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No. 7/2001

THE ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

LE CONFLIT ISRAËLO-ARABE

Bibliographies Thématiques
No. 7/2001

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Toutes les publications de la Bibliothèque éditées depuis 1999 sont disponibles sur le site Intranet de l'OTAN à <http://nt15b.hq.nato.int/library> (réseau Minerva) ou <http://nt18/library> (réseau CPEA).

PART I : BOOKS

PREMIERE PARTIE : LIVRES*

Le Conflit israelo-arabe. Tome 1 : 1945-1973 - Paris : Documentation Francaise, 1985.

ISBN/ISSN:

141 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

(Notes et etudes documentaires, 0029-4004 ; 4791)

ID number: 70001769 Type: M 14358137

Library Location: 327.5 /00297

Subject(s):

1. JEWISH-ARAB RELATIONS

2. ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

Added entry(s):

1. Institut Francais de Polemologie (FR)

Includes bibliographical references.

Le conflit israelo-arabe. Tome 2 : 1974-1984 - Paris : Documentation Francaise, 1985.

ISBN/ISSN:

142 p. : ill.; 24 cm.

(Notes et etudes documentaires, 0029-4004 ; 4792)

ID number: 80004437 Type: M

Library Location: 327.5 /00297

Subject(s):

1. JEWISH-ARAB RELATIONS

2. ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

Added entry(s):

1. Institut Francais de Polemologie (FR)

Includes bibliographical references.

Crisis management and the super-powers in the Middle East - Farnborough, UK : Gower, 1981.

ISBN/ISSN:0916672735

vi, 183 p. ; 23 cm.

(The Adelphi library ; 5)

ID number: 70002891 Type: M 06709341

Library Location: 355.4 /00396

Subject(s):

1. MIDDLE EAST--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

2. JEWISH-ARAB RELATIONS

Added entry(s):

1. Treverton, Gregory F., ed.

2. International Institute for Strategic Studies (GB)

Includes bibliographical references and index.

* This list contains material received as of October 2001 – Cette liste est arrêtée au 8 octobre 2001.

Der Golan und der Israelisch-Syrische Friedensprozess : politische, militärische und wirtschaftliche Aspekte - Ebenhausen : Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik, 1996.

ISBN/ISSN:

105 p. : ill. ; 30 cm.

(SWP - AP 2958)

ID number: 80013220

Type: M

Library Location: 327.5 /00359

Subject(s):

1. GOLAN HEIGHTS
2. ISRAEL--MILITARY RELATIONS--SYRIA
3. SYRIA--MILITARY RELATIONS--ISRAEL
4. ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

Added entry(s):

1. Lemke, Hans-Dieter, ed.
 2. Perthes, Volker, ed.
 3. Edig, Annette van, ed.
 4. Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (DE)
- Bibliography: p. 100-104.

An Historical Encyclopedia of the Arab-Israeli Conflict - London : Aldwych Press, 1996.

ISBN/ISSN:0861721012

xv, 655 p. ; 24 cm.

ID number: 80014684

Type: REF

Library Location: 327.5 /00368 REF

Subject(s):

1. ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT--DICTIONARIES
2. JEWISH-ARAB RELATIONS--DICTIONARIES

Added entry(s):

1. Reich, Bernard, ed.

Includes index.

'This first encyclopedia about the Arab-Israeli conflict by a team of experts gives detailed and comprehensive coverage of the important political, military, and diplomatic events, places, people, groups, agreements, treaties, and issues that have marked this controversial and complex regional and international conflict. A team of authorities with varying backgrounds, interests, disciplines and perspectives gives special attention to the period since the adoption of the Palestine partition plan in November 1947, the first Arab-Israeli War up to the Israel-PLO Declaration of Principles and subsequent agreements, as well as the Israel-Jordan Peace Treaty and implementation process. Hundreds of entries arranged alphabetically provide hard-to-find information and point to sources for further reading and research. Extensive cross-references, a chronology of important events, a bibliographical essay, and a general index further enhance this basic research tool.'

The Israeli-Palestinian Conflict : A Documentary Record - Cambridge, UK : Cambridge University Press, 1992.

ISBN/ISSN:0521375614

xviii, 549 p. ; 24 cm.

ID number: 80008118

Type: M

Library Location: 327.5 /00343

Subject(s):

1. ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT--SOURCES
2. JEWISH-ARAB RELATIONS--SOURCES

Added entry(s):

1. Lukacs, Yehuda, ed.
 2. International Center for Peace in the Middle East (IL)
- Rev. and expanded ed. of: Documents on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, 1967-1983.

The Middle East = Le Moyen-Orient - Geneva : UNIDIR, 2001.

ISBN/ISSN:

99 + 109 p.; 30 cm.

(Disarmament Forum ; 2/01 = Forum du Desarmement ; 2/01)

ID number: 80017357

Type: M

Library Location: 327.3 /00598

Subject(s):

1. ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT--MIDDLE EAST
2. ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT--1993---PEACE
3. WEAPONS PROLIFERATION--MIDDLE EAST

Added entry(s):

1. Vignard, Kerstin, ed.

2. Compagnion, Valerie, ed.

3. United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

'The stalemate in the Middle East Peace Process has taken a drastic turn for the worse in the past months. With violence exploding, hopes for positive steps towards a Palestinian-Israeli accord in the near future are all but extinguished. How will this deteriorating situation affect the rest of the Middle East ? What are the near to mid-term prospects for the region ? What's happening with ACRS and what, if anything, are its possibilities ? Topics such as the international community's wavering equivocations on how to deal with Iraq, recent elections throughout the region and their implications, and the indisputable strategic importance of the Middle East demand a new examination through a regional security and disarmament lens. This issue offers a deeper exploration of how and why the Middle East constitutes such an important challenge to arms control and disarmament.'

National Threat Perceptions in the Middle East - New York : United Nations, 1995.

ISBN/ISSN:9290451076

vi, 109 p.; 21 cm.

(Research Paper ; 37)

ID number: 80012569

Type: M

Library Location: 355.4 /01144

Subject(s):

1. MIDDLE EAST--NATIONAL SECURITY
2. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS
3. ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

Added entry(s):

1. United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

The Palestinian-Israeli Peace Agreement : A Documentary Record - Rev. 2nd ed. - Washington : Institute for Palestine Studies, 1994.

ISBN/ISSN:0887282571

306 p.; 23 cm.

ID number: 80010978

Type: M

Library Location: 327.5 /00351

Subject(s):

1. JEWISH-ARAB RELATIONS
2. ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

Added entry(s):

1. Institute for Palestine Studies (US)

'This new revised edition is updated to include the post-September 1993 documents relating to the ongoing peace process. Over 100 pages of appendices feature essential background documents and speeches, including the original UN partition plan of 1947, relevant UN Security Council resolutions, the Camp David Accords, King Hussein's disengagement from the West Bank speech and the PNC 'Declaration of Independence' of 1988.'

The Peace Process, Phase One : Past Accomplishments, Future Concerns -
Carlisle Barracks, PA : US Army War College, 1997.

ISBN/ISSN:

vi, 93 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.

ID number: 80013716 Type: M

Library Location: 327.5 /00362

Subject(s):

1. ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT--1993---PEACE
2. JEWISH-ARAB RELATIONS

Added entry(s):

1. Pelletiere, Stephen C., ed.

2. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)

'The three essays presented here take stock of several key aspects of what can now be considered the first phase of the Mideast Peace Process (i.e., that period from the 1991 Madrid Conference to the 1996 Israeli election). In the first essay, Alfred B. Prados examines the Jordanian-Israeli peace agreement, which vies with the Israeli-Palestinian accords as the most positive development of the first phase. Prados outlines the history and terms of this landmark agreement. Next, LtCol Stephen H. Gotowicki assesses in detail the issue of deploying US troops on the Golan Heights. Recent Israeli and Syrian statements seem to have doomed any near term Golan arrangement (and hence an Israeli-Syrian settlement). However, should the peace process with Syria suddenly resume, expectations of the United States could be even greater, and a US Army peacekeeping mission would become the topic of intense debate in Washington. Finally, Dr. Pelletiere's study of Operation Grapes of Wrath looks at possible Israeli and Syrian motives underlying the violent exchanges in April 1996 in southern Lebanon. His analysis does not augur well for what lies ahead on the peace front. US policymakers must move quickly to exploit - or at least try to control - developments in the Syria-Lebanon tangle of relations.'

AlRoy, Gil Carl

The Kissinger experience : american policy in the Middle East - New York :

Horizon Press, 1975.

ISBN/ISSN:0818016043

189 p. ; 22 cm.

ID number: 80002451 Type: M

Library Location: 327 /00394

Subject(s):

1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--NEAR EAST
2. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. KISSINGER, HENRY ALFRED, 1923-
4. JEWISH-ARAB RELATIONS
5. ISRAEL-ARAB WAR, 1973

Ben-Gurion, David, 1886-1973

Israel : Years of Challenge - London : Blond, 1963.

ISBN/ISSN:

vi, 240 p. : ill. ; 22 cm.

ID number: 80010793 Type: M

Library Location: 956 /00016

Subject(s):

1. ISRAEL--HISTORY
2. ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

Cobban, Helena

The Superpowers and the Syrian-Israeli Conflict : Beyond Crisis Management? - New York : Praeger, 1991.

ISBN/ISSN:0275939448

xxii, 182 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

(The Washington papers, 0278-937X ; 149)

ID number: 80006918 Type: M

Library Location: 327.5 /00339

Subject(s):

1. ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT
2. ISRAEL--MILITARY RELATIONS--SYRIA
3. SYRIA--MILITARY RELATIONS--ISRAEL

Added entry(s):

1. Georgetown University. Center for Strategic and International Studies (US)

Includes index.

'This study analyzes strategic developments in the Israeli-Syrian region of the Middle East during the years 1978-1989 and the involvement of the United States and the Soviet Union in those developments'.

Cobban, Helena

Syria and the Peace : A Good Chance Missed - Carlisle Barracks, PA : US Army War College, 1997.

ISBN/ISSN:

iv, 40 p. ; 23 cm.

ID number: 80014262 Type: M

Library Location: 327 /00963

Subject(s):

1. ISRAEL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--SYRIA
2. SYRIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ISRAEL
3. MIDDLE EAST PEACE CONFERENCE, 1991
4. ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT--1993---PEACE

Added entry(s):

1. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)

'One of the more dismaying aspects of the current peace process has been the failure of Syria and Israel to make a deal. According to the author, these two long-standing foes came very close to composing their decades-old quarrel. The Syrian and Israeli leaders persevered to overcome extraordinary obstacles, but in the end failed. A terrible setback, because so much hard negotiating work had been done up to the very last moment when the whole carefully constructed edifice of peace drifted away.'

A History of the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict - Bloomington : Indiana University Press, 1994.

ISBN/ISSN:0253358485

xvii, 906 p. : ill. ; 25 cm.

ID number: 80010302 Type: M

Library Location: 327.5 /00347

Subject(s):

1. ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT
2. JEWISH-ARAB RELATIONS

Bibliography: p. 857-888. Includes index.

Cooke, Hedley Vicars, 1906-

Israel : A Blessing and a Curse - London : Stevens, 1960.

ISBN/ISSN:

xi, 308 p.; 23 cm.

ID number: 80010798

Type: M

Library Location: 327.5 /00350

Subject(s):

1. ISRAEL--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. JEWISH-ARAB RELATIONS
3. ISRAEL--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Bibliography: p. 295-297. Includes index.

Douglas-Home, Charles, 1937-

The Arabs and Israel. - London : Bodley Head, 1968.

ISBN/ISSN:0370004698

121 p. 4 maps. 19 cm.

(A Background book)

ID number: 70001785

Type: M

00463961

Library Location: 327.5 /00060

Subject(s):

1. JEWISH-ARAB RELATIONS
2. ISRAEL--HISTORY
3. ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

Dupuy, Trevor Nevitt, 1916-

Elusive Victory : The Arab-Israeli Wars, 1947-1974 - London : Macdonald, 1978.

ISBN/ISSN:0356080900

xxv, 669 p. : ill.; 25 cm.

ID number: 80014634

Type: M

Library Location: 355.4 /00406

Subject(s):

1. ISRAEL-ARAB WAR, 1948-1949
2. ISRAEL-ARAB WAR, 1967
3. ISRAEL-ARAB WAR, 1973
4. ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

Bibliography: p. 635-636. Includes index.

Fenaux, Pascal

Moyen-Orient : les dossiers de la paix - Bruxelles : GRIP, 1992.

ISBN/ISSN:

127 p. : ill.; 21 cm.

(Dossiers du GRIP ; 175-176)

ID number: 80008680

Type: M

Library Location: 327.5 /00344

Subject(s):

1. ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

Added entry(s):

1. Institut Europeen de Recherche et d'Information sur la Paix et la Securite (BE)

'Cet ouvrage tente de presenter les principales contradictions israelo-arabes et surtout israelo-palestiniennes. Au-dela des classiques enjeux frontaliers, militaires, economiques et ideologiques, une dimension fondamentale est longuement detaillee : la dimension demographique, sans laquelle il est vain d'analyser les strategies des protagonistes. Enfin, cet ouvrage se conclut sur la pierre angulaire du processus de paix, a savoir les projets d'autonomie transitoire pour les territoires palestiniens occupes.'

FitzGerald, Garret, 1926-

The Israeli-Palestinian Issue - New York : Trilateral Commission, 1990.

ISBN/ISSN:093050366X

v, 42 p.; 23 cm.

(Triangle Papers ; 38)

ID number: 80005254

Type: M

Library Location: 327.5 /00332

Subject(s):

1. ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

Added entry(s):

1. Trilateral Commission

Gainsborough, J. Russell, 1943-

The Arab-Israeli conflict : a politico-legal analysis - Aldershot, UK :

Gower, 1987.

ISBN/ISSN:0566008181

xxxv, 345 p. : maps ; 23 cm.

ID number: 70001767

Type: M

14586181

Library Location: 327.5 /00295

Subject(s):

1. ISRAEL-ARAB WAR, 1948-1949

2. ISRAEL-ARAB BORDER CONFLICTS, 1949-

3. WAR (INTERNATIONAL LAW)

4. ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

Includes index.

Bibliography: p. 319-334.

Golan, Galia

Moscow and the Middle East : New Thinking on Regional Conflict - New York

: Council on Foreign Relations, 1992.

ISBN/ISSN:0876091265

102 p.; 22 cm.

(Chatham House Papers)

ID number: 80008228

Type: M

Library Location: 327 /00798

Subject(s):

1. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USSR

2. USSR--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST

3. ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

4. PERSIAN GULF WAR, 1991--USSR

Added entry(s):

1. Royal Institute of International Affairs (GB)

2. Council on Foreign Relations (US)

'The author sheds here new light on a crucial period in Soviet and Middle Eastern history, which marked a fundamental ideological break with the past. Golan analyzes the link between domestic pressures and the development of Moscow's Middle East policy, highlighting the influence of Muslim interest groups and entrenched hard-line factions in the government and military. She asserts that the Gulf war tested Gorbachev's ability to withstand these pressures. Golan goes on to examine the ideological and tactical reasons behind a number of Moscow's key decisions and concludes by exploring how the complex political, cultural and economic forces that influenced these decisions might affect the emerging foreign policy of the newly independent republics.'

Gordon, Philip H., 1962-

The Transatlantic Allies and the Changing Middle East - Oxford, UK :

Oxford University Press, 1998.

ISBN/ISSN:0199223777

96 p. : ill.; 24 cm.

(Adelphi papers, 0567-932X ; 322)

ID number: 80015341

Type: M

Library Location: 327 /00984

Subject(s):

1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST

2. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
4. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
5. ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT--1993---PEACE

Added entry(s):

1. International Institute for Strategic Studies (GB)
 'Since the mid-1990s, US and European attitudes, strategies and policies towards the Middle East have diverged. In the Middle East peace process, Europeans have grown frustrated with the lack of progress and Washington's near-monopoly on diplomatic action, and have begun to demand a greater role. On Iraq, the US insists on Saddam Hussein's military and economic containment, while some Europeans have started to press for a more rapid reintegration of Iraq into the international community and are reluctant to use or threaten force. The issue of how to deal with Iran has been most divisive, with the US threatening to impose economic sanctions on its European allies to coerce them into following Washington's harder line. This paper examines the reasons for these potentially damaging differences, assesses the prospects for improving transatlantic cooperation in the region, and suggests approaches that may help to bring this about.'

Groth, Allon

The PLO's Road to Peace : Processes of Decision-Making - London : Royal United Services Institute for Defence Studies, 1995.

ISBN/ISSN:0855161159

iv, 96 p.; 22 cm.

(Whitehall Paper ; 33)

ID number: 80012538

Type: M

Library Location: 489 /00033

Subject(s):

1. DECISION-MAKING--PLO
2. JEWISH-ARAB RELATIONS

Added entry(s):

1. Royal United Services Institute for Defence Studies (GB)

Bibliography: p. 91-96.

'The first chapter of this paper provides an overview of PLO decision-making between 1967-1991. The second and third chapters, based mainly on publicly available primary sources, give a more detailed account of PLO decision-making procedures behind the Washington and Oslo negotiations. The fourth chapter is devoted to an analysis of the trends emerging from the three previous chapters. Finally, the epilogue looks at the implications for the future of the PLO in the light of the agreement reached in September 1995 initiating the interim phase of the Oslo DOP.'

Hansen, Birthe

Fredesprocessen i Mellemosten - Kobenhavn : Sikkerheds- og Nedrustningspolitiske Udvalg, 1994.

ISBN/ISSN:8760144327

67 p.; 22 cm.

ID number: 80010738

Type: M

Library Location: 327.5 /00349

Subject(s):

1. ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT
2. JEWISH-ARAB RELATIONS

Hollis, Rosemary

Israel on the Brink of Decision : Division, Unity and Crosscurrents in the Israeli Body Politic - London : Research Institute for the Study of Conflict and Terrorism, 1990.

ISBN/ISSN:

29 p.; 25 cm.

(Conflict Studies, 0069-8792 ; 231)

ID number: 80004717 Type: M

Library Location: 327.5 /00331

Subject(s):

1. ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

2. JEWISH-ARAB RELATIONS

Added entry(s):

1. Research Institute for the Study of Conflict and Terrorism (GB)

Joffe, Lawrence

Keesing's Guide to the Mid-East Peace Process - London : Cartermill, 1996.

ISBN/ISSN:1860670091

xii, 436 p. : ill.; 24 cm.

ID number: 80013387 Type: M

Library Location: 327.5 /00361

Subject(s):

1. ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT--1993---PEACE

2. ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

3. MIDDLE EAST--BIOGRAPHY

Includes index.

'This book includes sections on the historical background; an overview of the process, including agreements reached so far, timetables and a chronology of the Arab-Israeli dispute; detailed profiles of the main figures involved in the main peace process; a listing of profiles within country headings.'

Kemp, Geoffrey

Arms & Security : The Egypt-Israel Case - London : Institute for Strategic Studies, 1968.

ISBN/ISSN:

26 p.; 25 cm.

(Adelphi papers, 0567-932X ; 52)

ID number: 80012309 Type: M

Library Location: 355 /00023

Subject(s):

1. ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

2. ARMS SALES--MIDDLE EAST

3. ARMS RACE--MIDDLE EAST

Added entry(s):

1. Institute for Strategic Studies (GB)

'The purpose of this paper is to examine some of the factors in the Arab-Israeli conflict that have direct bearing on the relationship between strategy, politics and arms levels in the area. The transfer of arms to the Middle East is not a new phenomenon, but the June war of 1967 gave further impetus to the flow of weapons to Israel and the Arab countries that began in earnest in 1948, and has become progressively more intense in terms of quantity and quality. It is particularly important to understand the qualitative as well as quantitative features of this transfer process, since assumptions made concerning the effects of weapons transfers on local security do not always take this factor into account.'

Lerman, Eran

The Palestinian revolution and the Arab-Israeli conflict : a new phase? -
London : Institute for the Study of Conflict, 1982.
ISBN/ISSN:
19 p. ; 25 cm.
(Conflict studies, 0069-8792 ; 141)
ID number: 70001715 Type: M 09051844
Library Location: 327.5 /00226
Subject(s):
1. JEWISH-ARAB RELATIONS
2. PALESTINIAN ARABS--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
3. ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT
Includes bibliographical references.

Little, Tom

The New Arab Extremists : A View from the Arab World - London : Current
Affairs Research Services Centre, 1970.
ISBN/ISSN:
22 p. : ill. ; 31 cm.
(Conflict studies, 0069-8792 ; 4)
ID number: 80009484 Type: M
Library Location: 323 /00138
Subject(s):
1. ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT
2. PALESTINIAN ARABS--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
Added entry(s):
1. Current Affairs Research Services Centre (GB)

Mroz, John Edwin

Beyond security : private perceptions among arabs and israelis - New York
: Pergamon Press, 1981.
ISBN/ISSN:0080275176
215 p. ; 24 cm.
ID number: 80003260 Type: M
Library Location: 327.5 /00213
Subject(s):
1. JEWISH-ARAB RELATIONS--PUBLIC OPINION
2. PUBLIC OPINION--ARAB COUNTRIES
3. PUBLIC OPINION--ISRAEL
Added entry(s):
1. International Peace Academy (US)

Munoz Mosquera, Andres B.

El derecho internacional y el conflicto arabe-israeli - [s.l.] : [s.n.],
[s.d.].
ISBN/ISSN:
ix, 151 p. : ill. ; 31 cm.
ID number: 80015078 Type: M
Library Location: 327.5 /00370
Subject(s):
1. ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT
Bibliography: p. 143-151.

Pelletiere, Stephen C.

Assad and the Peace Process : The Pivotal Role of Lebanon - Carlisle
Barracks, PA : US Army War College, 1995.
ISBN/ISSN:
v, 46 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.
ID number: 80011479 Type: M
Library Location: 327.5 /00356
Subject(s):
1. ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT
2. SYRIA--MILITARY RELATIONS--ISRAEL
3. SYRIA--MILITARY RELATIONS--LEBANON
4. ISRAEL--MILITARY RELATIONS--SYRIA

5. LEBANON--MILITARY RELATIONS--SYRIA

Added entry(s):

1. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)
'The author examines the current status of peace negotiations between Syria and Israel, and concludes that Syria's position is more formidable than is generally believed. The study explains why this is so and offers recommendations concerning U.S. policymakers' approach to this situation.'

Pelletiere, Stephen C.

Hamas and Hizbollah : The Radical Challenge to Israel in the Occupied Territories - Carlisle Barracks, PA : US Army War College, 1994.

ISBN/ISSN:

v, 63 p. : ill.; 23 cm.

ID number: 80011008 Type: M

Library Location: 323 /00561

Subject(s):

1. ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT
2. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--ISRAEL
3. ISRAEL--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Added entry(s):

1. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)
'In this study, the author argues that these two religious organizations are more dangerous to US interests than heretofore has been thought. They are not mere terrorist groups, but part of a universal movement that has succeeded in mobilizing elements previously suppressed throughout the Middle East, and is attempting to radicalize the whole Arab world. This study seeks to alert US policymakers and military leaders to the larger potential danger posed by Hamas and Hizbollah.'

Peters, Joan, 1938-

From time immemorial : the origins of the Arab-Jewish conflict over Palestine - London : Michael Joseph, 1985.

ISBN/ISSN:0718125282

x, 601 p. : ill., maps, facsim

ID number: 70001750 Type: M 12031989

Library Location: 327.5 /00275

Subject(s):

1. JEWISH-ARAB RELATIONS
2. ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

Includes index.

Bibliography: p. 565-577.

Plascov, Avi

A Palestinian state? : examining the alternatives - London : International Institute for Strategic Studies, 1981.

ISBN/ISSN:0860790452

59 p. : 7 maps ; 25 cm.

(Adelphi papers, 0567-932X ; 163)

ID number: 70001705 Type: M 07235975

Library Location: 327.5 /00210

Subject(s):

1. PALESTINE--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

Cover title.

Includes bibliographical references.

Rouyer, Alwyn R.

Turning Water into Politics : The Water Issue in the Palestinian-Israeli Conflict - Houndmills, UK : MacMillan, 2000.

ISBN/ISSN:0333699645

xx, 297 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.

ID number: 80016253

Type: M

Library Location: 628 /00072

Subject(s):

1. WATER-SUPPLY--POLITICAL ASPECTS--ISRAEL
2. WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT--POLITICAL ASPECTS--ISRAEL
3. ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

Includes index.

'The author presents a comprehensive and objective examination of the water issue in the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. The book examines the historical, environmental, economic and legal dimensions of the water issue between Israel and the Palestinians but demonstrates that the dispute is essentially political in nature and can be solved only through political accommodations. The book examines the Palestinian-Israeli water conflict and water negotiations in the peace process from a variety of disciplines and includes information gathered from over 60 interviews with leading and knowledgeable Israeli and Palestinian authority government officials. The water dispute between the Israeli and the Palestinians seldom grabs newspaper headlines like the issues of Jerusalem or Jewish settlements, but no permanent peace accord can be achieved between these two people without agreement over the allocation of shared water resources.'

Sayegh, Raymond

Les conflits dans les zones de crise : le Proche-Orient et le Liban : essai de polemologie, de geopolitique et de sociologie - Cousset, CHE : Delval, 1986.

ISBN/ISSN:2881470122

260 p., [1] folded leaf of pla

ID number: 70001753

Type: M 14099041

Library Location: 327.5 /00278

Subject(s):

1. JEWISH-ARAB RELATIONS
2. LEBANON--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Bibliography: p. [259]-260.

Shemesh, Moshe

The Palestinian Entity : 1959-1974 : Arab Politics and the PLO - London : Frank Cass, 1988.

ISBN/ISSN:0714632813

xx, 402 p. ; 24 cm.

ID number: 80006500

Type: M

Library Location: 327.5 /00337

Subject(s):

1. PALESTINE--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT
3. ARAB COUNTRIES--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'Published in cooperation with the Harry S. Truman Research Institute for the Advancement of Peace, the Hebrew University, Jerusalem'

Bibliography: p. 373-388. Includes index.

Telhami, Shibley

The Arab-Israeli Peace Process : Assessing the Costs of Failure - Carlisle Barracks, PA : US Army War College, 1997.

ISBN/ISSN:

vii, 28 p.; 23 cm.

ID number: 80014223 Type: M

Library Location: 327.5 /00364

Additional Author(s):

1. Velte, Lawrence R.

Subject(s):

1. ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT--1993---PEACE

2. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Added entry(s):

1. Pelletiere, Stephen C., ed.

2. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)

'As of mid-1997, the fate of the Arab-Israeli peace process is dangerously uncertain. Israeli Prime Minister Netanyahu's decision to begin work on a new Jewish settlement in Jerusalem has so enraged Palestinians that they have effectively walked out of the negotiations. President Clinton has called on his special envoy, Dennis Ross, to exert every effort to get the Palestinians to return. Meanwhile, elements opposed to the peace process from within the Israeli political establishment have pressured the Prime Minister to halt or even reverse the steps taken to date. Given these current setbacks, it is worthwhile to review what hangs in the balance for US interests in the Middle East. How important is success in the peace process? What are the implications should the peace talks fail? The two papers presented here examine the likely effects of breakdown, or breakthrough, on America's broader regional interests, extending in particular to the Persian Gulf. As US policies with respect to the Gulf and the Arab-Israeli peace process come under increasing stress, the authors elaborate linkages between them. They also make clear that the outcomes will have profound implications for US security commitments and, potentially, future missions and deployments.'

Tessler, Mark A.

A History of the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict - Bloomington : Indiana University Press, 1994.

ISBN/ISSN:0253358485

xvii, 906 p. : ill.; 25 cm.

ID number: 80010302 Type: M

Library Location: 327.5 /00347

Subject(s):

1. ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

2. JEWISH-ARAB RELATIONS

Bibliography: p. 857-888. Includes index.

PART II : MAGAZINE ARTICLES

DEUXIEME PARTIE : ARTICLES DE REVUES**

- Arabes et Israéliens : la bataille de la paix (8 articles).
POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 57e annee, no. 4, hiver 1992, p. 763-855.

- La Conferencia de Pax sobre Oriente Proximo : Palacio Real de Madrid,
30 de octubre - 3 de noviembre de 1991.
POLITICA EXTERIOR, vol. 5, no. 23, monografico 1991, Whole Issue.

- Egypt and Israel : Prospects for a New Era.
WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 2, no. 2, Spring 1979, Whole Issue.

- Frieden im Nahen Osten.
INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, 50. Jahr, Nr. 7, Juli 1995, Whole Issue.

- Albin, Cecilia
Negotiating Intractable Conflicts : On the Future of Jerusalem.
COOPERATION AND CONFLICT, vol. 32, no. 1, March 1997, p. 29-77.

The dispute over the political status of Jerusalem has commonly been regarded as one of those 'unresolvable' conflicts which illustrate the limits to international negotiation - problems which cannot be negotiated successfully because the parties' positions are too rigid or extreme to offer a basis for compromise and reconciliation. Under the terms of the Oslo Accords concluded between Israel and the PLO in September 1993, this most emotionally explosive and difficult core issue in the Arab-Israeli-Palestinian conflict is for the first time specifically and formally scheduled to be tackled at the negotiating table. Following a brief historical background this article analyses and applies to the case of Jerusalem a range of strategies for negotiating intractable issues. The strategies include resource expansion, compensation, issue linkage, functional division, sharing, and delegation. By focusing on creative ways of allocating functions of ownership and usage, they seek to identify and integrate the underlying core concerns of the parties rather than strike a compromise between their official positions in the conflict. A careful analysis of proposals made for Jerusalem, both official and informal, demonstrates that these strategies have already been used implicitly to a limited extent. Thus the taxonomy of strategies serves as a tool for analyzing the main features of and logic behind the great range of complex plans put forward for resolving the Jerusalem problem to date. The taxonomy also provides a basis for identifying promising components of these proposals, on which approaches for tackling Jerusalem in negotiations may successfully build. It is argued that intractable conflicts such as that over Jerusalem are best approached by using a combination of the strategies to tackle the typically core problem of sovereignty.

- Alpher, Joseph
Divided over the Fate of Israel.
WORLD TODAY, vol. 52, no. 7, July 1996, p. 172-174.

** This list contains material received as of October 2001 – Cette liste est arrêtée au 8 octobre 2001.

- Alpher, Joseph
Israel : Security After Oslo.
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 70, no. 2, April 1994, p. 229-241.

Israel has embarked on a complex process of dialogue with its Arab neighbours, of which the highly visible launching of a peace process with the Palestinians is just one element. In this article Joseph Alpher shows why, for Israel and for Israel alone, security considerations are paramount in its consideration and conduct of relations both with other states and with the currently stateless in the region, and discusses in detail the security aspects of existing and potential arrangements between the State of Israel and its neighbours.

- Alpher, Joseph
Israel : The Challenges of Peace.
FOREIGN POLICY, no. 101, Winter 1995 - 1996, p. 130-145.

- Alpher, Joseph
The Political Role of the European Union in the Arab-Israeli Peace Process : An Israeli Perspective.
INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 33, no. 4, October - December 1998, p. 77-86.

The author examines Israel's general attitude towards the EU and its reservations about a more prominent political role in the region, concluding with a set of policy suggestions for a more active and effective EU involvement in the peace process.

- Aly, Abdel Monem Said
The Road to Oslo and Beyond : Prospects for an Arab-Israeli Peace.
SECURITY DIALOGUE, vol. 25, no. 1, March 1994, p. 37-50.

- Awwad, Emad
L' accord Israel-OLP et le processus de paix.
DEFENSE NATIONALE, 50e annee, janvier 1994, p. 117-130.

- Awwad, Emad
L' Administration Bush et le conflit israelo-arabe.
DEFENSE NATIONALE, 49e annee, no. 3, mars 1993, p. 103-121.

- Awwad, Emad
Bill Clinton et le conflit au Proche-Orient.
DEFENSE NATIONALE, 53eme annee, aout - septembre 1997, p. 103-114.

- Awwad, Emad
Camp David II.
DEFENSE NATIONALE, 56eme annee, no. 10, octobre 2000, p. 121-132.

- Awwad, Emad
L' Etat palestinien ou l' interminable negociation ?
DEFENSE NATIONALE, 55eme annee, no. 2, fevrier 1999, p. 80-90.

- Awwad, Emad
L' invasion du Koweit et le probleme palestinien.
DEFENSE NATIONALE, 47e annee, fevrier 1991, p. 119-132.

- Awwad, Emad
Jerusalem et le reglement de la question palestinienne.
DEFENSE NATIONALE, 51e annee, no. 1, janvier 1995, p. 103-114.

- Awwad, Emad
La paix au Proche-Orient : agonie d' un processus.
DEFENSE NATIONALE, 57e annee, no. 3, mars 2001, p. 97-105.

- Au cours des dernieres annees, les termes 'impasse', 'blocage' ou 'crise' etaient regulierement employes lorsqu'on évoquait le 'processus' de paix au Proche-Orient. Or, les evenements survenus recemment dans les territoires palestiniens allaient introduire un element nouveau. Des voix s'elevaient évoquant la fin d'un 'processus' maintenu jusqu'alors tant bien que mal, tandis que d'autres soulignaient le besoin de trouver de nouveaux mecanismes plus adequats. Des conditions avaient ete emises de part et d'autre pour la reprise des negociations gelees tandis que la violence faisait rage en Terre sainte. Comment peut-on expliquer les hesitations a voir les choses comme elles se presentaient ? Le 'processus' tel qu'il etait concu au depart pouvait-il conduire a une paix juste et durable entre Israéliens et palestiniens ? Comment les choses en etaient-elles arrivees jusque la ? Quelles sont les perspectives avec la demission du Premier ministre israelien, Ehoud Barak, et l'organisation d'elections legislatives anticipees en Israel ?

- Awwad, Emad
La paix israelo-jordanienne et le conflit au Proche-Orient.
DEFENSE NATIONALE, 51e annee, no. 4, avril 1995, p. 115-126.

- Awwad, Emad
Paix menacee au Proche-Orient.
DEFENSE NATIONALE, 53eme annee, janvier 1997, p. 91-104.

- Le retour du Likoud au pouvoir en Israel, avec la nomination de M. Netanyahu comme Premier Ministre, ne peut qu'inquieter et faire craindre que le processus de paix au Proche-Orient ne se bloque, avec meme le risque d'un nouveau conflit israelo-arabe.

- Awwad, Emad
Palestine : elections et perspectives.
DEFENSE NATIONALE, 52e annee, mai 1996, p. 115-128.

- Awwad, Emad
Les soucis de Yasser Arafat face aux multiples defis.
DEFENSE NATIONALE, 50e annee, juillet 1994, p. 121-132.

- Awwad, Emad
L' Union Sovietique et le conflit israelo-arabe.
DEFENSE NATIONALE, 45e annee, octobre 1989, p. 123-136.

- Bannerman, M. Graeme
Arabs and Israelis : Slow Walk Toward Peace.
FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 72, no. 1, 1992 - 1993, p. 142-157.

- Beilin, Yossi
Peace as a Major Component in Middle Eastern Regional Security.
RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 139, no. 4, August 1994, p. 6-8.

- Ben-Dor, Gabriel
Regional Culture and the NACD in the Middle East.
CONTEMPORARY SECURITY POLICY, vol. 19, no. 1, April 1998, p. 189-218.

The NACD talks, like all other problem-solving talks between Israel and the Arabs, are stymied by misunderstandings arising from : a) cultural differences between the Arabs and Israelis; b) negative stereotypes attaching to either party; and c) an overall culture-based opposition to the NACD process itself. However, cultural values are not static. Western values are penetrating into the Middle East. This may, in time, create cultural norms that will promote the strategic dialogue. Of more immediate significance is the fact that Arab and Israeli political leaders, the effective decision-makers, are in constant contact with and consequently influenced by Western values. They are absorbing a kind of common, global culture which is bound to facilitate problem-solving negotiations. Therein lies our hope for progress towards peace in the Middle East.

- Ben-Meir, Alon
Israelis and Palestinians : Harsh Demographic Reality and Peace.
STRATEGIC REVIEW, vol. 21, no. 3, Summer 1993, p. 47-57.

Maintaining the separate national identities of both Israel and any future Palestinian "entity" that might be established in the West Bank and Gaza is critical to resolving the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. These national identities, however, are affected in diametrically opposite ways by current and future demographic factors and by the interdispersion of Israeli and Palestinian populations.

- Beres, Louis Rene
The 'Peace Process' and Israel's Nuclear Strategy.
STRATEGIC REVIEW, vol. 23, no. 1, Winter 1995, p. 35-47.

- Boltanski, Christophe
L' horloge d' Oslo est arreteee...
POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 77, automne 1997, p. 37-49.

'Thorn field' is the code name Tsahal has given to a plan to recover by force the autonomous areas ceded to the Palestinian authorities as part of the Oslo accords. If any such TV film scenario were to get off the ground it would of course sound the death knell for the Middle East peace process. And yet only a few months ago, the same peace process was being touted as irreversible. So why has the ground shifted so much since then ? Tel Aviv points to the bomb attacks organized by Hamas and accuses Yasir Arafat of being soft on terrorism. And yet the peace process was in doubt well before the recent round of Hamas-inspired violence. It goes right back to the fact that hard on the heels of his election victory, the new conservative Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu relaunched colonization programs not only for the West Bank and Gaza, but also for Jerusalem itself. With a number of highly provocative 'fait accompli' actions, such as the opening of a tunnel near Jerusalem's Muslim holy sites and the construction of new homes for Jews in East Jerusalem, Netanyahu has succeeded in removing the two cornerstones of the peace process : hope and trust.

- Bonnefous, Marc
Politique et diplomatie.
DEFENSE NATIONALE, 49e annee, decembre 1993, p. 105-112.

- Brandes, Jorg-Dieter
Bilanz der Nahost-Verhandlungen.
EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 42. Jg., Nr. 11, November 1993, S. 563-566.

- Britton, Stuart
Competition or Collaboration ? : The Soviet Union, Detente, and the October 1973 War.
COMPARATIVE STRATEGY, vol. 9, no. 3, 1990, p. 287-306.

- The ambiguities of Soviet behavior prior to and during the 1973 October War have since generated controversy on the question of whether the Soviet Union was essentially competitive or collaborative toward the United States during the Middle East crisis.

- Chistiakov, Aleksei
Iakushev, Mikhail
Middle East : Is Peace a Dream ?
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 47, no. 3, 2001, p. 45-54.
<http://home.eastview.com/epubs.shtml> (user name = Willo, password = Lbr)

- Cordesman, Anthony H.
Regional Balance Unaffected by Costly Arab-Israeli Arms Race.
ARMED FORCES JOURNAL INTERNATIONAL, January 1990, p. 39-41.

- Defarges, Philippe Moreau
Le conflit israelo-arabe : la paix sera revolutionnaire ou ne se fera pas.
DEFENSE NATIONALE, 48e annee, janvier 1992, p. 91-99.

- Delacampagne, Christian
A un ami palestinien.
COMMENTAIRE, vol. 24, no. 95, automne 2001, p. 561-571.

- Dieckhoff, Alain
Les deux Israel.
POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 80, ete 1998, p. 217-227.

Israel was not in a party mood for its recent fiftieth birthday celebrations. It is true that the Israelis have come a long way over the last half-century : the Zionist movement has evolved into an efficient, modern state that is the only real democracy in the Middle East. But over and above the celebrations, the recent anniversary gave the young country an opportunity to examine its history and identity. Benjamin Netanyahu's election revealed the profound division between the two main ideological camps in Israel. On the one side, the nationalists see the peace process as a dangerous threat to the Jewish identity of Israel, while on the other side, there are the moderates who are more attuned to Western ways and are ready to talk to the Palestinians. Whether the peace process shudders to a halt or gains further ground, Israel's divisions will remain. The current government's negative stance will only delay the moment when hard decisions will have to be made on crucial issues such as the relationship between lay and religious authorities and the status of Palestinian Arabs in Israel. And yet the day of reckoning cannot be put off forever.

- Dieckhoff, Alain
Israéliens et Palestiniens : les défis de la paix.
PROBLEMES POLITIQUES ET SOCIAUX, no. 738-739, 18 novembre 1994, numero entier.

La reconnaissance mutuelle d'Israel et de l'OLP et la signature d'une Declaration de principes, en septembre 1993, s'inscrivent dans une double evolution des deux parties vers le pragmatisme. En depit de graves difficultes, le processus initial se poursuit : une Police palestinienne a ete mise en place et des pouvoirs civils transférés a l'Autorite palestinienne. Toutefois, les divergences internes a chaque camp constituent toujours un danger et nombre de problemes restent en suspens (statut definitif des territoires, implantations juives, refugies, statut de jerusalem, trace des frontieres). Une solution definitive exigera un reglement equitable de ces questions, ainsi qu'un accord global avec les pays arabes voisins : apres la signature du traite de paix israelo-jordanien, la Syrie devrait, a terme, suivre le mouvement. Aujourd'hui, si la paix est encore precare, la guerre est devenue improbable.

- Dieckhoff, Alain
Israel-OLP : le tortueux chemin vers la paix.
POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 62, hiver 1993 - 1994, p. 169-178.

- Dieckhoff, Alain
Israel-Palestine : la dechirure.
POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 90, hiver 2000 - 2001, p. 391-406.

On Friday, September 29, 2000 as they were leaving the Al-Aqsa Mosque, a few dozen Palestinians violently demonstrated their anger after the visit the previous day of Likud leader Ariel Sharon to the Temple Mount and the Al-Aqsa. The brutal response of the Israeli police - resulting in several deaths and more than two hundred wounded - provoked riots in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and even in Arab areas within Israel. This marked the beginning of the second Intifada. After several weeks of conflict, it became clear that Ariel Sharon's visit was merely the spark which ignited the conflict. Two months previously, the failure of Camp David served only to emphasize the serious differences dividing Israeli and Palestinian negotiators. And the fact that the highly sensitive subjects under discussion included the status of Jerusalem doesn't explain everything - far from it ! This crisis of confidence which has degenerated into a show of force is primarily due to the gradual breakdown of the peace process since the assassination of Yitzak Rabin.

- Donkers, Henk
Water als factor in het Israelisch-Arabisch conflict.
INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 49, nr. 1, januari 1995, p. 13-18.

- El-Doufani, Mohamed M.
The Middle East I : The PLO-Israeli Accord : An Arab Critique.
WORLD TODAY, vol. 51, no. 1, January 1995, p. 15-18.

- Eshel, David
Frieden im Nahen Osten : Traum oder Wirklichkeit ?
EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 43. Jg., Nr. 2, Februar 1994, S. 86-88.

- Evron, Yair
Confidence- and Security-Building Measures in the Arab-Israeli Context.
CONTEMPORARY SECURITY POLICY, vol. 16, no. 1, April 1995, p. 152-172.

The present paper focuses first on the historical evolvement and application of CSBM in the Middle East, and the distinction between them and CSBM in Europe; second, on future CSBM that might be introduced as part of the expected peace agreements.

- Fellowes, Peregrine
The Middle East II : A proposal for Jerusalem.
WORLD TODAY, vol. 51, no. 1, January 1995, p. 19-20.

- Gallet, Bertrand
'Le nouveau Moyen-Orient' : une idee neuve deja morte ?
RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES ET STRATEGIQUES, no. 26, ete 1997, p. 52-58.

Shimon Peres avait promis un 'nouveau Moyen-Orient' garantissant la securite et la cooperation entre les Etats de la region. L'attitude actuelle du gouvernement de Benyamin Netanyahu apparait comme une rupture qui contredit totalement ces discours optimistes. En fait, le processus de paix des accords d'Oslo etait deja fragile et profondement desequilibre : les Palestiniens sont manifestement en position de faiblesse. Les colonies se sont repandues, notamment a Jerusalem. La priorite pour Israel est la normalisation des relations avec les Etats musulmans, grace a l'influence des Etats-Unis, en excluant la question palestinienne. Si des succes ont ete enregistres avec la Jordanie et la Turquie, le desenchantement l'emporte et la Syrie resiste toujours a ce nouvel ordre du Moyen-Orient. Pour relancer la dynamique de cette idee neuve, il faudra a la fois une inflexion serieuse de la politique israelienne et une impulsion des Etats-Unis.

- Gaymard, Herve
Pax economica ? : l' economie de paix au Moyen-Orient.
POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 58e annee, no. 4, hiver 1993 - 1994, p. 1023-1044.

- Gazit, Shlomo
The Declaration of Principles between Israel and the PLO : The Security Issues.
STUDIA DIPLOMATICA, vol. 47, no. 3, 1994, p. 41-51.

- Gazit, Shlomo
To Share the Same Child : The Arab-Israeli Conflict : Guidelines for a Solution.
RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 137, no. 5, October 1992, p. 55-60.

- Giniewski, Paul
Israel : Etat juif ou 'juif des Etats' ?
POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 74, hiver 1996 - 1997, p. 285-304.

The events which have shaken the Middle East over the past few months are posing a real threat to the Arab-Israeli peace process. Some observers are even stating to wonder whether the Palestinians and their Arab allies really have abandoned their plans to destroy the Jewish state after all. One thing is certain, and that is that any kind of peace, however promising it might seem on paper, will have to be militarily enforced. Most Israelis believe that even if the program for reconciliation and regional cooperation proposed by Shimon Peres were carried out, the physical threat to their country would remain. Their sacrifices for the cause of peace might only be whetting their opponents' appetite for more concessions. And in times of crisis, the international community's verbal assurances of support have been shown to be without substance. In spite of those few historic handshakes, Paul Giniewski says that reconciliation

between Israel and the Arab world is not in the cards for any time soon.

- Giniewski, Paul
Les pieges de la paix.
POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 54, hiver 1991 - 1992, p. 51-64.

- Gold, Dore
The Geopolitics of Arab-Israeli Diplomacy in the 1990s : Security, Territory, and Peace.
COMPARATIVE STRATEGY, vol. 12, no. 4, 1993, p. 385-397.

- Guerin, Michel
Peace in Doubt.
DEFENSE AND ARMAMENT INTERNATIONAL, no. 104, May - June 1991, p. 28-33.

- Hadar, Leon T.
Reforming Israel : Before It's Too Late.
FOREIGN POLICY, no. 81, Winter 1990 - 1991, p. 106-127.

- Hadas, Shmuel
De la ribera del Wye al Estado palestino.
POLITICA EXTERIOR, vol. 13, no. 67, enero - febrero 1999, p. 31-41.

El memorandum de Wye supone un notable paso adelante en la aplicacion de los acuerdos de Oslo, pero sujeto a la inestabilidad de la politica interior israeli y palestina.

- Hadi, Mahdi Abdul
A Palestinian Perspective on the Peace Process.
PERCEPTIONS, vol. 5, no. 1, March - May 2000, p. 123-133.
<http://www.mfa.gov.tr/grupa/sam/percept/default.htm>

- Halevi, Ran
Les fruits amers de Camp David.
COMMENTAIRE, vol. 23, no. 92, hiver 2000 - 2001, p. 807-812.

- Hedges, Chris
The new Palestinian Revolt.
FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 80, no. 1, January - February 2001, p. 124-138.

Last autumn's fresh outbreak of violence between Palestinians and Israelis has shaken as assumption that has reigned since the 1993 Oslo peace accords : that negotiations and interim agreements can lay the roadwork for a lasting peace. Now Oslo's delegitimization has swayed public opinion in Israel and the occupied territories away from compromise and toward more radical solutions.

- Heller, Mark
Not Yet At the Point of No Hope.
WORLD TODAY, vol. 53, no. 12, December 1997, p. 303-305.

Dissatisfaction at the pace or direction of the Israeli-Arab peace process is not a new phenomenon. Nor is it linked solely to the deadlock of recent months. Ever since the Madrid Conference convened in 1991, Arabs and Israelis have been as much divided among themselves as between each other about whether the process was moving along the right course and whether it was moving too quickly or too slowly. In the absence of any better idea, the two state solution - Israel and Palestine - remains the best and most likely outcome.

- Heller, Mark A.
The Israeli-Palestinian Accord : An Israeli View.
CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 93, no. 580, February 1994, p. 56-61.

- Heller, Mark A.
Israel's Dilemmas.
SURVIVAL, vol. 42, no. 4, Winter 2000 - 2001, p. 21-34.

The paroxysm of violence that erupted in Israel and the West Bank and Gaza at the end of September came less than three months after Prime Minister Ehud Barak had reduced the gap in Israeli and Palestinian negotiating positions to the narrowest point ever - and lost his governing majority. This chain of events illustrates the policy dilemma that has plagued Barak since his first day in office. Reduced to its bare essence, the dilemma stems from the simultaneous fragmentation of the Israeli political system along multiple axes, making it extremely difficult to assemble a majority coalition for decisive action along any single one of them. The rationalisation of Israeli politics is necessary to move the peace process forward, but a domestically marketable peace agreement may be necessary to rationalise Israeli politics. An Israeli prime minister's ability to break this vicious circle will determine not only his own political fate but perhaps the very viability of Israeli democracy in its present form.

- Heller, Mark A.
Towards a Palestinian State.
SURVIVAL, vol. 39, no. 2, Summer 1997, p. 5-22.

The debate about a Palestinian state has been settled. An embryonic state already exists, and a more fully formed state will necessarily be part of any peace agreement between Israel and the Palestinians. What remains to be decided are its form and content. Israel should be as generous as possible in its attitude to the territorial and functional components of Palestinian statehood, but it needs to incorporate the major settlement blocs in the West Bank, retain military control of the Jordan Valley and insist on some restrictions on Palestinian sovereignty. The alternatives to this approach are few and far less promising.

- Hertzberg, Arthur
A Small Peace for the Middle East.
FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 80, no. 1, January - February 2001, p. 139-147.

At the heart of the conflict in the Middle East stand two irreconcilable ideologies : Zionism and the Palestinian dream of a homeland. Adherents on either side cannot accept the demands of the other, so perfect peace remains a fantasy. But another solution exists : to abandon grand plans and muddle forward. Piecemeal solutions can succeed where ambitious strategies have failed. Indeed they are now the only option.

- Hoch, Martin
The Palestine Conflict : Positions and Perspectives in the Peace Process.
AUSSENPOLITIK, vol. 44, no. 2, 1993, p. 163-172.

- Hoch, Martin
Peace in the Near East After the Gaza-Jericho Accord.
AUSSENPOLITIK, vol. 45, no. 3, 1994, p. 279-288.

- Hollis, Rosemary
Arab-Israeli Conflict : Frightening Fall-Out.
WORLD TODAY, vol. 56, no. 11, November 2000, p. 7-8.

The violent collapse of Israeli-Palestinian peace negotiations revealed how exclusive and narrowly focused the US-brokered process had become. The fall-out across the Middle East shows how much America's standing and leverage in the region has come to depend on its ability to deliver on this core issue. In short, the whole multi-faceted crisis provides food for thought on the extent and limits of US influence in the region.

- Hottinger, Arnold
Machtverschiebungen in der arabischen Welt : Konfrontations- oder Friedenspolitik gegenüber Israel ?
EUROPA ARCHIV, 45. Jahr, 13. - 14. Folge, 25. Juli 1990, S. 415-421.

- Inbar, Efraim
The Arab-Israeli Peace Process : A Realistic Assessment.
PERCEPTIONS, vol. 5, no. 1, March - May 2000, p. 55-65.
<http://www.mfa.gov.tr/grupa/sam/percept/default.htm>

This article reviews, first, the main reasons for the entrenchment of Israel in the Middle East and for the shift towards its greater acceptance as a regular international player in regional politics. The second part of this essay argues that the peace process is quite resilient and that it has realised most of its potential. The third part clarifies the peace process's often forgotten limitations, which the strategic and cultural realities of the Middle East impose on Arab states' relations with Israel. The last section offers advice against impatience and diplomatic hyperactivity.

- Jaber, Kamel S. Abu
The Arab-Israeli Peace Process : a Critical Evaluation.
PERCEPTIONS, vol. 5, no. 1, March - May 2000, p. 109-122.
<http://www.mfa.gov.tr/grupa/sam/percept/default.htm>

- Jarbawi, Ali
The Triangle of Conflict.
FOREIGN POLICY, no. 100, Fall 1995, p. 92-108.

- Jones, Peter
Arms Control in the Middle East : Some Reflections on ACRS.
SECURITY DIALOGUE, vol. 28, no. 1, March 1997, p. 57-70.

The Arms Control and Regional Security Working Group (ACRS) is one of five groups of the multilateral track of the Middle East peace process. Due to a variety of circumstances described in this article, it has gone into abeyance. It is the only one of the groups in this situation, though the others have also slowed down. Though it has experienced a significant set-back, ACRS is not dead. ACRS was the first regional attempt to address security and arms control questions in the Middle East. No matter what its ultimate fate may be, what happened in ACRS serves as an indicator of possible events when the next attempt is made to raise these issues at the official level.

- Karmi, Ghada
Life with the Enemy : The One-State Solution.
WORLD TODAY, vol. 53, no. 8-9, August - September 1997, p. 200-202.

The policy of the present Israeli government has made the option of a Palestinian state less workable and less likely. As an alternative, a single democratic state including Israelis and Palestinians might seem utopian, but it is a route to a stable region.

- Karsh, Efraim
Neutralization : The Key to an Arab-Israeli Peace.
BULLETIN OF PEACE PROPOSALS, vol. 22, no. 1, 1991, p. 11-23.

To illustrate the merits of neutralization in the Arab-Israeli context, this article analyses the essence of this concept and the factors which bear upon its political feasibility. It also delineates the proposed neutralization package and indicates the regional and global advantages resulting from its implementation.

- Kass, Ilana
O'Neill, Bard E.
Rejectionism, Reversibility and Realism : The Middle East Peace Process in Perspective.
COMPARATIVE STRATEGY, vol. 15, no. 4, 1996, p. 309-333.

Is there a linkage between the murder of 29 Palestinian worshippers at prayer in Hebron, the spate of suicide bombings in Israel's heartland, the assassination of prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, and the 1996 Israeli election results ? If so, what are the implications for regional stability ? In seeking answers to these questions, this article challenges the popular assumption that the Middle East peace process is irreversible. It calls attention to the very real, if largely unrecognized, dangers posed by Israeli and Palestinian rejectionists : that is, those who oppose territorial compromise on ideological or religious grounds. The article concludes with a set of policy recommendations designed to mitigate the threat and, thus, promote enduring US interests in regional peace and stability.

- Kaye, Dalia Dassa
Madrid's Forgotten Forum : The Middle East Multilaterals.
WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 20, no. 1, Winter 1997, p. 167-186.

- Khalidi, Rashid
A Palestinian View of the Accord with Israel.
CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 93, no. 580, February 1994, p. 62-66.

- Khashan, Hilal
Arab Attitudes Toward Israel on the Eve of the New Millennium.
JOURNAL OF SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC STUDIES, vol. 25, no. 2, Summer 2000, p. 131-229.

The author reports on a study of Arab attitudes towards Israel, Israelis and the Middle East peace negotiations, based on an opinion survey of Syrians, Lebanese, Jordanians and Palestinians representing diverse socio-economic levels and different degrees of Islamic religious conviction. The results are analyzed on a multivariate basis and presented together with the author's comments.

- Khouri, Rami G.
The Arab-Israeli Peace Process : Lessons from the Five Years since Oslo.
SECURITY DIALOGUE, vol. 29, no. 3, September 1998, p. 333-344.

Five years ago, in September 1993, the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel signed the Oslo Accord on the White House lawn and set in motion a historic process of mutual recognition and interaction, detailed multi-sectoral negotiations, Israeli redeployments and withdrawals from occupied territory, expanding public contacts between Israel and Arab states, and the gradual advent of Palestinian self-government. This process has continued to this day, broadly as envisaged in the original accord, though with recurring hesitations and interruptions, increasingly bitter and frequent accusations of bad faith by both sides, and occasional outbreaks of political or physical violence

that sometimes threaten to bring the process to a complete stop. What have we learned about effective peace-making during these five years ? What lessons can we draw upon to ensure that the flaws of the past half decade are minimized, and that peace, security, and justice can be achieved equally and for all in the Middle East ?

- Kimche, David
The Arab-Israeli Peace Process.
SECURITY DIALOGUE, vol. 27, no. 2, June 1996, p. 135-148.

The Arab-Israeli peace process has passed the point of no return. There will be no going back to the status quo ante, to the old days of tension and war, irrespective of whether there is a Labour or Likud government in Israel. Israeli forces can not move back into Gaza, nor to the West Bank towns that have been taken over by the Palestinians, nor can talks with the PLO leadership be frozen completely. However, there are still many obstacles to circumvent, many crises to overcome. The future of the Middle East lies largely in improved economy, better living conditions, a higher level of education and a greater awareness of the problems that could be tackled on a regional basis. The economy of the Middle East is in dire straits, and something drastic will have to be done to change the situation. There is, at present, a tug-of-war developing between a Mediterranean regionalism, favoured and encouraged by Europe, and a Middle Eastern regionalism, sponsored by the USA. In both these efforts, Egypt could and should be a leading factor.

- Kurpershoek, Marcel
Een vierkante kilometer geconcentreerde heiligheid : Jeruzalem als kern van het Midden-Oostenprobleem.
INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 54, nr. 11, november 2000, p. 526-530.

The author observes the peace process in the Middle East. Or rather what is left of it. The hardest nut to crack will be a solution on the sovereignty of the Holy Places in Jerusalem. Stability in the region may rest on a square kilometer of concentrated holiness in the Old City. The key to a solution may be found in the world status quo. In a sense, the division of Jerusalem is already a fact, the author argues. Sovereignty may be 'given' to God; supervision of upholding His rules in the Old City may be delegated to a High Clerical College. In that way the question of sovereignty may be solved, without the internationalization the Israelis oppose.

- Lalor, Paul
Whither the Arab-Israeli Peace Process ?
SECURITY DIALOGUE, vol. 30, no. 3, September 1999, p. 353-364.

Despite Barak's crushing victory over Netanyahu in the May 1999 Israeli elections, radical steps are needed to fulfil new political expectations. Israelis are encouraged by possibilities of progress in negotiations with the Palestinians and peace with Syria (including withdrawal from Lebanon). The Palestinians are again hopeful, after near despair. Jordan, with Abdullah on the throne after the death of his redoubtable and durable father Hussein, is cautiously developing links with its neighbours, Syria in particular. Syrian-Israeli relations deteriorated while Netanyahu was in power. The challenge now is to get fruitful talks back on track and exploit the new opportunities. Three possible steps forward : the USA and Europe should encourage Israel to take more courageous steps for peace; the Arab states should introduce more open government; and Iraq should be brought back into the Middle East mainstream.

- Lapidoth, Ruth
Der Status von Jerusalem : ein Kompromiss ist vielleicht möglich.
INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, 56. Jahr, Nr. 8, August 2001, S. 14-18.

Widerspruchliche Interessen, tiefe Gefühle und die hohle Symbolik Jerusalems stehen einer Einigung zwischen Israelis und Palästinensern über den Status der Stadt im Wege. Trotz der scheinbar unüberwindlichen Interessengegensätze ist nach Ansicht der Autorin ein Kompromiss möglich, wenn alle Beteiligten ihn wirklich wollen.

- Lederman, Jim
Economics of the Arab-Israeli Peace Process.
ORBIS, vol. 39, no. 4, Fall 1995, p. 549-566.

- Lehmann, Padi
Land for Peace : On the Inner-Israeli Controversy over Peace in the Middle East.
AUSSENPOLITIK, vol. 47, no. 2, 1996, p. 165-174.

The peace process initiated in the Middle East under American mediation has aroused great expectations in many parts of the world, combined with impatience regarding its further progress. From the perspective of the parties concerned, however, negotiations raise questions affecting complex, and often existential problems. It is hardly surprising, therefore, that formidable obstacles exist which cannot be cleared away through fast and simple decisions. The author outlines how developments are perceived by Israeli public opinion and discusses the degree to which this influences activities at an official level.

- Levallois, Agnes
Les Palestiniens pris au piège.
POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 74, hiver 1996 - 1997, p. 321-332.

It is now becoming clear that the Oslo accords, signed in September 1993 by Yasser Arafat and Yitzhak Rabin, are fundamentally flawed. Israel's new government has a vision of the peace process that is quite different to that of its predecessors. The Palestinians, desperate to keep the peace process alive, and anxious not to be seen as responsible for its failure, have agreed to every conceivable concession - and now feel betrayed and swindled. The problem is that the actual wording of the accords is so ambiguous that it can be interpreted in any number of ways. Exactly what or how long the 'interim period' should be is nowhere clearly defined. The question of the final outcome of discussions is never really tackled. Nowhere does it say explicitly that the Palestinian and Israeli states will coexist. This leaves the field wide open to opponents of the peace process on both sides. The irony is that the real winners may well end up being the Islamic fundamentalist groups.

- Leveau, Remy
Moisi, Dominique
Les violences de la paix.
POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 66e année, no. 1, janvier - mars 2001, p. 2-12.

Depuis la reprise des violences, en octobre 2000, le processus de paix entre Israéliens et Palestiniens va d'échec en échec. Malgré les efforts de Clinton et l'énergie déployée à Camp David en juillet dernier, pour formuler un compromis acceptable par les deux parties, les pressions de la rue et des opinions publiques ont finalement eu raison des efforts de compréhension et de négociation produits courageusement par les élites israéliennes et palestiniennes. Et alors qu'à l'automne 2000, on n'avait jamais semblé si près d'un règlement pacifique du conflit, la seule perspective à court terme est aujourd'hui celle d'un ralentissement de l'escalade des violences.

- Lissak, Moshe
Israeli Society and its Defense Establishment.
JOURNAL OF STRATEGIC STUDIES, vol. 6, no. 3, September 1983, Whole Issue.

- Lustick, Ian S.
Zankapfel Jerusalem : Pladoyer fur einen neuen Status.
EUROPA ARCHIV, 48. Jahr, 24. Folge, 25. Dezember 1993, S. 701-710.

- Makovsky, David
Middle East Peace Through Partition.
FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 80, no. 2, March - April 2001, p. 28-45.

After all the recent bloodshed in the Middle East, many have pronounced the Oslo peace process dead. But Oslo's core principle - that peace requires an end to the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza - remains as sound as ever. Friendly cooperation between the two sides appears a long way off; even final-status talks may be premature. But in the interim, there is one step Israel can and must take : withdrawal from the territories, whether the Palestinians are ready or not.

- Manceron, Victor
Juifs et Arabes entre guerre et paix.
REVUE INTERNATIONALE ET STRATEGIQUE, no. 40, hiver 2000 - 2001, p. 95-101.

Dix ans apres l'effondrement de l'URSS, le renouvellement des generations et l'arrivee de nouveaux leaders politiques dans certains etats arabes contribuent, semble-t-il, a acclereler les mutations inevitables liees au phenomene de mondialisation. Dans ce contexte, le processus de paix israelo-arabe semble porter en germe les elements d'un veritable changement des systemes et des representations. En effet, il apparait desormais necessaire de depasser une culture de guerre, qui determine encore de nombreux comportements, pour une veritable culture de paix. A ce sujet, le processus de paix est d'une importance capitale dans la mesure ou il permet de releguer le conflit israelo-arabe a l'arriere-plan des preoccupations au profit de l'emergence de nouveaux centres d'interets et de nouveaux acteurs.

- Ma'oz, Moshe
From Conflict to Peace ? : Israel's Relations with Syria and the Palestinians.
MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL, vol. 53, no. 3, Summer 1999, p. 393-416.

For about two decades after the 1948 war, Israel successfully fought against Arab belligerency and, in the 1967 war, it occupied new Arab territories. But while concluding a peace agreement with Egypt (1979) and conducting de facto peaceful relations with Jordan (since 1970), Israel continued its bitter conflicts with Syria and the Palestinians, highlighted in the 1982 Lebanese war. Only under Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's leadership (1992-95) did major breakthroughs occur for the first time between Israel, the Palestinians and Syria. But these remarkable developments were halted during Binyamin Netanyahu's term as prime minister (1996-99), leaving Israel with the crucial challenges to achieve full peace and reconciliation with these two Arab nations.

- Marcus, Jonathan
Toward a Fragmented Polity ? : Israeli Politics, the Peace Process, and the 1996 General Election.
WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 19, no. 4, Autumn 1996, p. 19-36.

- Maskoud, Clovis
Peace Process or Puppet Show ?
FOREIGN POLICY, no. 100, Fall 1995, p. 117-124.

- Miller, Aaron David
The Arab-Israeli Conflict, 1967-1987 : A Retrospective.
MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL, vol. 41, no. 3, Summer 1987, p. 349-360.

- Miller, Aaron David
Changing Arab Attitudes Toward Israel.
ORBIS, vol. 32, no. 1, Winter 1988, p. 69-81.

- Muslih, Muhammad
Dateline Damascus : Assad Is Ready.
FOREIGN POLICY, no. 96, Fall 1994, p. 145-163.

- Muslih, Muhammad
Jericho and its Meanings : A new Strategy for the Palestinians.
CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 93, no. 580, February 1994, p. 72-77.

- Nilsen, Fritz
Norway in the Middle East Peace Process : A Journalist's Viewpoint.
PERCEPTIONS, vol. 5, no. 1, March - May 2000, p. 92-108.
<http://www.mfa.gov.tr/grupa/sam/percept/default.htm>

- Norton, Augustus Richard
America's Middle East Peace Crisis.
CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 100, no. 642, January 2001, p. 3-9.

The administration taking office this month will face its first foreign policy crisis in the Middle East. As a second intifada takes root and as Israelis decide whether to elect a new, anti-Oslo government, what is left of the nearly decade-long peace process for the Bush administration to build on ?

- Noyes, James H.
Does Washington Really Support Israel ?
FOREIGN POLICY, no. 106, Spring 1997, p. 144-160.

- Pappé, Ilan
Breaking the Mirror.
WORLD TODAY, vol. 55, no. 5, May 1999, p. 19-21.

Israel is about to choose a new parliament and prime minister. The process is likely to be lengthy with difficult coalition talks and a second round of voting to select the next directly elected prime minister. The new government will take office almost six years after the Oslo peace process began. What sort of a peace can now be produced ?

- Perlmutter, Amos
The Israel-PLO Accord Is Dead.
FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 74, no. 3, May - June 1995, p. 59-68.

- Perthes, Volker
The Advantages of Complementarity : US and European Policies toward the Middle East Peace process.
INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 35, no. 2, April - June 2000, p. 41-56.

This article deals first with the argument that has developed since the start of the Madrid peace process about Europe's role in the peace process. Second, it examines the interests and diverging priorities of Europe and the US in the region. A look is then taken at the structural factors that account for different US and European approaches. This is followed by a brief discussion of the specific relationship between the 'Madrid' and the 'Barcelona' processes. Finally the possibilities of translating the comparative advantages of US and European Middle East policies into practical cooperation are explored.

- Perthes, Volker
Integration oder Trennung ? : die Logiken des nahostlichen Friedensprozesses.
INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, 50. Jahr, Nr. 7, Juli 1995, S. 55-60.

Der Friedensprozess im Nahen Osten weist ein Reihe unterschiedlicher und widersprüchlicher Logiken auf. Nicht nur die regionalen Konfliktparteien untereinander, sondern auch die internationalen Akteure haben hier unterschiedliche Vorstellungen. Es wäre falsch zu glauben, die handelnden Eliten im Nahen Osten wollten vor allem, dass der Westen bei ihnen Frieden stiftet.

- Peters, Joel
The Arab-Israeli Multilateral Peace Talks and the Barcelona Process : Competition of Convergence.
INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 33, no. 4, October - December 1998, p. 63-76.

The author analyzes here the interaction between the Barcelona process and Arab-Israeli multilateral talks, underlining their complementarity, but also the need for greater coordination and transparency between the two undertakings on the basis, in particular, of closer cooperation between Europe and the United States.

- Pommier, Sophie
Jordanie : sur le fil de la paix.
POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 63, printemps 1994, p. 17-29.

- Pommier, Sophie
Levallois, Agnes
Jerusalem : le mur des negociations.
POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 69, automne 1995, p. 21-39.

As the deadline of May 1996 approaches, the date fixed for the start of discussions on the three issues set aside by the joint declaration of principles negotiated in Oslo, a review of Jerusalem's history might help clarify certain aspects. One of the most significant points is that the Holy City has not always represented a critical political stake. Through the ages, the importance assigned to Jerusalem intensified during periods of tension and clashes. Its role at the heart of the Jewish, Muslim and Christian identities nevertheless remains unique, hence the difficulty in drawing up a plan likely to win unanimous support. The ambiguity which made it possible to initiate the peace process in October 1991 has thus revealed its limitations. At that time, it was important to mask over the most irreconcilable differences to allow the parties involved to sit down at the same negotiating table. Today, however, two fundamentally opposed approaches are set to confront each other. Israel repeatedly reaffirms its sovereignty over the city, while the Palestinians intend to see their flag fly over the Arab quarters of Jerusalem.

- Pundak, Ron
From Oslo to Taba : What Went Wrong ?
SURVIVAL, vol. 43, no. 3, Autumn 2001, p. 31-46.
..<http://www.swetsnetnavigator.nl/prod> (user name = 0694991.nato, password = nato)

There are three possible explanations for the collapse of the Israeli-Palestinian peace process that started in Oslo in 1993. One could argue that peace between Israelis and Palestinians is simply impossible, or that the two sides were simply not ready to make the necessary painful concessions. But the evidence points to a third explanation. There was, in fact, an opportunity for peace, but it was squandered through miscalculations and mismanagement of the entire process. The Palestinian leadership shares considerable blame for the crisis. Yet the story of the August 2000 Camp David summit that is often told in Israel and the US - of a near-perfect Israeli offer which Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat lacked the courage to grasp - is too simple. Above all, it is a story that tends to obscure the excruciating difficulties and frustrations of the Palestinian side, which were too often the unnecessary products of flawed Israeli policies.

- Quandt, William B.
Clinton le facilitateur.
REVUE INTERNATIONALE ET STRATEGIQUE, no. 40, hiver 2000 - 2001, p. 115-124.

Aucun president americain n'a jamais pris ses fonctions dans un contexte aussi favorable pour faire avancer la paix entre Israel et ses voisins arabes que Bill Clinton. Neanmoins, au moment ou il prenait ses fonctions, le president americain paraissait relativement inexperimente en matiere de politique etrangere et son approche sur le Moyen-Orient demeurait un mystere. Au terme de sa presidence, quel bilan peut-on tirer de la politique de Bill Clinton au Moyen-Orient ? Celui-ci reste mitige; en effet, si Clinton et son equipe ont consacre un temps et une energie considerable pour faire avancer la paix, on ne peut s'empecher de penser, eu egard aux conditions initiales fort prometteuses, qu'ils auraient pu faire davantage, notamment lors du premier mandat...

- Riva, Alvaro de la
El conflicto arabe-israeli tras la guerra.
POLITICA EXTERIOR, vol. 5, no. 20, primavera 1991, p. 11-32.

- Robinson, Glenn E.
Israel and the Palestinians : the Bitter Fruits of Hegemonic Peace.
CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 100, no. 642, January 2001, p. 15-20.

Is Yasir Arafat the master puppeteer overseeing the Palestinians revolt that erupted in September ? Or is a more complex interplay of forces at work that could result in a realignment of political power within the Palestinian community - a realignment Arafat can neither orchestrate nor dictate ?

- Rouyer, Alwyn R.
The Water Issue in the Palestinian-Israeli Peace Process.
SURVIVAL, vol. 39, no. 2, Summer 1997, p. 57-81.

Under Israeli occupation, Palestinians have been denied involvement in the management and development of water resources and have been severely restricted in water consumption for both agricultural and household use. Palestinians charge that Israel is stealing their water while preventing them from using their fair share of this resource. Israelis counter that they have prior claim to the water and that any further development by the Palestinians would damage the aquifer. The Taba Agreement of September 1995 made progress towards resolving this dispute, but only limited implementation has occurred and negotiations of an equitable water-sharing formula have been left to the final-status talks. The issue

can only be settled with an agreement based on the principle of equal individual minimum requirements for Palestinians and Israelis alike.

- Roy, Sara
The Gaza Strip : Past, Present, and Future.
CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 93, no. 580, February 1994, p. 67-71.
- Roy, Sara
Separation or Integration : Closure and the Economic Future of the Gaza Strip Revisited.
MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL, vol. 48, no. 1, Winter 1994, p. 11-30.
- Salame, Ghassan
Zwischen Hoffnung und Tragik : Perspektiven für den Nahost-Friedensprozess.
INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, 52. Jahr, Nr. 8, August 1997, S. 33-40.

Der arabisch-israelische Konflikt, der seiner Natur nach grundsätzlich palastinensisch ist, kann nach Auffassung des Autors konstruktiv gelöst werden : durch ein Mandatsgebiet Palastina, das zwar vereint bleibt, aber in einen binationalen Staat umgewandelt wird. Diese - noch unwahrscheinlich erscheinende - Losung konnte sich auf lange Sicht als die dauerhafteste und gerechteste erweisen.

- Satloff, Robert
Arab-Israeli Diplomacy in 2000 : An Uphill Battle for Peace.
PERCEPTIONS, vol. 5, no. 1, March - May 2000, p. 82-91.
<http://www.mfa.gov.tr/grupa/sam/percept/default.htm>
- Satloff, Robert
The Path to Peace.
FOREIGN POLICY, no. 100, Fall 1995, p. 109-115.
- Sayed, Abdulhay
The Future of the Israeli Nuclear Force and the Middle East Peace Process.
SECURITY DIALOGUE, vol. 28, no. 1, March 1997, p. 31-48.

For more than two decades a serious security concern for Arabs in general and Syrians in particular has been the gradually confirmed suspicion that Israel not only has the technical capability to manufacture nuclear weapons but is stockpiling large quantities of strategic and tactical nuclear weapons capable of inflicting immeasurable damage on targets throughout the Middle East.

- Sayigh, Yezid
Arafat and the Anatomy of a Revolt.
SURVIVAL, vol. 43, no. 3, Autumn 2001, p. 47-60.
<http://www.swetsnetnavigator.nl/prod> (user name = 0694991.nato, password = nato)

In October 2000, at the onset of the latest intifada, key political and security officials on both Palestinians and the Israeli side still considered an Israeli-Palestinian peace deal to be politically realisable. Some of the substance of a mutually acceptable deal finally emerged at the bilateral talks held in the Red Sea resort of Taba in late January 2001, but by then it was too late to alter the course of events. The present situation of low-intensity conflict will almost certainly persist for the rest of 2001, and in all likelihood for at least another year beyond that. Palestinian Authority President Yasser Arafat bears much of the responsibility for this precarious state of affairs, though not for the reasons cited by official Israeli sources. Contrary to the Israeli account, his behaviour since the start of the intifada has

reflected not the existence of a prior strategy based on the use of force, but the absence of any strategy. His political management has been marked by a high degree of improvisation and short-termism, confirming the absence of an original strategy and of a clear purpose.

- Sayigh, Yezid
Palestine's Prospects.
SURVIVAL, vol. 42, no. 4, Winter 2000 - 2001, p. 5-17.

Dramatic as it was, the bloodshed of autumn 2000 could not obscure the fact that little had changed in the basic political parameters of the Palestinian-Israeli relationship. On one side, any Israeli government, no matter what its ideological persuasion, still has to deal with the Palestinians as a separate national reality and political entity. On the other side, whether or not the Palestinian Authority issues a unilateral declaration of independence, it will still remain unable to reach key national objectives except through a negotiated settlement with Israel. But a Palestinian state will emerge, and may pose an unsettling and potentially destabilising political reality for the two neighbours, Israel and Jordan, with whom it shares intricate ties of geography and demography. Governments in both Israel and Jordan do have policy instruments and resources that should enable them - given a reasonable level of political foresight - to head off worst-case scenarios of inter-communal conflict.

- Segal, Jerome M.
Another Change for Peace ?
WORLD POLICY JOURNAL, vol. 8, no. 2, Spring 1991, p. 351-362.

- Sha'ath, Nabil
After the Palestinian Elections : Problems and Prospects.
RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 141, no. 1, February 1996, p. 7-12.

Dr. Sha'ath outlines the problems confronted on the road to peace, discussing the practical and political difficulties, the challenges posed by Islamic opposition and the shape of Palestinian self-determination. He concludes with optimism on the prospects for Palestinian democracy and the hope that achievements so far will provide inspiration for all those involved to work towards the common goal of a just and lasting peace.

- Shikaki, Khalil
Der Friedensprozess aus palastinensischer Sicht : Hoffnungslosigkeit ist nicht das Gebot der Stunde.
INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, 56. Jahr, Nr. 8, August 2001, S. 23-28.

Der Osloer Friedensprozess ist am Ende. Um dennoch auf den Weg zum Frieden zurückzukehren, müssen beide Seiten ein Stabilitätspaket schnüren, das das Bedrohungsgefühl reduziert, das Vertrauen in den Prozess wiederherstellt und die Überwachung der Vereinbarungen sicherstellt.

- Shikaki, Khalil
Peace Now or Hamas Later.
FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 77, no. 4, July - August 1998, p. 29-43.

Yasir Arafat and his loyalists have been the backbone of Palestinian support for the Oslo peace process, but Arafat will not live forever. Already, the corruption and repressive practices of his Palestinian Authority have sapped support for Oslo. His foes will not remain on the sidelines. Palestinian society's traditionalism makes the fundamentalists of Hamas the only credible alternative to Arafat's center, and they feed off frustration over Israeli intransigence. If the diplomatic deadlock, graft, and illiberalism continue after Arafat, Hamas could well take over.

- Shikaki, Khalil
Heller, Mark A.
Not Yet Dead But Is It Doomed ?
WORLD TODAY, vol. 54, no. 12, December 1998, p. 310-311.

After eighteen months of paralysis in the Palestinian-Israeli negotiations, the signing of the Wye Memorandum in Washington on 23 October injects hope among Palestinians and brings expectations of future progress. Such hopes and expectations may however be short lived.

- Sick, Gary
The Ghost at the Table.
WORLD TODAY, vol. 55, no. 2, February 1999, p. 15-17.

Is there a significant connection between the Arab-Israel dispute and developments in the Gulf ? Each of these major areas of interest in the Middle East has its own dynamic and even its own band of specialists. Although most observers would acknowledge some degree of interaction between the spheres, there has been virtually no systematic examination of the influence of one on the other. Yet, even a cursory examination of recent history reveals an intriguing record of mutual influence.

- Sid-Ahmed, Mohamed
Le conflit israélo-arabe : les chances d' une paix générale.
POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 46e année, no. 4, décembre 1981, p. 795-812.

- Simon, Steven
Après Hafez El-Assad...
POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 88, etc 2000, p. 39-56.

With the recent Israeli withdrawal from South Lebanon and the death of President Assad of Syria, the peace process finds itself once more at the crossroads. Israeli-Syrian negotiations, which have largely focused on the delicate question of Israeli withdrawal from the Golan Heights, are currently making no progress. Attended by Bill Clinton in person, the summit in Geneva in late March 2000 proved to be yet another failure, with the late President Assad categorically refusing to withdraw Syrian sovereignty claims over the northeast bank of the Sea of Galilee. Everything will depend on the situation in South Lebanon in the months to come. If the Hezbollah, encouraged by Damascus, renews its bloody raids on the other side of the border, Israel may try to persuade Syria through air strikes against key Lebanese targets, along the lines of the NATO strikes against Serbia.

- Sinai, Joshua
United Nations' and Non-United Nations' Peace-Keeping in the Arab-Israeli Sector : Five Scenarios.
MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL, vol. 49, no. 4, Autumn 1995, p. 629-644.

Several types of United Nations' (UN) and non-UN peace-keeping operations (PKOs) are likely to play a significant role in the Arab-Israeli sector, with the probable resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict in the next few years. In order to ascertain the nature of these future PKOs, this paper assesses the prospects for five alternative scenarios. It concludes that these PKOs are not likely to be homogeneous in nature, with three types of PKOs apt to play such a role : UN-commanded PKOs, non-UN, US-led multinational PKOs, and joint Arab-Israeli security arrangements.

- Slater, Jerome
What Went Wrong ? The Collapse of the Israeli-Palestinian Peace Process.
POLITICAL SCIENCE QUARTERLY, vol. 111, no. 2, 2001, p. 171-199
(MasterFILE Premier).
<http://search.epnet.com> (user name = nato, password = password)

With the election of Ariel Sharon and the Palestinian turn from revolution to terrorism, the Israeli-Palestinian 'peace process', which managed to go on for over ten years without producing peace, has degenerated into major violence. It is critically important that the reasons for this catastrophe be properly analyzed, for sooner or later there will be a resumption of negotiations, and the lessons of this failure must be understood. Contrary to the prevailing view, Israel rather than the Palestinians bears the greater share of the responsibility, not only for the latest breakdown of the peace process but for the entire course of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict since 1948. And US economic and military assistance, along with America's nearly unconditional political and diplomatic support of Israel, has enabled Israel to disregard the legitimate interests and demands for moral justice of the Palestinians, as well as the potential constraints of regional power and international opinion. Well-intentioned but unwise US support of Israel in its conflict with the Palestinians has also enabled Israel to disregard its own best interests.

- Soetendorp, Ben

De nieuwe veiligheidsorde in het Midden-Oosten.

INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 46, nr. 9, september 1992, p. 506-510.

- Soetendorp, R. B.

Vrede in het Midden-Oosten : een onomkeerbaar proces ?

INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 51, nr. 1, januari 1997, p. 3-6.

The author surveys here the Middle East peace process. While a year ago the prospects for peace looked very promising, at present, with the uncompromising attitude of the new Israeli government of prime minister Netanyahu in negotiations with the Palestinians as well as the stalemate in negotiations with Syria on the future of the Golan Heights, peace in the Middle East seems further away than ever. Convinced of Israel's military superiority Netanyahu is only willing to continue the peace process on his own terms. The creation of an autonomous Palestinian state is as yet not on his agenda. The author advocates the resumption of the quiet diplomacy 'Norwegian style' in order to overcome the present deadlock in negotiations.

- Soffer, Arnon

The Wars of Israel in Sinai : Topography Conquered.

MILITARY REVIEW, vol. 62, no. 4, April 1982, p. 60-72.

- Steinberg, Gerald M.

The Arab-Israeli Security Dilemma and the Peace Process.

INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 31, no. 4, October - December 1996, p. 89-103.

This article focuses on the accomplishments of the Arab-Israeli peace process in increasing regional stability, and the continued threats and conflicts, with a particular emphasis on the role of the security dilemma and possible responses.

- Steinberg, Gerald M.

Israel Security and the Peace Process.

SECURITY DIALOGUE, vol. 25, no. 1, March 1994, p. 51-62.

- Taheri, Amir

Israel-OLP : la promesse de l' aube.

POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 61, automne 1993, p. 67-80.

- Taheri, Amir
Madrid : la conference de l' espoir.
POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 54, hiver 1991 - 1992, p. 21-40.

- Talal, El Hassan bin
Der Nahe Osten in der Krise : eine Zukunftsperspektive fur neue
Partnerschaften.
INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, 56. Jahr, Nr. 8, August 2001, S. 1-6.

Wahrend die Superhighways beim E-Commerce knistern, versinkt der Nahe
Osten in rucksichtsloser Gewalt. Nur durch bindende Vereinbarungen
zwischen den Parteien uber die Schaftung wirtschaftlicher Geflechte kann,
so der Autor, das Risiko von Konflikten reduziert und Wohlstand in der
Region geschaffen werden.

- Telhami, Shibley
Camp David II : Assumptions and Consequences.
CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 100, no. 642, January 2001, p. 10-14.

Camp David II, intended to be Clinton's triumphal addition to President
Jimmy Carter's Camp David peace achievement, now appears to be headed for
a historical reckoning similar to Carter's ill-fated attempt to rescue
American embassy hostages in Tehran. It may also have sparked a new phase
in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, one driven by ethnoreligious rather
than nationalist passions.

- Telhami, Shibley
From Camp David to Wye : Changing Assumptions in Arab-Israeli
Negotiations.
MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL, vol. 53, no. 3, Summer 1999, p. 379-392.

Over the past 25 years, the negotiating assumptions of Arabs and Israelis
have changed in a manner consequential for their negotiating tactics and
strategies. This article examines how Arabs and Israelis have perceived
the role of the United States in Arab-Israeli negotiations, and how each
party viewed the role of the domestic politics of the other in these
negotiations. Specifically, it relates the conduct of the negotiations to
the ability of each party to understand and adjust to change in domestic
politics.

- Tibi, Bassam
Drie Hindernisse fur den Friedensprozess im Nahen Osten : die judischen
Siedler, Hamas und die wirtschaftlichen Engpasse.
EUROPA ARCHIV, 49. Jahr, 12. Folge, 25. Juni 1994, S. 357-364.

- Tlemcani, Rachid
Islam : violence et democratie au Proche-Orient : les islamistes
palestiniens face aux defis de l' accord 'Gaza-Jericho'.
ETUDES INTERNATIONALES, vol. 25, no. 4, decembre 1994, p. 781-793.

- Tutunji, Jenab
Khaldi, Kamal
A Binational State in Palestine : The Rational Choice for Palestinians
and the Moral Choice for Israelis.
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 73, no. 1, January 1997, p. 31-58.

The creation of an independent state will not satisfy the Palestinian
people's dream of freedom, equality and political normalcy, and is a
remote probability at best. The Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza
face a choice between living in a bantustan or transforming limited
autonomy into a component of a binational state in which the Jewish and
Palestinian ethno-national communities will be able to coexist while each
preserves its own cultural identity. The Palestinians need to reorient

their struggle accordingly. This rational choice for Palestinians is also the moral choice for Israelis and Palestinians alike because it transcends particularism and the confines of narrow nationalism through the redemptive power of coexistence and the embrace of universal human values without surrendering one's heritage.

- Vidal, Dominique

Une terre a partager.

POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 54, hiver 1991 - 1992, p. 21-40.

- Viorst, Milton

Middle East Peace : Mirage on the Horizon ?

WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 23, no. 1, Winter 2000, p. 41-54.

Optimism abounded when Israeli prime minister Ehud Barak was elected. As the clock ticks down, those who believe that the Middle East peace process is irreversible must admit that true peace will not come soon.

- Weyden, Patrick Vander

De Oslo-akkoorden en de Palestijnse frustratie.

INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 51, nr. 1, januari 1997, p. 12-16.

The author looks at Israel's ambiguous role in the peace process. It wants peace with the Palestinians, but at minimal political and economic costs. An analysis of the Oslo Agreements and of the negotiations on the interim-phase shows a lack of willingness on the part of the Israelis to accept an autonomous Palestinian state. For Israel, the author argues, the peace process is a process of controlling and restructuring. The Palestinian people will be the victims of this process. Without sustained pressure on Israel from the international community, in particular the United States, to resume negotiations with the Palestinians on a 'two-state-solution' a fair peace in the Middle East is unattainable.

- Wood, Pia Christina

Chirac's 'New Arab Policy' and Middle East Challenges : The Arab-Israeli Conflict, Iraq and Iran.

MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL, vol. 52, no. 4, Autumn 1998, p. 563-580.

President Jacques Chirac's 'new Arab policy' is aimed at reversing France's marginalization as a political player in the Middle East and reasserting its role as an active and influential player in the region. Yet Chirac's ambitious agenda may be difficult to implement in view of the fact that the United States is determined to maintain its predominant position in the region. Although the United States continues to dominate the Arab-Israeli peace process, France's strategy of pursuing an active foreign policy has been strengthened by support from the United Nations and the European Union.

- Wurmser, David

The Rise and Fall of the Arab World.

STRATEGIC REVIEW, vol. 21, no. 3, Summer 1993, p. 33-46.

The end of the Gulf War has reinforced the belief among experts and government officials that Arab and Islamic politics are entering a more moderate, modern phase. But the belief that Arab and Islamic politics has become more pragmatic and moderate is wishful thinking, confusing adaptation to the realities of power with fundamental change. Both secular-Arab nationalism and Islamic fundamentalism are motivated by a profound antipathy to the West. Attempts by the U.S. to force Israel to make concessions will be counterproductive, since nothing short of the disappearance of Israel will satisfy Arab nationalists and Islamic fundamentalists. Ironically, therefore, the key to a stable peace in the region is a strong Israel.

- Yorke, Valerie
The Middle East's Slow March Towards Peace.
WORLD TODAY, vol. 50, no. 5, May 1994, p. 86-92.

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Der ungewisse Weg zum wahren Frieden im Nahen Osten.
EUROPA ARCHIV, 49. Jahr, 8. Folge, 25. April 1994, S. 213-222.

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Madrid and After.
GLOBAL AFFAIRS, vol. 7, no. 2, Spring 1992, p. 14-35.

- Zisser, Eyal
Waging Peace in the Middle East : An Israeli Viewpoint.
PERCEPTIONS, vol. 5, no. 1, March - May 2000, p. 66-81.
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