

Conflict and Compromise Since 1948

Conflict:

Although the United Nations brokered an end to 1948 war between Israel and the Arab countries, the area remained unstable. Both sides built up their military capacities in preparation for further conflict. In the meantime, many Palestinians, frustrated by the refugee crisis and the reduction in their political and economic position, joined resistance groups. In 1964, a number of these groups merged to form the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO), which soon came under the leadership of Yasser Arafat.

War erupted between Israel and its Arab neighbors several times over the next decades: in 1956, 1967, and 1973. The Six Day War of 1967 was especially significant as Israel took over and occupied the Sinai Peninsula, the Golan Heights, Gaza, the West Bank, and East Jerusalem. Not only was Israel now several times larger than in 1948, but one million Palestinians had come under Israeli rule. In addition, over 200,000 more Palestinians became refugees (mostly going to Jordan). Beginning in 1977, Israeli prime minister Menachem Begin launched a campaign to establish Jewish settlements in the occupied territories. Although the settlement policy was controversial among Israelis, approximately, 120,000 Jewish settlers went to East Jerusalem and 100,000 to the West Bank and Gaza. As a result of the settlements, Palestinians lost more of their land and saw their freedom of movement limited. Palestinian guerillas attacked settlers and others within Israel; the Israeli army struck out at Palestinians. Civilian casualties mounted on both sides. The conflict spread to neighboring Lebanon, where the PLO and Israeli army both took an active role in the Lebanese Civil War. A vicious cycle ensued: Israelis, citing security concerns, limited the political, economic, and travel capability of Palestinians, while Palestinians, frustrated by their treatment at the hands of Israelis, increased their resistance activities. The United States periodically attempted to start peace negotiations, but its tendency to be more sympathetic to Israeli concerns reduced the effectiveness of these efforts.

By late 1987, the Palestinians were in open revolt, a spontaneous movement which came to be called the “intifada” (Arabic for “resistance” or “shaking off”). Hundreds of thousands of Palestinians, mostly young people, participated in civil disobedience (refusal to pay taxes, boycotts, strikes) and in throwing rocks at Israeli troops. The Israeli army responded with force, killing over 1,000 Palestinians, hundreds of whom were children under the age of 16. Israel began to draw criticism, both at home and abroad, for its treatment of Palestinian civilians. Similarly, Palestinian bombing attacks targeted Israeli civilians.

The suffering on both sides led to peace negotiations beginning in 1991, but the failure to achieve a lasting settlement resulted in a second intifada beginning in 2000. More negotiations have resulted, but there is still tension and violence to this day.

Important Issues Separating Israelis and Palestinians:

1. Security. Random attacks and acts of terrorism are problems faced by both sides. Israelis resent that they can't walk down a street without worrying that something – or someone – will blow up beside them. Palestinians resent that they are frequently mistreated by Israeli soldiers or that their houses and possessions are bulldozed if a person in their family is accused of attacks against Israel. Israelis say the soldiers and use of extreme tactics are necessary to keep their

people safe; Palestinians say that their search for a just treatment is what drives them to attack Israel. Any peace effort would have to take into account the desire of both groups for greater security for their lives and property. It is important to note that Israelis, in particular, rank security as their number one concern. In addition to the protection of individuals and property, Israelis want their country to be secure from outside attack. Therefore, many consider the recognition of the state of Israel by their Arab neighbors an important key to the security of their country and of their people.

2. Right of return for Palestinian refugees. This issue is one of the top priorities of the Palestinians, who feel that all refugees and their descendents should have a right to return to their place of origin. Many of them have lived for decades in refugee camps with a very poor standard of living. For Israelis, the problem is that, due to a high Palestinian birthrate, there are now 4 million people descended from the original refugees. If they all returned to Israel and joined the 1 million Arabs currently living there, that would make a population of 5 million Palestinians and 5 million Jews in Israel, which alters the Jewish character of the state. In addition, Israelis worry that returning Palestinians would want to reclaim their original lands and evict the current Jewish owners. Some Palestinians feel this is only fair; many Israelis feel that it would be wrong to displace people who have been living on that land for two generations. A settlement that is fair to everyone will be difficult to achieve.

3. Control of Jerusalem. This city is holy to Jews, Muslims, and Christians. The problem: Who should control it, or how should control be shared?

4. Israeli troops in Palestinian territories. Israelis say their troops are necessary to provide security; Palestinians say the Israeli troops harass or even attack innocent people. Palestinians want their own troops in charge of Palestinian areas. The question, for Israelis, is whether these troops would be able to control their own extremist factions.

5. Israeli settlements in Palestinian lands. Since the 1967 war, thousands of Israeli settlers have moved into the Gaza strip and the West Bank, claiming the Israelis have a right to that land dating from Biblical times. Palestinians resent the settlers for taking over Palestinian lands. Many moderate Israelis agree, seeing the settlements as a stumbling block to peace, but they face a tremendous challenge in how to close the settlements without provoking opposition from Jewish residents of these areas.

6. Movement of people and goods in the West Bank and Gaza. Israelis consider their checkpoints and restrictions on the movement of Arab inhabitants to be important for their security. However, such restrictions severely hurt the Palestinian economy by limiting their trade and employment opportunities. The peace process would have to balance the Israeli need for security with the Palestinian need for greater freedom and economic wellbeing.

7. The propaganda and language of hate. Both Palestinians and Jews are split among moderates and extremists, and extremists on both sides portray the other side as less than human. On the surface, the problem of words seems less pressing than problems of hostile soldiers, suicide bombers, or refugees. Yet, in reality, the underlying fear and hatred promoted by extremists on both sides make it difficult to achieve the mutual respect necessary to compromise.

The Peace Process:

As the violence took an increasing toll on both sides, there have been efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement. In September 1978, during a conference at Camp David organized by American president Jimmy Carter, Israeli prime minister Menachem Begin and Egyptian president Anwar Sadat signed a peace agreement between the two countries, which led to an Israeli withdrawal from Sinai. However, even though Israel and Egypt had begun negotiations, conflicts within Israel were escalating.

Direct talks between Palestinian and Israeli authorities only began in 1991. Under pressure from the United States and the Soviet Union, a series of talks was held in Madrid, Spain, between the Israeli government, individual Arab states, and the PLO. However, some Israeli and Palestinian leaders sought a less public and politically charged environment and entered into secret discussions in Norway. The result was the signing of the Oslo Accords by Israeli leader Yitzhak Rabin and PLO leader Yasser Arafat in 1993.

According to the Oslo Agreement, Israel would withdraw forces from Gaza and the West Bank town of Jericho and grant greater autonomy to the Palestinians. Eventually Palestinians would be able to elect a Self-Government Authority in these areas. In return, the PLO agreed to recognize the state of Israel, a step that Israelis felt was vital to their security. Soon a Palestinian Authority was established under Arafat, and Jordan had joined Egypt in recognizing the state of Israel. Critics of the Oslo Accords charge that the agreement did not address many of the serious issues that still divided the two peoples.

Unfortunately, these issues were never resolved, and both sides failed to honor parts of the agreement. Israel increased its settlements in Palestinian lands, and Palestinians responded by increasing attacks on settlers. Extremism on both sides led to a further escalation of the conflict. In early 1994, an Israeli terrorist killed 30 Muslim worshippers in a mosque in Hebron, and Palestinian terrorists retaliated with a series of suicide bombings. The peace process quickly broke down.

In 2000, the suffering of both groups led to further attempts at negotiation. Israeli leader Ehud Barak and Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat met at Camp David to seek a resolution of the conflict. It soon became evident, though, that the fundamental issues dividing the two peoples are difficult to resolve. No definitive agreement was reached, and the peace process remains stalled to the present day. Recent developments have added a further element of uncertainty. Yasser Arafat died in November 2004, and just over a year later (January 2006), the more militant Hamas party was elected to leadership positions in the Palestinian Authority. Israel has also assumed a more militant policy: In summer 2006, an Israeli invasion of Lebanon and attacks on Palestinians there provoked an international outcry. Peace talks resumed in late November 2007 in Annapolis, Maryland, but it remains to be seen whether agreement can be reached.