

## **How Israelis And Palestinians Negotiate A Cross Cultural Analysis Of The Oslo Peace Process Cross Cultural Negotiation Books**

In this fast-paced, well-researched work, author Dennis "D.J." Deeb objectively traces the rise and fall of the Oslo Peace Accords between the Israelis and the Palestinians. What went wrong with peace? This work analyzes Israeli leader Ariel Sharon's statements and past record as a military and government leader with regards to the Peace Process. Deeb also discusses the corruption within the Palestinian Authority that has hindered the peace process, including the mismanagement of Palestinian Authority President Yasir Arafat. The author examines and supports what has become known as "The Mitchell Report," released in the spring 2001, in offering a lasting peace between Israelis and Palestinians. He also considers and evaluates the recent Road Map To Peace proposal offered by President George W. Bush in the spring of 2003. Since 1993, both Israeli and Palestinian leaders have failed to implement and have violated provisions of the Oslo Accords. As the late Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, who gave his life in the name of peace, and to whom this writing is dedicated,

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articulated so clearly during the signing of the Oslo Accords, "enough blood and tears." Finally, Deeb argues that the intent behind the Oslo Accords encompass the link between the end of war and the era of peace, that the Israelis and Palestinians should both return to the table for negotiations based upon the recommendations of "The Mitchell Report" and the Quartet Road Map To Peace to negotiate a final and lasting settlement rooted in the Oslo Peace Accords. A perceptive and provocative history of Henry Kissinger's diplomatic negotiations in the Middle East that illuminates the unique challenges and barriers Kissinger and his successors have faced in their attempts to broker peace between Israel and its Arab neighbors. "A wealth of lessons for today, not only about the challenges in that region but also about the art of diplomacy . . . the drama, dazzling maneuvers, and grand strategic vision."—Walter Isaacson, author of *The Code Breaker* More than twenty years have elapsed since the United States last brokered a peace agreement between the Israelis and Palestinians. In that time, three presidents have tried and failed. Martin Indyk—a former United States ambassador to Israel and special envoy for the Israeli-Palestinian negotiations in 2013—has experienced these political frustrations and disappointments firsthand. Now, in an attempt to understand the arc of American diplomatic influence in the Middle East, he returns to the origins of American-led peace efforts and to the

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man who created the Middle East peace process—Henry Kissinger. Based on newly available documents from American and Israeli archives, extensive interviews with Kissinger, and Indyk's own interactions with some of the main players, the author takes readers inside the negotiations. Here is a roster of larger-than-life characters—Anwar Sadat, Golda Meir, Moshe Dayan, Yitzhak Rabin, Hafez al-Assad, and Kissinger himself. Indyk's account is both that of a historian poring over the records of these events, as well as an inside player seeking to glean lessons for Middle East peacemaking. He makes clear that understanding Kissinger's design for Middle East peacemaking is key to comprehending how to—and how not to—make peace.

"While the world focuses on Gaza, the future of Israeli-Palestinian relations in fact may be playing itself out away from the spotlight, in Jerusalem. With recent steps, Israel is attempting to solidify its hold over a wide area in and around the city, creating a far broader Jerusalem. If the international community and specifically the U.S. are serious about preserving and promoting a viable two-state solution, they need to speak far more clearly and insistently to halt actions that directly and immediately jeopardise that goal. And if that solution is ever to be reached, they will need to be clear that changes that have occurred since Israelis and Palestinians last sat down to negotiate in 2000-2001 will have to be

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reversed."--Exec. summary.

A critical examination of the history of US-Palestinian relations The United States has invested billions of dollars and countless diplomatic hours in the pursuit of Israeli-Palestinian peace and a two-state solution. Yet American attempts to broker an end to the conflict have repeatedly come up short. At the center of these failures lay two critical factors: Israeli power and Palestinian politics. While both Israelis and Palestinians undoubtedly share much of the blame, one also cannot escape the role of the United States, as the sole mediator in the process, in these repeated failures. American peacemaking efforts ultimately ran aground as a result of Washington's unwillingness to confront Israel's ever-deepening occupation or to come to grips with the realities of internal Palestinian politics. In particular, the book looks at the interplay between the U.S.-led peace process and internal Palestinian politics—namely, how a badly flawed peace process helped to weaken Palestinian leaders and institutions and how an increasingly dysfunctional Palestinian leadership, in turn, hindered prospects for a diplomatic resolution. Thus, while the peace process was not necessarily doomed to fail, Washington's management of the process, with its built-in blind spot to Israeli power and Palestinian politics, made failure far more likely than a negotiated breakthrough. Shaped by the pressures of American domestic politics and the

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special relationship with Israel, Washington's distinctive "blind spot" to Israeli power and Palestinian politics has deep historical roots, dating back to the 1917 Balfour Declaration and the British Mandate. The size of the blind spot has varied over the years and from one administration to another, but it is always present. As Israelis and Palestinians negotiate separation and division of their land, Meron Benvenisti, former Deputy Mayor of Jerusalem, maintains that any expectations for "peaceful partition" are doomed. In his brave and controversial new book, he raises the possibility of a confederation of Israel/Palestine, the only solution that he feels will bring lasting peace. The seven million people in the territory between Jordan and the Mediterranean are mutually dependent regarding employment, water, land use, ecology, transportation, and all other spheres of human activity. Each side, Benvenisti says, must accept the reality that two national entities are living within one geopolitical entity—their conflict is intercommunal and will not be resolved by population transfers or land partition. A geographer and historian by training, a man passionately rooted in his homeland, Benvenisti skillfully conveys the perspective of both Israeli and Palestinian communities. He recognizes the great political and ideological resistance to a confederation, but argues that there are Israeli Jews and Palestinians who can envision an undivided land, where attachment to a common homeland is stronger than militant tribalism and

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segregation in national ghettos. Acknowledging that equal coexistence between Israeli and Palestinian may yet be an impossible dream, he insists that such a dream deserves a place in the current negotiations. "Meron Benvenisti is the Middle East expert to whom Middle East experts go for advice . . . the most oft-quoted and oft-damned analyst in Israel."—from the Foreword by Thomas L. Friedman

President Carter has been a student of the biblical Holy Land all his life. For the last three decades, as president of the United States and as founder of The Carter Center, he has studied the complex and interrelated issues of the region's conflicts and has been actively involved in reconciling them. He knows the leaders of all factions in the region who will need to play key roles, and he sees encouraging signs among them. Carter describes the history of previous peace efforts and why they fell short. He argues persuasively that the road to a peace agreement is now open and that it has broad international and regional support. Most of all, since there will be no progress without courageous and sustained U.S. leadership, he says the time for progress is now. President Barack Obama is committed to a personal effort to exert that leadership, starting early in his administration. This is President Carter's call for action, and he lays out a practical and achievable path to peace.

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This latest work by Naseer Aruri focuses on the failed Middle East "peace process." Aruri analyzes the evolving relationship between the United States and the two protagonists--the Palestinians and Israel--and argues that the U.S. rejectionist policy toward Palestinian participation and Palestinian rights has become a policy that focuses more on the process and than on peace. Aruri argues that the special relationship between the United States and Israel turned into a strategic alliance after the war in 1967--ruling out a role of honest brokering for the United States--all other would-be peacemakers and facilitators were held at bay. The U.S. diplomatic -monopoly continues to serve as the single most effective means to accomplish Israel's goals. It sustains Israel, protecting it from international scrutiny, and engineers the gridlock that allows the Israeli government to negotiate indefinitely. Bolstered by September 11, U.S. policy at present, is Israel's: fix the blame on the Palestinian partner, declare Arafat unfit to rule, and demand his removal. Aruri demonstrates how American diplomacy has come to a grinding halt, providing a cover for Ariel Sharon's Israel to crush the Palestinians. Naseer Aruri is Professor Emeritus of Political Science at the University of Massachusetts-Dartmouth, and the former co-chair of Amnesty International. He lectures widely on the politics and history of the Middle East. The Minds of Peace Experiment is a small-scale Israeli-Palestinian public

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negotiating congress. The exercise invites Israeli and Palestinian delegations to publicly negotiate solutions to their struggle over a limited period of sessions. The initiative is designed to demonstrate the peacemaking power of a major public negotiating congress, to evaluate its potential outcomes, and to get support for its establishment. Scholars from different disciplines describe and analyze the enterprise. They provide valuable lessons for improving and elaborating the initiative which has been conducted in major universities around the U.S., Canada and in Israel-Palestine. The intention is to add a fresh perspective to the efforts to build a revolutionary peacemaking process in the Israeli-Palestinian case. The Minds of Peace Experiment is a fascinating laboratory for people-to-people diplomacy and negotiation. The exercise succeeded to demonstrate how people, from all walks of life and the entire political spectrum, can reach peace agreements while their leaders face major problems in their relationship. The book intends to provoke critical and fruitful discussion among those who are interested in negotiation, diplomacy and the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. This book was published as a special issue of Israel Affairs.

This study investigates the Palestinian official perspective on the Bush administration's role and position in the Palestinian-Israeli negotiations during 2001-2009 particularly with reference to the 2003 Road Map and whether the US was serious in resolving the

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Palestinian-Israeli conflict. It discusses the reasons, according to the Palestinians, behind the US intervention in the conflict and the Palestinians' acceptance of the US mediation. In addition, it focuses on the reasons for the failure of the US mediation in achieving the desired goal of the negotiations: the two-state solution. The study used a survey and interviewed Palestinian officials. It also used official documents and secondary sources. It used William Zartman's approach of third-party role in the negotiations as the framework of analysis. The study found that George W. Bush's administration was biased and its policies were prejudiced in favour of the State of Israel. The respondents overwhelmingly supported the view that the US was not a serious, credible or effective mediator in resolving the conflict. The research also found that the US imposed itself on the parties to mediate the conflict while Palestinians accepted its mediation as a result of lack of other influential mediators and their fear that the rejection of the US mediation would lead to negative consequences on the Palestinians. The study found that the US and Israel are mainly responsible for the failure of the negotiations since they only wanted to negotiate the Palestinian's rights but did not achieve them. The study recommends that the US, as the leading mediator in the peace process for decades, should play an effective role in the peace process by putting pressure on the conflictants to observe their obligations. The study concludes that for a just and durable resolution of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict, the US should take into consideration the interests of the Palestinians besides that of Israel's in any

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final agreement and allow other powers or states such as Russia, the EU, the Arab and the Muslim World to play a serious role in the peace process.

The Israeli, Palestinian, and American contributors to this volume consider the catastrophic failure of the Oslo peace process and the years of bloody violence that ensued.

Refreshing and revealing in equal measure, this innovative volume conducts a critical/self-critical exploration of the impact of culture on the ill-fated Oslo peace process. The authors negotiators and scholars alike demolish stereotypes as they construct an unusually subtle and sophisticated understanding of how culture influences negotiating styles. Culture, they argue, did not cause the Oslo breakdown but it did play an influential, intervening role at several levels: coloring the thinking of political leaders, shaping domestic politics on both sides, and affecting each side's evaluation of the other's beliefs and intentions. After an overview by William Quandt of the history of the Oslo process and the impact of international factors such as U.S. mediation, the volume presents a detailed analysis of first Palestinian, and then Israeli negotiating styles between 1993 and 2001. Omar Dajani, a former legal advisor to the Palestinian team, explains how elements of Palestinian identity and national development have hobbled the Palestinians' ability to negotiate effectively. Aharon Klieman, a distinguished Israeli analyst, traces a long-standing clash between diplomatic and security subcultures within the Israeli political elite and reveals how

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Israeli identity has helped create a negotiating style that opts for short-term gains while undermining the prospects for a lasting agreement. Drawing on these insights, Tamara Wittes concludes the volume by offering not only a fresh appreciation of culture's influence on interethnic negotiations but also lessons for future negotiators in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Read the review from Foreign Affairs."

The head of the Israeli delegation that met for the first time with members of the PLO at Oslo, Norway, presents an inside account of the peace progress and its complicated denouement in time for Israel's fiftieth anniversary. 25,000 first printing.

From the Madrid Invitation in 1991 to the introduction of the Oslo process in 1993 to the present, a negotiated settlement has remained the dominant leitmotiv of peacemaking between Israel and the Palestinian people. That the parties have chosen negotiations means that either side's failure to comply with its obligation to negotiate can result in an internationally wrongful act and, in response, countermeasures and other responses. This monograph seeks to advance our understanding of the international law of negotiation and use this as a framework for assessing the Israeli-Palestinian dispute, with the Palestinian people's unsuccessful attempt to join the United Nations as a Member State in autumn 2011 and the successful attempt to join the same institution as a non-Member Observer State in November 2012 providing a case study for this. The legal consequences of these applications are not merely of historical interest; they inform the present rights and obligations of Israel and the Palestinian people. This work

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fills a significant gap in the existing international law scholarship on the Israeli–Palestinian dispute, which neither engages with this means of dispute settlement generally nor does so specifically within the context of the Palestinian people's engagements with international institutions. 'Based on primary research, this book explores materials that were not analyzed before. It treats a highly political issue with scientific objectivity that strikes a balance between various points of view. The book will be an essential reading to all those involved in peace studies, international negotiations and Israeli-Palestinian conflict'. Mutaz M Qafisheh, Associate Professor of International Law, Hebron University. 'A compelling and innovative account of the legal aspects of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict: a must read.' Efraim Karsh, King's College London and Bar-Ilan University, author of *Palestine Betrayed*. 'A superbly imagined and executed study on Palestine that puts the 'negotiation imperative' at the heart of its narrative, fully interrogating the involvement of public international law at each step of the long and layered history that is vigorously brought to life in these pages. A study that also promises texture, nuance, and depth to the legal analysis it offers-and it delivers handsomely on each of these fronts.' -Dino Kritsiotis, Chair of Public International Law & Head of the International Humanitarian Law Unit, University of Nottingham. The "illuminating" (Los Angeles Times) answer to why Israel and Palestine's attempts at negotiation have failed and a practical, "admirably measured" (The New York Times) roadmap for bringing peace to the Middle East—by an impartial American

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diplomat experienced in solving international conflicts. George Mitchell knows how to bring peace to troubled regions. He was the primary architect of the 1998 Good Friday Agreement for peace in Northern Ireland. But when he served as US Special Envoy for Middle East Peace from 2009 to 2011—working to end the Israeli-Palestinian conflict—diplomacy did not prevail. Now, for the first time, Mitchell offers his insider account of how the Israelis and the Palestinians have progressed (and regressed) in their negotiations through the years and outlines the specific concessions each side must make to finally achieve lasting peace.

First published in 1995, this polemical study challenges generally accepted truths of the Israel-Palestine conflict as well as much of the revisionist literature. This new edition critically reexamines dominant popular and scholarly images in the light of the current failures of the peace process.

Following his #1 New York Times bestseller, *Our Endangered Values*, the former president, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, offers an assessment of what must be done to bring permanent peace to Israel with dignity and justice to Palestine. President Carter, who was able to negotiate peace between Israel and Egypt, has remained deeply involved in Middle East affairs since leaving the White House. He has stayed in touch with the major players from all sides in the conflict and has made numerous trips to the Holy Land, most recently as an observer in the Palestinian elections of 2005 and 2006. In this book President Carter shares his intimate knowledge of the history of the

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Middle East and his personal experiences with the principal actors, and he addresses sensitive political issues many American officials avoid. Pulling no punches, Carter prescribes steps that must be taken for the two states to share the Holy Land without a system of apartheid or the constant fear of terrorism. The general parameters of a long-term, two-state agreement are well known, the president writes. There will be no substantive and permanent peace for any peoples in this troubled region as long as Israel is violating key U.N. resolutions, official American policy, and the international "road map" for peace by occupying Arab lands and oppressing the Palestinians. Except for mutually agreeable negotiated modifications, Israel's official pre-1967 borders must be honored. As were all previous administrations since the founding of Israel, U.S. government leaders must be in the forefront of achieving this long-delayed goal of a just agreement that both sides can honor. *Palestine Peace Not Apartheid* is a challenging, provocative, and courageous book.

For much of the past century, the conflict between Israelis and Palestinians has been a defining feature of the Middle East. Despite billions of dollars expended to support, oppose, or seek to resolve it, the conflict has endured for decades, with periodic violent eruptions, of which the Israel-Gaza confrontation in the summer of 2014 is only the most recent. This executive summary highlights findings from a study by a team of RAND researchers that estimates the net costs and benefits over the next ten years of five alternative trajectories: a two-state solution, coordinated unilateral withdrawal, uncoordinated unilateral withdrawal, nonviolent resistance, and violent uprising compared with the costs and benefits of a

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continuing impasse that evolves in accordance with present trends. The analysis focuses on economic costs related to the conflict, including the economic costs of security. In addition, intangible costs are briefly examined, and the costs of each scenario to the international community have been calculated. The study's focus emerged from an extensive scoping exercise designed to identify how RAND's objective, fact-based approach might promote fruitful policy discussion. The overarching goal is to give all parties comprehensive, reliable information about available choices and their expected costs and consequences. Seven key findings were identified: A two-state solution provides by far the best economic outcomes for both Israelis and Palestinians. Israelis would gain over two times more than the Palestinians in absolute terms \$123 billion versus \$50 billion over ten years. But the Palestinians would gain more proportionately, with average per capita income increasing by approximately 36 percent over what it would have been in 2024, versus 5 percent for the average Israeli. A return to violence would have profoundly negative economic consequences for both Palestinians and Israelis; per capita gross domestic product would fall by 46 percent in the West Bank and Gaza and by 10 percent in Israel by 2024. In most scenarios, the value of economic opportunities gained or lost by both parties is much larger than expected changes in direct costs. Unilateral withdrawal by Israel from the West Bank would impose large economic costs on Israelis unless the international community shoulders a substantial portion of the costs of relocating settlers. Intangible factors, such as each party's security and sovereignty aspirations, are critical considerations in understanding and resolving the impasse. Taking advantage of the economic opportunities of a two-state solution would require substantial investments from the public and private sectors of the international community and from both parties.--

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How Israelis and Palestinians Negotiate A Cross-cultural Analysis of the Oslo Peace Process US Institute of Peace Press

The first study of Israeli foreign policy towards the Middle East and selected world powers, since the end of the Cold War to the present.

After decades of being seen by Israel as a terrorist and arch-enemy, Yasser Arafat became a partner in the peace-making progress. In one of the most extraordinary examples of secret diplomacy this century, Israel's Prime Minister, Foreign Minister and other senior aides privately negotiated an end to years of hostility between Arabs and Israelis. Exploring the personal, domestic, regional and international factors leading to the peace accords, this book charts key episodes such as Israel's deportation of radical Islamic activists in December 1992, and its retaliation against Hizbollah rocket attacks from south Lebanon in July 1993. Interview with Israeli, Palestinian, American and Egyptian officials are used to build up a detailed picture of the Israeli-PLO bargaining process, culminating in the historic breakthrough in Oslo. The product of painstaking research and countless interviews, *A High Price* offers a nuanced, definitive historical account of Israel's bold but often failed efforts to fight terrorist groups. Beginning with the violent border disputes that emerged after Israel's founding in 1948, Daniel Byman charts the rise of Yasir Arafat's Fatah and leftist groups such as the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine--organizations that ushered in the era of international terrorism epitomized by the 1972 hostage-taking at the Munich Olympics. Byman reveals how Israel fought these groups and others, such as Hamas, in the decades that follow, with particular attention to the grinding and painful struggle during the second intifada. Israel's debacles in Lebanon against groups like the Lebanese Hizballah are examined in-depth, as is the country's

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problematic response to Jewish terrorist groups that have struck at Arabs and Israelis seeking peace. In surveying Israel's response to terror, the author points to the coups of shadowy Israeli intelligence services, the much-emulated use of defensive measures such as sky marshals on airplanes, and the role of controversial techniques such as targeted killings and the security barrier that separates Israel from Palestinian areas. Equally instructive are the shortcomings that have undermined Israel's counterterrorism goals, including a disregard for long-term planning and a failure to recognize the long-term political repercussions of counterterrorism tactics.

Collection of papers and keynote presentations that were delivered at a conference called "Pathways to Peace," which was held in March of 2008.

Contents (I = Israel, P = Palestinians): (1) Recent Develop.: I-P; I-Syria; I-Lebanon; (2) U.S. Role: 1991-2008; Obama Admin.; Madrid Conf.; Bilateral Talks and Develop.: I-P; 2009; I-Syria; I-Lebanon; I-Jordan; (3) Agree./Doc.: I-PLO Mutual Recog.; Decl. of Principles; Agree. on the Gaza Strip and the Jericho Area; I-Jordan Peace Treaty; I-P Interim Agree., West Bank-Gaza Strip; Protocol re: Redeploy. in Hebron; Wye River Memo.; Sharm al Shaykh Memo.; Performance-Based Road Map to a Permanent Two-State Solution to the I-P Conflict; Agree. on Movement and Access; Joint Understand.; (4) Role of Congress: Aid; Jerusalem; Compliance/Sanctions; I Raid on Suspected Syrian Nuclear Site; Gaza Fact-Finding Mission (¿Goldstone Report¿). Map.

The Six-Day War was an extraordinary human drama. It swept up a generation of Israelis and Arabs whose children still cannot live peacefully in the world the war created. Today, Israel is the superpower of the region. It has nuclear weapons but has never been able to digest the

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land it swallowed in 1967. However big its army, it will never be at peace or feel secure until the future of this land is settled. Thirty-six years after the end of the six days of fighting, after thousands more deaths and the failure of years of negotiation to try to reach a political settlement, Israelis and Palestinians are fighting once again on the streets in the West Bank and Gaza. It is still a low-level conflict, but if another full-blown Middle East war breaks out, its roots will lie in those six days in June 1967. Drawing on his experiences as the BBC's former Middle East correspondent, and building on extensive original research and interviews with some of the key participants, Jeremy Bowen uses his vast array of contacts to weave together a completely convincing and compelling account, hour by hour, of the 1967 war between Israel and Egypt, Jordan and Syria. As insightful as the best modern history writing and as gripping as fiction, this is a major debut by an author with superb media contacts.

In a myth-busting analysis of the world's most intractable conflict, a star of Middle East reporting, "one of the most important writers" in the field (*The New York Times*), argues that only one weapon has yielded progress: force. Scattered over the territory between the Jordan River and the Mediterranean Sea lie the remnants of failed peace proposals, international summits, secret negotiations, UN resolutions, and state-building efforts. The conventional story is that these well-meaning attempts at peacemaking were repeatedly, perhaps terminally, thwarted by violence. Through a rich interweaving of reportage, historical narrative, and powerful analysis, Nathan Thrall presents a startling counter-history. He shows that force—including but not limited to violence—has impelled each side to make its largest concessions, from Palestinian acceptance of a two-state

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solution to Israeli territorial withdrawals. This simple fact has been neglected by the world powers, which have expended countless resources on initiatives meant to diminish friction between the parties. By quashing any hint of confrontation, promising an imminent negotiated solution, facilitating security cooperation, developing the institutions of a still unborn Palestinian state, and providing bounteous economic and military assistance, the United States and Europe have merely entrenched the conflict by lessening the incentives to end it. Thrall's important book upends the beliefs steering these failed policies, revealing how the aversion of pain, not the promise of peace, has driven compromise for Israelis and Palestinians alike. Published as Israel's occupation of East Jerusalem, the West Bank, and Gaza reaches its fiftieth anniversary, which is also the centenary of the Balfour Declaration that first promised a Jewish national home in Palestine, *The Only Language They Understand* advances a bold thesis that shatters ingrained positions of both left and right and provides a new and eye-opening understanding of this most vexed of lands.

"The definitive and gripping account of the sometimes exhilarating, often tortured twists and turns in the Middle East peace process, viewed from the front row by one of its major players."--Bill Clinton *The Missing Peace*, published to great acclaim last year, is the most candid inside account of the Middle East peace process ever written. Dennis Ross, the chief Middle East peace negotiator in the presidential administrations of George H. W. Bush and Bill Clinton, is that rare figure who is respected by all parties:

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Democrats and Republicans, Palestinians and Israelis, presidents and people on the street in Jerusalem, Ramallah, and Washington, D.C. Ross recounts the peace process in detail from 1988 to the breakdown of talks in early 2001 that prompted the so-called second Intifada-and takes account of recent developments in a new afterword written for this edition. It's all here: Camp David, Oslo, Geneva, Egypt, and other summits; the assassination of Yitzak Rabin; the rise and fall of Benjamin Netanyahu; the very different characters and strategies of Rabin, Yasir Arafat, and Bill Clinton; and the first steps of the Palestinian Authority. For the first time, the backroom negotiations, the dramatic and often secretive nature of the process, and the reasons for its faltering are on display for all to see. The Missing Peace explains, as no other book has, why Middle East peace remains so elusive.

Scientific Essay from the year 2005 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Region: Near East, Near Orient, grade: 63% (1,7), University of Edinburgh, course: The Middle East in International Politics, 69 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: The Arab-Israeli conflict, the dominant theme regarding the International Relations of the Middle East, is“(...) one of the most bitter, protracted and intractable conflicts of modern times.” (Shlaim, 2005: 242). At its core lies the Israeli-Palestinian problem, which will be addressed in this essay and which mainly refers to the dispute between the Jewish and Palestinian national movements over Palestine.<sup>1</sup> This dispute is multidimensional: “(...) religious, political, cultural, economic and psychological

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elements pile up and feed each other to create a seemingly indissoluble impasse.” (Korany, 2005: 64). Some attempts have been made in the past to find a peaceful solution for Israelis and Palestinians - but these did not result in the success that was hoped for. However, by considering several recent developments it appears that new opportunities to end the conflict are within reach. Against this background it becomes necessary to discuss the impact of Israelis, Palestinians and external actors on a possible peace, which will be the purpose of this essay. The paper first provides an overview about the main issues of the Israeli-Palestinian dispute. Section two then reflects on the development of the peace-process in the past and in this context analyses the roles of Israel, Palestine and external actors that were involved. This is essential to be able to draw a profound conclusion regarding the current situation, which is discussed in section three by addressing two questions: A) What are the chances for peace? B) Who plays a major role in this context? The essay concludes by answering the question of whether it is only the conflict-parties and not external actors who could bring peace. 1 Shlaim, 2005: 242. However, the conflict is complicated by inter-Arab relations and the involvement of outside powers.

President Bush promised to democratize the Middle East, but the results so far have dispirited democracy advocates and brought their project into disrepute. After the debacle in Iraq and the electoral success of Hamas, the pursuit of Arab democracy seems to many observers a fool's errand, an unfortunate combination of ideology and

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wishful thinking. In Freedom's Unsteady March, Tamara Cofman Wittes dissects the Bush administration's failure to advance freedom in the Middle East and lays out a better strategy for future efforts to promote democracy. Wittes argues that only the development of a more liberal and democratic politics in the Arab world will secure America's long-term goals in the region and that America must continue trying to foster progress in that direction. To do so, however, it must confront more honestly the risks of change and act more effectively to contain them. A dangerous combination of growing populations, economic stagnation, and political alienation poses the primary threat to Middle East stability today, severely testing the legitimacy and governability of key states such as Egypt and Saudi Arabia. If Arab governments cannot sustain the support of their citizens, they will find it difficult to work with America on issues of common concern such as stabilizing Iraq, confronting Iran on nuclear weapons, and promoting Arab-Israeli peace. Despite President Bush's failures, Wittes argues, the United States cannot afford to ignore the momentous social, economic, and political changes already taking place in Arab states. Wittes' detailed analysis of Arab politics and American policy presents an alternative—in her view, the only alternative: overcoming America's deep ambivalence about Arab democracy to support positive, liberal change in the region that will create a firmer foundation for Arab-American ties.

A history of the conflict between Israel and the Palestinians from the perspective of international law that examines the extent to which legitimate interests remain to be

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fulfilled.

Scholarly Research paper from the year 2012 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Topic: Peace and Conflict Studies, Security, grade: 1,0, Ewha Womans University (Graduate School of International Studies), course: International Negotiations, language: English, abstract: Throughout history there have been many attempts to establish peace between Israel and Palestine but all of these attempts were to no avail. This term paper will examine the underlying problem why all these attempts could not lead to a mutually satisfactory solution and will then describe what needs to be done in order to establish a new and sustainable peace agreement between Israel and Palestine. To do so this paper firstly illustrates the historical background of previous peace negotiations before describing the complex relationship of Israel and Palestine on an internal, regional and external level. It will then look at the opposed positions of both parties and illustrates to what extent the model of the Prisoner's Dilemma can explain the situation that both sides are facing. Based on these findings ways how to potentially resolve this dilemma will be presented. The most promising solution of a Hegemonic Coalition that can put pressure on both parties to negotiate with each other over interests rather than positions will be explained in detail. Especially the framework under what conditions the negotiations should take place to avoid mistakes made by the Oslo peace negotiations will be addressed. Under consideration of that framework this paper develops a potential solution how the agreement between

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Israel and Palestine could look like to achieve peace between both parties. The Israel-Palestine peace process can be seen as a series of attempts to establish a lasting end to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Some of these attempts were more promising than others but until now none of them could establish peace between both parties.<sup>6</sup> The decision tree in the appendix (Figure 1) helps

A groundbreaking history that shows how peace between Egypt and Israel ensured lasting Palestinian statelessness The 1978 Camp David Accords and the signing of the Egypt-Israel peace treaty are widely viewed as a triumph of U.S. diplomacy in the Middle East. Yet the Palestinians—the would-be beneficiaries of this vision for a comprehensive regional settlement—remain without a state to this day. How and why Palestinian statelessness persists are the central questions of Seth Anziska's groundbreaking history of the Palestinian-Israeli peace process. Based on newly declassified sources and interviews with key participants, Preventing Palestine charts how Egyptian-Israeli peace was forged at the cost of sovereignty for the Palestinians, creating crippling challenges to their aspirations for a homeland—hurdles that only increased with Israeli settlement expansion and Israel's 1982 invasion of Lebanon. The first Intifada and the end of the Cold War brought new opportunities for a Palestinian state, but the 1993 Oslo Accords undermined the meaning of independence. Filled with astute political analysis, Preventing Palestine offers a bold new interpretation of an enduring struggle for self-determination.

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This research has addressed the question whether or not there should be negotiations with Hamas. The Netherlands has been added as a special case when it comes to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. I looked at the way in which the Netherlands view those negotiations. I concluded that it is important to start negotiations with Hamas. The main argument is that Hamas is a factor that will continue to be an important factor for the Palestinians. I argued that the different arguments (pre-conditions for negotiations and the Hamas charter from 1988) that exist against negotiations with Hamas need to be revised since they provide impractical thresholds. Hamas has issued several documents and has announced their will to negotiate on numerous occasions, making it a potential negotiating partner. The Netherlands, although the political sphere is divided when it comes to these particular negotiations, could play an important role when it comes to those negotiations since they maintain strong ties with the state of Israel and could be viewed as a legitimate mediating partner.

Why have Israelis and Palestinians failed to achieve a two-state solution to the conflict that has cost so much and lasted so long? In *Paradigm Lost*, Ian S. Lustick brings fifty years as an analyst of the Arab-Israeli dispute to bear on this question and offers a provocative explanation of why continued attempts to divide the land will have no more success than would negotiations to establish a one-state solution. Basing his argument on the decisiveness of unanticipated consequences, Lustick shows how the combination of Zionism's partially successful Iron Wall strategy for dealing with Arabs, an Israeli political culture saturated with what the author calls "Holocaustia," and the Israel lobby's dominant influence on American

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policy toward the Arab-Israeli conflict scuttled efforts to establish a Palestinian state alongside Israel. Yet, he demonstrates, it has also unintentionally set the stage for new struggles and "better problems" for both Israel and the Palestinians. Drawing on the history of scientific ideas that once seemed certain but were ultimately discarded, Lustick encourages shifting attention from two-state blueprints that provide no map for realistic action to the democratizing competition that arises when different subgroups, forced to be part of the same polity, redefine their interests and form new alliances to pursue them. *Paradigm Lost* argues that negotiations for a two-state solution between the Mediterranean Sea and the Jordan River are doomed and counterproductive. Israeli Jews and Palestinian Arabs can enjoy the democracy they deserve but only after decades of struggle amid the unintended but powerful consequences of today's one-state reality.

Winner of the 2014 Lionel Trilling Book Award An examination of the failure of the United States as a broker in the Palestinian-Israeli peace process, through three key historical moments For more than seven decades the conflict between Israel and the Palestinian people has raged on with no end in sight, and for much of that time, the United States has been involved as a mediator in the conflict. In this book, acclaimed historian Rashid Khalidi zeroes in on the United States's role as the purported impartial broker in this failed peace process. Khalidi closely analyzes three historical moments that illuminate how the United States' involvement has, in fact, thwarted progress toward peace between Israel and Palestine. The first moment he investigates is the "Reagan Plan" of 1982, when Israeli prime minister Menachem Begin refused to accept the Reagan administration's proposal to reframe the Camp David Accords more impartially. The second moment covers the period after the Madrid

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Peace Conference, from 1991 to 1993, during which negotiations between Israel and Palestine were brokered by the United States until the signing of the secretly negotiated Oslo accords. Finally, Khalidi takes on President Barack Obama's retreat from plans to insist on halting the settlements in the West Bank. Through in-depth research into and keen analysis of these three moments, as well as his own firsthand experience as an advisor to the Palestinian delegation at the 1991 pre-Oslo negotiations in Washington, DC, Khalidi reveals how the United States and Israel have actively colluded to prevent a Palestinian state and resolve the situation in Israel's favor. *Brokers of Deceit* bares the truth about why peace in the Middle East has been impossible to achieve: for decades, US policymakers have masqueraded as unbiased agents working to bring the two sides together, when, in fact, they have been the agents of continuing injustice, effectively preventing the difficult but essential steps needed to achieve peace in the region. From the Hardcover edition.

Research paper from the year 2012 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Topic: Peace and Conflict Studies, Security, grade: 1,0, Ewha Womans University (Graduate School of International Studies), course: International Negotiations, language: English, abstract: Throughout history there have been many attempts to establish peace between Israel and Palestine but all of these attempts were to no avail. This term paper will examine the underlying problem why all these attempts could not lead to a mutually satisfactory solution and will then describe what needs to be done in order to establish a new and sustainable peace agreement between Israel and Palestine. To do so this paper firstly illustrates the historical background of previous peace negotiations before describing the complex relationship of Israel and Palestine on an internal, regional and external level. It will then look

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at the opposed positions of both parties and illustrates to what extent the model of the Prisoner's Dilemma can explain the situation that both sides are facing. Based on these findings ways how to potentially resolve this dilemma will be presented. The most promising solution of a Hegemonic Coalition that can put pressure on both parties to negotiate with each other over interests rather than positions will be explained in detail. Especially the framework under what conditions the negotiations should take place to avoid mistakes made by the Oslo peace negotiations will be addressed. Under consideration of that framework this paper develops a potential solution how the agreement between Israel and Palestine could look like to achieve peace between both parties. The Israel-Palestine peace process can be seen as a series of attempts to establish a lasting end to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Some of these attempts were more promising than others but until now none of them could establish peace between both parties.<sup>6</sup> The decision tree in the appendix (Figure 1) helps to give a short overview of the main stages taken towards peace in the region. Throughout that paper some of these stages will need to be examined in further detail but for now this overview is sufficient to see that negotiations between both parties continuously failed mainly due to the unstable political environment within Israel and Palestine.

Track-II talks in the Middle East—unofficial discussions among Israeli and Arab scholars, journalists, and former government and military officials—have been going on since soon after the 1967 Six Day War and have often paved the way for official negotiations. This book, a unique collaboration of Israeli and Palestinian authors, traces the history of these unofficial meetings, focusing on those that took place in the 1990s beginning just after the Gulf War. These talks were carried on without media coverage, and this book is the first sustained

