

## Israel

by Sydney Fisher

Israel and Palestine have been in an “interim period” between full scale occupation and a negotiated end to the conflict for a long time. This supposedly intermediate period in the conflict has seen no respite from violations of Palestinians’ human rights or the suicide bombings affecting Israelis. This section will provide resources spanning the issues regarding Israel, Palestine and how the human rights dimensions of this conflict interact with the war on terror. The issue of how both sides will arrive at peace remains a mystery.

### Background

Marek Arnaud. 2003. “The Israeli-Palestinian Conflict: Is There a Way Out?” *Australian Journal of International Affairs*. 57(2): 243.

*ABSTRACT: States that the blame for the inability to put an end to the conflict between Israel and the Palestinians must be shared by all parties. Discusses issues of trust and U.S. involvement under both Bill Clinton and George W. Bush.*

Joel Beinin. 2003. “Is Terrorism a Useful Term in Understanding the Middle East and the Palestinian-Israeli Conflict?” *Radical History Review*. 12.

*ABSTRACT: Examines the definition of the term “terrorism” in the context of the Middle East and the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. Politically motivated violence directed against civilian populations and atrocities committed in the course of repressing anticolonial rebellions.*

Shlomo Hasson. 1996. “Local Politics and Split Citizenship in Jerusalem.” *International Journal of Urban & Regional Research*. 20(1): 116.

*ABSTRACT: Explores the relationship between ethno-national conflict, local politics and citizenship rights in Jerusalem. Shows historical conflict between Palestinian Arabs and Israeli Jews concerning political control over the city. Examines local politics within an ethnically divided city such as Jerusalem and raises several questions such as who are the institutions and agents involved in local politics and what is their ethnic composition? What type of human rights do they have?*

Saree Makdisi. 2003. “The Israel Divestment Campaign and the Question of Palestine in America.” *The South Atlantic Quarterly*. 102(4): 877.

*ABSTRACT: Discusses the continual violation of the United Nations Security Council resolutions with regard to Palestine by Israel as of September 1, 2003. Reasons for complete support of the U.S. to Israel and comparison of the U.S. attitude towards Iraq and Israel both of which violate the United Nations resolutions and human rights principles. Discussion of the controversy generated from the Israel disinvestment campaign in university campuses of the U.S.*

Danny Rubinstein. 1995. The Mystery of Arafat. South Royalton, VT: Sterrforth Press.

Gives a history of Arafat and his motivations throughout the Intifada and Six Day War. Describes his transitions and negotiations with Israel.

Keith W. Whitelam. 1996. *The Invention of Ancient Israel: The Silencing of Palestinian History*. New York: Routledge.

Shows how the history of ancient Palestine has been obscured by the search for Israel. Author argues that ancient Israel has been invented by scholars in the image of a European nation state.

## **The Intifada**

Although the Palestinian leadership has long demanded a full Israeli withdrawal from all territory Israel captured during the 1967 Middle East war, it opposes Israel's disengagement plan, especially in the West Bank. In addition to objecting to the limited pullout from the area, Palestinians say the security barrier Israel is building in parts of the West Bank is establishing the de facto border of a future Palestinian state without prior negotiations. Sharon, who says Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat has failed to stop attacks on Israelis, insists there is no Palestinian with whom he can negotiate. Israelis fear that a pullout without first securing a peace commitment from the Palestinians is "rewarding terror." The militants, who considered the withdrawal tantamount to surrender, called on Palestinians to launch an uprising to end Israel's occupation of Palestinian territories. The Intifada broke out four months later.

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Sari Hanafi and Linda Tabar. 2003. "Palestinian HROs: Agenda and Praxis." *Palestine - Israel Journal of Politics, Economics & Culture*. 10(3): 23.

*ABSTRACT: Reports on the agenda and practices of the human rights movement in Palestine. Legal form of the human rights discourse; Defense to the rights of persons and groups regardless of political affiliation or ideological orientation of the victims; International sources of funding human rights activism.*

*Talks about Palestinian human rights organizations, their history, and actions during the Intifada. Explains their status in international law and society.*

Lama Jamjoum. 2002. "The Effects of Israeli Violations During the Second Uprising "Intifada" on Palestinian Health Conditions." *Social Justice*. 29(3): 53.

*ABSTRACT: Examines the Israeli violation of international human rights and humanitarian law during the second intifada. Disrespect for the principle of medical neutrality and use of collective punishment measure against Palestinian civilians.*

Efraim Karsh. 2004. "Arafat's Grand Strategy." *Middle East Quarterly*. 11(2): 1.

Focuses on Arafat and Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) leadership. Gives details on the war of terror launched by Arafat against Israel in September 2000. Information on the supposed Jewish conspiracy. Discussion on the Palestinian independence under the administration of Arafat.

Ruchama Marton. 2004. "The Psychological Impact of the Second Intifada on Israeli Society." *Palestine - Israel Journal of Politics, Economics & Culture*. 11(1): 71.

*ABSTRACT: Examines Jewish Israeli society at the present stage of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, particularly the second Intifada which started in September 2000, following the breakdown of the Oslo peace negotiations. Avoidance of historical awareness; Splitting; Self-image as a victim; Increased aggression and violence within Israeli society; Cognitive dissonance; Uncertainty; Psychological trauma; Prevalence of hate.*

*Examines the Israeli leaders' thirst for power and how it is creating a permanent and cruel enemy of all Palestinians through the eyes of the average Israeli. It explains the vicious cycle that stems from Israelis not understanding the coherent connections between action and result.*

Norton Mezvinsky. 2003. "The Underlying Realities of the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict after 11 September." *Arab Studies Quarterly*. 25(1/2): 197.

*ABSTRACT: Outlines the effect of September 11 on the Palestinian intifada and its Israeli response. Shows the effect on the underlying realities of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. Gives a description of how Israeli military occupation in the West Bank and Gaza has increased the level of oppression that Palestinians endure. Finally the idea of the Zionist state of Israel is discussed.*

Frances Raday. 2003. "The Impact of the Intifada on Human Rights in Israel." *Palestine - Israel Journal of Politics, Economics & Culture*. 10(3): 32.

*ABSTRACT: Reports on the impact of the Second Intifada on human rights in Israel. Threat to the socio-psychological basis for human rights agenda; Prevalence of inter-ethnic violence; Erosion of social commitment to the human rights agenda.*

*Gives and insightful perspective of the conflict and the result of violence in the form of terrorism. Addresses the issue of compromise and the deep principles surrounding it. Questions human rights violations and the issue of what is considered fair when it comes to fighting terrorist attacks with another form of violence.*

Danny Rubinstein. 1995. *The Mystery of Arafat*. South Royalton, VT: Sterrforth Press.

Gives a history of Arafat and his motivations throughout the Intifada and Six Day War. Describes his transitions and negotiations with Israel.

## **International Involvement**

This section provides literature about the involvement of various other nations in this country, though primarily the United States. The support and involvement of these countries has been imperative in this struggle. This section also contains literature concerning international law and violations concerning human rights and Israeli authority.

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Robert Freedman. 2003. "The Bush Administration and the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict: A Preliminary Evaluation." *American Foreign Policy Interests*. 25(6): 505.

*ABSTRACT: Discusses the United States' involvement in the Palestinian-Israeli dispute. Factors that influenced the U.S. administration's decision to get involved in the dispute; Impact of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attack against the U.S. on the country's Middle East foreign policy.*

Sari Hanafi and Linda Tabar. 2003. "Palestinian HROs: Agenda and Praxis." *Palestine - Israel Journal of Politics, Economics & Culture*. 10(3): 23.

*ABSTRACT: Reports on the agenda and practices of the human rights movement in Palestine. Legal form of the human rights discourse; Defense to the rights of persons and groups regardless of political affiliation or ideological orientation of the victims; International sources of funding human rights activism.*

*Talks about Palestinian human rights organizations, their history, and actions during the Intifada. Explains their status in international law and society.*

Edy Kaufman and Ibrahim Bisharat. 2003. "Are Human Rights Good for the Top Dog as Well?" *Palestine - Israel Journal*. 10(3): 89.

Reports on the human rights consideration of the Israeli-Palestinian peace process. Limits to the supremacy of military power within the international system. Distinguishes between inter- and intra-state conflicts. Priority of national security to reduce the level of hatred.

## **Mobility**

The Palestinian right of return is undoubtedly one of the central problems in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Some say that allowing Palestinian refugees to return to Israel would put an end to the State of Israel arguing that they are not refugees as "displaced persons" who left their homes but stayed within the bounds of their homeland. The U.N. Resolution of 1948 affirmed the Palestinian right to repatriation and compensation. The demographic suggests that all refugees (no less than 4.5 million) return and all Israelis stay. Many analysts believe this is an irresolvable problem.

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2002. "A Just Solution for the Palestinian Refugees." *Israel Journal of Politics, Economics & Culture*. 9(2): 67.

*ABSTRACT: Presents a roundtable discussion on the Right of Return of Palestinian refugees in Israel. Further discusses the recognition of Israelis on the problem and the survival of the Jewish state.*

Rachelle H. B. Fishman. 1997. "Death and Detention in Palestine and Israel." *Lancet*. 349(9066): 1680.

*ABSTRACT: Discusses human rights abuses in Palestine and the Palestinian Authority's death-penalty edict on Arabs who sell land to Jews.*

Efraim Karsh. 2004. "Arafat's Grand Strategy." *Middle East Quarterly*. 11(2): 1.

*ABSTRACT: Focuses on Arafat and Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) leadership. Gives details on the war of terror launched by Arafat against Israel in September 2000. Information on the supposed Jewish conspiracy. Discussion on the Palestinian independence under the administration of Arafat.*

Camille Mansour. 2002. "The Impact of 11 September on the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict." *Journal of Palestinian Studies*. 31(2): 5.

*ABSTRACT: Examines the impact of September 11 on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Factors that influenced Israeli-Palestinian developments on the eve of the attack and discussion on Palestinian mobilization and demobilization.*

Imad Musa. 2003. "The Road Map and Human Rights." *Palestine - Israel Journal of Politics, Economics & Culture*. 10(3): 40.

*ABSTRACT: Reports on the implication of the three-part peace plan for Israeli-Palestinian conflict on human rights in Palestine. Covers the establishment of an independent Palestinian state within temporary boundaries and the legal justifications for implementing security commitments by the Palestinians.*

Walid Salem. 2002. "Citizenship and Return." *Palestine - Israel Journal*. 9(2): 80.

*ABSTRACT: Comments on the relationship between citizenship and return in Israel and Palestine, Utilization of the Rights of return, context of the International Human Rights Convention and Legality of the Jewish immigration.*

Hillel Shuval. 2002. "There Can Be No 'Return'." *Palestine - Israel Journal of Politics, Economics & Culture*. 9(2): 74.

*ABSTRACT: Comments on the problems faced by Palestinian refugees in Israel and rejections of the Right to Return. Describes the complaints of Palestinians against the Israeli peace camps. Further comments on the resettlement and rehabilitation of refugees.*

## **Peace Process**

There are many plausible reasons why a solution to the seemingly intractable differences between both sides has not been reached. Much of the literature in this section addresses the endless debate of Israel 's occupation of Palestinian territory and agrees that it is indeed illegal according to international law.

1993. "Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 1992: 'Israel and the Occupied Territories'." *Journal of Palestinian Studies*. 23(1): 125.

*ABSTRACT: Reports on human rights practices in territories under Israel's military occupation in 1992. Information on political and other extrajudicial killing, torture and other cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment, arbitrary arrest, detention and exile.*

2003. "Documents." *Palestine - Israel Journal*. 10(3): 118.

ABSTRACT: *Presents several documents on human rights. Extract from the September 2003 report 'Israel and the Occupied Territories: Surviving Under Siege,' of the Amnesty International legal review on Palestinian Prisoners.*

1997. "Documents and Source Material: Arab." *Journal of Palestinian Studies*. 26(2): 151.

ABSTRACT: *Presents articles which focus on the Arab aspect of the conflict between the Israelis and the Arabs. Interview with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. Reports on the uprising of 25th to 29th September, 1996 by the Palestinian Society for the Protection of Human Rights and the Environment (LAWE). Excerpts from the Palestinian Legislative Council Self-Evaluation Report.*

2003. "Extracts from the Fourth Geneva Convention." *Palestine - Israel Journal of Politics, Economics & Culture*. 10(1): 122.

2003. "Human Rights Now." *Palestine - Israel Journal of Politics, Economics & Culture*. 10(4): 78.

ABSTRACT: *Discusses the highlights of the human rights forum organized by the "Palestine-Israel Journal" and Development Cooperation Ireland held on Tel Aviv on November 2003. Participation from human rights representatives, public figures and artists from Israel and Palestine; Role of civil society in reinforcing peace initiatives; Appeal for the Israeli government to abandon its plans to build a wall that will separate Israeli and Palestinian societies.*

*Reports efforts made on both sides to "build bridges, not fences." Broad array of personal testimonies about human rights and the need to inform younger generations of important issues.*

2003. "Human Rights Versus Security Rights." *Palestine - Israel Journal of Politics, Economics & Culture*. 10(3): 66.

ABSTRACT: *Focuses on the discussion on human rights at the American Colony Hotel in Jerusalem. Concerns about the Israel's violation of Palestinian human rights, struggle of women in Arab countries and social interaction according to the universal human values.*

Mohammed Abu-Nimer. 2004. "Religion, Dialogue, and Non-Violent Actions in Palestinian-Israeli Conflict." *International Journal of Politics, Culture & Society*. 17(3): 491.

ABSTRACT: *Examines the potential constructive role that religious peace builders can play in contributing to Palestinian-Israeli reconciliation and peace. In such encounters, there is a wide range of interfaith dialogue activities and possibilities that can be deployed. Based on applied training and interfaith dialogue workshops and experiences, this article proposes a framework for conducting interfaith dialogue among Muslims, Christians, and Jews in Palestine and Israel.*

Kofi Annan. 2004. "Leadership Can Make a Difference between Hope and Despair." *Palestine - Israel Journal of Politics, Economics & Culture*. 11(2): 5.

ABSTRACT: *Focuses on the importance of leadership for the peace process of the Arab-Israeli conflict in the Middle East. Call on the Palestinian Authority to meet its obligations under the Road Map. Further discusses possible consequences of the intention of Israel to withdraw from the Gaza Strip and importance of human rights movements in the region.*

David John Ball. 2004. "Toss the Travaux? Application of the Fourth Geneva Convention to the Middle East Conflict--a Modern (Re)Assessment." *New York University Law Review*. 79(3): 990.

*ABSTRACT: Gives background concerning this long lasting conflict. Shows details on the cycle of battle and negotiation that has strewn the landscape with failed attempts at peace and generated decades of discussion concerning human rights. At the center of the human rights discussion stands the Fourth Geneva Convention, an international agreement codifying certain rules of war designed to protect civilians caught in the midst of conflict. It finally argues however that this convention is not applicable to the conflict between Israel and Palestine.*

Yossi Beilin. 2004. "Out of Gaza?" *New Perspectives Quarterly*. 21(3): 37.

*ABSTRACT: Discusses Prime Minister Ariel Sharon's plan to withdraw after 37 years of occupation and both sides' promises to the other to resume the negotiations immediately after the elections. Further discusses that when Sharon was voted in as Israeli prime minister, he announced that he would not be returning to the negotiating table as long as terrorism continued.*

Hanna Biran. 2003. "The Difficulty of Transforming Terror into Dialogue." *Group Analysis*. 36(4): 490.

*ABSTRACT: Focuses on the relationship between Israel and Palestine from a psychoanalytical point of view, while emphasizing the processes taking place in the social domain. Discusses parallels to the lack of dialogue between both societies and relating qualities of leadership to the Oedipus legend.*

Gloria Bletter. 2003. "Israel's Impunity under International Law." *Peace Review*. 15(1): 3.

*ABSTRACT: Reports on the long-standing abuses stemming from Israel's failure to accommodate non-Jewish inhabitants into its social and political system, while at the same time denying them the rights and means of forming a viable system of their own.*

Victor Cygielman. 2001. "Ariel Sharon Is Courting Disaster." *Palestine - Israel Journal*. 8(3): 3.

*ABSTRACT: Looks into the issues concerning the political aspect of the conflict between Palestine and Israel. Impact of terrorism on the lives and geo-politics of both countries. Confrontation between Israelis and Palestinians. Military approach of the government of Israel Prime Minister Ariel Sharon. How the war on terrorism is affecting this conflict.*

Hillel Frisch. 2003. "Between Bullets and Ballots: The Palestinians and Israeli Democracy." *Review of International Affairs*. 2(3): 171.

*ABSTRACT: Analyzes Palestinian perception of Israel's democratic regime in its own right and how they tried to take advantage of it to help achieve their objectives. Relates the strains manifested themselves in the conflict between two paradigms: bullets, reflecting the PLO's deep roots and commitment to terrorist and catharsis ideologies; and ballots, which reached its peak in the present Israeli-Palestinian confrontation.*

Lisa Hajjar. "Human Rights in Israel/Palestine: The History and Politics of a Movement." *Journal of Palestinian Studies*.

*ABSTRACT: Traces the development and transformation of the human rights movement in Israel/Palestine. Focus on the situation in the West Bank and Gaza concerning conflicts on the rights of the Israeli state over the human rights of the Palestinian population.*

Sari Hanafi and Linda Tabar. 2003. "Palestinian HROs: Agenda and Praxis." *Palestine - Israel Journal of Politics, Economics & Culture*. 10(3): 23.

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Dan Leon. 2001. "The Right of Return: Different Approaches to a Crucial Issue." *Palestine - Israel Journal of Politics, Economics & Culture*. 8(2): 86.

*ABSTRACT: Comments on the issue regarding the Palestinian rights of return. Consideration of the right as one of the central problems in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Represents the right as unique among all the aspects of the conflict.*

Natan Lerner. 2003. "Human Rights, Humanitarian Law and the Occupied Territories." *Palestine - Israel Journal of Politics, Economics & Culture*. 10(3): 17.

*ABSTRACT: Discusses the application of humanitarian law and of human rights laws in the Palestinian territories under Israeli occupation. Legal status of the occupied territories under Israeli jurisdiction; Consequence of the peace process for the Israeli-Palestinian conflict; Disapproval of the international community to the Israeli position.*

*Disputes the legitimacy of Israel's military occupation of territories such as Gaza, Golan, Judea and Samaria. Also, discusses the violations of international law by ignoring rules of humanitarian law or basic human rights in general.*

David Makovsky. 2004. "How to Build a Fence." *Foreign Affairs*. 83(2): 50.

*ABSTRACT: Focuses on the idea of a fence separating Israel and Palestine. An idea of the admission of failure. Also that a realistic negotiated partition is out of reach due to the fact that the opposite sides do not trust each other. A fence could cut these problems and facilitate a final agreement. Agrees that the U.S. should therefore back a version of the fence that boosts Israeli security without unduly hurting the Palestinians or foreclosing a return to diplomacy.*

Mustafa Mari. 2003. "The Negotiation Process: The Lack of a Human Rights Component." *Palestine - Israel Journal of Politics, Economics & Culture*. 10(3): 5.

*ABSTRACT: Examines the human rights component in the negotiation process for the Israeli occupation of Palestinian territory and the commitment to the protection of civilians in the resolution. Further examines the zero tolerance policy for terror and violence.*



Ruchama Marton. 2004. "The Psychological Impact of the Second Intifada on Israeli Society." *Palestine - Israel Journal of Politics, Economics & Culture*. 11(1): 71.

*ABSTRACT: Examines Jewish Israeli society at the present stage of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, particularly the second Intifada which started in September 2000, following the breakdown of the Oslo peace negotiations. Avoidance of historical awareness; Splitting; Self-image as a victim; Increased aggression and violence within Israeli society; Cognitive dissonance; Uncertainty; Psychological trauma; Prevalence of hate.*

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*ABSTRACT: Reports on the implication of the three-part peace plan for Israeli-Palestinian conflict on human rights in Palestine. Covers the establishment of an independent Palestinian state within temporary boundaries and the legal justifications for implementing security commitments by the Palestinians.*

Benjamin Netanyahu. 2001. "How to Stop the Terror." *New Perspectives Quarterly*. 18(3): 50.

*ABSTRACT: Opposes the notion that there is no military solution to the conflict between Israel and Palestine. Discusses ways to restore personal security to the people of Israel. Gives background on the conflict and lessons to be learned from Jerusalem's experience of terrorism in the 1990s.*

Barbara Opall-Rome. 2004. "Targeting 'Ticking Bombs?'" *Armed Forces Journal International*. 141(10): 28.

*ABSTRACT: Reports on the efforts of the Israeli Cabinet to invoke a new policy expanding the list of critical aerial assassination missions for its military. Gives justification of the new policy to step up the country's campaign against terrorism includes types of weapons considered for such campaigns and debates over the merits of aerial assassinations.*

Ami Pedahzur and Magnus Ranstorp. 2001. "A Tertiary Model for Countering Terrorism in Liberal Democracies: The Case of Israel." *Terrorism & Political Violence*. 13(2): 1.

*ABSTRACT: Examines the extent of using democracy in fighting terrorism in Israel. Gives an analysis of Israeli response to Jewish terrorism and focuses on anti-terrorist campaigns against Jewish terrorist. Further Discusses challenges posed by terror and political violence.*

Samuel Peleg. 2000. "Peace Now or Later? Movement-Counter-movement Dynamics and the Israeli Political Cleavage." *Studies in Conflict and Terrorism*. 23(4): 235.

*ABSTRACT: Examines the conditions and timing of the countergroup appearance on the scene and on the movement-counter movement dynamics in Israel. Relations between the two movements and the circumstances they set in motion. Also, covers mutual benefits each movement begets from emulating, preempting and reacting to its counterpart.*

Shimon Peres. 2003. "A Two-Way Road Map." *New Perspectives Quarterly*. 20(3): 49.

*ABSTRACT: Focuses on the peace and political negotiation between Palestine and Israel to fight terrorism. Discusses measures to be taken by the two countries. Discusses the confrontation between former Palestinian Prime Minister Yasser Arafat and the newly appointed Prime Minister Abu Maẓen and the proposal of U.S. President George W. Bush to develop Middle East a free trade zone.*

Frances Raday. 2003. "The Impact of the Intifada on Human Rights in Israel." *Palestine - Israel Journal of Politics, Economics & Culture*. 10(3): 32.

*ABSTRACT: Reports on the impact of the Second Intifada on human rights in Israel. Threat to the socio-psychological basis for human rights agenda; Prevalence of inter-ethnic violence; Erosion of social commitment to the human rights agenda.*

*Gives an insightful perspective of the conflict and the result of violence in the form of terrorism. Addresses the issue of compromise and the deep principles surrounding it. Questions human rights violations and the issue of what is considered fair when it comes to fighting terrorist attacks with another form of violence.*

Naser Rayyes. 2003. "The Rule of Law and Human Rights within Palestinian National Authority Territories." *Palestine - Israel Journal of Politics, Economics & Culture*. 10(3): 50.

*ABSTRACT: Discusses the rule of law and human rights within the Palestinian territories after the establishment of the Palestinian National Authority. Repercussion of the political, social and administrative disruptions on the Palestinian population and effects of changing administrations on the political system. Further discusses legislative, executive and judicial responsibilities of the Israeli military authority on the basis of international law.*

Condoleezza Rice. 2003. "What Counts Is the Character of the Palestinian State." *New Perspectives Quarterly*. 20(4): 50.

*ABSTRACT: Presents views on issues on the war against terrorism in the Middle East as of September 2003 including the stand of Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon on the division of land between Palestinians and Israelis.*

Yael Stein and Ron Dudai. 2001. "On Human Rights in the Occupied Territories." *Palestine - Israel Journal of Politics, Economics & Culture*. 8(3): 109.

*ABSTRACT: Presents the excerpts from a report by the B'Tselem organization in relation to the issue of human rights in the occupied territories in Israel. Further discusses the outcome of the Al-Aqsa Intifada and the expansion on the license of the soldiers for national security involving the use of lethal force in life-threatening situations.*

Shibley Telhami. 2004. "The Ties That Bind." *Foreign Affairs*. 83(2): 8.

*ABSTRACT: Focuses on the foreign policy of the U.S. government toward the Israeli-Palestinian conflict after September 11. Far beyond their tragic consequences, the bombings that followed the collapse of the Israeli-*

*Palestinian talks in 2000 undermined the principal defensive strategy Israel has developed since its founding. This article highlights the fears and concerns of both Israel and Palestine following the above events and the involvement of the U.S.*

Richard V. Wagner. 2002. "Peace and Conflict's First Response to September 11." *Peace & Conflict*. 8(1): 1.

*ABSTRACT: Argues that the most promising features of a peace psychological approach to the events of September 11 is the recognition that extreme acts do not occur in a vacuum. They thrive in a context of experienced social injustice. Concludes that the Palestinians essentially adopt two marginal identities: one a civic identity and the other an ethnic identity. Notes that this requires them to establish a "critical stability" between these two identities. States that this stability is jeopardized by the stressful events and demands for solidarity resulting from the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks.*

Dov Waxman. 2000. "Terrorizing Democracies." *Washington Quarterly*. 23(1): 15.

*ABSTRACT: Focuses on the challenges of reconciling democratic norms with terrorism. Account on the British government and the Irish Republican Army efforts to overcome the challenges. Includes details of Israeli efforts in establishing democracy and decency in terrorist attacks and moral and social implications of human rights violations.*

Jean Zaru. 2002. "The Demands of Peace and Reconciliation." *Feminist Theology*. 86.

*ABSTRACT: Presents the demand for peace and reconciliation between Israel and Palestine. Discusses crimes against Palestinians and failure of Christians to support Palestinian human rights and factors which contribute to the promotion of reconciliation.*

## **Religion**

Religion is clearly among the central components of this conflict. All sides make appeals to an Israeli homeland that are legitimate by any number of third party standards. The literature presented here addresses how this important variable has shaped the course of the conflict.

Mohammed Abu-Nimer. 2004. "Religion, Dialogue, and Non-Violent Actions in Palestinian-Israeli Conflict." *International Journal of Politics, Culture & Society*. 17(3): 491.

*ABSTRACT: Examines the potential constructive role that religious peace builders can play in contributing to Palestinian-Israeli reconciliation and peace. In such encounters, there is a wide range of interfaith dialogue activities and possibilities that can be deployed. Based on applied training and interfaith dialogue workshops and experiences, this article proposes a framework for conducting interfaith dialogue among Muslims, Christians, and Jews in Palestine and Israel.*

Moshe Amon. 2004. "Can Israel Survive the West Bank Settlements?" *Terrorism & Political Violence*. 16(1): 48.

*ABSTRACT: Describes how Talmudic Orthodoxy postulated the reestablishment of a Jewish state only by an act of God's grace and how occupation of the West Bank is seen by Jews as a sign of redemption and an opportunity to take an active role in a "Zionist" enterprise of fulfilling God's promise. The violent conduct of the religious sector among settlers provides a threat to Israel's character and existence.*

Kobi Cohen-Hattab. 2004. "Zionism, Tourism, and the Battle for Palestine: Tourism as a Political-Propaganda Tool." *Israel Studies*. 9(1): 61.

*ABSTRACT: Discusses the use of tourism as political propaganda in Palestine and the interaction between ideology and tourism. Addresses the influence of terrorism and political instability to the tourist industry and the importance of tourism in the economic and politics in Palestine.*

Efraim Karsh. 2004. "Arafat's Grand Strategy." *Middle East Quarterly*. 11(2): 1.

*ABSTRACT: Focuses on Arafat and Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) leadership. Gives details on the war of terror launched by Arafat against Israel in September 2000. Information on the supposed Jewish conspiracy. Discussion on the Palestinian independence under the administration of Arafat.*

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