

International Actors

US & Israeli Relations I

- 1. National security considerations & special relations.
- 2. Relative neutrality → ambiguity → unbending support since early 1970s.
- 3. Two turning points: victory in 1967 War & Jordanian crisis of September 1970.

US & Israeli Relations II

- 4. Interaction of regional conflict & Cold War.
- 5. 1973 War weapons airlift.

Source of Support I

- 1. Jewish community during WWII
- 2. Jewish community following 1967 War.
 - --hierarchy & oligarchy
 - --two camps & silent majority
 - --younger generation
- 3. Evangelical Christians & Dispensationalists.

Source of Support II

- 4. Post-Cold War Neocons
- 5. “Israel Lobby”
- 6. A veto-proof Security Council?

Potential Divisions

- 1. “Does “the tail wag the dog?”
- 2. Generals David Petraeus (2010) & James Mattis (2013):
- “I paid a military security price every day as the commander of Central Command because the Americans were seen as biased in support of Israel, and all the moderate Arabs who want to be with us . . . cannot come out publicly in support of people [i.e. the United States] who don’t show respect for the Arab Palestinians.”

from Direct to Indirect Enabler I

- 1. Requirement of occupation's temporariness under IHL.
- 2. Last article of Shamgar Doctrine:
 - “pending an alternative political or military solution, this system of government could, from a legal point of view, continue indefinitely.”
- 3. Creates blindness to interdependence of Israel & OPT.

from Direct to Indirect Enabler II

- 4. Temporariness of one piece with Mandatory regime – last attempt to extend colonial system.
- 5. Summary:
- “The religious vanguards in Israeli and Palestinian societies have appeared against the background of, and filled in the gap left by, the ineffectiveness of the international community and IHL to push Israel forcefully for a concluding agreement along two-state parameters.”

US Embassy in Jerusalem

- 1. Following adoption of Jerusalem Law in 1980, Latin American countries moved their embassies to Tel Aviv.
- 2. On December 6, 2017 Pr. Trump announced moving US Embassy to Jerusalem & will be moved on Israel's 70th Independence Day to temporary location.

Future Embassy site?



What Does This Mean?

- Does moving the Embassy mean that US recognizes annexation of East Jerusalem?
- (a) “We are not taking a position on any final status issues, including the specific boundaries of the Israeli sovereignty in Jerusalem or the resolution of contested borders. Those questions are up to the parties involved.”
- (b) I took the topic off the table.