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LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

MANDATE FOR PALESTINE,

TOGETHER WITH A

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY - GENERAL
RELATING TO ITS APPLICATION

TO THE

TERRITORY KNOWN AS TRANS-JORDAN,

under the provisions of Article 25.

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



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

MANDATE FOR PALESTINE.

The Council of the League of Nations :

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

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Allied Powers have also agreed that the Mandatory should be responsible for putting into effect the declaration originally made on November 2nd, 1917, by the Government of His Britannic Majesty, and adopted by the said Powers, in favour of the establishment in Palestine of a national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

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

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

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

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

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

Confirming the said mandate, defines its terms as follows :

Article 1.

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

Article 2.

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

Article 3.

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

Article 4.

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

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

Article 5.

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

Article 6.

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

Article 7.

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

Article 8.

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

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

Article 9.

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

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

Article 10.

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

Article 11.

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

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

Article 12.

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

Article 13.

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

Article 14.

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

Article 15.

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

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

Article 16.

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

Article 17.

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

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

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

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

Article 18.

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

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

Article 19.

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

Article 20.

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

Article 21.

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

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

(1)

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

(2)

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

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

(3)

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

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

(4)

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

(5)

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

(6)

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

(7)

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

(8)

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

Article 22.

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

Article 23.

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

Article 24.

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

Article 25.

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

Article 26.

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

Article 27.

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

Article 28.

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

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

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

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

Certified true copy :

FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL,

RAPPARD,

Director of the Mandates Section.

NOTE.

GENEVA,

September 23rd, 1922.

ARTICLE 25 OF THE PALESTINE MANDATE.

Territory known as Trans-Jordan.

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

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

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

MEMORANDUM BY THE BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE.

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

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

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

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

Preamble.—Recitals 2 and 3.

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

Article 4.

Article 6.

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

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

Article 13.

Article 14.

Article 22.

Article 23.

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

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

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Cmd. 1785

[NOTE: emphasis added to body text not found in original]

**MANDATE FOR PALESTINE, together with a
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MANDATE FOR PALESTINE

The Council of the League of Nations:

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

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

Article 5.

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

Article 6.

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

Article 7.

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

Article 8.

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

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

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

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

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

Article 11.

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

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

Article 12.

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

Article 13.

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

Article 14.

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

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

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

Article 16.

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

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

Article 17.

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

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Article 20.

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

Article 21.

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

(1)

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

(2)

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

(3)

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

(4)

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

(5)

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

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

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

Article 26.

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

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

Article 28.

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

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

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

Certified true copy:

FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL,

RAPPARD,

Director of the Mandates Section.

NOTE.

GENEVA,
September 23, 1922

ARTICLE 25 OF THE PALESTINE MANDATE.

Territory known as Trans-Jordan.

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

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

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

MEMORANDUM BY THE BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE

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

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

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

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

Preamble.—Recitals 2 and 3.

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

Article 4.

Article 6.

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

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

Article 13.

Article 14.

Article 22.

Article 23.

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

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

Printed under the authority of HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
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Printers in Ordinary to His Majesty.

NOTES

SUMMARY – The Original Two-State Solution

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

- ‘Palestine’ was promised to the Jewish people via unanimous approval by the 52 countries of the League of Nations of the *Mandate For Palestine*. Its terms were agreed upon on July 24, 1922, came into effect Sept 29, 1923, and ended at midnight on May 14, 1948, the day before Israel declared independence. The Mandate codified decisions made under international law by the Principal Allied Powers at the San Remo Conference which were set out in the San Remo Resolution of April 25, 1920. British Foreign Secretary Lord Curzon referred to this resolution as ‘the Magna Carta of the Zionists.’

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

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

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

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

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

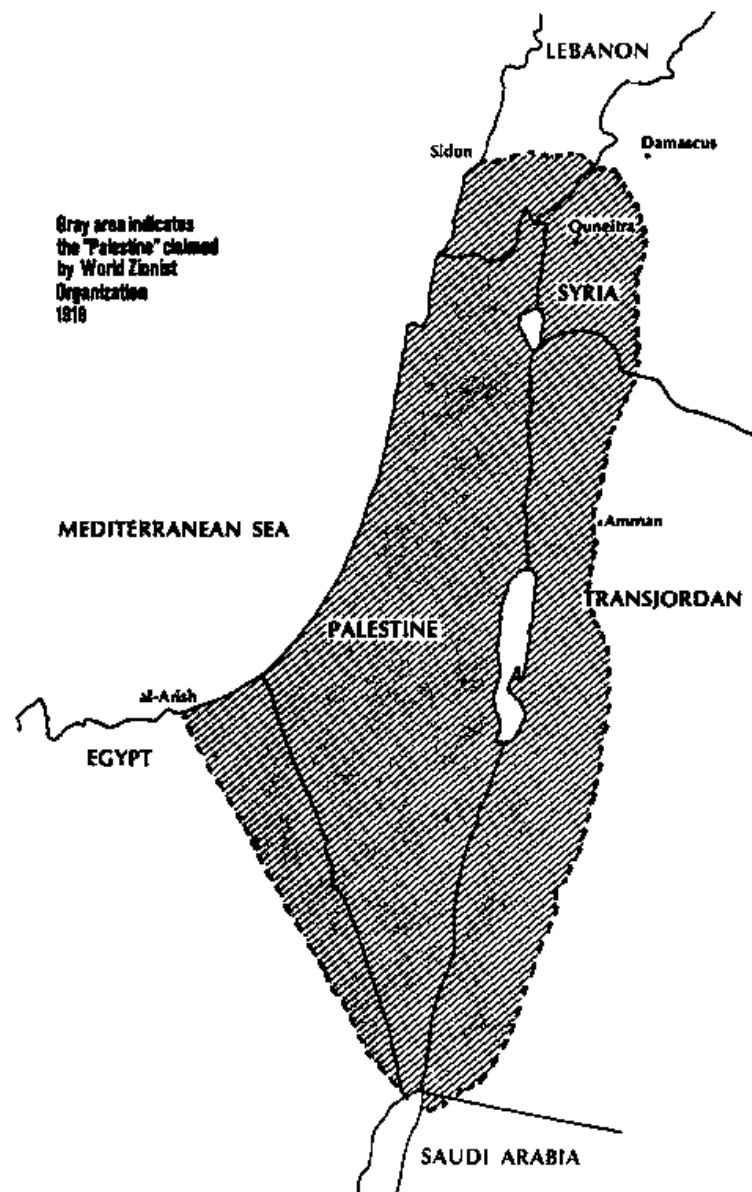
- Paragraph 1 of Clause 80 of Chapter 12 of the United Nations Charter protects existing rights acquired under international instruments such as the *Mandate For Palestine*:
“Except as may be agreed upon in individual trusteeship agreements, made under Articles 77, 79, and 81, placing each territory under the trusteeship system, and until such agreements have been concluded, ***nothing in this Chapter shall be construed in or of itself to alter in any manner the rights whatsoever of any states or any peoples or the terms of existing international instruments to which Members of the United Nations may respectively be parties.***” (Palestine was never placed in a trusteeship agreement.)
- In addition to (Jewish) Palestine/Israel, today’s Arab states of Jordan, Syria, Lebanon and Iraq all eventually came into existence via the Mandates System. No one questions the boundaries of these and the non-Arab countries arising from Mandates: Togo, Benin, Cameroon, Namibia, Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania, Papua New Guinea and Samoa.

Out of 14 countries created via the Mandates system, only the Jewish state is demonized.

- Article 11 of the Hamas Charter explains why the organization calls for the killing of Jews, the destruction of Israel, and the rejection of all peaceful solutions by declaring that Palestine cannot be neglected or given away—even a part of it—by any Arab state(s), king(s) or president(s) because: ***“The legal status of Palestine according to Islamic law... is like any other land that the Muslims have conquered by force, because the Muslims consecrated it at the time of the conquest as religious endowment for all generations of Muslims until the Day of Resurrection.”***

Land of Palestine as claimed by World Zionist Organization, 1919

(corresponds with limits of ancient tribal territory of Israel)



CITATIONS | REFERENCES

A copy of this document, the companion training video and poster/flyer can be accessed at: **www.NoPeaceWithoutTruth.info**.

1. Mandate For Palestine images:

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

Images of the original Mandate For Palestine also available at:

a. Scholars Portal Books:

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

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

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

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

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

3. Video: Salomon Ben-Zimra presentation, 2014 Israel Truth Week Conference, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, March 23/14: *Israel's Land Title Deed From The Original Two-State Solution*

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

PRESENTATION NOTES/SLIDES, PDF: <http://tinyurl.com/nxx6s5c>

4. Howard Grief: *The Legal Foundation And Borders Of Israel Under International Law*, 2013, 732 pages. The authoritative research work by the late Canadian legal scholar of Israel's land rights. <http://tinyurl.com/134tsc9> (Amazon.com)

- Grief on U.S. Lodge-Fish Resolution of 1922: <http://tinyurl.com/lcyq2cc> (Google Books excerpt)

5. Renanah & Joe Goldhar-Gemeiner: *Petition to the House of Commons of Canada for the Reaffirmation of Jewish Legal Rights to the Land of Israel...* (drafted by the late Howard Grief, presented to Canadian House of Commons) [PDF, 4p]; includes concise, but comprehensive recounting of Palestine's founding as a Jewish state. <http://israeltruthweek.files.wordpress.com/2012/12/goldhar-petition-to-cda.pdf>

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

7. United Nations Charter, Chapter 12, Clause 80: <https://www.un.org/en/documents/charter/chapter12.shtml>

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

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

NOTES

TAKING CHARGE OF THE NARRATIVE: NO PEACE WITHOUT TRUTH

A conversation between 'Yossi' the Jew and 'Zoey' the 1st year Political Science Student who will one day become President of the United States...

“There should be peace. Jews stole land from Arabs and their occupation is illegal!”

YOSSI: Well, Zoey, there can be no peace without truth, and the truth is...

Jews are owners, not occupiers because they have a land title deed from the original two-state solution: the 1922 League of Nations Mandate For (Jewish) Palestine which was unanimously approved by the world community. It recognized the ancient Jewish connection to the land that goes back thousands of years before Mohammed was even born, and it specifically gave Jews the right to settle there in order to “reconstitute” their “national home.” Not only that, it shows that Jews were promised land east of the Jordan River which was instead given to Arabs as part of the ORIGINAL two state solution.

This one document proves that those who told you Jews stole land are either lying to you or they don't know what they're talking about. It also raises an obvious question: Why are we talking about a NEW two-state solution when the world refuses to honour the ORIGINAL solution? You can read the actual Mandate document here: <http://www.nopeacewithouttruth.info>

“Yes, but what about xxxxx?”

YOSSI: There's really no point in going any further until you've read the Mandate For Palestine and we can agree that Jews were given the right to reconstitute their ancient national home in Jewish Palestine by the world community which disproves the lie you've been told that Jews stole land that didn't belong to them. You can find it here: <http://www.nopeacewithouttruth.info>

“The Mandate document was signed a long time ago. It's not relevant today.”

YOSSI: If Jews can't trust the world's promises in the Mandate For Palestine's original two-state solution from 90 years ago because they are “too old” to be honoured, why should they ever trust any other agreement the world is pushing them to sign, especially if the other signing party has a history of lies and terror? Why don't you at least read the Mandate before saying it's not relevant? <http://www.nopeacewithouttruth.info>

“OK, but what about Resolution XYZ?”

YOSSI: If we were lawyers we could endlessly debate the relative legal merits of various UN resolutions and rulings, and whether they even mean what you've been told they mean, but really...you've just proven my point: the world has ignored the international law created via the Mandate For Palestine in violation of the UN's own Clause 80 of its Charter, so why should Jews believe that any new agreements would be respected in the future?

“The Mandate was a British colonialist document.”

YOSSI: The Mandates system was actually created to end colonialism and help developing countries get on their feet.

In addition to the Middle East countries of Jewish Palestine/Israel, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq and Jordan that all have their independent roots in Mandates, there are nine other non-Arabic countries, too: Togo, Benin, Cameroon, Namibia, Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania, Papua New Guinea and Samoa.

So...how come you're demonizing the only Jewish country in the group? Do you hate Jews, or is it possible you've just been misled by people with an agenda. Here's a video of land rights author Salomon Benzimra addressing the Mandate and questions about the Allied Powers: http://youtu.be/r7q95R3_p_E

“The Palestinians are just defending their homeland!”

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

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

Finally, according to the Hamas Charter (see Article 11 in particular) Jewish Palestine was the victim of an Islamic conquest that started thousands of years after the Jewish presence began in the region and which continues to this day. So, in actual fact, Jews are defending their homeland against violent Islamic supremacists trying to rebuild their empire on Jewish land and the lives of Jewish civilians. Now, maybe you can understand why there is no peace in the region?

I suggest that you read the Jewish Palestine mandate document if you haven't already, and the Hamas Charter. Then ask yourself: Do I really want to be spreading lies and aiding today's Nazis in pursuing a new Holocaust against Jews to steal their honour, their lives and their land? Or...do I want to be speaking out for truth and justice on behalf of a truly persecuted people?

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

“Well, then...what’s the solution?”

YOSSI: I’m so glad you asked. There can be no peace without truth, so the solution is to stop talking about solutions, and to focus on truth instead. It’s time to call a moratorium on all land giveaways and negotiations until the truth about the *original* two state solution—the *Mandate For Palestine* from the League of Nations—has been taught to people around the world. We all have a collective obligation to restore the reputation and honour of the Jewish people by acknowledging them as owners, not occupiers. You can learn more here: <http://www.nopeacewithouttruth.info>

“But what should be done with the Arabs?”

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

Would you like to help us spread the truth?

NOTES

NOTES

ABOUT THE 'NO PEACE WITHOUT TRUTH' CAMPAIGN

The 'No Peace Without Truth' Campaign (www.NoPeaceWithoutTruth.info) is an Israel Truth Week project. The goal of the campaign is to convince the government of Israel to institute a moratorium on all land giveaways and other 'solutions' oriented activities until the world acknowledges Jews as 'owners' not occupiers by virtue of their land title deed from the League of Nations *Mandate For Palestine*.

The campaign also seeks to have countries of the world amend their policies regarding the Islamist-Jewish conflict to reflect respect for the world's promises made to the Jewish people in the *Mandate*.



ABOUT THIS DOCUMENT

This training resource was produced by Israel Truth Week in consultation with Canadians for Israel's Legal Rights (www.CILR.org) without whose assistance this project would not have been possible:



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Copies of this document, and a companion training video and flyer/poster can be downloaded at www.NoPeaceWithoutTruth.info.

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NO PEACE WITHOUT TRUTH

about...

THE ORIGINAL 2-STATE SOLUTION:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Jews are owners, NOT occupiers.

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

WILL YOU HELP END THE HATE & LIES?

One Holocaust is too many.