



JUDEA AND SAMARIA

IT'S JEWISH | IT'S VITAL | **IT'S REALISTIC**



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Judea, Samaria and the Jordan Valley

Key
data
⇓


 **4**
Cities

 **13**
Local councils

 **6**
Regional councils

Length
 **79**
miles (125 kilometers)

Width
 **19–34**
miles (30–55 kilometers)

 **8%**
Jewish/Arab built-up areas

 **150**
Communities

Size
 **21%**
of all territory west of the Jordan River

Area
 **3,438**
square miles (5,500 square kilometers)

Jewish population
 **360,000**

 **14**
Industrial zones


 **92%**
Jewish/Arab open areas

All facts and figures are accurate for January 1, 2012

map



Introduction

 Jewish settlement throughout the eastern mountains of the Land of Israel has developed increasingly over the past five decades. Despite this, not everyone is familiar with the open spaces, history, tourist attractions, people and the importance of developing Judea and Samaria. In 2010, the Council of Judea and Samaria embarked on a PR campaign called "Judea and Samaria – It's Time to Get Acquainted." We are now proud to present our first comprehensive publication, which offers a concise presentation of the relevant knowledge needed to acquire a more comprehensive understanding of the region's importance.

Too often, reports have surfaced that have been based on conjecture, ignorance, blatant bias or a basic misconception of the facts relevant to the issue.

This document represents a compilation of the most reliable data needed to understand the issues related to Judea & Samaria. It is divided into three chapters:

Judea and Samaria – It's Jewish

A description of the importance of Judea and Samaria in the history of the Jewish People, the connection to Jerusalem and the aspects of international law that tie the Jewish people to the Land of Israel.

Judea and Samaria – It's Vital

A delineation of the importance of the region to the State of Israel from the perspectives of security and water resources, including the mountain aquifer, a resource vital to Israel's very existence.

Judea and Samaria – It's Realistic

An examination of the freedoms enjoyed by the Arabs of Judea and Samaria under Palestinian Authority rule and a presentation of the demographic data which indicate that the Jewish community is growing, as the Arab birthrate declines.

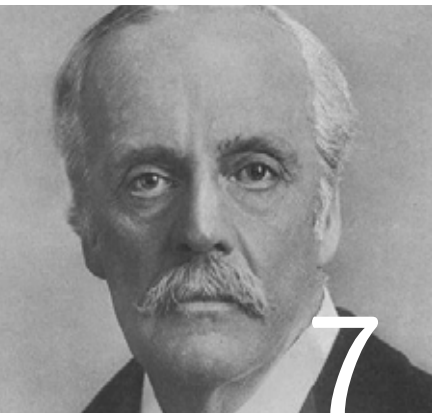
For many years, Israel and various international entities have attempted to come up with solutions for Judea and Samaria. These "solutions," which the international community attempted to impose on the territory, were all top-down solutions, and their failure was mainly due to a lack of familiarity with the situation on the ground. The findings of our research, the facts and statistical data that have gone into this publication, collectively substantiate Israel's sole right to sovereignty over Judea and Samaria, but also examine practical pathways to peaceful Jewish-Arab coexistence in Judea and Samaria.

It is our belief that the truth and facts of Judea and Samaria must be disseminated to the general public and policymakers so that we can finally start down the path to stability, security and peace for Judea and Samaria's Jewish and Arab citizens alike, allowing the heartland of the Jewish People to flourish once more.



Judea & Samaria - It's Jewish

The Historic Jewish Claim



The Connection to Jerusalem



Legitimacy through International

1

Judea & Samaria - It's Jewish From the Bible through History



Judea & Samaria The Historic Jewish Heartland

Since the dawn of history, Judea and Samaria have served as the spiritual, national and political center of the Jewish people in the Land of Israel.

Judea and Samaria – the Promised Land

Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, the forefathers of the Jewish nation, dwelt in the mountains of Judea and Samaria, residing in Shechem, Elon Moreh, Beit El (Bethel) and Hebron. It was in Judea and Samaria that G-d promised to give Abraham the land for his descendants as an everlasting covenant, and so it was forever named "The Promised Land."

When the Israelites came out of Egypt as a nation, they settled mainly in the mountain areas, predominantly in the allotted portions and cities of Benjamin, Ephraim, Menashe and Judea. From every part of the land, members of the twelve tribes would gather at the tabernacle in Shilo to worship the G-d of Israel in the Jewish People's first spiritual center.

In the days of David and Solomon, the Israelite Kingdom expanded rapidly. King David's first political capital was Hebron, before ultimately moving the nation's capital to the eternal city of Jerusalem.

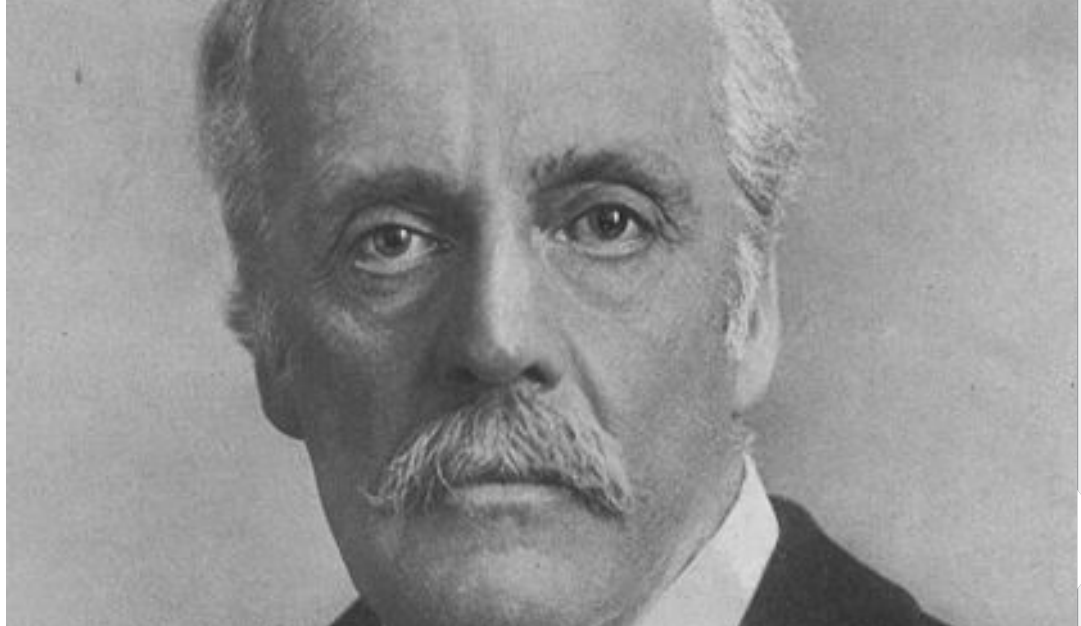
After the destruction of the First Temple and a brief period of exile, the Jewish People returned to their land, once again settling in Jerusalem and in the mountainous areas surrounding it. In the days of the Maccabees, King Herod and the Revolt against Rome, Judea and Samaria continued to lie at the center of Jewish life in Israel. The cities of Herodium, Beitar, Maale Bet Horon and the Maccabean city and stronghold of Modiin are just some of the places where Jews dwelt in the Greek and Roman periods. For hundreds of years

following the destruction of the Second Temple, Jews still made their homes in Susya in the south to Ein Ganim (Jenin) in the north. We can say with certainty that throughout the annals of history, Judea and Samaria has always been the heartland of Jewish life in the Land of Israel.

Until the Arab conquest in 636, the Jews still constituted the majority of the land's population. In the centuries following the Arab Conquest, the land was neglected and the population gradually dwindled. During the period when the majority of the Jewish People were in exile in the Diaspora, the land passed from one foreign ruler to another, yet no nation made it their national home. As conquerors came and went, the Jewish People always prayed to be mercifully restored to the Land of Zion and Jerusalem. After centuries of neglect, the area began to flourish once more upon the Zionist return to Israel and the Aliyahs of the late 19th century.

The Continued Efforts to Renew the Jewish Presence in Judea and Samaria

Since the Jewish People began returning home, from the 18th-century immigration of the disciples of the Vilna Gaon through the subsequent waves of immigrations up until the War of Independence, many attempts were made to create a permanent Jewish presence in the mountain areas of Judea and Samaria. There were Jewish communities in Shechem, Atarot and a historic community in Hebron, until it was evacuated in wake of the Arab massacre of Hebron's Jewish population in 1929. In 1906, the family of the young Moshe Sharrett made their home in Ein Sinya. In Gush Etzion, the Jewish communities built before the establishment of the state fell defending Jerusalem on May 14th 1948, the day that the State of Israel was born. ■



2

Judea & Samaria - It's Jewish Legitimacy through International Law



International Law: The Land of Israel belongs to the Jewish People

- The Jewish people's legal right to the Land of Israel as its National Home, from the Mediterranean Sea to the River Jordan, emanates from an unprecedented historic claim.
- The "Mandate for Palestine," which was granted to Great Britain by the League of Nations in 1922 for the purpose of establishing a Jewish national home in the Land of Israel, recognized this historic right.
- Only the Jewish Nation received assurances and an international declaration to establish a State between the Mediterranean and the Jordan.
- The developments, over time, have never altered the basic facts. The Green Line was created as an armistice line between Israel and Jordan in 1949, and was defined as such in the armistice agreements.
- After 1948, Jordan attempted to annex Judea and Samaria, although the legal validity of its annexation was never recognized by the international community. The annexation was eventually annulled at Jordan's initiative with the signing of the Israel-Jordan Peace Treaty.
- United Nations Resolution 242 did not mandate Israel's withdrawal from all territories liberated in 1967; rather, it referred to only some of the territory – and thus, Israel's obligations to withdraw were fulfilled by its withdrawal from the Sinai Peninsula.
- The agreements Israel signed with the PLO after 1995 did not waive, negate or nullify any of its prior legal claims.
- While Israel has never annexed Judea and Samaria (with the exception of the eastern neighborhoods of Jerusalem and the area around Latrun), thereby exercising its historic and legal right, that decision has been based on political and diplomatic considerations, rather than legal constraints.



British Commissioner Herbert Louis Samuel served as the first High Commissioner during the British Mandate

The Mandate for a Jewish National Home in the Land Of Israel

In 1917, British Foreign Minister Arthur James Balfour declared: "His Majesty's Government views with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people." As a result of the Balfour Declaration in 1922, the League of Nations elected to transfer the territory to the British with the intention that "the Mandatory should be responsible for putting into effect the declaration in favor of the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people." The British gained control of the Land of Israel, including Judea, Samaria and Transjordan, as a custodianship for the Jewish People.

The purpose of giving the mandate to Great Britain by the League of Nations is outlined in detail in the preamble to the Mandate: "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..." This document is legally binding according to international Law. The United States, which was not a member of the League of Nations, also agreed to the contents of the mandate in a treaty it signed with Britain in 1924, where it was determined explicitly that: "The United States consents to the administration of Palestine by his British Majesty, according to mandate which has been quoted below..."

The Green Line – An Armistice Line, Not a Border

At the conclusion of Israel's War of Independence, an armistice line was formed, which was formally accepted in 1949 within the parameters of the Rhodes Armistice Agreement, serving as a reflection of the military powers on the ground at the time. The prospect that this map would be used as a basis for determining future borders was rejected outright by all Arab Nations. The Arab Countries demanded that the Green Line serve only as a demarcation line between the military powers, and not as an expression of ownership or sovereignty over territory. The wording of the Rhodes Agreement made it clear that the Green Line would have no legal status:

"It is also recognized that no provision of this Agreement shall in any way prejudice the rights, claims and positions of either Party hereto in the ultimate peaceful settlement of the Land of Israel question, the provisions of this Agreement being dictated exclusively by military considerations."

Following the War of Independence, the territories of Judea and Samaria came under Jordanian authority. Throughout this period, Jordan attempted to annex the area and bring it under Hashemite rule. In recognition of the mandate, and the Rhodes Armistice Agreement, the annexation was considered unlawful and was recognized only by Great Britain and Pakistan.

Nineteen years later, the Six Day War completely altered the map of the region. As a result, Israel obtained, for the first time, a clear presence in all lands guaranteed by the Mandate. Meanwhile, Israel's role as the defender in the Six Day War was supported and fully accepted by international law. This fact, combined with Israel's strong connection to the aforesaid territories, and the fact that Jordan illegally annexed the territories in 1948, completely undermines and negates the argument that Israel is illegally occupying a territory.



IDF soldiers in a combined training exercise

UN Resolution 242 – Defensible Borders and Partial Compromise

After the conclusion of the war, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 242, calling for a ceasefire and for peace building between both sides.

UN Resolution 242 reads: **"The fulfillment of Charter principles requires the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East which should include the application of both the following principles: withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from territories occupied in the recent conflict; termination of all claims or states of belligerency and respect for and acknowledgement of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every State in the area and their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force."**

The specific wording of the document determined that Israel was obligated to retreat from "territories," not "the territories," referring specifically to only some of the territory obtained during the war but not all of it. This wording was not coincidental. Before it was agreed upon, numerous debates were held throughout various UN institutions, in which it was clearly determined to give Israel the opportunity to protect under its authority those territories necessary for Israel's security. This was in stark contrast to the Soviet/ Arab stance, which contended that the resolution should state "all territories" or "territories on all fronts."

At the time, US Ambassador to the UN, Arthur Goldberg testified: "Resolution 242 (1967) does not explicitly require that Israel withdraw to the lines occupied by it before the outbreak of the war. The Arab States urged such language; the Soviet Union [...] proposed this at the Security Council and Yugoslavia and some other nations at the Special Session of the General Assembly. But such withdrawal language did not receive the requisite support either in the Security Council or in the General Assembly."



Arthur Goldberg, American Ambassador to the UN, 1965-1968

Israel – The Sole Legal Claimant to Judea and Samaria

When the peace treaty with Jordan was signed in 1994, rather than negotiating for sovereignty over Judea and Samaria, Jordan abdicated all responsibility for and claims to the territory. As the Arabs had never claimed the territory prior to Jordan's illegal annexation of Judea and Samaria, the 1994 peace treaty left Israel as the sole legal claimant to the territory.



One year later, in 1995, the Oslo Interim Agreement was signed between Israel and the Palestinian Authority, which determined that the final status would not be determined by the accords, and that the sides would not be relinquishing previous legal claims to the territory. Article XXXI Section 6 Reads: **"Nothing in this Agreement shall prejudice or preempt the outcome of the negotiations on the permanent status to be conducted pursuant to the Declaration of Principles. Neither Party shall be deemed, by virtue of having entered into this Agreement, to have renounced or waived any of its existing rights, claims or positions."**

This chapter is best summarized by the cogent words of former US Under-Secretary of Defense Douglas Feith: "The argument that the Jews have no legal right to settle in Samaria and Judea tends inevitably, even if unintentionally, to undermine the Jewish people's right to sovereignty in pre-1967 Israel, for all such rights flow from the same source – the Palestine Mandate recognizing the Jewish people's historical connection with Palestine."

Levy Commission Report

In July 2012, a report written by a governmental commission led by the Honorable Supreme Court Judge (Ret.) Edmond Levy, Honorable Judge Tchiya Shapiro and attorney Alan Baker, an expert on international law, was published.

The Commission closely investigated the legal issues involved in the establishment of the settlements in Judea and Samaria and concluded: "From the point of view of international law, Israel is not an occupying force in the region." Consequently, "the establishment of the Jewish communities in the region of Judea and Samaria bears no illegality." Furthermore, the Commission concluded: "Israelis have the lawful right to settle in Judea and Samaria" ■



It's
Jewish

3

Judea & Samaria - It's Jewish Because of Jerusalem



Without Zion, There Is No Zionism

Jerusalem is the foundation of Jewish existence and represents the hope of the Jewish People. In every age, and in every land where the Jewish people were dispersed, the dream to be a free nation in the Land of Zion and Jerusalem lived on.

Throughout two thousand years of exile, generation after generation of Jews prayed in the direction of Israel and Jerusalem with the sacred words: **"Next Year in Jerusalem."**

At the turn of the 20th century, the Zionist Congress discussed, and eventually ruled out, the possibility of establishing a Jewish State in Uganda. The outcome of this discussion was the coining of a phrase that would ultimately determine the Jewish People's future in their homeland: "There is no Zionism without Zion." Incontrovertibly, one of the key historic moments in the annals of the State of Israel was the liberation of the Temple Mount and the Western Wall during the Six Day War, along with Judea and Samaria. Many Israelis still remember where they were when they first heard the exulted voice of Motta Gur (the Commander of the liberating Paratroopers) speaking into his radio: "The Temple Mount is in our hands! The Temple Mount is in our hands!" In every generation, Jerusalem and Judea and

Samaria were seen as one land, the land that Jews aspired to return to and rebuild. The intertwined nature of Jerusalem and Judea and Samaria is the result of an interdependent relationship of millennia and the longing to return to "the Land of Zion and Jerusalem."

Jerusalem – The Heart of Israel and the Heart of the Conflict

Jerusalem is surrounded on three sides (north, east and south) by Judea and Samaria, which protect and strengthen Israel's capital. Without Judea and Samaria, Jerusalem will be surrounded by those who oppose freedom, replacing Sderot as the new frontier in Israel's war on terror.

In every round of negotiations, the PA has consistently demanded Jerusalem as the capital of a future Palestinian State. Yet Israel's enemies have not relied solely on the outcome of negotiations. In recent years, quietly, steps have been taken to undermine Jerusalem's status as a united capital. In Jerusalem's eastern and western neighborhoods, thousands of Arab families have settled and built illegally, with the assistance of radical Islamist third parties.

Today, more than ever, it is clear that without Judea and Samaria, Jerusalem is lost. ■

Judea & Samaria - It's Vital



It's
Vital

The Control Over Water Resources



The Topography of the Samarian
mountain range and the Jordan Valley



Countering the Terrorist Threat



1

Judea & Samaria - It's Vital For Israel's Security



The Era of Fear - Before the Six Day War

In the years preceding the Six Day War, when the "Green Line" was still an armistice line with Jordan, Israelis lived in constant trauma.

As noted in Yediot Ahronot at the time: "The people have lost their sense of security and fear defeat." With the situation worsening and a growing economic recession at hand, for the first time since the War of Independence, emigration actually eclipsed Aliya – immigration to Israel. The common reason for the problems was fear, as the enemy stood in close proximity. The regular forces of the Arab armies were a mere stone's throw from Israel's major population centers. The armed forces of Jordan's King Hussein and of Iraq were deployed throughout Judea and Samaria. The border was only 9 miles away from the center of the Dan Region, Israel's megapolis. The situation was accurately represented by Abba Eban, the then Labor Government's Foreign Minister, who said: "The 1948 borders are Auschwitz borders." For Israel, these borders pose a constant existential threat. ■



From the UN podium, when Abba Eban called the fragility of Israel's 1949-1967 map "Auschwitz lines," he was expressing the consensus in Israeli society at the time, right and left, that withdrawing to the Green Line would pose an existential danger to Israel.

Judea & Samaria - Strategic Depth for Israel

With the Green Line as its border, the amount of land necessary to maneuver would be insufficient for Israel to design a contingency plan to successfully defend itself against a military incursion into its borders. The distance between the Green Line and the Mediterranean Sea ranges from 11 miles (18 kilometers) in the area of Tel Aviv to a width of only 9 miles (15 kilometers) in the area of Netanya. It is within this narrow strip that 70 percent of Israelis have chosen to make their homes. This narrow and densely populated strip leaves no room for maneuvering and no possibility of mounting a tactical defensive front. A war breaking out from the Green Line would be only one mile from the city of Kfar Saba, forcing Israel to fight within

major population centers, doubtlessly costing thousands of civilian casualties. In the event of a surprise attack, Israel's soft underbelly would be exposed, allowing enemy forces to penetrate deep into Israeli territory.

The only border which gives Israel strategic depth is the Jordan River, which improves Israel's depth to 34 miles, meaning that in the case of a conventional war, major battles would not be fought in Israel's largest cities, that the supply and production lines for the military could not be cut off, while also providing enough space for tactical retreats if necessary.



It's
Vital

A Strong Israel in a Volatile Middle East

The State of Israel is an island of stability within the turbulent Middle East. Israel, the sole democracy in the region, is surrounded by totalitarian regimes that are currently facing revolutions and the threat of Islamic radicalization.

When negotiating pacts with countries in the region, Israel must now consider that any truce signed is likely to be violated following a regime's downfall, leaving Israel with fewer strategic assets and more empty promises.

In various Arab countries, we are witnessing parallel processes of radical Islamification and the strengthening of the Iranian-Syrian-Hezbollah-Hamas axis, as they attempt to besiege the Jewish State from all directions. The strengthening of terror organizations, along with their ability to acquire conventional and unconventional weapons means that Israel must preserve its minimal strategic depth in order to ensure a secure future for the Jewish State.

Currently, the situation is volatile. As regimes fall to Islamist-backed revolutions, the Middle East could be on the path to war, mandating Israeli control of the Jordan Valley. A mere 33 miles from Tel Aviv, the Jordan Valley is central to Israel's defensible borders, minimizing the danger of a ground-force incursion.

The "Arab Spring" revolutions have made the Middle East an even less stable region. The future of the treaties, which Israel has signed with former governments, is now uncertain. Since the deposal of Mubarak, events in Egypt and the Sinai have demonstrated just how important it is to maintain assets that guarantee our security, rather than creating dependencies on international agreements to protect us. ■



On January 25th 2011, thousands of demonstrators in Egypt rally against Mubarak's government. It is the beginning Egypt's Islamic revolution.

Israel in the Middle East

A Democracy Surrounded by Totalitarian, Failed and Unstable States

Israel borders Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Egypt and is located on the eastern shoreline of the Mediterranean Sea. There are 22 Muslim Arab states surrounding Israel, most of which are failed states or totalitarian dictatorships. Israel is the only stable democracy in the area. In the Middle East, 150 million people live in area of 8 million square miles. In Israel there are 7 million people living on just 17,000 square miles of land.

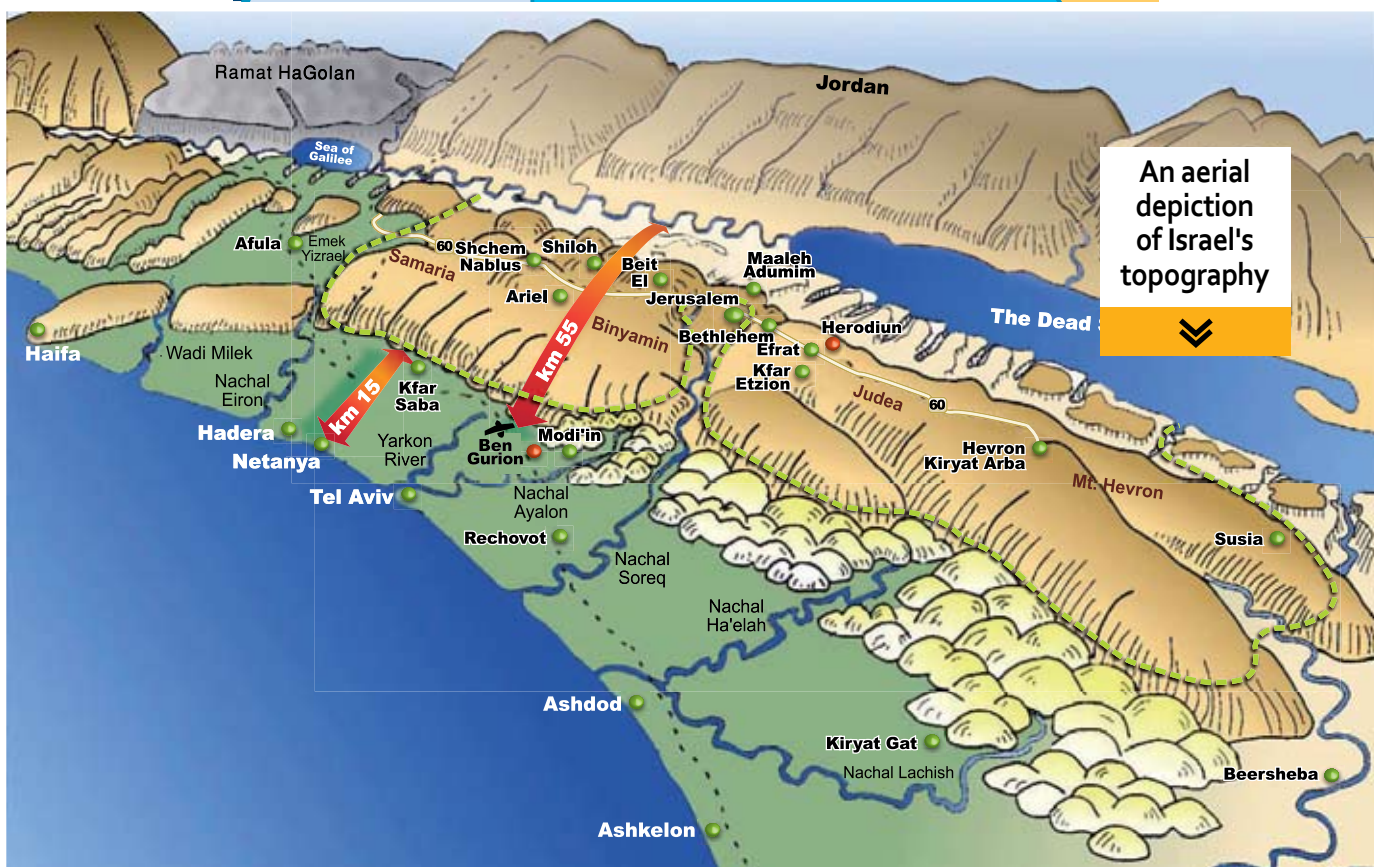
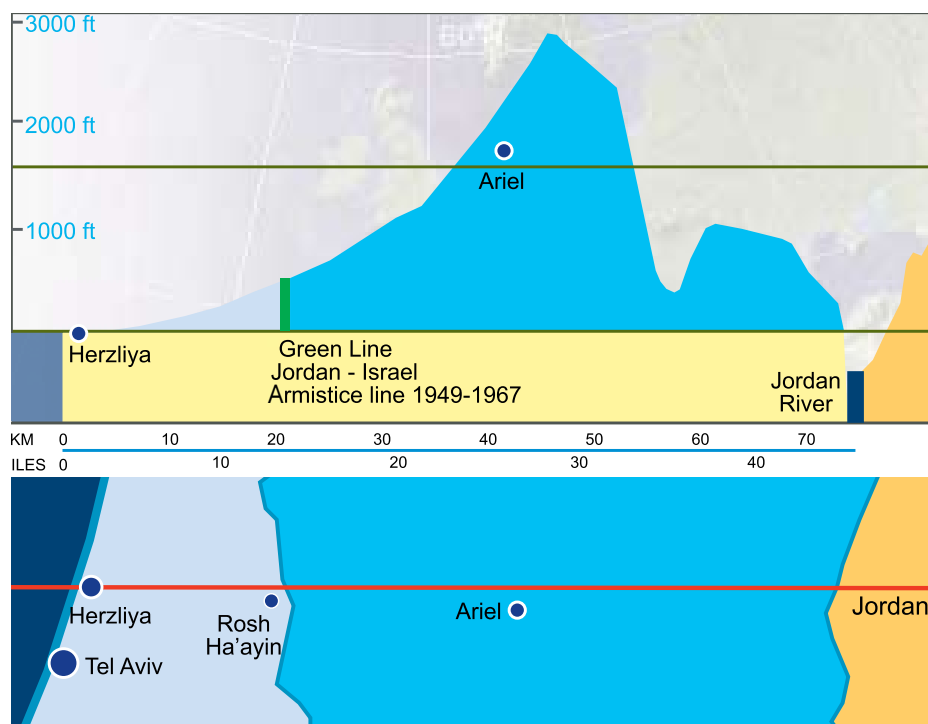
Collectively, Muslim lands are over 500 times the size of Israel.



A topographic cross section of Israel

The elevation of Israel's cities between the Mediterranean and the Green Line is 300 feet above sea level.

The elevation of Judea and Samaria ranges from 300 feet to 3,060 feet above sea level. It takes a fighter jet four minutes to fly from the Jordan to the Mediterranean. Control of the mountain range enables protection of the Jordan Valley, Israel's natural and defensible eastern border. Map: an aerial depiction of Israel's topography.



It's
Vital



Always Take the High Ground

Judea and Samaria are positioned on a formidable mountain range, towering over central Israel. From north to south, Hadera to Gedera, Israel's major urban population center lies passively below the commanding heights of Judea and Samaria.

Whoever controls the heights of Judea and Samaria controls the cities and communities on the coast below.

This panoramic photo, taken from the Samaritan community of Alfe Menashe, shows Israel's coastal plain, from Ashkelon to Ranaana, sprawled out below the mountain range. Hundreds of thousands of homes, businesses, schools, public buildings, army bases, security establishments, entertainment venues, transportation arteries as well as Ben-Gurion International Airport are all within clear view of the high ground of Samaria.

In the event of a belligerent gaining control of the mountain range, it would pose a very tangible threat to the lives of millions of Israeli civilians. ■



See Israel's panoramic website:
www.myisrael.ypp.co.il

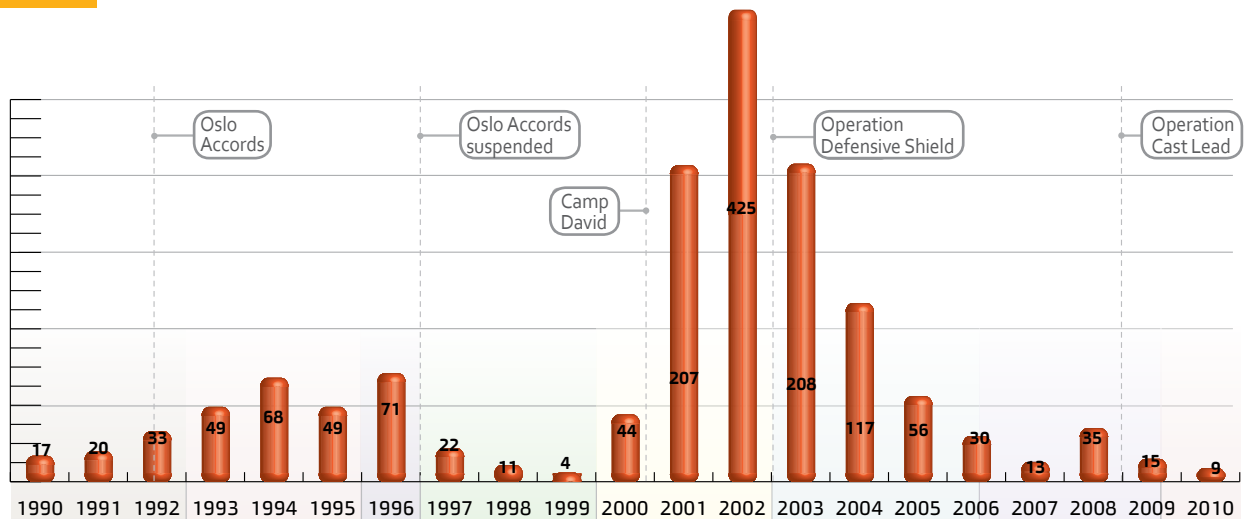


2

Judea & Samaria - It's Vital To Win the War on Terror

Israeli Sovereignty in Judea & Samaria The Ability to Limit Terrorism

History demonstrates that withdrawals have led to increased in terrorist activity. Only IDF control and freedom to maneuver can guarantee Israel's security.



From the first Intifada until the Oslo Accords, 186 Israelis were killed in terror attacks. Since Oslo, 1,531 Israelis have been killed in terror attacks.



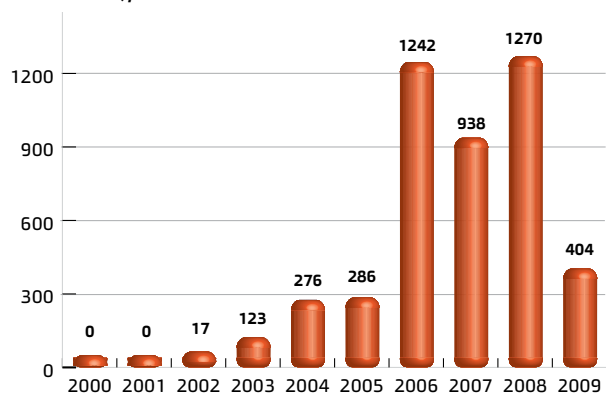
IDF reserves completing a mission during Operation Defensive Shield

Terrorism Before and After Oslo

Until the signing of the Oslo Accords and the subsequent IDF withdrawal from cities in Judea and Samaria, no more than ten to twenty Israelis were killed each year in terror attacks, even at the height of the first Intifada. After the Oslo Accords, terrorism escalated, taking an average of 50 to 70 Israeli lives each year. In 1999, Ehud Barak was elected to form Israel's government. Barak's Labor government offered Yasser Arafat unprecedented concessions, including almost all of Judea and Samaria, as well as the division of Jerusalem. The response to Israel's overtures was a sustained terrorist onslaught unprecedented in scope. At the height of the second Intifada in 2002, 452 Israelis were killed and many thousands more injured. While 2002 will be remembered as a year of great tragedy and suffering for many Israeli families, under the stewardship of Ariel Sharon it was also the turning point in the war on terror.

As a result of Operation Defensive Shield, the IDF regained control of Judea and Samaria's cities, striking a fatal blow to the epicenter of the terrorist infrastructure. Overall, the IDF severely diminished the capabilities of the Palestinians to perpetrate acts of terror emanating from Judea and Samaria. Years later, Israel still enjoys the fruits of the success of Defensive Shield and other smaller operations, and The number of fatalities has dwindled.

Following Israel's withdrawal from the Gaza Strip (including Gush Katif), the Palestinians launched a new front in their



Following the disengagement in 2005, the volume of rockets fired into Israel increased by 436%

terror war on Israel. Israel's southern cities and the half million residents who call them home became the new central target for Palestinian terrorism. Since the disengagement from Gaza, the citizens of Israel living south of Ashdod have lived under a constant and deadly barrage of shells, mortars and Qassam rockets emanating from the Gaza Strip. If Israel's much more densely populated central Dan Region, its megapolis, is to avoid sharing the south's fate, we cannot have a repeat performance of the disengagement: Israel must continue to maintain control of Judea and Samaria.

Preserving Israel's Intelligence- and Information-Gathering Superiority

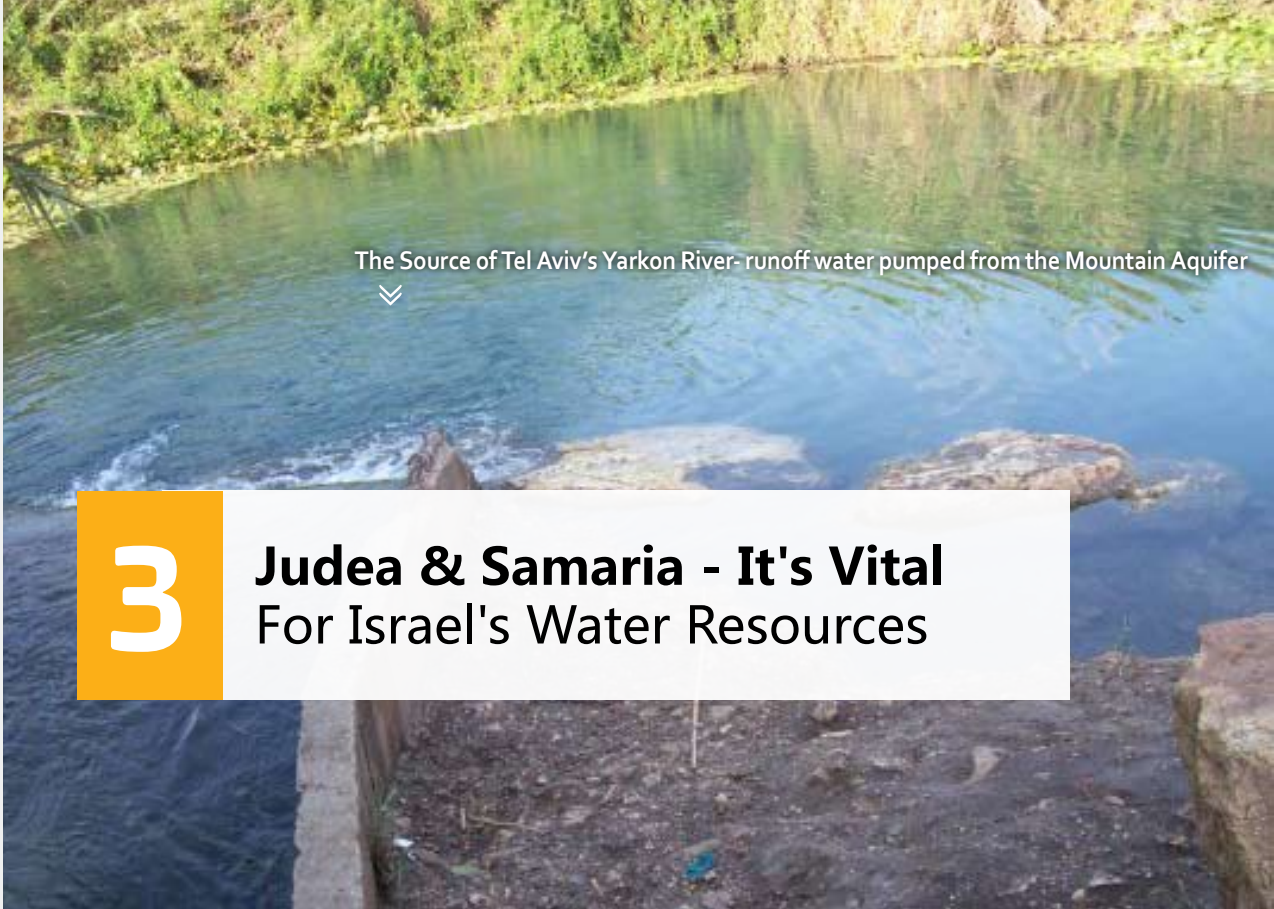
Israel has become a world leader in the war on terror, achieving unparalleled successes in counter-terrorism. The IDF and the General Security Services (Shin Bet) have spearheaded Israel's exceptional accomplishments, employing innovative counterterrorist strategies to systematically dismantle the Palestinians' terrorist infrastructure. Over the course of a few years, Israel's successes transformed the very nature of the state. Within a few short years, a once terror-stricken state in which busses and restaurants exploded almost daily, with fear rampant in the streets and dozens of fatalities each month, became a country able to safeguard its citizens' security, that is economically prosperous and has even managed to revive and expand its tourism industry.

Success in the war on terror is based on three interdependent principles: superior information and intelligence, operational freedom and the physical capability to disrupt terror networks. All three of these pillars are entirely dependent on the state's control of and permanent presence in a territory.

Israel's physical presence in Judea and Samaria allows for the use of agents and collaborators, surveillance, wiretapping and observation points throughout the area. Likewise, Israel's armed forces also enjoy freedom to operate and disrupt terror through the use of checkpoints, the destruction of bomb-making facilities and targeted killings. Currently, Israel's presence also ensures that the surveillance systems on its security fence and at checkpoints can continue to gather vital intelligence that delays terrorists and provides the security services with enough time to intercept them before they reach their intended target.



It's
Vital



The Source of Tel Aviv's Yarkon River- runoff water pumped from the Mountain Aquifer



3

Judea & Samaria - It's Vital For Israel's Water Resources

Israel's Resources are Drying Up

Over the last few years, there has been a growing crisis due to Israel's diminishing water resources. According to most projections, immediate steps must be taken in the coming years to expand Israel's water supply and to limit water consumption in all sectors.

- 2010 was the first time Israel imposed a fine on its citizens for excessive use of water. Israelis have learned to take shorter showers, decrease consumption and allow their gardens to dry up and wither. Entire sectors of Israeli agriculture have become unprofitable, and in many places, what was once green has regressed to desert. The implications of this for Israel are grave and affect its entire economy.

- As the situation continues to deteriorate, the residual effects will include rising water costs for consumers, further land appropriation in the coastal area, increased energy consumption and expenditures and heightened levels of pollution, cumulatively spelling an environmental disaster for the country.

** Based on the research of leading hydrologist Professor Haim Gvirtzman of the Institute of Earth Sciences at the Hebrew University*



⌘ A Desiccated Israel

Judea and Samaria – Israel's Largest Water Reservoir

Approximately 50% of Israel's water comes from Judea and Samaria. Relinquishing these territories would result in a nationwide desiccation.

It is generally believed that all of Israel's drinking water comes from Lake Kinneret, but in reality, nothing could be further from the truth. Even at maximum capacity, when full, Lake Kinneret supplies only one-third of Israel's fresh water. A similar amount of water flows from the natural underground reservoirs that lie beneath the mountains of Judea and Samaria, known as the mountain aquifer. An aquifer is a natural reservoir formed when groundwater seeps through the soil until it gets to an impermeable layer of rock. The water is then trapped inside the mountain above this layer until it can flow forth in natural springs or through pumping. The sources of the Yarkon and Taninim rivers originate in the rainwater that falls on Judea and Samaria and feeds the mountain aquifer. In all, the aquifer contains about 30 billion cubic meters of water. This aquifer alone supplies Israel with 35% of its available fresh water, and large amounts are pumped out when necessary. The eastern and northern aquifers each supply Israel with about 10% of the country's water needs. They also contribute to the amount of water in the coastal aquifer, as well as to its quality. Altogether, the pools of water lying within the mountains of Judea and Samaria account for about half of Israel's fresh water.



The Threat Facing the Mountain Aquifer

Years of drought and consequent water shortages have already forced Israel to over-pump its aquifers, jeopardizing the quality of the water as its saline level rises. The water quality is also threatened by pollutants emanating from the PA such as sewage, agricultural fertilizers and fuels, which seep into the soil and pollute the water underneath. Because the reservoirs of groundwater lie within the mountains of Judea and Samaria, only full Israeli sovereignty over these areas can ensure Israel a regular supply of fresh water. In light of the increased instances of global drought, Lake Kinneret's water level has dipped below its minimum "black line." Were Israel to lose its mountain-aquifer water supply too, it would lose its self-sufficiency in supplying its citizens with water. Israel cannot afford to allow such a calamitous situation to develop. Consequently, it is incumbent upon Israel to preserve two critical assets:

1. Control over the amount of water that seeps into the mountain aquifer and flows out through the Yarkon and Taninim springs.
2. Water quality—the prevention of pollutants contaminating the water and making it undrinkable.



Judea and Samaria – Israel's Largest Water Reservoir



It's
Vital

The Palestinian Threat to Israel's Water Resources

Within the framework of the Oslo Accords, the Palestinians pledged to work towards preserving all the reservoirs within their authority. Preventing damage to the country's water resources requires the establishment of waste treatment centers, measures to prevent soil and groundwater pollution and to minimize the amount of water that escapes from the current system (currently approximately 30%). Such projects need the approval and extensive funding of countries willing to contribute. However, over the years, the Palestinians have consistently violated these agreements through the following actions:

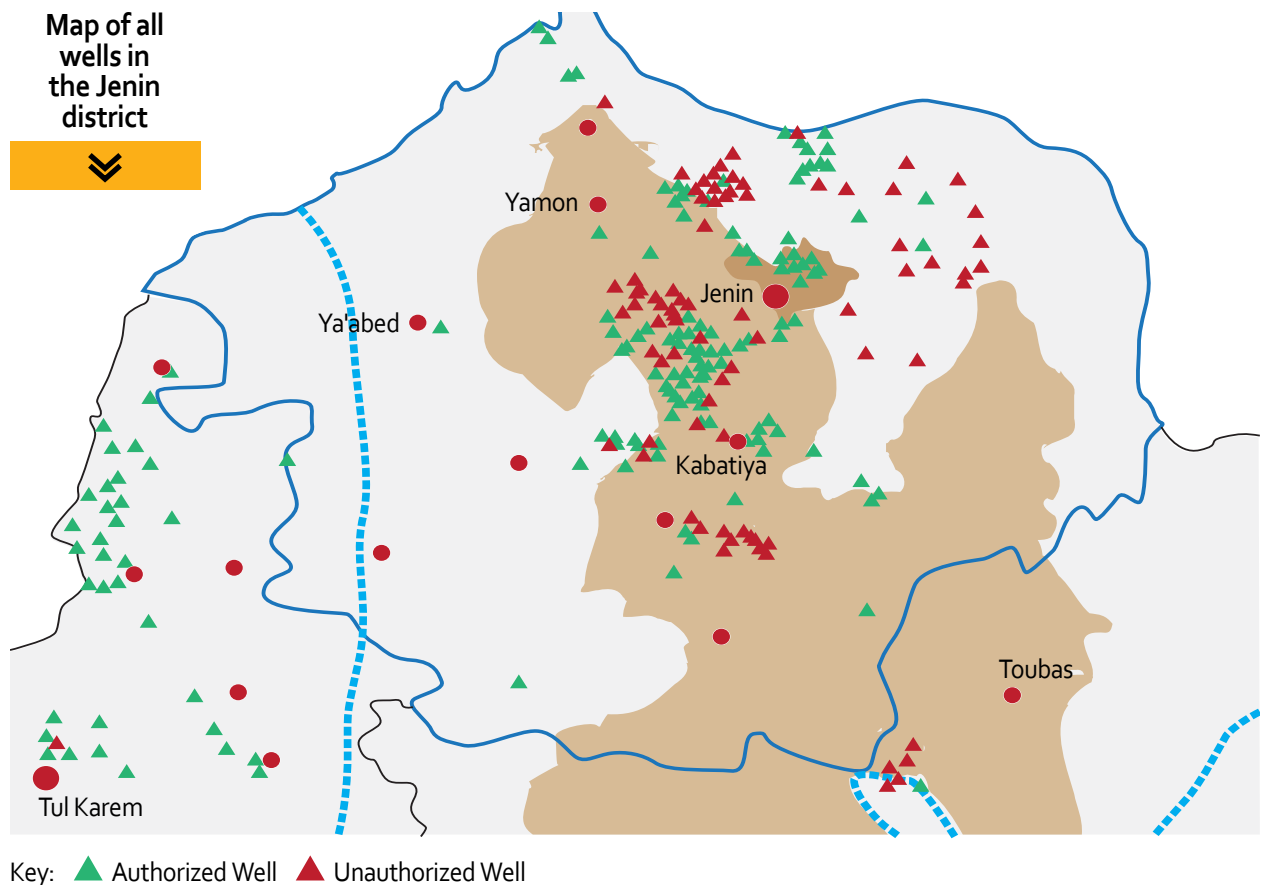
1. Unauthorized Drilling – Since the Accords, the Palestinians have drilled more than 250 wells unauthorized by the Joint Committee of Northern Samaria. This is specifically relevant to the northern basin in the area of Jenin (see map below), as well as the western basin in the area of Kalkiliya and Tulkarem. These wells account for about 10 million cubic meters of water, which is meant to supply Israel's northern valleys and is illegally diverted away from Israel.

2. Water Theft – Unauthorized taps from Israel's Mekorot water network in different regions causes disruption to the water supply of Israeli communities and amounts to losses of 3.5 million cubic meters per year.

3. Untreated Waste – The Palestinians produce approximately 55 million cubic meters of waste per year. From this, only 5 million cubic meters are treated in Palestinian treatment centers. 17 million are treated by Israel, with the remaining 33 million left untreated. This sewage flows westwards and southwards into Israel, polluting rivers and groundwater. To build water purification and treatment plants will cost the countries willing to contribute about \$300 million.

A similar situation developed in the Gaza Strip, which led to the collapse of the area's groundwater resources, damaging the water supply in the area of the Gaza in the area of the Strip.

The facts illustrate that only Israeli sovereignty throughout Judea and Samaria can ensure the future existence and quality of Israel's water supply.■



Judea & Samaria - It's Realistic

Coexistence

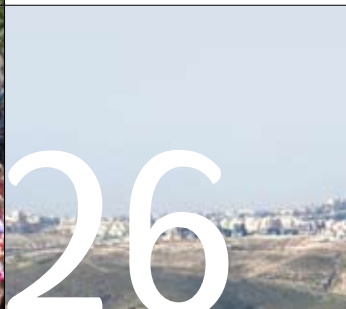


22



23

The Overall Vision



26



The Jewish Majority



It's
Realistic



1

Judea & Samaria - It's Realistic Because of Coexistence

The Situation on the Ground

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict is one of the most widely discussed stories in the international media, diplomacy and politics.

Today, 97% of the Arabs living in Judea and Samaria are governed by the Palestinian Authority. In practical terms, they manage their own lives independently. The Palestinian has a parliament and government, voted in by the Palestinian electorate in elections.

The Independence of the Arab Public

The Arab population of Judea and Samaria participated in parliamentary elections for the Palestinian Legislative Council in 1996 and 2006.

Some 97 percent of Judea and Samaria's Arab residents live in Areas A and B (covering 40% of Judea and Samaria's territory) under the administrative responsibility of the Palestinian Authority. The Arab residents of Judea and Samaria carry an orange identity card with the emblem of the PA on it. They can be issued a Palestinian passport,

receive a driver's license from the Palestinian Ministry of Transportation, send their children to Palestinian-run schools, receive medical treatment from the Palestinian health-care system, be sentenced by or receive legal aid from the PA judicial system, and also acquire building permits in Areas A and B from the Palestinian Housing Ministry. They lack authority in only two areas: security and foreign affairs, because if granted to the Palestinians, these powers could specifically endanger Israeli civilians.

Freedom of Movement and Economic Growth

Area C comprises the remainder of Judea and Samaria's territory, which is under neither military nor civil control of the Palestinian Authority, and today serves both Jewish and Arab populations fully in an atmosphere of coexistence. With the decline in terrorist activity, Israel has eliminated a definitive majority of the checkpoints and roadblocks that adversely affected the quality of life of the Arab residents, who today enjoy full freedom of movement



throughout the area. This has dramatically improved the Palestinian economy and standard of living. The former, which over the last few years has enjoyed a growth rate of 9.3%, is part of a continuing and growing trend. Parallel to this, the number of new joint industrial zones and economic ventures is increasing annually. The economy and freedoms enjoyed by the Arabs of Judea and Samaria have expanded significantly, very much unlike the situation experienced by their relatives in Gaza who live under full Palestinian control.



**It's
Realistic**

1. All data taken from the UN Conference on Trade and Development is accurate for August 24, 2011.



2

Judea & Samaria - It's Realistic Because of the Jewish Majority

Demographics – Time is on Our Side

The scare tactic most commonly employed to garner mainstream Israeli support for the “two-State Solution” is the Arab demographic threat. Those devoted to this theory often parrot the figures provided to them by the PA in an attempt to alarm Israeli society with claims that Israel’s control of Judea and Samaria endangers Israel’s Jewish identity, “inevitably” resulting in a bi-national state. A deeper analysis of the current reality paints a very different picture than the one that has been commonly promulgated.

The Reality Differs from the Projections

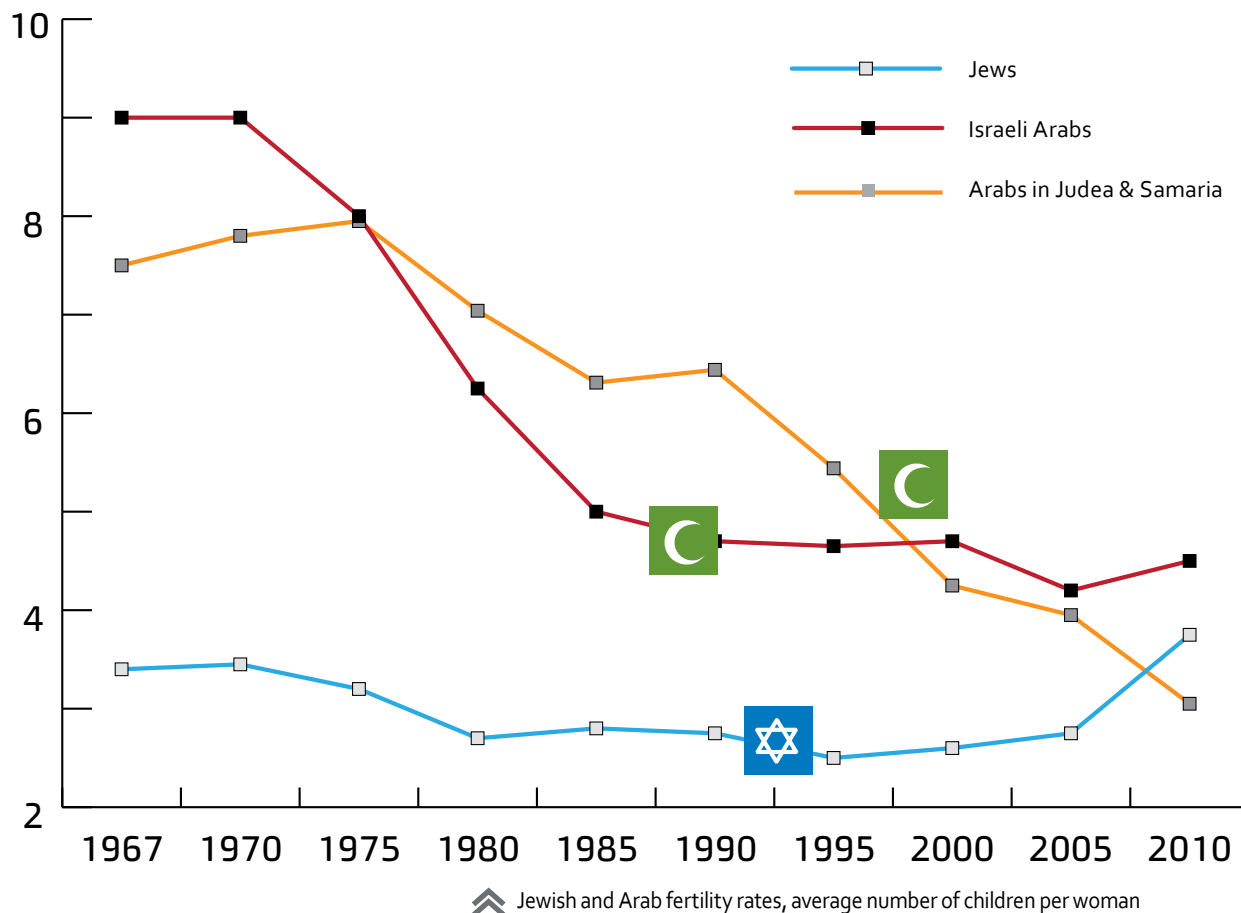
Even before Israel made its Declaration of Independence, gloomy forecasts abounded regarding the nascent state’s future demographic prospects, with a new demographic panic striking Israel in every generation. In a memo passed to the UN in 1947, Dr. Patrick Loftus estimated that 1960 would already see demographic parity between Arabs and Jews in Israel. In 1948, Professor Robert Backi predicted that a demographic balance between Jews and Arabs would come about by 1968. When it did not, he revised his prediction, forecasting an Arab majority by 1985, and

then once again revised it, postponing the catastrophe to 1990. In 1987, Professor Arnon Sofer predicted that the demographic Jewish majority would hold out only until 2000. The latest prognostication comes from Louis Shabana, the Director of the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, according to whom there will be an equal number of Jews and Arabs living between the Mediterranean and the Jordan by 2016.

In contrast to these dire (and inaccurate) predictions, the statistics actually show that the Jewish majority and demographics in Israel have been quite stable since the mid-60s. In light of current immigration rates, the numbers are actually expected to improve.

There are a number of reasons why these experts’ ominous predictions were not realized. First, Jewish immigration to Israel has consistently and steadily continued throughout this period, albeit with fluctuations, while Arab emigration figures have steadily risen over the same period. Second, many predictions incorrectly factored the declining birth rate in the Arab sector, which peaked in the 60’s and 70’s but has since consistently decreased.

* Based on the research of Jacob Feitelson, “Demographic Tendencies in the Land of Israel 1800-2007”



How Many Arabs Live West of the Jordan?

Since 1967, the Jews have constituted a solid 60% majority of all the people living between the Jordan River and the Mediterranean, with an 80% majority within the Green Line. The consistency of this long-standing demographic trend points to a firm and stable Jewish majority. Judea and Samaria have approximately 1.4 million Arab residents (in addition to the 1.1 million living in Gaza) – about two million fewer than the figures currently propagated by the PA and echoed by the liberal left.

Since 1948, the number of Jews between the Jordan and the Mediterranean has multiplied nine-fold (from 600,000 to 5.5 million), while the Arab community has grown by a factor of only 3.2 (from 1.2 million to 3.8 million).

In 1900, Jews comprised 8% of the population west of the Jordan River. By 1948, Jews represented 48% of the population, and today they represent 60%. If Gaza is removed from the equation, Jews enjoy a stable and permanent majority of 67% west of the Jordan, on both sides of the Green Line. Palestinian immigration is the only factor, which if increased, could negatively impact the demographic balance.

What to Expect Demographically? More Jews and Fewer Arabs

In contrast to public opinion, due to the drastic decrease in the Arab birth rate and increase in Arab emigration, demography is on our side. Since 1967, 580,000 Arabs have emigrated from Judea, Samaria and Gaza. This emigration pattern has continued to this day.

Since 1995, we've witnessed a significant and consistent decrease in the natural growth rate among Arabs in Judea and Samaria. This trend mirrors the sharp declines being seen in Jordan and other Arab States, and throughout the Third World.

On August 29th 2004, The New York Times wrote: "From 5.4 births per mother in 1970, the world-wide average has decreased to 2.9 births..." – figures that refute the myth of growing fertility among Muslim populations. Among the contributing factors to the sharp decline in natural growth is the massive and sweeping migration of poor populations from the rural areas to the cities, the growing prevalence of family planning (52% of married women use contraception), the influences of modern education systems, a rise in the average marriage age and higher divorce rates. Despite

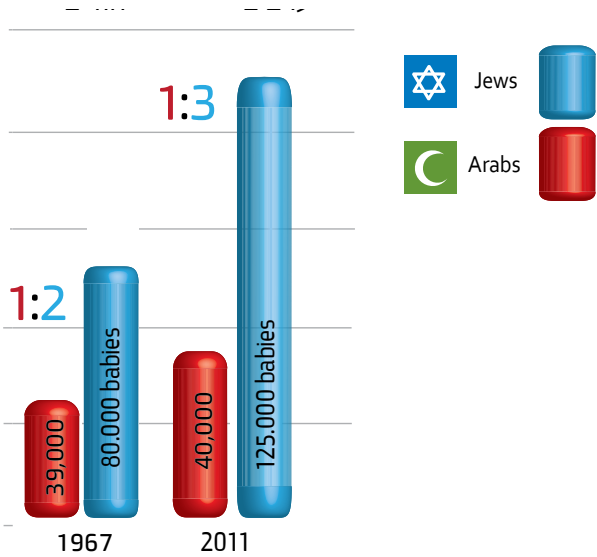


**It's
Realistic**

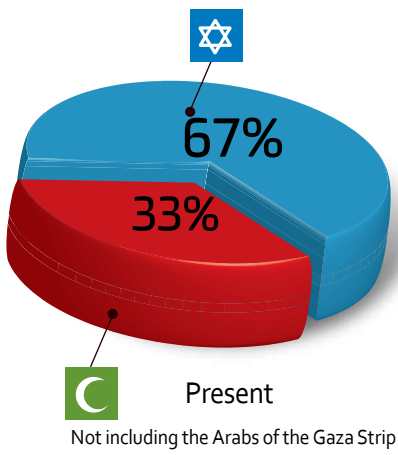
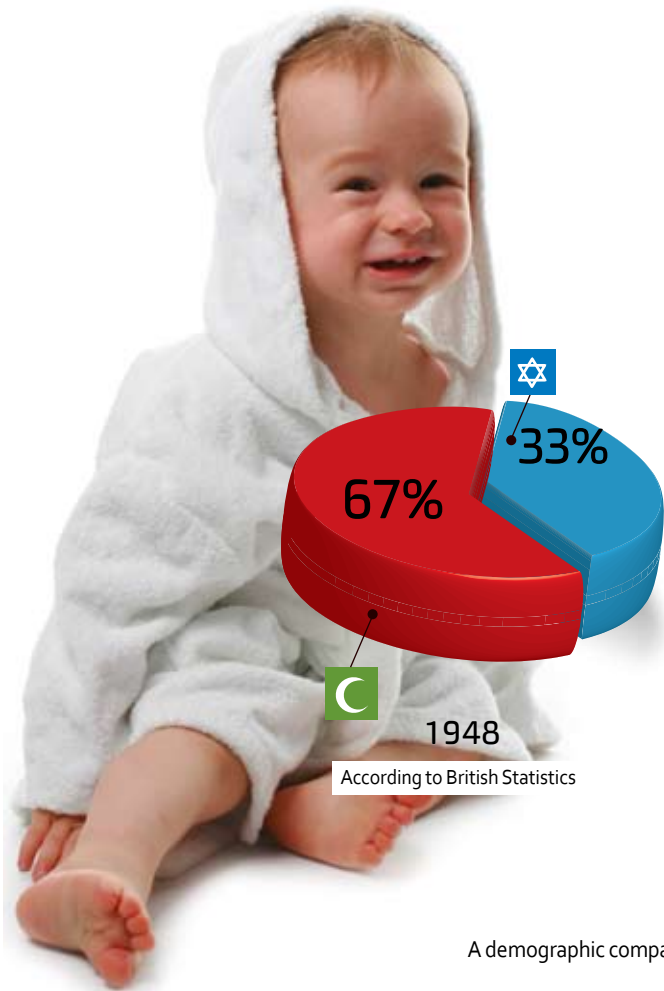
this, we are witnessing a significant and steady increase in the growth rate of Israel's Jewish population. In 2008, the nominal growth rate of the Jewish population was 88,000 – the largest since 1996. The fertility rate has risen from 2.63, in 1998, to 2.88 in 2008. From among Israel's total population, Jewish births accounted for 69% of all births in 1995, and 75% of all births in 2006. The statistics point to demographic momentum for Israel's Jewish community, which will get an additional boost in one generation's time, when today's children reach the age of marriage and fertility.

Conclusion:

In contrast to the prevailing pessimistic theories, reality indicates that the Jewish majority west of the Jordan can foresee a stable and secure future.



⌘ A comparison of the of the proportion of Jewish and Arab births



A demographic comparison of Jews and Arabs in 1948 and today ⌘

3

Judea & Samaria - It's Realistic The Overall Vision

Over the last one hundred years, we've witnessed the historic return of the people of Israel to its native land. This has been, and will continue to be a long, complex process requiring patience, faith and determination. Since Israel's inception, it has been forced to contend with difficulties and challenges far worse than those it faces today. At present, Israel is stronger, more powerful and more independent than ever before. While Israel currently faces formidable challenges from numerical, military and economic standpoints, Israel has exponentially improved

its ability to meet these challenges and overcome them. While we do not have an answer for every problem that may face Israel in the near or distant future, including its problem with the Arabs, all of the solutions being currently put forward pose a far greater danger to Israel than the status quo. This is especially true in this volatile period of drastic change and instability in the Middle East.

We believe that to ensure the fulfillment of the Zionist vision of Israel's return to its homeland and of a Jewish State in the Land of Israel, there are a number of steps that Israel must take:



**It's
Realistic**

Fulfilling the Vision - the 9 step plan



Renewing the strong belief in the supremacy of the Jewish claim to the Jewish Homeland and the justness of taking measures to maintain control of it.



Uniting the nation and its leadership



Military strength and control of the territory by the security establishment.



The elimination of terror and cessation of incitement in Palestinian schools.



Creating a situation where it becomes clear to the international community that another state west of the Jordan River is not viable.



The further immigration of one million Jews to Israel to secure a permanent Jewish majority in Israel.



One million Jews in Judea & Samaria, tripling its Jewish population.



The creation of large residential areas surrounding the current communities of Judea & Samaria.



The execution of a construction, development and economic plan for the million residents of Judea & Samaria.

Special Edition for President Barack H. Obama's State Visit to Israel, March 2013

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4 Cities, **6** Regional councils, **13** Local Councils, **150** Communities populated by **360,000** Israelis living in Judea & Samaria, spread out on **21%** of all territories west of the Jordan River ■ The communities use **3%** of Judea & Samaria's land in the mountains and the valleys, with **48,000** dunams (**12,000** acres) used for Jewish agriculture, including vineyards, olive groves, fields for organic vegetables and rare flowers ■ The mountains of Judea & Samaria reach an altitude of **3,060** feet above sea level and under them lies the largest reservoir of fresh water in Israel – the Mountain Aquifer, which is divided into three basins that supply the State of Israel with **50%** of its water needs ■ In Judea & Samaria, there are **20** national parks and nature reserves which draw **1,000,000** visitors per year ■ **80%** of the historic events of the Bible occurred in Judea & Samaria, which today has **45** holy sites and tombs of the righteous ■ **17,000** workers are employed by the industries and agriculture of the area, including **11,000** Arabs ■ There are over **800** workplaces spread throughout **14** industrial and agricultural centers in Judea & Samaria.

Judea & Samaria

It's Time to Get Acquainted

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