



**Royal University of Law and Economics**

**Final Report on**

**U.S. POLICY TOWARD  
ISRAEL- PALESTINE  
CONFLICT**

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Year of Submission 2017**

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This report is my bachelor final report for the completion of my Bachelor Program at Royal University of Law and Economics (RULE).

The writing of this final report has been one of the most significant academic challenges I have ever faced. Without the support, patience and guidance of this following people, it would not be possible to write this final report. I acknowledge with thanks of patronage. I would like to express deep and sincere gratitude to my parents for loving inspiration and patience that encourage me to reach my goal.

I would like to express my special thanks to my Academic Advisor, **Dr. KEM SAMBATH**, who gave me his guidance, encouragement, suggestion and very constructive criticisms which have contributed immensely to the evolution of my idea on my final report. Without his high standard, inspiration and hard work, I would not be able to accomplish my research.

I really appreciate academic and technical supports from International Relations Department, International Relations Administrator, Professors and staffs of Royal University of Law and Economics for their hard work in this International Relations program.

I would never forget to thanks **the Harpswell Foundation**, which I call my second home for giving me a great opportunity to live and pursue my study in Phnom Penh. Within these four years, I have gained more knowledge, critical thinking and leadership that inspire me to become a future leader.

I also wish to thank friends, colleagues at the university who encourage, motivate and share with me when I'm in tough time. Lastly, I thank to my resident leader who helped me a lot in finalizing this final report within the limited time frame.

## **ABSTRACT**

In today world, the conflict crisis is the most visible Problem in the world driven by conflict looks beyond current conflicts, and there are plenty more trouble spots that could escalate globally. As we can see, the Afghanistan war, Syria-Iraq crisis, North Korea threaten nuclear bomb, Israel- Palestine conflict and others crisis. Those conflicts are raising steadily that called for International help to involve and help to find solution.

In Israel-Palestine dispute, the main significant problem is the ignorance and the rejection by both parties to the resolution. Neither Palestine nor Israel has agreed to the resolution that has been made by either the United Nations or the United States. In Israel-Palestine conflict, there is an indication that U.S policy over conflict and the U.S approach are not really neutral to both sides of the conflict parties. However, the U.S try to find the possible way to make Israel and Palestine satisfy with the resolution even using the one state solution or the two state solutions in order to bring Israel and Palestine to peace and security.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:.....	i
ABSTRACT: .....	ii
TABLE OF CONTENTS: .....	iii
LIST OF ABBREVIATION: .....	vi
INTRODUCTION:.....	1
1. Research Objective:.....	2
2. Scope and Limitation of Research: .....	2
3. Research Methodology:.....	2
4. Structure of Research: .....	3
CHAPTER I: HISTORY IN BRIEF OF ISRAEL AND PALESTINE: .....	4
1.1. History of The Nation Movement: .....	4
1.2. Zionism:.....	5
1.3. The Controversy Over Jewish Land Settlement In Arabs Palestine:.....	6
1.3.1. The Arrival Of Israel In Middle East: .....	6
1.3.2. Revolution Of Palestine Against Jews: .....	8
1.4. The Mass Murder If Jews During Holocaust: .....	9
1.5. Anti-Semitism:.....	11
1.6. The British Handed Balfour Declaration To The United Nations:.....	12
CHAPTER II: INVOLVING OF INTERNATIONAL ACTORS: .....	13
2.1. General Assembly Committee On Question Of Palestine:.....	13
2.1.1. Overview: .....	13
2.1.2. The Creation Of United Nation Special Committee On Palestine (UNSCOP): .....	13

2.1.3. The Partition Plan And The End Of The British Mandate:.....	16
CHAPTER III: THE CONFLICT BETWEEN ISRAEL AND PALESTINE: .....	19
3.1. The First Arab-Israel War:.....	19
3.2. Six Day War: .....	20
3.2.1. Six-Day War: Before The War: .....	21
3.2.2. Six-Day War: After The War:.....	22
3.3. Gaza Invasion: .....	23
3.4. Current Event:.....	24
CHAPTER IV: THE U.S POLICY TOWARD CONFLICT: .....	26
4.1. Overview: .....	26
4.2. The United States Approaches: .....	27
4.3. The United States Relation With Israel And Palestine:.....	28
4.4. Trump Administration To Israel Palestine: .....	30
CHAPTER V: CONFLICT AND RESOLUTION: .....	31
5.1. The Cause of Conflict And Resolution:.....	31
5.2. Strategies Of Conflict Resolution:.....	31
5.2.1. Resolution Strategy: .....	32
5.2.2. Basics of Negotiation: .....	33
5.3. The Israel-Palestine Peace Making Process: .....	35
5.3.1. Oslo Accord: .....	35
5.4. The Possible Solution: .....	38
5.4.1. The Two Solution.....	38
5.4.2. The One State Solution: .....	39

CONCLUSION: ..... 40

REFERENCES

## **LIST OF ABBREVIATION**

AIPC	: America Israel Public Affair Committee
CIE	: Center for Israel Education
DOP	: Declaration of Principle
GA	: General Assembly
IDF	: Israel Defense Force
NATO	: North Atlantic Treaty Organization
The UK	: The United Kingdom
The U.S	: The United States
The UN	: The United Nations
UNRWA	: United Nations Relief and Works Agency
UNSC	: United Nations Security Council
UNSCOP	: United Nations Special Committee on Palestine
UNTC	: United Nations Trusteeship Council
UNTSO	: United Nations Truce Supervision Organization
WWI	: World War I
WWII	: World War II

## INTRODUCTION

Dispute consists very often of many layers and exists another level of invisible conflict. The conflict has grown over the past decade that is created by past and present experience with the entities, which disagree with each other. Israel and Palestine is a very fascinated topic, which always is the tough issue for International actors, like the UN, the U.S and others to discuss in order to find a sufficient deal.

Israel and Palestine conflict contains of many stories behind since the late 19<sup>th</sup> Centaury till the present day. During the National Movement, Jews who are Israeli today were forced out of European region. In addition, during WWII, millions of Jewish were killed in Hitler's aggressive and inhumane crime, Holocaust. By the Anti-Semitic, Jews gathered together and created Zionism (the movement of Jews who wanted to establish their homeland in Palestine). This movement was supported behind by the British to help Jews settle in Arab Palestine land, and the British declare the Balfour Declaration, which granted right to Jews settled in Palestine land.

In contrary, Arab Palestinians rejected the arrival of Jews in Palestine, this make the controversy of Jews settlement in Arab Palestine. War has been made including the revolution against Jews, The Israel- Arab war, the Six-Days War and Gaza invasion. As the result of conflict, Israel always won and controlled almost entire of Palestine land, once Palestinians become the refugee under the Israeli conquering.

The conflict rooted deeply because both sides remain rigid without accepting any resolution that international actors do mediation. In this conflict, the main international actors that involve intermittently are the United Nations and the United States, however the United Nations resolution was not effective to solve the conflict between two. After, the United Nations resolution doesn't work, the United States take a significant role since the relations between the



U.S, Palestine and Israel was made. In this final report, it has been mentioned about the U.S foreign policy and peace making process over Middle East region, more importantly the U.S approach to Israel-Palestine war till the presidential term of President Donald Trump.

Despite of the U.S policy, this final paper is also explained the theory of conflict and resolution, the strategy of negotiation in order to find the peace solution of Israel and Palestine. The peace making processes in this final report include Oslo Accord, the possible solution like the Two State Solution and the One State Solution.

### **1. Research Objective**

Conflict is the main disease which hard to find any medical to cure. In this final paper, I would like to elaborate the brief history of Israel and Palestine conflict, which was rooted for years, and continue until present day. Moreover, the paper mainly focus on the U.S policy toward this conflict and what make the U.S interested in conflict resolution of Israel and Palestine and which side the U.S support in this case.

### **2. Scope And Limitation Of Research**

This final paper, will explain only the brief history of Israel and Palestine conflict that the first problem that led this conflict happen and became the unresolved case. Another point is talking about the involvement of international actors; especially the U.S used their policy to involve in peace process in Israel and Palestine.

### **3. Research Methodology**

This final report is research based on secondary source from libraries and Internet source. This data is collected from all sources ranging from legal documents, policy paper, secondary data, reports, journals, and other electronic device that is reliable.

#### **4. Structure of Research**

All if these vital aspects above are indicated distinctly in the three following charters in this final report:

- Chapter I: History Of Israel And Palestine: explain concisely about the history of Israel movement that suffer from Anit-Semitic, Holocaust in WWI and WWII. Futhermore, talking about the controvesy over Palestine revolution agaist Israeli.
- Chapter II: Involving Of International Actors: State about the internatinal actor, the UN in the resolution of Israel-Palestine peace agreement.
- Chapter III: The Conflict Between Israel And Palestine: Identify the complecated war which have happened from past till present days.
- Chapter IV: The U.S Policy Toward Conflict: indicated about the significant involement of the United States in Israel- Palestine conflict.
- Chapter V: Conflict And Resolution: ellaborate about theory of Conflict and Resulotion and strategy to stop conflict by negotiation and the possible solution to sovre Israel-Palestine conflict.

# CHAPTER I: HISTORY IN BRIEF OF ISRAEL AND PALESTINE

## 1.1. History of The National Movement

Israel and Palestine have a controversy history with each other for years, still the unresolved of land depute until today. At the very first time of the history, Israel and Palestine had deputed on geography, religious and territory, which claimed by each states. Back to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, Israel and Palestine was just an Eastern Mediterranean region with different religious gathering including Muslim, Christian and a little percentage of Jewish.<sup>1</sup> During that time Palestine was occupied by the Ottoman Empire (known as the powerful Empire), which invaded many European countries and controlled a lot of land.”<sup>2</sup>

The tension between Ottoman Empire and the Great Power of Europe had happened, the Europe always tended to weaken the Ottoman Empire. Finally the Ottoman Empire was collapsed into British and France hands in the twenty century. Since then, many Jewish people started to integrate into Europe nations because they wanted to had their permanent land one. Historically, Jewish people were the people who had been noted as an intelligent human kind. They run big business and were always in the high-ranking position, Jews controlled many part of European business. It seems unwelcoming of Europe to accepted Jews to settle their people in Europe, because Jews conquered all businesses and this create challenging for European people to have their business in the market. Then European decided to ask Jews to leave from its nation and searched for other place outside Europe. Later on, the forcing of Jews leave Europe was created a national movement, which was called Zionism.

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<sup>1</sup> M. Sukru Hanioglu, *A Brief History of the Late Ottoman Empire* (Princeton University Press: Mar 8, 2010), P12.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid

## 1.2. Zionism

Zionism is an Israeli's national ideology. Zionists believed that Judaism is a nationality as well as a region, and the Jews should deserve their own state in their ancestral homeland, Israel, in the same way the French people deserve France or Cambodian people should have Cambodia. It's what brought Jews back to Israel in the first place and also the heart of what concerns Arab and Palestinians about Israeli state.

“Zionism is an international political movement of Jewish Nationalism, which aimed to establish of a homeland for the Jewish in Palestine and continues primarily in support for the modern state of Israel.”<sup>3</sup> The purpose of Zionism is to find a clear territory with sovereignty as a full category as the name of a state. Previously, Jews lived in the name as minority, so when the Jews have their own land then they could have a nation where Jews could become the majority. Zionist decided not to create Jew state despite of it was the Jew revolution, they considered it as Israel the state of Jewish people. Another reasons of this movement is because Jewish were discriminated by the European “Anti-Semitic” that they were forced to leave Europe and settled their own land in other places. The legitimate Zionist effort was to deal with centuries of anti-Semitism and prosecution in Europe because Europe racist against Jews who were not their nation.<sup>4</sup>

The Zionist movement was settled over Arab national Palestine. Nevertheless, Arabs and Palestinians generally opposed Zionism, as the explicitly Jewish character of the Israeli state means that Jews always got privileges that others group do not. For instance, Arab also complain that any Jews anywhere in the world can become an Israeli citizen, a right not extended to any

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<sup>3</sup> New World Encyclopedia. “Zionism.” <http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Zionism#> (accessed September 16, 2008)

<sup>4</sup> Francis R. Nicosia, *Nazi German and the Arab world* (New York: 2015), P5.

other class of person. Arab often criticized Zionist as the group of people who were seeking for placed in Palestine's land. To resolve this problem, Arab had voted and handed the issue to the United Nation General Assembly to solve Zionist case.

### **1.3. The Controversy Over Jewish Land Settlement In Arabs Palestine**

#### **1.3.1. The Arrival Of Israel In Middle East**

After the end of War World I, the powerful of colonization was placed on the weak countries all over the universe. As an example German, France, British, and other victoria countries put the colonization on other states in order to take their personal interest and increase more power in the region. The British established their colony in Palestine after the failure of Ottoman Empire in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The colonization over Palestine ruled until the Palestine was ready to govern them as a government. Meanwhile, the British also establish separate institutions for diverse religious Christian, Jew and Muslim in Arab Palestine in order to made the British easier to divided and rules the inhabitants in Palestine.<sup>5</sup> Not only the British put the colony in Palestine but also stand on Israel side, giving the support to Jewish to settle their homeland in Palestine through the Balfour Decoration.<sup>6</sup>

In the Balfour Declaration was the Jewish charter that Herzl, who was a political activist and one of the fathers of modern political, failed to obtain from the Ottoman Sultan and the purpose of this declaration was to give right and power to Zionists to establish their home political and their culture in Palestine.<sup>7</sup> In the declaration there also mentioned about the preamble of the Palestine Mandate's article (1992), which give international actor implement the

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<sup>5</sup> BBC, Palestine Territories-Timeline. <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-29362505?source=pepperjam&publisherId=41543&clickId=1957704655> (accessed July 8, 2015).

<sup>6</sup> Ibid

<sup>7</sup> Hurewitz, J.C., "The Balfour Declaration," *Centre for Israel Education*. <https://israeled.org/balfour-declaration/>

agreement and political legitimacy by the newly formed League of Nations.<sup>8</sup> “In the view of the declaration most likely talk about the political progression of Jewish state from 1897 to the article of the mandate (1922) to the UN partition resolution (1947) to proposed the creation of an Arab and Jewish state in Palestine, until the announcement of Israel’s declaration of Independent in 1948.”<sup>9</sup>

Foreign Office,  
November 2nd, 1917.

Dear Lord Rothschild,

I have much pleasure in conveying to you, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, the following declaration of sympathy with Jewish Zionist aspirations which has been submitted to, and approved by, the Cabinet

“His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country”

I should be grateful if you would bring this declaration to the knowledge of the Zionist Federation.



<https://israeled.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/balfour-declaration.png>

[According to CIE]<sup>10</sup>: In the Balfour Declaration, the British promise to facilitate Jewish immigration under the suitable condition between 1920 and 1939. After the declaration of the Balfour, the Jewish population increases more and more in Palestine, which reached to 320,000. The growing of the Jews population focused on purchasing land from absentee non-Palestinian who were lifted there and free the land without owner. It seem not a big problem when there are

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<sup>8</sup> Hurewitz, J.C., “The Balfour Declaration,” *Centre for Israel Education*. <https://israeled.org/balfour-declaration/>

<sup>9</sup> BBC, Palestine Territories-Timeline. <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-29362505?source=pepperjam&publisherId=41543&clickId=1957704655> (accessed July 8, 2015).

<sup>10</sup> Hurewitz, J.C., “The Balfour Declaration,” *Centre for Israel Education*.

free land so can share some part to the homeless people like Jewish. Palestine was the region in the British colony over the Arab region.” In 1921, the Britain appoints Mohammed Amin al-Husseini, a member of a leading Palestinian Arab family, as Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, the Sunni Muslim cleric in charge of Jerusalem’s Islamic holy place and the Al-Aqsa Mosque, and the leader of the Muslim Community.

### **1.3.2. Revolution Of Palestine Against Jews**

Since, Mohammed Amin Al-Husseini had some power over the region under control of Britain, Husseini stood with Arabs and all the Muslims against the arrival of Jewish in Palestine. The Palestinian think to become Palestine Nation so it is the good time for Palestine cooperated with Arab Muslim revolted against to the British. A year after, delegation rejected British proposal for Legislative Council, they didn’t accept the Balfour Declaration of British to Jewish. In the revolution of Palestine against to the British rule, an outbreak of disorder of Arab had killed about 200 Jews in Jerusalem, the holy land that gather of diverse religious, in the old city and Hebron.<sup>11</sup> To respond to this British troops also controlled the rioters by killing 116 Arabs in Jerusalem too.<sup>12</sup> In the suppression of the Palestinians revolt, there were also help by Jewish militaries to stop Palestine movement that against British also against themselves. As the result, of the revolution it made Britain decided to limited the Jewish immigration and started another idea to establish a joints Arab and Jewish as a state in Palestine within ten year. Anyway, this strategy doesn’t give the better choice for both Jews and Palestinian. This led Zionists feel unpleasant with the British for the limitation of Jewish immigration while they were already in the hard condition of the Europe force them to leave as soon as possible. Moreover, the Arab

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<sup>11</sup> Ibid.

<sup>12</sup> Hurewitz, J.C., “The Balfour Declaration,” *Centre for Israel Education*. <https://israeled.org/balfour-declaration/>

Palestine was also unhappy about the prospect of waiting for ten years to be a state by the statement of British.

#### **1.4. The Mass Murder of Jews During Holocaust**

World War II known as the Second World War was a global war that lasted from 1939 to 1945. There were vast majority of the world's countries involved in WWII, thus include the great super powers between opposing military alliances: the Allies and the Axis. It was the most widespread war in the history that killed mass of people, more than 100 million people involved and joint by over 30 countries. In the World War conflict, Germany was the first country that started conflict.

*[History of the World]*<sup>13</sup> the history of the beginning of World War II, after the Emperor William II resign from his position in Germany in 1918. Germany became a Republic, which ruled from Weimar, instead of Berlin. From 1919 to 1933 Germany was known, as the Weimar Republic was lead by the first president Mr. Friedrich Ebert, a socialist. Since then Germany faced with economic crisis, with massive inflation and high unemployment, Germany was voted for new presidency. Mr. Adolf Hitler, the leader of National Socialist German Worker Party known as the Nazi Party, was chose as one of the presidential candidates. In 1933, Hindenburg appointed Hitler as chancellor of Germany. A few months a head, the Nazi Party gained absolute power in Germany. Hitler set out to avenge the humiliation brought Germany by the treaty of peace settlement. His ambitious was to make Germany become a powerful empire (called the Third Reich), which would dominate Europe. Furthermore, Hitler declared Germany to leave League of Nations and started up the new equipment and weapon to fight again.

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<sup>13</sup> Magnus Magnusson, and Jack Zevin, eds., *The Kingfisher Illustrated History of the world* (New York: Grisewood & Dempsey INC. 1993), P680.



Before he became the chancellor of Germany, Hitler wrote a book name “Mein Kampf” (the Struggle) in 1925 and was part autobiographical and part political ideology. In the book “Mein Kampf” Hitler talked about the main argument that there was a Jewish conspiracy to take over the world.<sup>14</sup> The reason that he wrote about the political ideology over the Jewish people was because Jewish were kind of intelligent people during that period of time. As there were many proofs of their movement from British and France to claim their own nation and land, so this was such a strong solidary that wanted Hitler to break out Jewish people.

The Nazi Party, which was socialist, and nationalist party was originally anti-communist responding to the Russian revolution in 1918 during WWI.<sup>15</sup> The party was centered on an idea of the superiority of the “Aryan Race” which supposed to be a pure Germanic-super race (typically blonde and blue eyed).<sup>16</sup> By 1933, Hitler won the German election and became the chancellor who had power to control the country. Hitler started to spread the propaganda “Aryan” which means only people who have blonde hair and blue were consider as German citizen.

### **1.5. Anti-Semitism**

“Anti-Semitism is the prejudice, discrimination and hatred of Jews as a national, ethnic, religious or racial group.”<sup>17</sup>

Social and political developments in Europe convinced Jews they needed their own country, and their ancestral homeland seemed like the right place to establish it. European Jews about 90 percent of all Jews at that time arrived at Zionism partly because of rising anti-Semitic

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<sup>14</sup> L.Sbirer William, “The Rise and Fail of the Third Reich” A History of Nazi Germany.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid

<sup>16</sup> Ibid

<sup>17</sup> Jewish Virtual Library (American-Israeli cooperative Enterprise, 1998-2017)

<http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/anti-semitism>

persecution and partly because the greater knowledge introduced Jews to secular nationalism. Between 1896 and 1948, hundreds of thousands of Jews resettled from Europe to what was then British controlled Palestine, including large number force out of Europe during the Holocaust.

Jews had lived in Germany for centuries and held many positions of important in banks, universities, and hospital. Hitler named the Jews as a “scape goat”, blaming the Jews for Germany’s problem and developed a national identity that specifically excluded Jews. By seeing the strong movement of Jewish people move themselves from colonization of British and other countries, Hitler had to prevent and movement from Jews happen again. During that time, Hitler tries to promote and persuaded their people by using this propaganda of hatred to Jews and encouraged German to force Jews out of their country. In 1934, Hitler declares himself as the dictator leader in Germany (called the Fuhrer). He required all the public officials and military personnel to swear with honesty. Hitler created the Gestapo (state secret police) and the SS (Hitler’s military-bodyguard unit).<sup>18</sup> Since the Anti-Semitism law was implemented Nazi Germany began to practice a series law targeting Jews. Many Jews were banned from working in government even the Jewish lawyers. In Nuremberg Laws, prohibited Jews from married with Aryans, and all Jewish citizenship was taken away. All Jewish students were expelled from school. Moreover, in Hitler’s Nazi persecuted the Jews, they attacked Jewish homes, stores and Jewish religious places. Millions of Jews were forced to live in the restricted area (called concentration camp) for only Jewish and wore a yellow start to show their identity as Jews and in the camps, over 6 millions Jews were torture, used in medical experiments or gassed death.<sup>19</sup> The restriction of Anti-Semitism pushed Jews trying to escape, but millions were killed in concentration camps.

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<sup>18</sup> L.Sbirer William, “The Rise and Fail of the Third Reich” A History of Nazi Germany.

<sup>19</sup> BBC, Palestine Territories-Timeline. <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-29362505?source=pepperjam&publisherId=41543&clickId=1957704655> (accessed July 8, 2015).

## 1.6. The British Handed Balfour Declaration To The United Nations

At the end of WWII, the League of Nations was transform to the United Nations (call the UN), which was founded on 24<sup>th</sup> October 1945. However, the territory of Palestine still under administrative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland since the recognition from the League of Nations in 1922. The Balfour Declaration that mention about “the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people”<sup>20</sup> which handed from the British government to Jews on the Balfour Declaration still a complex issue after WWII. “The Jewish population started to increasing about the two third of the territory’s population of 2 million”<sup>21</sup> in the Arab Palestine. This increasing caused the conflict and escalating of violence between Israel and Palestine, that is why the British government decided to bring this case to the UN, which was just created, in February 1947. The British government asked special session of the General Assembly (GA) to open a special committee to solve the problem and study on the case of the question of Palestine.

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<sup>20</sup> The United Nations, (New York, 2008), P3. <https://unispal.un.org/pdfs/DPI2499.pdf>

<sup>21</sup> L.Sbirer William, “The Rise and Fail of the Third Reich” A History of Nazi Germany.

## **CHAPTER II: INVOLVING OF INTERNATIONAL ACTORS**

### **2.1. General Assembly Committee On Question Of Palestine**

#### **2.1.1. Overview**

The very first special session the General Assembly to solve problem of Palestinian Arab territory was started on 28 April 1947 which joint by five Arab countries included Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria.<sup>22</sup> In the agenda of the committee included the desistance of the mandate over Palestinian Arab and the declaration of its independent. The Mandate that British allowed Jewish to stay in Palestinian Arab land in the “Balfour Declaration” was almost come to an end. In 1947, the UN suggested the problem of Palestine into separate Jewish and Arab states after Britain signals end to Mandate. By doing that International actor claimed on the role of control over Jerusalem and its environment. Anyway, the Arab High Committee rejected this proposal.<sup>23</sup> The Jewish Agency for Palestine presented on the Jewish case and the Arab Higher Committee defended the Palestinian Arab.

#### **2.1.2. The Creation Of United Nation Special Committee On Palestine (UNSCOP)**

To solve this problem, in the special session the General Assembly created the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine (UNSCOP) which was joined by 11 members states. UNSCOP was established in order to investigate on the problem Palestine and to find solution in this issue. This Special Committee generated for two and a half month examine, during the interrogation the Special Committee did the research directly with Palestine and the other neighboring countries Lebanon, Syria and Trans-Jordan. Moreover, the committee also

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<sup>22</sup> L.Sbirer William, “The Rise and Fail of the Third Reich” A History of Nazi Germany, P4.

<sup>23</sup> Francis R. Nicosia, *Nazi German and the Arab world* (New York: 2015), P7.

investigated in the concentrate camps, which was the mass of detention European Jews during Second World War by the Nazis in Austria and Germany.<sup>24</sup> As Jewish was supported by Jewish organizations they collaborated with UNSCOP in the investigation, while Arab Higher Committee, the Palestinian Leader, deny to participate in this cooperation. This rejection made the UN refused to work on the declaration of independence and had failed to separate the case of the European Jewish refugees from the question of Palestine.

The Jewish leadership had already formed since the UNSCOP haven't established because they knew that the issue of Jewish state in Palestine and the unrestraint of Jewish immigration were the very tough issue. Anyway, the Arab also knew the flow of Jewish in Palestine was a big disaster as well, so they wanted independent for Palestine from the UN in the West of the Jordan River.

In the finalize decision, UNSCOP was finished their work on 31 August 1947, due to the 11 members of the committee agreed to end the mandate, for the independent declaration was handed the role the United Nations. There were also no negotiation or any argument on a settlement of the question of Palestine. However, the committee decided to have two proposals on the questions of Palestine: one was the majority and others are minority proposal.

- **The Two Proposal**
  - **The Majority Proposal**

The Majority Proposal is about all members agree to hand the case to the United Nations because Palestine is the barrier between Arab State and Jewish State. This barrier and the declaration of independent over the Palestine borders were in complex for two years since 1 September 1947. There was cover up by the constitution of separated three regions (Arab state,

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<sup>24</sup> BBC, Palestine Territories-Timeline. <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-29362505?source=pepperjam&publisherId=41543&clickId=1957704655> (accessed July 8, 2015).

Jewish state, and the city of Jerusalem) into independent states. The independence will handed to each states only after the constitution was adopted and sent it to the United Nations.<sup>25</sup> When the United Nations recognized the declaration, then the declaration will contain a certain guarantee. They needed to sign a treaty creating the Economic Union of Palestine and constitute a system of collaboration between the two states and the city of Jerusalem. The Independence shall be authorized by the UN to administrate on the city of Jerusalem with a special international status.

Moreover, the three existences (Citizenship, Economic Union, and the Population) will be connected to economic union. The Citizenship mean Palestinians citizens as well as Arabs and Jews, who haven't holding Palestinian citizenship, but lived in Palestine, have recognition of independence and become citizens of their own state that they are resident in. The Economic Union could be made when a treaty is entered into between two states and it was binding without any ratification. In the written form of the treaty shall include the provision to constitute the Economic Union of Palestine. Lastly, the population will be settled into the two proposed states of Arab and Jews. However, the city of Jerusalem shall be placed under an International Trusteeship System, which mean the Trusteeship Agreement shall designate the United Nations as the Administering Authority.<sup>26</sup> In addition, the Majority plan also necessitated an independent federated structure settle an Arab State and Jewish states, with Jerusalem as the capital of the federation.

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<sup>25</sup> The United Nations, (New York, 2008), P3. <https://unispal.un.org/pdfs/DPI2499.pdf>

<sup>26</sup> The United Nations, (New York, 2008), P3. <https://unispal.un.org/pdfs/DPI2499.pdf>

### ○ **The Minority Proposal**

The Minority Proposal is talking about a federal state of Palestine. To be an interdependent state of Palestine, the people of Palestine need to recognize their rights as an independent state. Moreover, to become an independent federal state of Palestine, it needs to get through a transitional period not to exceed three years. However, the independent federal state of Palestine need to be agrees by both Arab state and Jewish state. “In the duration of transitional period, a constituent assemble shall be elected the population of Palestine and shall codify the constitution of the independent federal state of Palestine”<sup>27</sup>.

To make recognition of independent, the independent federal state of Palestine shall declared to the General Assembly of the UN as well as the authority administering the clear territory shall have certified to the GA of the UN.

### **2.1.3. The Partition Plan And The End Of The British Mandate**

After the two proposals was debated, on 29 November 1947, the GA adopted resolution 181 (II) to approving with neither the Majority nor Minority proposal changes the Plan of Partition with Economic Union which proposed by the Majority in the Special Committee on Palestine (SCP).<sup>28</sup> Many Arabs saw the influx of Jews as a European colonial movement, and the two peoples fought bitterly. The British couldn't control the violence, and in the 1947 the United Nations voted to split the land into two countries. The partition plan, there was mentioned about four-part documents related with the resolution, those were handed over for the termination of the Mandate, which called tolerate withdrawal of British armed forced and the delineation of boundaries between the two States and Jerusalem.

The Plan Included:

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<sup>27</sup> The United Nations, (New York, 2008), P13. <https://unispal.un.org/pdfs/DPI2499.pdf>

<sup>28</sup> The United Nations, (New York, 2008), P3. <https://unispal.un.org/pdfs/DPI2499.pdf>

- The creation of Arab and Jewish States, no later than 1<sup>st</sup> October 1948
- Division of Palestine into eight parts: three were allowed to the Arab State and three to the Jewish State, with the town of Jaffa forming an Arab a portion of territory within Jewish territory.
- International actor authorized the city of Jerusalem, the eight divisions, to be administered by the United Nation Trusteeship Council (UNTC).<sup>29</sup>

Almost all of the roughly 650,000 Jews went to the blue territory in the map to the right, and a majority of Arab population went to the pink. This plan of partition was carry by the UNSCOP and going to implement; yet there was two oppose ideas come up. The Jewish Agency consented with the resolution because it is this only hope for Jewish people emigrate from Europe and the territory limits. However, the disagreement from the Palestine Arabs and Arab States raised up, based on the statement by the Arab state that, “it violated the provision of the United Nations Charter, which granted people the right to decide their own destiny”.<sup>30</sup> The Arabs of Palestine had argued that the UN tried to cut their country and gave special right and showed more favor to a minority.



[http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/shared/spl/hi/middle\\_east/03/v3\\_israel\\_palestinians/maps/html/israel\\_founded.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/shared/spl/hi/middle_east/03/v3_israel_palestinians/maps/html/israel_founded.stm)

<sup>29</sup> Ibid, P15.

<sup>30</sup> ibid, P16.



- **Israel Founded: UN Partition Plan**

The United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) decided in 1947 on the partition of Palestine into Jewish and Arab states, with Jerusalem to be an international city. The plan, which was rejected by the native Arabs, was never implemented.

What followed was that the UN partition plan was failed, war broke out in 1948 when Britain withdrew, the Jews declared the state of Israel and troops from neighboring Arab nations moved in. After eight months of fighting an armistice line was agreed, establishing the West Bank and Gaza Strip as distinct geographical units.

# CHAPTER III: THE CONFLICT BETWEEN ISRAEL AND PALESTINE

## 3.1. The First Arab-Israel War

In 1948, was the birth of Israel, which declared their independence after the British mandate ends. Moreover, Israel also adjusted their declaration of independent to the UN. The next day, the aggression between Arab and Jewish broke out and led to the first Arab- Israel war in 1948.

Arabs States' troops started to enter into the territory to help Palestine Arabs against Israel. The fighting had been delayed for several weeks and during the suspension, the United Nation Security Council (UNSC) came to help on 29<sup>th</sup> May 1948.<sup>31</sup> The United Nations Mediators also involved it with a group of international military observers, which is called the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) in ordered to bring the fighting to peace. Yet, there were no any agreement or negotiation came up and fighting broke out again.

As a result, the UN mediators still couldn't find any solution, and both Israel and Palestine violated and ignored the involving of the UN. Israel fight with Arab state and controlled much of the territory including the Western part of Jerusalem, Egypt and Jordan. However, there are some remaining places for Palestine Gaza district and West Bank of the Jordan River (which include East Jerusalem, with its walled old city). Arab armies fail to defeat new Jewish state of Israel. By seeing that the Arab state was weak to protect Palestine, Jordan took this chance for granted and occupys West Bank and East Jerusalem. Moreover, Egypt occupys Gaza and Israel and holds the rest of Mandate Palestine including West Jerusalem.

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<sup>31</sup> The United Nations, (New York, 2008), P17. <https://unispal.un.org/pdfs/DPI2499.pdf>

The war of conquering created a major humanitarian crisis. At least 750,000 Palestinians out of the total population of about 1,200,00 became refugees and exiled from their land.<sup>32</sup> The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) set up camp for Palestine refugee and provided food, education and health care to them in the neighboring countries.

### **3.2. Six Day War**

The Six Day War was begun in 1967, which referred to the war between Israel and neighboring surrounded by. It was the battle of humiliating failure for Arab power and a major victory for Israel. The Six-Day War broke out since Arab States failed to destroy the nascent Jewish state. Egypt president has asked Israel for withdrawal from the buffer zone in Egypt. It was the huge victory of Israel occupation over Jerusalem, the West Bank, Gaza and the Golan Heights in Syria, which recapped the destiny of the Middle East. Israel has controlled the West Bank since the Six-Day War. For many Jews, this is wonderful news in theory: the West Bank was the heartland of ancient Jewish state. It's home to many Jewish holy sites that Jews were previously cut off from. Israeli control of the West Bank means military administration of a territory full of Palestinians who isn't excited about living under Israeli authority.

The border between Israel and the West Bank would probably have been changed in any peace deal. There are about 500,000 Jews settlers living in the West Bank, many of whom live near the border with Israel proper.<sup>33</sup> In a two-state deal, some of these settlers would have to leave the West Bank, while some border settlements would become Israeli land. In exchange,

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<sup>32</sup> BBC, "Israel Profile- Timeline,"

<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-29123668> (accessed, January 25, 2017).

<sup>33</sup> TRTWORLD, "The Six-Day War that changed Palestine History,"

<http://www.trtworld.com/mea/in-pictures-the-six-day-war-that-changed-palestinian-history-372655> (accessed, June 6, 2017).

Israel would give over some of its territory to Palestine. Not set of Israel and Palestine leaders has agreed on precisely where to draw the border.

Then UN decided to withdraw gradually. The Arab States, Egypt, Jordan, Syria, mobilized units in the Sinai, and closed the Gulf of Aqaba to Israel. To be responded, on 5 June Israel launched a massive air assault that crippled Arab air capability and destroyed combined military Arab States.<sup>34</sup> With air superiority protecting its ground forces, Israel controlled the Sinai Peninsula within three days and then concentrated on the Jordanian frontier, capturing Jerusalem's Old City (subsequently annexed), and on the Syrian border, gaining the strategic Golan Heights. The war ended on 10 June 1967. Then UN adopted the 242 resolutions, which appointed to Israel to withdraw from territories, that it gained from war, and took responsibility on refugees who suffer from war.

### **3.2.1. Six-Day War: Before The War**

From 1948 to 1967, Jordan ruled the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. During this period, the Gaza Strip was under Egyptian military administration. Israeli troops captured Egypt's Sinai Peninsula during the 1956 British, French and Israeli military campaign in response to the nationalization of the Suez Canal. The Israelis subsequently withdrew and were replaced with a UN force. In 1967, Egypt ordered the UN troops out and blocked Israeli shipping routes - adding to already high levels of tension between Israel and its neighbors.

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<sup>34</sup> The United Nations, (New York, 2008), P20. <https://unispal.un.org/pdfs/DPI2499.pdf>



[http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/shared/spl/hi/middle\\_east/03/v3\\_israel\\_palestinians/maps/html/six\\_day\\_war.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/shared/spl/hi/middle_east/03/v3_israel_palestinians/maps/html/six_day_war.stm)

### 3.2.2. Six-Day War: After The War

In a pre-emptive attack on Egypt that drew Syria and Jordan into a regional war in 1967, Israel made massive territorial gains capturing the West Bank, Gaza Strip, Golan Heights and the Sinai Peninsula up to the Suez Canal. The principle of land-for-peace that has formed the basis of Arab-Israeli negotiations is based on Israel giving up land won in the 1967 war in return for peace deals recognizing Israeli borders and its right to security. The Sinai Peninsula was returned to Egypt as part of the 1979 peace deal with Israel.



[http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/shared/spl/hi/middle\\_east/03/v3\\_israel\\_palestinians/maps/html/six\\_day\\_war.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/shared/spl/hi/middle_east/03/v3_israel_palestinians/maps/html/six_day_war.stm)

### 3.3. Gaza Invasion

After a while, another war (Yom Kippur War) happened that was caused by the Six-Day War of June 1967 when the Israel Defense Forces (IDF) succeeded combined Arab armies and took the Golan Heights from Syria, the Sinai Peninsula from Egypt, and East Jerusalem from retake the lost lands with another war.<sup>35</sup> Sadat went to meet Syrian president Hafez el-Assad for agreement in cooperation. Jordan and Iraq agreed to provide a few military units. Egypt controlled Gaza until 1967, when Israel occupied along with the West Bank in the Six-Day War. Until 2005, Israeli military authorities controlled Gaza in the same way they control the West Bank and Jews were permitted to settle there. In 2005, Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon pulled out Israeli troops and settlers unilaterally. Gaza is governed by the Islamist group Hamas, which

<sup>35</sup> Jodi Rudoren, "Military Official Says Israel Invasion of Gaza Is Likely," The New York Times, July 14, 2014. <https://www.nytimes.com/2014/07/17/world/middleeast/israel-gaza-strip.html>

formed in 1987 as a militant group against Israel and won political power in a 2006 US based election. Hamas's takeover of Gaza prompted an Israeli blockade of the flow of commercial goods to make weapons to be used against.<sup>36</sup>

In June 2007, the internal conflict had happened inside Palestine, the Gaza Strip and Hamas took control over the technical equipment of Palestinians Authority area.<sup>37</sup> Israel quickly, closed border with Gaza Strips in order to control the area and started to conquer Gaza. Not only conquer but also Israel has blocked the area and cut off basic supplies like fuel still does significant humanitarian harm by cutting off access to electricity, food and medicine. The siege affects not only the land crossings, but also access to the sea, which is under total Israel control. It has destroyed Gaza's economy and has increased the serve poverty there.

### **3.4. Current Event**

Today, there are more than 7 million Palestinian refugees defined as people displaced in 1948 and their descendants.<sup>38</sup> The main demand of Palestine peace negotiation is to find justice for refugees who lived in the hard condition and Palestinians want the "right to return" to bring them back home.<sup>39</sup> In responding, Israel can't accept the right of return without abandoning either its Jewish or democratic identity too. Adding 7 million Arabs to Israel's population would make Jews a majority, Israel's total population is about 8 million, a number include the 1.5 million Arabs already there.<sup>40</sup> So Israelis refuse to even consider including the right to return in

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<sup>36</sup> B'Tselem, "The Siege on Gaza," The Israeli Information Center for Human Rights in the Occupied Territories, 1 Jan 2011.

<sup>37</sup> Ibid

<sup>38</sup> Madrid, "Palestinian refugee numbers/whereabouts," IRIN news.org, June 22, 2010.

<sup>39</sup> Ziad Abu Zayyad, "The Palestinian Right of Return: A Realistic Approach," Palestine-Israel Journal 2, Spring 1994, P.77.

<sup>40</sup> Ibid.

any final status deal. One of the core problems in negotiation, then, is how to find a way to get Justice from the refugee that both the Israeli and Palestinian people can accept. Ideas proposed so far include financial compensation and limited resettlement in Israel, but no two leaders have ever agreed on the details of how these would work.

Both Israel and Palestine didn't believe in any solution that was proposed by the U.S and they don't trust the U.S government could change their mind. Palestine President Mahmoud Abbas never trust Israeli government because Abbas have observed that Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's leadership was always attempt to weaken Palestine state and made it as Israeli home. Netanyahu did freeze settlement everywhere but Jerusalem just for 10 months starting in November 2009. In Netanyahu term was criticized of supporting a two-state solution to the conflict for decades, because Israel's major right wing party which under strong American support in 2009.<sup>41</sup> During the campaigning in 2015 Israel election, Netanyahu party won the election, and he announced that there would be Palestine state under his ruling. Since this statement had made, Palestine can't be trust Israel in any peace making process.

Since Hamas took control of Gaza, Israel have been concerned that any peace agreement with the Palestine Authority doesn't work because of that. Anyway, both sides were still willing to make peace, and US Secretary of State, John Kerry, was the one who led peace process since 2014.<sup>42</sup>

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<sup>41</sup> Harriet Sherwood, "The Two-State Solution in the Middle East all you need to know," The Guardian, December 28, 2016. <https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2016/dec/28/the-two-state-solution-in-the-middle-east-all-you-need-to-know>

<sup>42</sup> Ibid



## CHAPTER IV: THE U.S POLICY TOWARD CONFLICT

### 4.1. Overview

The U.S have involved enthusiastically in any solution and variety activity in the Middle East. Involving in finding the peace treaty between Israel and Palestine is also the main interest of the U.S in the Middle East. The U.S participated in the establishment of the two state solutions and also built up the political influence among Arab countries in the Middle East. If the U.S successfully achieve the Israel-Palestine conflict, this would bring stability within the region and increase reputation of the U.S. Currently, Israel, Palestinian Authority and the United State are working together very hard in the critical decision making of Israel-Palestine conflict.

In term of theory of international relations, self-interest is used by most of super power countries. The United States is always involving in another countries in order to get the benefit for political and economic. Historically, The U.S has viewed Israel as a crucial political and economic ally in the oil-rich Middle East, and has provided Israel with the highest amount of financial and military assistance of any other foreign country. These days, however, the United States has used its leverage to urge Israel to resolve the Palestinian issue and moved forward on plans from an autonomous Palestine state.<sup>43</sup> Not only, the U.S but also other countries like France, Russia, Norway, Jordan, and Egypt participate in Israel-Palestine peace talking with the U.S and the UN.<sup>44</sup>

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<sup>43</sup> PBS NEWSHOUR, "U.S Role in the Israel- Palestinian Conflict"  
[http://www.pbs.org/newshour/updates/middle\\_east-jan-june06-us\\_05-11/](http://www.pbs.org/newshour/updates/middle_east-jan-june06-us_05-11/) (accessed, May, 11, 2006)

<sup>44</sup> Ibid

The U.S financial and military assistance consisting of four element after Syria and Egypt, support by the Soviet Union, invade Israel on October 6, 1973.<sup>45</sup> Prime Minister Golda Meir asked U.S. President Nixon for immediate military assistance for her army that have been destroyed in the 1973 Yom Kippur War and the 1967 Israel against Egyptian and Syrian armies.

## **4.2 The United States Approaches**

The United States have always been involved in the deep and broad confrontation with the Islamic world. When the Cold War was ended, President George H. W. Bush has made now-famous “New World Order.” The United States would have to invent new form of association in a world of weapons of mass structure and prickly rivalries and hostilities among religious, races, cultures and states.<sup>46</sup> “In the Paradox of American Power, Joseph Nye opened an important discussion about the varieties of power that United States brings to bear as it goes about of building its world order.”<sup>47</sup> Nye concentrated on the different between two types of power (military and economic power). In case if the American world order, soft power upholds the order because it influences others to like the American system and support it of their own free will.

The United States' point of views in participating in Middle is because of two major reasons. Firstly, in the past experience during Cold War, the Supper Power Soviet Union used to control over Middle Eastern oil and interfered with secure supplied for the United States and its allies. To prevent any oil lesson happening again, the U.S need to step toward Middle East. Secondly, the coming of the U.S is because in the Middle East region, there are some countries

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<sup>45</sup> PBS NEWSHOUR, “U.S Role in the Israel- Palestinian Conflict”

[http://www.pbs.org/newshour/updates/middle\\_east-jan-june06-us\\_05-11/](http://www.pbs.org/newshour/updates/middle_east-jan-june06-us_05-11/) (accessed, May, 11, 2006)

<sup>46</sup> Walter Russell Mead, “Power, Terror, Peace and War”, (New York, 2004). P.24

<sup>47</sup> ibid

that stand against the U.S policy like Iran, Iraq and Afghanistan so the U.S have to make a strong tie with other alliances. <sup>48</sup>

As we can see, the U.S tries to maintain a system of alliance with Middle East, Asian, Europe and other region in order to promote peace and stability. Overall, the United States has just over 250,000 uniformed military members permanently stations outside its frontier; around 32 percent were stationed on NATO territory and around 32 percent in Japan and Korea.<sup>49</sup> Additionally, the United States has the ability to transport significant forces to secure the Middle East if there are tensions rise, and it preserves the U.S has ability to control the Sea dispute like South China Sea conflict, to the secure those places the U.S put the military bases in those region. As part of this military grand strategy, the United States maintains the world's largest intelligence and electronic surveillance organizations.

### **4.3. The United States Relation With Israel And Palestine**

The relation of Israel and Palestine was born after the World War II ended and the beginning of Israel Independent Declaration in 1948.<sup>50</sup> Additionally, the United States was behind Israel the Six-Day War surrounding by Arab State.<sup>51</sup> In the peace treaty, The U.S. played a significant role in negotiation between Israel and Egypt, also in the talk at Camp David accord. In 1993, President Bill Clinton hosts, in the White House lawn, a handshake between Israeli

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<sup>48</sup> The United Nations, (New York, 2008), P29. <https://unispal.un.org/pdfs/DPI2499.pdf>

<sup>49</sup> Department of Defend, Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, September 30 2003.

<sup>50</sup> Reuters," U.S.-Israeli Relations Since 1948", <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-palestinians-israel-usa-timeline-idUSTRE62E45Z20100315> (accessed, May 15, 2010)

<sup>51</sup> B'Tselem, "The Siege on Gaza," The Israeli Information Center for Human Rights in the Occupied Territories, January 1, 2011.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat at signing of Declaration of Principles on Interim Palestinian Self-government.<sup>52</sup>

The United States support for Israel really is massive, including billions of dollars in aid and reliable diplomatic backing, experts disagree sharply on why. The U.S. also pro-Israel and wanted the Middle East to become the most stable democratic region.

During the Cold War, the U.S. used Israel as a tool to counter Soviet influence in the Middle East and started to support Israel since then. Anyway, America and Israel didn't really get along until around 1973, when Israel was being threatened by Arab invasion. Since the Cold War had ended, the relationship between Israel and America has gotten stronger and recently, these two countries have a common interest in fighting Jihadist and ISIS, anti-terrorist over the region. Moreover, the U.S. wants to strengthen democratic ideology over the Israeli state, that is, bring the public view critic that the U.S. alliance with Israel is far more than Palestine.

One very controversial theory, advanced by Professors John Mearsheimer and Stephen Walt, credits the relationship to the power of the pro-Israel lobby, particularly the American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC).<sup>53</sup> Regardless of the reasons for the special relationship, American support for Israel really is quite extensive. The U.S. has given Israel \$188 billion in aid over the years (about \$3 billion per year nowadays). Half of all American UN Security Council vetoes blocked resolutions critical of Israel.<sup>54</sup>

Although, Israeli and the U.S. have a strong relationship, there are occasional tensions between Israel and America too. The Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu has criticized the

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<sup>52</sup> ibid

<sup>53</sup> Carol Morello, "U.S. policy toward Israel called harmful to both countries at conference," The Washington Post, March 18, 2016. [https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/national-security/us-policy-toward-israel-called-harmful-to-both-countries-at-conference/2016/03/18/80fa8872-ed37-11e5-bc08-3e03a5b41910\\_story.html?utm\\_term=.cc34fe69d56c](https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/national-security/us-policy-toward-israel-called-harmful-to-both-countries-at-conference/2016/03/18/80fa8872-ed37-11e5-bc08-3e03a5b41910_story.html?utm_term=.cc34fe69d56c)

<sup>54</sup> Ibid

U.S president Barack Obama that his approach seems to give a chance to Iran, which oppose to his policies.

The U.S-Israel relationship so far have been good under the democratic ideology of democratic party (the party dominant worldview on social conservatism and economic liberalism) the party in the U.S. Anyway, there will have sometime if the Republican party (the party which had platform involves and support for free market capitalism, free enterprise, fiscal conservatism and strong nation defense) ruling the country, thus the problem of pro-Israel will be in trouble and it would threaten the foundation of the US-Israel alliance.

#### **4.4. Trump Administration To Israel Palestine**

The diplomatic ties between the U.S, Israel and Palestine have for many years. Since the formers U.S president, mostly they were all seemly pro-Israel. Nowadays, Israel became a system of segregation state that privileging Jewish citizen settle over Arabs and with the West Bank sub-divided that Israel control over the area. Israel has proposed to extend settlement areas; the current U.S president Donald Trump has this view.

However, the diplomatic process between Israel and Palestine wasn't a main priority for the Trump administration. Since Trump became the president, his policy is to boost the U.S economic and the U.S welfare, so he declared that it isn't necessary to involve in this issue. AS part of his interest in foreign affair, Trump doesn't see the Middle East as a good investment and thinking out American less involvement in that region.<sup>55</sup>

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<sup>55</sup> The Irish Time, "Trump and US Policy on Israel," <http://www.irishtimes.com/opinion/editorial/trump-and-us-policy-on-israel-1.2981540> (accessed, February 20, 2017)

## **CHAPTER V: CONFLICT AND RESOLUTION**

### **5.1. The Cause of Conflict And Resolution**

Base on the theory of international, The Israel and Palestine conflict can be described as interstate conflict. This conflict happened in Palestine Arab land, although Palestine hasn't become a state yet, but Arab States strongly protect Palestine land. Both conflict parties weren't fully independent but it can divide into category by the different nations (Israeli and Palestinian). Moreover, the cause of conflict was because leader of Arab Palestine didn't welcome the arrival of Israel in 20th century and has different religious and nations. So this leads Israel and Palestine to conflict.

### **5.2. Strategies Of Conflict Resolution**

Resolution of conflict can occur when parties involved understand each other's position accurately. They are willing to discuss it, because they want to resolve the conflict, regardless of their disagreements. Resolution occurs only when the parties try to reach mutually satisfying solution.

In the past we have depended upon a well-established hierarchy in authority. The person on top could make rapid decisions and act autocratically when necessary. These was often used to resolve conflict situations, but were these solution lasting and effective in the long term? Conflict and resolution posed above assumes a method of problem solving that is more democratic in its approach and allows those affects to be involved. When attempting to reach agreement in a conflict situation it may be useful to take not of the five causes of conflict usually described. These are differences based on a clash of interests, understanding, values, style, and opinion.

### 5.2.1. Resolution Strategy

A popular way of describing conflict resolution strategy is in terms of winning and losing these strategies can be broadly described as bellows:<sup>56</sup>

- **Win-Lose:** To outcome of this strategy is that one party loses and one wins. In most case this strategy is unsatisfactory, and in all probability the conflict will erupt at a later stage.
- **Lose-Lose:** both parties lose in the deal: usually third party involved and tries to reach a compromise that is seldom acceptable to either of the parties.
- **Win-Win:** Both parties are satisfied with the outcome, and the focus is on solving the problem and not defeating each other.

According to international conflict and resolution, there were talking a lot about Win-Win outcomes. Mostly, parties to conflict frequently see their interests as diametrically opposed. The possible outcomes are seen to be Zero sum or Win-lose (one's gain the other's lose). When it came to conflict management and there will be third party intervened.

When Israel and Palestine started war, the United Nations took a role as a mediator to negotiate and persuade both sides to stop conflict in the temporary term. In the rule of conflict and resolution, the first step to end conflict is negotiation. Even thought, the conflict is in a serious or extremely broke out, conciliation, mediation will always be the first prioritize in term of solving conflict. "Negotiation is a transaction in which both parties have a veto on the final outcome."<sup>57</sup> Negotiation could be used in formal high level on local, regional, national or international policy or business issues.

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<sup>56</sup> 4. Jesse Jackson, and others, eds., *The Many Faces of Peace* (Thailand: Bangkok University, 2006), P315.

<sup>57</sup> Ibid.

In other words, each party in a negotiation has to consent to the outcome if it is to be implemented, and each has interest in other agreeing to it. Thus by negotiating we make a joint decision. Negotiation is not easy. The majority of people only know ways of negotiation, namely gentle and soft or tough and hard. Whatever position is taken involved a trade-off between what the parties want and keeping a good relationship between the negotiation parties.

### **5.2.2. Basics of Negotiation**

- **People-Separate the people from the problem:** This first point is important because negotiators are people with their own emotions, beliefs, likes and dislikes which influence the way they perceive the problem and search for a solution. It is thus imperative that negotiating parties identify the problem and work together to solve the problem and do not spend the time trying to attack and change the involve in the negotiation processes.
- **Interests-focus on interests and not the position:** the second critical point emphasizes the importance of identifying and focusing on the negotiation parties' real interests and not on their position. Ask the basic 'why' to find out your and the other party's real interests. Moreover, the most powerful but often most overlooked interests are the universal basic human needs, that is economic well-being, security, social acceptance, a sense of belonging and control over one's own life. But about all, listen to what is being said.
- **Options- Generate a wide variety of possibilities/options before reaching a decision:** Set aside a special time for the parties to invent a wide variety of possible solution to the problem.
- It has been found that the major obstacles to inventing option are:



- Premature judgment
  - The search for the single answer
  - The assumption of a fixed pie
  - Assuming that solving their problem is their problem
- Comment: To overcome these obstacles it will be necessary to:
- Separate the act of judging from the act of inventing options. One strategy to use is that of brainstorming.
  - Look for multiple options by using a circle chart, which encouraged different modes of thinking on the same subject.
  - Try to find mutual gain by identifying shared interest
  - Make the solution of their problem also your problem by actively trying to understand their position and coming up with shared solution.

➤ **The Role of Third Parties in Conflict Resolution and Prevention**<sup>58</sup>

Precondition: the wish of the conflicting parties to find a peaceful settlement of their dispute or conflict to establish peaceful coexistence.

The different role mainly depend on different levels of trust, engagement, involvement authority power:

- **Passive Roles:** third parties are called in by conflicting parties:
  - **Conciliator:** can be the one could solve the problem by let both parties stop their conflict with each other. In addition, conciliator try to end conflict by give both parties equal result (win-win solution)

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<sup>58</sup> 4. Jesse Jackson, and others, eds., *The Many Faces of Peace* (Thailand: Bangkok University, 2006), P311-313.

- **Enforcer:** is the one who has authority and power in order to stop conflict in an effective way. Enforcer could be police, military or any other authority.
- **Mediator:** is not far different from the conciliator, he or she is very talent person because they have to know the problem very certainly. They need to understand the root cause of problem so that they can give a best solution that can satisfy for both parties of conflict.
- **Arbitrator:**

- **Active Roles:** third parties step in on their own initiative:

Higher authority or might have power that is able to force or threat conflicting parties to settle their conflict. However, Peacekeepers can step in after a conflict was resolve or least a ceasefire was achieved, usually the role of UN forces.

The conflict situation can have mutual advantages and benefits of approached on the right of manner and with the right attitude towards a possible resolution. Striving for a win-win strategy so that both parties can be satisfies with the outcome is the ideal route to follow. Conflicts should be solved democratically. Make use of third parties when necessary. In finding a solution to a conflict situation the aim of resolution process should always be to strengthen the future relationship of the parties involved.

### **5.3. The Israel-Palestine Peace Making Process**

#### **5.3.1. Oslo Accord**

“Oslo I knew as the Declaration of Principles (DOP).”<sup>59</sup>It was created to find a great deal for the Middle East in peace process. The Oslo accord was planned to solve the problem inside Palestinian government in Gaza and Jericho in the West Bank. After the signing, Israeli Prime

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<sup>59</sup> BBC: “Oslo Accords Fast Facts,”

<http://edition.cnn.com/2013/09/03/world/meast/oslo-accords-fast-facts/index.html> (Accessed, August 28, 2016)

Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat shook hands.<sup>60</sup> The United States was not actively involved in the negotiations. The meetings were carried out in secret over several months in 1992 and 1993.

By the way Oslo I, wasn't really successful so the creation of Oslo II was made. It officially called the Israeli-Palestinian to sign agreement on the West Bank and Gaza. It included provisions for the completion withdrawal of Israeli troops from six West Bank cities. Additionally, in the principle there also set a timetable for elections for the Palestinian Legislative Council.

➤ **The Detail of Oslo Accords:**<sup>61</sup>

The Declaration calls for:

- Israel to withdraw from Jericho and Gaza and eventually the West Bank
- Five years of limited autonomy for Palestinians in those area
- Election of Palestinian Legislative Council within nine months
- Establishment of a Palestinian police force
- The question of Jerusalem was left undecided

After the 1993 Oslo Accord, the peace process is an ongoing American-mediated effort to broker a peace treaty between Israelis and Palestinians. The goal is a final status agreement, which would establish a Palestinian state in Gaza and the West Bank in exchange for Palestinians agreed to permanently end attacks on Israel targets a formula often called "land for peace."

Secretary of state John Kerry's rearrange the peace process fell apart in April 2014. The immediate cause was the Hamas-Fatah agreement to joint government, as Israel refused to

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<sup>60</sup> BBC: "Oslo Accords Fast Facts,"

<http://edition.cnn.com/2013/09/03/world/meast/oslo-accords-fast-facts/index.html> (Accessed, August 28, 2016)

<sup>61</sup> Ibid

negotiate with Hamas. Anyway, the peace talking failed because the Israel refused so this lead Palestine and Israel leader mistrust with each other

Many people expected to see the peace process done in January 2001, but it was different from their expectation. Palestine leader Yasser Arafat rejected to Israel peace offer, and then the huge disagreement came up. As a result the talk was failed again. Despite of the failure of the peace talk 2001, the Oslo that called “land for peace” still remain the dominant American and international approach to solving the conflict. The Bush administration encouraged updating on Oslo called the “road map”, and the Obama administration has made the peace process a significant foreign policy priority.<sup>62</sup>

There are four core issues that need to discuss in peace process those are, West Bank borders/ settlement, Israeli security, Palestinian refugees and Jerusalem. So far, the result of peace process doesn't really produce the positive effect. What made peace process fail because first, Israel still continue to expand West Bank settlement. Second, Palestine remains politically divided between Fatah and Hamas when the government fail and this lead both parties unable to negotiate. However, although the negotiation between Fatah and Hamas happen, yet Israel still deny to negotiation with Palestine government that have Hamas in.

Anyway, after Israel makes Palestine feel more comfort, Palestine decide to launched a campaign for letting international institution help in perusing peace between Israel and Palestine. The U.S came again to lead the peace process and restart the talk.

#### **5.4. The Possible Solution**

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict has continued for over fifty years now. This two have crossed several conflicts, so what will be the possible solution to stop conflict between Israel and

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<sup>62</sup> BBC: “Oslo Accords Fast Facts,”

<http://edition.cnn.com/2013/09/03/world/meast/oslo-accords-fast-facts/index.html> (Accessed, August 28, 2016)

Palestine? The original United Nations resolution called for Israel and Palestine to declare the independent after the creation of the UN. According to the Naval Postgraduate School Monterey, California, Mr. Scot F. Stine, he has found the two possible solutions to the Israel-Palestine conflict. The possible solutions are the one state solution, and the two state solutions.<sup>63</sup>

#### **5.4.1. The Two States Solution**

The two-state solution began to take shape after the 1993 Oslo accords and was endorsed by President Bill Clinton in 2001. The United Nation Security Council restate it as a vision of a region where two democratic states, Israel and Palestine, live side by side in peace within secure and recognized borders.

The two-state solution would create an independent Israel and Palestine, and it is the main approach to resolving the conflict. The idea of the two-state solution is that Israelis and Palestinians could have their countries like Israeli want a Jewish state and Palestinians want a Palestine state.<sup>64</sup> Because both Israel and Palestine can get what it wants in a joined state, the only possible solution that satisfies these two need to involves separating Palestinians and Israelis.

The two-state solution called for the creation of an independent Palestine state, which is peacefully agrees by Israel. The three parties Democratic administration, Republican administration and the United Nation have made this solution. The two-state solution is a very significant deal to reach the end of conflict between Israel and Palestine as well as Arab neighboring, and bring peace and stability in Middle East.

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<sup>63</sup> Scot F. Stine, "The Three possible solution to the Israel-Palestine conflict and Their Impact on the Achievement of US interest" (California, June 2002), P1.

<sup>64</sup> USA Today, "Israel-Palestine Peace: one-state, two-state solution explain"  
<https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/world/2017/02/15/two-state-solution-one-state-solution-israel-palestinians/97949972/> (accessed, February 15, 2017)

However, Israel still demanded Palestine and other Arab states to recognize the Jewish states that was settled in Palestine and end terror attack. Additionally, the problem is still occur over the border of new Palestinian state, that both Israel and Palestine claimed Jerusalem as their capital because Jerusalem is the holy place that every religious want. Israel still violence to the agreement and expanded their settlement on the land that Palestine have claim that it's belong to Palestine. Moreover, million of Palestinians still claimed the "right of return" they want their own land and property back. So the problem still can solve even the two-state solution have adopted.

#### **5.4.2. The One State Solution**

The one-state solution is a plan, which would merge Israel, the West Bank, and the Gaza Strip into one big country. This vision would create a single democratic country which rule by Israel and forcing out Palestine or reject them the right to vote. It was unacceptable and consider as the human right violation. Anyway, both Israeli and Palestinian prefer a two-state solution rather than one-state solution but the thing is both Israel and Palestine have conflict over the two-state solution already. This would led international intervene by using the one-state solution easily.<sup>65</sup> The one-state solution was raised up since the failure of the two-state solution that aimed to process the Palestine independent nation.

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<sup>65</sup> USA Today, "Israel-Palestine Peace: one-state, two-state solution explain"  
<https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/world/2017/02/15/two-state-solution-one-state-solution-israel-palestinians/97949972/> (accessed, February 15, 2017)

## CONCLUSION

Israel and Palestine conflict is an unbreakable in the world peace making process. It has lasted for decades with the irresolution. Anyway, Israel and Palestine conflict is hard to find the first argument on who was the first to start conflict. Israeli used to be suffered by being forced to flee from one places to another places. They had lived in the crime of aggressive and inhumanity under the Hitler's dictatorship, which tortured, mass murder and discriminated (anti-Semitic) at concentration camp. The next place for them to survive is in Palestine. Well, the landowner have right not to accept the new coming, but because Palestine haven't declared themselves as an independent station. So they could stop Israel from settlement.

The conflicts broke out between Israel and Palestine because they both violated to any peace agree or resolution. The war and conflict happened more than fifty years until now that lead one side lost their land and became the refugee during the Six-Day war. After this war, there will be another war of Gaza invasion, the internal dispute of Palestine between Fatah and Hamas. Yet, Israel and Palestine still can't find any peace talk that would satisfy to both parties.

Without any further delay, after the United Nation was created in 1945, the case was brought to the UN immediately. Many UN resolutions have been made to solve Israel-Palestine conflict including UNSCOP, 242 UN Resolution and other, yet the conflict still continues until today.

Besides the United Nations involvement, the United States plays a significant role to find peace process of Israel and Palestine conflict. The U.S foreign policy approach has been used in many regions over the world. In Middle East, the U.S invents variety activities to play in Middle East in order to find self-interest, peace making process and stability. The U.S led peace talk like Oslo accord, propose the one-state solution and the two-state solution, which right now still bring in the discussion under Trump's administration. In the Israel-Palestine resolution, the two-state

policies become convenience in the U.S and most other international approach when Israeli and Palestinian leaders negotiate directly under the UN and the U.S guidance.

The U.S and the UN is very resistant to meditate the Israel and Palestine conflict. Since many war between Israel and Palestine or even Israel with neighboring, peace talk was made up many times in order to secure the world peace. For all that, they still cannot find the best solution for Israel and Palestine. Both sides still remain the tenacity that they want to get what they really want without losing or sacrificing.

The best solution to solve this problem is the two parties respect and agrees on the resolution that made sovereignty equality. The mains problem that Israel and Palestine need to review from is about the compensation of Palestinian refugees, security arrangement and the border settlement that would remain to be negation in peaceful way.



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