

Attachment #3

Schedule for peace in the middle east

8:30 meet in -----

- divide into groups
- read through position papers
- discuss questions

9:00 snack break

9:15 regroup as an edah

- each country has one representative say their interests
- US presents Mitchell report
- Break into new groups

Counselor leads a discussion based on the Mitchell report, how does each group react? What do they need for peace?

9:45 end debates

- Did you think about new perspectives?
- Is peace attainable?

Xxxxx Report

Summary Of Recommendations of the Mitchell Report: The Government of Israel (GOI) and the Palestinian Authority (PA) must act swiftly and decisively to halt the violence. Their immediate objectives then should be to rebuild confidence and resume negotiations.

During this mission our aim has been to fulfill the mandate agreed at Sharm el-Sheikh. We value the support given our work by the participants at the summit, and we commend the parties for their cooperation. Our principal recommendation is that they recommit themselves to the Sharm el-Sheikh spirit and that they implement the decisions made there in 1999 and 2000. We believe that the summit participants will support bold action by the parties to achieve these objectives.

The restoration of trust is essential, and the parties should take affirmative steps to this end. Given the high level of hostility and mistrust, the timing and sequence of these steps are obviously crucial. Only the parties can decide this. We urge them to begin the process of decision immediately. Accordingly, we recommend that steps be taken to:

END THE VIOLENCE, REBUILD CONFIDENCE, and RESUME PEACE TALKS.

The following recommendations to achieve this are:

Jewish settlements: The Mitchell report calls on the government of Israel to "freeze all settlement activity, including the "natural growth,"

of existing settlements. The report recommends that Israel consider whether existing settlements are "valuable bargaining chips for future negotiations or provocations likely to preclude the onset of productive talks".

Terrorism: □ The report calls on the Palestinian Authority to "make clear through concrete action to Palestinians and Israelis alike that terrorism is reprehensible, and unacceptable, and that the Palestinian Authority will make a 100% effort to prevent terrorism and to punish perpetrators. This effort should include immediate steps to apprehend and incarcerate terrorists operating within the Palestinian Authority's jurisdiction."

Israeli military tactics: □ The report calls on the Israeli army to consider withdrawing to positions held before September 28, 2000; adopt and enforce policies and procedures encouraging non-lethal responses to unarmed demonstrators; abandon the blanket characterization of the current uprising as an armed conflict short of war; re-institute military police investigations into Palestinian deaths resulting from Israeli army actions.

Palestinian military tactics: □ The report calls on the Palestinians to "prevent gunmen from using Palestinian populated areas to fire upon" Israelis. The Palestinian Authority should "establish a clear and unchallenged chain of command for armed personnel operating under its authority", and institute and enforce standards of conduct and accountability within its ranks. It also calls on the Palestinians to renew security cooperation with Israel.

Economic impact: □ The report calls on Israel to lift closures on Palestinian areas and transfer tax revenues owed to the Palestinians. Its security forces and civilians should refrain from the "destruction of homes and roads, as well as trees and other agricultural property in Palestinian areas." The report acknowledges Israel's view that such actions have been taken for security reasons. "Nevertheless, their economic effects will persist for years."

Resume Negotiations: □ In the spirit of the Sharm el-Sheikh agreements and understandings of 1999 and 2000, we recommend that the parties meet to reaffirm their commitment to signed agreements and mutual understandings, and take corresponding action. This should be the basis for resuming full and meaningful negotiations.

Israel Position □ In the past 8 years Israel has extended its hand, and tried to achieve peace in the region. Currently, Israel has given 90% of the West Bank to be governed by the Palestinian Authority, and all of Gaza. At Camp David 2000, Ehud Barak came with an offer that was an attempt to reach a comprehensive solution to the issue of a Palestinian state. Israel would give over 90% of all of the Palestinian territories to be a Palestinian state, along with territorial continuity and right of passage from the West Bank to the Gaza Strip. Also included were Palestinian rights within East Jerusalem and the ability to discuss the old city and the Temple Mount. Israel was also

ready to allow a limited number of refugees to return to Israel, and economic compensation to those who would not be allowed to return. Barak's proposal was rejected, which has turned into an outbreak of violence. Israel blames the Palestinian Liberation Organization for releasing Islamic Jihad and Hamas terrorists out of their prisons. Israel also blames Arafat for giving the green light for terrorist attacks on Israeli civilians, and also attacks in Israel proper. Israel claims Arafat is in total control of these factions and of Fatah (military faction of the PLO). Israel's one goal is providing its citizen's safety and security, and will do everything in its power to provide that. Recently, they have seen nothing but hostility from Arab nations, who seem to reject the notion of peace. Israel will not negotiate with the PA as long as the violence is continuing. Israel wants peace but at what cost?

Questions for Israeli Group:

- What will it take for you to come to this summit?
- What is your goal of the peace summit?
- How will you achieve these goals? What steps will you take?
- Who are your allies?
- What demands/concessions are you going to make?
- What is your stance on Jerusalem, refugees, territory, and peace?
- What are you going to gain from this summit?
- Are there things that you will not compromise on?

Palestinian Authority Position □ The Palestinian Authority was formed 7 years ago, from the PLO, beginning with the 1994 Jericho and Gaza agreement. The goal of the PA is to form an independent Palestinian state with the capital being in Jerusalem. In the past 7 years they have gained more territory, which is still separated by Jewish settlement, which impedes continuity along the west bank. The Palestinian Authority feels that they are the "underdog" of the region. They feel that we deserve the right to return to the land that they were expelled from in 1948 in the war of independence for Israel. In 2000 they refused the Barak/Clinton plan of over 90% of the West Bank, Gaza, and parts of Jerusalem, along with a limited returning of refugees.

Reasons:

Territorial continuity would not be complete.

No law of return (Palestinian refugees from anywhere would not be allowed to return).

Settlements are a stumbling block because they still occupied Palestinian territory.

Recent violence in the West Bank started because of Sharon's provocative visit to the Temple Mount and holy sites. Many feel that Israel's response to Palestinian legitimate protests has been disproportionate and extreme. Causing deaths to approximately 500 Palestinians and over 100 children. For the PA, Israel's brutal attacks using excessive machinery against defenseless

citizens can and should be seen as a crime against humanity. Israel has closed the borders into Israel from the territories causing a siege and blockage. They see a need for peace only when Israeli aggression ends.

Jordanian Position □ 70% of the population of Jordan is Palestinian. In 1970 the Palestinians, lead by Arafat led a revolt against King Hussein in Jordan, the revolt failed and resulted in Hussein slaughtering Palestinians, and also expelling them from Jordan. These Palestinian's eventually wound up moving to Lebanon, after being rejected by almost every Arab country. This act cut off Palestinian and Jordanian contact. Jordan is the weakest country in the region. They have had secret negotiations with Israel since the establishment of Israel, however peace could not be established until recently, because of hostility of neighboring Arab countries towards Israel, and a hostile Palestinian population in Jordan. Currently, it is Jordan's economic ties with Israel that keep their relationship together. The late King Hussein met with every Prime Minister of Israel since the beginning of the State of Israel. Jordan supported Iraq in the Gulf War. Because of this, Jordan was denied aid by America. With American aid cut off, Jordan needed to do something to get back on the good side of America, so they could receive aid again. This act was to sign a peace treaty with Israel. The PLO was mad that Jordan signed the agreement with Israel, because they felt like Jordan did not care about helping the Palestinians. Currently Jordan has been acting as a mediator, in the negotiations between Israel and the Palestinian Authority. Their main goals are stability in the region, making their Palestinian population happy, and to stay on the USA's good side.

Questions for the Jordanian Group:

- What will it take for you to come to this summit?
- What is your goal of this peace summit?
- What are you going to gain from this conference?
- Who are you allies? How do you agree with most?
- What are the steps you would take to help this peace occur?
- What are things that you will not compromise on? What are your demands?
- What is your stance on the issues that will likely be brought up; like peace, Jerusalem, Palestinian refugees, and Palestinian territory?

Syrian Position □ In 1967 the Golan was taken from Syria by Israel. The head of the air force, Hafetz Assad, who lost the Golan to Israel then became President of Syria. For the rest of his life, Assad's goal was to regain the Golan from Israel. In 1973, during the Yom Kippur war, Syria did manage to regain the Golan, only to loose it again by the end of the war. In 1982 both Israel (who pulled out July 2000) and Syria went into Lebanon, to stop a civil war that was occurring in the country. Syria hasn't left Lebanon yet even though a UN resolution was passed stating that all foreign militaries should leave Syria. Syria today has roughly 20,000 troops in Lebanon. These troops are used to control Lebanon. The government, in Lebanon today is a puppet government, which must answer to Syria. Hizbullah is a terrorist group which

Syria has unofficially sponsored. Syria gives Hizbullah money, training, and very often orders. Hizbullah then carries out terrorist attacks against Israel. Israel today has told Syria that it holds them responsible for Hizbullah actions, and when an attack comes from Hizbullah, Israel very often will retaliate against Syrian military in Lebanon. The border between Israel and Syria has been the quietest Israeli border in the past 30 years. Syria's former president, Hafez Assad, would only consider peace with Israel unless Israel returned all of the Golan to Syria. One of the biggest reasons Assad would not even begin to negotiate with Israel without the Golan was because he was ashamed that he lost it to Israel in 1967. To him, regaining the Golan was a matter of pride. In 2000, Hafetz Assad died, and his son Bassir Assad, became president of Syria. In the past there has been extreme tension between the PLO and Syria for 2 main reasons:

Arafat never listened to Assad.

Syria was angered when the PA started to negotiate with Israel. Arafat was the only Arab leader who did not attend Hafetz Assad's funeral. Even the US Secretary of State was at the funeral, and the United States considered Syria a terrorist state until 1991. Syria strongly supports a Palestinian state, however they want to make sure that it does not interfere with their own interests.

Questions for Syrian Group:

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Egyptian Position □ Egypt traditionally was Israel's biggest enemy. They fought in 4 wars with Israel between 1948 and 1973, and lost every time. In 1979, Egypt however signed a peace treaty with Israel, because Egypt realized that the only way to regain the land that Israel conquered from them was through peace. After the signing of the treaty with Israel, Egypt was banned and shunned from the Arab world. In 1982 Hosni Mubarak came to power in Egypt after former ruler Anwar Sadat, was assassinated because he had made peace with Israel. Mubarak, was the former head of the air force in Egypt and was never as crazy about peace as Sadat. Mubarak however has kept the peace treaty with Israel. Egypt is not pro-Israel, but they have to many other problems in their own country to continue to fight with Israel. They want stability and peace, and have enough problems dealing with the right-wing Muslims in their country. Egypt desperately wants and needs American money. Egypt is pro-Palestinian as long as it doesn't cause

Egypt problems. There is a strong Muslim fundamentalist presence in Egypt, which is trying to pressure Egypt into ending peace with Israel, but the last thing Egypt wants right now is a war. Egypt is the most powerful Arab country in the Middle East which is a source of tension between them Syria and Jordan. They want to be involved in the peace process and during the past conflict have been very active in trying to get the Israelis and Palestinians to make peace.

Questions for the Egyptian Group:

- What will it take for you to come to this summit?
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American Position

The USA is Israel's biggest ally because they want democracy in the Middle East. The Clinton administration put a heavy concentration on peace in the Middle East. Their ultimate goal is peace. The USA has expressed unconditional support for Israel. Oil is important to the USA, and President Bush must maintain a connection with Arab nations, however, gaining Jewish support is also extremely important in American politics, therefore a connection with Israel is crucial. President Bush doesn't want any other super power to step in and resolve the conflict. America wants the credit. America traditionally has opposed settlements, because they feel they are an obstacle for peace by blocking continuity of Palestinian territory. America blames former Palistinian Authority leader Yassir Arafat for failure of the Camp David peace conference in 2000, because the PA rejected Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak's peace offer. Currently President Bush still has not invited Arafat to the White House.