The Legacy of Ziad Abu Ein

Palestinian Resistance

Israeli Occupation

Against

STATE OF PALESTINE
Palestine Liberation Organization
Negotiations Affairs Department
Every day, millions of Palestinians all over the world struggle to regain their internationally recognized inalienable rights. Sixty-seven years after the beginning of the Palestinian exile at the 1948 Nakba and 48 years after the Israeli occupation of 1967, Israel has been strengthened by the culture of impunity granted to the Israeli government by the international community.

The Palestinian people have pursued various methods to resist the occupation of settler-colonialism and its associated regime of control. Palestinian popular resistance has been a key feature of Palestinian political action since the beginning of the apartheid wall in villages across the West Bank. This year, we mark 10 years since the beginning of a new form of popular mobilization that has continued throughout the British Mandate period until today. This year, we mark 10 years since the beginning of the culture of the Palestinian people.

Palestinian popular resistance must end. Enough complicity, enough impunity, the occupation and the policymakers in Brussels, Washington D.C., and across other world capitals: enough complicity, enough impunity, the occupation and the policymakers in Brussels, Washington D.C., and across other world capitals.
As a response to the construction of the illegal Israeli Annexation Wall and settlements, Palestinian communities began to organize peaceful demonstrations across villages in the West Bank. From Burin, Bil'in and Nil'in to Sheikh Jarrah, Al Ma'asara and Cemira, local movements began to organize peaceful demonstrations against the Israeli occupation. Palestinian communities organized to fight the occupation and for the attainment of international law and denounce the illegal Israeli annexation of land and settlements. The international community will be key in ending the occupation, ensuring the establishment of a democratic, non-racist and sovereign Palestinian state. By supporting Palestinian resistance, we are not only supporting the Palestinian people and their struggle, but also contributing to the global fight against colonialism and occupation.

Minister Abu Ein's martyrdom, just like the martyrdom of all Palestinians killed in peaceful resistance, is not only an example of Israeli brutality, but also of the impunity that Israel enjoys and which helps it to perpetuate its occupation of Palestine and oppression of the Palestinian people. Minister Abu Ein was a peaceful activist, his position in the Palestinian government, not the peaceful nature of his protest, spared him from the brutal actions of the Israeli occupation and its forces. The Israeli government and its forces will not tolerate any type of resistance. Wherever the Palestinian people dare to speak up against the occupation, they are met with violence, intimidation, and imprisonment. The world must stand with the Palestinian people and support their struggle for freedom and justice. The international community should engage in a diplomatic offensive through access to courts, accession to international treaties, popular nonviolent demonstrations and civil society initiatives such as the boycott, divestment, and sanctions (BDS) movement. These initiatives have created a political momentum that has significantly undermined the Israeli occupation.

Internationally, the Palestinian resistance movement has been recognized as legitimate. This is not only due to the moral and ethical considerations, but also due to the legal and international framework that supports the Palestinian struggle. The International Court of Justice has recognized the illegality of the Israeli occupation and the occupation's violations of international law. The Palestinian resistance movement has been recognized as legitimate and has been supported by international law.

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One of the most basic rights that is codified in international law is the right to self-determination. The right to be free is inalienable and non-negotiable as outlined in the UN charter and other rights treaties. In this context, the international community as a matter of consensus has rejected colonialism. The Palestinian people’s inalienable right to self-determination continues to be violated by Israel as it continues to further expand its illegal colonization within the occupied State of Palestine. Several UN resolutions have reaffirmed the Palestinian people’s right to self-determination. The International Community and Popular Resistance.

Israel’s colonial settlement project does not only consist of residential units built on occupied Palestinian land. It also includes, among other things: (i) an extensive road network linking settlements to each other and to the State of Israel; (ii) the Wall, which incorporates 9 percent of the West Bank. The Wall, which separates Israel from the Occupied Territories, and other Israeli authorities living inside Israel while denying those Palestinians access to work and services. (iii) An extensive road network linking settlements, (iv) an extensive network linking Israeli citizens, (v) a network of residential units built on occupied Palestinian land.

One of the most basic rights that is codified in international law is the right to self-determination. The right to self-determination has been recognized as being entitled to the right of self-determination. The right to self-determination is a right inherent to the human being, as recognized by the United Nations. The right to self-determination is a right inherent to the human being, as recognized by the United Nations. The right to self-determination is a right inherent to the human being, as recognized by the United Nations.

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The right of all oppressed people to resist a colonial power has been recognized by the international community as an inalienable right. This includes UN resolution 3236 that "Further recognizes the right of the Palestinian people to pursue self-determination, to regain its rights by all means in accordance with the purposes and principles recognized by the international community as an inalienable right."

"The right to resist a colonial power has been a fundamental right recognized by international law and is not negotiable. The struggle of the Palestinian people against the illegal occupation of their land is a struggle for freedom and justice, and it is supported by many countries and international organizations. The European Union has reiterated its support for the legitimate resistance of the Palestinian people, and several countries have expelled Israeli diplomats in protest against the occupation. However, the international community must take clear action to ensure that Israel is held accountable for its actions."

Regardless of the legitimacy of Palestinian popular resistance, the international community still must take clear action in order to hold Israel accountable for its violation of international law in the occupied territories. Several countries have expelled Israeli diplomats in protest against the occupation, and this has been supported by various civil society organizations and religious groups around the world. The struggle of the Palestinian people is not a justifiable cause for violence, but rather a peaceful and nonviolent struggle for freedom and justice. The international community must support this struggle and hold Israel accountable for its violations of international law."
By the end of January 2014, the Popular Committees that lead and coordinate popular resistance activities across the Occupied State of Palestine, declared the establishment of the village of “Ein Hijleh”, as part of the Popular Committees’ national strategy for popular struggle, as a way to support Palestinian rightful aspirations and as a way to protect land threatened by surrounding illegal settlements.

When “Ein Hijleh” was established, organizers issued an official statement saying that “we, the daughters and sons of Palestine, announce today the establishment of Ein Hijleh as part of the popular resistance activities and the Popular Committees’ national strategy for popular struggle, as a way to support Palestinian rightful aspirations and as a way to protect land threatened by surrounding illegal settlements.”

Palestinian activists and the PLO.

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The number of Bil'in village residents is approximately 2000. The village is located 16kms to the west of the city of Ramallah and has an area of 4000 dunums (approximately 1000 acres). Israel has confiscated hundreds of dunums in order to expand nearby settlements and to make way for the apartheid wall. Bil'in is surrounded by several illegal settlements including Modi'in, Metatyahu, and Kiryat Sefer.

On 20 April 2004, the Bil'in village council received a military order stating that the Separation and Annexation Wall would confiscate at least half of the village lands. In less than a week, the village council convened a meeting with residents gathered for one goal: to stop the bulldozers from working. The residents succeeded in stopping the bulldozers, and the residents gathered on the ground led to a victory that prevented the Israeli bulldozers from uprooting them.

On 4/9/2007, after almost three years of ongoing resistance, the residents of Bil'in succeeded in obtaining a ruling that the path of the Wall be changed away from Bil'in lands and returning 1200 dunums. Bil'in has become a model to be emulated not only in Palestine, but throughout the world.

It is important to note that this year marks the tenth anniversary of the start of anti-Wall and anti-settlement popular resistance actions in the village of Bil'in. This year marks the tenth anniversary of the start of anti-Wall and anti-settlement popular resistance actions in the village of Bil'in. Bil'in has become a continuous source of inspiration for the Palestinian people, showing the world that nonviolent resistance can be effective in the face of oppression.

Bil'in CASE STUDY

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Ziyad Mohammad Ahmad Abu Ein, left behind him a wife and four children. Born on 22 November 1959 and raised in Qaddoura refugee camp, Abu Ein belonged to a refugee family which was forced to flee the village of Deir el-Balah to a refugee camp which was located in the city of Lod. The martyr Ziyad Abu Ein is considered one of the symbols of the Palestinian national struggle having been arrested several times for extended durations. Abu Ein was first arrested on 14/1/1977 while he was only 18 years old while heading the Palestine Youth Group that was responsible for organizing national events and particular the operations inside occupied Palestine, and particularly the coordination with the American intelligence services for allegedly carrying out armed operations. Several international resolutions, including UNGA Res. 36/171, were issued in support of Abu Ein and demanding his release. However, during the process of a prisoners’ swap deal, Abu Ein was kidnapped by the Israeli Intelligence Service and was then released in exchange for other Israeli prisoners. He was again arrested in 1983 through a prisoners’ swap deal. However, during the process of this deal, a prisoner who was supposed to be released was sentenced to life imprisonment. Several international lawyers volunteered to represent him and the team was headed by Ramsey Clark.

Short Biography of the Martyred Leader
Ziyad Abu Ein:
Ziyad Mohammad Ahmad Abu Ein, left behind him a wife and four children. Born on 22 November 1959 and raised in Qaddoura refugee camp, Abu Ein belonging to a refugee family which was forced to flee the village of Deir el-Balah to a refugee camp which was located in the city of Lod. The martyr Ziyad Abu Ein is considered one of the symbols of the Palestinian national struggle having been arrested several times for extended durations. Abu Ein was first arrested on 14/1/1977 while he was only 18 years old while heading the Palestine Youth Group that was responsible for organizing national events and particular the operations inside occupied Palestine, and particularly the coordination with the American intelligence services for allegedly carrying out armed operations. Several international resolutions, including UNGA Res. 36/171, were issued in support of Abu Ein and demanding his release. However, during the process of a prisoners’ swap deal, Abu Ein was kidnapped by the Israeli Intelligence Service and was then released in exchange for other Israeli prisoners. He was again arrested in 1983 through a prisoners’ swap deal. However, during the process of this deal, a prisoner who was supposed to be released was sentenced to life imprisonment. Several international lawyers volunteered to represent him and the team was headed by Ramsey Clark.
Abu Ein was killed on 10 December 2014 when Israeli occupation soldiers beat him with their guns on the head and the chest and attacked him with tear gas while participating in a peaceful rally in the village of Turmus Aya near Ramallah. He was arrested and held in administrative detention again in 2002 during the second Intifada alongside the leaders Marwan Al Barghouthi and Ahmad Al Barghouthi. He was released later in 2003.

Ziyad Abu Ein held several important positions, the most important of which included: elected member of Fatah movement Revolutionary Council, head of the Commission against the Wall and Settlements with the rank of a minister in 2014, and deputy minister of the Ministry of Prisoners and former prisoners in the association of veterans of the Land Movement. He was also served as a member of the mobilization and organization committee (as chairman of the Prisoners’ Association) within the movement as well as a member of the National Council for the Wall and Settlements with the rank of a minister in 2014, and deputy chairman of the commission against the Wall and Settlements.

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A few days after Israel occupied my hometown of Jericho in 1967, I was arrested by Israeli soldiers while writing graffiti: "down with the occupation, free Palestine." This act of peaceful resistance sent a 13-years old boy to prison. From the occupation, it is a fact that the peaceful popular resistance movement is a reminder of that fact.

The legacy of Ziad Abu Ein
Dr. Saeb Erekat
Executive Committee Member
Palestine Liberation Organization

Resistance movement is a reminder of the fact that colonial control has never defeated an occupied, and the peaceful popular resistance movement is a reminder of the fact that colonial control has never defeated an occupied. A foreign occupier has never defeated an occupied, and the peaceful popular resistance movement is a reminder of the fact that colonial control has never defeated an occupied. A foreign occupier has never defeated an occupied, and the peaceful popular resistance movement is a reminder of the fact that colonial control has never defeated an occupied.

Since 1967, around 900,000 Palestinians have been imprisoned and confined, including a large number of children, while occupying arms to handle an occupation that is betrayed by the lack of support for our just cause.

Our people have been collectively punished as illegal Israeli settlers continue to grow in our midst, and our struggle continues to advance the rights of the Palestinian people. From recognition of the State of Palestine, to its impending referendum, to the building of a democratic Palestinian state, our support for our people has been collective and unyielding. The international community has endorsed a non-violent agenda to end the Israeli occupation. While support for our peaceful national program, our brother and Minister Ziad Abu Ein was killed by Israeli forces while attempting to plant olive trees in the threatened lands of Turmusayya, a village between Ramallah and Nablus. The image of Ziad Abu Ein is a reminder of the fact that colonial control has never defeated an occupied. A foreign occupier has never defeated an occupied, and the peaceful popular resistance movement is a reminder of the fact that colonial control has never defeated an occupied.

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