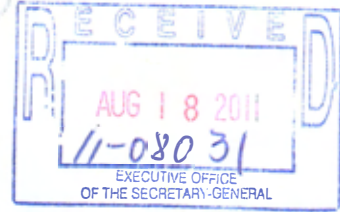


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Passer (fax)

August 16, 2011



H.E. Mr. Ban Ki-Moon
Secretary-General of the United Nations

Your Excellency Mr. Ki-moon:

29-01125
29-01946
29-03775
The activities to settle the Israeli-Palestinian conflict by the Security Council of the United Nations or by means of mediation by great powers have not been successful so far. I believe it is because the members of the Security Council or the mediators cannot take a neutral and fair position because of their national interests.

In order to break the deadlock and to settle the conflict as early as possible, I propose again the mediation or conciliation by Secretary-General of the United Nations who can take a neutral and fair position. (I have already made this proposal on March 2008 in "Opinion and proposal #2".)

In order to realize my proposal, I understand that Article 98 of the Charter of the United Nations requires a resolution of the Security Council to entrust the mediation or conciliation for the settlement of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict to Secretary-General.

This letter is sent to the leaders of the United Nations and the permanent members of the Security Council.

H.E. Mr. Ban Ki-Moon, Secretary-General of the United Nations
H.E. Mr. Barack Obama, President of the United States of America
H.E. Mr. Dmitry Anatolyevich Medvedev, President of the Russian Federation
H.E. Mr. Hu Jintao, President of People's Republic of China
H.E. Mr. David Cameron MP, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom
of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
H.E. Mr. Nicolas Sarkozy, President of the Republic of France

Respectfully yours,

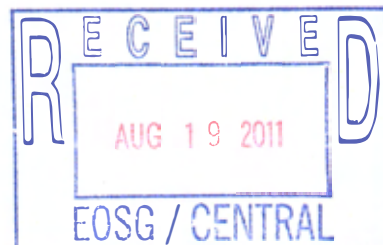
N. Kirisawa

Noboru Kirisawa

9-22, Nangoh 4-Chome,

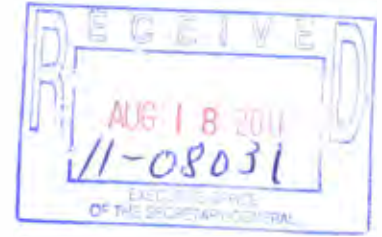
Otsu, Shiga 520-0865

Japan



29-09/005

August 16, 2011



H.E. Mr. Ban Ki-Moon
Secretary-General of the United Nations

Your Excellency Mr. Ki-moon:

My name is Noboru Kirisawa, a Japanese citizen living in Otsu City Japan. I am 75 years' old and have decided to devote the rest of my life to the world peace after the retirement from 45 years' service to a Japanese company from 1959 to 2004. For this purpose, I have been studying about the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and prepared a proposal for settling the conflict as attached and sent it to the following leaders of the United Nations, Israel and Palestinian Arabs on March 2008.

H.E Mr. Ban Ki-moon, Secretary-General of the United Nations

H.E. Mr. Ehud Olmert, Prime Minister of Israel (from April 2006 to March 2009)

H.E. Mr. Mahmoud Abbas, President of Palestinian National Authority

H.E. Mr. Ismail Haniyeh, Leader of Hamas

I believe that the peace in the Middle-East cannot be achieved without the settlement of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the world peace cannot be achieved without the peace in the Middle-East. However, the Israeli-Palestinian conflict has not been settled although 60 years has passed since the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 181 was adopted in 1947. I feel strong pain and anger to the violence between Israel and Palestinian Arabs which has been causing too many victims, including innocent women and children, in both sides. I believe that delaying the settlement of the conflict is against humanism because it results in more victims.

After I sent a proposal dated March 2008, which covers the basic thoughts, principles and frameworks for the settlement, I have prepared another proposal dated July 2011 which is also attached. It covers the following four key issues for the settlement. I believe that the agreement on those four issues is essential for realizing the peaceful **coexistence** of Israel and the new State of Palestinian Arabs which the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 181 intended to achieve.

- National border between Israel and the new State of Palestinian Arabs
- Palestinian Refugees
- Status of Jerusalem
- Water supply

It is my great pleasure if you would review and consider my proposals. I sincerely hope your actions for the immediate settlement of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and for the world peace.

Respectfully yours,



Noboru Kirisawa

9-22, Nangoh 4-Chome,

Otsu, Shiga 520-0865

Japan

Attached memo for your better understanding of my proposals

1. Basic thoughts under my proposal for the settlement of Israeli-Palestinian conflict

- 1) As a human being and a member of the international society, I love human beings and peace and I hate a war. In other words, I believe in humanism and pacifism.
- 2) I believe that the politics, both domestic and international, should not be ruled by power but by justice. I disagree to power politics. I believe that power politics is against humanism and wars are approved and a small state is a victim of a large state if the world is ruled by power politics. I believe that justice must be the power in international politics.
- 3) I believe that every country in the world must respect and observe international law and it must be equally applied to all members of the international society. If not, the world is lack of justice and order. I believe international law is the best rule for settling international disputes in a neutral and fair manner.
- 4) I believe humankind are all equal regardless of their ethnic background and religion.
- 5) I hope the world is a home and every humankind is a member of a family.
- 6) I accept and respect the variety in ethnic background, religion, culture, history and values.

These are the basic thoughts under my proposal for the settlement of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and I believe they are important for the purpose of settling all international disputes.

2. True Settlement of the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict

I believe a peace in the Middle-East cannot be achieved without the settlement of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the world peace cannot be achieved without a peace in the Middle-East. Therefore, I believe the Israeli-Palestinian conflict is not

only an issue in the Middle-East but a very important issue for achieving the world's peace and stability.

I hope the true settlement of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and, for its achievement, the conflict must be settled in a fair and neutral manner which shall not leave any hatred to both Israel and Palestinian Arabs and shall satisfy not only both of them but also international society. If not, stable and permanent peace cannot be realized in Palestine.

For achieving the true settlement, I believe, there are three fundamental points on which the peace talk must be based. First is the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 181 because it is the original international agreement on Palestine, second is international law because it must be equally applied to all members of international society and third is humanism because it is a common value shared by all global **citizens**.

PROPOSAL

July 2011

NOBORU KIRISAWA

I have prepared this proposal on the following four issues from a standpoint of neutrality, fairness and justice. This proposal is based on my belief that the national border between Israel and the new State of Palestinian Arabs should be fixed according to the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 181.

- I. National border between Israel and the new State of Palestinian Arabs and the assets of Israel located in the occupied territories
- II. Return of Palestinian Refugees
- III. Status of Jerusalem
- IV. Water Supply in Palestine

This proposal is sent to the leaders of the following nations and organizations as, I believe, they are responsible for settling the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and providing financial support to the new State of Palestinian Arabs after the establishment of it.

- Israel
- Palestinian National Authority
- The United Nations: Secretary-General
- Permanent members of the Security Council
- Members of Arab League
- Members of Diplomatic Quartet

I. National border between Israel and the new State of Palestinian Arabs
and the assets of Israel located in the occupied territories

1. National Border

The national border between Israel and the new State of Palestinian Arabs shall be fixed according to the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 181. This is because the State of Israel was established based on this resolution and the territory expansions by Israel during and after 1948 Arab-Israeli War are against international law “inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war”. Israel shall return the territories where it has occupied as a result of several wars with Arabs shall be returned to the new State of PalestinianArabs.

2. Assets of Israel located in the occupied territories

- 1) The assets of Israel located in the occupied territories, excluding the land, shall be:
 - a) Removed at Israeli expense;
 - b) Relocated to the territory of Israel at Israeli expense;
 - c) Sold to the new State of Palestinian Arabs at market price or;
 - d) Operated by a joint venture, including a public company, between Israel and the new State of Palestinian Arabs;
 - e) Owned and operated by Israel if agreed by the new State of Palestinian Arabs.

In the process of selecting an option among a) through e), Israel shall be given the first right to propose.

- 2) Support to the new State of PalestinianArabs

The member countries of Arab League, which rejected the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 181, and the international society including the United Nations, which could not settle Israeli-Palestinian conflict, shall provide a financial support to the new State of Palestinian Arabs so that it can purchase Israeli assets and operate them or joint ventures, including a public company, with Israel. A special committee of the United Nations shall be set up for this purpose.

3. Proposals in detail

- 1) Life lines shall not be removed from a viewpoint of humanism and economics.
 - a) Electricity business and gas business shall be operated by joint ventures of Israel and

the new State of Palestinian Arabs to which Israel shall provide its assets in the occupied territories and the new State of Palestinian Arabs shall provide land and other assets. The values of the assets, including the land, shall be evaluated at market prices.

- b) Water business shall be operated by a public company equally owned by the government of Israel and the government of the new State of Palestinian Arabs. (Detailed are written in my proposal on water supply).

2) Transportations (railway and bus)

The new State of Palestinian Arabs shall purchase Israeli assets at market price and operate them inside its territory. However, if agreed by both, Israel and the new State of Palestinian Arabs can operate in both states.

3) Manufacturing and commercial assets

Whether the manufacturing and commercial assets be removed or not shall be decided from a viewpoint of economics. If the decision is not to remove, the assets shall be:

- a) Operated by a joint venture between Israel and the new State of Palestinian Arabs to which Israel sell its assets at market price;
 - b) Owned and operated by Israel to which the new State of Palestinian Arabs shall rent the land at market price or;
 - c) Sold to the new State of Palestinian Arabs at market price.
- 4) Agricultural assets shall be maintained from a viewpoint of humanism. The land shall be returned to the new State of Palestinian Arabs with no compensation and the other assets shall be sold to the new State of Palestinian Arabs at market price.
- 5) Houses and other private assets shall be removed or sold to the new State of Palestinian Arabs at market price. A reasonable time shall be given to the owners for their moving to Israel.
- 6) Cultural, religious, governmental and other public assets
- a) Cultural assets

If agreed by the new State of Palestinian Arabs, cultural assets being recognized to be valuable and important internationally shall be owned by Israel. The rent for the land shall be paid to the new State of Palestinian Arabs.

b) Religious assets

If agreed by the new State of Palestinian Arabs, Israel shall continue to own the assets and pay rent for the land to the new State of Palestinian Arabs or;

If agreed by Israel, the new State of Palestinian Arabs shall purchase the assets at market price to use them for other purposes.

c) Governmental assets

If agreed by Israel, the new State of Palestinian Arabs shall purchase the assets at market price.

d) The new State of Palestinian Arabs shall purchase other public assets (medical and educational assets, roads, etc) at market price.

7) Military assets, including the Separation Wall, shall be removed by Israel at its expense.

II. Return of Palestinian Refugees

I propose to resolve this issue based on the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 181 and from a standpoint of humanism.

1. Definition of Palestinian refugees

(1) Palestinian Arabs who fled or expelled from Jewish territories under the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 181 around (roughly from one year before to one year after) the time when the State of Israel was established.

(2) The descendants of (1).

2. Israel shall accept the return of Palestinian refugees, if they hope.

3. Israel shall compensate for the properties which Palestinian refugees owned in Jewish territories under the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 181 by paying the current market value of them.

4. Israel shall accept that Palestinian Arabs who live in Jewish territories under the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 181 continue to stay, if they hope.

5. Palestinian Arabs, and their descendants, who fled or expelled from the territories occupied by Israel after 1948 Arab-Israeli War are not defined as Palestinian refugees. However, if they hope, the new State of the Palestinian Arabs shall accept their return to its territories under the conditions equal to Palestinian refugees.

III. Status of Jerusalem

It is recommended to take enough time for deciding the status of Jerusalem and, until the time when the agreement will be reached, Jerusalem shall be placed under the control of the United Nations because of the following reasons.

1. Jerusalem is a holy place for Judaism, Christianity and Islam and there were many conflicts and fights between three religions due to its status. In order not to repeat such conflicts and fights, it is important to find the best solution on this issue even if it takes time.
2. The Middle-East is now in a serious confusion because of several reasons and it is better to wait the current situation will be improved.
 - i) Instable governments in several countries.
 - ii) Sect conflicts among Muslims.
 - iii) Conflicts inside a sect, such as a conflict between moderates and extremists.

I do not intend to delay the resolution. I believe that Israel and Palestinian Arabs should agree on the other three issues (national border, Palestinian refugees and water supply), without waiting for the agreement on this issue, and realize the peaceful coexistence of the two states.

IV. Water Supply

It is my understanding that water supply is a very important issue in Palestine because of its natural environments. In addition, the global warming may cause this issue more serious.

Israel and the new State of Palestinian Arabs should agree on this issue in order for the two states to survive and not to fight each other because of water.

1. This issue shall be resolved from a viewpoint of humanism because people cannot live without water.
2. A public company equally owned by the government of Israel and the government of the new State of Palestinian Arabs shall be established for the purpose of developing water resources and supplying water in Palestine, both Israeli territories and Arab territories, exclusively. The company shall purchase at market prices all the assets in Palestine which the company needs to operate.
3. All water resources in Palestine shall belong to this company.
4. The company shall charge fares to water consumers according to their consumption in order to maintain its operation.

PROPOSAL

March 2008

NOBORU KIRISAWA

I have prepared this proposal for the settlement of the conflict between Israel and Palestinian Arabs.

I am not a politician, a religionist or a scholar but an ordinary Japanese citizen who hopes peaceful settlement of the conflict.

I have studied about the background and history of the conflict and prepared this proposal standing at a fair and neutral position and based on the spirit of humanism.

This proposal is sent to:

The United Nations	Mr. Ban Ki-moon	Secretary-General
Israel	Mr. Ehud Olmert	Prime Minister
Palestinian Arabs	Mr. Mahmoud Abbas	President
	Mr. Ismail Hanuyeh	

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- II. Background and fundamental considerations for the proposal
 - 1. Reasons why I involve myself in the settlement of the conflict between Israel and Palestinian Arabs
 - 2. Religion, culture, civilization, history and values
 - 3. Necessity of changing a viewpoint and a way of thinking
 - 4. Reasons why I propose a discussion by only Israel and Palestinian Arabs
 - 5. Possession of Palestine
 - 6. Problems of my proposal
- III. International support to the new state of Palestinian Arabs
- IV. Reform of the United Nations, especially the Security Council

(Note) The word "Palestinian Arabs" used in my documents includes not only Arab Muslims but also Arab Christians and any other minorities living in Palestine.

I. Proposal for the settlement of the conflict between Israel and Palestinian Arabs

1. Proposal

I believe that peace in the Middle-East cannot be achieved without the settlement of the conflict between Israel and Palestinian Arabs and the world peace cannot be achieved without peace in the Middle-East. However, it is difficult to find a sign of peace in the Middle-East. It seems that the situation in the Middle-East is becoming more serious although 60 years has passed since the UN (United Nations) General Assembly adopted in 1947 a plan of division of Palestine into an Arab state and a Jewish state.

I feel deep sorrow and strong pain that many people of both Israel and Palestinian Arabs have been killed and injured during the last 60 years. I am disappointed and impatient that such situation has not been settled during such a long period. I sincerely hope that peace will be brought to the Middle-East as soon as possible and it is needed that, I believe, Israel and Palestinian Arabs stop cruel and inhuman bloodshed and talk calmly.

The people of Israel and Palestinian Arabs, especially politicians and religionists, are responsible for the conflict between Israel and Palestinian Arabs. In addition, the UN Security Council, which should create and keep the world peace, and the international society, which should create the world consensus toward the settlement of the conflict, are also responsible.

I wish to make a proposal towards the settlement of the conflict between Israel and Palestinian Arabs because I hope its early settlement and I wish to perform a responsibility as a member of international society and a world citizen. I hope that Israel and Palestinian Arabs talk calmly, in accordance with "common human values" which I propose, in order to bring peace to the Middle-East.

I think there are two major reasons which make the settlement difficult.

1. Both Israel and Palestinian Arabs are lack of tolerance to accept and respect each other's different religion, culture, civilization, history and values.
2. The UN Security Council cannot fulfill its function.
 - 1) The UN Security Council is now a place where the member countries conflict each other for their own profits.
 - 2) The United States has a special relationship with Israel.

Opinion and proposal #1

There are a variety of religions, cultures, civilizations and values in the world, different by ethnic groups or natural environments (geographical characteristics) where each ethnic group lives in. Therefore, it is required for every country and everyone in the world to accept and respect those differences. The conflict between Israel and Palestinian Arabs is very

2

complicated because it is closely tied to religion, culture, civilization, history and values. If Israel and Palestinian Arabs do not accept those differences and insist on their own religion, culture, civilization, history and values, the conflict cannot be settled. In order to break through the current difficult situation and to move forward to the settlement, it is necessary for both of them to change a viewpoint and a way of thinking and to start a talk in accordance with several common values as below which humankind can share.

- 1) World is a home and humankind are a family.
- 2) Humanism
- 3) Humankind are all equal
- 4) Freedom in religion
- 5) Accept the differences in culture, civilization and values

In addition, I hope both Israel and Palestinian Arabs to understand the followings.

- 1) The UN decision in 1947 of dividing Palestine is a basis towards the settlement of the conflict and also a world consensus.
- 2) With respect to whom Palestine belongs to, there are two different viewpoints, an ethnical viewpoint and a religious viewpoint. If arguments on these two points continue, no solution can be found.
- 3) Islam and Judaism, as well as other regions, coexisted in Palestine in the past.
- 4) Muslims have not persecuted Jewish historically but Christians did.

Opinion and proposal #2

One of the reasons why the UN Security Council cannot perform its function requested by the world is that the member countries conflict each other for their own profits. Whether the UN Security Council can recover its function depends on whether its members can take neutral and fair actions, not giving first priority to their national interests.

Another problem is that the United States has close and special relationship with Israel and cannot take neutral and fair actions accepted by the world.

I am pessimistic whether UN Security Council can recover its function in the near future. As far as the conflict between Israel and Palestinian Arabs is concerned, the treatment should be entrusted to the Secretary General rather than the Security Council if the settlement should be realized in the framework of the UN (I believe it should be). It is because keeping a fair and neutral position is essential. My proposals are as below.

- 1) Israel shall accept the existence of Palestinian Arabs and Palestinian Arabs accept the existence of Israel.
- 2) Israel and Palestinian Arabs shall not kill each other and stop any violence by weapons and military actions.
- 3) Israel shall withdraw inside the border decided in 1947. The areas where Israel has occupied after 1947 shall be kept under the observation and control of the UN during a

reasonable time period needed for the withdrawal of Israel.

- 4) Israel and Palestinian Arabs shall accept the differences in religion, culture, civilization, values and history and shall not argue because of them.
- 5) The discussion shall be held by Israel and Palestinian Arabs basically.
- 6) The chairman of the discussion shall be the UN Secretary General.
- 7) The discussion shall be done based on a spirit of humanism.

2. Why the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 181 in 1947?

Reasons

1. The first and the last resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly for the settlement of the conflict between Israel and Palestinian Arabs.
2. It represents the world opinion at that time.

Agree:	33 including the US and the Soviet Union
Disagree:	13 including 6 Arab nations (Egypt, Saudi Arabia & others) and 4 Islamic nations (Iran, Pakistan & others)
Absent:	10 including UK
3. It is a plan for realizing co-existence of Israel and Palestinian Arabs and it is in accordance with a spirit of humanism
 - 1) West Bank (west of Jordan river), Gaza and Northern area (including Nazareth) to a state of Arabs
 - 2) Other areas to a Jewish state
 - 3) Jerusalem under international control
4. If it is not a basis for a talk between Israel and Palestinian Arabs, it means that the UN accepts Israel's violation of an international law to prohibit a territory expansion by force.
5. Jewish accepted the resolution although the Arab Higher Committee refused it.

Conclusion

There were several UN resolutions, including Security Council resolutions 242 and 338, after General Assembly resolution 181. However, because of the reasons above, GA 181 should be a basis for a talk between Israel and Palestinian Arabs and the talk should be in accordance with a spirit of humanism.

3. Special Relationship between the United States and Israel

1. Israel was founded with celebrations by the United States (under Truman administration) and the Soviet Union (under Stalin administration).
2. However, the relation between the Soviet Union and Israel deteriorated soon and the United States and the Soviet Union have become to conflict in the Middle-East.
3. Many Americans were impressed with Jewish because they thought that many Jewish people were fighting, as "People of the Book", with allied forces of Arab nations without any assistance from outside.
4. Israel has established a military nation with an assistance of money and arms from the United States.
5. In the Middle East, Israel has been representing the US policies directly and indirectly.
6. Jewish American lobby "American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC)" has a strong influence on the US Congress.
7. The United States provided an assistance of \$77 billion during 1949 and 1992. It continues to provide \$3 billion, including military funds, every year.
8. There are many companies in the United States which are controlled by Jewish capital.

II Background and fundamental considerations for the proposal

1. Reasons **why** I involve **myself** in the settlement of the conflict between Israel and Palestinian Arabs

1. I love peace and I value humanism for happiness of humankind.
2. I believe that peace in the Middle-East cannot be achieved without the settlement of the conflict between Israel and Palestinian Arabs and the world peace cannot be achieved without the peace in the Middle-East.
3. I feel deep sorrow and pain that cruel and inhuman bloodshed continues in the Middle-East.
4. If conflicts in the Middle-East escalate to a huge war, in association with development of weapons and military technologies, it will bring cruel and miserable results. If nuclear weapons are used, the world will suffer from radioactive contamination for a long time.
5. In order to avoid such miserable results, I hope peace will be realized in the Middle-East as soon as possible.
6. If conflicts and wars disappear, we can spend more money for better purposes. For example, we can spend more money for helping poor people, protecting global environments, education and funding various programs to solve worldwide problems (such as AIDS).

2. Religion, culture, civilization, history and values

There are many ethnic groups living in the world and each ethnic group has its own religion, culture, civilization, history and values. However, they are also common values for humankind. Everyone in the world must respect them and should not deny them.

1. Freedom in religion is a fundamental right for humankind and anyone should not infringe it.
2. Anyone should not deny religion, culture, civilization, history and values because:
 - 1) Culture and civilization are closely combined to an ethnic group and religion.
 - 2) History is a record of facts and lives of an ethnic group.
 - 3) Values derived from religion, culture, civilization and history.

3. Necessity of changing a viewpoint and a way of thinking

1. The conflict between Israel and Palestinian Arabs is very complicated because it is closely tied to ethnic group, religion, culture, civilization, history and values. I believe it is impossible to settle the conflict by current approaches.
2. As the conflict is complicated, a simplified approach is effective for the settlement.
3. It is necessary to change a viewpoint and a way of thinking to settle the conflict. It is required for Israel and Palestinian Arabs to accept and respect each other the differences in ethnic group, religion, culture, civilization, history and values. They are required to have discussions according to a spirit of humanism, a common value which humankind can share. Both of them are required to examine whether their opinions are in accordance with humanism.

4. Reasons why I propose a discussion by only Israel and Palestinian Arabs

1. The conflict between Israel and Palestinian Arabs has to be settled by themselves without any interference of others. This is because many countries seeking for their own profits have interfered to the conflict and their interferences have made the conflict more complicated and its settlement more difficult.
2. If the conflict is settled, Israel and Palestinian Arabs need to coexist as neighbors. Therefore, they have to discuss calmly and thoroughly by themselves (*) and, through the discussions, they have to understand each other and build a friendly relationship.

(*) Except Secretary-General of the United Nations who should join the discussions as a coordinator.

3. Past approaches may result in the conflicts between religions (*) and such situation has to be avoided for the world peace.

(*) Conflicts between Judaism and Islam (Palestinian Muslims), Judaism and Islam (Arab Muslims), Judaism/Christianity (USA Christians) and Islam.

4. It is the best to eliminate the interferences of others and leave the settlement of the conflict to Israel, Palestinian Arabs and the UN Secretary-General as a coordinator.
5. International society should observe their discussions and perform the actions requested by the UN Secretary-General.

5. Possession of Palestine

1. Israel's argument and historical facts

- 1) Israel argues that Palestine belongs to them because of a description of the Bible (Old Testament). However, it is not acceptable in the modern international society where "rule of law" is a basic principle.
- 2) Jews did not possess Palestine for nearly 1900 years from Diaspora around 100 AC to the foundation of the new state of Israel in 1948 according to the UN General Assembly Resolution 181 (UN Partition Plan) in 1947 although some Jews continued to live in Palestine after Diaspora.
- 3) Several ethnic groups lived or live in Palestine as majorities or minorities. It is said that several ethnic groups lived in Palestine before Diaspora.

2. The UN General Assembly Resolution 181

- 1) Either Israel's opinion or historical facts is not a definite ground for deciding whether Arabs or Jews have a right to possess Palestine.
- 2) The UN Resolution 181 is a reasonable proposal to both Arabs and Jews because it is based on humanism and a consensus of the international society which wished to bring peace and stability to Palestine.

6. Problems of my proposal

1. My proposal is based on a premise that Palestinian National Authority (PNA) exists substantially. However, it is now divided into two groups, Fatah and Hamas and it is questionable if it is qualified to represent Palestinian Arabs in the discussions with Israel.
2. Fatah says it is impossible to talk with Hamas. Israel refuses a talk with Hamas because it does not accept the existence of Israel (I believe that this position of Hamas is against humanism and not agreeable to international society).
3. The United States and European countries stopped the assistance to PNA after Hamas won the election of Palestinian Legislative Council. Then, they decided to support President Abbas of PNA and to provide assistance to Fatah.
4. Israel, the United States and European countries give pressures to Hamas in order to get compromises from it and there is a possibility of blockading Gaza where is under control of Hamas. If the situation is worsened, Hamas will be more isolated and it may cause inhuman results like hunger. It may also cause the spirit in Palestinian Arabs to be fixed. Any movements to isolate Hamas have to be avoided for the purpose of settling the conflict between Israel and Palestinian Arabs.
5. Elimination of Hamas in the discussion between Israel and Palestinian Arabs will not result in real settlement of the conflict but cause many problems in the future.
6. I propose the followings so that PNA can represent Palestinian Arabs in the discussion with Israel.
 - 1) The best way to know public opinion is to have an election of Palestinian Legislative Council. However, at this moment, it is questionable if public opinion can be reflected in the election.
 - 2) Therefore, with a support by international society, Fatah should accept the existence of Israel and persuade Hamas to stop killings and violence against Israel. I believe that international society agrees to the existence of Israel and hopes killings and violence will be stopped.
 - 3) Then, PNA should prepare unified opinion of Palestinian Arabs and have discussions with Israel for the purpose of settling the conflict.

III. International support to the new State of Palestinian Arabs

1. International support needed

International support will be needed in many areas because the construction of the new State of Palestinian Arabs will start from almost nothing.

- 1) Monetary support for building political, industrial, medical, educational and other infrastructures.
- 2) Monetary and technical support for developing industries and agriculture and protecting environments.
- 3) Support for generating employment.
- 4) All other supports requested by the state.

2. Structure of international monetary support

International monetary support shall be provided by several funds because huge amount of money will be needed.

- 1) Fund to which the following countries will contribute.
 - i) Permanent members of the UN Security Council --- USA, UK, France, Russia and China
 - ii) G7 members other than 5 countries above --- Japan, Germany, Italy and Canada
 - iii) Arab countries (voluntarily)
 - iv) Others countries (voluntarily)
- 2) IMF
- 3) The World Bank
- 4) Islamic banking

3. Position to be held by international society

In the process of providing support, the international society shall not:

- 1) Interfere in political, economic and social systems of the state;
- 2) Infringe the freedom in religion;
- 3) Force specific values;
- 4) Interfere in the selection and composition of funds;
- 5) Interfere in the selection of source of technical support.

4. Finance and support by IMF and the World Bank

The intentions and views of the new State of Palestinian Arabs have to be respected and understood in order to successfully provide the finance and support by IMF and the World Bank

because:

- 1) Their finance and support to Islamic countries has not always been successful so far;
- 2) Islamic countries have allergy to Western countries' values and methods.

IV. Reform of the United Nations, especially the Security Council

1. Recovery of the function of the United Nations

The reform of the United Nations, especially the reform of the Security Council, is needed for the settlement of the conflict between Israel and Palestinian Arabs and for the achievement of world peace.

Although there have been many changes in the world, including huge increase of independent countries and population, no organizational reform has been made in the UN since its foundation in 1945. This is the main reason why the UN cannot perform its function. Especially the Security Council, the most important organization in the UN, cannot perform its function.

The permanent members of the Security Council (USA, UK, Russia, France and China) have not changed since its foundation and they are given veto power. However, the Security Council is now a place where the members conflict each other for their own interests. The Security Council cannot make any decisions which can contribute to the world peace. A reform of the Security Council is inevitable for the world peace.

2. Proposals for the Reform

First step is to reform the Security Council

1. Increase the permanent members from 5 to 7 or 9.
2. Give veto power to all permanent members.
3. The members are not allowed to exercise veto if a resolution is directly or deeply related to their interests.

Second step is to reform the whole organization of the UN.