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By Edgar Ramos Andrade

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Ambassador of Palestine to Bolivia, Mahmoud Elalwani

**"The world will not accept a new apartheid"**



Sources: Rebellion

As a Palestinian people, we have the right to live in our homeland and the issue, today in the territory of the West Bank, is Peace or Apartheid or segregation on the basis of race, and that wall fell in South Africa 30 years ago.

The affirmation corresponds to the Ambassador of Palestine in Bolivia, Mahmoud Elalwani in the "International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People" developed this Wednesday 1 in the Bolivian Foreign Ministry, in the presence of Foreign Minister Rogelio Mayta, the press and Diplomatic Corps.

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Elalwani recalled that in the West Bank, illegally occupied territory, 13.5 million people currently live. "50 of that population are Palestinians, the other 50% are Israelis. But Israel wants to 'swallow' the largest amount of land area with the least Palestinian demographics. It is unacceptable," he said.

The Palestinian people, like every people in the world, have the right to Sovereignty and Self-Determination. We strongly reject any colonial adherence, and at this time Israel kills, abuses, kidnaps corpses and destroys thousands of Palestinian homes, he said.

He added: "We want a Just and Lasting Peace. We call on the international community to take concrete actions, at the diplomatic level and in terms of relations between States", to avoid establishing a new Apartheid, prevent the violent seizure of land and end the Israeli occupation that is illegal.

Apartheid was a system of segregation on the basis of race, which operated on the basis of national but racist laws between 1948 and 1991 and stripped the majority black population of multiple rights. Those laws were overturned by: international pressure, South African referendum and by the "Black Resistance" led by Nelson Mandela, who spent 27 years in prison.

In 1994, Mandela was elected South Africa's first Black President. One of his first state-led actions was to establish the "South African Truth and Reconciliation Commission" to appease the rancor and resentment between blacks and whites that began to end three centuries of racial discrimination.

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