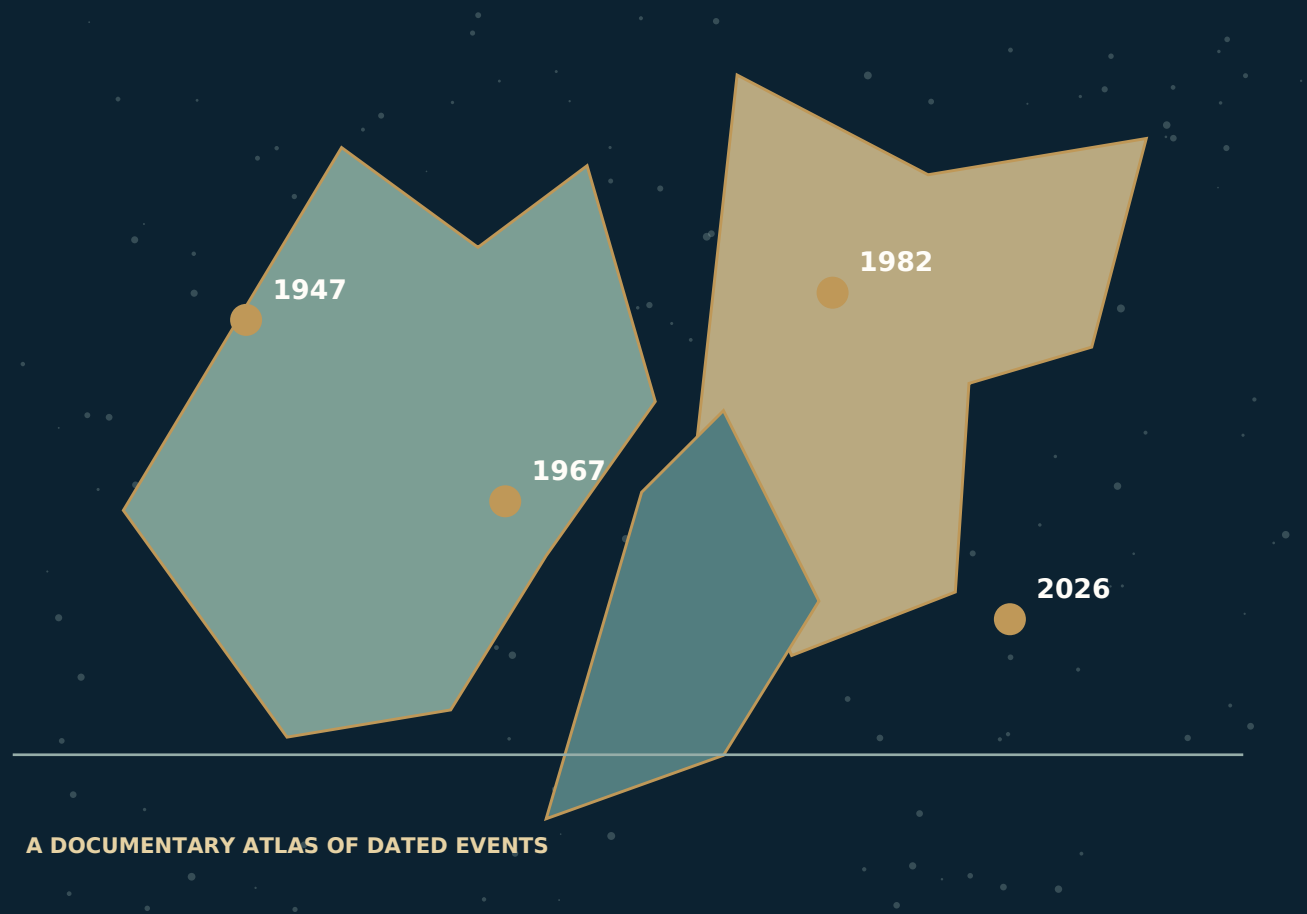
RA12

ISRAEL, PALESTINE & LEBANON

History, civilians, law and competing claims — a dated source audit



Documented history · Dated original texts · Competing explanations · Source register

12 OCTOBER 2026 · EDITION 1.0

VOLUME MAP

Contents and research route

The volume separates its historical dossier chapters from a claim register, chronology, glossary and original-source bibliography. Each chapter has a bounded finding and source IDs.

01 The date and scope of this study

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28 Practical requirements for a durable peace

29 Final editorial finding and future updates

After the thematic pages: claims matrix • chronology • terminology • original-document bibliography. The companion illustrated guide is a separate 24-page entry route.

READING METHOD

How this investigation separates evidence

First identify the exact dated statement and the person or institution that made it. A historical claim and the document recording that claim are different objects. An original speech can establish what its speaker said; it cannot automatically establish a secret event known only through that speech.

Use the right evidence for each proposition. Medieval scholarship addresses Khazar history. Organisational records illuminate modern political movements. United Nations and court documents speak to the scope of legal acts. Dated field reporting provides attributed current conditions rather than a final universal verdict.

For contested claims distinguish direct observation, secondary reconstruction, inference and speculation. A partially corroborated fact does not validate an entire theory. Absence of a retrieved record does not prove impossibility; equally, an appeal to secrecy cannot count as positive evidence.

The analytical conclusion is explicit but revisable. Where reliable specialists contradict a collective conspiracy frame, say so. Where court proceedings are still pending, say so. Where a reported statistic is time-dependent, attach its date and producer.

THE FOUR-STEP CHECK

1 **Exact claim**

2 **Primary document**

3 **Independent check**

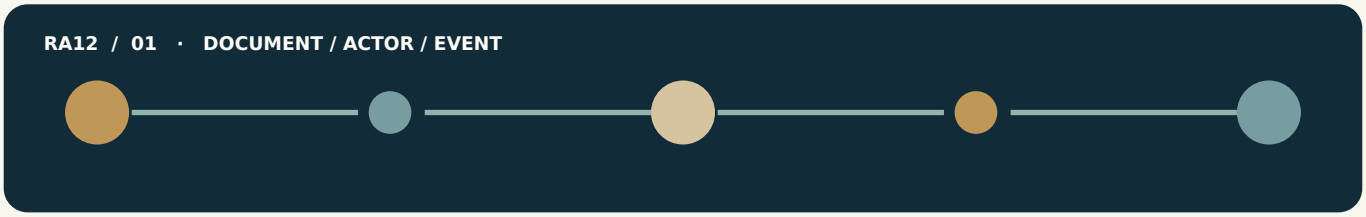
4 **Bounded finding**

CHAPTER 01 / DOCUMENTARY ANALYSIS

The date and scope of this study

RA12 closes the 12-part research series with a carefully bounded examination of Israel, the Palestinian territories and Lebanon. Historical primary documents are separated from reported events in 2023–2026. The information cut-off is 12 October 2026; fast-changing casualty totals, access conditions and negotiations must not be presented as timeless facts.

The aim is not to select a nation or religion as a collective villain. It is to identify decisions by particular states and armed groups, the experience of civilians, the applicable legal frameworks and the limits of each source. Beter’s late Audio Letters serve as a historical voice, not an authority that settles contemporary evidence.



BOUNDED FINDING

Every contemporary status in this volume is dated; the original texts and legal instruments remain separately identifiable.

SOURCE TRACE · S01, S16, S17

CHAPTER 02 / DOCUMENTARY ANALYSIS

Geography, institutions and populations

Israel, the West Bank including East Jerusalem, Gaza and Lebanon have different political, administrative and legal arrangements. The Palestinian Authority, Hamas, Hezbollah, the Israeli government, the Lebanese state and UN missions are distinct actors, and none is synonymous with an entire population. This basic map prevents collective attribution of an armed group’s actions to every civilian sharing a nationality.

Borders and control changed across wars, agreements and military deployments. A map suitable for one date cannot be used without qualification for another. RA12 therefore follows legal instruments and dated field reporting rather than relying on an imagined permanent geopolitical geometry.

BOUNDED FINDING

Actor names identify institutions, not the totality of Israelis, Palestinians or Lebanese.

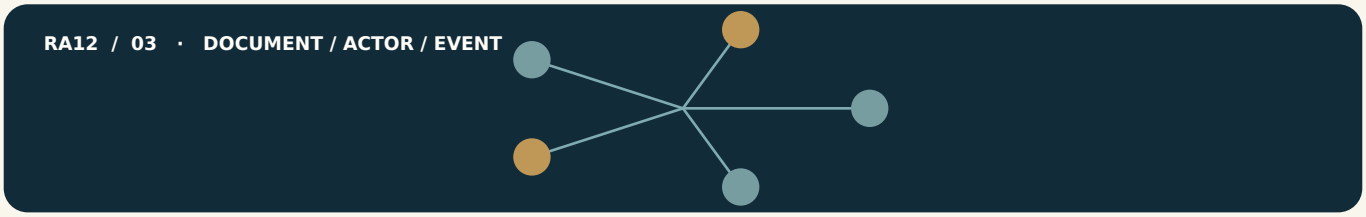
SOURCE TRACE · S04, S07, S11

CHAPTER 03 / DOCUMENTARY ANALYSIS

Before 1947: two national histories

Jewish ties to the region and the emergence of modern Jewish national politics coexist with the lived history and political aspirations of Palestinian Arabs. Nineteenth- and twentieth-century migration, Ottoman rule and the British Mandate formed the immediate background to partition. Neither community’s historical connection erases the rights or experience of the other.

Modern political Zionism had diverse currents. Palestinian society also contained diverse religious, class, urban and rural communities. In research, a legitimate national narrative does not grant unlimited authority over another population or substitute for specific documentation of later events.



BOUNDED FINDING

Two histories must be told without making either population disappear.

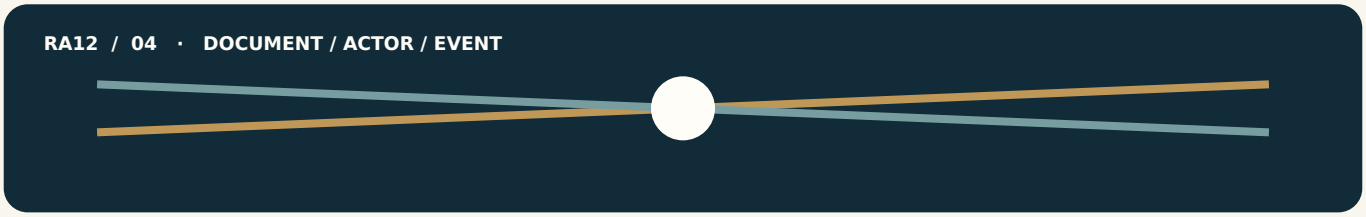
SOURCE TRACE · S04, S05, S19

CHAPTER 04 / DOCUMENTARY ANALYSIS

1917: Balfour and unequal promises

The British Balfour Declaration favoured a national home for Jewish people in Palestine while stating that the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities should not be prejudiced. The historical document reveals an imperial government’s position, not unanimous consent from the people whose future it affected. Its wording and implementation remain central to the history of competing expectations.

The declaration should be read in context alongside the Mandate and the politics of World War I. Evaluating Britain’s choices does not require alleging a hidden global ethnicity. It requires studying diplomacy, power, representation and the long consequences of decisions made without equal participation.



BOUNDED FINDING

The declaration is a traceable British policy document, not a consensual settlement.

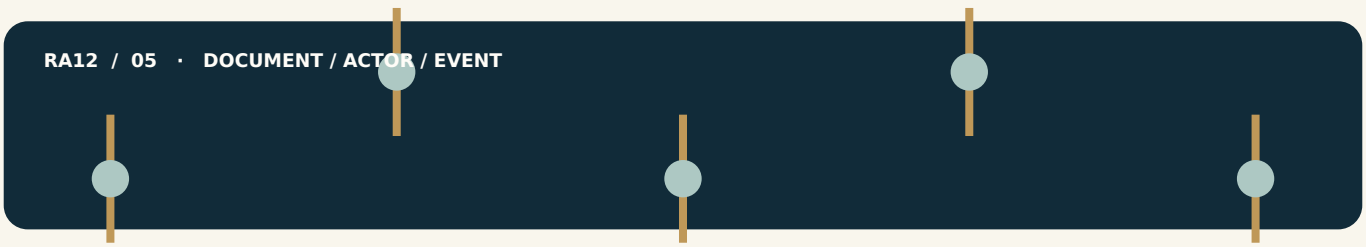
SOURCE TRACE · S19

CHAPTER 05 / DOCUMENTARY ANALYSIS

1947: what Resolution 181 proposed

UN General Assembly Resolution 181 (II) recommended partition of Mandatory Palestine into Arab and Jewish states with a special international regime for Jerusalem and an economic union. It was a General Assembly recommendation, not a magically self-executing peace treaty. Different leaders accepted, opposed or contested its terms; violence and the end of British rule followed.

Accurate wording matters. The 1947 plan is a crucial documentary anchor, but the states, territory and population movements that emerged in 1948 cannot be read back into the proposal as though all happened automatically according to its map.



BOUNDED FINDING

UN 181 proposed a partition framework; it did not itself resolve the conflict.

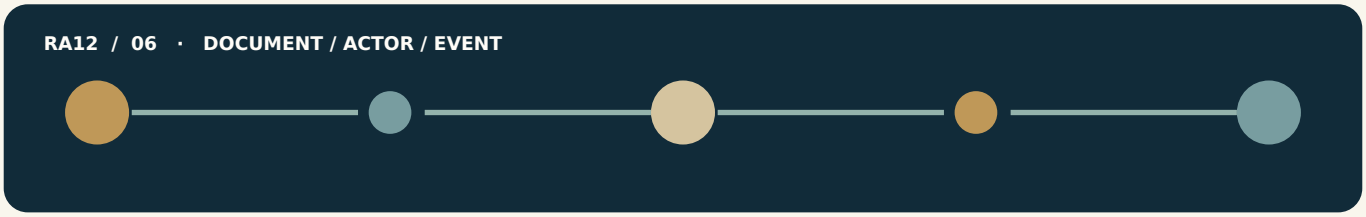
SOURCE TRACE · S04

CHAPTER 06 / DOCUMENTARY ANALYSIS

1948: independence, war and displacement

The foundation of Israel in 1948, the war surrounding it and the flight or expulsion of hundreds of thousands of Palestinians are interconnected parts of history. For Israelis, 1948 is central to state independence and security; for Palestinians, Nakba names mass displacement and loss. These perspectives describe different experiences of the same period rather than mutually canceling historical evidence.

UNRWA was created to assist Palestine refugees and defines eligibility by residence in Palestine before May 1948 and loss of home and livelihood as a result of the war. That definition provides a documentary basis for speaking about refugees without attributing every individual case to an identical cause or actor.



BOUNDED FINDING

Israel’s establishment and Palestinian mass displacement are both central historical facts.

SOURCE TRACE · S04, S05

CHAPTER 07 / DOCUMENTARY ANALYSIS

1967: territory, security and Resolution 242

The June 1967 war resulted in Israel’s occupation of the West Bank, East Jerusalem and Gaza, among other territorial changes. UN Security Council Resolution 242 linked withdrawal from territories occupied in the conflict with the need for all states in the area to live in peace within secure and recognised boundaries. Both territorial and security dimensions appear in its text.

The resolution is a source for a diplomatic formula, not proof that any party fully implemented it. Subsequent negotiations, settlements and conflict altered facts on the ground while leaving unresolved debates about sovereignty, self-determination and security.

BOUNDED FINDING

Resolution 242 contains both withdrawal and mutual-security principles.

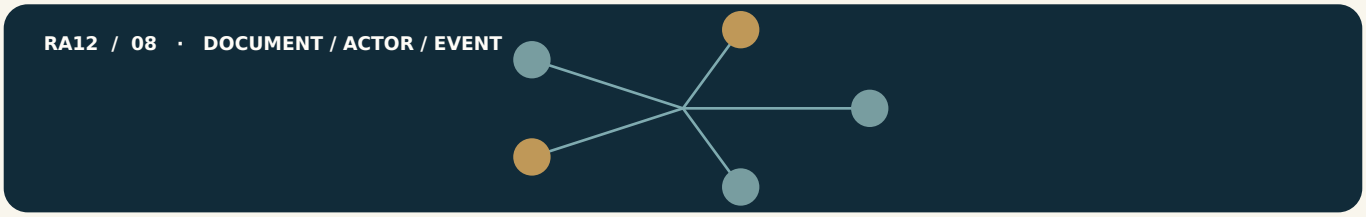
SOURCE TRACE · S06

CHAPTER 08 / DOCUMENTARY ANALYSIS

Settlements and the law of occupation

Israel’s settlements in the occupied West Bank and East Jerusalem are central to the legal and political dispute. In its July 2024 advisory opinion, the International Court of Justice concluded that Israel’s continued presence in the Occupied Palestinian Territory is unlawful and set out obligations to end the unlawful situation and cease new settlements. This was an advisory opinion, which must not be confused with a binding judgment in a separate contentious case.

Israeli authorities have disputed aspects of international legal interpretations and have invoked security and historical claims. Those positions may be explained accurately while distinguishing them from the ICJ’s legal conclusions and from the continuing protection owed to civilians.



BOUNDED FINDING

ICJ advisory findings and state positions must be accurately distinguished, not blurred.

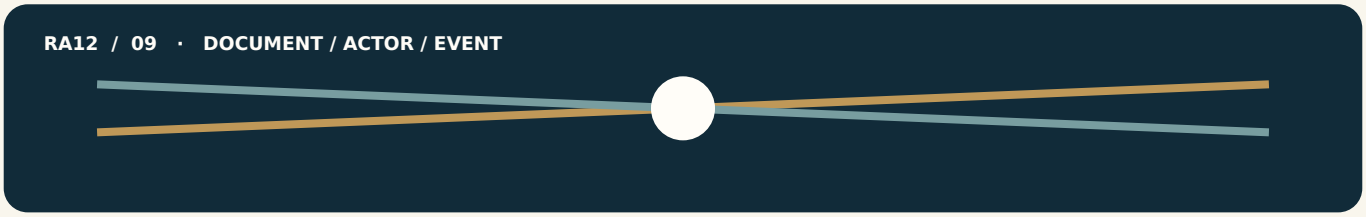
SOURCE TRACE · S12

CHAPTER 09 / DOCUMENTARY ANALYSIS

Lebanon before the 1982 invasion

Lebanon’s 1975–1990 civil war involved domestic militias, the Palestine Liberation Organization, Syria, Israel and outside powers. Diverse communities and shifting alliances made the country more than a single front in the Israeli–Palestinian conflict. PLO operations from Lebanese territory and Israeli security concerns were among the factors in escalating cross-border violence.

This history is essential when reading Beter’s 1982 commentary. The existence of armed groups and threats does not erase the Lebanese state’s sovereignty or civilians’ protection. It is possible to analyse security arguments alongside the destruction and displacement produced by military action.



BOUNDED FINDING

Lebanon’s civil conflict had multiple actors; civilians cannot be reduced to any one militia.

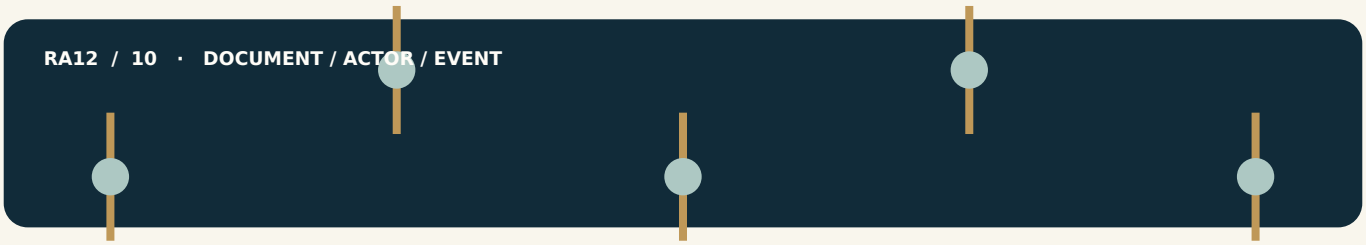
SOURCE TRACE · S07, S08

CHAPTER 10 / DOCUMENTARY ANALYSIS

1978: Resolution 425 and UNIFIL

After Israeli military action in southern Lebanon in 1978, UN Security Council Resolution 425 called for respect for Lebanese territorial integrity, withdrawal of Israeli forces and establishment of UNIFIL. The wording provides a dated, public record of the international response. The existence of a resolution does not itself guarantee compliance or conditions on the ground.

UN peacekeeping has a defined mandate and constraints. It is neither an occupying sovereign nor a replacement for political agreement among states and armed actors. RA12 follows successive Council resolutions to distinguish what was demanded, what was deployed and what remained disputed.



BOUNDED FINDING

UNSC 425 documents a call for withdrawal and the creation of a peacekeeping mission.

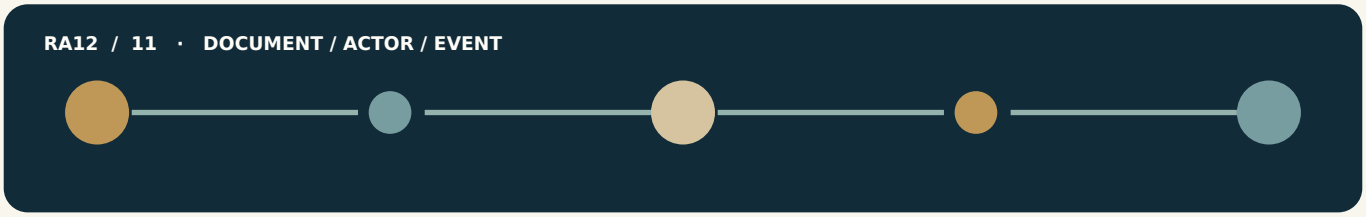
SOURCE TRACE · S07

CHAPTER 11 / DOCUMENTARY ANALYSIS

1982: invasion, Beirut and the civilian cost

Israel invaded Lebanon in June 1982 amid attacks, strategic calculations and the broader Lebanese civil war. The siege of Beirut and displacement of residents became major international concerns. Beter’s AL78 and AL79 discussed these events contemporaneously, but his explanations of hidden coordination must not be confused with independently reported military and humanitarian facts.

The central questions are who ordered each operation, what targets were claimed, what was foreseeable for civilians and how international observers documented the outcome. Detailed attribution to actors and dates is more useful than merging Lebanese history into a presumed ancient war.



BOUNDED FINDING

The invasion and siege are documented; Beter’s covert cause narrative is a separate claim.

SOURCE TRACE · S01, S02, S08

CHAPTER 12 / DOCUMENTARY ANALYSIS

Sabra and Shatila: distinguish perpetrators and responsibility

The September 1982 massacres in the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps demand precise attribution and protection of victims from political exploitation. Lebanese Christian Phalangist militiamen perpetrated the massacres; questions of Israeli military presence, facilitation and responsibility were addressed in subsequent investigations and public debate. A UN Secretary-General report and Security Council materials provide contemporaneous documentation.

It is neither accurate to assign every crime to all Israelis nor to erase the role of armed actors and command decisions. The proper inquiry distinguishes direct perpetrators, enabling conditions, military obligations and subsequent investigations.

BOUNDED FINDING

Attribution must identify perpetrators and separately examine institutional responsibility.

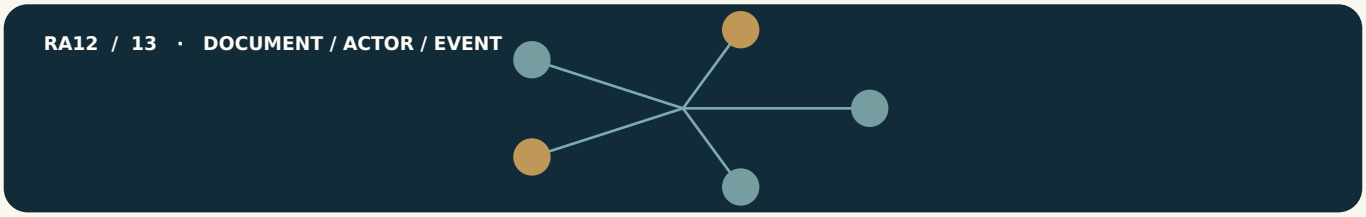
SOURCE TRACE · S08

CHAPTER 13 / DOCUMENTARY ANALYSIS

Beter’s 1982 warnings: preserve chronology

AL78 compared the 1982 siege of Beirut with events at Louvain in 1914 and anticipated further regional escalation. It also attached these observations to the theory of a concealed Bolshevik–Zionist nuclear strategy. The chronology of what Beter said can be preserved exactly; the claimed hidden intent must be independently tested.

This makes Beter a source for contemporary public rhetoric and forecasting in 1982. The recorded alarm about civilian suffering can be noted without approving his allegations about ethnic political blocs or secret nuclear commands. A useful historical question is whether his specific predictions were operationally testable.



BOUNDED FINDING

The public warnings are recorded; the proposed covert nuclear design is not thereby established.

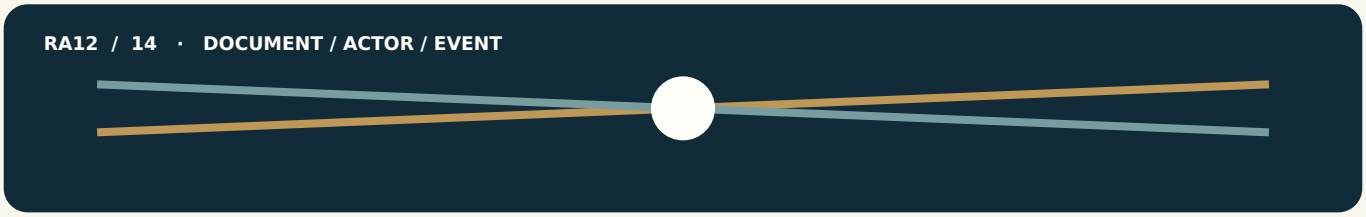
SOURCE TRACE · S01, S02, S03

CHAPTER 14 / DOCUMENTARY ANALYSIS

Lebanon after 1982: local and regional interests

Hezbollah arose during the Lebanese conflict and later became both an armed actor and a political force. Syria, Iran, Israel, Lebanese parties and outside governments pursued different interests as borders and regional balances changed. Treating Lebanese political life as one foreign proxy erases local agency and the choices of citizens and institutions.

A precise account distinguishes Lebanese state authority from non-state armed organisation, and separately evaluates cross-border attacks, ceasefire breaches and external military action. The complexity does not absolve any actor of responsibilities toward civilians.



BOUNDED FINDING

Local actors retain agency even amid powerful external influence.

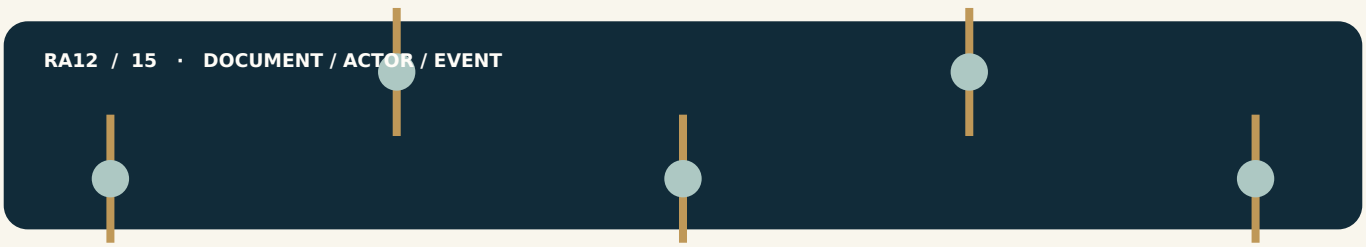
SOURCE TRACE · S09, S18

CHAPTER 15 / DOCUMENTARY ANALYSIS

2006: Resolution 1701 and its promises

UN Security Council Resolution 1701 sought a full cessation of hostilities after the 2006 Israel–Hezbollah war, tied Lebanese army and UNIFIL deployment in the south to Israeli withdrawal and addressed arms and border controls. It remains a central reference point for contemporary southern Lebanon. The document specifies parties and obligations rather than a grand theory of hidden motives.

The continued UNIFIL mission and repeated security incidents illustrate the gap between formal frameworks and conditions on the ground. Researchers should avoid treating the existence of a mandate as proof of lasting peace or treating each breach as proof that the entire document was meaningless.



BOUNDED FINDING

Resolution 1701 is an operative framework whose real-world fulfilment needs dated monitoring.

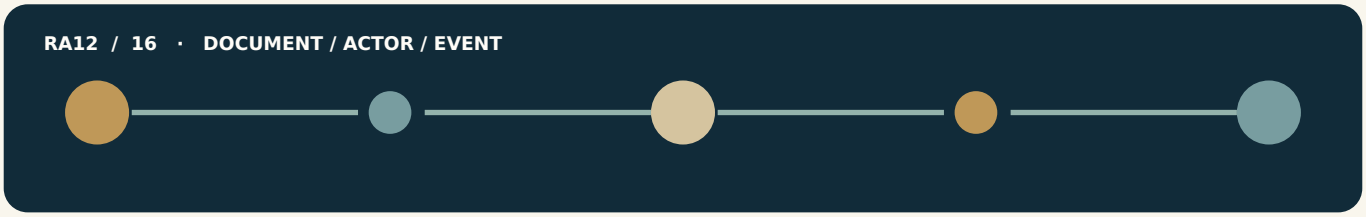
SOURCE TRACE · S09, S18

CHAPTER 16 / DOCUMENTARY ANALYSIS

7 October 2023: civilians and hostages

On 7 October 2023, Hamas-led armed groups attacked targets in Israel, killed civilians and took hostages. A UN Independent International Commission of Inquiry investigated attacks on civilian locations as well as events that followed. Hostage-taking and intentional attacks on civilians are prohibited under international humanitarian law irrespective of the perpetrators' claimed political objectives.

The attack must be documented without implying that every Palestinian supported it. Israeli civilian victims and hostage families have identifiable rights to truth, security and accountability. A serious account also examines failures of protection and the circumstances in which individuals were harmed.



BOUNDED FINDING

UN investigators documented the attacks; responsibility attaches to perpetrators, not a population.

SOURCE TRACE · S14, S11

CHAPTER 17 / DOCUMENTARY ANALYSIS

The Gaza war: destruction, displacement and contested accounts

Israel’s military response to the 2023 attack produced immense destruction, mass displacement and high reported Palestinian casualties in Gaza. The government invoked military objectives and security concerns; humanitarian organisations documented severe civilian suffering and restrictions affecting daily life. Distinguishing reported totals, independently verified incidents and legal findings is crucial.

Numbers may be provided by Gaza health authorities, UN agencies, governments or journalists, each with a stated method and reporting date. The fact of humanitarian catastrophe does not depend on presenting every number as separately confirmed. Nor does a civilian death count alone establish the legality of each individual strike without examining the circumstances of that strike.

BOUNDED FINDING

Civilian suffering is extensively documented; each quantitative and legal claim needs its own source.

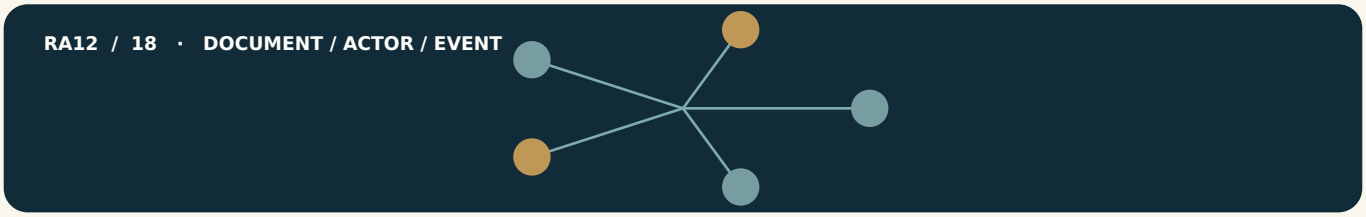
SOURCE TRACE · S15, S16, S17

CHAPTER 18 / DOCUMENTARY ANALYSIS

Law of war: distinction, proportionality, precautions

The ICRC describes three cardinal requirements for attacks: distinction between lawful military targets and civilians, proportionality regarding expected incidental harm, and feasible precautions. These obligations apply to states and non-state armed groups in armed conflict. Prohibitions on hostage-taking, indiscriminate attacks and starvation of civilians are not suspended by a party’s belief that its cause is just.

Lawfulness must be assessed using information reasonably available at the time of the operation; this is different from automatically judging every incident from a later photograph. Evidence still matters: targets, warnings, alternatives, expected civilian presence and military advantage. Applying the same legal framework does not assert equal scale of violence or equivalent institutions.



BOUNDED FINDING

The protection of civilians binds all belligerents; each incident requires its own evidentiary assessment.

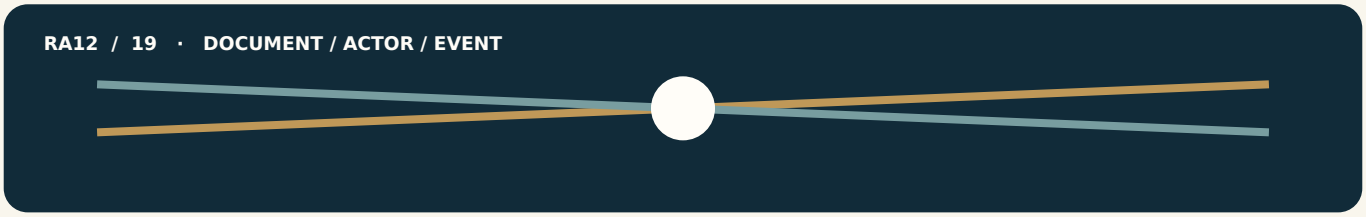
SOURCE TRACE · S11

CHAPTER 19 / DOCUMENTARY ANALYSIS

ICJ advisory opinion: July 2024

The International Court of Justice issued an advisory opinion on 19 July 2024 concerning Israel’s policies and practices in the occupied Palestinian territory. The Court concluded that Israel’s continued presence there was unlawful and set out legal consequences, including ending the situation and ceasing new settlement activity. The opinion addresses occupation, settlement policy and self-determination.

This is separate from South Africa v. Israel, the contentious case under the Genocide Convention. Collapsing those proceedings would misstate both the judicial findings and the questions still under litigation. The advisory opinion has legal importance even though its procedural nature differs from a binding bilateral merits judgment.



BOUNDED FINDING

The 2024 occupation advisory opinion is a completed judicial act with defined scope.

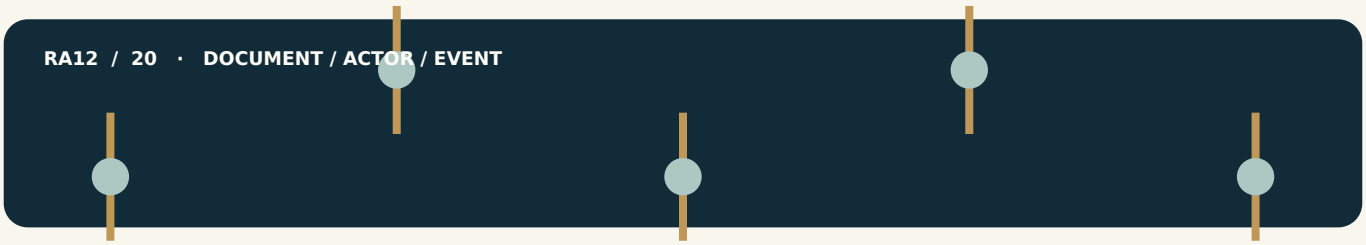
SOURCE TRACE · S12

CHAPTER 20 / DOCUMENTARY ANALYSIS

Genocide Convention case: interim orders are not final judgment

In South Africa v. Israel, the ICJ ordered provisional measures in 2024. Provisional measures protect rights and address alleged urgent risks pending the Court’s merits determination; they are not a final finding that genocide has or has not occurred. The legal allegations and Israel’s defence must be represented distinctly from an adjudicated conclusion.

The litigation continued in 2026. A May 2026 procedural order set further written-pleading deadlines extending into 2027 and 2029. It would therefore be incorrect to describe the entire case as already finally decided as of this edition’s cut-off date.



BOUNDED FINDING

Provisional measures and final merits determinations are legally distinct.

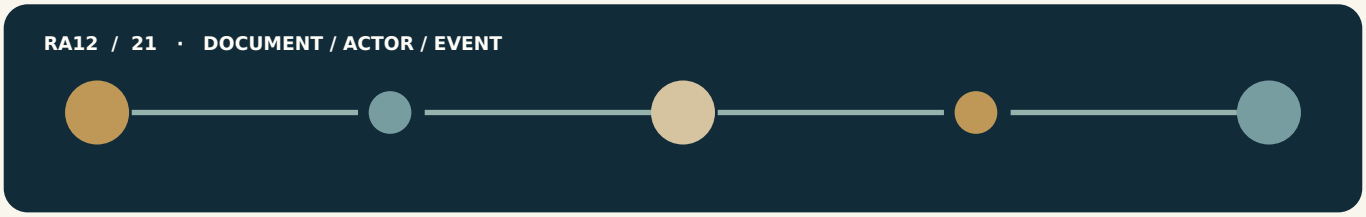
SOURCE TRACE · S13, S20

CHAPTER 21 / DOCUMENTARY ANALYSIS

June 2024: UN ceasefire framework

UN Security Council Resolution 2735 endorsed a proposed phased ceasefire arrangement involving the release of hostages, prisoner exchanges, humanitarian access and withdrawal elements. The resolution is a primary document for diplomatic objectives at that moment. It is not proof that the later stages were implemented as envisaged.

Ceasefire agreements should be assessed against observable implementation: protection of civilians, releases, military positions, humanitarian deliveries, reconstruction and the ability to enforce violations. Negotiation headlines are not the same as achieved peace.



BOUNDED FINDING

UNSC 2735 documents a proposal and demands, not full implementation.

SOURCE TRACE · S10

CHAPTER 22 / DOCUMENTARY ANALYSIS

October 2025–October 2026: a fragile Gaza truce

Reuters reported on 6 October 2026 that a US-brokered ceasefire phase began on 10 October 2025 and helped secure releases and some increase in aid. One year later, however, disarmament, fuller Israeli withdrawal, governance arrangements and reconstruction had largely stalled; the outlet also reported continuing deaths since the ceasefire, attributing counts to local health authorities.

This time-bounded account must not erase the reduced scale of major hostilities after the agreement, or present the truce as an end to violence. Parties continue to dispute compliance and sequencing. The legal status of an individual strike still requires separate evidence even when the overall situation is described accurately as unstable.

BOUNDED FINDING

The October 2025 truce produced some results; core obligations remained disputed in October 2026.

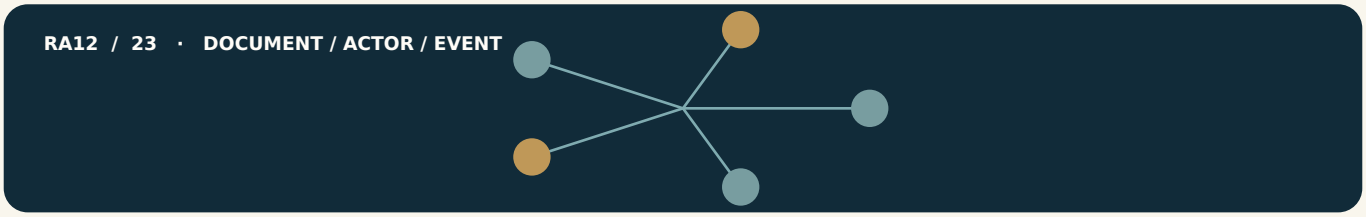
SOURCE TRACE · S16, S21

CHAPTER 23 / DOCUMENTARY ANALYSIS

October 2026: humanitarian shelter and food

An OCHA report published 5 October 2026 warned that food-assistance programmes in Gaza faced funding shortfalls and estimated 279,000 people in flood-prone displacement sites or unsafe buildings. Reuters on 9 October cited IOM estimates that almost the entire population needed shelter assistance ahead of winter. These reports describe urgent practical conditions and are dated snapshots, not interchangeable statistics.

Responsible presentation records who made each estimate, the date and definitions. Food production, water desalination, housing, safety and medical access are interconnected, but the effect of each restriction should be traced through verified supply and infrastructure data rather than a single assumption about motives.



BOUNDED FINDING

OCHA and IOM documented serious needs in early October 2026; the estimates have dates and methods.

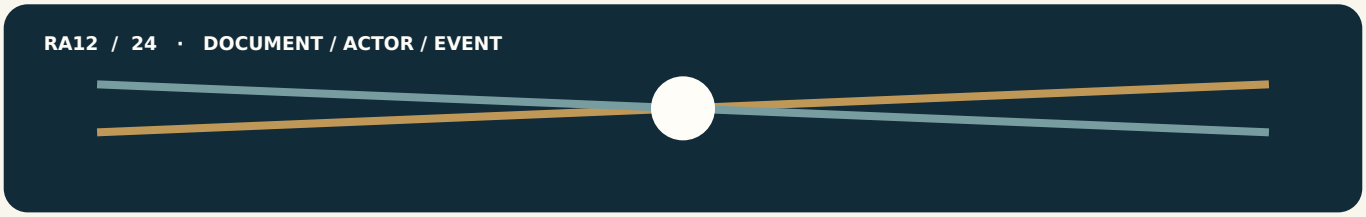
SOURCE TRACE · S15, S17

CHAPTER 24 / DOCUMENTARY ANALYSIS

The West Bank: a different 2026 crisis

The West Bank’s humanitarian and security challenges cannot be reduced to Gaza’s war. OCHA’s 2 October 2026 situation report described demolitions and displacement, including families in the Masafer Yatta area, and damage during settler attacks. Specific incidents should be attributed to the reporting organisation and kept distinct from allegations that have not been independently confirmed.

Disputed property, permits, military security measures, settlement expansion and civilian attacks involve different legal and factual questions. Even where courts or armed actors are involved, international human rights and humanitarian obligations remain relevant. The people affected are not an abstraction in a diplomatic negotiation.



BOUNDED FINDING

OCHA identifies documented West Bank incidents; each needs precise geographic and temporal attribution.

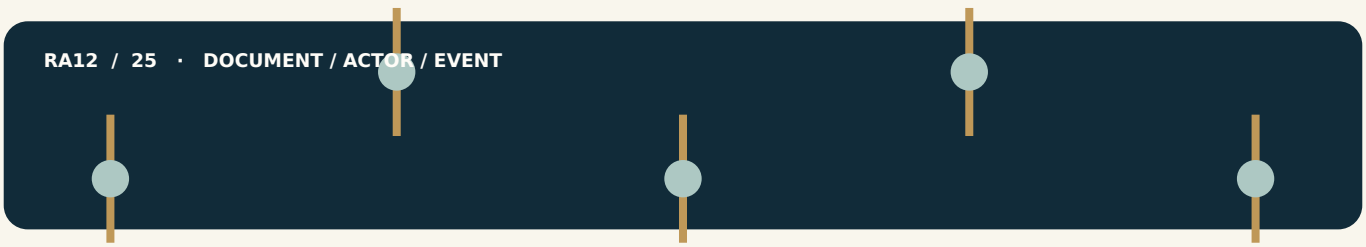
SOURCE TRACE · S15, S12

CHAPTER 25 / DOCUMENTARY ANALYSIS

Southern Lebanon in October 2026

UNIFIL stated on 9 October 2026 that it continued its mandate under Resolution 1701 despite recent hostilities and Israeli military activities that complicated field operations. Reuters reporting from southern Lebanon on 8 October described fragile returns, damaged housing and continued local insecurity in a pilot withdrawal area. This is a limited but concrete snapshot, not a complete survey of all Lebanon.

An announced withdrawal or model zone should be tested against actual freedom of movement, restored services, unexploded threats and protection from further attacks. The Lebanese state, Israel, Hezbollah, civilians and UNIFIL have different responsibilities and perspectives.



BOUNDED FINDING

UNIFIL and field reporting show a continuing implementation gap as of October 2026.

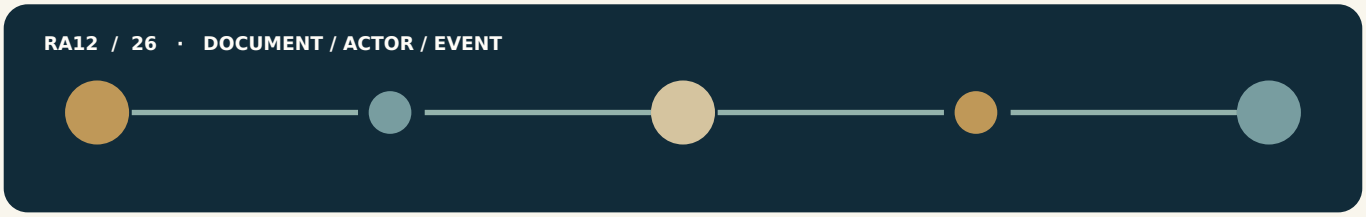
SOURCE TRACE · S18, S22

CHAPTER 26 / DOCUMENTARY ANALYSIS

Separate claims, forecasts and policy preferences

An analyst may report that a party asserts self-defence, that an agency recorded civilian damage, and that a court found a policy unlawful. These sentences have different kinds of authority. A proposal for two states, confederation or other political future is a normative recommendation, not an event proved by the archive.

RA12 therefore labels source dates, distinguishes allegations from findings and does not infer hidden causation from simultaneous events. It also records when the evidence is insufficient to identify a perpetrator or intent. Avoiding overstatement is part of protecting both historical accuracy and people affected by conflict.



BOUNDED FINDING

Facts, law, allegations and desired political outcomes must remain separate columns.

SOURCE TRACE · S11, S12, S16

CHAPTER 27 / DOCUMENTARY ANALYSIS

Rights and security without collective blame

Israeli civilians require security against attacks, rockets and hostage-taking. Palestinian civilians require protection from unlawful attacks, forced displacement and deprivations, alongside a viable right to self-determination. Lebanese civilians require sovereignty, safety and viable public services amid domestic and external armed pressures. These obligations need not cancel each other.

A policy evaluation can be critical of Hamas, Hezbollah, Israeli officials or other identifiable actors without assigning their conduct to an entire people, religion or ancestry. Maintaining the distinction is especially important where historical rhetoric has circulated antisemitic or anti-Arab generalisations.

BOUNDED FINDING

Civilian rights and protection are not rewards granted only to a preferred side.

SOURCE TRACE · S11, S14, S15

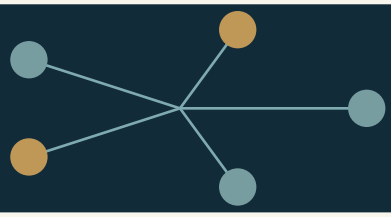
CHAPTER 28 / DOCUMENTARY ANALYSIS

Practical requirements for a durable peace

Any durable settlement would require physical protection of civilians, accountable treatment of abuses, workable governance, predictable movement and aid access, and credible security guarantees. Reconstruction and safe return cannot be separated from institutional arrangements and transparent funding. The exact constitutional or territorial formula remains a matter of negotiation and politics, not a fact settled by this dossier.

The most useful research questions are concrete: Which agreements are implemented? Who monitors compliance? Can people return safely? What public infrastructure functions? How are abuses investigated? A peace process becomes more than a declaration when affected civilians can verify changes in their lives.

RA12 / 28 · DOCUMENT / ACTOR / EVENT



BOUNDED FINDING

Durable peace requires measurable security, rights, governance and civilian reconstruction.

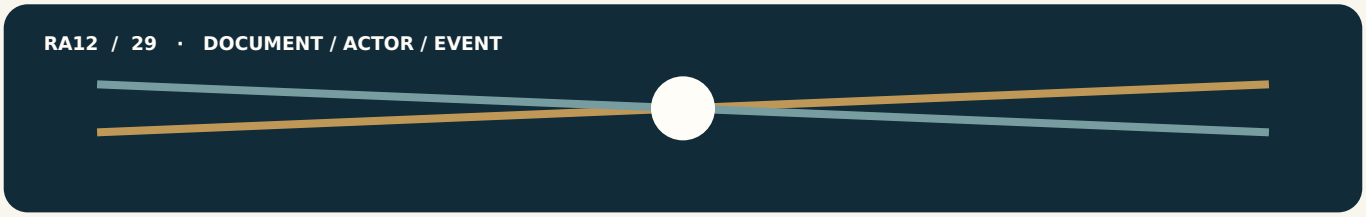
SOURCE TRACE · S09, S10, S15, S18

CHAPTER 29 / DOCUMENTARY ANALYSIS

Final editorial finding and future updates

The history of Israel, Palestine and Lebanon is complex enough without treating it as proof of an inherited secret command. Authentic texts, territorial disputes, national movements, wars, human suffering and specific legal findings can be studied directly. RA11 explained why Beter's millennium-long mechanism is not substantiated; RA12 demonstrates the value of replacing it with dated evidence about identifiable actors.

This edition freezes public information as of 12 October 2026. Future amendments should be versioned, cite the exact original and separate updated statistics from earlier judgments. The final research ethic of the series is neither deference nor dismissal: preserve records, test propositions, identify human consequences and revise conclusions openly when the evidence changes.



BOUNDED FINDING

Preserve history, credit verifiable facts, protect civilians and revise time-sensitive findings.

SOURCE TRACE · S04, S11, S15, S16, S18

EVIDENCE MATRIX

Claim register: exact scope, exact status

The status applies to the precisely worded proposition; it is not a blanket judgment about any people or the complete worldview of a historical author.

01	**UN181 proposed partition**	S04	Documented
02	**Palestine refugee displacement 1948**	S05	Documented
03	**UNSC 242 invokes territory and security**	S06	Documented
04	**Hamas-led October 7 civilian attacks**	S14	Investigated and documented
05	**ICJ July 2024 advisory opinion**	S12	Issued; legal scope specific
06	**ICJ Gaza genocide case finally decided**	S13,S20	Incorrect as of 12 Oct 2026
07	**October 2025 ceasefire ended all attacks**	S16,S21	Contradicted by Oct 2026 reporting
08	**OCHA documents severe shelter risk in 2026**	S15	Dated humanitarian report
09	**UNIFIL is present in October 2026**	S18	Confirmed by mission report

DATE TRACE

Chronology: documents and events

2 Nov 1917	Britain issues Balfour Declaration	S19
29 Nov 1947	UN General Assembly recommends partition (181)	S04
1948	War, Israeli independence and Palestinian displacement	S04,S05
22 Nov 1967	UNSC Resolution 242	S06
19 Mar 1978	UNSC 425 establishes UNIFIL framework	S07
June 1982	Israel invades Lebanon	S01,S08
Sep 1982	Sabra and Shatila massacres	S08
11 Aug 2006	UNSC 1701 addressing Israel–Hezbollah war	S09

DATE TRACE

Chronology: documents and events

7 Oct 2023	Hamas-led attacks on Israel and hostage-taking	S14
26 Jan 2024	ICJ first provisional measures (case 192)	S13
19 Jul 2024	ICJ advisory opinion on occupied territory	S12
10 Oct 2025	Gaza ceasefire phase begins, per Reuters retrospective	S16
2 Oct 2026	OCHA humanitarian situation snapshot	S15
9 Oct 2026	UNIFIL and IOM publish dated updates	S17,S18
12 Oct 2026	Editorial cut-off for this edition	S15,S16,S18

TERMINOLOGY

Terms that must remain distinct

Partition plan

1947 UN proposed territorial/political scheme

Nakba

Palestinian term for 1948 mass displacement and loss

Occupation

International legal situation with obligations toward inhabitants

Advisory opinion

ICJ answer to a UN body; distinct from contentious judgment

Provisional measures

ICJ protective orders pending merits judgment

UNIFIL

UN Interim Force in Lebanon, established in 1978

IHL

International humanitarian law regulating conduct in conflict

Ceasefire

Agreement to suspend hostilities; implementation must be checked

SOURCE REGISTER

Original documents and source notes

S01	**Peter D. Beter, Audio Letter 78, 1982**	Contemporaneous authorial account of Lebanon invasion
S02	**Peter D. Beter, Audio Letter 79, 1982**	Contemporaneous authorial account and allegation context
S03	**Peter D. Beter, Audio Letter 56, 1980**	Earlier asserted regional secret-axis war plan
S04	**UN General Assembly, Resolution 181(II), 29 Nov 1947**	Partition plan and proposed Jerusalem regime
S05	**UNRWA, Palestine Refugees**	Agency mandate and Palestinian refugee definition
S06	**UN Security Council, Resolution 242 (1967)**	Withdrawal and peace/security principles
S07	**UN Security Council, Resolution 425 (1978)**	Lebanese territorial integrity and creation of UNIFIL
S08	**UN Secretary-General, Report on 1982 Lebanon / Sabra and Shatila**	Contemporaneous international monitoring
S09	**UN Security Council, Resolution 1701 (2006)**	Ceasefire, withdrawal, Lebanese army and UNIFIL
S10	**UN Security Council, Resolution 2735 (2024)**	Three-stage Gaza ceasefire framework
S11	**ICRC, IHL and escalating conflict in the Middle East**	Distinction, proportionality, precautions and hostage-taking

SOURCE REGISTER

Original documents and source notes

S12 **ICJ, Advisory Opinion on occupied Palestinian territory, 19 July 2024**

Advisory legal findings on occupation and settlements

S13 **ICJ, South Africa v. Israel, case 192**

Provisional measures and pending contentious proceedings

S14 **UN Commission of Inquiry, attacks of 7 October 2023**

Investigation of attacks in Israel and subsequent conflict

S15 **OCHA, Humanitarian Situation Report, 2 October 2026**

Dated early-October Gaza and West Bank observations

S16 **Reuters, One year on Gaza ceasefire, 6 Oct 2026**

Attributed truce implementation and reported conflict status

S17 **Reuters, IOM shelter warning, 9 Oct 2026**

IOM shelter conditions prior to winter

S18 **UNIFIL, Mission commitment, 9 Oct 2026**

Mission statement on current southern Lebanon challenges

S19 **U.S. Department of State FRUS, Balfour Declaration text**

Original diplomatic wording of 1917 declaration

S20 **Republic of South Africa Presidency, ICJ procedure, 2 June 2026**

Reported May 2026 ICJ deadlines for pleadings

S21 **AP, One year after Gaza ceasefire, 11 Oct 2026**

Independent contemporary reportage; time-sensitive claims

S22 **Reuters, Southern Lebanon withdrawal pilot, 8 Oct 2026**

Site-specific conditions in southern Lebanon

END OF THE VOLUME

Editorial conclusion and research protocol

The history of Israel, Palestine and Lebanon is complex enough without treating it as proof of an inherited secret command. Authentic texts, territorial disputes, national movements, wars, human suffering and specific legal findings can be studied directly. RA11 explained why Beter's millennium-long mechanism is not substantiated; RA12 demonstrates the value of replacing it with dated evidence about identifiable actors.

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OUR CLOSING RULE

Document the event. Name the institution. State the date. Check the original. Label uncertainty. Correct openly.

Companion publications are separate, not proof of one another. A full references and evidence register is included in the HTML/TXT versions.