General Assembly Committee

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (Nicole Wiley)

PARTITION OF ISRAEL

The General Assembly and Security Council,

Keeping in mind that according to the Encyclopedia Britannica the land of Palestine was partitioned into Arab and Jewish states with the city of Jerusalem being a separate entity by United Nations General Assembly resolution 181 in 1947, but was later seized by the Israelis,

Fully aware that Israel is a sovereign nation and has the right to decide its laws on refugees,

Having examined article two paragraph seven of the United Nations charter “Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state,” the situation of the Palestinians refugees is not a problem solely under the domestic jurisdiction of Israel,

Taking into consideration the needs of the, according to the UNRWA, 5 million (5,000,000) Palestine refugees that are eligible for UNRWA services,

Noting with deep concern the almost constant violence between the Israelis and Palestinians,

Recognizing that the conflict between the Palestinians and Israelis has been a major world issue for approximately sixty-eight (68) years,

Desiring to create peace between the Israelis and Palestinians for their safety and the safety of the international community,

Emphasizing that the partition of Israel into separate sovereign Arab and Jewish states using the 1967 borders will create peace,

Confident that other major world leaders will support this resolution to lessen the conflict in the Middle East,

1. Encourages the other United Nations members to support the partition of Israel into separate Arab and Jewish nations using the 1967 borders:
   1. The Gaza Strip and West Bank would be separate Arab state;
   2. Jerusalem would belong to neither the state of Israel nor the Arab state;
2. Requests that all illegal Israeli settlements will be removed from the designated Palestinian land;
3. Declares accordingly unrestricted pilgrimages to holy sites, such as Hebron, Tzfat, and Bethlehem will be granted;
4. Considers the fact that this land would not be enough to support all five million (5,000,000) Palestinian refugees;
5. Calls upon the nations of Lebanese Republic, Syrian Arab Republic, and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to absorb the remaining Palestinian refugees as citizens into their countries:
   1. All parties in agreement with this resolution will provide aid to countries absorbing Palestinian refugees to assist them to successfully assimilate into their new countries;
6. Designates that United Nations peacekeeping troops will be present during the transition;
7. Authorizes that a state of Palestine will be recognized as a sovereign nation;
8. Takes note of the possibility of physical and economic security of the Israelis and Palestinians;
9. Proclaims that the Israelis and Palestinians will both have the ability to express themselves culturally in said sovereign states;
10. Further proclaims that the actions depicted in this resolution must begin by thirty (30) days from the signing of this resolution;
11. Expresses its hope that this resolution is a realistic opportunity for peace between the Palestinians and Israelis.

Works Cited

The Editors of Encyclopædia Britannica. "United Nations Resolution 181."*Encyclopedia Britannica Online*. Encyclopedia Britannica, n.d. Web. 01 Mar. 2015. <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/1695871/United-Nations- Resolution-181>.

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