

Loss of Land, Ethnic cleansing, Discrimination and Segregation

ODS

ONE DEMOCRATIC
STATE



THE APARTHEID STATE The Case of South Africa

- Apartheid is not just a particularly bad kind of racism. The word means “apart-ness” in Afrikaans.
- The doctrine of Apartheid advocates that white people are racially superior to blacks and other people.
- Blacks and other races should not challenge or compete with white South Africans for control over the country’s land, resources, economy and political power. After 1948 this doctrine was formalized by the Nationalist Party into a comprehensive system of laws and practices governing every aspect of black people’s life (control) and to ensure a total separation (apart-ness) between blacks and whites of SA.
- Unlike apart-ness, togetherness will foster living together in mixed cities and economic competition by the races thus exposing the premise of white racial superiority giving rise to demands for political representation.

Apartheid South Africa Continued...

- In summary, the motives shaping apart-ness is to preserve white economic and political power through laws justified by racial prejudices.
- Under pressure from the international community, the ideologues of apart-ness tried to cosmetically beautify its ugly face and to justify the evil of its systematic oppression of African and colored people by arguing that different races and cultures should naturally live apart. Each people had unique cultures and mental qualities that required separate states, they said. Those ideologues had the audacity to call for self-determination for the whites thus stuffing blacks and other races into “homelands” (Cantons) that may eventually qualify for independence as separate states but always under white government’s control.

Different Variations of APARTHEID

- Apartheid is a different variation of the Zionist doctrine of “two peoples in one land” which proposes that Jews and Arabs in Palestine cannot live together as one people in one state on the same land.
- Another variation of apart-ness was also advocated and practiced in the USA, “separate but equal” that used basic racial differences to divide white and black areas and to enforce a ruthless and oppressive system of white supremacy.

VISION FOR A DURABLE AND JUST SOLUTION FOR THE ISRAEL/PALESTINE CONFLICT

IS ISRAEL AN APARTHEID STATE?

- The State of Israel maintains a system of laws, practices and doctrines that match the definition of Apartheid in the Apartheid Convention.
- Most of the “inhuman acts” cited in the Convention read like a list of Israeli practices.
- UN, Human Rights Watch, Amnesty International, the Red Cross and other international organizations have documented these practices for decades.

Background

This VISION for durable and just peace in Israel/Palestine has been debated widely and is based on the outcome of various initiatives and conferences that have taken place in many cities including in Israel/Palestine. It Exists in Three Variations: The Dallas, Munich and Jaffa Declarations. The Differences between them are minor. Here I am presenting a copy of The Munich Declaration of June 2012.

The Ten Principles

1. One Democratic State (ODS) shall be established in the entire territory of historic Palestine between the Mediterranean Sea and the Jordan River as one country that belongs to all its citizens including all those who currently live there and all those who were expelled over the past century and their descendants.

The Ten Principles Continued...

3. ODS in Palestine will end ethnic cleansing, occupation and all forms of racial discrimination from which the Palestinian people suffered under Zionism/Israel.

The Ten Principles Continued...

2. The country shall be an independent sovereign State in which all citizens enjoy equal rights and all can live in freedom and security.

The Ten Principles Continued...

4. The reunified Palestine shall be a democracy in which all of its adult citizens shall enjoy equal rights to vote, stand for office and contribute to the country's governance. No State law, institution, practices or activities may discriminate among its citizens on the basis of ethnicity, religion, language, nationality or gender.

The Ten Principles Continued...

5. The State shall not establish or accord special privilege to any religion and shall provide for the free practice of all religions.

The Ten Principles Continued...

7. Public land of the State shall belong to the nation as a whole and all of its citizens shall have equal access to its use. The natural and economic resources of the country shall benefit all of its citizens equally.

The Ten Principles Continued...

6. One of the primary objectives of the new state is to enable the Palestinian refugees to realize their right of return to all the places from where they were expelled, rebuild their personal life, and participate in creating the new state. Private property of Palestinian refugees shall be restored and restitution and compensation arranged.

The Ten Principles Continued...

8. The State shall provide the conditions for free cultural expression by all of its citizens. It shall ensure that all languages, arts and culture can flourish and develop freely. All citizens shall have equal rights to use their own dress, languages and customs, and to express their cultural heritage free of insults or discrimination.

The Ten Principles Continued...

9. Citizens shall have equal access to employment at all levels and in all sectors of the society. Employment shall not be determined or restricted by language, race, religion, gender, or nationality. Education and vocational training shall not be segregated or specialized in any way that impedes equal access of all citizens to employment and other opportunities to fulfill their talents and dreams.

The Ten Principles Continued...

10. The State shall uphold international law and seek the peaceful resolution of conflicts through negotiation and collective security in accordance with the United Nations Charter. The people of a unified Palestine shall reject racism and promote anti-racism, social, cultural and political rights as set out in relevant United Nations covenants. The State shall seek and contribute to the establishment of a Middle East that will be free of all weapons of mass-destruction.