

Abstract:

The mainstay of this research aims to study the most important political changes that took place in Palestine during the period between 1947-1967 from the point of view of Palestine Newspaper, which it was one of the major Palestinian newspapers in that period and it was the most widespread, as characterized by being baptized for the longest period of time between peers. From other newspapers, also it contemporary Palestine in the late of Ottoman stage, Mandatory period, and Jordanian stage.

We wonder in this study for the overall positions of Palestine Newspaper of these transitions, Especially with regard on the position of it in partition resolution 1947, and then Annexation of the West Bank and east Jerusalem to Jordan, and the subordination of Gaza to Egyptian control, as well as its position on the formation of All-Palestine Government in 1948, leading to abolition and the establishment of the Palestinian Liberation Organization in 1964. Were those positions adopted by the Journal of Palestine constitutes a shift in its policies and previous positions? Or is it nothing more than an extension of the policies of the past?

It was found in the end that the policy adopted by the Palestine Newspaper about the overall issues related to the Palestinian situation, is a product of social and economic conditions as well as influences and political pressures experienced the owner of the newspaper Essa Elessa and Others editors, most of them were graduates of missionary schools, and fill some management positions important (Essa Elessa worked as secretary to the Royal Court in the reign of King Faisal in Syria), while David Albannndly nominated himself to the Jordanian parliamentary elections in 1950, add of that Raja Elessa was elected captain of the reporters by acclamation 1953. So some of them from elite decision-makers in the Journal of Palestine chose the safest way to pursue their interests and ensure the continuity of their newspaper; by adopting a policy of appeasement with the political regimes that ruled Palestine. The newspaper was supported the Assembly of the Union and Progress in violation of the Arab nationalist movements for reform and decentralization. Also supported the government of the British Mandate, and remained Britain is friendly to the Arabs, in spite of all bias the British to the Zionist project, and continued on that case until a strike in 1936, which adopted follow of it bold policy that based on the Declaration of hostility to Britain, and call for independence and an end to the Mandate. However, that period was not only an exception in the policy of Palestine Newspaper, which returned once again to stand by Britain in World War II.

After Palestine Newspaper republication from Amman after the Nakba, it started with all its power to support the Hashemite regime of Jordan, who was associated with it by previous relationships under the Mandate, were the positions of Palestine Newspaper influenced by the vision of Jordan about all matters relating to the Palestinian situations, Also It adopted peaceful option to settle the Palestinian issue, and it called Palestinian refugees scattered in the Arab countries to resettle in Jordan, even it afraid and alienated refugees from returning to their homes, in an attempt to force the Palestinians to satisfaction with the status quo, that is the reality of annexation, unity and smelting, which was exercised by the Government of Jordan in the Palestinians' right to convert them to Jordanian citizens, In this context, the Palestine newspaper hostile the All-Palestine Government which was seeking to keep the issue of Mandatory in Palestine with its boundaries live, claim editing and enhancing their independence .

Finally, in Arabic situation (official and popular), Palestine Newspaper welcomed in the Palestinian independence represented by the establishment of the PLO, it called for the liberation of Palestine by force of arms, and re-"returnees" to it, However, remained that Palestine Newspaper maintain the equation of balance between welcoming in Palestinian independence representative PLO, and between their loyalty to the Jordanian regime and its support for the principle of unity.