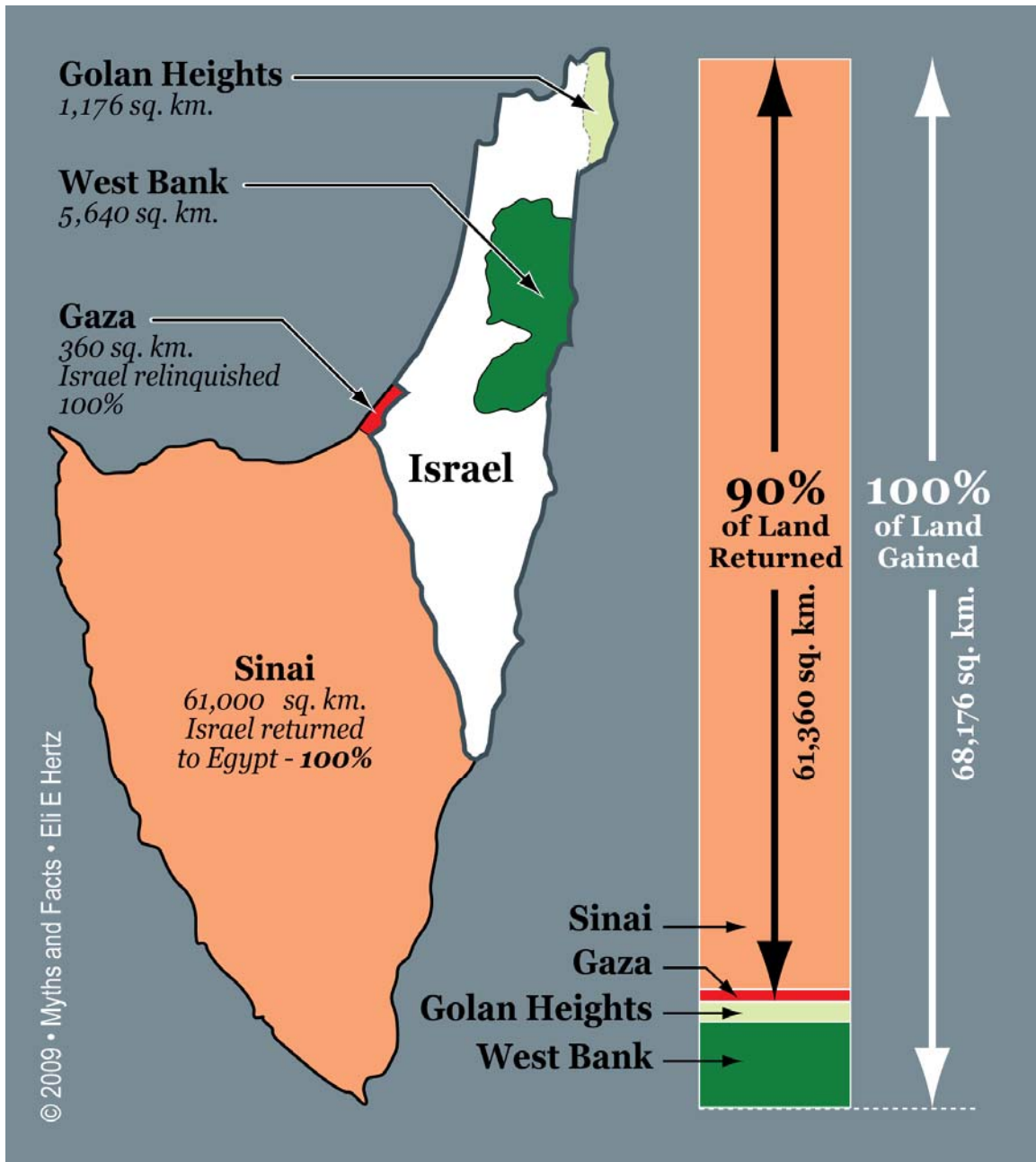


Israel Fulfilled its Peace Commitment in 242
It Returned 90% of the Territories Gained in the Six-Day War

UN Security Council Resolution 242, adopted on November 22, 1967, is the cornerstone for what it calls “a just and lasting peace” that recognizes Israel’s need for “secure and recognized boundaries.” The resolution became the foundation for future peace negotiations.

No other nation in the world, acting rationally, has relinquished territories acquired from an aggressor in an act of self-defense.



In the Six-Day War in 1967, Israel fought off the armies of Egypt, Jordan, and Syria, gaining nearly 68,176 sq. km. of land. Since that time, in expectation for genuine peace, Israel relinquished a total of 61,360 sq. km. that represents **90%** of the land gained in a defensive war imposed on Israel by its Arab neighbors' aggression.

The UN adopted Resolution 242 five months after the Six-Day War ended. It took that long because each word in the resolution was deliberately chosen, and certain words were deliberately omitted, according to negotiators who drafted the resolution.

The wording of UN Resolutions 242 and 338 clearly reflects the contention that none of the Territories were occupied territories taken by force in an unjust war.

Judge Stephen M. Schwebel, the former President of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in the Hague, stated after the Six-Day War ended:

“As between Israel, acting defensively in 1948 and 1967, on the one hand, and her Arab neighbors, acting aggressively, in 1948 and 1967, on the other, Israel has the better title in the territory of what was **Palestine**, including the whole of **Jerusalem**, than do Jordan and Egypt.”

Professor Eugene Rostow, then U.S. undersecretary of state for political affairs and the former dean of the Yale Law School, went on record in 1991 to make this clear:

“Resolution 242, which as undersecretary of state for political affairs between 1966 and 1969 I helped produce, calls on the parties to make peace and allows Israel to administer the territories it occupied in 1967 until a just and lasting peace in the Middle East is achieved. When such a peace is made, Israel is required to withdraw its armed forces from territories it occupied during the Six-Day War - not from the territories nor from all the territories, but from some of the territories, which included the Sinai Desert, the West Bank, the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem, and the Gaza Strip.

“Five-and-a-half months of vehement public diplomacy in 1967 made it perfectly clear what the missing definite article in Resolution 242 means. Ingeniously drafted resolutions calling for withdrawals from ‘all’ the territories were defeated in the Security Council and the General Assembly. Speaker after speaker made it explicit that Israel was not to be forced back to the ‘fragile’ and ‘vulnerable’ Armistice Demarcation Lines, but should retire once peace was made to what Resolution 242 called ‘secure and recognized’ boundaries ...”

It is Peace for Land – Not the Other Way Around

For more commentary click [HERE](#)