



**Al-Quds
Open
University**



**Department
of Refugee
Affairs**

Under the auspices of His Excellency President Mahmoud Abbas "Abu Mazen"

Within the activities of the conference

"Raising Indigenous Voices in Academia and Society"

(RIVAS-2022)

**Al-Quds Open University and the Department of Refugee Affairs "P.L.O" are
honored**

In partnership with the American Universities of Montana and Maine

And the American Anthropological Association

To invite you to attend the activities of the scientific conference

"Palestine...the place, the time and the cause"

**Which will be held at exactly nine thirty in the morning, on Wednesday
7/12/2022**

At Al-Quds Open University Theater - Nablus Branch

Your presence supports and honors us

For inquiries and confirmation of attendance, phone

09-2361654

E-mail: nablus@gou.edu

Palestine conference: place, time and cause...

Introduction

In order to promote Indigenous voices in community academia.....

And in continuation of the series of conferences dealing with the suffering of Palestinian refugees, with partnership between the Department of Refugee Affairs of the P.L.O and Al-Quds Open University, this conference is part of a series of scientific papers that address and discuss many topics, within the experience of the Palestinian people and the preservation of their survival, culture and identity against oblivion and replacement.

This starts with forced displacement and the attempt to separate the citizen from his land, denying his existence, violating the rules of international law in all dimensions and contents, and trying to obliterate the cultural heritage that forms identity and daily life, both material and moral.

In one of the papers, the twinning of camps, cities, and villages will be discussed. The purpose from discussing this paper is to reject all forms of colonialism and apartheid regimes, to build a safety and perpetuity net, to shed light on suffering, and to promote steadfastness.

During this conference, the issue of place will be discussed and it will be shown that it is not just a space; rather, it is a witness to all that is in it of civilization that was built and formed layer upon layer over the ages, and the attempt to blur facts with illusions will also be discussed.

The papers discuss the massacres and carnages that were committed against Palestinian people, based on a culture that was formed in the minds of all Zionists levels. It also discusses the role of villages and towns in the social life of the refugees before the establishment of the Palestinian refugee camps.

The continuation of these conferences is important to keep the cause and identity present in the minds of all generations, and at all levels. And the cumulative victory of the cause and identity, and the restoration of history pave the way to the restoration of the Palestinian people's right.

Introducing the participants

	Researcher's Name	About the researcher
1	Dr. Abed Al-Raheem Ghanem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * A faculty member at Al-Quds Open University, Tulkarm branch. * He worked as a researcher at the Research Center at Birzeit University and a teacher in the Department of History and Political Science there. * He has many researches on the depopulated and destroyed Palestinian villages.
2	Prof. Dr. Abed Al-Rahman Al-Moghrabi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Holds a PhD in Islamic history. * Professor of Palestinian History at Al-Quds Open University. * Coordinator of the Master's Program in Social Education for Prisoners in the Occupation Prisons. * Acting President of the Palestinian Historians and Archaeologists Union. * He has studies on Palestinian camps and refugee affairs. * Participated in many international, Arab and local conferences.
3	Prof. Dr. Abed Al-Ra'ouf Khreiwesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * He obtained a bachelor's degree in Arabic language 1987, a master's degree in linguistics (teaching Arabic to non-native speakers) 1995, and a doctorate in modern linguistics (sounds, syntax, dialects, and dictionaries) 1997. * Obtained Associate Professor degree (2008). * Holds a professorship since 2017. * Head of the Arabic Language Department at Al-Quds Open University for two sessions. * He held the position of Dean of the College of Arts for the period (18-6-2019 – 1-6-2022). * He is the author of many books and dozens of published researches, and has refereed dozens of scientific researches for local and Arab magazines.
4	Abed Al-Kareem Najim	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * President of the Supreme Islamic Sufi Council in Jerusalem and the Palestinian territories since 2016 AD. * Head of the Zionist novel refuting program. * Secretary and official spokesman for the General Union of Palestinian Historians and Archaeologists. * A former military in the storm forces / the Palestine Liberation Organization, Fateh.
5	Ahmad Hasan Abu Ja'afar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Holds a PhD in International Law, University of Palestine. Bethlehem * Lecturer for master's students / subject of international law at Al-Istiqlal University and Al-Quds University / Abu Dis. * He has many scientific researches published in Arab and international journals, in addition to writing a book on international law and international organizations.
6	Anwar Hamam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Undersecretary of the Refugee Affairs Department of the Palestine Liberation Organization. * Holds a Master's degree in Sociology 7* He worked as an assistant undersecretary in the

		<p>Ministry of Social Development. He participated in setting up the social protection system in Palestine. He also participated in preparing the ministry's strategy and programs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Writer and researcher in the field of refugee sociology. * He has many social and political articles on refugee issues, camps and social issues.
7	Dr. Aziz Al-Assa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Writer and researcher at the Jerusalem Institute for Studies and Research / Al-Quds University. <p>He has published a number of books, and published hundreds of articles in newspapers and magazines in various fields.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Enrolled in a Phd program majoring in public policy at the Arab Organization for Education, Culture and Science.
8	Faisal Salameh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * A resident of Tulkarm Refugee camp * He studied in Tulkarm Refugee camp schools, and then moved to complete his education in Tulkarm government schools * Holds a Bachelor's degree in Social Development - Al-Quds Open University * Holds a master's degree in institution building - Al-Quds University "Abu Dis" * He is currently working as a consultant in Tulkarm Governorate. * Head of the People's Committee for Tulkarm Camp Services and coordinator of the National Action Factions. * Coordinator of the National Committee for the Revival of the Nakba Activities in Tulkarm Governorate. * He previously worked as a director in the Department of Refugee Affairs.
9	Fathiah Yaseen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Supervisor of Geographical and Social Studies at the Directorate of Education / South Nablus * She obtained a bachelor's degree from Juba University, a master's degree from An-Najah National University, and a human rights trainer certificate from the Mississippi Foundation for Human Rights. * She participated in several conferences with research papers on Palestinian human rights, environmental and educational issues, and educational issues for people with special needs. * Specialized in producing maps using GIS Geographic Information Systems.
10	Ghanem Mizil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * He holds a baccalaureate and a master's degree in Hebrew language and literature from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, and a PhD in comparative literature and Zionist thought from the University of Berlin - Germany.
11	Hatem Shabaneh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * He holds a master's degree in Arabic language and literature - Al-Quds Open University 2021 *Enrolled in a PhD program in Arabic Language and Literature at the University of Manouba - Tunisia

		<p>* Participated in the editing of the book of the proceedings of the first conference, "The Israeli Novel between Denunciation and Deconstruction."</p>
12	Jihad Abed Al-Fatah Ramadan	<p>Former secretary of Palestinian Liberation Organization in Nablus; Currently Vice Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Nablus University for Vocational and Technical Education, and a member of the Board of Directors of the Nablus Cooperative Work Authority</p>
13	Martín A. Martinelli	<p>* Holds a PhD in social sciences and researcher from Argentina. * Professor of History at the National University of Lujan - Argentina.</p>
14	Mohammad Hroub	<p>* PhD in Islamic History and the Middle Ages, Ain Shams University. * Political, organizational, and social activist, interested in the Palestinian cause. He has published many researches on forgery, Judaization, and Israeliization. * Member of the training staff at the Martyr Othman Abu Gharbia Academy - Jericho. * Director of Al-Quds Open University branch in Yatta 2015-2022. * Lecturer at Al-Quds Open University / Hebron Branch. * Professor of History at Al-Quds Open University, Hebron Branch. * Political, social and organizational activist, member of the Movement Training and Preparation Authority. * Member of the Zionist Novel Criticism Program. * He has many researches in the history of the Middle Ages and the forgery and Judaization of the Palestinian truth</p>
15	Dr. Neyooxet Greymorning	<p>A full professor in the departments of Anthropology and Native American Studies at the University of Montana, is the founder of the of the Raising Indigenous Voices in Academia and Society (RIVAS) conferences. As founder and Executive Director of Hinono'eitiino'oowu' (Arapaho Language Lodge), his language work led to the development of the Accelerated Second Language Acquisition method (ASLA[©]TM). In 2018, Dr. Greymorning was the recipient of a Life Achievement Award, and in 2019 he delivered a President's Distinguished lecture on his work that tests dolphins for language cognition</p>
16	Nisreen Thoqan	<p>* Bachelor's degree from Al-Quds Open University in Nablus, majoring in Social Work * She is enrolled in a master's degree - Migration and Refugees - at An-Najah National University. * She worked for the Palestinian Legislative Council. * She currently works as a director of camps in the northern West Bank in the Refugee Affairs Department of the PLO.</p>
17	Rowaida Fadl Ahmad	<p>* Born in Nazlet Issa, north of Tulkarm , Palestine , in 1982. * She had bachelor's degree in social studies from Al-Quds</p>

		<p>Open University, master's degree in history from An-Najah National University, and a Phd. In history from Al-Jenan university Lebanon.</p> <p>*She have tow published books Al-Salihah School (Jerusalem) and Alfadilyah school in Tulkarem.</p> <p>*She had Participated in many conferences, and published researches.</p>
18	Said Thoqan	<p>* He was born on December 1, 1977 in Balata refugee camp, to a displaced family from the village of Arab al-Sawalmeh, Jaffa District.</p> <p>* A graduate of the Sorbonne University, a writer and lecturer in linguistics at the University of Kanam - based in Paris, an activist in the Twinning Association between Palestinian camps and French cities.</p>
19	Wisam A. Samarah	<p>Masters in Economics from American University in Washington DC. Moved to The University of Iowa completing Ph.D. level Mathematical Economics and Econometrics. Taught at American University in Department of Mathematics and Statistics. Also taught at Kirkwood community college in the math and science department in the state of Iowa. Currently an assistant director for business and economic research center (PERC). Participated in a number of conferences and published a number of papers in peer reviewed journals. In addition, a reviewer for a number of academically reviewed journals.</p>
20	Yasser Abu Kishk	<p>Master's degree in building institutions and developing human resources.</p> <p>* Director General of Refugee Camps in the Department of Refugee Affairs.</p>
21	Yousef H. Odeh	<p>* Undersecretary of the Palestinian Ministry of Interior.</p> <p>* Master's degree in Educational Administration - An-Najah National University.</p> <p>* Founder of the popular service committees for refugee camps in Palestine in 1994.</p> <p>* Chairman of the Balata Services Committee in 1994.</p> <p>* Chairman of the Union of Social Youth Centers Committees for Refugee Camps - Palestine 2013 - to date.</p>
22	Dr. Zaina Jallad Charpentier	<p>Is the first female J.S.D. graduate at Columbia Law School from the Arab region. She completed her J.S.D. with the Highest Distinction. Currently she is an academic fellow at Harvard University. Zaina is a legal consultant, researcher, and educator with an intersectional focus on the law. Her body of work reflects her wide-ranging experience in the fields of <i>international law, human rights, social justice, rule of law and gender justice</i>. Recognized as the youngest Law graduate by the University of Jordan (2004), Zaina also holds an LL.M from Columbia University (2008). She is a member of both the Palestinian Bar Association (2004) and the New York City Bar (2012). She is a recipient of the Palestinian Presidential Golden Medal (2021).</p>



Amongst the activities of the conference
"Reinforcing Indigenous Voices in Academia
and Society (RIVAS 2022)"

Al-Quds Open University and the PLO Department of Refugee Affairs in partnership with the University of Montana, the University of Maine and American Anthropological Association will hold a conference titled as:

"Palestine: The Place, Time & Cause"

On December 7th 2022

Conference venue: Al-Quds Open University Theater - Nablus Branch

For the second consecutive year, the University of Montana holds the conference "Reinforcing Indigenous Voices in Academia and Society ", which highlights indigenous peoples' intellectual and cultural contributions and their role in shaping linguistics and anthropology. It will also shed light on the transformations the societies that suffered from policies of occupation and obliteration of identity and culture experienced.

Within this partnership, and under the framework itself, Al-Quds Open University, in partnership with the University of Montana, holds the conference "Palestine: The Place time and cause ", which sheds light on the experience of the Palestinian people in confronting Israeli occupation policies aimed at uprooting them from their own land and replacing them with groups and individuals from all over the world.

Since 1948 and beyond, the Palestinian cause has been one of the living examples of the occupier's policies of uprooting the people from their land, obliterating their identity, stealing their cultural and intellectual properties and seeking to create distorted historical narratives to blur the Palestinians' narrative and their entitlement to their land which is known in the humanitarian international law as "organized ethnic cleansing". The Israeli war machine did not stop their destructive policies which led to displacement of more than a million Palestinians after more than 70 massacres destroying over than 530 Palestinian villages along

with their humanist, historical and civilized heritage. Moreover, the occupier's media with their cultural tools did not stop falsifying historical facts and changing cultural properties.

Since it is important to develop a comprehensive strategy to confront the Zionist Movement, its colonial project and its racist settlement policy against the Palestinian people, this conference seeks to present a sketch of the Palestinian people struggle to stabilize their identity, culture and narrative, and to raise the voice of academics and intellectuals in the global academia milieus.

Objectives of the Conference:

- 1 - Reviewing the Palestinian people's experience in preserving their identity and culture against substitution.
2. Availing opportunity for Palestinian academics to present their academic work and to contact within an expanded scientific network.
3. Exploring the experience of the Palestinian people in the past, present and future in academic and non-academic contexts.

Conference Axes:

First Axis: Palestinian People: The Place and Time

- Civilizational history on the land of Palestine
- Pre-Nakba
- Resistance and resilience

Second Axis: Forced displacement

- 1948 Nakba
- 1967 Naksa
- Forced diaspora
- Remnant photos from the place

Third Axis: The Palestinian Society

- The composition of Palestinian society
- The impact of Nakba on the Palestinian society
- The impact of occupation on the Palestinian social fabric

Fourth Axis: Cultural Life

- Palestinian cultural heritage
- The impact of occupation on language and culture
- Judaization, Israelization and settlement
- Creative Palestinian experiences

The Preparatory Committee

No	Name	Position
1.	Prof. Dr. Abdulrahman Mughrabi	Head/ Scientific committee
2.	Mr. Wisam Samara	Head/ preparatory committee

3.	Prof. Dr. AbdulRaouf Khreiwesh	Member
4.	Dr. Ameer Bader	Member
5.	Dr. Nabil Moghrabi	Member
6.	Mr. Ahmad Khilla	Member/ Department of Refugees Affairs
7.	Mr. AbdulKarim Ajrami	Member/ Department of Refugees Affairs
8.	Miss Nisreen Thouqan	Member, Head of North Area Office/ Department of Refugees Affairs
9.	Mr. Awad Mashal	Member
10.	Miss. Diana Salah	Member

The Scientific Committee

No	Name	Position
1.	Prof. Dr. Abdulrahman Mughrabi	Head/ Scientific committee
2.	Prof. Dr. Jamal Ibrahim	Member
3.	Prof. Dr. Jihad AlBatsh	Member
4.	Prof. Dr. AbdulRaouf Khreiwesh	Member
5.	Dr. AbdulRaouf Jarar	Member
6.	Prof. Dr. Noman Amro	Member
7.	Dr. AbdulRahim Ghanim	Member
8.	Dr. Ahmad Hasan Abu Gaffar	Member/ Palestine National University
9.	Dr. Asaad Taffal	An-Najah National University
10.	Dr. Imad Ishtaya	Member
11.	Dr. Qusai Hamid	Member
12.	Dr. Mohamad AlHroub	Member
13.	Dr. Mohamad Talalwa	Member
14.	Dr. Rwaida Ahmad	Member
15.	Mis Manal Al-Qasim	Member/ Department of Refugees Affairs
16.	Mr. Yousuf Harb Odeh	Deputy/ Palestinian Ministry of Interior

The Technical Committee and PR

No	Name	Position
1.	Mr. Muhannad Mansour	Member
2.	Mr. Ibrahim Abu Turki	Member
3.	Miss. Nivin Salah	Member



The University of
Montana



Polari Morlay Nyangan's for Indigenous peoples



PLO Department of
Refugees Affairs



Al-Quds Open University



Under the auspices of His Excellency President Mahmoud Abbas "Abu Mazen"

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7/12/2022

At Al-Quds Open University Theater - Nablus Branch

9:30- 10	Register
	Opening session

* Recitation from the Holy Quran.

* Palestinian National Anthem, reading Al-Fatiha for the souls of the martyrs.

* A speech of the Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

* A speech of the President of the University.

*A speech from the University of Montana, USA (recorded).

* Speech of the Head of the Refugee Affairs Department of the Palestine Liberation Organization

Conference moderator: a. Awad Mashal

The first session: Palestine, the homeland and identity

10:00-11:30	first session	Moderator of the session a. Anwar Hamam (Undersecretary of the Department of Refugee Affairs)
	Researcher's name	Research title
1	Dr. Ahmad Hassan Abu Ja'afar	Compulsory displacement - Nakba in 1948 AD
2	Dr. Hatem Shabaneh	The Palestinian tangible cultural heritage - Judaization and Israelization
3	Dr. Abed Al-Rahim Ghanem	Destroyed and displaced Palestinian villages, areas of refuge, and trends of forced diaspora to the cities and villages of the Palestinian coast
4	Prof. Dr. Abdul Raouf Khreiwesh Dr. Ghanem Mazal	The presence of the Palestinian place in Hebrew literature The place is Palestinian... The witness is Jewish
5	Dr. Aziz Al-A'assa	Massacres and Carnages against the Palestinians during the Nakba (1947-1949) Read from a different perspective
6	Dr. Fathia Yasseen	Semiological analysis of images of Compulsory displacement displacement in 1948 AD
	Notes and questions	

11:30 – 12:30 the second session - a discussion session: Looking forward to the future of the refugee issue ... The session will be moderated ... D. Jihad Ramadan

	Dr. Ahmad Abu Houli	Dr. Jihad Ramadan
	Dr. Abed Al-Kareem Najim	Dr. Faisal Salameh

Third Session: Refugees ... Reality and Challenges

12:30-200	Third Session	Moderator of the session Mr. Yousef Harb
	Researcher's name	Research title
1	Dr. Rowaida Ahmad	The reality of the Palestinian refugees in Lebanon
2	Said Thoqan	The Suffering of the Palestinian Refugee: "Twinning as a Model"
3	Martín A. Martinelli	Palestine in the Context of Geopolitical Displacement After a decade of Arab revolutions
4	Dr. Zaina Jallad	Identity Annexation: The Israeli Psychological and Non-Settlement Annexation of West Bank Samaritans in the Occupied Palestinian Territories
5	Dr. Mohammad Hroub	The social role of villages and towns adjacent to the affected areas in the year 1948 AD in Hebron Province

2-3 :Closing session and recommendations: Chairman of the session a. Yasser Abu Kishk

Nisreen Thouqan: The challenges facing refugee women... What does it mean to be a refugee?

**Prof. Abdel-Rahman Al-Maghrabi: Towards the future... Testimonies from the world of suffering...
Between pain and hope.**

*** Recommendations.**

*** The lunch**

First session: Homeland Palestine & National Identity

Forced displacement - the Nakba of 1948

Dr. Ahmad Hassn AbuJafar

Abstract

The study talks about the forced displacement of the Palestinian people following the Nakba in 1948. Forced displacement is considered a war crime, as well as a crime against humanity. This crime separates the citizen from the country in which he was brought up. The researcher adopted the descriptive analytical approach. The study concluded with a set of results and recommendations. The most important results: The crime of forced displacement violates the rules of international humanitarian law as well as the rules of human rights. Forced displacement has two dimensions: the first is the transfer of the inhabitants of the occupied territories outside their lands, and the second is the transfer of the inhabitants of the occupying country to the occupied territories, which violates Article 49 of the Fourth Geneva Convention.

The most important recommendations: The need to form specialized Palestinian, Arab and international legal committees to follow up on the forced displacement operations practiced by Israel against the Palestinians, and submit them to the United Nations. And the State of Palestine should adopt a strategy based on going to the International Criminal Court, in order to submit files to the court, which include the occupying power committing crimes of forced displacement, and bringing Israeli war criminals to trial .

Key words: the forced displacement, war crime , crimes against humanity, International Criminal Court.

Palestinian material cultural heritage- Judaization and Israelization

Dr. Hatem shabaneh

Abstract

The civilization of a nation is measured by its historical depth, which is transmitted from a generation to another. This history shapes the identity of the nation, and the good nation is the one that has a real rich history created by belonging and loyalty.

History through which identity is shaped includes: heritage, culture, language and real experiences that stem from the suffering of its people, ambitions, sacrifices and social and historical ties.

Heritage reflects material and nonmaterial aspects of history. It depicts people's daily life, customs, traditions, folk arts and traditional handicrafts. All of this comes as a result of people's interaction with the surrounding environment and their relations with others from outside their society. And with the passage of time, this heritage has become evidence of the Palestinians' existence.

Palestinians created history which represents their life and belonging to their land, and proves their Canaanite origins. Excavations have shown the existence of the Palestinians on this land since the earliest times. Palestinians are distinguished from others by a unique heritage pattern as their it represents the customs and traditions, some of which are extend to this day.

Heritage is divided into two parts: material, that includes handicrafts reflecting Palestinians' daily activities and expressing the belonging to their land. This includes pottery, leather, glass and wood industries, as well as the special design of homes which have become part of their collective identity. Further, the material heritage consists of the historical and religious monuments, most notably Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Resurrection church, which are exposed to violent attacks and ongoing Israeli violations, traditional food, the modest traditional Palestinian dress with colors and lines made by professional hands. The second part is moral, it is represented in songs, folk proverbs, the traditional dance "*dabkeh*", tales, customs and traditions that have been inherited and told on various occasions.

Not only did the Zionists occupy Palestine, but they also Judaize the heritage to obliterate some of it, and eliminate the Palestinian memory. The so-called Israel has formed special committees of archaeologists to facilitate falsifying Palestinian history and giving it a Jewish character to confirm the Jewish narrative about the occupation of Palestine. Moreover, Israel tried to Judaize Palestinian traditional dresses through systematic forgery. Excavations were also sold in exchange for sums of money. Even the traditional Palestinian food and places' names were not excluded from Israelization.

This research examines the methodology the Zionists use in tampering with the Palestinian heritage, through obliteration, stealing, selling and changing landmarks to pass the Israeli goals to control Palestine.

Keywords: heritage, obliteration, forgery, Judaization, identity, history, Israelization

Destroyed and Abandoned Palestinian Villages

**Asylum areas and forced diaspora trends
For the cities and villages of the Palestinian coast**

Dr. Abdelrahem Ganem

Abstract

This study examines the trends of displacement and diaspora of destroyed and displaced Palestinian cities and villages and areas of Palestinian asylum after their forced displacement in the 1947-1948 war, whether inside the Palestinian territories in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, or outside them in neighboring countries in: Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, and Iraq. and Egypt.

The failure of the partition resolution issued by the United Nations on November 29, 1947 or the so-called United Nations initiative to solve the Palestinian issue or the Arab-Israeli problem, and this failure was followed by the 1948 war, or what the Arabs called the Nakba and the Israeli “war of liberation,” which led to the emptying and destruction of About 531 cities and villages, and if some of the Bedouin migratory sites are seasonally calculated for the need for livelihood, the number of villages exceeds 550 Palestinian villages, according to which more than 60% of the Palestinian Arabs have been displaced, and these remain as close as possible to the areas from which they were expelled, by force of arms, and in return to it .

The fieldwork team at Birzeit University Research Center, one of whom was the researcher, was able to locate the abandoned and destroyed villages in the districts of historic Palestine, which were published in a book (Walid Al-Khalidi, Lest We Forget, Institute for Palestine Studies, Beirut, 1998.(

Their number was as follows. Beersheba District 3 villages, Bisan District 29 villages, Jenin District, 6 villages, Haifa District 51 villages, Hebron District 16 villages, Ramleh District 57 villages, Safad District 77 villages, Tiberias District 25 villages, Tulkarm District 17 villages Acre District 26 villages, Gaza District 45 villages, Jerusalem District 38 villages, Nazareth District 4 villages, Jaffa district 23 villages.

In fact, there are no accurate statistics showing the properties and lands of the Palestinian Arab refugees who abandoned or left their homes and properties due to direct expulsion, massacres, attacks or fear of attacks by Zionist gangs, 80% of whom were farmers and 56% of them were owners of agricultural land, the main source of income for the Palestinian farmer. No official record of damages was established in this regard, either Palestinian or Arab, through the Arab League or international, mediated by the United Nations, even if it was found, either through jurisprudence through academic research or political assessments. Until the record of the number and names of the martyrs of the 1948 war was not complete, but without the names of the first four months of the war only. The area of land belonging to the displaced Palestinians was estimated at 1,200,000 dunums of good land, more than 1.5 million dunums of lesser quality, and 2,300,500 dunums of Bedouin lands in the Negev.

Hundreds of schools were destroyed in the abandoned villages, estimated at more than three hundred schools and 350 mosques belonging to these villages, and insulting, vandalism, demolishing and Judaizing more than 400 religious sites. In addition to closing cultural clubs in Jaffa, Jerusalem, Haifa and other Palestinian cities, and closing the headquarters of Palestinian newspapers in Haifa, Jaffa and Jerusalem.

In early 1950, Israel issued a decision to seize the property of the refugees as absentees.

The process of displacement that the Palestinian villages and cities and their Palestinian Arab residents were subjected to during the war was an ethnic cleansing process of the first degree. ; It has

robbed the Palestinians of the land and the homeland that constitutes and complements the humanity of man.

The spectacle of expulsion, asylum, departure, and deportation was appalling; Where some left without guidance, others went into the unknown, and the few went to the house of a relative, brother-in-law or friend, and some in the first days of asylum slept on the ground, artifacts in the sky, and basked in the heat of the sun in summer, and shivered from the cold of winter.. Some were accommodated in schools. And places of worship, including mosques and churches, and the well-off rented a room for him in a city or village.. They all suffered from hunger, thirst, and poor health and psychological conditions.

Asylum trends can be divided into the following:

Concerning Haifa and its District1:

Its residents were deported towards northern Lebanon by sea, and some of them headed on foot to Acre, from there to the Galilee and then to Syria, and the other part headed to the southeast to Wadi Ara and then to the city of Jenin in the West Bank, and then some of them headed to the city of Nablus and Tulkarm Others went to eastern Jordan and Iraq.

As for the villages of Tulkarm district2:

A section of the population went to the city of Tulkarm and the surrounding villages that were believed to be safe, such as the villages of Zita, Ola, Sidon, Baqa al-Sharqiya, Attil, Deir al-Ghusun, Shweika, Dinaba, Iktabeh, Beit Lid, Anabta, Ramin, and the total villages of al-Kafriyat: Kafr Zabad Kafr Tyre, Kafr Abush, Flameya, and a few of them went to Nablus and Amman.

With regard to Jaffa and its judiciary3:

The residents of the city and the villages of the district were relocated to three main directions, the first: to the south to the Gaza Strip and Egypt, and the second: to the east to the Ramallah and Al-Bireh area and their villages and the city of Birzeit, while some of them headed to the northeast, to the cities of Tulkarm and Nablus, and the third: to the east Jordan and then to Iraq after a few months of deportation, in order to search for livelihood and work.

According to United Nations statistics, the number of Palestinians who were forced to leave their country until May 14, 1948 reached no less than 900,000 Palestinians, and the number of refugees in the first three months of 1948 was relatively small, but it swelled and expanded as a result of the Deir Yassin massacre in April 1948, according to the statistics of the Department of Palestinian Central Statistics The number of Palestinian refugees who were displaced in the war of 1947-48 in the year 2009 reached 5.5 million, of whom four million and 800 are registered in the lists of assistance with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees UNRWA (UNRWA There are approximately 350 thousand refugees inside the territories occupied in 1948 (Israel), who were prevented from returning to their villages and properties from which they were expelled in 1948. As for the Palestinians who remained in their cities and villages in Palestine occupied in 1948, they are about 153,000. The estimated number of Palestinians at the end of 2021 was about 14 million,(according to the estimates of the Palestinian census).

Asylum areas in neighboring countries:

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan1:

There are ten camps on the eastern bank of Jordan whose area has been stable since its establishment until today. These camps are: Zarqa; Irbid; Jerash; Balqa' Talbiyah; Hittin fortress; Gaza; Souf and Al-Baqa'a. Four of these camps were established after the 1948 war, while the rest of the camps included displaced people..

Camps in Syria:2:

There are twelve Camps in Syria, four of them before the 1967 war, and it was not possible to reach the area of any of them, although the number of housing units was monitored for some of them, especially in 1982.

Khan al-Sheikh: Khan al-Sheikh camp in the capital, Damascus, in 1948. The number of its dwellings is about 758, and the population is about 12,619, according to 1995 statistics (53) and about 15,352 people, according to 1999 statistics. The number of residents of the camp reached 20,000 in 2007. The number decreased after 2012, after the war in Syria, due to a new migration of Palestinians there.

.Camps in Lebanon3:

Lebanon included fourteen Palestinian camps, each of which has remained the same since its establishment. These camps were spread in five regions (Beirut, Tripoli, Sidon, Tyre, and the Bekaa), all of which were established after the 1948 Nakba. aggravated. Most of the camp's residents are from Upper and Lower Galilee, and I spend it in Safad, Acre, Haifa and Jaffa.

. 4:Egypt, which did not last long in the camps in Sharkia Governorate and Ain Shams for those who were displaced from the districts of Gaza and Jaffa, and those who were displaced by sea.

Iraq was a stop after stations coming from Jordan, Syria and Lebanon : 5

Keywords:

Displacement, expulsion, massacres, asylum areas, diaspora, camps, district, refugees.

The presence of the Palestinian place in Hebrew literature

The place is Palestinian, the witness is Jewish

Dr. Abed Rouf Khreish -& Dr. Ganeem Meziel

Abstract

The research deals with the issue of the place (Palestine) and its inhabitants in modern Hebrew literature, through poems that came as irrefutable evidence of the original inhabitants of Palestine. The culture of its inhabitants and their civilization through, raised, pronounced and expressed. These poems came from great Israeli writers (from your mouth, I condemn you) and they trusted their poetic pieces with evidence of the culture of the original inhabitants of Palestine, and that this place (Palestine) was not empty as the Zionist movement promoted it.

Key words: Lamkan-Witness-Hebrew literature-Poetry-Zionist movement

bloom Smilansky, Abraham Yehoshua, olive Tree

Genocides and massacres perpetrated against Palestinians during the Nakba (1947-1949)

-A review from a different perspective-

Dr. Aziz Mahmoud Al-Asa

Abstract

This scientific paper discusses genocides, massacres, and military operations that were perpetrated against Palestinian civilians during the Nakba, which took place during the period (1947-1949). It highlights such massacres as they played a key role in displacing and driving Palestinians outside Palestine, to ensure their non-return.

The paper includes an elaborated study of military operations against civilians, and the systematic and deliberate killing of Palestinians that took place in hundreds of Palestinian villages and cities. The paper also highlights the psychological aspect of the combatant occupying soldier, by discussing the psychological and physical incitement for him to fight and kill, and to attack Palestinian villages being viewed as military bases. The researcher discusses and analyzed the statistics, tables and figures related to the subject of the study, such as the number of massacres, the number of displaced and/or destroyed villages on whose ruins the State of Israel was established, and how each village was displaced separately. The paper ends with recommendations for further studies in this respect.

Keywords: Genocide, massacre, displacement.

Semiological analysis of the images of forced displacement in 1948

Fathya Yassen

Abstract

The pictures taken during the Nakba 1948 are considered to be resources for the documentation of the incidents as “ live documenting “ proofs for violating the rights of the Palestinian people . So , interest for these fruitful pictures with remarks , symbols , signs and inclusion messages should be taken into consideration . There is a must for a quantitative and qualitative analysis for the shape of these pictures and their content through semiology analysis

This study included many elements : Theoretical and cognitive framework that is the course of forced displacement during Nakba1948 , pictures of forced displacement and the theoretical studies . The study found a special results for analyzing these pictures at a specific and implicit levels and to a general results such as the special pictures for forced displacement of the Palestinians that are considered to be a historical legacy and documents preserving the right for the Palestinian people from being lost especially the right of return for all the refugees to their land and recovering their property. .

Regarding the iconic countries of the character, the clear winner were the children and the old as the designation focuses on civilians like childhood and elderly .

The implicit level focuses on the suffering for this protected class through different international rules and convictions especially the Geneva 4th agreement

Key words : semiology analysis ,forced displacement ,Nakba1948.

The second session is a dialogue Anticipating the future of the refugee issue

Chairman :D.Jehad Ramdan

Dr.Ahmad Abuholy.
Dr.Abed alkareem Najim.
Dr.Jehad Ramdan.
Dr.Fesal Salameh.

Third session: Refugees... Reality and Challenges

The Reality of Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon

Dr. Rewaedah Ahmad

Abstract

After the collapse of the Ottoman Empire, Palestine was placed under the British Mandate for 28 years, starting from 1917-1948 AD.

During those years, Britain worked hard to establish a national home for the Jews in Palestine through facilitating the illegal Zionist immigration and the possession of Palestinian lands, which resulted in the establishment in 1948 of the so-called The state of Israel on the Palestinian territories. After the 1948, the war known as the “Nakba” resulted in the asylum of nearly one million Palestinians in the diaspora.

This crime occurred in 1948 AD and has not stopped until today. Its names and some of its tools have changed, but it is still practiced until now. The Zionist entity refused the return of the refugees and continues the process of ethnic cleansing through diplomatic means by expelling Palestinians from their homeland and canceling their inalienable legal rights. But the conflict between the Zionists and the Palestinians will continue until the Palestinian returns to their homeland.

The refugees issue is considered one of the most complex issues in the world, which resulted in Israel seizing most of the Palestinian lands using many operations of repression, intimidation and massacres, which led to the destruction of villages and the expulsion of their resident. The Palestinians were dispersed in many areas of the Arab countries neighboring Palestine, including Lebanon. Palestinian refugees live in harsh conditions as a result of the political repercussions surrounding the Palestinian cause. As well as suffering from difficult social and economic conditions in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon.

Keywords: Mandate, Nakba, refugees, UNRWA, diaspora.

The suffering of the Palestinian refugee as a model

Said Thouqan

Abstract

The concept of twinning in the Palestinian case is different from the general concept of it all over the world, as it expresses solidarity and support for a people who have been displaced and far from their cities and villages. From oppression and humiliation and the desire of these European cities, towns and villages to stand on the right side of history and reject all forms of colonialism, occupation and apartheid regimes, in addition to that these twins are free from the official government position that does not necessarily support the rights of the Palestinian people on the one hand and rejecting him. Consequently, the municipalities and their residents express their positions towards the rights of the Palestinian people without the need to refer to their governments. Twinning has become a method and method for introducing people to the justice of the Palestinian cause.

Or the other concept is that it aims to build a front and a network of municipalities through which we can defend our cause and present the official Palestinian narrative based on respect for international legitimacy resolutions through it; Because it is difficult for us as Palestinians to defend our cause because we are a victim, and therefore we must work to present ourselves and defend our cause through our friends in these cities, in addition to working to create pressure forces within French society in the interest of our cause that narrate the suffering of the Palestinian refugee wherever he is.

The importance of twinning lies in the projects presented by municipalities in European countries in order to alleviate the suffering of the refugees in the camps, raise morale and instill hope in the hearts of young people, as well as support the sacred right of Palestinian refugees to the right of return.

Key Words: Twinning, French municipalities, refugee camps, popular committees, Projects, Solidarity Movement, suffering, Right of Return, International legitimacy, Occupation, displacement, Apartheid, case ,justice, Rights, Defense, steadfastness, repression, stressors.

A decade after the Arab rebellions
Palestina en el contexto del desplazamiento geopolítico
A una década de las rebeliones árabes
Palestina no contexto do deslocamento geopolítico
Uma década após as rebeliões árabes

Martín A. Martinelli

Abstract

The document analyzes, from geopolitics, the disquisitions between Israel (in its co-imperial role) and Palestine, observing its international and regional context, in the last decade. From the Arab rebellions of 2011, an attempt to alter the status quo. The impression was created that there would be great changes –if they deposed several extensive mandates– however, a repressive counterrevolution stifled them. Along with this, the US doctrine of recolonizing the region with interventions and its policies of double standards, undermined by the Russian resurgence and the Chinese reappearance.

Palabras clave: geopolítica-coimperial-resistencia-revuelta .

Keywords: geopolitics-coimperial-resistance-revolt .

**Identity Annexation: Israel's Non-Territorial and Psychic Annexation of the West Bank
Samaritans in the Occupied Palestinian Territories**

Dr. Zinna Aljallad

Abstract

My work examines a form of non-territorial annexation of a minority population that extends to selfhood and identity. It analyzes Israel's granting of citizenship to the Samaritans, who number just under 500 and live in the Occupied territory of Nablus, based on the controversial Law of Return. The granting of Oleh-immigrant status to a people who are neither Jewish nor returnees created a moment of opportunity for Israel to advance the civic rights of the otherwise vulnerable segment of the Palestinian society and to further solidify its grip on the psychic lives of Palestinian subjects. In what I consider as a dual psychic-territorial de facto annexation, or complex annexation, is an outcome of settler-colonial approach to state building. It is played out through generations of Samaritan's negotiating their unstable legal status within Israeli law, eventually culminating in the group's successfully petitioning the nation's supreme court. As Israel continues to utilize the law to suppress its minorities, its treatment of the Samaritans provides a valuable case study on the vulnerability and contradictions of such practices and the resulting psychic damage, which demand the attention of the international community.

Keywords: the Samaritan community, the right of return to Israel, territorial annexation

The social role of villages and towns adjacent to the stricken areas in the year 1948 AD in the Hebron Governorate

Dr. Mohammad Al-Hroub

Abstract

Emptying and expelling the population from their homes and lands was one of the goals of the responsible of the Nakba. These actions aimed to replace the native people with Zionist immigrants, eliminating the danger of population gatherings to secure their back, and creating a secure and connected Zionist population to control the land, and obliterating the Milestones and monuments that indicate the Arabness of the region.

The Zionist leaders planned and invented many methods to expel the native residents through intimidation, rumors, bombing houses, killing and torture, and committing massacres. For that purpose, they applied the horseshoe theory; This plan indicated directing the expulsion in the eastern direction from the targeted areas, as part of military operations such as Operation Yoav, Anne Far, and Ha'ar, all of these operations aimed at expulsion, displacement and clearing the people to the areas behind the borders of separation.

Among the areas that were open to residents who were displaced and expelled from their areas, are the eastern areas adjacent to their towns. Many of the residents of Beit Jibrin, Deir Nakhas, al-Dawaima, Deir al-Dhubban, Zikrin, Tell al-Safi, Beit Netiv, Zita, Khirbet Umm Burj, Barqusiah, Ra'ana, Zakaria, Ajour, Al-Qubeiba, Kidna, and Mughales sought refuge in the villages of Dura, Dhahiriya, Beit Awa, Tarqumiya, Beit Ula, Nuba, Kharas, Surif, and Beit Ummar. In addition to the emigration of some residents of villages belonging to Gaza; such as Iraq al-Manshiyya, Fallujah, AL- Jiyeh and others, and some areas of Jerusalem; such as Dir Aban and others.

There will be an actions to account for the names of the families, the places from which they were displaced, the scourge and social effects that followed their migration, the places they sought refuge to from the adjacent areas before the establishment of the camps, the shelter and services provided by their citizens, the psychological and social impact on them, and the follow-up of some of their attempts to return to their homes. Also an attempt to follow-up on the families who remained in the areas to which they sought refuge, the reasons for staying, and the accompanying ownership, intermarriage, and social, political, struggle and cultural harmony in these places will be made.

We will also rely on many written sources and references about the occupied municipalities and villages, in addition to following up on the memoirs of the Zionist leaders about expulsion and displacement, and refuting their opinions about voluntary displacement, and the most dependence will be on the oral accounts of many personalities in the areas in which they settled, in the camps and cities; To preserve this valuable information. And to show the extent of solidarity and cohesion among our people in brotherhood, interdependence and the preservation of the social fabric.

Keywords: the social role, the plight of the Palestinian society, the neighboring villages and towns in the Hebron Governorate.

Closing session

Prof : Abdul rahman Mughrabi

Towards the future..... Testimonies from the world of suffering ... Between pain and hope

Abstract

We are a nation who seek peace and self-determination..... I grand you a summary of four scenarios of the conflict between the two nations.... I don't want to get into its details.... When the book is published, the details will appear... Nevertheless, let me say:

that history does not stop at documenting the heroism of the victorious, there are those who do justice to the defeated by restoring his novel and his occupied history, this novel that was tampered with the occupiers formed part of human memory and the human testimony.

As asserted by the Indian leader Seattle in (1854): Every inch of the soil of this country is holy to my people, every thread of pine leaves, every sandy beach, every extent of the fog is all holy in the memory of my people and their experience with life. Mahmoud Darwish, the Palestinian poet, immortalized it when he said:

lets share the light in the power of the shadow, Take what you want from the night,....

Leave us two stars to bury our dead in space..... take what you want from the sea....and leave us with two waves to fish.

It is known that Darwish invokes in the opening of his poem an old text, consisting of two lines attributed to Seattle, the Red Indian leader, in a historical surrender ceremony in 1854. This was said when he handed over his land to the colonists in an attempt to save what was left from his people, who were about to perish under the colonizer's oppression. There is a clear commonality between the Palestinian and the Red Indian struggle: the white man intention is not to take the land, but to abolish the citizens of the land.

Martin Luther King Jr. stated in his famous sermon "When Illusions of power are defeated", and at the Lincoln Monument in 1963 and delivers his famous speech "I have a dream"..... I too have a dream and hope that peace will prevail on this land and that we will live as one nation with the same rights, or two peoples having relations of friendship and fraternity instead of blood and fighting. ... "And let freedom manifest."

President Abbas, is a leader who continuously seeks peace. On his visit to Germany, a journalist embarrassed him in talking about the Munich operation in 1972, the occupation has committed more than fifty holocaust in the occupied territories. Come to peace! Come to security! Come to stability!... Please let us build trust between us and you."

Ronit Lintenny, an Israeli writer, translator and researcher in political sociology, commented in support of the Palestinian president's statements: "I am not a fan of Abu Mazen as he was right to the depth of the oppression of the Palestinian people." Patrick Wolff – the Australian sociologist – said to "growing genocide. I salute his courage."

Finally, I have a dream and hope that we will live in peace, and that our future generations will also enjoy peace.

Keywords: Ansar prison, 1948 war, Shata prison, return, peace.

Challenges of refugee women

What does it mean to be a refugee woman?

Nisreen Thouqan

The challenge of displacement and distance from the homeland.

Inequality.

Experience

challenges

What does it mean for a woman to be a refugee and what are the challenges and difficulties she faces? Are there equal opportunities for her as a woman in she fulfill her legitimate aspirations general, and as a refugee in particular? Can ?and dreams like other women in the world

There are many pressing questions, and greater challenges facing women in ?normal situations, so how about the challenge of being a refugee woman

Challenge axes

Immigration and asylum

74 years and the tragedy continues.

The repercussions of the Nakba and forced displacement

The lack of adequate housing.

Insecurity

The hope to return is a knife that kills her every day a thousand times.

Experience:

Reviewing the life experience of a refugee woman from the third generation of the Nakba, the challenges she faced and the achievements she achieved.

We also try to raise the following questions:

Can the refugee woman rebel against her painful reality and limited resources??

Did he win whom betted on failure?

Was gender an obstacle to success?

Was there any cooperation from the institution??

Was there acceptance from the different sects in the camps??

Is gender a measure of competence?

What is family role??

Keywords: refugee, gender, equal opportunity, the third generation of the Nakba.