

## BUND

See also BERNADOTTE, FOLKE; UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PALESTINE, 1947 (UNSCOP); UNITED NATIONS TRUCE SUPERVISION ORGANIZATION (UNTSO).

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## BUND

*Jewish socialist workers' association.*

The Bund (full name in Yiddish: Algemeyner Yidisher Arbeiter-Bund in Rusland und Poylen, translated as “General association of Jewish workers in Russia and Poland”) was founded in Vilna (now Vilnius, Lithuania) in 1897. It was opposed to the emigration of Jews from Eastern Europe and asserted that the survival and development of Jewish life was dependent, instead, on Jews joining the struggle for social change and social justice in their respective countries of origin. It was staunchly opposed to Zionism as well as to the Zionist emphasis on Hebrew as the Jewish national language. It promoted the value of Yiddish. It was originally neutral on the notion of a collective Jewish national identity, but in 1901 it endorsed the ethnicity of Russia’s Jews, and in October 1905 it adopted the notion Jewish cultural autonomy.

After the Bolshevik Revolution (1917), government repression led to the Bund’s demise in the Soviet Union. The Bund continued to play an influential role in Poland until the Nazi invasion in 1939 and the beginning of World War II. After the war, the remnants of the Bund in Europe and the United States continued to oppose vigorously the establishment of a Jewish state.

See also ZIONISM.

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## BURAYMI OASIS DISPUTE

*Territorial dispute over the oasis villages in the Buraymi region, 1952–1974.*

The oasis settlements of the Buraymi region have been coveted by regional powers for centuries. The principal contenders for sovereignty during the nineteenth century were the rulers of Muscat, Dubai, and Abu Dhabi, and the Al Sa‘ud. In the first half of the twentieth century there were nine villages in the Buraymi region, of which three were claimed by Oman, six by Abu Dhabi.

The scramble for oil helped to intensify territorial claims in the region after World War II, and the Buraymi dispute arose when the Saudis aggressively asserted their claim to the oasis region. In 1952, in support of claims by Abu Dhabi and Muscat, a British official established himself in the village of Buraymi. In opposition, a group of Saudi officials occupied the village of Khamasa. With military conflict looming, a standstill agreement was signed in 1952, and an international tribunal created in 1954. Disagreements among the parties precipitated the collapse of the tribunal in 1955. The rulers of Oman and Abu Dhabi subsequently sent a military force to occupy the Buraymi villages and expel the Saudis. In 1972 the United Arab Emirates and Oman divided the Buraymi oasis among themselves. In 1974 Abu Dhabi ceded to Saudi Arabia a territorial corridor to the Persian Gulf south and east of Qatar in exchange for recognition of the Abu Dhabi–Omani claim to Buraymi.

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