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Grants and Donations 2017 & 2018

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Jake Walles
The Two-State Solution Remains the Only Pathway to a Mutually-Agreed Resolution of the Conflict

Two states for two peoples is the only way to reconcile the national aspirations of both sides, a clear, shared objective to be agreed at the outset and achieved through a step-by-step process.

Husam Dajani
The Future of the Two-State Solution and the Alternatives—A View from Gaza

Given the failure of the two-state solution, the Palestinian leadership ought to start planning a new phase of national struggle by adopting the alternative of one secular democratic state.

Shaul Arieli
There Is No Other Solution

A leadership that lacks the national responsibility necessary to resettie less than 1.5% of the Jewish population in the Land of Israel/Palestine would not be able to cope with the far greater challenges involved in realizing the idea of a federation or confederation.

Tony Klug
Is There a Plausible Alternative to The Two-State Solution?

A two-state formula is still the only plausible "solution," but ensuring that it remains feasible requires strategic leadership from Palestinian and Israeli activists who share a firm commitment to ending the occupation.

Samir Nuhieh
Facing the Deep Crisis: How Will the Palestinian Authority Meet the Challenges of the New Reality?

The Palestinian Authority needs to take on a greater role of empowering its people, working with the private sector and civil society to build the components needed for economic resilience, continued resistance against the occupation and perseverance in the national struggle.

Gideon Levy
One State, Two Nations

It's time to acknowledge that the Israeli government and the settlers have already created...
an apartheid one-state reality -- and to work to change that one state into a democracy with equal rights for all citizens.

Ziad AbuZayyad
What Can the International Community Do to Stop Creeping Annexation and Revive the Two-State Paradigm

What is needed is a determined international stand against the illegal Jewish settlements, against the Israeli occupation and against Israeli annexation.

James Friedberg
International Law, Settlements and the Two-State Solution

The Hague and Geneva Conventions mandate that the settlements in the West Bank and the Arab neighborhoods of East Jerusalem are illegal and a peace agreement must adhere to international norms of justice if it is to secure the buy-in of stakeholders.

Khalil Shlakhi and Dahlia Scheindlin
Role of Public Opinion in the Resilience/Resolution of the Palestinian-Israeli Conflict

While the most critical factor that leads to decline in support for a two-state agreement is the perceived lack of feasibility, surveys show that certain incentives can help increase support for a plan among both Palestinians and Israeli Jews.

Menachem Klein
Acknowledging the (Violent) Elephant in the Room

Any solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict will likely lead to an armed revolts or even a civil war of some dimension, unless we address the question of how to reduce the potential damage in such an eventuality.

Bernard Sabella
Is the Two-State Solution Feasible?

We need leadership on both sides to put back on the agenda the two-state solution, which has been weakened by settlement activity, the U.S. administration’s pro-Israel positions and efforts to “bridge” Arab and Gulf states, and Palestinians’ internal division.

Efrain Inbar
What after the Deal of the Century?

The Palestinians are unlikely to accept the Trump administration’s “deal,” and for most Jewish Israelis, the current conflict management strategy of “muddling through” the status quo is a rational and acceptable approach.

Hanna Siniora
A Tripartite Confederation

A confederation of Israel, Palestine and Jordan would stabilize the region by addressing issues that have derailed past initiatives, including Jerusalem, borders, Palestinian refugees’ right to return, Israeli settlers and settlements and economic and security cooperation.

Alon Liel
Is the Two-State Solution Still Applicable?

With Israel scoring diplomatic victories despite the collapse of the peace process and strengthening its hold over the West Bank, it may soon be facing the challenges of a bi-national state and a rift with world Jewry.

Michael Linsky
Annexation and the End of the Two-State Solution

Since the June 1967 war, Israel has continuously entrenched its de facto annexation of the West Bank through sovereignty-enhancing facts on the ground, making a mockery of international law.

Meron Rapoport
Partnership, Not Separation, Is the Answer

A new two-state solution, based on the principles of independence, mutual respect and partnership, would address the issues of the intertwined populations, the 1948 refugees and the right of return, and each nation’s bonds with the entire homeland.

Manuel Hassassian
A Paradigm Shift from Two-State to One-State Solution

With the one-state solution emerging as an alternative with fewer pros than cons, the Oslo Accords need to be reframed and expanded, and a mutually accepted political-economic framework developed, if the two-state solution is to be revived.

Galia Golan
The History of the Two-State Solution

Given how difficult it was to achieve mutual acceptance of the two-state solution, a return to the zero-sum impasse over the conflict will likely only lead to continued conflict and bloodshed.

Cary Nelson
How Can the Two-State Solution Be Rescued?

A permanent withdrawal from the north central area of the West Bank, not following a formal agreement but as a way to demonstrate an Israeli commitment to the creation of a Palestinian state, could alter the status quo and provide a basis for further progress.

Assaf Sharon
The Ethics of Partition

The moral arguments against the two-state solution and for a single bi-national state are demonstrably refutable, politically imprudent, and ethically deficient.

Paul Scham
Confederation: An Idea Whose Time Has Come?

The Israeli left and its American supporters may soon be forced to choose a more viable alternative, which may well be confederation — which, even if successful, would likely take decades to establish.
Editorial

The Israeli-Palestinian Conflict at a Crossroads

Ever since November 1947, when the United Nations General Assembly adopted Resolution 181, known as “the Partition Plan” — calling for the establishment of “Independent Arab and Jewish states” along with a special international status (corpus separatum) for Jerusalem and an economic union in what had been Palestine under the British Mandate — the two-state paradigm has been the accepted international formula for resolving the conflict between Palestinian Arabs and Jews in Palestine.

Although there had been a minority among the Jews — the associates of Prof. Martin Buber in the Ichud and Brit Shalom movements and the Hashomer Hatzair movement — which had advocated a bi-national, that version of a one-state solution was rejected by a clear majority of the Jews, who preferred an independent Jewish state in part of Palestine.

At the time, the Zionists who represented the Jewish national movement accepted the Partition Plan, while the Arabs and Palestinian nationalists rejected it, except for the Arab Communists. For the Palestinians, who owned about 93% of the land and made up two-thirds of the population in 1947, were given less than 50% of the land under the plan; they were unable to accept sharing what they believed to be their country with immigrants coming from outside.

The 1948 War did not put an end to the belligerency between the two peoples. On the contrary, it embedded the conflict in the hearts and minds of many Israelis and Palestinians, both of whom believe that Palestine or the Land of Israel is their historic homeland and reject the narrative of the other.

The uniqueness of this conflict is that it is a conflict between two peoples who claim to have national rights over the same land.

In the early ’70s, the Palestinians started a process of adapting themselves to the reality on the ground and, at the 1988 Palestinian National Council meeting in Algiers, they adopted the idea of sharing the land — two states for two peoples — by recognizing the Partition Plan of UNGA Resolution 181 and UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, which were passed after the June 1967 War.

While this positive development was taking place within the Palestinian national movement, an opposite negative development was taking place within Israeli society. Ever since the right first assumed power in Israel in...