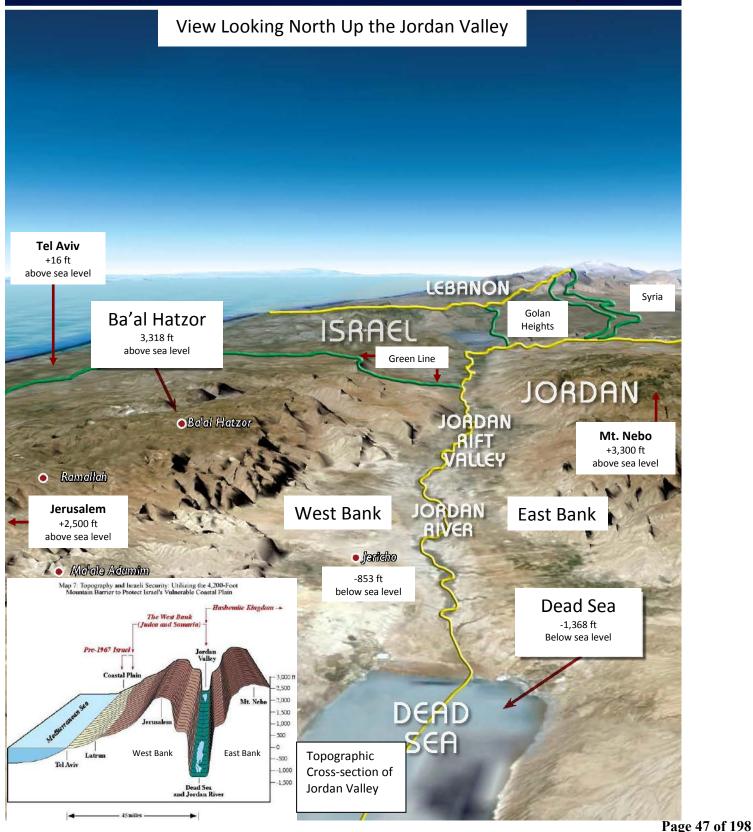
[via Iran?]

"Demilitarized" Palestinian State =



Katyushas carry chemical weapons too!

Israel's Defense Line: The Jordan Rift Valley with the Steep Eastern Slopes of the West Bank Mountain Ridge



"Demilitarized" Palestinian State =







age 49 of 198







Ragazzo ebreo israeliano paralizzato da un razzo palestinese.





122 mm BM-21 Grad-series rockets (Russian Federation), Artillery rockets

Development

Initial development work on the Soviet 122 mm artillery rockets commenced during the late 1940s to supplement and eventually to replace the Great Patriotic War era (1941-45) 82 mm and 132 mm Katyusha MRS from the mid-1950s onwards. The State Research and Production Association Splav at Tula was the main design bureau under the leadership of A Ganichev, with the final development being completed in 1963. The number of 122 mm MRS types developed gradually until, by 1964, the standard version had become the 122 mm BM-21 Grad ('hail') series with its 40-tube launcher array. The BM-21 Grad is carried on ZiL-131, Ural-375D or Ural-4320 6 × 6 trucks, although there have been many other types of vehicle and launcher combinations. These include the 122 mm BM-21V (Grad-V) 12-launcher system mounted on GAZ-66 (4 × 4) trucks and the 122 mm 9P132/BM-21-P man-portable single-tube launchers for use by special forces. The man-portable single-tube version launches the special shorter 122 mm 9M28/DKZ-B rockets, which can also be launched from standard multiple-tube launchers. The main producer of the 122 mm BM-21 Grad rocket series is Splav at Tula.In June 1996, it was announced that Celerg of France and Splav of Russia had completed joint designs for enhanced-range BM-21 Grad rockets. It was expected that the new designs would have a maximum range of 36,000 m, using composite propellants, and that they would feature increased accuracy. Little has been heard of this programme of late, although, in 2000, Splav announced a range of

Description

The base model of the BM-21 Grad 9K51 series of 122 mm rockets is the 9M22, a High-Explosive Fragmentation (HE frag) fin-stabilised rocket with a steel-tube body, an HE frag warhead in the pointed nose section and an electrically-ignited rocket motor in the tail. Stabilisation during flight is provided by four spring-out stabiliser vanes at the tail, mounted at an angle of 1° to the longitudinal. When fully open, the fins have a span of 226 mm.On the base model 122 mm 9M22, the warhead is the M-21-OF, containing 6.4 kg of TGAF explosive detonated by a 9A210 or an

MPB Point-Detonating (PD) fuze, which is inertially armed only after travelling some 150 to 400 m from the launch point. Other types of warhead can be installed in place of the HE frag, including chemical (VX or GB nerve agent see under Equivalent projectiles) HE-Incendiary and Smoke. The rocket motor consists of 20.5 kg of RSI-12M

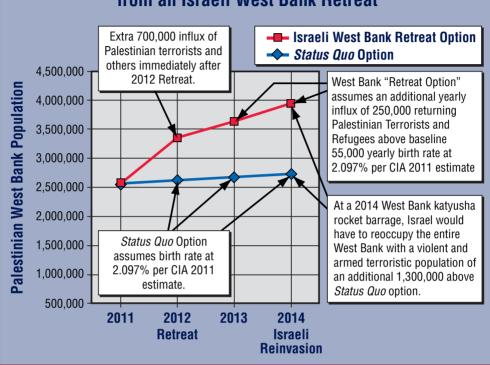
double-base solid propellant, although single-base propellants have been used in the past. The total weight of the 9M22 at launch is 66 kg.Lengths of the rockets vary between models. The basic 9M22 and the essentially similar 9M22M are 2.87 m long. The 122 mm 9M22U/DB-1B is 3.226 m long and is heavier, at 77.5 kg. All have a maximum range of about 20,750 m. With the basic 122 mm 9M22, two diameters of spoiler ring can be fitted over the nose to reduce range. The larger ring is fitted for ranges from 1,400

The complete article appears in the following publication:

Publication Title	Jane's Ammunition Handbook
Publication date	Jul 06, 2011
Section	Artillery rockets

"Demilitarized" Palestinian State =

Palestinian West Bank Population 'Explosion' from an Israeli West Bank Retreat



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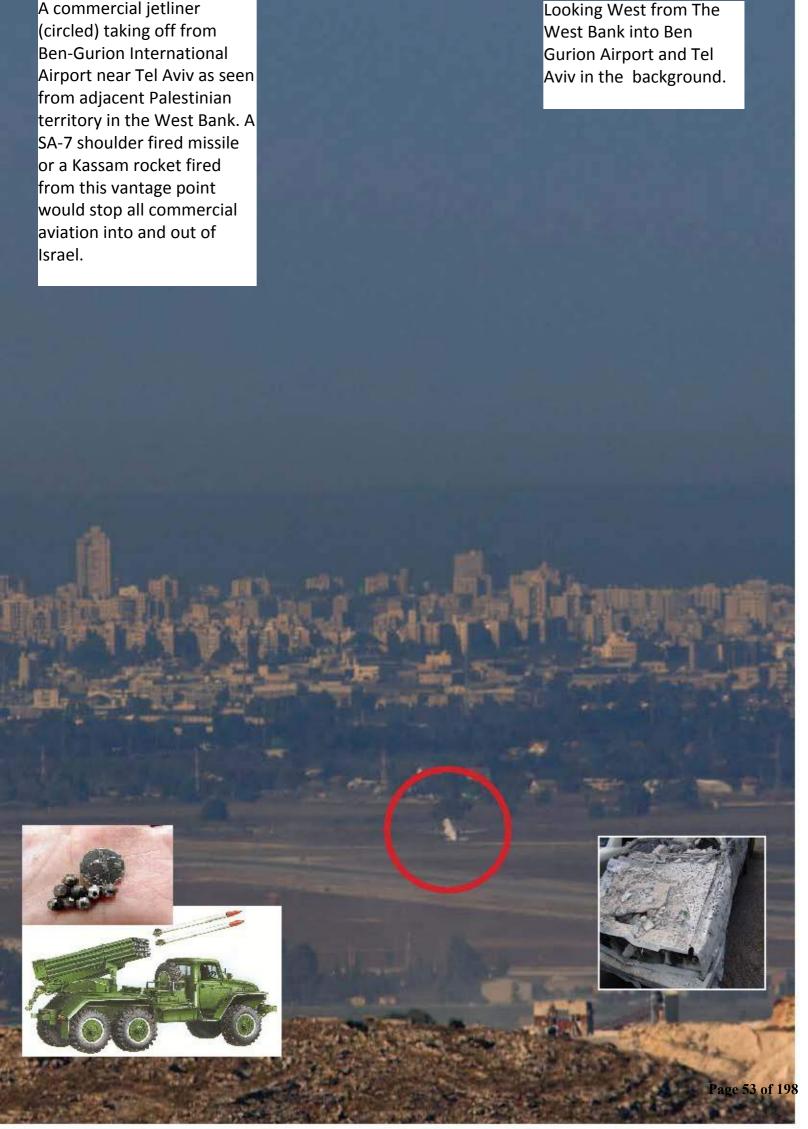


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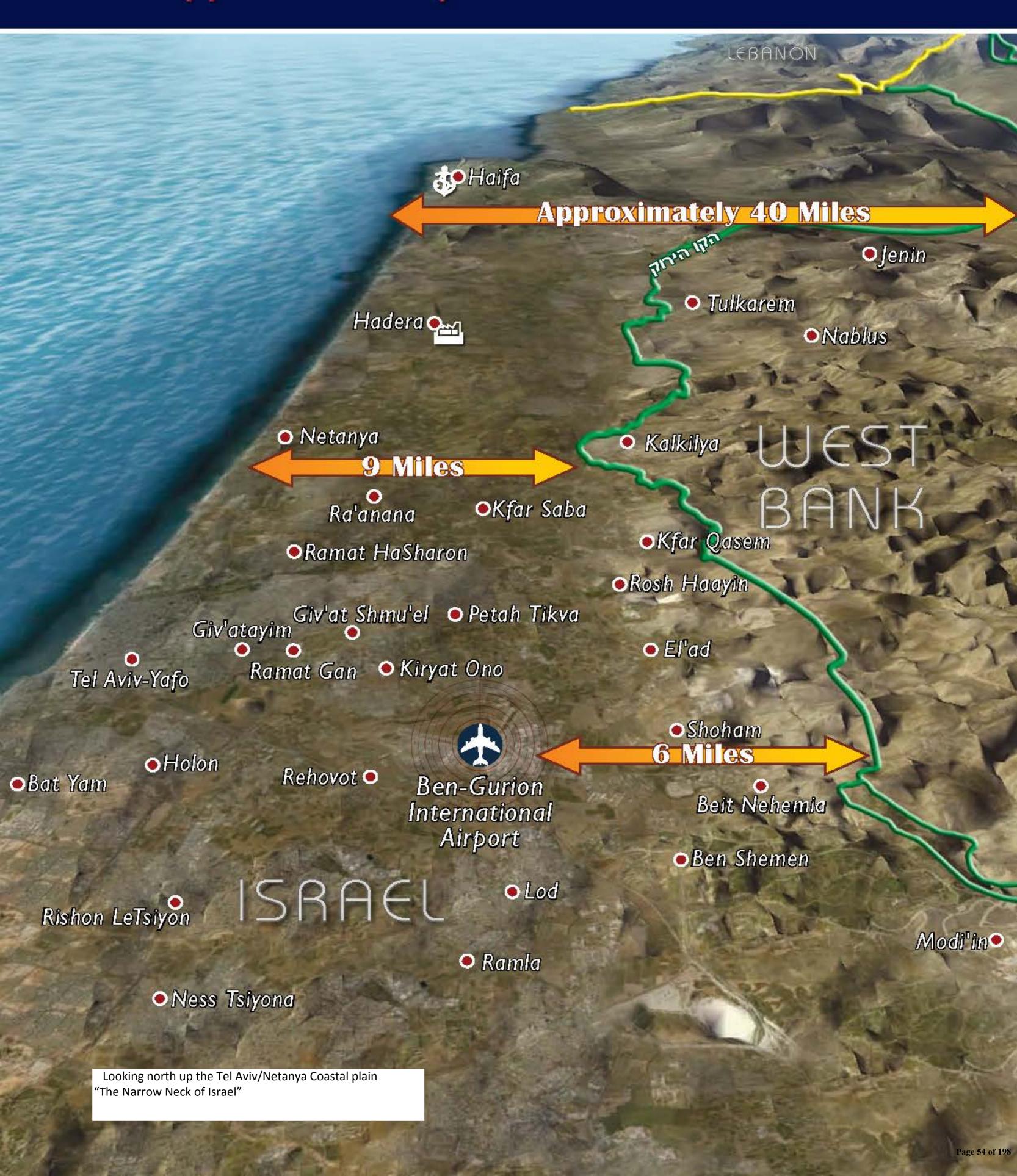
The Katyusha Rocket "Multiple Rocket Launcher" BM-21 pictured below can be easily taken apart and smuggled into a "Demilitarized" Palestinian State. Individual Katyushas can be launched from a pipe with just a car battery. Katyushas can easily carry **chemical** warheads.

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Katyushas carry chemical weapons tool



Israel's Geographic and Topographic Vulnerabilities Opposite a Prospective Palestinian State



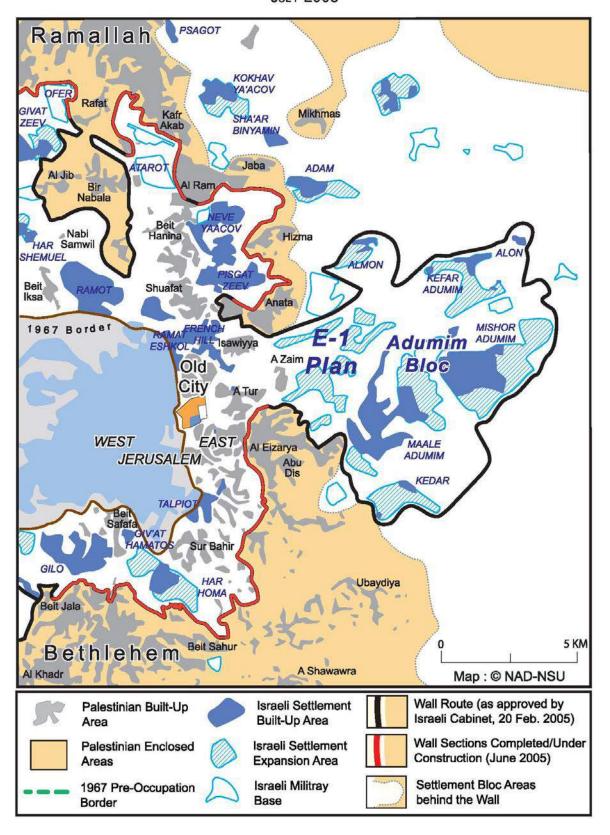
Israel's Airspace Vulnerabilities: The Limited Time for Interdicting Hostile Aircraft



Strategic Terrain Dominating Jerusalem: The Vulnerability of Jerusalem and the Jerusalem—Tel Aviv Highway



ISRAEL'S WALL AND SETTLEMENTS (COLONIES) EAST OF JERUSALEM: THE ADUMIM BLOC JULY 2005



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Netanyahu's U.N. Speech

Daniel Halper

September 23, 2011 4:08 PM

Israeli prime minister Benjamin Netanyahu delivered the following remarks to U.N. this afternoon, focusing primarily on the Palestinians' statehood bid:

PRIME MIN. NETANYAHU: Thank you, Mr. President.

Ladies and gentlemen, Israel has extended its hand in peace from the moment it was established 63 years ago. On behalf of Israel and the Jewish people, I extend that hand again today. I extend it to the people of Egypt and Jordan, with renewed friendship for neighbors with whom we have made peace. I extend it to the people of Turkey, with respect and good will. I extend it to the people of Libya and Tunisia, with admiration for those trying to build a democratic future. I extend it to the other peoples of North Africa and the Arabian Peninsula, with whom we want to forge a new beginning. I extend it to the people of Syria, Lebanon and Iran, with awe at the courage of those fighting brutal repression.

But most especially, I extend my hand to the Palestinian people, with whom we seek a just and lasting peace. (Applause.)

Ladies and gentlemen, in Israel our hope for peace never wanes. Our scientists, doctors, innovators, apply their genius to improve the world of tomorrow. Our artists, our writers, enrich the heritage of humanity. Now, I know that this is not exactly the image of Israel that is often portrayed in this hall. After all, it was here in 1975 that the age-old yearning of my people to restore our national life in our ancient biblical homeland — it was then that this was braided — branded, rather — shamefully, as racism. And it was here in 1980, right here, that the historic peace agreement between Israel and Egypt wasn't praised; it was denounced! And it's here year after year that Israel is unjustly singled out for condemnation. It's singled out for condemnation more often than all the nations of the world combined. Twenty-one out of the 27 General Assembly resolutions condemn Israel — the one true democracy in the Middle East.

Well, this is an unfortunate part of the U.N. institution. It's the – the theater of the absurd. It doesn't only cast Israel as the villain; it often casts real villains in leading roles: Gadhafi's Libya chaired the U.N. Commission on Human Rights; Saddam's Iraq headed the U.N. Committee on Disarmament.

You might say: That's the past. Well, here's what's happening now — right now, today. Hezbollah-controlled Lebanon now presides over the U.N. Security Council. This means, in effect, that a terror organization presides over the body entrusted with guaranteeing the world's security.

You couldn't make this thing up.

So here in the U.N., automatic majorities can decide anything. They can decide that the sun sets in the west or rises in the west. I think the first has already been pre-ordained. But they can also decide — they have decided that the Western Wall in Jerusalem, Judaism's holiest place, is occupied Palestinian territory.

And yet even here in the General Assembly, the truth can sometimes break through. In 1984 when I was appointed Israel's ambassador to the United Nations, I visited the great rabbi of Lubavich. He said to me — and ladies and gentlemen, I don't want any of you to be offended because from personal experience of serving here, I know there are many honorable men and women, many capable and decent people serving their nations here. But here's what the rebbe said to me. He said to me, you'll be serving in a house of many lies. And then he said, remember that even in the darkest place, the light of a single candle can be seen far and wide.

Today I hope that the light of truth will shine, if only for a few minutes, in a hall that for too long has been a place of darkness for my country. So as Israel's prime minister, I didn't come here to win applause. I came here to speak the truth. (Cheers, applause.) The truth is – the truth is that Israel wants peace. The truth is that I want peace. The truth is that in the

Middle East at all times, but especially during these turbulent days, peace must be anchored in security. The truth is that we cannot achieve peace through U.N. resolutions, but only through direct negotiations between the parties. The truth is that so far the Palestinians have refused to negotiate. The truth is that Israel wants peace with a Palestinian state, but the Palestinians want a state without peace. And the truth is you shouldn't let that happen.

Ladies and gentlemen, when I first came here 27 years ago, the world was divided between East and West. Since then the Cold War ended, great civilizations have risen from centuries of slumber, hundreds of millions have been lifted out of poverty, countless more are poised to follow, and the remarkable thing is that so far this monumental historic shift has largely occurred peacefully. Yet a malignancy is now growing between East and West that threatens the peace of all. It seeks not to liberate, but to enslave, not to build, but to destroy.

That malignancy is militant Islam. It cloaks itself in the mantle of a great faith, yet it murders Jews, Christians and Muslims alike with unforgiving impartiality. On September 11th it killed thousands of Americans, and it left the twin towers in smoldering ruins. Last night I laid a wreath on the 9/11 memorial. It was deeply moving. But as I was going there, one thing echoed in my mind: the outrageous words of the president of Iran on this podium yesterday. He implied that 9/11 was an American conspiracy. Some of you left this hall. All of you should have.(Applause.)

Since 9/11, militant Islamists slaughtered countless other innocents — in London and Madrid, in Baghdad and Mumbai, in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem, in every part of Israel. I believe that the greatest danger facing our world is that this fanaticism will arm itself with nuclear weapons. And this is precisely what Iran is trying to do.

Can you imagine that man who ranted here yesterday – can you imagine him armed with nuclear weapons? The international community must stop Iran before it's too late. If Iran is not stopped, we will all face the specter of nuclear terrorism, and the Arab Spring could soon become an Iranian winter. That would be a tragedy. Millions of Arabs have taken to the streets to replace tyranny with liberty, and no one would benefit more than Israel if those committed to freedom and peace would prevail.

This is my fervent hope. But as the prime minister of Israel, I cannot risk the future of the Jewish state on wishful thinking. Leaders must see reality as it is, not as it ought to be. We must do our best to shape the future, but we cannot wish away the dangers of the present.

And the world around Israel is definitely becoming more dangerous. Militant Islam has already taken over Lebanon and Gaza. It's determined to tear apart the peace treaties between Israel and Egypt and between Israel and Jordan. It's poisoned many Arab minds against Jews and Israel, against America and the West. It opposes not the policies of Israel but the existence of Israel.

Now, some argue that the spread of militant Islam, especially in these turbulent times — if you want to slow it down, they argue, Israel must hurry to make concessions, to make territorial compromises. And this theory sounds simple. Basically it goes like this: Leave the territory, and peace will be advanced. The moderates will be strengthened, the radicals will be kept at bay. And don't worry about the pesky details of how Israel will actually defend itself; international troops will do the iob.

These people say to me constantly: Just make a sweeping offer, and everything will work out. You know, there's only one problem with that theory. We've tried it and it hasn't worked. In 2000 Israel made a sweeping peace offer that met virtually all of the Palestinian demands. Arafat rejected it. The Palestinians then launched a terror attack that claimed a thousand Israeli lives.

Prime Minister Olmert afterwards made an even more sweeping offer, in 2008. President Abbas didn't even respond to it.

But Israel did more than just make sweeping offers. We actually left territory. We withdrew from Lebanon in 2000 and from every square inch of Gaza in 2005. That didn't calm the Islamic storm, the militant Islamic storm that threatens us. It only brought the storm closer and make it stronger.

Hezbollah and Hamas fired thousands of rockets against our cities from the very territories we vacated. See, when Israel left Lebanon and Gaza, the moderates didn't defeat the radicals, the moderates were devoured by the radicals. And I regret to say that international troops like UNIFIL in Lebanon and UBAM (ph) in Gaza didn't stop the radicals from attacking Israel.

We left Gaza hoping for peace.

We didn't freeze the settlements in Gaza, we uprooted them. We did exactly what the theory says: Get out, go back to the 1967 borders, dismantle the settlements.

And I don't think people remember how far we went to achieve this. We uprooted thousands of people from their homes. We pulled children out of — out of their schools and their kindergartens. We bulldozed synagogues. We even — we even moved loved ones from their graves. And then, having done all that, we gave the keys of Gaza to President Abbas.

Now the theory says it should all work out, and President Abbas and the Palestinian Authority now could build a peaceful state in Gaza. You can remember that the entire world applauded. They applauded our withdrawal as an act of great statesmanship. It was a bold act of peace.

But ladies and gentlemen, we didn't get peace. We got war. We got Iran, which through its proxy Hamas promptly kicked out the Palestinian Authority. The Palestinian Authority collapsed in a day – in one day.

President Abbas just said on this podium that the Palestinians are armed only with their hopes and dreams. Yeah, hopes, dreams and 10,000 missiles and Grad rockets supplied by Iran, not to mention the river of lethal weapons now flowing into Gaza from the Sinai, from Libya, and from elsewhere.

Thousands of missiles have already rained down on our cities. So you might understand that, given all this, Israelis rightly ask: What's to prevent this from happening again in the West Bank? See, most of our major cities in the south of the country are within a few dozen kilometers from Gaza. But in the center of the country, opposite the West Bank, our cities are a few hundred meters or at most a few kilometers away from the edge of the West Bank.

So I want to ask you. Would any of you – would any of you bring danger so close to your cities, to your families? Would you act so recklessly with the lives of your citizens? Israel is prepared to have a Palestinian state in the West Bank, but we're not prepared to have another Gaza there. And that's why we need to have real security arrangements, which the Palestinians simply refuse to negotiate with us.

Israelis remember the bitter lessons of Gaza. Many of Israel's critics ignore them. They irresponsibly advise Israel to go down this same perilous path again. Your read what these people say and it's as if nothing happened — just repeating the same advice, the same formulas as though none of this happened.

And these critics continue to press Israel to make far-reaching concessions without first assuring Israel's security. They praise those who unwittingly feed the insatiable crocodile of militant Islam as bold statesmen. They cast as enemies of peace those of us who insist that we must first erect a sturdy barrier to keep the crocodile out, or at the very least jam an iron bar between its gaping jaws.

So in the face of the labels and the libels, Israel must heed better advice. Better a bad press than a good eulogy, and better still would be a fair press whose sense of history extends beyond breakfast, and which recognizes Israel's legitimate security concerns.

I believe that in serious peace negotiations, these needs and concerns can be properly addressed, but they will not be addressed without negotiations. And the needs are many, because Israel is such a tiny country. Without Judea and Samaria, the West Bank, Israel is all of 9 miles wide.

I want to put it for you in perspective, because you're all in the city. That's about two-thirds the length of Manhattan. It's the distance between Battery Park and Columbia University. And don't forget that the people who live in Brooklyn and New Jersey are considerably nicer than some of Israel's neighbors.

So how do you – how do you protect such a tiny country, surrounded by people sworn to its destruction and armed to the teeth by Iran? Obviously you can't defend it from within that narrow space alone. Israel needs greater strategic depth, and that's exactly why Security Council Resolution 242 didn't require Israel to leave all the territories it captured in the Six-Day War. It talked about withdrawal from territories, to secure and defensible boundaries. And to defend itself, Israel must therefore maintain a long-term Israeli military presence in critical strategic areas in the West Bank.

I explained this to President Abbas. He answered that if a Palestinian state was to be a sovereign country, it could never accept such arrangements. Why not? America has had troops in Japan, Germany and South Korea for more than a half a century. Britain has had an airspace in Cyprus or rather an air base in Cyprus. France has forces in three independent African nations. None of these states claim that they're not sovereign countries.

And there are many other vital security issues that also must be addressed. Take the issue of airspace. Again, Israel's small dimensions create huge security problems. America can be crossed by jet airplane in six hours. To fly across Israel, it takes three minutes. So is Israel's tiny airspace to be chopped in half and given to a Palestinian state not at peace with Israel?

Our major international airport is a few kilometers away from the West Bank. Without peace, will our planes become

targets for antiaircraft missiles placed in the adjacent Palestinian state? And how will we stop the smuggling into the West Bank? It's not merely the West Bank, it's the West Bank mountains. It just dominates the coastal plain where most of Israel's population sits below. How could we prevent the smuggling into these mountains of those missiles that could be fired on our cities?

I bring up these problems because they're not theoretical problems. They're very real. And for Israelis, they're life-and-death matters. All these potential cracks in Israel's security have to be sealed in a peace agreement before a Palestinian state is declared, not afterwards, because if you leave it afterwards, they won't be sealed. And these problems will explode in our face and explode the peace.

The Palestinians should first make peace with Israel and then get their state. But I also want to tell you this. After such a peace agreement is signed, Israel will not be the last country to welcome a Palestinian state as a new member of the United Nations. We will be the first. (Applause.)

And there's one more thing. Hamas has been violating international law by holding our soldier Gilad Shalit captive for five years.

They haven't given even one Red Cross visit. He's held in a dungeon, in darkness, against all international norms. Gilad Shalit is the son of Aviva and Noam Shalit. He is the grandson of Zvi Shalit, who escaped the Holocaust by coming to the – in the 1930s as a boy to the land of Israel. Gilad Shalit is the son of every Israeli family. Every nation represented here should demand his immediate release. (Applause.) If you want to – if you want to pass a resolution about the Middle East today, that's the resolution you should pass. (Applause.)

Ladies and gentlemen, last year in Israel in Bar-Ilan University, this year in the Knesset and in the U.S. Congress, I laid out my vision for peace in which a demilitarized Palestinian state recognizes the Jewish state. Yes, the Jewish state. After all, this is the body that recognized the Jewish state 64 years ago. Now, don't you think it's about time that Palestinians did the same?

The Jewish state of Israel will always protect the rights of all its minorities, including the more than 1 million Arab citizens of Israel. I wish I could say the same thing about a future Palestinian state, for as Palestinian officials made clear the other day — in fact, I think they made it right here in New York — they said the Palestinian state won't allow any Jews in it. They'll be Jew-free — Judenrein. That's ethnic cleansing. There are laws today in Ramallah that make the selling of land to Jews punishable by death. That's racism. And you know which laws this evokes.

Israel has no intention whatsoever to change the democratic character of our state. We just don't want the Palestinians to try to change the Jewish character of our state. (Applause.) We want to give up – we want them to give up the fantasy of flooding Israel with millions of Palestinians.

President Abbas just stood here, and he said that the core of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict is the settlements. Well, that's odd. Our conflict has been raging for – was raging for nearly half a century before there was a single Israeli settlement in the West Bank. So if what President Abbas is saying was true, then the – I guess that the settlements he's talking about are Tel Aviv, Haifa, Jaffa, Be'er Sheva. Maybe that's what he meant the other day when he said that Israel has been occupying Palestinian land for 63 years. He didn't say from 1967; he said from 1948. I hope somebody will bother to ask him this question because it illustrates a simple truth: The core of the conflict is not the settlements. The settlements are a result of the conflict. (Applause.)

The settlements have to be — it's an issue that has to be addressed and resolved in the course of negotiations. But the core of the conflict has always been and unfortunately remains the refusal of the Palestinians to recognize a Jewish state in any border.

I think it's time that the Palestinian leadership recognizes what every serious international leader has recognized, from Lord Balfour and Lloyd George in 1917, to President Truman in 1948, to President Obama just two days ago right here: Israel is the Jewish state. (Applause.)

President Abbas, stop walking around this issue. Recognize the Jewish state, and make peace with us. In such a genuine peace, Israel is prepared to make painful compromises. We believe that the Palestinians should be neither the citizens of Israel nor its subjects. They should live in a free state of their own. But they should be ready, like us, for compromise. And we will know that they're ready for compromise and for peace when they start taking Israel's security requirements seriously and when they stop denying our historical connection to our ancient homeland.

I often hear them accuse Israel of Judaizing Jerusalem. That's like accusing America of Americanizing Washington, or the British of Anglicizing London. You know why we're called "Jews"? Because we come from Judea.

In my office in Jerusalem, there's a -- there's an ancient seal. It's a signet ring of a Jewish official from the time of the Bible. The seal was found right next to the Western Wall, and it dates back 2,700 years, to the time of King Hezekiah. Now, there's a name of the Jewish official inscribed on the ring in Hebrew. His name was Netanyahu. That's my last name. My first name, Benjamin, dates back a thousand years earlier to Benjamin -- Binyamin -- the son of Jacob, who was also known as Israel. Jacob and his 12 sons roamed these same hills of Judea and Sumeria 4,000 years ago, and there's been a continuous Jewish presence in the land ever since.

And for those Jews who were exiled from our land, they never stopped dreaming of coming back: Jews in Spain, on the eve of their expulsion; Jews in the Ukraine, fleeing the pogroms; Jews fighting the Warsaw Ghetto, as the Nazis were circling around it. They never stopped praying, they never stopped yearning. They whispered: Next year in Jerusalem. Next year in the promised land. (Applause.)

As the prime minister of Israel, I speak for a hundred generations of Jews who were dispersed throughout the lands, who suffered every evil under the Sun, but who never gave up hope of restoring their national life in the one and only Jewish state.

Ladies and gentlemen, I continue to hope that President Abbas will be my partner in peace. I've worked hard to advance that peace. The day I came into office, I called for direct negotiations without preconditions. President Abbas didn't respond. I outlined a vision of peace of two states for two peoples. He still didn't respond. I removed hundreds of roadblocks and checkpoints, to ease freedom of movement in the Palestinian areas; this facilitated a fantastic growth in the Palestinian economy. But again — no response. I took the unprecedented step of freezing new buildings in the settlements for 10 months. No prime minister did that before, ever.(Scattered applause.) Once again — you applaud, but there was no response. No response.

In the last few weeks, American officials have put forward ideas to restart peace talks. There were things in those ideas about borders that I didn't like. There were things there about the Jewish state that I'm sure the Palestinians didn't like.

But with all my reservations, I was willing to move forward on these American ideas.

President Abbas, why don't you join me? We have to stop negotiating about the negotiations. Let's just get on with it. Let's negotiate peace. (Applause.)

I spent years defending Israel on the battlefield. I spent decades defending Israel in the court of public opinion. President Abbas, you've dedicated your life to advancing the Palestinian cause. Must this conflict continue for generations, or will we enable our children and our grandchildren to speak in years ahead of how we found a way to end it? That's what we should aim for, and that's what I believe we can achieve.

In two and a half years, we met in Jerusalem only once, even though my door has always been open to you. If you wish, I'll come to Ramallah. Actually, I have a better suggestion. We've both just flown thousands of miles to New York. Now we're in the same city. We're in the same building. So let's meet here today in the United Nations. (Applause.) Who's there to stop us? What is there to stop us? If we genuinely want peace, what is there to stop us from meeting today and beginning peace negotiations?

And I suggest we talk openly and honestly. Let's listen to one another. Let's do as we say in the Middle East: Let's talk "doogli" (ph). That means straightforward. I'll tell you my needs and concerns. You'll tell me yours. And with God's help, we'll find the common ground of peace. (Applause.)

There's an old Arab saying that you cannot applaud with one hand. Well, the same is true of peace. I cannot make peace alone. I cannot make peace without you. President Abbas, I extend my hand — the hand of Israel — in peace. I hope that you will grasp that hand. We are both the sons of Abraham. My people call him Avraham. Your people call him Ibrahim. We share the same patriarch. We dwell in the same land. Our destinies are intertwined. Let us realize the vision of Isaiah — (speaks in Hebrew) — "The people who walk in darkness will see a great light." Let that light be the light of peace. (Applause.)

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Israel does not stand alone

By Michael Oren, Published: October 13

The claim of Israel's isolation, echoed by Democratic and Republican leaders alike, is gaining status as fact. "Israel finds itself increasingly isolated, beleaguered, and besieged," John Heilemann wrote recently in New York magazine. The Economist reported that "Israel's isolation has... been underlined by the deterioration of its relations with Turkey and Egypt." New York Times columnist Nicholas D. Kristof accused Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu of "isolating his country," while Thomas Friedman described Israel as "adrift at sea alone."

But is Israel really more isolated now than in the past?

Isolation, of course, is not automatically symptomatic of bad policies. Britain was isolated fighting the Nazis at the start of World War II. Union forces were isolated early in the Civil War, as was the Continental Army at Valley Forge. "It is better to be alone than in bad company," wrote the young George Washington. That maxim is especially apt for the Middle East today, where one of the least-isolated states, backed by both Iran and Iraq and effectively immune to United Nations sanctions, is Syria.

Israel, in fact, is significantly less isolated than at many times in its history. Before the 1967 Six-Day War, Israel faced a belligerent Egypt and Jordan and a hostile Soviet bloc, Greece, India and China — all without strategic ties with the United States. Today, Israel has peace treaties with Egypt and Jordan; excellent relations with the nations of Eastern Europe as well as Greece, India and China; and an unbreakable alliance with America. Many democracies, including Canada, Italy and the Czech Republic, stand staunchly with us. Israel has more legations abroad than ever before and recently joined the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, which comprises

the most globally integrated countries. Indeed, Egypt and Germany mediated the upcoming <u>release of Israeli soldier Gilad Shalit</u>, who had been held hostage by Hamas for five years.

Israel is not responsible for the upheavals in the Arab world or for the lack of freedom that triggered them. Israelis did not elect Turkey's Islamic-minded government or urge Syria's army to fire on its citizens. Conversely, no change in Israeli policies can alter the historic processes transforming the region. Still, some commentators claim that, by refusing to freeze settlement construction on the West Bank and insisting on defensible borders and security guarantees, Israel isolates itself.

The settlements are not the core of the conflict. Arabs attacked us for 50 years before the first settlements

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were built. Netanyahu froze new construction in the settlements for an unprecedented 10 months, and still the Palestinians refused to negotiate. Settlements are not the reason that Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas signed a unity pact with Hamas in May, or why, in his address to the U.N. General Assembly last month, Abbas denied the Jews' 4,000-year connection to our homeland. As Abbas wrote in the New York Times in May, the Palestinian attempt to declare a state without making peace with Israel was about "internationalization of the conflict . . . to pursue claims against Israel" in the United Nations, not about settlements.

As for borders and security, Israel's position reflects the 2005 withdrawal from Gaza. After uprooting all our settlements, we received not peace but thousands of Hamas rockets fired at our civilians. In Lebanon, a U.N. peace force watched while Hezbollah amassed an arsenal of 50,000 missiles. Israel's need for defensible borders and for a long-term Israeli army presence to prevent arms smuggling into any Palestinian state is, for us, a life-and-death issue. Moreover, in a rapidly changing Middle East, we need assurances of our ability to defend ourselves if the Palestinians who support peace are overthrown by those opposed to it.

Despite repeated Palestinian efforts to isolate us, Israel is not alone. And we have a great many friends, especially in the United States, who we know would not want to imply that Israel stands alone in a dangerous region. Prime Minister Netanyahu remains committed to resuming peace talks with the Palestinians anywhere, any time, without preconditions, while insisting on the security arrangements vital to Israel's survival. Meanwhile, we will continue to stretch out our hand for peace to all Middle Eastern peoples. To paraphrase one of George Washington's contemporaries — if that be isolation, make the most of it.

The writer is Israel's ambassador to the United States.

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Iron Dome



Iron Dome in action Photo: AFP



Missile defense during Gaza op cost NIS 100M

Minister Dichter says Israel must make sure West Bank not 'contaminated' with improved military capabilities of Gaza, Lebanon terrorists Yoav Zitun

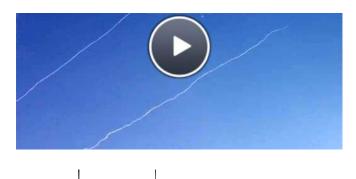
"The firing of the Iron Dome system's rocket-intercepting missiles during Operation Pillar of Defense cost the State NIS 100 million (about \$27 million)," Home Front Defense Minister Avi Dichter revealed on Thursday.

Speaking at a closed conference, Dichter briefed home front officers, police officers and heads of local authorities on the lessons drawn from the aerial campaign against terrorists in Gaza Addressing the Iron Dome system's success in intercepting rockets fired toward Israeli communities during the conflict, the minister said "Show me another NIS 100 million investment that yielded such a return."

Related articles:

- Iron Dome believers enlist in IDF
- Op-ed: Choosing Hamas
- Iron Dome factory faces uncertain future

According to data provided by the Israeli Air Force, 1,506 rockets were fired toward Israel during the latest round of violence. The five Iron Dome batteries intercepted 421 rockets with an 84% success rate. Hamas' accuracy with regards to hitting populated areas within Israel remained below 7%, the statistics show.



Iron Dome in action during Pillar of Defense

The head of the Iron Dome project in the Defense Ministry recently told Ynet, "In the Second Lebanon War some 4,000 rockets were fired at Israel and about 1,000 hit populated areas. The Iron Dome system would have intercepted most of those rockets, and it would have cost us \$50-100 million."

During the conference, Dichter said "If

we had to choose between the terror that claimed the lives of more than 1,000 Israelis over a period of only a few years and the 1,500 rockets (fired at Israel) during Pillar of Defense, which we can deal with, then dealing with the rockets is preferable."

According to the minister, the Palestinians' military capabilities are also improving. "The accuracy rate of their rockets is increasing. In any scenario we discuss, the attacks on the home front will emanate from Lebanon in the north and Gaza in the south. We must make certain that the West Bank is not 'contaminated' with these capabilities."

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Features

Double Take

Double Take / A month after Gaza war, Hamas still rides a wave of popularity

Rare Hamas rallies were allowed in the West Bank to celebrate the group's 25th anniversary and what is seen as a clear victory in last month's war. But relations with Fatah are still cold.

By Joel Greenberg | 07:22 27.12.12 | 4

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If presidential elections were held today, the Hamas prime minister in Gaza, Ismail Haniyeh, would defeat Palestinian Authority President Mahmoud Abbas, a recently published poll taken in the West Bank and Gaza Strip showed. A survey taken three months ago showed exactly the reverse.

The poll, by the Ramallah-based Palestinian Center for Policy and Survey Research, was the latest sign that last month's war with Hamas, during which the group fired rockets at Tel Aviv, Rishon Letzion and Jerusalem, has boosted the militant movement's stature among Palestinians.

Hamas's claim that it won a victory by striking deep into Israel appears to have resonated widely in a population long plagued by a sense of powerlessness.

That was evident at a Hamas rally this month in Nablus, the first allowed in the West Bank since the split between Fatah and Hamas five years ago. Conversations with people at the gathering showed the persistent popular appeal of the Islamist group, which won parliamentary elections in 2006.

Wearing a green Hamas baseball cap and accompanied by his three boys, Husam Alul, who owns a tehina factory in Nablus, does not fit the stereotype of a rabid, gun-toting extremist. A businessman who exports some of his products to Israel, Alul said he supported Hamas "because of its religious character."

Alul, whose beard marked him as a devout Muslim, said he also agreed with the strategy of Hamas, "which resists, while Fatah negotiates." Years of peace talks have gotten nowhere because of Israeli foot-dragging, he said, while Hamas has produced results, forcing Israel through armed attacks to withdraw from the Gaza Strip.

"There isn't a people in the world that has taken its freedom without resistance," Alul said, adding that he supported "all forms or resistance," violent and non-violent, which he said complemented each other. Armed action, he said, was a necessary self-defense against lethal Israeli attacks.

Some women at the rally proudly held up homemade replicas of rockets fired at Israel in the recent conflict. One of the women also raised a Koran, while another carried a baby wearing a green Hamas bandana.

After years of repression by the Palestinian Authority, in which such public displays were forbidden, there was a cautious sense of freedom among people at the rally. But there was also plenty of skepticism about whether restrictions on Hamas would really be loosened in the West Bank as part of moves to revive a stalled reconciliation accord with Fatah.

A veiled woman who did not give her name said permission for the rally did not represent a change in attitude by the Palestinian Authority, but rather its grudging recognition of "the political situation" after "Hamas won in Gaza" last month.

Muataz Sbeih, a teacher who said he had been dismissed from his post because of his support for Hamas and only recently reinstated, was also doubtful.

"Popular pressure," he said, had compelled the Palestinian Authority to allow the Hamas gathering, which was followed by another rally in Hebron, both commemorating the group's 25th anniversary. "This is to placate public opinion, but behind the scenes, there will be no change. If Hamas wins the next election, will Fatah surrender power?"

Watching the proceedings, an officer in the Palestinian security services said that arrests of Hamas members had been suspended in keeping with the new spirit of reconciliation, though some people at the rally disputed that.

"There's no difference between the West Bank and Gaza Strip," the security officer said. "We're all one people, united against Israel."

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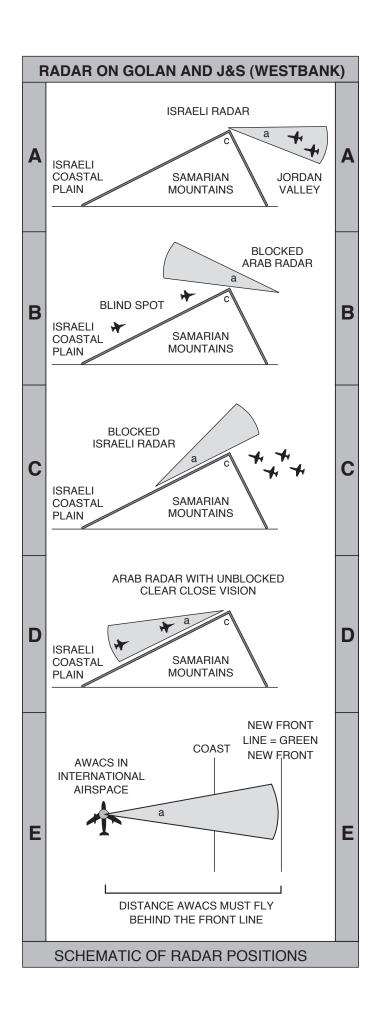


Figure 5. Radar - Line of Sight: Applicable to the Golan and Judea &

Applicable to the Golan ana Juaea & Samaria

- A. Israeli Radar on crest enables Israel to see.
- B. Crest Blocks Arab Radar from Jordan out.
- C. If Israel moves back to green-line, Israeli Radar will be blocked.
- D. If Arabs control crest, they will have clear radar look into Israeli Air Bases and Mobilization points.
- E. Israeli AWACS (as a substitute for mountain based radar) operates far from front line (70 km) and therefore will be in international airspace and be vulnerable to easy destruction from ship-based anti-aircraft missiles in international waters.

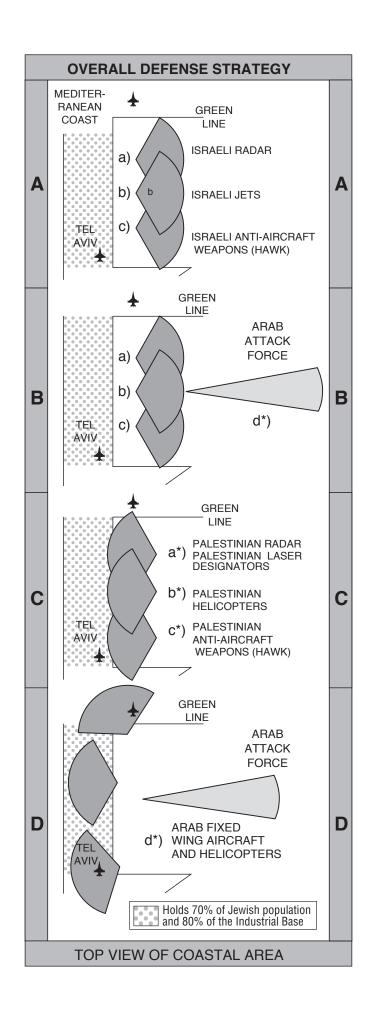


Figure 10. "Air space" and "air space control" by control of land and air.

- A. and B. 3 pie pieces facing East in Judea & Samaria equal:
 - a) Israeli Radar
 - b) Israeli Jets
 - c) Israeli Air Defense Weapons. All of which will blunt air attack d*) from East.
- C. Without a), b) and c), but with 3 pie pieces facing West, represented by a*), b*) and c*): a*) Palestinian "Civilian" Radar. b*) Palestinian "Demilitarized" Helicopters.
 - c*) Palestinian "light" Air Defense Weapons.
 - "Light" = "Heavy" by Helicopter bay.
- D. As above, plus attacking aircraft d*), represented by the large pie slice pointed West like a knife into Israel's main population and industrial centers.
 d*) Palestinian Attack Aircraft Knife dagger.
- ★ Israeli Air Bases of Ramat David and Lod

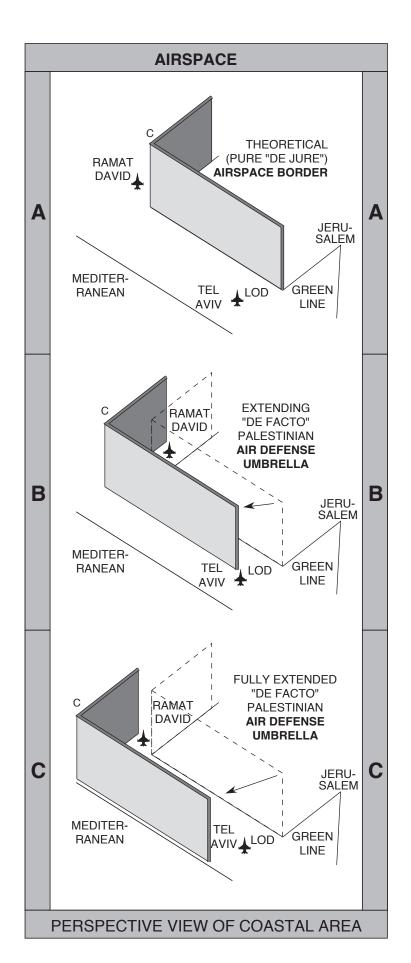
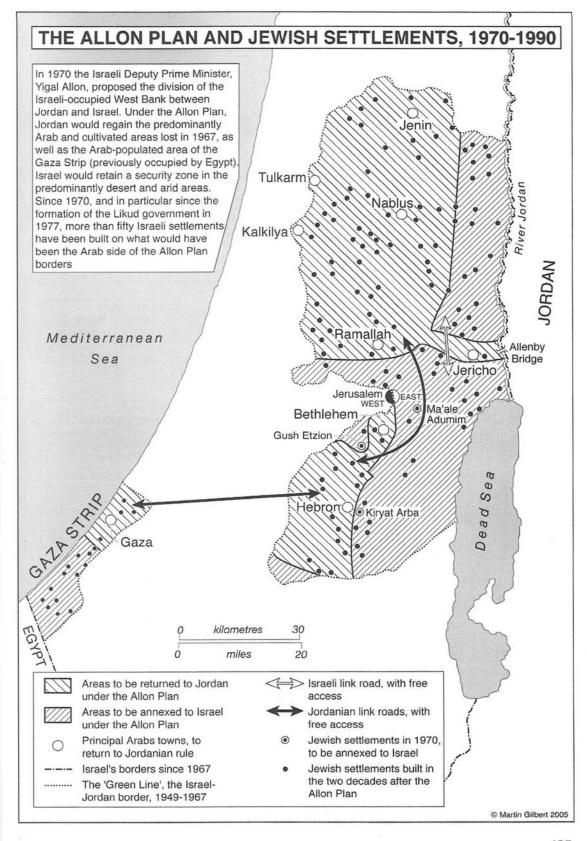


Figure 11. Airspace considerations:

- A. "Theoretical" Airspace Border.
- B. Mid-point extending Palestinian Air Defense Umbrella.
- C. "De facto" Palestinian Air Defense Umbrella, which will extend over and neutralize Lod and Ramat David as well as almost all of Israel's strategic air bases. Such a de facto Palestinian Air Umbrella will paralyze Israel's entire defensive capability.



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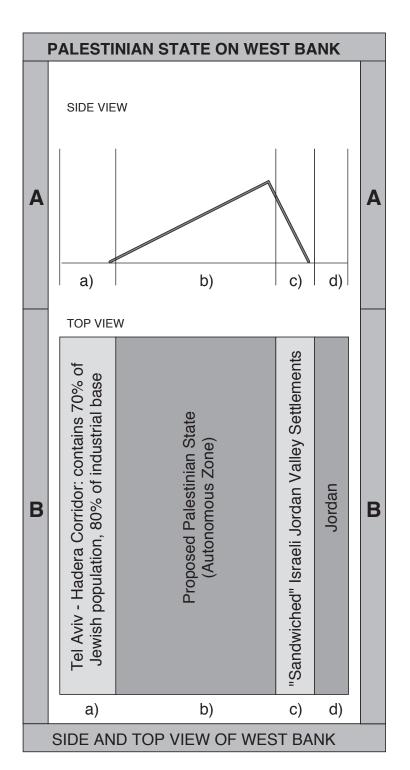
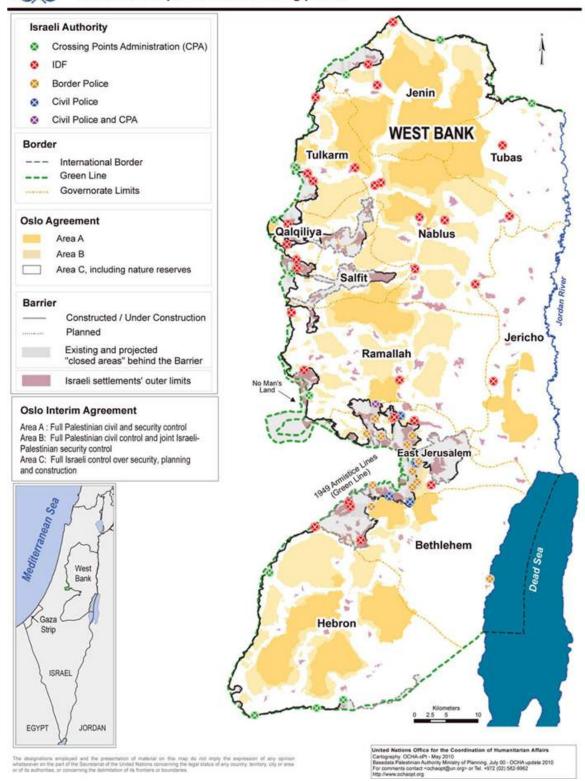


Figure 12 (on right). Allon Plan Topographic Breakdown:

- a). Israel: Tel Aviv Coastal Plain
- b). Gradual downward slope of the Western two thirds of West Bank - Heavy Palestinian population
- c). Extremely steep slope of the Eastern one third of West Bank Sparse Palestinian population except for Jericho d). Jordan

Allon Plan would keep area c), the part furthest from a) the Tel Aviv coastal plain. This area c) would be isolated and separated from the main Israeli population centers by Palestinian State in area b). It would also be surrounded by the Palestinian State b) and Jordan d).

Israeli authorities overseeing permanently staffed checkpoints and crossing points



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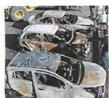


newsשות





South Under Attack



Ashdod hit by Grad rocket Photo: Avi Rokach



IDF explains terror cells' rocket attack success

Defense officials argue accurate rocket hits resulted from weather, entrenched launcher posts, training and advanced technology including multi-barrel rockets. But what about the Iron Dome? Ron Ben-Yishai

When faced with the question of why the Islamic Jihad terror cells were so successful at firing rockets on Israel on Saturday, with such ease, defense officials offer a few explanations - including the optimal weather conditions in the south.

These officials predicted that similarly to previous periods of escalation in the south, the terror cells firing rockets at Israel on Saturday took advantage of the massive cloudiness accumulating near the Gaza Strip, enabling the terrorists to launch rockets more effectively - particularly because the IDF's aerial forecast systems were unable to detect the rockets in an efficient manner.

Related stories:

- IDF thwarts rocket launch attemp
- Islamic Jihad: 'Egypt brokers Gaza truce'
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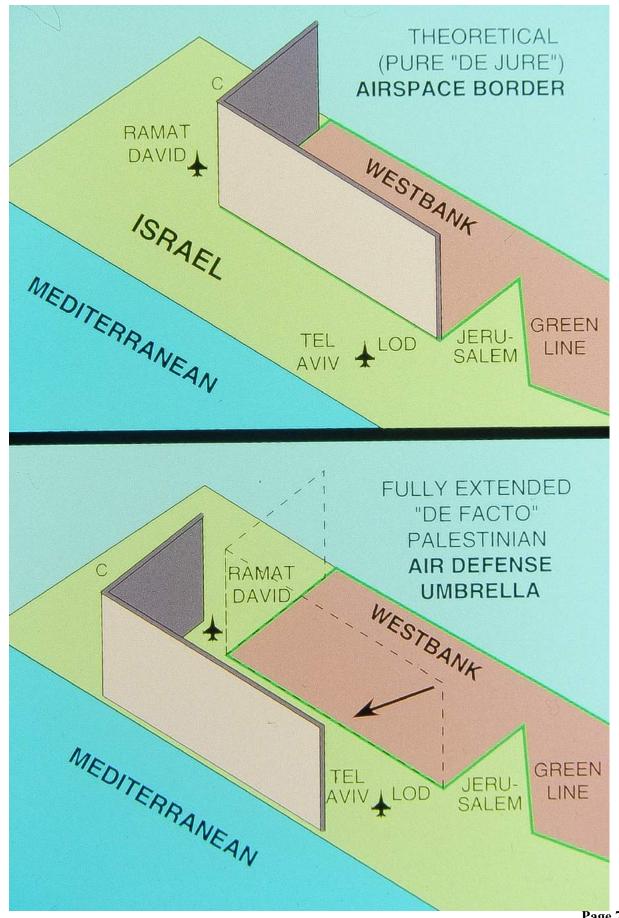
IDF officials explained that the relatively accurate rocket hits resulted from entrenched launcher posts covered in concrete, trained terror cells, and advanced launcher technology, including multi-barrel rockets.



Rockets fires towards Ashdod

In the midst of the rocket attacks, the Air Force reinforced its MRPV (mini remote-piloted

10/31/2011 10:33 AM





http://www.nationalreview.com/articles/218442/hot-rockets/deroy-murdock "Hot Rockets" by Deroy Murdock 8/9/06

c)



Katyusha Damage in Haifa -

http://www.strategypage.com/military_photos/military_photos_2006720234926.aspx HOSTILITIES IN THE MIDEAST: THE DEVASTATION; As Rockets Crash Around It, Squad Follows a Trail of Destruction

f) Impact of a 220mm Anti-Personnel Rocket



Jerusalem Center for Public Affairs - Hizballah's Rocket Campaign Against Northern Israel: A Preliminary Report - Uzi Rubin - http://www.jcpa.org/brief/brief006-10.htm

e)



The operator uses either optical or thermal sight to detect and track the target. http://www.army-technology.com/projects/kornet/



School bus hit by missile (Photo: Reuters)
"Teen hit by anti-tank missile dies of wounds" - 4.17.11
http://www.ynetnews.com/articles/0,7340,L4058157,00.html

k)





Apr 17, 2011 - Daniel Viflic, 16, of Bet Shemesh, died of mortal wounds suffered on April 7 when an anti-tank missile was fired at a school bus in the Negev near Kibbutz Sa'ad.

The victim being treated by paramedics

http://www.mfa.gov.il/MFA/Terrorism-+Obstacle+to+Peace/Memorial/2011/Victims/Daniel_Viflic.htm

- 3. Israel's Strategic Value
 - a. Eastern Theater to the East of Israel



Commander's Posture Statement

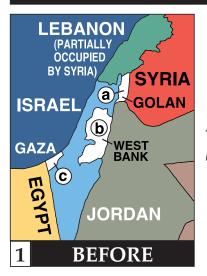
Statement of U.S. Marine Corps Gen. James N. Mattis, U.S. Central Command commander, before the Senate Armed Services Committee on March 6, 2012, about the posture of U.S. Central Command

Middle East Peace

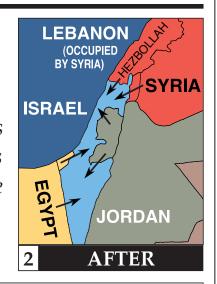
It should come as no surprise that the lack of a sustainable solution to the Palestinian-Israeli conflict is a preeminent flame that keeps the pot boiling in the Middle East, particularly as the Arab Awakening causes Arab governments to be more responsive to the sentiments of their populations. The inability to resolve tensions between the state of Israel and the Palestinians imposes a heavy cost on our activities in the AOR, and is raised in almost every meeting I have with key leaders in the region, particularly in the Arabian Peninsula and Levant. A peace agreement between Israel and the Palestinians would facilitate more public, robust support by regional partners for U.S. initiatives, bolster regional collaboration and remove fertile ground for extremism and resentment to flourish. We owe it to the next generation to do everything possible to solve this vexing issue that gives so much fuel to extremist ideology.

http://www.centcom.mil/en/about-centcom/posture-statement/

ISRAEL'S STRATEGIC VALUE POST 9/11 TERROR WAR SCENARIO



A demilitarized Palestinian West Bank | Gaza State will turn Israel from a U.S. Strategic Asset and Bulwark to Middle East Terror that is able to defend itself, into a defenseless U.S. liability, inviting attack - unable even to defend itself, let alone project American military power.



1. ISRAEL as a <u>self-defensible</u> **U.S. strategic asset**: With the Golan Heights (a), the West Bank mountain range (b) and the Gaza Strip (c) under Israeli military control, Israel is immune from a short- to mediumterm existential threat.

2. ISRAEL as an <u>indefensible</u> U.S. strategic liability, inviting attack: Without the Golan Heights, the West Bank mountain range and the Gaza Strip under Israeli control, but instead under hostile Arab control, Israel will be strategically vulnerable and exposed to a short-term existential threat. Such a conflict will be fueled by continued Arab terrorism against Israel.



3. ISRAEL: the First Domino

Without the natural mountain defenses of the Golan and West Bank mountains, and with Israel's ability to mobilize degraded, Israel would be easily destroyed and occupied by Syria and Egypt. Even a heavily militarized Palestinian State will be unable to militarily contain either the Syrians or the Egyptians. Hezbollah, the Syrians and the Egyptians will all vie for the occupation of the coveted Jerusalem.



4. JORDAN: the Second Domino

Without Israel as its strategic protector, Jordan would be easily encroached by the militarily powerful Hezbollah, Syrians, Egyptians and Shiastan/Iran. Syria currently sees Jordan as Southern Syria and will fulfill its vision of Manifest Destiny.



5. SAUDI ARABIA: the Third Domino

With the militarily powerful but oil-poor Egyptians and Syrians, and Shiastan/Iran on Saudi Arabia's northern border, Saudi Arabia will cease to exist. Without the Suez Canal under friendly occupational control, the Western powers will be unable to resupply or defend Saudi Arabia.

News

Elul 12, 5772, 30/08/12 05:29





How Important is Israel to the U.S.? Check the Map

A New York attorney and supporter of Israel lays out the case for U.S. support of Israel, and the consequences for the U.S. if Israel

falls
David Lev

For those who think that Israel is a \$3 billion-a-year strategic liability for the U.S., the cause of Muslim terrorism, Mideast instability, and high gas prices, New York attorney and Israel advocate Mark Langfan has a message: Get a map.

Preferably, the 3D topographic raised-relief map system of Israel that Langfan developed back in 1991, which gives viewers a perspective on Israel – and on the Middle East – that they may not have had before. The map shows just how important Israel is to U.S. interests – how a strong and secure Israel, far from being a strategic liability, is actually the one thing that is preventing the Middle East from falling into complete chaos.

With an Israeli presence in the high ground of Judea and Samaria and on the Golan Heights, "Israel is immune to an existential attack" by ground troops from Egypt, Syria, and Lebanon. In the video below, Langfan lays out the case for Israel's retention of these areas; with them, Israel can defend itself and ensure a semblance of order in the region, Without them, Iran and its radical Islamist allies would have a free hand, picking through the debris of the "regimes' ancien" of the Middle East, and eventually taking over the greatest prize of all – oil-rich Saudi Arabia, thus controlling the fate of the entire Western world.



In the video, Langfan revives the idea of the "domino theory," which was a cause for great debate in the U.S. during the Vietnam War era. But there's no debate over what a Middle East domino spill would look like; a

Page 80 of 198

weak Israel without its strategic land assets would be open for attack by a revitalized Islamist front, led by Egypt, Hizbullah, Hamas, and Syria (with the likelihood that Bashar al-Assad will eventually be replaced by an Islamist government, as happened in Egypt).

If Israel is destroyed – or even if it is allowed to survive (temporarily) in a cowed, defensive state, the Islamist front, led by Iran, would continue with its agenda to take over the Middle East. First to go would be Jordan, which Syria has coveted for decades, and which Islamists despise because of King Abdullah's ties with the West. By that time, Iraq would also have been absorbed into the super "Shiastan" state expanding from Iran – and there would be nothing to stop Iran and the Islamists from walking into Saudi Arabia and taking over. The Islamists would be in full control of all waterways that Western navies could use to send ships and troops to the region, including the Persian Gulf and the Suez Canal. And at that point, Langfan says in the video, the U.S. and Europe would be truly be the vassals, or "dhimmis," of the Islamists.

Even if the U.S. could find the wherewithal to defend its Middle East interests under such conditions, it would cost far more than the \$3 billion Israel gets each year- not to mention the costs in blood and treasure from a protracted war in which U.S. troops, without a friendly base to work from, are forced to fight in difficult desert conditions. That is, of course, even if the American people could be rallied to take on such a fight – unlikely after their experience in Afghanistan and Iraq.

All this can be avoided, however, if the U.S. supports Israel's presence in Judea and Samaria and in the Golan. The video also mentions the importance of Gaza, which Israel has since abandoned – resulting of tens of thousands of missiles being fired at southern Israel by Hamas, and inspiring Hizbullah to attack Israel with tens of thousands of its own missiles from the north. If that is the result of abandoning the small territory of Gaza – which does not even have strategic defensive height and is surrounded by sparsely populated desert areas – what would be the result of Israel's abandonment of the much more important territories in Judea, Samaria, and the Golan?

Langfan hopes we never have to find out. "Israel is the cause of U.S. stability," he says. "Israel is the tip of the West's spear against a Muslim tsunami."

If you don't believe him, just check the map.

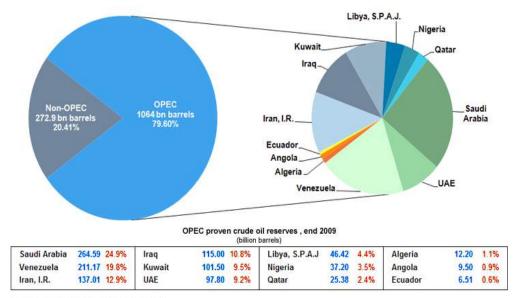
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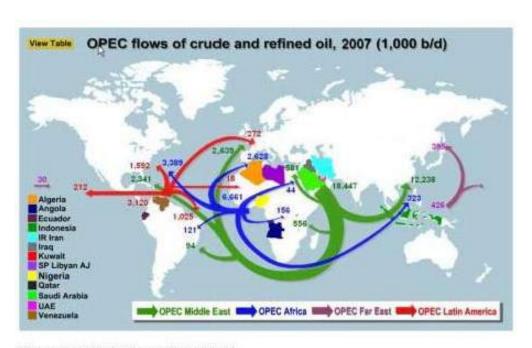
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OPEC Share of World Crude Oil Reserves 2009



Source: OPEC Annual Statistical Bulletin 2009

http://www.opec.org/opec_web/en/data_graphs/330.htm



Flow of OPEC Oil Around the World http://www.flickr.com/photos/ghana.oilwatch/5182222502/

Opinion

Shevat 10, 5772, 03/02/12 09:21



Israel: A Priceless Strategic Military Asset for the US

Click to see the graphics because Mark Langfan's remarks upon acceptance of the Justice Louis B. Brandeis ZOA Award this fall are an important learning experience. The maps are the fruit of painstaking reasearch and have been shown in Congress.

From Mark Langfan

After Hitler invaded Poland in 1939, in America, there were Hitler enablers like the American hero Charles Lindbergh who publicly championed-- the Big Lie-- that England was a strategic liability to the US, was the cause of world war, and, that England needed to be dumped.

Today, there is a new crop of neo-fascist enablers by the names of Walt and Mearsheimer. These Neo-Lindberghs espouse an analogous -Big Lie- that Israel is a strategic liability to the US, the cause of Middle East wars, and, that Israel needs to be dumped, and there are also neo-isolationists like Ron Paul who says "the US would be better off without Israel."

I will now graphically show you in 3 simple steps that these "Professors" and these neo-Ostriches are, in fact, Neo-Lindberghs.

Step One, if you would look at the 8½ x11 colored "Katyusha Rocket" graphic of Israel, www.marklangfan.com/Postcard2.html, in any "West Bank" Palestinian "Demilitarized" state, Hamas will smuggle in thousands of chemical-warheaded Katyushas into the "Demilitarized" West Bank which they will launch, en masse, into the Tel Aviv. Imagine, if to placate Muslim "anger," some US president ceded Brooklyn to al Qaeda, and al Qaeda-Brooklyn had thousands of chemical Katyushas aimed at Manhattan. Manhattan would be toast. And if there is ever a Palestinian State, Hamas with thousands of chemical katyushas backed by Iranian long-range missiles will toast the Tel Aviv coastal corridor holding 5 million Jews.

Step Two, if you would turn to the large "Eastern Theater" colored graphic, www.marklangfan.com/easterntheater1.html, after Israel's destruction, without Israel protecting him, the Hashemite-King Abdullah of Jordan is also toast. You've then got an Egypt with 80 million hungry people, the strongest army in the Middle East, and military control of the Suez Canal now having a direct contiguous land border with the oil-rich Saudi Arabia. Saudi Arabia is also happens to be a historical rival of Egypt. Is this "stability" for USCENTCOM? Is this lower gas prices in Salina, Kansas? But no, we're not done yet.

Step Three, if you would turn over the "Western Theater" colored graphic, www.marklangfan.com/westerntheater3.html, I've done the same analysis for the Eastern Med. Christian Greek Cyprus has a total population of 800,000 people, and there is about a quarter trillion dollars worth, or more, of gas between Cyprus and Israel. If Israel were to be destroyed, surrounded by 150 Million Muslims, and a Turkish standing army of 400,000 soldiers coveting the whole of Cyprus, how long will Greek Cyprus

last? In September 2011, Turkish PM Erdogan stated: Turkey and Egypt would "form a force of 150 million strong" and "We are substantially surrounding a Mediterranean." And, "I recommend the international community take the necessary lessons from the Preveza victory."

The "Preveza victory" to which Erdogan is referring is the Turkish decisive naval victory over a pan-Christian "Holy League" Papal alliance in September 1538.

Without Israel as the bulwark against the waxing Islamic tsunami to the East, there will be a direct Islamic military threat to the very doorstep of Europe. Without Israel, how many trillions--trillions--of dollars will the US have to spend to defend Greece, and NATO from such "clear and present" danger to Western civilization? Or, as the Visa commercial would say of Israel's present-day strategic value to the US: Priceless.

You can find the video of the speech on Mark Langfan's website by going to: www.marklangfan.com/videos.htmlTo view the speech video from you lpod, lphone, or Flash, go to: <iframe src="http://player.vimeo.com/video/35203810?color=ff9933" width="300" height="225" frameborder="0" webkitAllowFullScreen mozallowfullscreen allowFullScreen></iframe>And if you have any questions, he will be happy to answer if you email him at mapmun@aol.com, or call 212-832-0200 or visit my website, www.marklangfan.com.

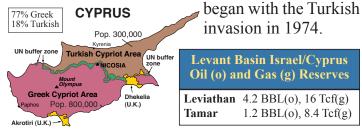
www.israelnationalnews.com

- 3. Israel's Strategic Value
 - b. Western Theater to the West of Israel

Israel <u>IS NATO's South-Eastern Flank defending Cyprus, Rhodes, Crete, and even Greece, against Turkey and an Iranian-occupied Israel.</u>

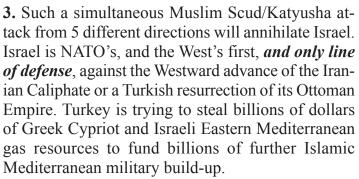


1. Now, Israel's battle-ready Order of Battle gives NATO a dependable, cost-effective, NATO-friendly shaped Battle Space to protect Greek Cyprus from a Turkish/Muslim Attack and devastation which

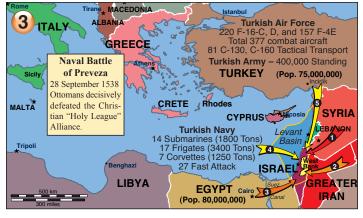


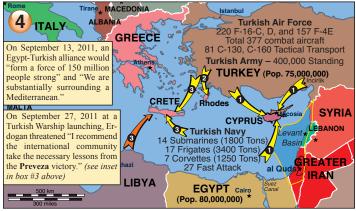
U.S. Army chemical 2 Israel weapons symbol. 122mm capable VX and GB nerve **Holds 70%** Netanya agents (Janes). of Jewish Population and 80% of the Industrial Base **GREATER** WEST BANK Herzli Palestinian State/IRAN Tel-Aviv Yafo **JORDAN** Mediterranean Sea shdod Jerusalem &

2. Iran will first topple Jordan soon after a West Bank State is created. Hamas will overthrow Fatah in the West Bank, as they already have overthrown Fatah in Gaza. A West Bank Hamas Palestinian State will have tens of thousands of smuggled Katyusha Rockets (including VX (persistent) and GB (Sarin) nerve agents (Janes)) ranging over Tel Aviv and 70% of Israel's Jewish population. On Iranian orders, Hamas will fire barrages of rockets into Tel Aviv and Jerusalem, provoking an Israeli attempt to mobilize to reinvade the West Bank which will trigger massive Arab/Iranian long-range missile strikes.



4. Without Israel's Order of Battle protecting Cyprus' Southeastern Flank and Battle Space, with Turkish frigates and subs infesting the Southern Cyprus waters and cutting off any military reinforcements and with Haifa as Iran's New Eastern Mediterranean Naval Base, Cyprus, Crete, Rhodes and even Greece will be lost to Turkey and the Iranian Shiite Caliphate. Iranian now-existing Shahib mediumrange missiles (1000 miles) will range and cover southern Europe from their new bases in Yafo, Greater Iran. Greece will become indefensible. Iran and/or Turkey will be on Europe's doorstep.





News_

Cheshvan 28, 5772, 25/11/11 08:39





US Topographer: Israel is Greece and Cyprus' Line of Defense

NYC topotgrapher and recent ZOA awardee Langfan says "Israel is now the heart and soul of NATO's southeastern flank.".

Fern Sidman, A7 NY Cor.

In an exclusive interview with *Arutz Sheva*, New York City topographer and recent ZOA awardee Mark Langfan, responded to statements made by Israeli Deputy Foreign Minister Danny Ayalon while on an official visit to Greece.

According to wire service reports, during a news briefing on Tuesday, Ayalon was asked what Israel's reaction would be to a threat posed by Turkey regarding oil drilling in Cyprus. Ayalon unequivocally stated: "If anyone tries to challenge these drillings, we will meet these challenges." Last month Turkey said it would send naval forces to protect its drilling rights.

During meetings between Ayalon and Greece's deputy foreign minister Dimitri Dollis, the two focused on cooperation between Israel, Greece and Cyprus on the subject of natural gas and their common strategic interests in energy security. A trilateral memorandum of understanding on this issue, as well as the management of water resources has been drafted and is due to be signed soon.

The two officials also agreed to convene a meeting to take place this spring in Salonika with members of the Jewish and Greek diasporas including such countries as the United States, Canada, Australia, France and Britain.

"What these meetings in Greece mean to me is that people are now acknowledging energy issues in this region of the world with the gravitas that they deserve," said Mr. Langfan, who recently released is "Western Theater" graphic, http://www.marklangfan.com/westerntheater2.html which provides concrete evidence that Israel is Greece and Cyprus' one, and only line of defense against an "Islamic tsunami" that has the capability of waging war of Cyprus and Greece.

Speaking in his capacity as an Israeli security analyst, Mr. Langfan said, "without Israel's order of battle and very existence, it would be impossible for NATO to defend Greece, let alone Cyprus, from a Turkish/Muslim Brotherhood tidal wave which would lay waste to everything in the eastern Mediterreanean. Whether NATO likes it or not, Israel is a now the heart and soul of NATO's southeastern flank."

Langfan also noted that Turkish Prime Minister Erdogan issued a direct threat on NATO when he warned on September 27, 2011, "I recommend the international community take the necessary lessons from the Battle of Preveza."

The Battle of Preveza was a 1538 decisive Turkish/Ottoman naval battle against a Papal "Holy League" Pan-Christian Alliance.

Adding that, "NATO and the entire EU now has an absolute vested interest against the establishment of an autonomous Palestinian state in the "West Bank". It has become abundantly clear that if such a state was in existence Hamas would smuggle in thousands of katyusha rockets with chemical warheads that have the power to wipe out the entire Tel Aviv coastal plain that holds 5 million Jews - in one evening."

Mark Langfan's graphics are freely available at his Israel Security website: http://www.marklangfan.com



αυθεντικά πιάτα όλο νοστιμιά φτιαγμένα απ' τα χέρια της Νίνας

Θεοχαρίδου με πολύ μεράκι και βαθιά γνώση και εμπειρία ν ψάχνετε ένα βιβλίο συνταγών,

πάρτε αυτό!

Αύριο ο «Φ» της Κυριακής **με δύο επιλογές** για τον αναγνώστη!

ЕПІЛОГН В

EUIVOLH W ΕΚΔΟΣΗ ΧΩΡΙΣ ΕΞΤΡΑ ΠΡΟΣΦΟΡΕΣ

120 σελίδες και μαζί το Goal news και το DownTown

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Ταξίδια Γεύσης - Αγαπημένο φαγητά του δρόμου και μαζί Going Out - Ο καλύτερος οδηγός πόλης

Ενημέρωση, επιμόρφωση, γνώση και ψυχαγωγία • 4 νέες εκδόσεις βιβλιοθήκης





ΣΗΜΕΡΑ

ME TON «Φ»

О апохитос

τηλεόρασης

ΚΟΙΝΩΝΙΑ

Στην πρίζα για το

ρεύμα του καλοκαιριού

Πήγαν στο μνημόσυνο

Μάταια περίμενε τον ιερέα ο κόσμος που πή-

γε στο ετήσιο μνημόσυνο του πρώην Γενικού

Εισαγγελέα Μιχ. Τριανταφυλλίδη στο ναό Αγίων

Μια τρύπα στο νερό για

το ωράριο των γιατρών

Οριστικά παρελθόν αποτελούν οι κατ' αρχήν

συμφωνίες υπ. Υγείας και γιατρών. Νέα πρότα-

ση από Μαλά για επίδομα ανά κλινική και όχι ανά

γιατρό. Επιφυλάξεις από τις συντεχνίες. >>20

Συστάσεις για λογοκλοπή

Στα «μαλακά» ο δημοσιογράφος από την Επι-

τροπή Δημοσιογραφικής Δεοντολογίας. >>20

Επιστρέφουμε €1,2 εκατ.

νια την κομπίνα με νάλα

Διεθνές ένταλμα για το καταζητούμενο ζεύγος

που εμπλέκεται στην κομπίνα των αγελαδο-

στον Χρ. Τσουρούλλη

αλλά δεν είχε παπά

Κωνσταντίνου και Ελένης.

Φιλελεύθερος

ΣABBATO 26 NOEMBPIOY 2011 ETOΣ 560 - AP. 18712 TIMH €2,50 - ME TO GOAL NEWS TIMH €8,00 - ME ΣΥΝΤΑΓΕΣ NINAΣ ΙΛΡΥΤΗΣ: ΝΙΚΟΣ ΧΡ. ΠΑΤΤΙΧΗΣ **ΕΤΟΣ ΙΛΡΥΣΗΣ: 1955**

Σενάρια πολέμου μελετά το Ισραήλ

ΤΟ ΙΣΡΑΗΛ δεν μένει στην πολιτική αντιμετώπιση των τουρκικών προκλήσεων στην περιοχή της Ανατολικής Μεσογείου. Οι σχεδιασμοί των Ισραηλινών περιλαμβάνουν παροχή ασφάλειας όχι μόνο στις πλατφόρμες εξόρυξης φυσικού αερίου εντός της δικής του ΑΟΖ, αλλά και αυτές που βρίσκονται στην κυπριακή. Παράλληλα προχωρούν σε ουσιαστική αναβάθμιση του πολεμικού τους ναυτικού ώστε να μπορεί να αντιμετωπίζει το αντίστοιχο τουρκικό. Στα σχέδια αυτά εντάσσουν και την Κύπρο με δύο νέα ταχύπλοα σκάφη. >>5

σχύσουν την κυπριακή ναυτική δύναμη Στέλνουν μήνυ-

μα στο ΝΑΤΟ για τουρκικούς κινδύνους Θέμα υψίστης εθνικής ασφάλειας

για όλους το

φυσικό αέριο

Η Κύπρος προχωρά με Λίβανο

. Ο καθορισμός της γραμμής διαχωρισμού των αποκλειστικών οικονομικών ζωνών μεταξύ Κύπρου και Λιβάνου ήταν στο επίκεντρο χθεσινών πολιτικών και τεχνοκρατικών συσκέψεων που πραγματοποιήθηκαν στο υπουργείο Εξωτερικών. Υπάρχει κοινή διάθεση για επίτευξη συμφωνίας δήλωσαν οι υπουργοί Εξωτερικών των δύο χωρών . >>4 **ENOIKIA TOY TZIEPEME**

Πενταώροφο κτήριο για 35 υπαλλήλους

ΔΙΑΣΤΑΣΕΙΣ σκανδάλου προσλαμβάνει η μεταστέγαση της Επιτροπής Προστασίας Ανταγωνισμού σε πενταώροφο κτήριο έναντι ετήσιου ενοικίου €300.000, τρεις φορές μεγαλύτερο από προηγουμένως. Το οξύμωρο είναι ότι στο κτήριο μεταφέρθηκαν 35 υπάλληλοι της Επιτροπής, αλλά δύο όροφοι παραμένουν εντελώς άδειοι. Την ίδια ώρα η ΕΠΑ παραμένει εδώ και μήνες ακέφαλη και ουσιαστικά υπολειτουργεί. Η περίεργη αυτή συμφωνία, σε καιρούς πρωτοφανούς κρίσης και περικοπών. προκάλεσε ερωτήματα και στην Ελεγκτική Υπηρεσία.

«Ερχονται ασήκωτα βάρη»

Αθ. Ορφανίδης στον «Φ»: Το τίμημα αύριο θα είναι ασυγκρίτως μεγαλύτερο

ΣΥΝΑΓΕΡΜΟ και με τη χαρακτηριστική φράση «πρέπει να ξυπνήσουμε επιτέλους», σημαίνει ο διοικητής της Κεντρικής Τράπεζας, Αθανάσιος Ορφανίδης, με αποκλειστικές δηλώσεις του στον «Φιλελεύθερο» για την κατάσταση της οικονομίας και τα μέτρα που πρέπει να ληφθούν. Επισημαίνοντας ότι ο αποκλεισμός της Κύπρου από τις διεθνείς Σε μια κλωστή η επάρκεια ρεύματος ενόψει αγορές χρηματοδότησης εδώ και έξι μήνες, καθώς και η προεδρίας και θερινής περιόδου μετά την καπροειδοποίηση Κομισιόν, «δεν αφήνουν κανένα περιθώταστροφή στο Μαρί. Σύσκεψη στο Προεδρικό ριο για περαιτέρω καθυστέρηση», ο κ. Ορφανίδης, προειτην Πέμπτη, δεν χωράει η παραμικρή καθυδοποιεί ότι «αν αποτύχουμε και αυτή τη φορά να εφαρμόσουμε ένα αξιόπιστο πακέτο μέτρων», τότε: 1: Θα οδηγηθούμε αναπόφευκτα σε σημαντικότατες οικονομικές και

> KOlON Ο διοικητής της Κεντρικής Τράπεζας κρούει τον κώδωνα του κινδύνου: Πρέπει να ξυπνήσουμε επιτέλους

κοινωνικές επιπτώσεις για το μέλλον μας και για το μέλλον των παιδιών μας. 2: Θα επιβληθούν οδυνηρά μέτρα που θα περιλαμβάνουν μεταξύ άλλων σοβαρές περικοπές, και όχι απλά πάγωμα στο κρατικό μισθολόγιο, και νέες δυσβάσταχτες φορολο-

γίες για ολόκληρο τον πληθυσμό, 3: Διακυβεύεται ο ρόλος της Κύπρου ως διεθνές χρηματοοικονομικό κέντρο, με εξαιρετικά δυσάρεστες συνέπειες στο ρυθμό ανάπτυξης, την ανεργία και όλους τους τομείς της οικονομικής δραστηριότητας. 4: Οι καρποί των κόπων πολλών δεκαετιών κινδυνεύουν να εξανεμιστούν.

Ο διοικητής της Κεντρικής, καλεί κυβέρνηση, κόμματα και κοινωνικούς εταίρους, να κατανοήσουν ότι αυτή τη στινμή δεν υπάρχει «ούτε και δυνατότητα για περαιτέρω αναβολή στη λήψη μέτρων με πρόσχημα τη συναίνεση». Όπως επισημαίνει, «το πρόβλημα του επιμερισμού του κόστους που μας προβληματίζει σήμερα ωχριά μπροστά στα ασήκωτα βάρη που θα κληθούμε να πληρώσουμε αύριο, όλοι ανεξαίρετα, αν ολιγωρήσουμε». Ο κ. Ορφανίδης σημειώνει, τέλος, ότι στηρίζει τον υπουργό Οικονομικών «στην προσπάθειά του να εφαρμόσει άμεσα όσα μέτρα χρειάζονται τα οποία να είναι και αποτελεσματικά



ύψος των περιστάσεων δημιουργώντας ένα αρραγές μέτωπο για σωτηρία της κυπριακής οικονομίας.

> Στηρίζω τον υπουργό Οικονομικών στην προσπάθειά του να εφαρμόσει άμεσα όσα μέτρα χρειάζονται, αποτελεσματικά και διαρθρωτικά και ικανά να πείσουν ότι έχουμε πλήρη αντίληψη της πραγμαΑυτή τη στιγμη δεν υπάρχει ούτε και δυνατότητα για περαιτέρω αναβολή στη λήψη μέτρων με πρόσχημα τη συναίνεση.

▶Το πρόβλημα του επιμερισμού του κόστους που μας προβληματίζει σήμερα, ωχριά μπροστά στα ασήκωτα βάρη που θα κληθούμε να πληρώσουμε αύριο, όλοι ανεξαίρετα, αν ολιγωρήσουμε.

OIKONOMIA

Κρίσιμα 24ωρα • Συντεχνίες και εργοδοτικές οργανώσεις αναμένουν τις τελικές προτάσεις

του υπουργού Οικονομικών Αμετακίνητοι στο δημόσιο λόγο τους οι συντεχνιακοί, αλλά πλέον νιώθουν

τον κλοιό να σφίγγει γύρω τους Αισθάνονται έντονα δυσαρεστημένοι από

τις κινήσεις του υπουργού Οικονομικών Παράθυρο στήριξης των κυβερνητικών μέτρων άνοιξε ο ΔΗΣΥ

Ο Ανασταστιάδης ζήτησε συνάντηση με τον Πρόεδρο της Δημοκρατίας στην παρουσία Καζαμία και Αβέρωφ

Ωρα μηδέν, ώρα για αποφάσεις, λέει ο πρόεδρος του Δημοκρατικού Συνανερμού

ΑΝΤΙΓΝΩΜΙΕΣ

Σύγκρουση και για τις προτάσεις Καζαμία

Αφορμή για νέο κύκλο αντιπαράθεσης αποτέλεσαν οι προτάσεις και ιδέες του υπουργού Οικονομικών Κίκη Καζαμία. Επιχειρήματα, εκ διαμέτρου αντίθετα, αντιπαραβάλλουν ο Σταύρος Ευαγόρου και ο Νικόλας Παπαδόπουλος.

Κάλπες εν μέσω βίας στην Αίγυπτο

ΚΟΣΜΟΣ

Διαδηλώσεις, κύμα βίας, αμφισβήτηση και δεκάδες νεκροί, ο τελευταίος απολογισμός, λίγες ώρες πριν τις πρώτες εκλογές μετά την πτώση του καθεστώτος Μουμπάρακ.

Δίπλα στον τάφο του αφεντικού του

Η ιστορία ενός σκύλου στην Κίνα έγινε σύμβολο αφοσίωσης. Αφότου πέθανε το αφεντικό του αρνείται να εγκαταλείψει τον τάφο του. >>33





Στο €1,5 δισ. τα ανείσπρακτα του κράτους Αφορούν φόρους, πρόστιμα, κοινωνικές ασφαλίσεις, τελωνειακοί δασμοί κ.ά.

ΑΣΤΡΟΝΟΜΙΚΟ ποσό που πλησιάζει το €1,5 τα €500 εκατ. αφορούν το φόρο εισοδήμασο όρο €100 εκατ. τα τελευταία τουλάχιστον δισ. έχει να παίρνει το Κράτος από νομικά τος, με τα περισσότερα να οφείλονται από

Χρ. Γιωρκάτζη, που

συγκέντρωσε από

κυβερνητικά Τμήματα

και Υπηρεσίες

Δεν πείθει ο Κληρίδης για τη δίωξη Λιλλήκα

ΟλΟΙ Πλην ακελ »22

κούς αυτουργούς», τους οποίους πάντως δεν το ΑΚΕΛ, διαμηνύοντας ότι δεν έχει ανάμειξη

και φυσικά πρόσωπα, ως καθυστερημένα έσοδα. Αυτό καταδεικνύουν τα στοιχεία που συυπηρεσίες η Γενική Ελέγκτρια Χρυστάλλα Γιωρκάτζη, στο πλαίσιο της ετοιμασίας της ετήσιας έκθεσης Αποκαλυπτικά στοιχεία

της για το έτος 2010. Τις επόμενες δύο με τρεις εβδομάδες η έκθεση της κ. Γιωρκάτζη θα παραδοθεί στον Πρόεδρο Χριστόφια, ενώ ακολούθως θα δοθεί στη δημοσιότητα. Τα εν λόγω στοιχεία είναι στη διάθεση και της Γενικής

Λογίστριας της Δημοκρατίας, Ρέας Γεωργίου. Το Τμήμα Εσωτερικών Προσόδων του

υπουργείου Οικονομικών κατέχει την πρωτιά σε ό,τι αφορά στα καθυστερημένα έσοδα. Οι ανείσπρακτες φορολογίες με τους τόκους πλησιάζουν το €1 δισ., εκ των οποίων

ΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΑ κίνητρα πίσω από την πρωτοφανή δίωξη του πρώην Υπουργού για «υπέρβαση εξου-

σιών» καταγγέλλει η πλειοψηφία του νομικού

και πολιτικού κόσμου, οι οποίοι δεν πείθονται

λήκας υποστηρίζει ότι ο Πέτρος Κληρίδης δεν

είχε καμία εμπλοκή στη διαχείριση της όλης υπό-

θεσης, φωτογραφίζοντας κατ' ουσία τους «ηθι-

κατονομάζει. Την ίδια ώρα πρωτοκλασάτα στε-

από τις εξηγήσεις του Γενι-

κού Εισαγγελέα. Ο κ. Λιλ-

εταιρείες. Επιπρόσθετα, €200 εκατ. με τους τόκους οφείλονται στην Υπηρεσία ΦΠΑ του νέλεξε από τα υπουργεία και άλλες κρατικές υπουργείου Οικονομικών, άλλα τόσα στο τμήμα Τελωνείων και €150 εκατ. στο τμήμα Ανα-

πτύξεως Υδάτων. Ένα άλλο σεβαστό ποσό που είναι καταχωρημένο στα καθυστερημένα κρατικά έσοδα είναι τα πρόστιμα και τα φυλακιστήρια εντάλματα που εκτοξεύτηκαν στα €138 εκατ.

Τα περισσότερα εντάλματα σεις, διάφορες ποινικές υποθέσεις καθώς και τροχαίες παραβάσεις, τα οποία αποτελούν

Παράλληλα, έντονο προβληματισμό προκαλεί η διαπίστωση ότι, χρόνο με τον χρόνο, αντί να μειώνονται, εν τέλει, αυξάνονται τα

λέχη από όλο το πολιτικό φάσμα, σημειώνουν

ότι με τη δίωξη αυτή ανοίγει ένας φαύλος κύ-

κλος για αποφάσεις πρώην και νυν υπουργών,

στους οποίους μπορεί να καταλογιστεί αστική

μους μιλά ο Ομήρου, πολιτική εξόντωση βλέπει

n E. Θεοχάρους και σχέδιο από το Προεδρικό ο

Συλλούρης. Εκ του... μακρόθεν παρακολουθεί

και δεν αφορά το κόμμα το όλο θέμα.

αφορούν Κοινωνικές Ασφαλίέσοδα του δημοσίου.

καθυστερημένα έσοδα του Κράτους, κατά μέ-

ευθύνη για τις αποφάσεις

τους. Για επικίνδυνους δρό-

τρία χρόνια. Ενα γεγονός που έρχεται να επιβεβαιώσει περίτρανα τα όσα καταγράφει στις προηγούμενες ετήσιες εκθέσεις της η κ. Γιωρκάτζη. Ότι δηλαδή, το σύστημα παρακολούθησης της είσπραξης καθυστερημένων εσόδων εξακολουθεί να παρουσιάζει σε πολλά κυβερνητικά Τμήματα και Υπηρεσίες αρκετές αδυναμίες, με αποτέλεσμα τα μέτρα που λαμβάνονται για την είσπραξή τους να μην είναι αποτελεσματικά και τα καθυστερημένα έσοδα να μην εισπράττονται για χρόνια. Αξίζει να αναφερθεί ότι, σε μια προσπάθεια

να εισπραχθούν καθυστερημένα έσοδα του κράτους από φορολογίες, η Βουλή ψήφισε την περασμένη Πέμπτη πρόταση νόμου για διακανονισμό των φορολογικών οφειλών που εκκρεμούν μέχρι το 2008. Εκτιμάται ότι το Κράτος θα εισπράξει €100

εκατομμύρια περίπου από τα €355 εκατουμύρια συν τόκους που οφείλονται μέχρι το ΜΙΧΑΛΗΣ ΧΑΤΖΗΣΤΥΛΙΑΝΟΥ

γραφικο

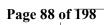
\$75 εκατ. μέχρι τώρα το κόστος της γεώτρησης

ΤΟ «ΠΡΑΣΙΝΟ» φως από Πραξούλα περιμένει η Noble για να προχωρήσει με τις τελικές δοκιμές υψηλής τεχνολογίας. Δεν προχωρούν με δεύτερο φρεάτιο προτού ληφθούν αποφάσεις για αξιοποίηση του κοιτάσματος. «Εξαιρετικά συντηρητική» η εκτίμηση για 3-9 τρις κυβικά πόδια αερίου στο «Αφροδίτη», λένε γνωστοί καθηγητές.









ΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΗ/ 5

Κινήσεις αποτροπής από Ισραήλ

Σχέδια επί χάρτου στη λογική αντιμετώπισης τουρκικής επίθεσης στην περιοχή

ΤΟΥ ΑΝΔΡΕΑ ΠΙΜΠΙΣΙΗ

υρύτερες και πολύ πιο ουσιαστικές προεκτάσεις φαίνεται να προσλαμβάνει το θέμα των τουρκικών απειλών εις βάρος της Κύπρου και κατά του Ισραήλ. Στην Κύπρο, η αντιμετώπιση αυτών των απειλών, λαμβανομένης υπόψη της μικρής στρατιωτικής δύναμης που έχει η χώρα, περιορίζεται σε καθαρά πολιτικό επίπεδο με διαβήματα και παραστάσεις. Αυτό όμως δεν ισχύει στην περίπτωση του Ισραήλ, το οποίο έχει ήδη προχωρήσει και σε άλλα σενάρια που αφορούν στην αντιμετώπιση και αυτής ακόμα της στρατιωτικής απειλής από πλευράς Τουρκίας στα πλαίσια μιας πιθανής συνεργασίας με το Ιράν. Σύμφωνα με τα συγκεκριμένα σενάρια, τα οποία έχουν ετοιμαστεί από ειδικούς αναλυτές και έχουν τεθεί ενώπιον της ισραηλινής κυβέρνησης, απαιτείται εμπλοκή ακόμα και αυτού του ΝΑΤΟ όχι μόνο προς όφελος του εβραϊκού κράτους, αλλά και για την προστασία της Ελλάδας (που είναι μέλος της βορειοατλαντικής συμμαχίας) αλλά και της Κύπρου.

Είναι εμφανές ότι οι Ισραηλινοί δίνουν ιδιαίτερη βαρύτητα στις τουρκικές απειλές, ιδιαίτερα μετά και τα τελευταία ανοίγματα του Τούρκου πρωθυπουργού Ρετζέπ Ταγίπ Ερντογάν στις βορειοαφρικανικές μουσουλμανικές χώρες. Όλα όσα λέγονται από πλευράς Τουρκίας, ακόμα και οι αναφορές στο παρελθόν και την οθωμανική αυτοκρατορία, καταγράφονται και τους δίνεται ιδιαίτερη βαρύτητα από ισραηλινής πλευράς.

Οι χώροι όπου δραστηριοποιούνται εταιρείες για την εξόρυξη φυσικού αερίου θεωρούνται από το Ισραήλ ως περιοχές υψίστης εθνικής ασφαλείας λόγω της σημασίας που έχει το ΦΑ στην ανάπτυξη της οικονομίας του εβραϊκού κράτους. Η παρουσία της «Noble» στο οικόπεδο 12 της κυ-

Ύψιστης

εθνικής

ασφάλειας

οι περιοχές

όπου γίνονται

γεωτρήσεις

πριακής Αποκλειστικής Οικονομικής Ζώνης και η διασύνδεση που έχει με την ισραηλινή πλευρά, τη βάζει κάτω από την ομπρέλα προστασίας που θέλει να δημιουργήσει το εβραϊκό κράτος για όλες τις πηγές ενέργειας στην Ανατολική Μεσόγειο ακόμα και μέχρι την Ελλάδα.

Ενδεικτικό της όλης κατάστασης είναι πως το τελευταίο διάστημα όλο

και περισσότεροι αναλυτές και ειδικοί βγαίνουν μπροστά με δηλώσεις τους και αναφέρονται συνεχώς στους κινδύνους που ελλοχεύουν, όχι μόνο για την περιοχή, από την τουρκική επεκτατική πολιτική. Μεταξύ αυτών είναι και ο Αμερικανός τοπογράφος Μαρκ Λάνγκφαν, ο οποίος έχει ετοιμάσει ουκ ολίγες μελέτες για λογαρια-

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* ПГАМ Κωνστ/πολη AABANIA Τουρκική πολεμική αεροπορία 220 F-16C,D kai 157 F-4E ύνολο 377 πολεμικά αεροσκάφη 81 C-130, C-160 μεταγωγικά Τουρκικός στρατός - 400.000 TAALA mAge. 75,000.000) .Ιντσιρλίκ EYPIA Λευκωσία ΚΥΠΡΟΣ Τουρκικό ναυτικό **AEBIAOAN** 14 υποβρύχια 17 φρεγάτες Τρίπολη 7 κορβέτες 27 Ταχύπλοα εγγέζη **AIBYH** ΑΙΓΥΠΤΟΣ METAAO (πληθ. 80.000.000)

σμό της ισραηλινής κυβέρνησης και ειδικότερα για το υπουργείο Άμυνας της χώρας. Η τελευταία του μελέτη αφορά αποκλειστικά στους κινδύνους που ελλοχεύουν στην περιοχή ειδικότερα, αλλά και στην Ευρώπη ευρύτερα, από μια παράλληλη στρατιωτική επίθεση τόσο από την Τουρκία όσο

και από το Ιράν. Σε δηλώσεις του στο κρατικό πρακτορείο ειδήσεων του Ισραήλ, ο Λάνγκφαν σχολίασε την πρόσφατη επίσκεψη του Ισραηλινού υφυπουργού Εξωτερικών, Ντάνι Αγιαλόν, στην Ελλάδα, σημειώνοντας πως για τον ίδιο αυτό δείχνει πως «υπάρχει κατανόηση ότι τα ζητήματα ενέργειας σ' αυτή την περιοχή της υφηλίου αντιμετωπίζονται με

τη δέουσα βαρύτητα». Μιλώντας με την ιδιότητα του στρατιωτικού αναλυτή σημειώνει πως εάν δεν βοηθηθεί το Ισραήλ να αντιμετωπίσει τις τουρκικές απειλές, τότε το ΝΑΤΟ δεν θα είναι σε θέση να αποκρούσει την όποια επίθεση της Τουρκίας κατά της Ελλάδας ή της Κύπρου ή του Ιράν κατά του εβραϊκού κράτους.

Βλέπουν κοινή ναυτική δύναμη

ΕΝΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΟ του ότι οι Ισραηλινοί δεν θεωρούν ότι οι απειλές των Τούρκων είναι μόνο λόγια και κινούμενοι πάντα υπό το φόβο χρήσης των μουσουλμανικών εξτρεμιστικών οργανώσεων για επιθέσεις σε ζωτικούς χώρους, στους οποίους εντάσσονται πλέον και οι εξέδρες εξόρυξης φυσικού αερίου, είναι η απόφαση της ισραηλινής κυβέρνησης να προχωρήσει σε σημαντική ενίσχυση του πολεμικού της ναυτικού. Προς το σκοπό αυτό το Ισραήλ προγραμματίζει την αγορά δύο υποβρυχίων και δύο φρεγατών, τα οποία θα περιπολούν στην περιοχή της Ανατολικής Μεσογείου προστατεύοντας τις πλατφόρμες εξόρυξης φυσικού αερίου. Σ' αυτές περιλαμβάνεται και η εξέδρα της «Noble».

Στα πλαίσια της αναβάθμισης του στόλου του το Ισραήλ έχει ήδη προχωρήσει στη ναυπήνηση στις Ηνωμένες Πολιτείες δύο φρεγατών, ενώ παράλληλα έχει παραγγείλει από τη Γερμανία δύο ακόμα υποβρύχια της κλάσης Dolpin.

Οι Ισραηλινοί θεωρούν πως παράλληλα με τη δική τους ναυτική ενίσχυση θα πρέπει να γίνουν ανάλογες κινήσεις από κυπριακής πλευράς στα πλαίσια των δυνατοτήτων της Κύπρου. Γι' αυτό και θεωρούν σημαντική την απόκτηση από κυπριακής πλευράς δύο ταχύπλοων σκαφών τα οποία θα ναυπηγηθούν στο Ισραήλ. Τα πλοία αυτά θα αποκτηθούν από την Κυπριακή Δημοκρατία στα πλαίσια της συμφωνίας που θα υπονοάψουν πολύ σύντομα οι δύο χώρες για Έρευνα και Διάσωση.

Πρόσθετα σε όλα αυτά είναι η ανάπτυξη της αμυντικής συνεργασίας μεταξύ Ελλάδας και Ισραήλ. Για το σκοπό αυτό εντός Ιανουαρίου θα πραγματοποιηθεί επίσκεψη του Ισραηλινού υπουργού Άμυνας Εχούντ Μπαράκ στην Αθήνα.



ΔΙΑ ΧΕΙΡΟΣ ΑΜΕΡΙΚΑΝΙΚΗΣ

Ανάλυση και πολεμικό σενάριο

ΣΤΗΝ ΑΚΡΩΣ ενδιαφέρουσα ανάλυσή του ο Αμερικανός τοπογράφος Μαρκ Λάνγκφαν, η οποία συνοδεύεται και με συγκεκριμένα γραφήματα, στηρίζεται στο υποθετικό μεν αλλά όχι απίθανο σενάριο μιας ιρανικής επικυριαρχίας επί του συνόλου των αραβικών κρατών ακόμα και κατοχή του Ισραήλ. Στη βάση αυτού του σεναρίου, αλλά και της τουρκικής επεκτατικής πολιτικής, ο Αμερικανός τοπογράφος και αναλυτής επεξηγεί τους λόγους για τους οποίους το ΝΑΤΟ θα πρέπει να στηρίξει το Ισραήλ, το οποίο παρουσιάζει ως τη δύναμη εκείνη που

μπορεί να προστατέψει τόσο την Κύπρο όσο και την Ελλάδα από την Σενάρια αποτροπής νεο-οθωμανική επεκτατική πολικαι επιχειρήσεων τική της Τουρκίας. και κατά κυπριακών Στην ανάλυσή του σημειώνει

πως η Τουρκία προσπαθεί να κλέψει το αξίας πολλών δισεκατομμυρίων δολαρίων φυσικό αέριο της Ανατολικής Μεσογείου από τους Ελληνοκύπριους και το

Ισραήλ. Αυτά τα δισεκατομμύρια, αναφέρεται στην ανάλυση, θα χρησιμοποιηθούν για τη χρηματοδότηση στρατιωτικής ανάπτυξης των ισλαμικών χωρών της Μεσογείου.

συμφερόντων

Το πολεμικό αυτό σενάριο αναφέρει ότι η ισχύς του τουρκικού πολεμικού ναυτικού στην περιοχή της Ανατολικής Μεσογείου είναι σε θέση να εμποδίσει και να αποτρέψει την αποστολή από πλευράς ΝΑΤΟ οποιωνδήποτε ενισχύσεων προς την κατεύθυνση του Ισραήλ προκειμένου να εμποδίσει μια επιχείρηση εισβολής από το Ιράν. Στηριζόμενος στη θέση ότι Τουρκία και Ιράν μπορούν να συνεργαστούν προς αυτή την κατεύθυνση, ο Λάνγκφαν αναφέρεται σε εγκατάσταση πυραύλων στο ισραηλινό έδαφος οι οποίοι θα είναι σε θέση να πλήξουν την ίδια την Ευρώπη. Παράλληλα, αναφέρει ότι μια αδύναμη Ελλάδα δεν θα είναι σε θέση να αντιμετωπίσει την Τουρκία, γεγονός που θα τη φέρει στο σκαλοπάτι της Ευρώπης.



ΛΑΡΝΑΚΑ: Σπύρου Κυπριανού 10, Τ: 24 635125 | ΠΑΦΟΣ: Shikkis Motors, Τ: 26 945700

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Informal English translation of the Phileleftheros dated November 26, 2011

Hello Mark,

I saw the story when I went through Phileleftheros' weekend editions. It was published on Saturday November 26. The story starts on the first page under the title "Israel examines war scenarios"

The mains story, in three parts, appears on page five. In the first part it mentions that Israel pays special attention to Turkish threats, especially after Erdogan's openings to Muslim countries in North Africa. It notes that recently many analysts and experts refer to the dangers to be watched for not just in the region but also for Europe due to Turkish policies of expansion. Then it refers to statements you have made to the Israeli News Agency on the Israeli's Deputy Foreign Minister's visit to Greece.

The second part refers to Israel's efforts to upgrade its naval forces, in an effort to protect the drilling platforms in the Eastern Mediterranean.

The third part refers to "An extremely interesting analysis by Mark Langfan with graphics noting that the analysis is based on the hypothetical but not impossible scenario of an Iranian control of all Arab states, even the occupation of Israel. Based on this scenario, but also due to Turkish expansionist policies the American topographer and analysts explains the reasons for which NATO must support Israel, which he presents as the power that could protect both Cyprus and Greece from the neo-ottoman expansionist police of Turkey."

"In his analysis he notes that Turkey attempts to steal the natural gas from the Greek Cypriots and Israel, the value of which is many billions of dollars. These billions will be used to fund the military development of Mediterranean Islamic countries."

I hope this is helpful for you.

4. The Nuclear Fuel Cycle





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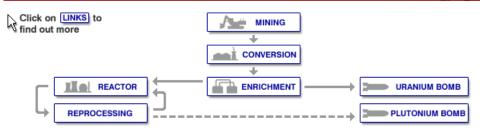
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THE NUCLEAR FUEL CYCLE



Uranium bomb

The aim of all nuclear bomb designers is to create a supercritical mass which will sustain a chain reaction and violently release vast amounts of heat.

One of the simplest is a so-called 'gun' design.

Here, a smaller subcritical mass is fired at a larger one, causing the combined mass to go supercritical triggering a nuclear explosion.

The process occurs in less than a second.

To make fuel for a uranium bomb, highlyenriched uranium hexafluoride is first converted into uranium oxide, and then uranium metal ingots.

This can be done using relatively simple chemical and engineering processes.

The most powerful basic fission weapon - an atom bomb - will detonate with an explosion the force of 50 kilotons.

This force can be increased by a technique called boosting, which harnesses the properties of nuclear fusion.

Fusion consists of the joining together of the nuclei of atoms of hydrogen isotopes to produce nuclei of helium. This process occurs when hydrogen nuclei are subjected to intense heat and pressure, both of which are produced by a nuclear bomb.

Nuclear fusion has the effect of injecting more energetic neutrons into the fission reaction, resulting in a bigger explosion.

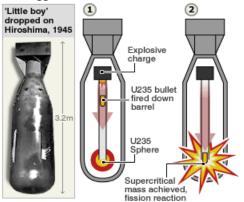
Such fission-fusion-fission devices are known as hydrogen bombs, or thermonuclear weapons.

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Gun-triggered fission bomb



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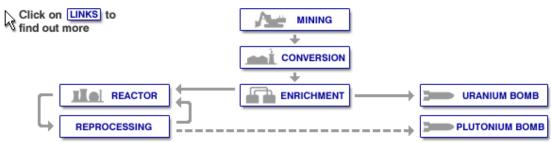
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THE NUCLEAR FUEL CYCLE



Plutonium bomb

Plutonium offers several advantages over uranium as a component in a nuclear weapon. Only about 4kg of plutonium is needed to make a bomb. Such a device would explode with the power of 20 kilotons.

To produce 12kg of plutonium per year, only a relatively small reprocessing facility would be needed.

A warhead consists of a sphere of plutonium surrounded by a shell of material such as beryllium, which reflects neutrons back into the fission process.

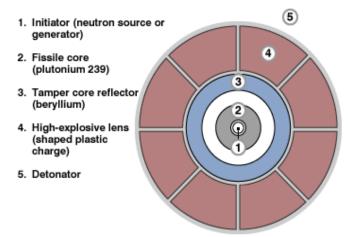
This means that less plutonium is needed to achieve critical mass, and produce a self sustaining fission reaction.

A terrorist group or country may find it easier to acquire plutonium from civil nuclear reactors, rather than enriched uranium, to produce a nuclear explosive.

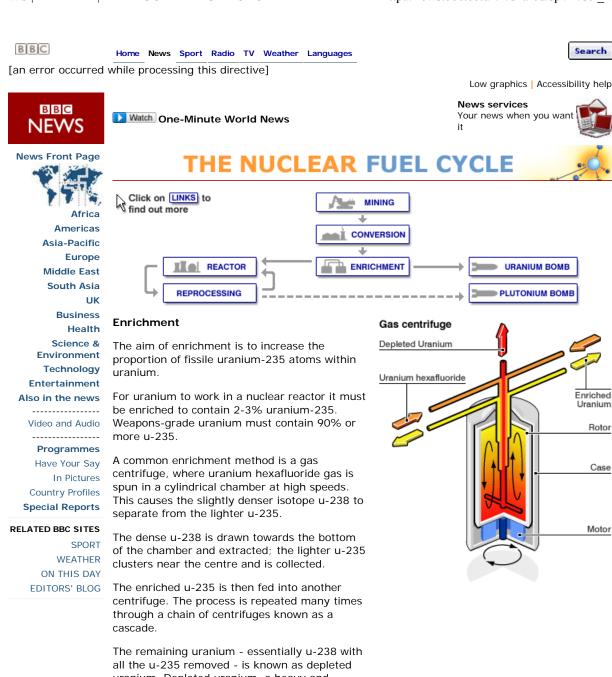
Experts believe a crude plutonium bomb could be designed and assembled by terrorists possessing no greater level of skill than needed by the AUM cult to attack the Tokyo underground with nerve gas in 1995.

A nuclear explosive of this nature could explode with the power of 100 tonnes of TNT - 20 times more powerful than the largest terrorist bomb attack to date.

Nuclear fission weapon



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uranium. Depleted uranium, a heavy and slightly radioactive metal, is used as a component in armour-piercing shells and other

Another method of enrichment is known as diffusion.

This works on the principle that of the two isotopes present in uranium, hexafluoride gas, u-235 will diffuse more rapidly through a porous barrier than its heavier cousin, u-238.

As with the centrifuge method, this process must be repeated many times. PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

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cannot be smaller than the size of an atom), but we have yet to truly exploit the third dimension (i.e., putting circuits not only alongside each other, but also on top of each other.)

Folding Paper

A particularly easy way to study the doubling rule is by folding a sheet of newspaper. Suppose that you take a sheet and fold it in half. There are then two layers. Fold again for four layers, and again for eight layers.

It is an old trick to bet someone that they can't fold a newspaper sheet eight times. Let's look at what happens when you try that. (And I encourage you to actually try it!) Let's look at the paper after seven folds. There would be $2^7 = 128$ layers. To see how thick that is, measure 128 pages from a book. When I do that, I find it is about 1/4 inch thick = 0.25 inch.

Notice that each time you fold the paper, the width is halved. The New York Times, when laid out flat, is 27 inches wide. After seven folds, it should be 1/128 times narrower—i.e., 27/128 = 0.21 inch wide.

Now, for your next and eighth fold, you are supposed to fold something that is 0.25 inch thick and only 0.21 inch wide. You are trying to fold something that is thicker than it is wide! That's why it can't be done—unless you use a very long sheet of paper instead of a newssheet.

Tree Branching

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Here is one last example illustrating how the doubling rule can lead, in a small number of steps, to a large number of objects. Suppose that a tree has a trunk that divides into three large branches, and each of these divides into three more branches. Suppose that the branches continue to divide another six times, and then you arrive at three leaves at each end. How many leaves are there on the tree? Do you suppose that Nature uses a trick like this to simplify the code required in the design of trees? Suppose, in addition to the doubling rule, it put in a random process. So, for example, the probability of creating two branches might be 50%, while the probability of three new branches might be 30%, and the probability of dividing into four is 20%. That would make for a more interesting tree. Take a look at actual trees and see what you think.

Nuclear Weapons Basics

As soon as it was discovered that a neutron-induced fission creates more neutrons, it was clear that there was a potential method for releasing enormous nuclear energy. The concept of the nuclear chain reaction had actually been patented in England by the nuclear physicist Leo Szilard in 1932. The first actual

 19 $3^9 = 19,683$. If each leaf is $10 \text{ cm} \times 10 \text{ cm}$ with area 100 square cm, the total area of leaf surface is 196,830 square centimeters = 19.68 square meters.

Page From *Physics and Technology for Future Presidents*By Richard A. Muller

chain reaction was achieved by a team led by Enrico Fermi at the University of Chicago in 1942.

As discussed earlier in this chapter, the chain reaction makes use of the fact that more than one neutron comes out per uranium fission. If those neutrons can be made to hit other uranium nuclei, then soon the doubling rule will result in the fission of nearly every nucleus. It takes only 80 doublings. The key to achieving this is the concept of *critical mass*.

Critical Mass

If the uranium chain reaction is to work, there must be enough material so that the emitted neutron hits another uranium nucleus, instead of escaping between the nuclei and out of the bomb. If enough uranium surrounds the initial fission, so that the neutrons will not escape, then we say we have a *critical mass* of uranium. For many years, the value of this critical mass was highly classified. This was because many people thought it was larger than it turned out to be. The critical mass for a bomb based on uranium fission is different than that for plutonium fission. Part of this is due to the fact that more neutrons are emitted when plutonium fissions.

To make a critical mass, there must be enough material so that after each fission, more than one of the neutrons that is emitted will hit another nucleus to keep the chain reaction going. A simple calculation²⁰ indicates that this requires a sphere of uranium 13.5 cm in radius, weighing 200 kg = 440lb. There was no hope during World War II that so much U-235 could be obtained, and that may be the reason why the Germans (under the direction of the famous physicist Werner Heisenberg) abandoned the effort. But the United States (under J. Robert Oppenheimer) invented ways to reduce the amount needed. According to the book *The Los Alamos Primer*, written by R. Serber during the U.S. effort, the most important of these was to add a neutron reflector at the surface. According to Serber, the critical mass can be reduced to 15 kg for U-235 and to 5 kg for Pu-239. That much plutonium would fit in a cup.²¹

The term *critical mass* has worked its way from physics into our everyday language as a metaphor. One or two people, working on a problem, may not be enough. But if you assemble a critical mass of people, the progress can be explosive.

Uranium Bomb

The nuclear bomb that destroyed Hiroshima was a "gun"-type bomb that obtained its energy from the fission of U-235. By gun, I mean that a piece of U-235 was shot by a cannon at another piece of U-235; the combination was above the critical mass, and so a fission chain reaction began that released the

²⁰ This calculation is performed in the book *The Los Alamos Primer*, by Robert Serber (University of California Press, 1992); see p. 28.

²¹ The density of plutonium is 20 g/cm^3 , so 5 kg = 5000 g would fit in 250 cm^3 , which is about the volume of a standard cup.

enormous nuclear energy causing the explosion. The entire bomb, including cannon, weighed 4 tons. The energy released from the fission chain reaction was 13 kilotons of TNT equivalent. The day after Hiroshima was destroyed, President Harry Truman mistakenly announced that the yield was 20 kilotons. This was the first uranium device ever exploded. It had not been tested. (A prior test on U.S. land at Alamogordo, New Mexico, was of a plutonium bomb.) The design was so simple that a test was decided to be a waste of uranium. After the bomb was dropped, there was not yet enough new uranium to make a new one, although the Oak Ridge plants were producing enough that a new bomb could be ready soon.

A photo of the Hiroshima bomb is shown in figure 5.5. The cylindrical shape indicates the presence of the gun (more like a cannon) in the interior.



Figure 5.5 The uranium "gun" bomb dropped by the United States on Hiroshima. The shape reflects the presence of a cannon inside. (Photo courtesy of U.S. Department of Energy.)

Plutonium bombs are more difficult (see the next section). For that reason, a bomb that uses uranium is the material of choice for a terrorist, since the design is so simple. But such a bomb requires highly enriched U-235, and that is not easy to make. When you dig uranium from the ground, it is 99.3% U-238, and only 0.7% U-235. It is only the rare isotope U-235 that can be used for a bomb. Separating this isotope from its more common form is extremely difficult to do.

Saddam's Bomb

When the United States defeated Iraq in 1991, one of the conditions that Saddam Hussein agreed to was U.N. inspections of his nuclear facilities. The U.N.

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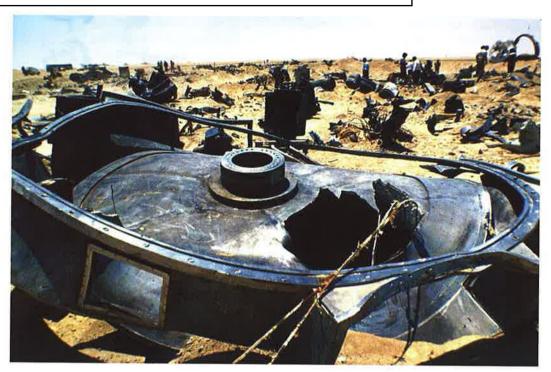


Figure 5.6 Iraqi Calutron. This field shows the pieces left after the International Atomic Energy Agency destroyed Saddam's Calutron. This Calutron had enriched uranium to 35% U-235; that was not yet enough to use for a bomb, but only a few more steps would have brought the enrichment to 90%. (Photo courtesy of U.S. Department of Energy.)

discovered that he had developed devices to separate U-2.3.5 from natural uranium. But these devices (figure 5.6), instead of being the modern centrifuge or laser systems that we had anticipated, were Calutrons (short for "CALifornia University Tron"). The Calutron was the slow but sure method invented by Ernest Lawrence (the person Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory is named after). Lawrence had invented this method during World War II (figure 5.7), and his system had separated virtually all the U-2.3.5 that was used in the attack on Hiroshima.

Gas Centrifuge Uranium Enrichment

The most modern and efficient method for separating U-235 is to use a gas centrifuge. Uranium is combined with fluorine to make a gas, uranium hexafluoride. This is then placed in rapidly rotating cylinders. The gas with the heavier U-238 tends to concentrate on the outer part of the cylinder, leaving the lighter U-235 near the center. These are then piped out, as shown in figure 5.8. In fact, the enrichment in one centrifuge is small, and the gas must be pumped through thousands of centrifuges in order to get enough enrichment for nuclear power plants or nuclear weapons.

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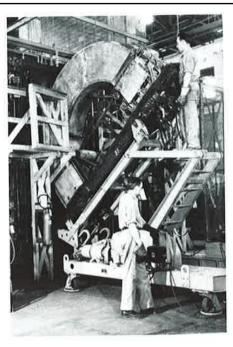


Figure 5.7 The original Calutron, built at the University of California at Berkeley. The uranium ions moved in a semicircular path along the C shape. They were bent into this path by strong magnets. (Photo courtesy of U.S. Department of Energy.)

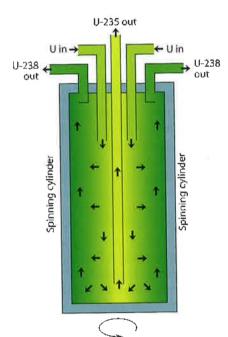


Figure 5.8 Centrifuge design for U-235 purification.

Centrifuges and Nuclear Proliferation

Modern centrifuges can be made to be efficient and relatively small. Because they spin so fast, they must be made of very strong materials to keep from breaking apart. One of the key new materials is called maraging steel, used primarily for uranium centrifuges, for rocket bodies, and for high-performance golf clubs. (Look it up on the Web.) U.S. intelligence services become very suspicious of countries that begin importing or making substantial quantities of maraging steel, unless they are major manufacturers of golf clubs.

A typical centrifuge plant would have several thousand centrifuges (figure 5.9), but the entire collection could fit inside a large class lecture hall. Such a system could produce enough enriched uranium for several nuclear bombs per year. Hidden centrifuge plants are very difficult for intelligence agencies to locate. They don't require large amounts of power, and they are very quiet (thanks to the exquisite balancing of the cylinders that must be achieved to keep them from spinning themselves apart).



Figure 5.9 Centrifuge cascade in Ohio. (Photo courtesy of U.S. Department of Energy.)

Gas centrifuges have been the method of choice for recent proliferation. Centrifuges were developed by A. Q. Khan of Pakistan, and the technology was shared with other countries, including North Korea and Libya. We found out about the Pakistani program in 2003, when Libya decided to abandon their centrifuge effort, and to cooperate with nonproliferation efforts. Components of the Libyan centrifuge are shown in figure 5.10).

Plutonium Fission Bomb

Both the bomb tested at Alamogordo and the one dropped on Nagasaki were plutonium bombs, using Pu-239. Plutonium is relatively easy to get; it is



Figure 5.10 President George W. Bush examining cylinders from the Libyan centrifuge plant. (Photo courtesy of U.S. Department of Defense.)

produced in most nuclear reactors, including those intended to produce electric power, and then it can be separated using chemistry. However, it normally has a high fraction of Pu-240, which is highly radioactive. This radioactivity tends to predetonate the bomb—i.e., make it explode before the chain reaction is complete. As a result, a special design has to be used: *implosion*. This is extremely difficult to design and engineer and build, and probably could not be built by a small organization such as a terrorist group. The resources of a full country (Pakistan, North Korea) are probably necessary.

The bomb dropped on Nagasaki yielded 18 kilotons of explosion. It used only 6 kg of plutonium (about 13.5 lb). That much plutonium could easily fit in a coffee mug. The higher yield per gram (compared to uranium) results from the fact that plutonium emits more neutrons in fission than does uranium, so the reaction goes faster, and we get a more complete chain reaction before the

plutonium is blown apart.

If 6 kg of plutonium completely fissions, it releases the energy equivalent of about 100 kilotons of TNT. But the explosion is so great that the bomb is thrown apart before all of the chain reaction has been completed. The real challenge of the bomb project during World War II was to get the plutonium so compressed that the chain reaction would "go to completion." In fact, the 18-kiloton yield of the first bomb, exploded in a test at Alamogordo, shows that 18% of the nuclei fissioned. In the North Korea test of 2006, they got a yield of 400 tons (0.4 kiloton) showing that they got less than 1/2% fission. (They could not use less than a critical mass.) That's why most people think that their test was a "dud." Their second test, in 2009, was larger; one good estimate was 1.6 kilotons. But even in that test, the fission was only 1.6%.

The plutonium is often arranged as a hollow shell, with explosives on the outside. The explosives drive the shell into a little blob and compress it (even though it is solid). The compression pushes the atoms close enough together that neutrons produced in the chain reaction are unlikely to be able to leak between them. Thus, compressed plutonium has a smaller critical mass than uncompressed plutonium.

Page From *Physics and Technology for Future Presidents*By Richard A. Muller

Figure 5.11 The plutonium implosion bomb that the United States dropped on Nagasaki, From the shape, you might guess that it contained a sphere of explosives. (Photo courtesy of U.S. Department of Energy.)



A photo of this bomb is shown in figure 5.11. Notice that the bomb is more spherical than the Hiroshima uranium bomb. That reflects the spherical shell of explosives for the implosion.

You should look hard at this photo and think about the enormous destruction done by such a small device. That reflects the factor of a million between chemical and nuclear energy.

The explosives often use a special kind of explosive "lens," a special shape in the explosive that tends to make the explosion converge on a point.

A U.S.-trained physicist named Khidhir Hamza, who worked as the chief nuclear weapons designer for Saddam Hussein, says the Iraqi bomb was not going to be a gun-style design. Instead, they were going to use uranium but reduce the critical mass using an implosion.²²

Thermonuclear Weapon or "Hydrogen Bomb"

A hydrogen bomb is also called a thermonuclear weapon because it uses the heat from a plutonium or uranium fission bomb to fuse molecules of deuterium and tritium²³ (see the section "Fusion" in chapter 4). The process takes place in three stages. First, the explosion of a fission bomb creates an intense heat. Second, this heat causes the deuterium and tritium to reach energies that are sufficient to overcome their natural repulsion to each other (the nuclei of both are positively charged) and fuse. Third, this fusion releases energy and neutrons; the high-energy neutrons cause fission in a uranium container (made of U-238) that surrounds everything else, and that releases even more energy.²⁴ The biggest hydrogen bomb ever tested (they have never been used in war) released an energy equal to over 50 million tons of TNT. That is million, not thousand!

²² Hamza eventually defected and now lives in the United States. He told his story in the book, Saddam's Bombmaker (Scribner, 2001).

²³ Deuterium is a hydrogen atom with a neutron in the nucleus, in addition to the usual proton. Tritium is a hydrogen atom with two neutrons in the nucleus and one proton.

²⁴ Even though U-235 must be used to keep a chair reaction going, if there are high energy neutrons made in the fusion reaction, these will split the U-238 and release energy. But U-238 will not by itself sustain a chain reaction. Thus, the U-238 serves a purpose only when added to a fusion bomb.

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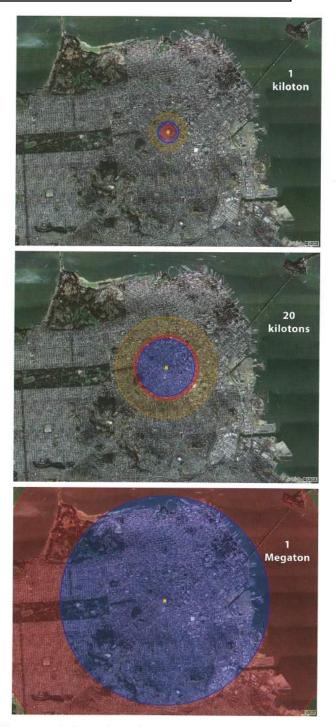


Figure 5.12 The expected effects of a nuclear explosion at ground level in San Francisco. The circled region is destroyed by blast. In the bottom plot, the outlying regions are likely destroyed by fire. Top: 1 kiloton is comparable to the North Korea 2006 test. Middle: 20 kilotons is comparable to the bombs dropped during World War II. Bottom: 1 megaton is comparable to the bomb size carried by U.S. B-52 airplanes. (Calculated using the FAS online computer at www.fas.org/nuke/intro/nuke/effects.htm)

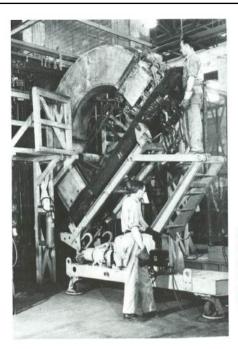


Figure 5.7 The original Calutron, built at the University of California at Berkeley. The uranium ions moved in a semicircular path along the C shape. They were bent into this path by strong magnets. (Photo courtesy of U.S. Department of Energy.)

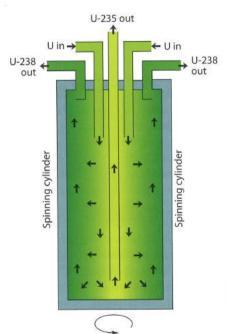
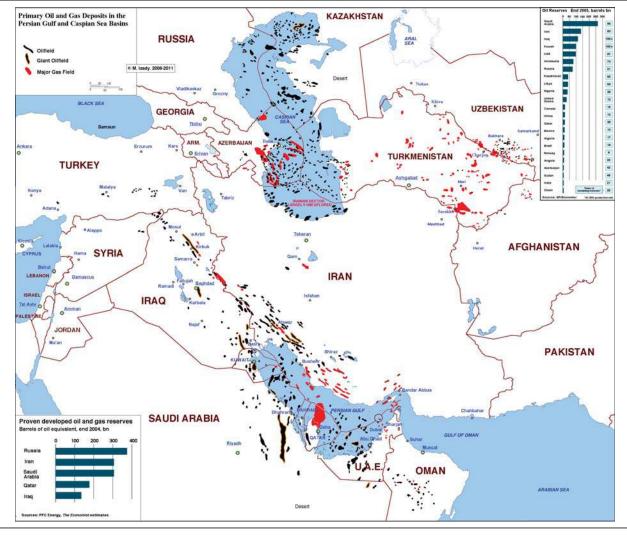
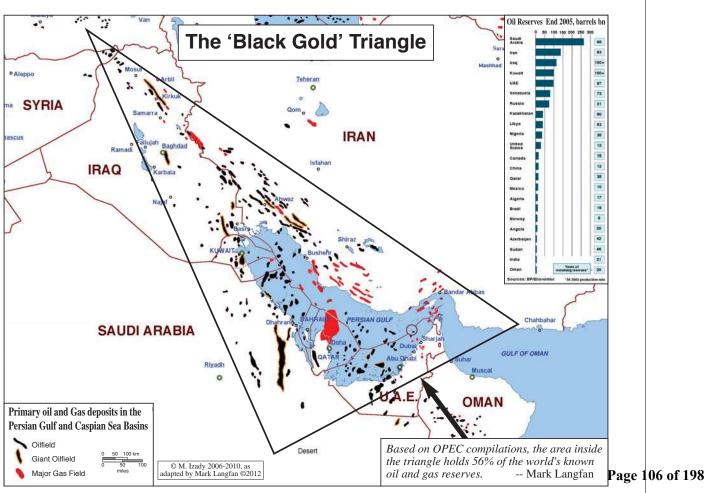
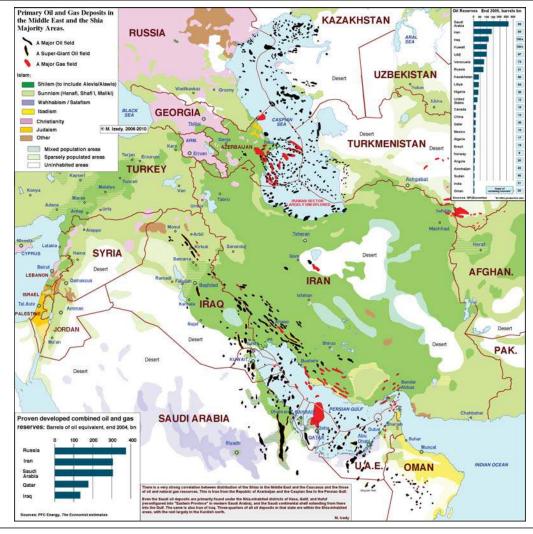


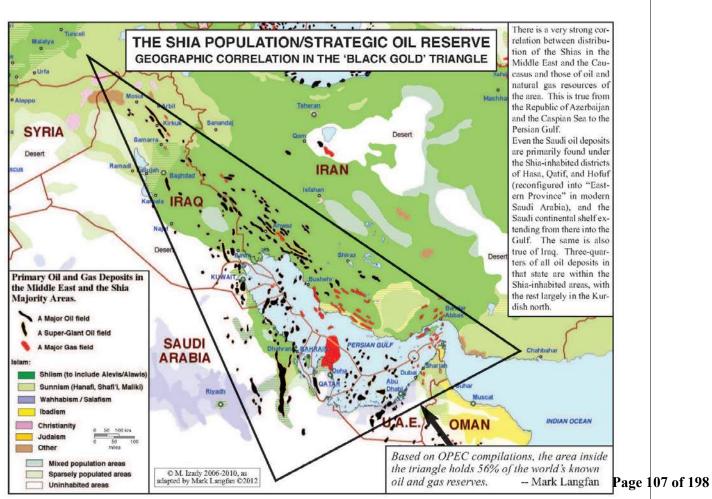
Figure 5.8 Centrifuge design for U-235 purification.

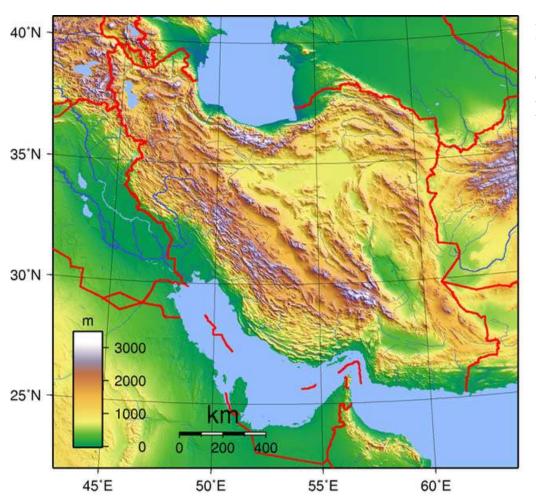
5. The Persian Gulf – The Second Topographic Asymmetry







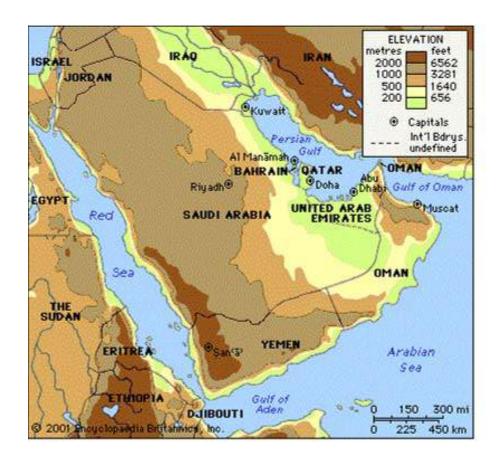




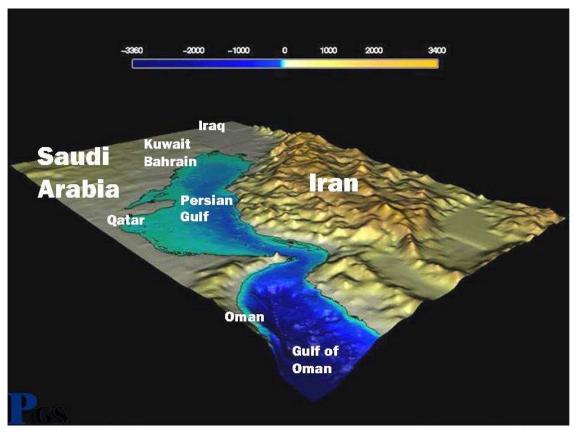
Iran and Eastern Saudi Arabia Topographic Map



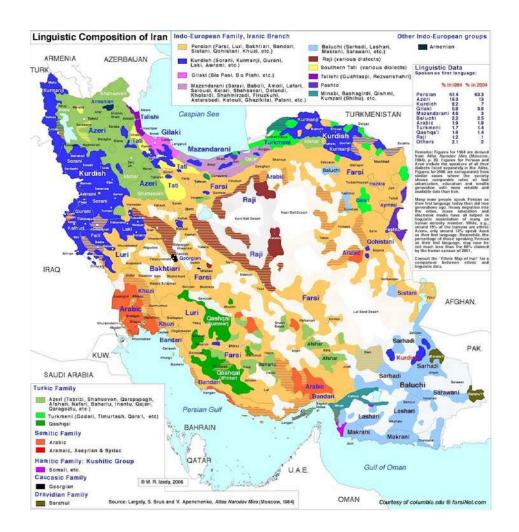
Alexander March on Persia



Saudi Arabia Topographic Map



Iran - Saudi Arabia Topographic Asymmetry



Map of Linguistic Composition of Iran



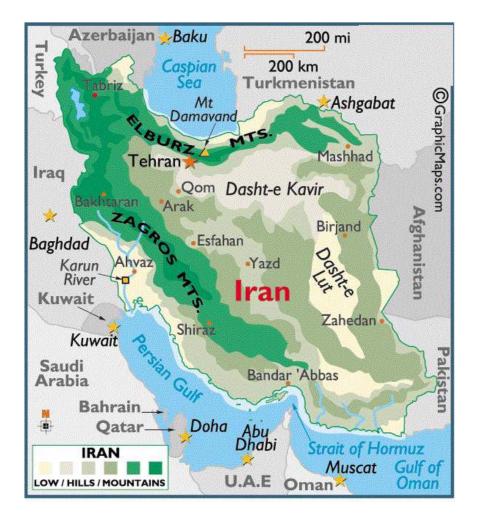
Map of Ethnic Composition of Iran

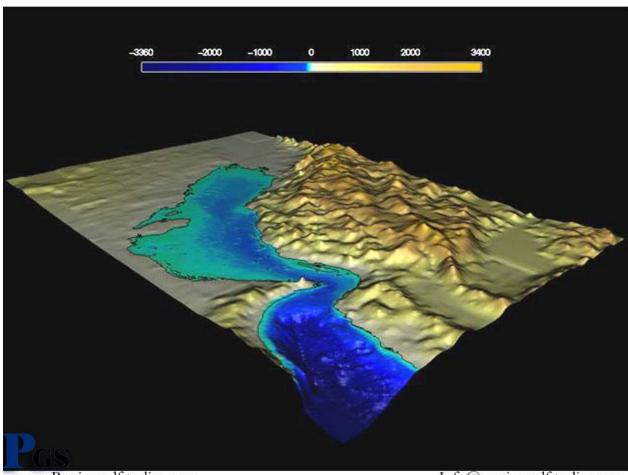


Iran's Mountain Fortress

Zagros Mountains

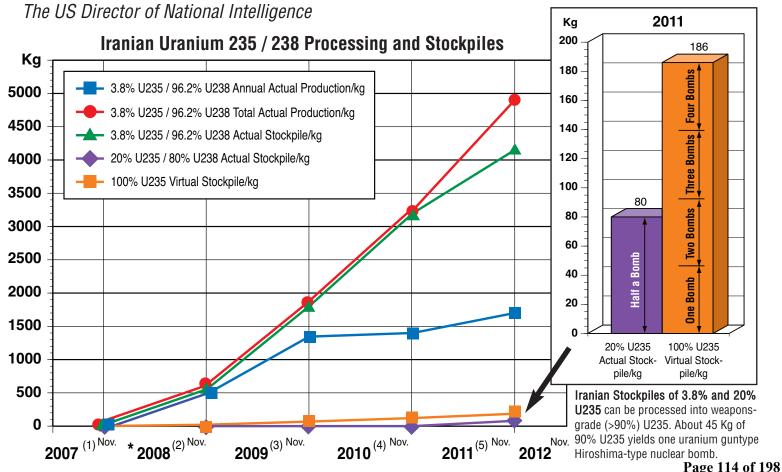






6. Section 721 – My Greatest Asset

Section 721 FY 1997 Intelligence Authorization Act Statutory Reporting



Unclassified Report to Congress on the Acquisition of Technology Relating to Weapons of Mass Destruction and Advanced Conventional Munitions, Covering 1 January to 31 December 2011

The Director of National Intelligence hereby submits this report in response to a congressionally directed action in Section 721 of the FY 1997 Intelligence Authorization Act, which states:

"(a) Reports

The Director of Central Intelligence shall submit to Congress an annual report on -

- (1) the acquisition by foreign countries during the preceding 6 months of dual-use and other technology useful for the development or production of weapons of mass destruction (including nuclear weapons, chemical weapons, and biological weapons) and advanced conventional munitions; and
- (2) trends in the acquisition of such technology by such countries."

(b) Submittal dates

- (1) The report required by subsection (a) of this section shall be submitted each year to the congressional intelligence committees and the congressional leadership on an annual basis on the dates provided in section 415b of this title.
- (2) In this subsection:
 - (A) The term "congressional intelligence committees has the meaning given that term in section 401a of this title.
 - (B) The term "congressional leadership" means the Speaker and the minority leader of the House of Representative and the majority leader and the minority leader of the Senate.

(c) Form of reports

Each report submitted under subsection (a) of this section shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex."

The National Intelligence Council coordinated this report within the Intelligence Community (IC). As directed by Section 721, subsection (c) of the Act, this report is unclassified. It does not present the details of the IC's assessments of weapons of mass destruction and advanced conventional munitions programs that are available in other classified reports and briefings for the Congress.

www.marklangfan.com/section721-2011report.html

I. Acquisition by Country

As required by Section 721 of the Fiscal Year 1997 Intelligence Authorization Act, the following are country summaries of acquisition activities (solicitations, negotiations, contracts, and deliveries) related to weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and advanced conventional weapons (ACW) that occurred from 1 January through 31 December 2011. This report focuses on key countries that we assess are developing capabilities applicable to WMD.

Iran

Nuclear

During the reporting period, Iran continued to expand its nuclear infrastructure and continued uranium enrichment and activities related to its heavy water research reactor, despite multiple United Nations Security Council Resolutions since late 2006 and most recently in June 2010 calling for the suspension of those activities. Although Iran made progress in expanding its nuclear infrastructure during 2011, some obstacles slowed progress during this period.

- In 2011, Iran continued to make progress enriching uranium at the underground cascade halls at Natanz with first-generation centrifuges, and in testing and operating advanced centrifuges at the Natanz pilot plant. As of early November, Iran had produced about 4,900 kilograms of low-enriched uranium hexafluoride (LEUF₆) gas product at Natanz, compared to about 3,200 kilograms by November 2010 and 1,800 kilograms of LEUF₆ in November 2009. Iran's holdings as of November 2011 include about 4,150 kg of 3.5 percent LEUF₆ and about 80 kg of 20-percent enriched UF₆. Between August 2010 and November 2011, Iran decreased the number of installed centrifuges from about 8,900 to about 8,000, but the number reported to be operating is around 6,200, up from about 3,800 in August 2010.
- Iran has installed centrifuges at the underground Fordow Fuel Enrichment Plant near Qom and initiated production of near-20 percent enriched uranium there. Iran has declared it plans to use Fordow for both production of enriched material as well as centrifuge research and development.
- Iran in 2011 continued construction of the IR-40 Heavy Water Research Reactor and it claims it will attempt to commence operations there by the end of 2013.
- Iran in 2011 commenced low-level reactor operations at the Bushehr Nuclear Power Plant but has not yet operated it at full power.
- Iran's Uranium Conversion Facility (UCF) at Esfahan shut down for maintenance in August 2009 and Iran had postponed UF₆ production as of early November 2011.

www.marklangfan.com/section721-2011report.html



112TH CONGRESS 2D SESSION

H. R. 5743

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

June 5, 2012

Received; read twice and referred to the Select Committee on Intelligence

AN ACT

To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2013 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
- 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

1	SEC. 304. STRATEGY FOR SECURITY CLEARANCE RECI-
2	PROCITY.
3	(a) Strategy.—The President shall develop a strat-
4	egy and a timeline for carrying out the requirements of
5	section 3001(d) of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism
6	Prevention Act of 2004 (50 U.S.C. 435b(d)). Such strat-
7	egy and timeline shall include—
8	(1) a process for accomplishing the reciprocity
9	required under such section for a security clearance
10	issued by a department or agency of the Federal
11	Government, including reciprocity for security clear-
12	ances that are issued to both persons who are and
13	who are not employees of the Federal Government;
14	and
15	(2) a description of the specific circumstances
16	under which a department or agency of the Federal
17	Government may not recognize a security clearance
18	issued by another department or agency of the Fed-
19	eral Government.
20	(b) Congressional Notification.—Not later than
21	180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the
22	President shall inform Congress of the strategy and
23	timeline developed under subsection (a).
24	SEC. 305. REPEAL OR MODIFICATION OF CERTAIN REPORT-
25	ING REQUIREMENTS.
26	(a) Repeal of Reporting Requirements.—
	HR 5743 RFS

	12
1	(1) Acquisition of technology relating
2	TO WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION AND AD-
3	VANCED CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS.—Section 721
4	of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year
5	1997 (50 U.S.C. 2366) is repealed.
6	(2) Threat of attack on the united
7	STATES USING WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION
8	AND THE SAFETY AND SECURITY OF RUSSIAN NU-
9	CLEAR FACILITIES AND NUCLEAR MILITARY
10	FORCES.—Section 114 of the National Security Act
11	of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 404i) is amended—
12	(A) in the heading, by striking "ADDI-
13	TIONAL ANNUAL REPORTS FROM THE DIRECTOR
14	OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE" and inserting
15	"ANNUAL REPORT ON HIRING AND RETENTION
16	OF MINORITY EMPLOYEES";
17	(B) by striking subsections (a), (c), and
18	(d);
19	(C) by striking "(b) Annual Report on
20	HIRING AND RETENTION OF MINORITY EM-
21	PLOYEES.—";
22	(D) by redesignating paragraphs (1)
23	through (5) as subsections (a) through (e), re-
24	spectively;



Best Speeches of Barack Obama through his 2009 Inauguration

- · Barack Obama -Inaugural Speech
- · Barack Obama -Election Night Victory / Presidential Acceptance Speech -Nov 4 2008
- Barack Obama Night Before the Election - the Last Rally -Manassas Virginia - Nov 3 2008
- Barack Obama Democratic Nominee Acceptance Speech 2008 National Democratic Convention
- · Barack Obama "A World that Stands as One" - Berlin Germany -July 2008
- Barack Obama Final Primary Presumptive Nominee Speech
- Barack Obama North Carolina Primary Night
- Barack Obama Pennsylvania Primary Night
- · Barack Obama AP Annual Luncheon
- Barack Obama A More Perfect Union "The Race Speech"
- · Barack Obama Texas and Ohio Primary Night



BARACK OBAMA 2002 SPEE AGAINST THE IRAQ W.

October 2002 Barack Obama's 2002 Speech Against the Iraq War Illinois State senator The Federal Plaza in Chicago Complete Text

I stand before you as someone who is not opposed to war in all circumstances. The Civil War was one of the bloodiest in histor and yet it was only through the crucible of the sword, the sacrifice of multitudes, that we could begin to perfect this union and drive the scourge of slavery from our soil.

I don't oppose all wars. My grandfather signed up for a war the day after Pearl Harbor was bombed, fought in Patton's army. He fought in the name of a larger freedom, part of that arsenal of democracy that triumphed over evil.

I don't oppose all wars.

After September 11, after witnessing the carnage and destructio the dust and the tears, I supported this administration's pledg to hunt down and root out those who would slaughter innocents i the name of intolerance, and I would willingly take up arms myself to prevent such tragedy from happening again.

I don't oppose all wars. What I am opposed to is a dumb war. Wh I am opposed to is a rash war. What I am opposed to is the cynical attempt by Richard Perle and Paul Wolfowitz and other armchair, weekend warriors in this administration to shove thei own ideological agendas down our throats, irrespective of the costs in lives lost and in hardships borne.

What I am opposed to is the attempt by political hacks like Kar Rove to distract us from a rise in the uninsured, a rise in the poverty rate, a drop in the median income, to distract us from corporate scandals and a stock market that has just gone throug the worst month since the Great Depression.

That's what I'm opposed to. A dumb war. A rash war. A war based not on reason but on passion, not on principle but on politics.

Now let me be clear: I suffer no illusions about Saddam Hussein He is a brutal man. A ruthless man. A man who butchers his own people to secure his own power.... The world, and the Iraqi people, would be better off without him.

But I also know that Saddam poses no imminent and direct threat to the United States, or to his neighbors...and that in concert

Page 120 of 198

- Barack Obama Potomac Primary Night
- Barack Obama Super Tuesday
- Barack Obama Iowa Caucus Night
- Barack Obama California
 Democratic Convention April 28, 2007
- Barack Obama Announcement For President - Feb 10 2007

Barack Obama - Floor Statement on Iraq War De-escalation Act of 2007

Barack Obama - The Time Has Come for Universal Health Care

Barack Obama - Floor Statement on President's Decision to Increase Troops in Iraq

Barack Obama - Race Against Time - World AIDS Day Speech

Barack Obama - A Way Forward in Iraq

Barack Obama - Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. National Memorial Groundbreaking Ceremony

Barack Obama - Military Commission Legislation

Barack Obama - Floor Statement on the Habeas Corpus Amendment

Barack Obama - Energy Independence: A Call for Leadership

Barack Obama - An Honest Government, A Hopeful Future

Barack Obama - Xavier University Commencement Address

Barack Obama - AFSCME National Convention

Barack Obama - Vote against the Gulf of Mexico Energy Bill

Barack Obama - Support of H.R. 9, the Voting Rights Act

Barack Obama - Statement of Support for Stem Cell Research with the international community he can be contained until, in the way of all petty dictators, he falls away into the dustbin history.

- I know that even a successful war against Iraq will require a U.S. occupation of undetermined length, at undetermined cost, with undetermined consequences.
- I know that an invasion of Iraq without a clear rationale and without strong international support will only fan the flames o the Middle East, and encourage the worst, rather than best, impulses of the Arab world, and strengthen the recruitment arm al-Qaeda.

I am not opposed to all wars. I'm opposed to dumb wars. So for those of us who seek a more just and secure world for our children, let us send a clear message to the president.

You want a fight, President Bush? Let's finish the fight with B Laden and al-Qaeda, through effective, coordinated intelligence and a shutting down of the financial networks that support terrorism, and a homeland security program that involves more than color-coded warnings.

You want a fight, President Bush? Let's fight to make sure that...we vigorously enforce a nonproliferation treaty, and tha former enemies and current allies like Russia safeguard and ultimately eliminate their stores of nuclear material, and that nations like Pakistan and India never use the terrible weapons already in their possession, and that the arms merchants in our own country stop feeding the countless wars that rage across th globe.

You want a fight, President Bush? Let's fight to make sure our so-called allies in the Middle East, the Saudis and the Egyptians, stop oppressing their own people, and suppressing dissent, and tolerating corruption and inequality, and mismanaging their economies so that their youth grow up without education, without prospects, without hope, the ready recruits terrorist cells.

You want a fight, President Bush? Let's fight to wean ourselves off Middle East oil through an energy policy that doesn't simpl serve the interests of Exxon and Mobil.

Those are the battles that we need to fight. Those are the battles that we willingly join. The battles against ignorance a intolerance. Corruption and greed. Poverty and despair.

The consequences of war are dire, the sacrifices immeasurable. may have occasion in our lifetime to once again rise up in defense of our freedom, and pay the wages of war. But we ought not - we will not - travel down that hellish path blindly. Nor should we allow those who would march off and pay the ultimate sacrifice, who would prove the full measure of devotion with their blood, to make such an awful sacrifice in vain.



The White House Office of the Press Secretary For Immediate Release May 19, 2011

Remarks by the President on the Middle East and North Africa

State Department, Washington, DC

12:15 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you. Thank you. (Applause.) Thank you very much. Thank you. Please, have a seat. Thank you very much. I want to begin by thanking Hillary Clinton, who has traveled so much these last six months that she is approaching a new landmark -- one million frequent flyer miles. (Laughter.) I count on Hillary every single day, and I believe that she will go down as one of the finest Secretaries of State in our nation's history.

. . .

But in Libya, we saw the prospect of imminent massacre, we had a mandate for action, and heard the Libyan people's call for help. Had we not acted along with our NATO allies and regional coalition partners, thousands would have been killed. The message would have been clear: Keep power by killing as many people as it takes. Now, time is working against Qaddafi. He does not have control over his country. The opposition has organized a legitimate and credible Interim Council. And when Qaddafi inevitably leaves or is forced from power, decades of provocation will come to an end, and the transition to a democratic Libya can proceed.

While Libya has faced violence on the greatest scale, it's not the only place where leaders have turned to repression to remain in power. Most recently, the Syrian regime has chosen the path of murder and the mass arrests of its citizens. The United States has condemned these actions, and working with the international community we have stepped up our sanctions on the Syrian regime — including sanctions announced yesterday on President Assad and those around him.

The Syrian people have shown their courage in demanding a transition to democracy. President Assad now has a choice: He can lead that transition, or get out of the way. The Syrian government must stop shooting demonstrators and allow peaceful protests. It must release political prisoners and stop unjust arrests. It must allow human rights monitors to have access to cities like Dara'a; and start a serious dialogue to advance a democratic transition. Otherwise, President Assad and his regime will continue to be challenged from within and will continue to be isolated abroad.

So far, Syria has followed its Iranian ally, seeking assistance from Tehran in the tactics of suppression. And this speaks to the hypocrisy of the Iranian regime, which says it stand for the rights of protesters abroad, yet represses its own people at home. Let's remember that the first peaceful protests in the region were in the streets of Tehran, where the government brutalized women and men, and threw innocent people into jail. We still hear the chants echo from the rooftops of Tehran. The image of a young woman dying in the streets is still seared in our memory. And we will continue to insist that the Iranian people deserve their universal rights, and a government that does not smother their aspirations.

Saudi Arabia

Prosperity also requires tearing down walls that stand in the way of progress — the corruption of elites who steal from their people; the red tape that stops an idea from becoming a business; the patronage that distributes wealth based on tribe or sect. We will help governments meet international obligations, and invest efforts at anti-corruption -- by working with parliamentarians who are developing reforms, and activists who use technology to increase transparency and hold government accountable. Politics and human rights; economic reform.

Let me conclude by talking about another cornerstone of our approach to the region, and that relates to the pursuit of peace.

For decades, the conflict between Israelis and Arabs has cast a shadow over the region. For Israelis, it has meant living with the fear that their children could be blown up on a bus or by rockets fired at their homes, as well as the pain of knowing that other children in the region are taught to hate them. For Palestinians, it has meant suffering the humiliation of occupation, and never living in a nation of their own. Moreover, this conflict has come with a larger cost to the Middle East, as it impedes partnerships that could bring greater security and prosperity and empowerment to ordinary people.

For over two years, my administration has worked with the parties and the international community to end this conflict, building on decades of work by previous administrations. Yet expectations have gone unmet. Israeli settlement activity continues. Palestinians have walked away from talks. The world looks at a conflict that has grinded on and on and on, and sees nothing but stalemate. Indeed, there are those who argue that with all the change and uncertainty in the region, it is simply not possible to move forward now.



I disagree. At a time when the people of the Middle East and North Africa are casting off the burdens of the past, the drive for a lasting peace that ends the conflict and resolves all claims is more urgent than ever. That's certainly true for the two parties involved.

For the Palestinians, efforts to delegitimize Israel will end in failure. Symbolic actions to isolate Israel at the United Nations in September won't create an independent state. Palestinian leaders will not achieve peace or prosperity if Hamas insists on a path of terror and rejection. And Palestinians will never realize their independence by denying the right of Israel to exist.

As for Israel, our friendship is rooted deeply in a shared history and shared values. Our commitment to Israel's security is unshakeable. And we will stand against attempts to single it out for criticism in international forums. But precisely because of our friendship, it's important that we tell the truth: The status quo is unsustainable, and Israel too must act boldly to advance a lasting peace.

The fact is, a growing number of Palestinians live west of the Jordan River. Technology will make it harder for Israel to defend itself. A region undergoing profound change will lead to populism in which millions of people — not just one or two leaders — must believe peace is possible. The international community is tired of an endless process that never produces an outcome. The dream of a Jewish and democratic state cannot be fulfilled with permanent occupation.

Now, ultimately, it is up to the Israelis and Palestinians to take action. No peace can be imposed upon them -- not by the United States; not by anybody else. But endless delay won't make the problem go away. What America and the international community can do is to state frankly what everyone knows -- a lasting peace will involve two states for two peoples: Israel as a Jewish state and the homeland for the Jewish people, and the state of Palestine as the homeland for the Palestinian people, each state enjoying self-determination, mutual recognition, and peace.

So while the core issues of the conflict must be negotiated, the basis of those negotiations is clear: a viable Palestine, a secure Israel. The United States believes that negotiations should result in two states, with permanent Palestinian borders with Israel, Jordan, and Egypt, and permanent Israeli borders with Palestine. We believe the borders of Israel and Palestine should be based on the 1967 lines with mutually agreed swaps, so that secure and recognized borders are established for both states. The Palestinian people must have the right to govern themselves, and reach their full potential, in a sovereign and contiguous state.

As for security, every state has the right to self-defense, and Israel must be able to defend itself – by itself — against any threat. Provisions must also be robust enough to prevent a resurgence of terrorism, to stop the infiltration of weapons, and to provide effective border security. The full and phased withdrawal of Israeli military forces should be coordinated with the assumption of Palestinian security responsibility in a sovereign, non-militarized state. And the duration of this transition period must be agreed, and the effectiveness of security arrangements must be demonstrated

These principles provide a foundation for negotiations. Palestinians should know the territorial outlines of their state; Israelis should know that their basic security concerns will be met. I'm aware that these steps alone will not resolve the conflict, because two wrenching and emotional issues will remain: the future of Jerusalem, and the fate of Palestinian refugees. But moving forward now on the basis of territory and security provides a foundation to resolve those two issues in a way that is just and fair, and that respects the rights and aspirations of both Israelis and Palestinians.

Now, let me say this: Recognizing that negotiations need to begin with the issues of territory and security does not mean that it will be easy to come back to the table. In particular, the recent announcement of an agreement between Fatah and Hamas raises profound and legitimate questions for Israel: How can one negotiate with a party that has shown itself unwilling to recognize your right to exist? And in the weeks and months to come, Palestinian leaders will have to provide a credible answer to that question. Meanwhile, the United States, our Quartet partners, and the Arab states will need to continue every effort to get beyond the current impasse.

I recognize how hard this will be. Suspicion and hostility has been passed on for generations, and at times it has hardened. But I'm convinced that the majority of Israelis and Palestinians would rather look to the future than be trapped in the past. We see that spirit in the Israeli father whose son was killed by Hamas, who helped start an organization that brought together Israelis and Palestinians who had lost loved ones. That father said, "I gradually realized that the only hope for progress was to recognize the face of the conflict." We see it in the actions of a Palestinian who lost three daughters to Israeli shells in Gaza. "I have the right to feel angry," he said. "So many people were expecting me to hate. My answer to them is I shall not hate. Let us hope," he said, "for tomorrow."

That is the choice that must be made — not simply in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, but across the entire region — a choice between hate and hope; between the shackles of the past and the promise of the future. It's a choice that must be made by leaders and by the people, and it's a choice that will define the future of a region that served as the cradle of civilization and a crucible of strife.

7. Fatwa Compliant Iranian Nuclear EMP Attack on Saudi Arabia

The NRI Memorandum Report dated October 1, 1980-Sept. 30, 1981 stated:

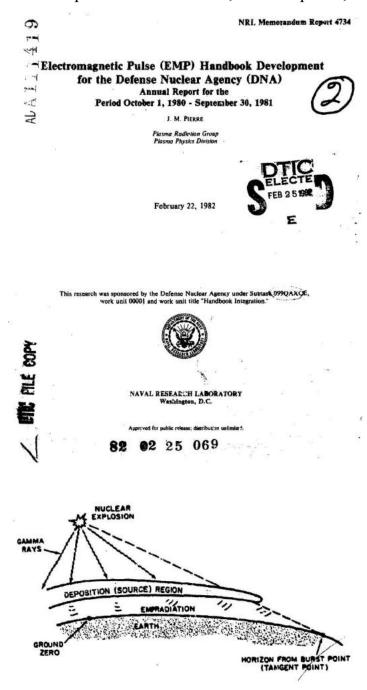


Exhibit 1. Generation and extent of EMP effects.

-SECRET//NOFORN/MR

Regraded UNCLASSIFIED on

13 September 2010 by USAINSCOM FOI/PA Auth para 4-102, DOD 5200-1R

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(U) China: Medical Research on Bio-Effects of Electromagnetic Pulse and High-Power Microwave Radiation

(U) Purpose

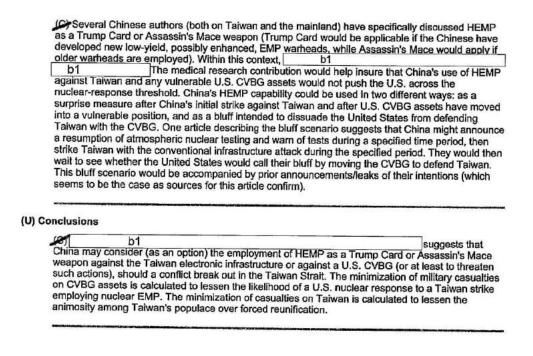
(U) The purpose of this report is to explore the possible meanings and relevant implications of China's medical research on the bio-effects of intense high-power microwave (HPM) and electromagnetic pulse (EMP) radiation.

(U) Key Points

- (U) A team of Chinese medical researchers has recently reported (open forum) research activity related to studies of the blo-effects of high-power microwave (HPM) and electromagnetic pulse (EMP) radiation.
- (U) Animals studied included mice, rais, rabbits, dogs, and monkeys. Dose-related effects on eyes, brain, heart, bone marrow, reproductive, and other vital organs were reported. The researchers' interest in potential human effects is apparent.

NGIC Assessment, 8/17/05, Page 1

http://media.washtimes.com/media/misc/2011/07/22/ngic-emp.pdf



NGIC Assessment, 8/17/05, Page 6

http://media.washtimes.com/media/misc/2011/07/22/ngic-emp.pdf

The Federation of American Scientist (FAS) posted a US Department of Defense Declassified guide which stated:

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CHAPTER 8

HIGH-ALTITUDE NUCLEAR WEAPONS EFFECTS INFORMATION

purposes of this guide, the weapon effect phenomena definition from *The Effects of Nuclear Weapons* is used to identify high-altitude tests. However, the HA and Yucca shorts, although conducted below this altitude, are also included.

When a nuclear weapon is detonated at high altitude, there is little or no air present in which to deposit the radiative output of the weapon. Therefore, a radiation opaque fireball does not form, other attenuation effects are minimized, and the radiation can travel great distances while remaining at significant energy levels. One result of such detonations can be widespread radio and radar blackout.

The United States has performed a limited number of high-altitude nuclear weapon effects tests to gather data about these phenomena. These tests are identified in section D of this chapter.

In November 2005 (before N. Korea's 2006 and 2009 nuclear tests), Major Colin R. Miller, in the US Air Force published an open-source analysis "*Electromagnetic Pulse Threats in 2010*" for the Center for Strategy and Technology of United States Air War College (http://www.au.af.mil/au/awc/awcgate/cst/bugs_ch12.pdf) ("*EMP 2010 Threats*")









In his Air War College 2005 thesis, Col. Miller directly raised the threat of a North Korean asymmetrical offensive EMP *Fizzlekrieg* nuclear bomb attack on South Korea and US military forces, entitled "Scenario #2: North Korea Levels the Playing Field." *EMP 2010 Threats* (Col. Miller is now the current Commander of the 46th Test Wing, Eglin Air Force Base, Fla.).

Center for Strategy and Technology Air War College, Air University

325 Chennault Circle Maxwell AFB Alabama 36112-6427

In the November 2005 Report, *Electromagnetic Pulse Threats in 2010*, Col. Miller, stated that:

While it is extremely difficult to calculate the minimum field strength required to induce signals of this magnitude for all cases and systems, testing has shown that pulses of 10 kV/m are sufficient to cause widespread damage. Ten kV/m could induce electrical charges a billion times more powerful than systems were designed for, not just burning them out, but in some cases melting critical components. As a result, unhardened computers used in data processing systems, communications systems, displays, industrial controls, military systems (including signal processors and electronic engine and flight control systems), telecommunications equipment, radar, satellites, UHF, VHF, HF, and television equipment are all vulnerable to the EMP at and above this level. (pg. 388)

Even a small, relatively crude nuclear device detonated above the Korean peninsula would generate an EMP with field strength well above 10 kV/m, ensuring wholesale destruction of unprotected electronic systems.⁵³ The first-order effect on coalition forces would be a command, control, and communications (C3) blackout. The EMP would permanently destroy most computers and displays at the joint task force headquarters and combined air operations center and would wipe clean critical magnetically stored data. Radio, satellite, and cell phone communications would be permanently shut down, as well as wireline telephone systems relying on microprocessor control.⁵⁴

The second order effect would be damage or destruction of major combat systems. Fielded forces would probably realize that something bad was happening but would have no way to access information and command systems to develop situational awareness and execute a response. The EMP would severely degrade the South Korean air defense system, if it did not destroy it all together. It would also immobilize unprotected vehicles (commercial and military) due to failures in electronic ignition systems and/or computerized engine controls. State-of-the-art aircraft such as the F-16, F-117, and F/A-22 would crash due to failure of fly-by-wire flight control systems and full-authority digital engine controls, and those on the ground would be inoperative. The EMP would also affect ships at sea, destroying or debilitating critical early warning radars as well as self-protection and offensive combat systems.

Third order effects would impact every soldier, sailor, airman, and Marine. This deadly shock to the network-centric and digitally magnified Western combat force would give North Korea a

massive advantage for at least three reasons. First, North Korea would have achieved both tactical surprise and information dominance. Second, North Korean forces would likely be less reliant on modern electronics for success, allowing them to withstand the EMP. Third, having foreknowledge of the attack, North Korea would be able to ensure their critical electronic systems were protected via sheltering, shielding, and positioning of the nuclear detonation. (pg. 397-398)

[Bold added]

(November 2005 Report, *Electromagnetic Pulse Threats in 2010*, http://www.au.af.mil/au/awc/awcgate/cst/bugs ch12.pdf)



One of the dangers of a nuclear weapon – even one too small or too far away to kill or harm anyone – is the electromagnetic pulse, or EMP. While a blast of radiation might not do anything to properly protected troops, it would "fry" anything electronic: laptops, sensors, our highly computerized planes, even a simple cell phone. A weapon that doesn't kill a single person could still destroy our technology. [Bold added]

http://dtra.mil/Missions/NuclearDeterrenceDefense/RadiationHardenedTechnology.aspx







The 100% Sharia-Compliant Iranian EMP Nuclear Weapon

When Iran says "Nuclear weapons are a grave sin" it sounds almost as good to pundits as "Peace in our time" sounded to the useless idiot pundits in 1938 - but this article shows how Iran can keep its word and destroy the West. Read carefully.

From Mark Langfan

Much has been, and will be, said about the Iranian Supreme Leader Khamenei's February 2012 informal speech to a group of Iranian nuclear scientist's wherein he is translated in English to have said:

"There is no doubt that the decision makers in the countries opposing us know well that Iran is not after nuclear weapons because the Islamic Republic, logically, religiously and theoretically, considers the possession of nuclear weapons a grave sin and believes the proliferation of such weapons is senseless, destructive and dangerous," the Leader said.

(4/8/12 *PressTV*, "Iran never seeks to produce, maintain, use nuclear weapons: Lawmaker" http://www.presstv.ir/detail/235155.html)

Most importantly, the United States apparently gave great gravitas and optimistic meaning to Khamenei's informal talk. I

n direct response, in the run-up to the latest round of P5+1 talks in Istanbul, the US Secretary of State Hilary Rodham Clinton characterized the "grave sin" statement as the very basis of the P5+1 Talks by stating, "We are meeting with the Iranians to discuss how to translate what is stated belief into a plan of action."

Consequently, in the follow-up it continues to appear that the recent Istanbul P5+1 Nuclear Talks and its progeny, if not the very P5+1-Iranian Nuclear "Plan of Action" itself, are elementally based on Khamenei's "grave sin" informal comment.

Well, before one gets too rapt in the Iranian religious untouchable that "Nuclear weapons are a "grave sin"", 1938 Munichesque euphoria, one should remember that back in 2006, Mullah Mohsen Gharavian, a disciple of the ultra-conservative Ayatollah Mohammad Taghi Mesbah-Yazdi, widely regarded as the cleric closest to Iran's new president, Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, issued an actual religious fatwa that it is "only natural" to have nuclear bombs as a "countermeasure" against other nuclear powers. (2/16/06 *The Telegraph*, "Iranian fatwa approves use of nuclear weapons" http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/middleeast/iran/1510900/lranian-fatwa-approves-use-of-nuclear-weapons.html)



Instead of killing people, the new nuclear bomb burns out all the electronic equipment and the modern defense systems that rely on electronics through the nuclear generation of Electromagnetic Pulse ("EMP Nuclear Weapon").

So at a minimum, there seems to be some "religious" disagreement in Shiite theological circles over how many angels can dance on the head of a Uranium 235 nucleus.

However, even taking Ayatollah Khamenei's words at full face value, and believing them to be the "final word of Iranian law" to mean that having a "destructive" nuclear weapon like the one dropped on Hiroshima is a "great sin," a totally new type of game-changer modern nuclear bomb has been invented that doesn't kill any human beings or animals or destroy buildings.

Instead of killing people, the new nuclear bomb burns out all the electronic equipment and the modern defense systems that rely on electronics through the nuclear generation of Electromagnetic Pulse ("EMP Nuclear Weapon").

This EMP Nuclear Weapon is detonated at a technically easily reachable high-altitude of about 50 kilometers above a given targeted battlefield area, doesn't harm a fly, destroys all the electronics within about 750 kilometers of the blast radius, and leaves non-electronic World War II-vintage weapons like regular guns like Kalashnikovs and Katyushas totally unaffected.



Such an Iranian EMP Nuclear Weapon wouldn't kill even a bird, but with the element of surprise would allow the Iranians to follow on such a high-altitude nuclear EMP burst with a conventional blitzkrieg overwhelming type of ground attack on a "localized area."

In fact, such an EMP nuclear bomb that didn't kill a single person, but enabled Iran to then conventionally attack and conquer Eastern Saudi Arabia and liberate 5 million Shiite Muslims from the heretical yolk of Sunni rule, couldn't possibly be described as "destructive" and "pointless," and therefore, even under the strictest interpretation of Khamenei's words would be 100% Sharia-compliant.

(For more historical and analytic EMP nuclear information, please see my first draft monograph at www.marklangfan.com/fizzlekriegfirstdraft.pdf.)

An Iranian EMP Nuclear Weapon that doesn't kill even a single bird, but destroys all our high-tech weapons and satellites US and Saudi Arabia depend on to maintain their military edge over Iran enabling Iran to hostage 30,000 living US soldiers as POWs??? "Crazy" you scoff!! "Lang-sanity," you guffaw!!??!!

Well, before one gets oneself too much into stitches, one should read what the US Defense Threat Reduction Agency and USSTRATCOM website has to say about this new type of nuclear weapon:

On the DTRA website as of March 30, 2011, the DTRA stated:



"One of the dangers of a nuclear weapon – even one too small or too far away to kill or harm anyone – is the electromagnetic pulse, or EMP. While a blast of radiation might not do anything to properly protected troops, it would "fry" anything electronic: laptops, sensors, our highly computerized planes, even a simple cell phone. A weapon that doesn't kill a single person could still destroy our technology." [Bold added]

http://dtra.mil/Missions/NuclearDeterrenceDefense/RadiationHardenedTechnology.aspx

If that doesn't put a crimp in your guffawing, try reading the super-secret 2005 report (recently declassified in 2011) by the US Army Intelligence branch called the National Ground Intelligence Center (NGIC) reported that 198

China actually might successfully use such a High Altitude EMP Nuclear Weapon ("HEMP")to attack Taiwan and US Aircraft Carrier Battle Groups ("U.S. CVBG") as a winning "Trump Card" against the US, and state



NGIC Assessment, 8/17/05, Page 1 http://media.washtimes.com/media/misc/2011/07/22/ngic-emp.pdf

NGIC Assessment, 8/17/05, Page 6 http://media.washtimes.com/media/misc/2011/07/22/ngic-emp.pdf

But the 2005 NGIC 2011declassified Report didn't really break new ground in 2011 because on June 12, 2009, Kim Myong Chol, the unofficial spokesman of the Late Korean Supreme Leader Kim Jong-il, wrote a definitive, explicit, and precise essay on North Korea's nuclear strategy which was published by the *Asia Times* in June 2009 entitled "Nuclear war is Kim Jong-il's game plan" and stated that:



Nuclear war is Kim Jong-il's game plan

By Kim Myong Chol

The third possible attack, a high-altitude detonation of hydrogen bombs that would create a powerful electromagnetic pulse (EMP), would disrupt the communications and electrical infrastructure of the US, the whole of Japan, and South Korea.

Many of the essential systems needed to survive war would be knocked out, as computers are instantly rendered malfunctioning or unusable.

Military and communications systems such as radars, antennas, and missiles, government offices, would be put out of use, as would energy sources such as nuclear power stations and transport and communications systems including airports, airplanes, railways, cars and cell phones.

Ironically the ubiquity of high-tech computing gadgets in the US, Japan and South Korea has made them most vulnerable to EMP attacks. (Bold added for emphasis.).

Kim Myong Chol is author of a number of books and papers in Korean, Japanese and English on North Korea, including Kim Jong-il's Strategy for Reunification. He has a PhD from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's Academy of Social Sciences and is often called an "unofficial" spokesman of Kim Jong-il and North Korea. [Bold added]

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(See 6/12/09 Asia Times, Nuclear war is Kim Jong-il's game plan, http://www.atimes.com/atimes/Korea/KF12Dg01.html)

These authorized public North Korean EMP nuclear weapon statements only followed and confirmed the North Korean nuclear tests of 2006 and 2009, where the world's pre-eminent former CIA nuclear weapons EMP expert, Dr. Peter Vincent Pry has called the 2006 and 2009 nuclear tests likely successful new "Super EMP nuclear weapon tests." (See 6/16/11 Newsmax article, North Korea Tests 'Super-EMP' Nuke, http://www.newsmax.com/KenTimmerman/super-emp-emp-northkorea-nuke/2011/06/16/id/400260)

But again a declared North Korean EMP Nuclear weapon in 2009 was really no surprise, because in 2005, a bright, prescient young major in the US Air Force wrote and published an open-source thesis for his Air War College degree exactly outlining that in 2010, US and South Korea forces would face an offensive first-use EMP nuclear weapon attack by North Korea entitled "Scenario #2: North Korea Levels the Playing Field." EMP 2010 Threats (Col. Miller is now the current Commander of the 46th Test Wing, Eglin Air Force Base, Fla.) where he stated that:

Even a small, relatively crude nuclear device detonated above the Korean peninsula would generate an EMP with field strength well above 10 kV/m, ensuring wholesale destruction of unprotected electronic systems. [Bold added]

(November 2005 Report, Electromagnetic Pulse Threats in 2010,

http://www.au.af.mil/au/awc/awcgate/cst/bugs_ch12.pdf

Critically, through the lens of North Korean and Iranian development of a deliverable EMP nuclear weapon, alleged Iranian and North Korean nuclear and ballistic missile test "failures" actually become EMP nuclear weapon's "successes."

For instance, the recent North Korean "failed" ballistic missile was a perfect EMP nuclear weapon-type of due south trajectory over South Korea which reached at least 50 kilometers altitude and therefore was a total success for a test EMP nuclear delivery launch.

Given Kim Myong Chol's explicit 2009 EMP nuclear weapon plank of North Korea's nuke plan, it is certain that Iran is equally attuned to the EMP nuclear weapon's battlefield capabilities, and delivery requirements. Again, open source EMP nuclear expert Dr. Pry has, in fact, explicitly cited Iran's ballistic missile tests as perfect EMP nuclear bomb missile trajectories as well. (See Jane's Missiles and Rockets, May 2005)

Practically, if Iran attacked Saudi and US forces in the Persian Gulf with an EMP nuclear weapon, Iran would have two easy military objectives:

- 1) occupying the Saudi Easternmost Shiite-majority provinces that hold 99% of all of Saudi Arabia's oil which are all located within 100 kilometers of the western shore of the Persian Gulf, and
- 2) capturing 30,000 living US soldiers as POWs that are now defending the Persian Gulf who will have all there modern high-tech weapons and communications equipment electronically burnt to a crisp at H-Hour plus 3 nanoseconds.

Iran's military task will be greatly aided by the fact that there are now thousands of Iranian "sleeper" cells among the five (5) million Shiites that form the majority in the very Easternmost Saudi Persian Gulf provinces and other Sunni Kingdoms. Armed with the element of surprise, with an EMP nuclear weapon, Iran could militarily very well hand the US a fait accompli on the battlefield before Washington even knew what happened.



This is because an Iranian detonated EMP over the Saudi Peninsula would not only blind all of the US military spy satellites, but would likely burn out all the US CENTCOM Saudi Theater communications back to the Pentagon.

The White House would not even know Iran's EMP attack had begun, before it was all over.

Plus, who, in their right mind, is brave enough in this White House to disturb President Obama's weekend golf outings.

With 30,000 living US soldiers as POWs by Iran, the US ability to launch an unconventional counterattack would be checkmated. With the Iranians armed with an EMP nuclear weapon, any ability of the US to mount a conventional counterattack would impossible.

No US President could possibly mass offensive formations of US troops anywhere close to the Persian Gulf if those offensive force concentrations could be attacked by another EMP nuclear weapon, or a Hiroshima type nuclear weapon. Think: Saddam with "one nuclear weapon" when he invaded Kuwait. There never could have been a deploying Desert Shield which enabled the attacking Desert Storm, and Kuwait would still be called the Kadhima, the 19th Province of Iraq.

On the diplomatic UN front, Iran with its nuclear umbrella lock-grip of the entire supply of Persian Gulf Oil would be guaranteed a veto from China at the Security Council in return for a "guaranteed" 25 year supply of oil at a fixed price. China now gets most of its oil from the Persian Gulf and Iran anyway, so for the Chinese they couldn't care whether they buy their oil from a Sunni King, or an Iranian Shiite Mullah. "Oil is oil is business is business" to the Chinese.

And the Iranians know that if they cross the Chinese, the Chinese will have no qualms with nuking them with "grave sin" types of nuclear-tipped missiles.

Also, in the wake of an Iranian attack on Saudi Arabia, Oil would soar to \$700 a barrel breaking the backs of the Europeans who would do anything to buy the Iranian controlled oil, now that the Saudi oil was "no longer available" to flood the market.

In short, with an EMP nuclear device-armed Iran, practically overnight and "on any given Sunday," the world could wake up with Iran in total and irreversible control over 56% of the world's oil reserves. With Chinese-total UN backing, the Saudi Peninsula will be called Khomeini, the 32nd Province of Iran.



And as for Iran's using an EMP nuclear weapon as a "grave sin," Iran would be "liberating" five million of its Shiite "brothers and sisters" from the gross "tyranny" of Sunni Muslim heretical rule in strict keeping with Obama's world "Democracy" drive.

What could be more politically correct and glatt kosher to an Obama White House? And Iran would be liberating her Shiite brothers at a cost of almost no US military deaths since an Iranian EMP nuclear weapon wouldn't kill anybody, only the halal Iranian follow-on conventional blitzkrieg would kill people and US troops.

Did the United States nuke Vietnam when North Vietnam violated the Paris Peace Accords and overran South Vietnam? Of course not!!! If Iran didn't think it was a "grave sin," and was strictly halal to murder 3,000 US soldiers and maim 10,000 with the IEDs Iran sent in to blow up US soldiers in Iraq and Afghanistan, then how can it be a "grave sin," and not perfectly glatt kosher halal to religiously liberate millions of Iran's Shiite brothers where almost no US soldiers will be killed.



Iran will also more than happily return their 30,000 living US POWs upon the US explicitly agreeing that the US will not retaliate, attempt to reinvade the formally recognized and renamed "Iranian Peninsula," formally agreeing that the Islamic Republic of Iran is the rightful and actual Custodian of the Two Holy Places, and also to add a "freebie" to round things out, Obama will agree to send Iran a bucket of dirt from the White House Rose Garden, and barrel of water from the Potomac River.

As for the EMP-ignorant nuclear "experts" who have "omnisciently" advocated that Iran will never use a nuclear weapon because of the Cold War Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD) theory, an Iranian modern-type EMP nuclear weapon renders any possible deterrent to Iran's EMP nuclear weapon first-use meaningless.

Critically, as the Defense Committee of the House of Commons recently concluded, once any state gets any nuclear weapon, they can easily make an EMP nuclear weapon.

On February 8, 2012, the United Kingdom House of Commons Defence Committee issued a report, Developing Threats: Electro-Magnetic Pulses (EMP) that stated:

42. On the basis of the evidence received, it seems likely that at present only those states with a known nuclear capability would be able to utilize an HEMP weapon. However, certain states such as Iran could potentially pose a realistic threat in the future, even if it does not currently do so, if nuclear non-proliferation efforts are not successful. (pg. 18, Bold in original)

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The White House would not even know Iran's EMP attack had begun, before it was

all over.



(See House of Commons Defence Committee, Developing Threats: Electro-

Magnetic Pulses (EMP)

www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201012/cmselect/cmdfence/1552/1552.pdf) In fact, once Iran gets an EMP nuke, as the NGIC report concludes, Iran has an incentive and a window of opportunity, not a deterrent, to using an EMP weapon against Saudi Arabia and the US to conquer the Saudi Peninsula before Saudi Arabia acquires an EMP resilient hardened second-strike nuclear weapon. In effect, an Iranian EMP nuclear weapon renders any Iranian MAD deterrent theory INSANE!

So Iran's possessing even "one nuclear weapon" means Iran could launch an EMP nuclear attack on the Saudi Peninsula at a moment's notice. This will not create "stability" as the mad MAD advocates claim, but a

hysterical compounding vortex of instability.

In conclusion, before pundits go out, and write inane, fatuous articles about nuclear "life and death" matters, and interpret make-believe contradictory Iranian fatwas, they should have, at least, done a touch of research, and read the open source US Government military declassified reports on what an Iranian EMP nuclear weapon could irreversibly do to the free world.

"Nuclear weapons are a grave sin" in 2012 sounds almost as good to those pundits as "Peace in our time" sounded to the useless idiot pundits in 1938. This time, let's hope with NGIC's forward-thinking "Intelligence today," the world doesn't get suckered into a losing "Tomorrow's fight" against an unstoppable Iranian EMP nuclear weapon attack.

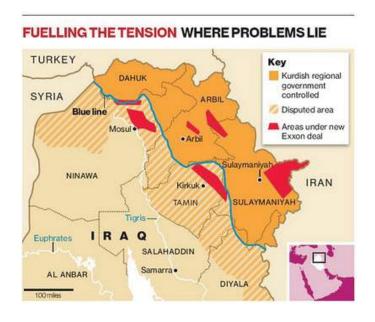
Mark Langfan is an attorney and writer, whose opeds have been posted on Arutz Sheva and who has created an original educational 3d Topographic Map System of Israel to facilitate clear understanding of the dangers facing Israel and its water supply. It has been studied by US lawmakers and can be seen at www.marklangfan.com.

www.israelnationalnews.com

8.Syria

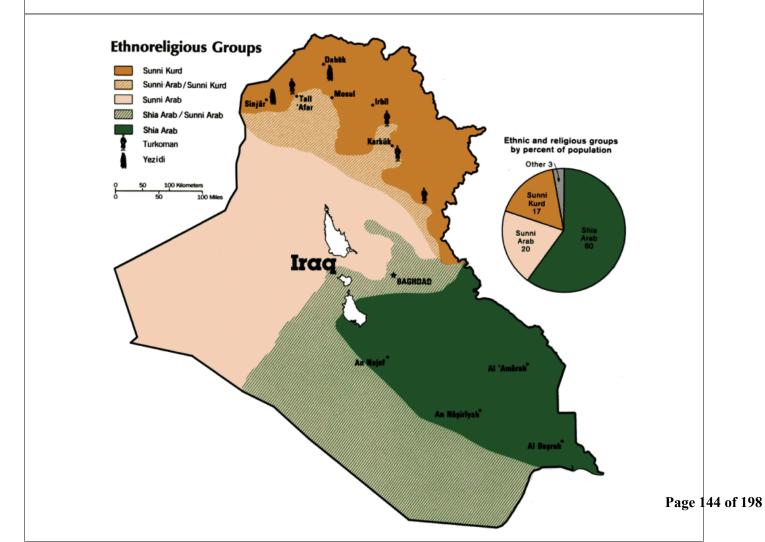


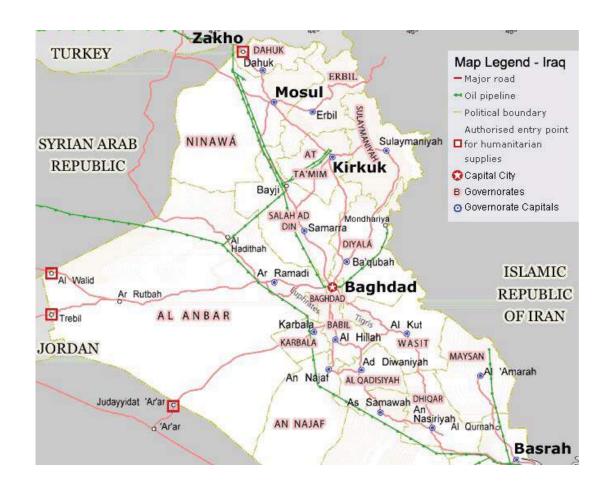
9.Iraq













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AL ARABIYA NEWS

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Last Updated: Fri Jan 11, 2013 20:28 pm (KSA) 17:28 pm (GMT)

Maliki handed Iraq in golden plate to Iran: former premier

Friday, 11 January 2013



 $Former\ Iraqi\ Prime\ Minister\ Eyad\ Allawi\ (picture)\ says\ the\ current\ Iraqi\ government\ is\ backed\ by\ Iran\ and\ the\ United\ States.\ (Al\ Arabiy\ a)$

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By ALARABIYA

Iraqi Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki's government handed in the country to Iran "in a golden plate," former Iraqi premier and head of the al-Iraqiyya Coalition Eyad Allawi said in an interview with Al Arabiya Friday.

Denouncing Maliki's accusations that he is supported by foreign countries, the Sunni-backed Allawi said history clearly shows that al-Maliki's government is backed by Iran and the United States.

"It is known that Iran supports the Iraqi regime and that the United States, with its limited political views, handed in Iraq on a golden plate to Iran," Allawi told Al Arabiya.

In a live TV interview with Al Arabiya, Allawi demanded Maliki's resignation after thousands of people allied across Iraq against the prime minister demanding a mass prisoner release, stronger human rights provisions in Iraq's prisons, and a repeal of the current anti-terror legislation.

Allawi said that the U.S. war left Iraq torn apart, and that the regime that handled the country's affairs afterwards built a political structure based on sectarianism.

"The protests reflect the gruesome situation that followed [U.S.] occupation, and are natural response to the way the country is being ruled since then," said Allawi.



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He added that the political structure in Iraq has been established since then on "marginalization, exclusion and sectarian basis."

"The current situation needs to be resolved from its roots and with a national consensus," Allawi said.

Allawi said that his coalition would defiantly withdraw confidence from Maliki's government if promised reforms were not met, saying he supports early parliamentary elections, but after al-Maliki resigns from his post.

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Sadr Allies With Sunnis in Challenge To Maliki

By: Mushreq Abbas for Al-Monitor Iraq Pulse. posted on January 6, 2012



Iraqi Shiite cleric Moqtada al-Sadr (C) takes part in Friday prayers participated in by Sunni and Shiite Muslim worshippers in a gesture of unity at the Abdul Qadir Gilani Mosque in Baghdad on Jan. 4, 2013. (photo by REUTERS/Thaier Al-Sudani)

No one in Iraq had ever imagined that a popular and political alliance would one day bring together Muqtada al-Sadr and the Sunni Arabs. The two parties participated in an excruciating civil war (2006-2008) that resulted in thousands of casualties on both sides.

Sunni Arabs have always viewed Sadr as the commander of an armed militia. However, they are now strongly calling on him to join them in their protests against Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki.

Sadr, in turn, has always viewed the Sunnis as terrorists that threaten the Shiites. However, he supported them in the media, lashed out at his Shiite ally and is currently preparing to launch protests in Shiite cities to oust Maliki.

The Anbar demonstrations (in west Baghdad), which were launched more than 10 days ago, began to reveal a troubled relationship between the two parties. In fact, a senior tribal leader told a group of Sadr's aids, "If Sadr does not join, there will be voices calling once again for secession (the Sunni secession or the formation of independent provinces), and we will not be able to mute these voices this time."

Prime Minister Maliki faced major political confrontations with Sunni political representatives in the months that followed the US withdrawal from Iraq. In fact, one of their senior commanders accused Tariq al-Hashemi of being involved in acts of violence. During the same period, Maliki fought an open conflict with the Kurds over power in the disputed areas in northern Iraq, as well as an equally important struggle with his Shiite allies (in southern Iraq) to prove that he is the most representative of this community and that he deserves a third term, which was strongly rejected by Sadr.

With the failure of efforts aimed at dismissing Maliki through a former political alliance between Kurdistan regional leader Massoud Barzani, Sunni-backed Iraqiya List leader Iyad Allawi and Sadr, the demonstrations that recently started in Anbar reshuffled the cards through an alliance that is in the offing between Sadr and influential Sunni clerics led by Sheikh Abdul-Malik al-Saadi.

A couple of hours were enough for the septuagenarian Sheikh Saadi to completely change the tone of the Anbar demonstrations. He returned on a wheelchair from his residence in Amman, Jordan, and directly headed to the square of demonstrations. He changed the gathering from a rally of Saddam Hussein's fans — who held up photos of the dictator and flags from his reign — into a demonstration characterized by Shiite slogans. Participants raised post-American occupation flags and adopted realistic goals, which did not mention the restoration of the previous rule and criticized terrorism.

Over the past two days, Sadr and Saadi made phone calls and had their delegations hold talks in preparation for a direct meeting between the two in order for Shiite cities to begin demonstrations against Maliki, if not to oust him. Based on Sadr's demands, these demonstrations will force him to give up on running for a third term in the 2014 elections.

Ironically enough, when Maliki launched a war on Sadr's militia in 2008 and 2009, the Sunnis described him as a "national hero." Maliki remained a hero to them until the 2010 elections, when he failed to win the Sunni votes in the elections as he had expected, and then fought a year-long struggle with their political representatives to win a second term.

Today, the Sunnis share just as many differences as they do common goals with Sadr. The two parties have detainees in prison and they both hope that they will be released by a general amnesty. They both believe that Maliki monopolizes power in a bid to serve the interests of his party and his close associates. Moreover, they both have a close relationship with Turkey, a strategic ally of Barzani.

However, there are major differences between the two parties, including deep ideological differences in doctrine and in their interpretations of religious history. These differences also include the fact that Sadr presents himself as a political cleric, or as his supporters put it: a "leader" who combines religious authority with political power, just like the Iranian regime that the Sunnis oppose.

But when Sadr went to Iran after 2008 to study, his personality significantly changed. His close associates say that this resulted from his experience with the mistakes of Iran's ruling theory. In fact, when he returned to Iraq he adopted a different viewpoint regarding the relationship between the Shiite majority and the Sunni minority and described it as a "tolerant relationship," rather than a "hostile" one. Moreover, he started saying that "Maliki's entire policy is offensive to the Shiites because it portrays them as a tyrannical majority in the eyes of the Kurds and the Sunnis." Sadr concluded a press conference by saying that "Iraq is not only composed of Shiites, but of Sunnis, Kurds, Turkmen, Christians, Mandaeans and Jews as well."

The Sunnis got that message, embraced it and translated it into demonstrations. Thus, they turned the former militia leader into a new Shiite hero who perceives them as partners, not followers.





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Last Updated: Sun Jan 06, 2013 02:00 am (KSA) 23:00 pm (GMT)

Saudi foreign minister warns Iraq against sectarian extremism

Sunday, 06 January 2013



Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal said Iraq will not stabilize until it starts handling issues without sectarian extremism. (Reuters)

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Saudi Arabia's Foreign Minister Prince Saud al-Faisal warned Iraq on Sunday against sectarian extremism after two weeks of protests by Sunni Muslims against the Shiite-backed Prime Minister Nurial-Maliki.

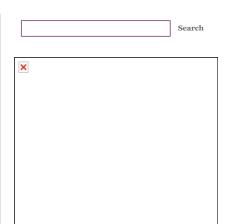
Nationwide street demonstrations in Iraq's Sunni heartland have strained the Arab state's fragile political balance and renewed fears of intensified sectarian strife.

"We are convinced that Iraq will not stabilize until it starts handling issues without sectarian extremism... Until these issues are addressed, we don't think there will ever be stability in Iraq, which pains us," Prince al-Faisal told a news conference in Riyadh.

Iraq's Arab majority is mostly Shi'ite but the country was dominated by Sunnis under former strongman Saddam Hussein and much of the fighting since he was deposed has fallen along sectarian lines.

Saudi Arabia, the world's top oil exporter, is locked in a struggle for regional influence with fellow OPEC-member Iran, backing opposing sides in Syria and Lebanon, where Shi'ite parties are allied to Tehran.

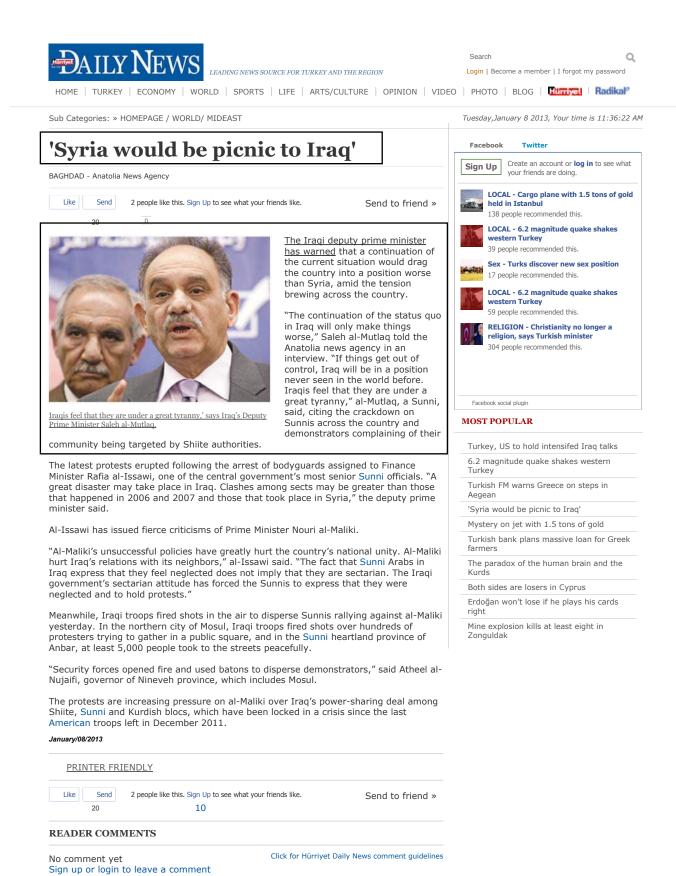
Riyadh also accuses Tehran of fomenting unrest in Bahrain and Yemen, and of instigating protests among Saudi Arabia's own Shi'ite minority, charges Iran denies.



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By Hamza Mustafa

Baghdad, Asharq Al-Awsat - The Iraqi parliament held its first normal session with a full quorum yesterday in the shadow of widespread protests that represent the worst crisis facing the country since 2003. This resulted in fisticuffs breaking out between 4 MPs belonging to the Iraqi Shia National Alliance.

The Iraqi Shia National Alliance is the largest parliamentary bloc with 159 members and is comprised of the National Alliance, the State of Law party led by Nuri al-Maliki, the Sadrist trend led by Moqtada al-Sadr, the Islamic Supreme Council led by Ammar al-Hakim, the Islamic Virtue party led by Mohamed Yaqubi, Iraqi National Congress led by Ahmed Chalabi and the National Reform Trend led by Ibrahim

The scuffle broke out between MPs Adi Awwad and Ali al-Tamimi of the Sadrist trend and State of Law MPs Ali al-Shalah and Kamal al-Saadi against the backdrop of a proposal put forward by the Iraqiya bloc to form a parliamentary committee to investigate statements issued by Iraqiya bloc MP Ahmed al-Alwani. Al-Alwani has been accused of making derogatory remarks about Iraq's Shiite community, reportedly describing them as "agents of Iran". The proposal was approved by parliament, with the Sadrist trend voting yes, whilst the State of Law coalition bloc voted no. This led to a verbal argument breaking out between the four MPs that ended with a physical altercation between MPs from the Sadrist trend and State of Law coalition. Following this altercation, Iraqi Parliamentary Speaker Osama al-Nujaifi took the decision to postpone the parliamentary session for one hour.

The Iraqiya bloc had issued an official request to the parliamentary speaker to form a parliamentary committee to investigate the statements made by MP Ahmed al-Alwani against the Shiites. During a press conference following the parliamentary session, Iraqiya parliamentary bloc head Salman al-Jamili said "if what he said is proven then the bloc will take the appropriate action against him whilst if the Firebrand Shiite cleric Muqtada al-Sadr opposite is proven then we will take his accuser to court."

In the meantime, ministers belonging to both the Iraqiya bloc - led by Iyad Allawi - and the Kurdistan Alliance boycotted the cabinet meeting yesterday to demonstrate their support for the anti-government demonstrations that have struck the country. The Kurdistan Alliance also took the decision to form a committee to investigate the protesters demands in the northern and western provinces.

For its part, the Iraqi government announced that it had taken the decision "to form a ministerial committee headed by the deputy prime minister and comprised of the Ministers of Justice, Defense, Human Rights, Water Resources, Municipalities, Public Works, State Affairs and the Secretary General of the Council of Ministers and deputy Interior Minister."

In addition to this, a statement issued by the Council of Ministers, which Asharq Al-Awsat obtained a copy of, asserted that this ministerial committee's missions will be to "receive the requests of the legitimate demonstrators which are not inconsistent with the constitution...and submit



Protesters chant slogans against Irag's Shiite-led government as they wave representations of Saddam Hussein-era national flags during a demonstration in Ramadi, (AP)



addresses worshippers during the Friday prayers at Abdul-Qadir al-Gailani Sunni mosque in Baghdad, Iraq. (AP)



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recommendations and specific proposals to the Council of Ministers."

Over the course of the past two weeks, thousands of Iraqi demonstrators have taken to the street, blocking a key highway in Irag's Sunni provinces in protest to al-Maliki's

government. In a rival demonstration in support of al-Maliki, approximately 7,000 protesters marched in the southern cities of Basra and Karbala, waving portraits of the Iraqi premier and banners supporting the Shiite parties in his coalition.

For his part, Sheikh Said al-Lafi, spokesman for the Anbar sit-in, stressed that "our sit-in will continue until our legitimate demands are met and we do not have any specific time-frame for this sit-in, therefore we are moving forward in this regard until the government responds to us."

He added "the central government has to learn that our options are open and the sit-in will continue despite all the attempts from different parties, including governmental and political parties."







Iraqi Sunni protestors hold up a portrait of

Prime Minister Nuri al-Maliki with slogans

reading in Arabic, "liar...sectarian, thief,

collaborator" during a protest in west

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10. Iraq Break-Up

Biden proposes partitioning Iraq into 3 regions

'Maintain a united Iraq by decentralizing it,' writes Del. senator in op-ed



updated 5/1/2006 11:48:25 AM ET

<u>WASHINGTON</u> — The senior Democrat on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee proposed Monday that Iraq be divided into three separate regions — Kurdish, Shiite and Sunni — with a central government in Baghdad.

In an op-ed essay in Monday's edition of The New York Times, Sen. Joseph Biden. D-Del., wrote that the idea "is to maintain a united Iraq by decentralizing it, giving each ethno-religious group ... room to run its own affairs, while leaving the central government in charge of common interests."

The new Iraqi constitution allows for establishment of self-governing regions. But that was one of the reasons the Sunnis opposed the constitution and why they demanded and won an agreement to review it this year.

Biden and co-writer Leslie H. Gelb, former president of the Council on Foreign Relations, acknowledged the opposition, and said the Sunnis "have to be given money to make their oil-poor region viable. The Constitution must be amended to guarantee Sunni areas 20 percent (approximately their proportion of the population) of all revenues."

Biden and Gelb also wrote that President Bush "must direct the military to design a plan for withdrawing and redeploying our troops from Iraq by 2008 (while providing for a small but effective residual force to combat terrorists and keep the neighbors honest)."



Sen. Joseph Biden, D-Del., seen here during an April 3 news confere ed on Monday that Iraq be divided into three sections.

Defense of planning

Meantime, the White House on Sunday defended its prewar planning against criticism from an unlikely source — former Secretary of State Colin Powell.

In an interview broadcast Sunday in London, Powell revisited the question of whether the U.S. had a large enough force to oust Saddam Hussein and then secure the peace.

Powell said he advised now-retired Gen. Tommy Franks, who developed and executed the 2003 Iraq invasion plan, and Defense Secretary Donald H. Rumsfeld "before the president that I was not sure we had enough troops. The case was made, it was listened to, it was considered. ... A judgment was made by those responsible that the troop strength was adequate."

Current Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice, who was Bush's national security adviser at the time of the invasion, responded, "I don't remember specifically what Secretary Powell may be referring to, but I'm quite certain that there were lots of discussions about how best to fulfill the mission that we went into Iraq.

"And I have no doubt that all of this was taken into consideration. But that when it came down to it, the president listens to his military advisers who were to execute the plan," she told CNN's "Late Edition."

Rice said Bush "listened to the advice of his advisers and ultimately, he listened to the advice of his commanders, the people who actually had to execute the war plan. And he listened to them several times," she told ABC's "This Week."

"When the war plan was put together, it was put together, also, with consideration of what would happen after Saddam Hussein was actually overthrown," Rice said.

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Unity Through Autonomy in Iraq

By JOSEPH R. BIDEN JR. and LESLIE H. GELB Published: May 1, 2006

A decade ago, Bosnia was torn apart by ethnic cleansing and facing its demise as a single country. After much hesitation, the United States stepped in decisively with the Dayton Accords, which kept the country whole by, paradoxically, dividing it into ethnic federations, even allowing Muslims, Croats and Serbs to retain separate armies. With the help of American and other forces, Bosnians have lived a decade in relative peace and are now slowly strengthening their common central government, including disbanding those separate armies last year.

Now the Bush administration, despite its profound strategic misjudgments in Iraq, has a similar opportunity. To seize it, however, America must get beyond the present false choice between "staying

the course" and "bringing the troops home now" and choose a third way that would wind down our military presence responsibly while preventing chaos and preserving our key security goals.

The idea, as in Bosnia, is to maintain a united Iraq by decentralizing it, giving each ethnoreligious group — Kurd, Sunni Arab and Shiite Arab — room to run its own affairs, while leaving the central government in charge of common interests. We could drive this in place with irresistible sweeteners for the Sunnis to join in, a plan designed by the mil $for with drawing \ and \ redeploying \ American \ forces, \ and \ a \ regional \ nonaggression \ p \\ \\ \ \ ^{MORE\ IN\ OPINION\ (1\ OF\ 21\ ARTICLES)}$

It is increasingly clear that President Bush does not have a strategy for victory in I Rather, he hopes to prevent defeat and pass the problem along to his successor. Meanwhile, the frustration of Americans is mounting so fast that Congress might end up mandating a rapid pullout, even at the risk of precipitating chaos and a civil war that becomes a regional war.

As long as American troops are in Iraq in significant numbers, the insurgents can't win and we can't lose. But intercommunal violence has surpassed the insurgency as the main security threat. Militias rule swathes of Iraq and death squads kill dozens daily. Sectarian cleansing has recently forced tens of thousands from their homes. On top of this, President Bush did not request additional reconstruction assistance and is slashing funds for groups promoting democracy.

Iraq's new government of national unity will not stop the deterioration. Iraqis have had three such governments in the last three years, each with Sunnis in key posts, without noticeable effect. The alternative path out of this terrible trap has five elements.

The first is to establish three largely autonomous regions with a viable central government in Baghdad. The Kurdish, Sunni and Shiite regions would each be responsible for their own domestic laws, administration and internal security. The central government would

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control border defense, foreign affairs and oil revenues. Baghdad would become a federal zone, while densely populated areas of mixed populations would receive both multisectarian and international police protection.

Decentralization is hardly as radical as it may seem: the Iraqi Constitution, in fact, already provides for a federal structure and a procedure for provinces to combine into regional governments.

Besides, things are already heading toward partition: increasingly, each community supports federalism, if only as a last resort. The Sunnis, who until recently believed they would retake power in Iraq, are beginning to recognize that they won't and don't want to live in a Shiite-controlled, highly centralized state with laws enforced by sectarian militias. The Shiites know they can dominate the government, but they can't defeat a Sunni insurrection. The Kurds will not give up their 15-year-old autonomy.

Some will say moving toward strong regionalism would ignite sectarian cleansing. But that's exactly what is going on already, in ever-bigger waves. Others will argue that it would lead to partition. But a breakup is already under way. As it was in Bosnia, a strong federal system is a viable means to prevent both perils in Iraq.

The second element would be to entice the Sunnis into joining the federal system with an offer they couldn't refuse. To begin with, running their own region should be far preferable to the alternatives: being dominated by Kurds and Shiites in a central government or being the main victims of a civil war. But they also have to be given money to make their oilpoor region viable. The Constitution must be amended to guarantee Sunni areas 20 percent (approximately their proportion of the population) of all revenues.

The third component would be to ensure the protection of the rights of women and ethnoreligious minorities by increasing American aid to Iraq but tying it to respect for those rights. Such protections will be difficult, especially in the Shiite-controlled south, but Washington has to be clear that widespread violations will stop the cash flow.

Fourth, the president must direct the military to design a plan for withdrawing and redeploying our troops from Iraq by 2008 (while providing for a small but effective residual force to combat terrorists and keep the neighbors honest). We must avoid a precipitous withdrawal that would lead to a national meltdown , but we also can't have a substantial long-term American military presence. That would do terrible damage to our armed forces, break American and Iraqi public support for the mission and leave Iraqis without any incentive to shape up.

Fifth, under an international or United Nations umbrella, we should convene a regional conference to pledge respect for Iraq's borders and its federal system. For all that Iraq's neighbors might gain by picking at its pieces, each faces the greater danger of a regional war. A "contact group" of major powers would be set up to lean on neighbors to comply with the deal.

Mr. Bush has spent three years in a futile effort to establish a strong central government in Baghdad, leaving us without a real political settlement, with a deteriorating security situation — and with nothing but the most difficult policy choices. The five-point alternative plan offers a plausible path to that core political settlement among Iraqis, along with the economic, military and diplomatic levers to make the political solution work. It is also a plausible way for Democrats and Republicans alike to protect our basic security interests and honor our country's sacrifices.

Joseph R. Biden Jr., Democrat of Delaware, is the ranking member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Leslie H. Gelb is the president emeritus of the Council on Foreign Relations.

A version of this article appeared in print on May 1, 2006, on page A19 of the New York edition with the headline: Unity Through Autonomy in Iraq.

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The Washington Post

Senate Endorses Plan to Divide Iraq

Action Shows Rare Bipartisan Consensus

By Shailagh Murray Washington Post Staff Writer Wednesday, September 26, 2007 3:38 PM

Showing rare bipartisan consensus over war policy, the Senate overwhelmingly endorsed a political settlement for Iraq that would divide the country into three semi-autonomous regions.

The plan, conceived by Senate Foreign Relations Chairman <u>Joseph R. Biden</u> Jr. (D-Del.), was approved 75-23 as a non-binding resolution, with 26 Republican votes. It would not force President Bush to take any action, but it represents a significant milestone in the Iraq debate, carving out common ground in a debate that has grown increasingly polarized and focused on military strategy.

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The Biden plan envisions a federal government system for Iraq, consisting of separate regions for Iraq's Shiite, Sunni and Kurdish populations. The structure is spelled out in Iraq's constitution, but Biden would initiate local and regional diplomatic efforts to hasten its evolution.

"This has genuine bipartisan support, and I think that's a very hopeful sign," Biden said.

One key Republican supporter was <u>Sen. John W. Warner</u> (R-Va.), who under strong White House pressure last week abruptly withdrew his support for a proposal to extend home leaves for U.S. troops. Numerous Republicans considered supporting the extension, but they backed off when Warner reversed his stance. The veteran GOP lawmaker called the vote on the Biden plan "the high-water mark" for bipartisan efforts on Iraq this year.

Warner said the vote represented a de facto acknowledgement of the now widely held view that Iraq's long-term problems cannot be solved militarily. "This amendment builds on that foundation," said Warner. "This amendment brings into sharp focus the need for diplomacy."

The resolution collected an unusually diverse group of co-sponsors who disagree sharply on other aspects of the war, in particular how long U.S. combat troops should remain. The list ranges from conservative <u>Sens. Kay Bailey Hutchison</u> (R-Tex.) and <u>Sam Brownback</u> (R-Kan.), a GOP presidential contender, to liberal <u>Sens. Barbara Boxer</u> (D-Calif.) and <u>Barbara A. Mikulski</u> (D-Md.).

"We can't walk away from Iraq," said Hutchison. "That would make all the sacrifices that have been made irrelevant. But we do have a potential solution that can save American lives in the future."

Boxer said: "I see here a light at the end of a very, very dark tunnel. A darkness that is impacting our nation. It's impacting the Senate. In a way, we are paralyzed."

The vote also was a political boon for Biden, one of the Democrats' most respected foreign policy voices, yet a long-shot for his party's 2008 presidential nomination. The floor debate, which started last week, provided the struggling candidate with a moment in the spotlight -- and Biden made the most of it. He spent hours on the Senate floor, held two news conferences, and placed an op-ed Monday in the State, a newspaper in Columbia, S.C., an early 2008 primary state.

Two of Biden's competitors, <u>Sens. Hillary Rodham Clinton</u> (D-N.Y.) and <u>Christopher J. Dodd</u> (D-Conn.), voted with him. <u>Sen. Barack</u> Obama (D-Ill.) missed the vote, as did <u>Sen. John McCain</u> (R-Ariz.), a GOP presidential candidate and a leading war supporter.

Biden has made his Iraq plan the centerpiece of his 2008 candidacy, and he will likely herald his Senate success in a Democratic debate tonight in New Hampshire.

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Wikileaks Exposes Iran's Secret Revenge on Iraqi Pilots For 1980s War



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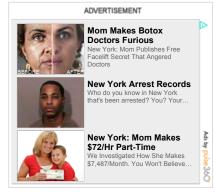
By ABC NEWS BAGHDAD STAFF BAGHDAD Dec. 6, 2010

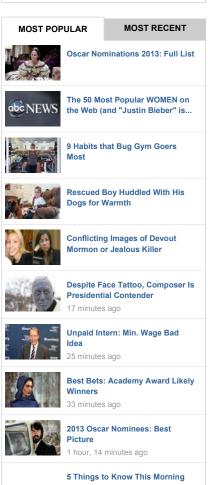
A brief paragraph in the mountain of Wikileaks documents shed a sliver of light on what officials claim is a viscious and coldly efficient Iranian campaign of revenge on Iraqi air force pilots who bombed Iran during the Iran-Iraq war of the 1980s.

"Many former Iraqi fighter pilots who flew sorties against Iran during the Iran-Iraq war were now on Iran's hit list (NOTE: According to [Name removed], Iran had already assassinated 180 Iraqi pilots. END NOTE)," the Dec. 14, 2009 confidential U.S. cable stated.

The systematic elimination of Iraqi air force pilots by Iran was a little noticed vendetta amid the crossfire of ethnic fighting and urban combat that convulsed Iraq in the years after the U.S. invasion toppled Saddam Hussein's regime.

Iran used the chaos in the aftermath of the invasion to settle scores from the Iran-Iraq war, an eight-year slug fest from 1980 to 1988 in which an estimated 500,000 Iranians and Iraqis died. The war was largely a bloody standoff that resembled World War I at times with trench warfare, poison gas, human wave and bayonet attacks.





Iran, however, has taken a special vengeance on the pilots of the Iraqi air force and the lawlessness that followed the collapse of Saddam's regime gave Iran its opportunity.

In addition to the 182 pilots who have been hunted down and killed by Iranian agents, the assassination campaign prompted another 800 Iraqi pilots to flee the country, according to statistics released by the Iraqi Defense Ministry.



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The targeting of air force pilots began in Baghdad's largely Shiite neighborhood of Karradah and reached its peak in the holy month of Ramadan in 2005 when 36 pilots were gunned down in that neighborhood.

Residents of Karradah refer to that killing season as the Black Ramadan.

The Iranian fury was on display in the death of former pilot Sayyid Hussien, a Shiite who felt that he was relatively safe running a hardware store in the Sunni neighborhood of Ghazaliyah. He was wrong. Shiite militia dressed all in black and wearing masks shot him dead in a daylight hit, emptying an entire magazine of 30 bullets into Hussien's head.

During Hussien's funeral, his distraught mother Um Sayyid Hussien cried, "May Allah curse Iran. They took my son."

Iran's Secret Revenge on Iraqi Pilots

A pilot who has remained in Iraq told ABC News, "I took part in the Iraq-Iran war. We had many missions hitting targets inside Iran. It was war time."

The pilot asked that his name be withheld out of concern for his safety and for his family's safety.

"I had many of my fellow pilots get killed and the killer is not known, never been captured," he said. "I do not know why they are killing us. Just because we had to follow orders during war time?"

By the time of the U.S. invasion in 2003, the Iraqi air force was already crippled. Its planes were prevented from taking off by constant patrols of U.S. fighter jets. In an attempt to save his jets from being bombed, Saddam buried many of them in the desert.

"We felt like we had a broken wing," the pilot said. "We could not do a thing to defend or to show the ... pride we once had."

Then came the killing of pilots and the former flyer said he had to repeatedly change his residence, gave up his home in the Sunni area of Dora and now lives only in what he calls an undisclosed location.

Iranian officials in Baghdad and Washington did not respond to repeated calls for response to the allegations.

In a stark recognition of the peril that Iraq's former fighter pilots face, Iraqi President Jalal Talabani has offered the pilots a safe haven in the Kurdish cities of Irbil and Sulimaniyah. That is ironic because before the



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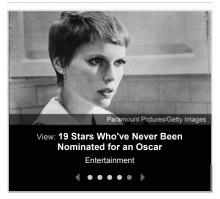


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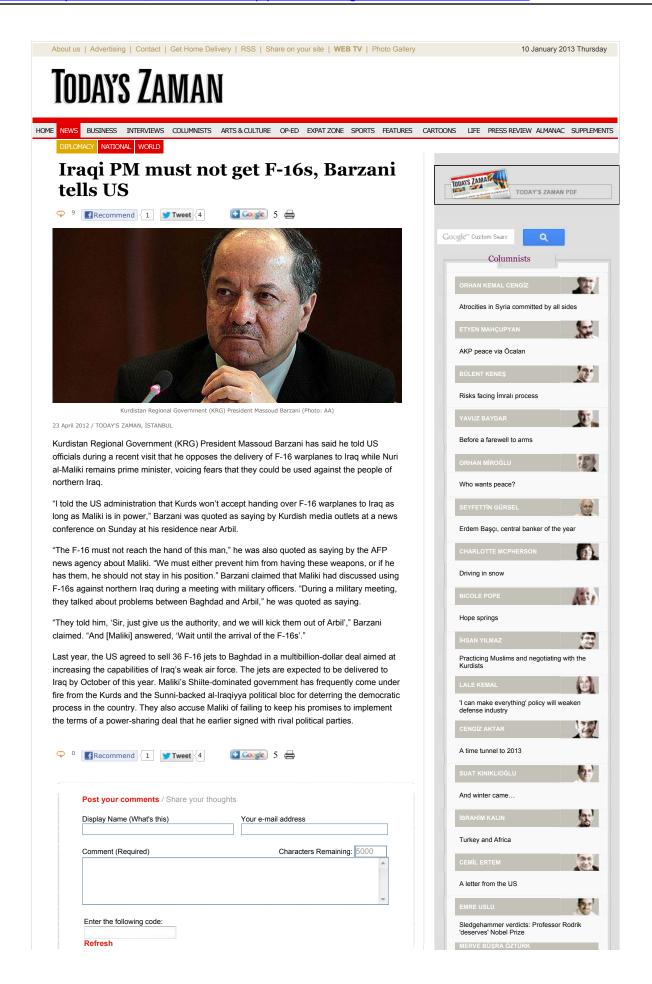
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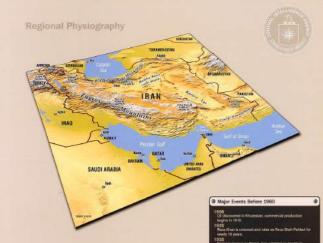


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2,440 km; (1,516 ml); note: Iran sito borde the Cooplan Sea 740 km (460 ml)

Land boundaries Telan 1,446 km (J.380 ml) Afghanis has: 606 km (592 ml); Armenia 35 i (22 ml); Austaljan-proper 600 km (266 ml)

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


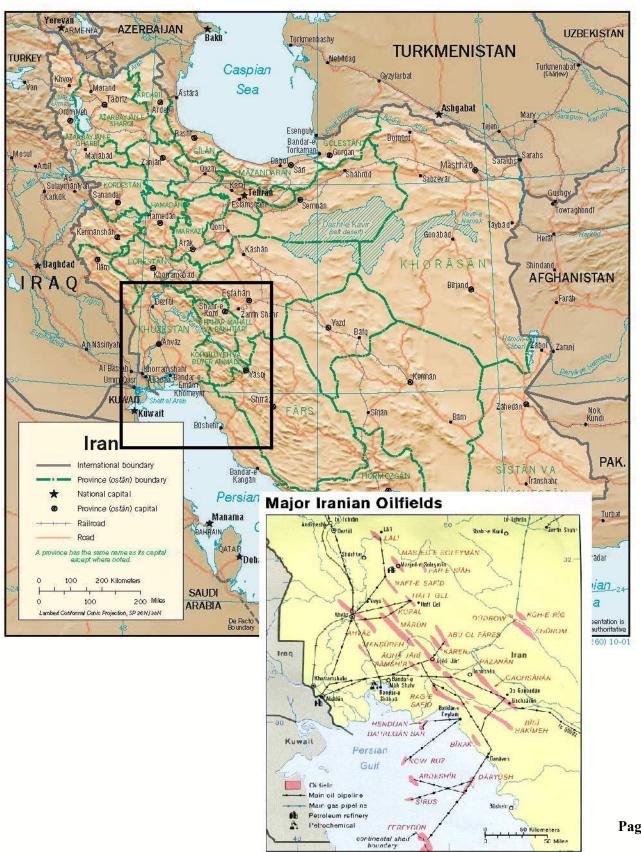




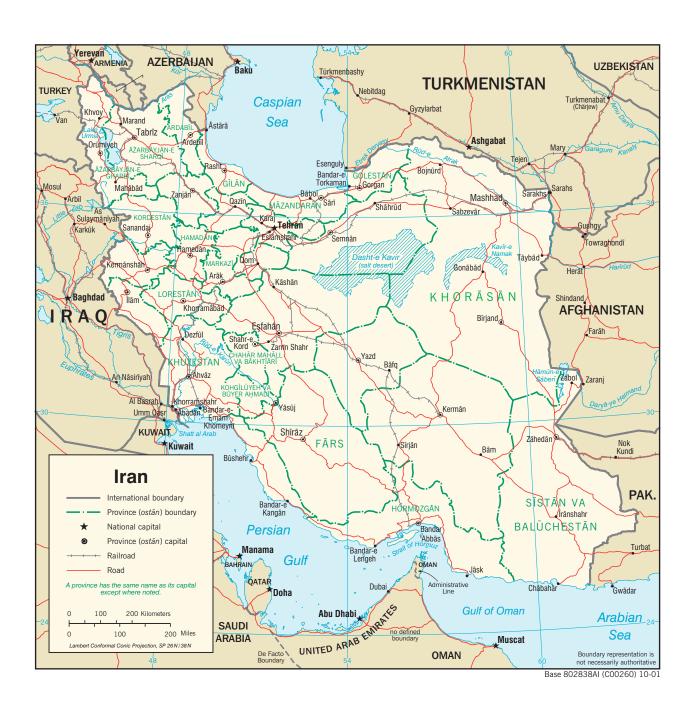


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Raptor oxygen problems had multiple sources



Comments

By Hugh Lessig, hlessig@dailypress.com | 757-247-7821

9:43 p.m. EDT, July 31, 2012

The top investigator on the F-22 Raptor said Tuesday "there is no smoking gun" that caused pilots to run short of oxygen, blaming the problem on various pieces of cockpit equipment.

The comments from Maj. Gen. Charles Lyon added new details to bolster last week's announcement that the Air Force was confident it had cracked the riddle of oxygen-supply problems on the advanced stealth fighter.

A key problem, Lyon said, turned out to be a valve that allowed air to flow into a high-pressure vest, which was meant to inflate when pilots experienced heavy G forces. The valve caused the vest to inflate prematurely, which restricted breathing.

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Pictures: F-22 Raptor



Raptor pilots' problem: A lack of oxygen in flight

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The Air Force is designing a new valve to solve that problem, Lyon said. Another factor was a charcoal filter that was meant to detect toxins. The filter, removed some weeks ago, also restricted breathing.

Daily Press Evewitness: Submit photos and videos from your mobile device. You might find your picture featured on Page 2 of the Daily Press.

Lyon's observation about not finding a smoking gun echoed comments he made in May at Langley Air Force Base in Hampton, where a number of Raptors are based. At that time, he likened the investigation to having pieces of a smoking gun assembled in a mosaic before him.

"At some point in the future, we're going to have the smoking gun assembled," he said at the time. "But it's not sitting there visible and obvious to us."

Before briefing reporters at the Pentagon Tuesday, Lyon met with Sen. Mark Warner, D-Va., and Rep. Adam Kinzinger, R-III. They launched their own investigation into the Raptor after two Langleybased pilots from the Virginia Air National Guard went public with their concerns in early May, appearing on "60 Minutes.

"The Air Force provided us with some new information today," said Warner spokesman Kevin Hall, "but it's clear we still have a ways to go before they can definitively say they've fixed the problem or found all the potential causes."

Lyon did not declare absolute victory. The valve must be tested and installed. The size and shape of oxygen hoses in the cockpit are also at issue. The filter had been a problem and won't be returned to the aircraft

"I have high confidence that we have eliminated the major contributors of the problem," he said.

The valve in question is not defective, Lyon explained. It was meant to work on the older F-15 and F-16 and was not suited to the more advanced Raptor.

He said the Air Force did "rudimentary testing" on the valve some years ago and found that it caused the high-pressure vest to inflate early, hampering pilot mobility. However, the vest was found to be



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Save More on Air Compressors Today at Sears Official Site. Shop Now! www.Sears.com/Air-Compressors unnecessary on the F-15 and F-16. When the vest was reintroduced on the F-22 with the same valve, the problem wasn't detected.

"We thought we learned everything we needed with the F-15 and F-16," he said.

He also said Raptor pilots didn't complain about the prematurely inflating vest, so it wasn't an immediate red flag for investigators. A fighter pilot is concentrating on so many things during a mission — and is wearing layers of gear that include survival equipment — a malfunctioning vest might not be noticeable, Lyon said.

The Air Force will continue installing a backup, automatic oxygen supply for use in emergencies.

Sen. Warner will continue to stay involved in the matter, and repeated his desire that disciplinary proceedings against one of the Virginia Guard pilots be lifted.

"Air Force officials now tell us that flight restrictions are unlikely to be fully lifted until June 2014, when the last Raptor has been outfitted with an auto-backup oxygen system," Hall said. "Until then, Senator Warner will continue to monitor these issues and hold the Air Force accountable for results."

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Air Force says it has identified F-22 problems

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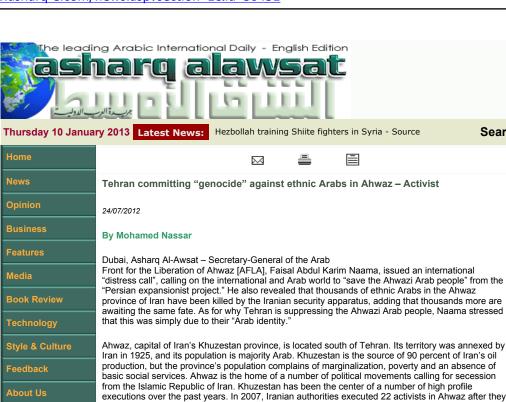
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were convicted of supporting secession from Iran.

AFLA Secretary-General, Faisal Abdul Karim Naama, informed Asharq Al-Awsat that "we are appealing to the world because what is happening in Ahwaz is a crime of mass genocide. This is ethnic cleansing, as our only crime is our Arab identity, therefore the world must shoulder its humanitarian responsibilities and stand with the Ahwazi Arab people.

He added "this is a distress call to every human being...to save the Ahwazi Arabs by supporting us and our just cause. We call on our Arab brothers to preserve Ahwaz. This would be akin to defending Arab national security and world peace against the Persian expansionist project. Ahwaz was the first victim of this project, followed by the three [Emirati] islands, whilst the entire Arab world is being targeted today."

Naama stressed that since its annexation, Ahwaz has always lived under a state of security instability, adding that the Ahwazi Arabs have escalated their opposition to the Persian occupation project, which in turn prompted Tehran to develop increasingly lethal methods of suppression.

As for the effect that the Arab Spring has had on the Ahwazi Arab liberation movement, Naama said "the Ahwazi Arab people have been sacrificing themselves since 20 April 1925 so the Ahwazi Spring has experienced losses that are far older than those we are seeing today."

He also told Asharq Al-Awsat that "we consider ourselves to be an integral part of the Arab world; therefore we are being direct affected by what is happening in this regard. This [the Arab Spring] has resulted in an improvement in our morale in the hope that we will receive the support of our Arab brothers to achieve our freedom, in the same manner that they have, so this has had a positive

He also confirmed that there has been an Ahwazi Spring since 1980, when AFLA first established itself. Naama added that this Ahwazi Spring lasted until 15 April 2005, when the Ahwazi Arab people launched the Nisan uprising.

He stressed "as for today, the Arab Spring has escalated the Ahwazi struggle and now one door is being opened after another."

Naama also claimed that there is media apathy towards the Ahwazi struggle "for domestic reasons." He called on the Arab world to work to stop the execution of six prominent Ahwazi Arab political activists, adding "it is not just these six activists, who are awaiting this fate, but there are thousands of [Ahwazi] citizens who have been executed, and there are thousands more awaiting the same fate. These six executions are the tip of the iceberg...and we, for our part, are appealing to the international community because what is happening in Ahwaz is a crime of mass genocide. This is ethnic cleaning, as our only crime is our Arab identity, therefore the world must shoulder its humanitarian responsibilities and stand with the Ahwazi Arab people."







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BBC NEWS MIDDLE EAST

30 November 2012 Last updated at 10:43 ET

Comparison of Egypt's suspended and draft constitutions

Egypt's Islamist-dominated constituent assembly has approved a controversial draft of the country's new constitution in a session boycotted by most liberals, secularists and Christians.

Critics have warned the draft could impose a more Islamic system on Egypt, and that it fails to guarantee the equality of men and women.

The BBC News website compares the 1971 constitution, which was suspended following the overthrow of Hosni Mubarak in February 2011, and the draft charter, which must be passed by a popular referendum.

1971 constitution (suspended)

Identity of the state: "The Arab Republic of Egypt is a democratic state based on citizenship.

The Egyptian people are part of the Arab Nation and work for the realisation of its

comprehensive unity."

Islam and Sharia (Islamic law): Article 2 says: "Islam is the religion of the state and Arabic is its official language. The principles of Sharia are the main source of legislation."

Religious minorities: No article in the old constitution.

Religion: "The state shall guarantee the freedom of belief and the freedom of practice of religious rites."

Al-Azhar: No mention of al-Azhar University or its scholars was included in the 1971 constitution.

Democracy and Shura (consultation): "The political system is based on pluralism."

2012 draft constitution

Identity of the state: "The Arab Republic of Egypt is an independent state with unified sovereignty that cannot be divided. Its system is democratic. The Egyptian nation is a part of the Arabic and Islamic nations (Umma). It is proud to belong to the Basin of the Nile and Africa, as well as of its Asian extensions."

Islam and Sharia: Article 2 stays as it is, but Article 219 is new. It states: "The principles of Sharia include general evidence and foundations, rules and jurisprudence as well as sources accepted by doctrines of Sunni Islam and the majority of Muslim scholars."

Religious minorities: "The principles of the legislations for Christian and Jewish Egyptians are the main source of legislation that organises their civil status and religious affairs."

Religion: Article 43 says: "The state shall guarantee the freedom of faith and the freedom of practice of religious rites and the right to establish worshipping places for monotheist religions based on law"; Article 44 adds: "Insulting prophets and messengers is forbidden"; but Article 45 states: "Freedom of opinion and thought is guaranteed. Every person has the right to express his opinion orally or in writing, pictures or other means of publication and expression."

Al-Azhar: "Al-Azhar is an independent and a comprehensive entity. It takes the task of preaching Islam in Egypt and in the whole world. Scholars of al-Azhar should be consulted in all matters related to Sharia."

Democracy and Shura (consultation): "The political system is based on principles of democracy and on Shura."

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1 of 2 1/7/2013 4:01 PM

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THURSDAY, 10 January 2013

AL ARABIYA NEWS

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Last Updated: Thu Jan 03, 2013 10:07 am (KSA) 07:07 am (GMT)

The controversial control of Egypt's al-Azhar

By ABDEL LATIF EL-MENAWY

Thursday, 03 January 2013



Even though it has always been regarded as a fortress of moderation, creating a monitoring body of Egypt's al-Azhar is one of the most alarming drawbacks of the new constitution. Al-Azhar's historical and cultural role is indisputable, yet now it is gradually being seized by the Muslim Brotherhood.

Al-Azhar is their next target and this is a plan they made no effort to hide. The supreme guide of the Muslim Brotherhood delivered a speech at al-Azhar Mosque following the Friday prayer, a move that stirred the indignation of many Egyptians who rejected using the place for political agendas and especially by a faction that does not demonstrate any of the moderation this religious institute has been

known of.

Their Sheikh, who had just come from Qatar, also gave a speech and he did not hide how ecstatic he was for scoring such a victory and a few weeks after he gave another one. This sheikh, who was banned from entering the UK and France, is the Muslim Brotherhood's tool for controlling al-Azhar, a fact that has started to alarm several Western politicians as mentioned in an article in The Times. The writer of the article said that Arab leaders were equally concerned about the repercussions of such plans on their countries and conveyed their concerns to the West and United States, the latter having supported the Brotherhood since they came to power and till the present moment.

Religious state?

Another article in the Washington Post warned that al-Azhar is the way to a religious state now that it will turn from a "beacon of moderation" as it has always been labeled into a fundamentalist institute once it falls under the grip of Islamists.

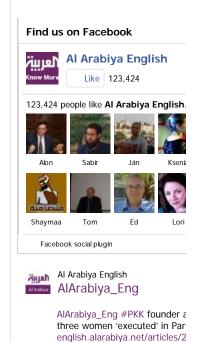
Abdel Latif el-Menawy The article added that the reputation of al-Azhar, which "cherished diversity and respected the rights of women and minorities" is now in danger and that a large portion of liberals and Christians are worried about the extremist interpretations of Islamic law, which is the main source of legislation as mentioned in the constitution, should al-Azhar be controlled by the Brotherhood.

One of the clerics allied with the Muslim Brotherhood unraveled to his supporters a plan to control al-Azhar, especially through passing a law that allows the dismissal of al-Azhar's grand imam after they failed to include an article to that effect in the constitution.

Brotherhood's 'vision'

Religious groups have not been on good terms with al-Azhar since their emergence owing to their

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Brotherhood's next target and

members' assumption that it has been damaged by Western influences and is, therefore, not representative of the right form of Islam. They even accused al-Azhar of being allied with the regime against the people. When those groups came to power, taking control of al-Azhar topped their agenda.

They imagined they could emulate their counterparts in Tunisia and who sidelined the country's main religious institute al-Zaytouna. However, the situation is different with al-Azhar. While al-Zaytouna had already been neutralized by the former Tunisian regime, al-Azhar has for more than 1,000 years relatively succeeded in maintaining its independence and its impact on the lives of Egyptians.

Those religious groups are definitely not happy with the current grand imam of al-Azhar and who, together with a group of moderate clerics, has been resisting attempts at toppling this historic institute and insisting to raise the banner of moderate Islam. This was made clear in the famous document it issued to lay the foundations of the new Egyptian state and in which it stressed that Islamic law is the main source of legislation yet also affirmed the civilian character of a modern, democratic, and diverse Egypt. This, undoubtedly, is not in line with the vision of the Brotherhood, whose members use religion for political gains and impose an exclusionist interpretation of Islam that allows only them and their supporters to monopolize power.

(Abdel Latif el-Menawy is an Author, Columnist and Multimedia journalist who covered war zones and conflicts around the world. He is the author of "Tahrir- the last 18 days of Mubarak". He wrote the book as an eyewitness to events happened during the 18 days before the stepdown of Former Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak. Menawy's latest public position was head of Egypt's News Center. He is a member of the National Union of Journalists in the United Kingdom and the Egyptian Journalists Syndicate. He can be found on Twitter @ALMenawy)

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Daniel Shebiru (Guest)

04:55pm GMT, 07:55pm KSA, 03/01/2013

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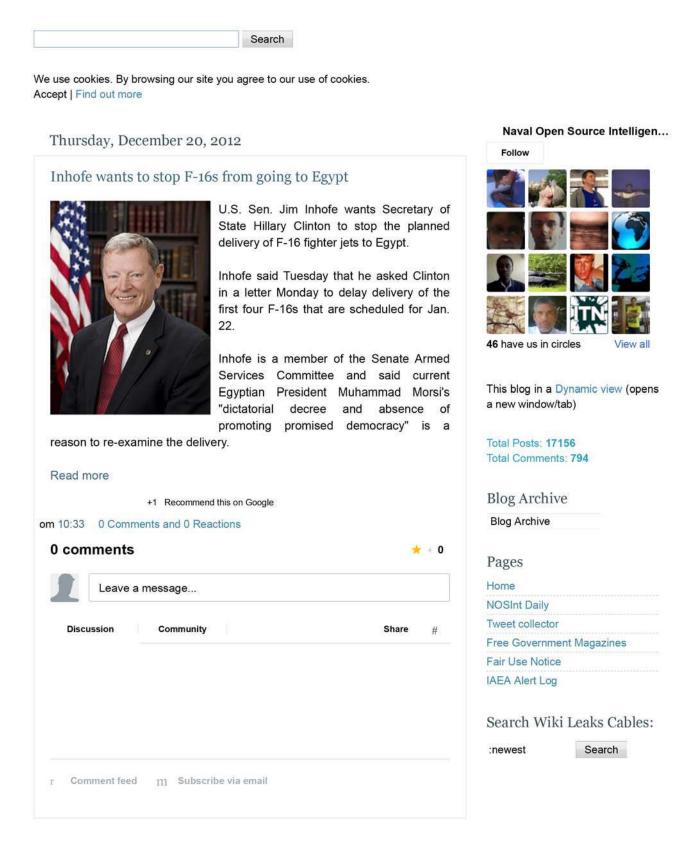
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Home > Politics > U.S. reps oppose delivery of F-16s to Egypt

U.S. reps oppose delivery of F-16s to **Egypt**

By on December 11, 2012

Windsor Genova - Fourth Estate Cooperative Contributor

Washington, DC, United States (4E) - U.S. lawmakers have cautioned Washington on proceeding with the delivery of F-16 fighter jets to Egypt as part of a \$1 billion military aid package promised to Cairo in 2010.

Florida Rep. Vern Buchanan said the idea is dangerous as it aids a dictatorial regime with links to terrorists. He was referring to Egyptian President Mohamed Morsi and Muslim Brotherhood, which he headed prior to his election.

Rep. Mac Thornberry, (R-Texas), vice chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, also urged caution because of the unpredictable direction of Egypt.

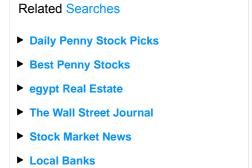
Earlier, Rep. Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, (R-Fla.), who chairs the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, said it is unclear if Egypt is still a U.S. ally.

The reactions came after a U.S. military source reportedly said Tuesday that four of 20 jets under the package will be delivered in January next year. The Egyptian Air Force already has 200 F-16s in its fleet all coming from the U.S.

Meanwhile, in Cairo, thousands of pro-government and anti-government protesters staged separate demonstrations. A rally in Nasr City's Rabaa Al-Adawiya mosque aired support for Morsi and the referendum on a controversial draft constitution scheduled for Saturday.

At the presidential palace, anti-Morsi and anti-referendum protesters continue to demand the postponement of the referendum claiming the draft constitution was made by an Islamist-led Constituent Assembly and is not truly representative.

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13. PLO State



Permanent Observer Mission of Palestine to the United Nations



Palestine National Charter

Palestine National Charter

Decisions and Actions Related to the Palestine National Charter

Palestine National Charter of 1968

Palestine National Charter of 1964

Permanent Observer Mission of Palestine to the United Nations

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Permanent Observer Mission of Palestine to the United Nations



Decisions and Actions Related to the Palestine National Charter

- 1. The PNC met in a special session on 26 April 1996 to consider the issue of amending the Palestine National Charter and adopted the following decision:
 - A. To abrogate the provisions of the Palestine National Charter that contradict the letters exchanged between Chairman Yasser Arafat and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of September 9 & 10 1993.
 - B. To mandate the legal committee of the PLO to present a new text of the Palestine National Charter.

The decision was adopted by more than the required two-thirds majority by a vote of: 504 in favor, 54 against, and 14 abstentions.

- 2. On 22 January 1998, Chairman Yasser Arafat sent a letter to President Bill Clinton of the US outlining the implications of the PNC decision of 24 April 1996 in terms of the specific articles of the Palestine National Charter that were nullified or amended. As a result, Articles 6-10,15, 19-23, and 30 have been nullified, and the parts in Articles 1-5, 11-14, 16-18, 25-27 and 29 that are inconsistent with PLO commitments to recognize and live in peace side by side with Israel have also been nullified.
- 3. On 7 December 1998, the Executive Committee of the PLO reaffirmed the above-mentioned letter sent by Chairman Yasser Arafat to U.S. President Bill Clinton.

On 10 December, the Central Council of the PLO met in Gaza and also decided to reaffirm that letter.

4. On 14 December 1998, at the invitation of Chairman Yasser Arafat, the speaker of the PNC, and the speaker of the Palestinian Council, members of the PNC, as well as members of the Central Council, the Council, Palestinian heads of Ministries, and other personalities convened a meeting in Gaza which was addressed by President Bill Clinton of the United States. The participants reaffirmed, by a show of hands, their support for the peace process and the above-mentioned decisions of the Executive Committee and the Central Council regarding the Charter.

Permanent Observer Mission of Palestine to the United Nations

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United Nations A/67/L.28



General Assembly

Distr.: Limited 26 November 2012

Original: English

Sixty-seventh session Agenda item 37 Question of Palestine

Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Chile, China, Comoros, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Namibia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Qatar, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen, Zimbabwe and Palestine: draft resolution

Status of Palestine in the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and stressing in this regard the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples,

Recalling its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970,¹ by which it affirmed, inter alia, the duty of every State to promote through joint and separate action the realization of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples,

Stressing the importance of maintaining and strengthening international peace founded upon freedom, equality, justice and respect for fundamental human rights,

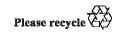
Recalling its resolution 181 (II) of 29 November 1947,

Reaffirming the principle, set out in the Charter, of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force,

Reaffirming also relevant Security Council resolutions, including, inter alia, resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973, 446 (1979) of 22 March 1979, 478 (1980) of 20 August 1980, 1397 (2002) of 12

Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.







March 2002, 1515 (2003) of 19 November 2003 and 1850 (2008) of 16 December 2008,

Reaffirming further the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,² to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, including, inter alia, with regard to the matter of prisoners,

Reaffirming its resolution 3236 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974 and all relevant resolutions, including resolution 66/146 of 19 December 2011, reaffirming the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including the right to their independent State of Palestine,

Reaffirming also its resolutions 43/176 of 15 December 1988 and 66/17 of 30 November 2011 and all relevant resolutions regarding the Peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine, which, inter alia, stress the need for the withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including East Jerusalem, the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, primarily the right to self-determination and the right to their independent State, a just resolution of the problem of the Palestine refugees in conformity with resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948 and the complete cessation of all Israeli settlement activities in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

Reaffirming further its resolution 66/18 of 30 November 2011 and all relevant resolutions regarding the status of Jerusalem, bearing in mind that the annexation of East Jerusalem is not recognized by the international community, and emphasizing the need for a way to be found through negotiations to resolve the status of Jerusalem as the capital of two States,

Recalling the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 9 July 2004,3

Reaffirming its resolution 58/292 of 6 May 2004, affirming, inter alia, that the status of the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including East Jerusalem, remains one of military occupation and that, in accordance with international law and relevant United Nations resolutions, the Palestinian people have the right to self-determination and to sovereignty over their territory,

Recalling its resolutions 3210 (XXIX) of 14 October 1974 and 3237 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974, by which, respectively, the Palestine Liberation Organization was invited to participate in the deliberations of the General Assembly as the representative of the Palestinian people and was granted observer status,

Recalling also its resolution 43/177 of 15 December 1988, by which it, inter alia, acknowledged the proclamation of the State of Palestine by the Palestine National Council on 15 November 1988 and decided that the designation "Palestine" should be used in place of the designation "Palestine Liberation Organization" in the United Nations system, without prejudice to the observer status and functions of the Palestine Liberation Organization within the United Nations system,

2 12-60736

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² United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, No. 973.

³ See A/ES-10/273 and Corr.1; see also Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports 2004, p. 136.

Taking into consideration that the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, in accordance with a decision by the Palestine National Council, is entrusted with the powers and responsibilities of the Provisional Government of the State of Palestine,⁴

Recalling its resolution 52/250 of 7 July 1998, by which additional rights and privileges were accorded to Palestine in its capacity as observer,

Recalling also the Arab Peace Initiative adopted in March 2002 by the Council of the League of Arab States,⁵

Reaffirming its commitment, in accordance with international law, to the two-State solution of an independent, sovereign, democratic, viable and contiguous State of Palestine living side by side with Israel in peace and security on the basis of the pre-1967 borders,

Bearing in mind the mutual recognition of 9 September 1993 between the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people,6

Affirming the right of all States in the region to live in peace within secure and internationally recognized borders,

Commending the Palestinian National Authority's 2009 plan for constructing the institutions of an independent Palestinian State within a two-year period, and welcoming the positive assessments in this regard about readiness for statehood by the World Bank, the United Nations and the International Monetary Fund and as reflected in the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee Chair conclusions of April 2011 and subsequent Chair conclusions, which determined that the Palestinian Authority is above the threshold for a functioning State in key sectors studied,

Recognizing that full membership is enjoyed by Palestine in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia and the Group of Asia-Pacific States and that Palestine is also a full member of the League of Arab States, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the Group of 77 and China,

Recognizing also that, to date, 132 States Members of the United Nations have accorded recognition to the State of Palestine,

Taking note of the 11 November 2011 report of the Security Council Committee on the Admission of New Members,⁷

Stressing the permanent responsibility of the United Nations towards the question of Palestine until it is satisfactorily resolved in all its aspects,

Reaffirming the principle of universality of membership of the United Nations,

1. Reaffirms the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to independence in their State of Palestine on the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967;

12-60736

⁴ See A/43/928, annex.

⁵ A/56/1026-S/2002/932, annex II, resolution 14/221.

⁶ See A/48/486-S/26560, annex.

⁷ S/2011/705.

- 2. Decides to accord to Palestine non-member observer State status in the United Nations, without prejudice to the acquired rights, privileges and role of the Palestine Liberation Organization in the United Nations as the representative of the Palestinian people, in accordance with the relevant resolutions and practice;
- 3. Expresses the hope that the Security Council will consider favourably the application submitted on 23 September 2011 by the State of Palestine for admission to full membership in the United Nations;⁸
- 4. Affirms its determination to contribute to the achievement of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the attainment of a peaceful settlement in the Middle East that ends the occupation that began in 1967 and fulfils the vision of two States: an independent, sovereign, democratic, contiguous and viable State of Palestine living side by side in peace and security with Israel on the basis of the pre-1967 borders;
- 5. Expresses the urgent need for the resumption and acceleration of negotiations within the Middle East peace process based on the relevant United Nations resolutions, the terms of reference of the Madrid Conference, including the principle of land for peace, the Arab Peace Initiative⁵ and the Quartet road map to a permanent two-State solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict⁹ for the achievement of a just, lasting and comprehensive peace settlement between the Palestinian and Israeli sides that resolves all outstanding core issues, namely the Palestine refugees, Jerusalem, settlements, borders, security and water;
- 6. *Urges* all States, the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system to continue to support and assist the Palestinian people in the early realization of their right to self-determination, independence and freedom;
- 7. Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to implement the present resolution and to report to the Assembly within three months on progress made in this regard.

4 12-60736

⁸ A/66/371-S/2011/592, annex I.

⁹ S/2003/529, annex.

The Washington Post



Posted at 12:00 AM ET, 01/12/2011

Why Palestinians want to be Israeli citizens

By Jackson Diehl



One of the givens of the Middle East peace process is that Palestinians are eager to be free of rule by Israel and to live in a state of their own. That's why a new poll of the Arabs of East Jerusalem is striking. It shows that more of those people actually would prefer to be citizens of Israel than of a Palestinian state.

The poll, conducted in November, may be something of an embarrassment to Palestinian political leaders, who lately have been insisting that Israel should stop expanding settlements in the eastern half of Jerusalem — in effect giving up any claim to it — as a precondition for the resumption of peace negotiations. This week the demolition of a hotel in an Arab neighborhood in preparation for the construction of Jewish housing prompted fresh criticism of Israel from Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton, while a leaked memo from European Union diplomats stationed in the city proposed that EU governments recognize East Jerusalem as the capital of the future Palestinian state.

The awkward fact is that the 270,000 Arabs who live in East Jerusalem may not be very enthusiastic about joining Palestine. The survey, which was designed and supervised by former State Department Middle East researcher David Pollock, found that only 30 percent said they would prefer to be citizens of Palestine in a two-state solution, while 35 percent said they would choose Israeli citizenship. (The rest said they didn't know or refused to answer.) Forty percent said they would consider moving to another neighborhood in order to become a citizen of Israel rather than Palestine, and 54 percent said that if their neighborhood were assigned to Israel, they would not move to Palestine.

The reasons for these attitudes are pretty understandable, even healthy. Arabs say they prefer Israel's jobs, schools, health care and welfare benefits to those of a Palestinian state -- and their nationalism is not strong enough for them to set aside these advantages in order to live in an

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Arab country. The East Jerusalemites don't much love Israel -- they say they suffer from discrimination. But they seem to like what it has to offer. Remarkably, 56 percent said they traveled inside Israel at least once a week; 60 percent said access to its Mediterranean beaches was "very important" or "moderately important" to them.

"Quite clearly there is a discrepancy between people's attitudes and the assumption that Palestinian neighborhoods should be part of Palestine," said Pollock, whose work was sponsored by Pechter Middle East polls and the Council on Foreign Relations. "That's not actually what the people want."

It's important to note that East Jerusalem Palestinians are different from West Bank or Gaza Palestinians -- they live on Israel's side of its West Bank barrier and hold "blue cards" that allow them access to Israeli jobs, health care, and welfare payments. Many are middle class by Middle Eastern standards -- 44 percent of those surveyed had household incomes of more than \$1,300 per month. Broadly, they resemble Israel's Arab citizens, who have also been shown in polls to prefer remaining in Israel to joining a Palestinian state.

The East Jerusalemites do have one thing in common with other Palestinians, as well as Israelis: They are pessimistic about the current peace process. More than 40 percent said that even if Israelis and Palestinians signed a peace deal and East Jerusalem became the capital of a new state, some Palestinian militants would certainly or probably continue an armed struggle against Israel. And fully 64 percent said it was very likely or somewhat likely that if the current negotiations collapse, there will be a new intifada, or uprising by Palestinians, including those in Jerusalem.

The bottom line messages seem to be that peace talks are essential to prevent violence, but that even success won't lead to total peace; and that a lot of Palestinians would prefer to live near, but not in, a Palestinian state.

By Jackson Diehl | January 12, 2011; 12:00 AM ET

14. Definition of Refugees

PALESTINIAN "REFUGEE" POPULATION COMPARISON BETWEEN UNWRA **AND UNHCR PALESTINIAN "REFUGEE" DEFINITIONS**

United Nations Relief and Works Agency **UNWRA**

United Nations High Commission for Refugees **UNHCR**

850,000 Original number of Palestinian refugees in 1948



III.A.1. Descendants Through Male Line

People Who Left Voluntarily, and Not Under Fear

Pre-1967 Palestinians Who Went to the West Bank

III.A.2.5 Wives

III.A.2.6 Kafalah Adopted Children



In 2012: 5,115,755

Current Number of "Registered Refugees" Under the UNWRA Definition

850,000

Original number of Palestinian refugees in 1948



No Descendants

No "Voluntary Refugees

No West Bank Palestinians

No Wives

No Kafalah Adopted Children



VS.

In 2012: 30,000

Estimated Number of Palestinian Refugees That Would Still Remain Under the

UNHCR Definition

www.marklangfan.com/unwravsunchr.html

15. Saddam Hussein – My War with Israel

HUSSEIN OF JORDANN MY "WAR" WITH ISRAEL

AS TOLD TO AND WITH ADDITIONAL MATERIAL BY VICK VANCE AND PIERRE LAUER

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HUSSEIN OF JORDAN:

MY "WAR" WITH ISRAEL

As told to and with
additional material by
VICK VANCE and
PIERRE LAUER

translated by June P. Wilson and Walter B. Michaels

3113



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NEW YORK / 1969



Chapter 8 Israel's Great Offensive

"It was now 9 A.M. on Monday, June 5, and we were at war."

The King speaks:

At dawn on Monday, June 5, our air force began its task of protecting Jordan's skies.

At 8:50, fully dressed—I realized that for 10 days I had been wearing battle dress exclusively—I was waiting for breakfast with my wife. The telephone rang and I picked up the receiver. It was my chief aide-de-camp, Colonel Jazy:

"Your Majesty, the Israeli offensive has begun in Egypt. It's just been announced by Radio-Cairo."

That is how I learned of the start of hostilities.

I immediately contacted headquarters which confirmed the news at about 9 A.M. Orders in code from Marshal Abdel Hakim Amer, Commander of the Egyptian Armed Forces in Cairo, had just come over the direct line linking us with General Riad.

The message was as follows:

- 1. Israeli planes have started to bomb air bases of the U.A.R. and approximately 75 per cent of the enemy's aircraft have been destroyed or put out of action.
- 2. The counterattack by the Egyptian air force was underway over Israel. In Sinai, U.A.R. troops have engaged the enemy and taken the offensive on the ground.

3. As a result, Marshal Amer has ordered the Commander in Chief of the Jordanian front to open a new front and to launch offensive operations according to the plan outlined the day before.

Without touching my breakfast, I jumped behind the wheel of my car and headed for Army Headquarters. Once there, I exchanged my car for a military jeep equipped with a two-way radio.

In the blockhouse in the headquarters basement, I carefully examined Marshal Amer's message under the neon lights and then conferred with Riad on what moves had already been made.

"I've given our artillery orders to occupy the front lines," he said. "An infantry battalion of the Imam Ali brigade has been ordered to occupy Mount Scopus in Jerusalem."

Mount Scopus is in the demilitarized zone of Jerusalem. The headquarters of the Norwegian General, Odd Bull, Chief of Staff of the U.N. Security Force, have been in this isolated spot since the first Israeli-Arab conflict in 1948.

Mount Scopus was occupied by our troops a short time later.

Riad then gave our Hawker Hunters the green light. Their mission, together with the Iraqi and Syrian air forces, was to bomb Israeli air bases in the hope of neutralizing as much as possible the efficiency of the enemy air force.

The night before, we had barely had the time to tick off the operational pilots we could count on. Some of our men were in the United States completing their training. At this point, we had only 16 pilots for a fleet of 22 Hawker Hunters. No wonder we were unable to plan any largescale aerial maneuvers without the help of Iraqi and Syrian planes!

It must be remembered that our weakness in men and airplanes was due to the fact that the June '67 conflict found us in the midst of organizing our air force. It became yet another casualty of this fiasco which swamped our efforts to establish a common Arab defense system. It was to have taken us three years; we had 15 months to go. The responsibility for all this, I repeat, falls in great measure on the ill-advised actions of the P.L.O. which, whether it meant to or not, sabotaged everything.

It is not for me to judge, but I have the right to acknowledge a fact.

In the course of the organization of our air force, we were to receive 36 Starfighters F 104 from the United States.

During the training period, one pilot was killed in an F 104 in the United States and a second crashed with his trainer here in Jordan. We might recall that similar accidents in F 104's took place in West Germany.

Be that as it may, at the beginning of June, six F 104's were stationed in Amman with a team of American instructors who were carrying out a program of military assistance signed in Washington. We had insured these planes with a Lebanese-Swiss insurance company. However, our contract did not cover war risks.* Also, a few days before the start of the conflict, we realized that these F 104 trainers (loaned to us by the United States) could present a grave risk if they were caught on the ground, so I asked the Americans to take them out of Jordan. But they turned

^{*} Jordan is the only country in the world-together with the Sudanwhich insures its military aircraft.

a deaf ear. They contended that our fears were groundless. Finally, when they saw that we didn't have a single pilot capable of flying these six Starfighters, they came around. On Sunday afternoon, June 4, the Americans decided to relieve us of our burden, barely escaping the rockets of the Israeli Mirages.

It was now 9 A.M. on Monday, June 5, and we were at war.

Riad increased our fire power against the Israeli air bases by directing our heavy artillery—long-range 155's—on the Israeli air force installations within our line of fire. Our field artillery also went into action, and our Hawker Hunters were ready to take part in the combined operation with the Iraqi and Syrians.

The King was asked: Why didn't the Jordanian pilots take off right away?

We were waiting for the Syrians. Without the help of their Migs, the bombing of the Israeli bases would have had a negligible effect.

The operations center of our air force had been in contact with the Syrians since 9 A.M. They said they had been caught off guard: their aircraft were not ready for the strike, and their fighter pilots were on a training flight. They asked us to give them first a half-hour, then an hour, and so on until 10:45 when they asked for yet another delay which we also granted. At 11 o'clock, we couldn't wait any longer. The Iraqis had already taken off and were on their way to join us. The result of these repeated Syrian postponements was that our operation did not really get off the ground until well after 11 A.M.

I remember that, at that moment, an observer from a

friendly country who was following developments in our operations center took me aside. He advised me to assemble all the air equipment we couldn't use and send it outside Jordan to preserve it from a probable Israeli air raid.

The equipment referred to included:

- 2 D.C. 7's belonging to ALIA
- 2 English helicopters (1 Scout and 1 S. 55)
- 1 twin-engine American Cessna for training
- 1 U.N. D.C. 3
- 1 English Chipmunk for training
- 1 Heron (English transport)
- 2 French helicopters, Alouette 111's (the only planes preserved from the carnage, thanks to their pilots' bravery.)

All evidence indicated that this was a sensible idea. The threat to these sitting ducks was clear. Yet I found it hard to make the decision and hesitated to send the planes off in such a hurry.

It was at this point that we received a telephone call at Air Force Headquarters from U.N. General Odd Bull. It was a little after 11 A.M.

The Norwegian General informed me that the Israeli Prime Minister had addressed an appeal to Jordan. Mr. Eshkol had summarily announced that the Israeli offensive had started that morning, Monday, June 5, with operations directed against the United Arab Republic, and then he added: "If you don't intervene, you will suffer no consequences."

By this time we were already fighting in Jerusalem and our planes had just taken off to bomb Israeli air bases. So I answered Odd Bull: "They started the battle. Well, they are receiving our reply by air." *

Three times, our Hawker Hunters attacked the bases at Natanya in Israel without a loss. And our pilots reported that they destroyed four enemy planes on the ground, the only ones they had seen.

On their side, the Iraqis bombed the airport at Lydda. And a little later, the Syrians finally headed for the base at Ramt David and the refineries in Haifa.

Since I believe that the only value in an error is the lesson learned, I would like to make clear here—without pinning the responsibility on any one in particular—that two actions at the start of the conflict cost us Arabs much.

First, the unfortunate delay of the Syrian air force made us miss an important opportunity to turn things to our advantage. Had it not been for the Syrians' procrastination, we could have started the bombing of Israel earlier. Then we could easily have intercepted the Israeli bombers returning from their raids on Egypt empty of ammunition and fuel, or we might even have surprised them on the ground as they were being refueled. It's not unthinkable that this alone might have modified the outcome.

And then—it isn't fair to place all the blame on the Syrians—we were misinformed about what had happened in Egypt when the Israelis attacked the U.A.R. air bases.

A new message from Marshal Amer informed us that the Israeli air offensive was continuing. But at the same time,

^{*} Two days later, on Wednesday morning, June 7, the Israeli Minister of Defense, Moshe Dayan, answered King Hussein's request for a negotiated cease-fire in the same biting tone: "We have been offering the King an opportunity to cut his losses ever since Monday morning. Now we have 500 dead and wounded in Jerusalem. So, tell him that from now on, I'll talk to him only with the gunsights of our tanks!"

he insisted that the Egyptians had put 75 per cent of the Israeli air force out of action! The same message said that U.A.R. bombers had destroyed the Israeli bases in a counterattack, and that the ground forces of the Egyptian army had penetrated into Israel by way of the Negev!

These reports—fantastic to say the least—had much to do with our confusion and false interpretation of the situation. To such a degree that, when a little later, our radar screen showed planes flying from Egypt toward Israel, we didn't give it a thought. We simply assumed they were from the U.A.R. air force on their way to a mission over Israel. They weren't. They were Israeli bombers on the way home, their first mission against Egypt accomplished!

Ignorant of the truth and vaguely reassured, I left Air Force Headquarters for General Riad's when our first squadron of Hawker Hunters returned from Israel, soon followed by a second. Not one of our planes had been touched or forced down during their raids.

A brief exchange with the pilots confirmed my fears about what future operations our men could undertake. Our pilots had no idea what they were supposed to do. Obviously, they were quick to obey orders. But that was where the trouble lay. The orders we gave them were very brief, because our lack of intelligence prevented us from making them more detailed. Therefore they had to improvise. Unlike the Israeli flyers, they lacked precise information that would make it possible to follow a carefully thought-out plan to the last detail. Thanks to Israeli intelligence, their pilots knew exactly what to expect. It was revealed by Israeli authorities after the June conflict that their pilots had a complete catalogue of the most minute details of each of the 32 Arab air bases, what objec-

tives to strike, where, when and how. We had nothing like that.

And that is how this so-called war stood when I decided to leave Air Force Headquarters to find General Riad.

Then started our misfortunes!

No sooner had I arrived at Army Headquarters at 12:30 than the first wave of Israeli planes dropped its bombs on the Amman airport.