THE 8-DAY PALESTINE-ISRAEL WAR

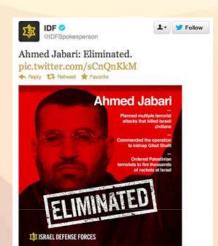
Philippine Interfaith Solidarity Forum on Palestine Nov. 29, 2012

By Bobby M. Tuazon

Center for People Empowerment in Governance

www.cenpeg.org

THE 8-DAY WAR: Nov. 14-22, 2012



Nov. 14



Nov. 15, Gaza



Nov. 17, Gaza





THE 8-DAY WAR



Nov. 19 Iron dome Israel



Nov.22 Ceasefire Israel



Nov. 21 Ceasefire In Gaza



Nov. 22 Hamas Militants In Gaza

8-DAY WAR: Winners, Losers

Hamas (Islamist group)
emerges "stronger"
from Gaza war –

- For facing up to Israeli aggression in Gaza
- Backed by Egypt, Turkey, Tunisia
- Al Fatah-led Palestinian
 Authority led by Mahmoud
 Abbas (West Bank):

negotiated peace approach



Hamas leader Khaled Meshaal



8-DAY WAR: Fatah, Hamas Reconciliation

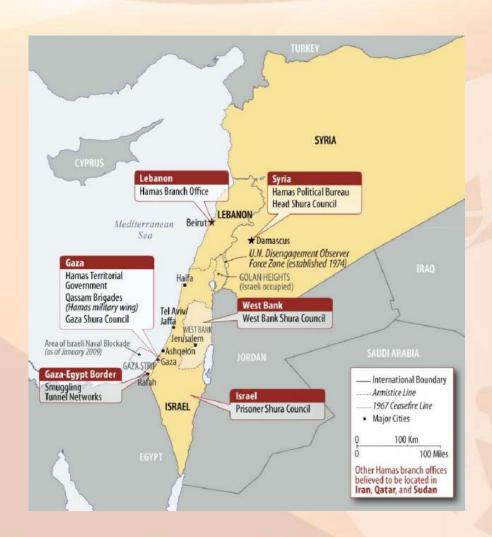


Hamas Gaza PM Ismael Haniyeh & Egypt President Mohammed Morsi

Latest war brought Hamas and Fatah "closer" for -

- Resurrecting the Palestinian cause
- Palestinian Authority
 (Fatah's Mahmoud
 Abbas): task to upgrade
 PA from "observer
 status" to "non member state"

WHO IS HAMAS?





WHAT IS MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD?

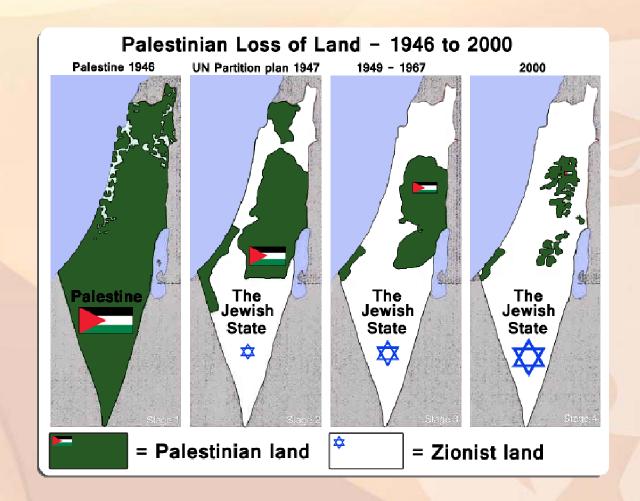


1948 Arab-Israeli War



Mohammed Badie Current BM leader

CONTEXT: Evolution of Palestine / Israel Map



MAP: OSLO ACCORDS, 1993



Failure of the "Oslo Accords I & II" (1993)

- Signed by PLO's Yasser Arafat, Israeli PM Yitzhak Rabin, US President Bill Clinton
- Provided for: Palestinian interim selfgovernment (Palestinian National Authority) in Gaza and West Bank; withdrawal of Israeli Defense Forces (IDF) from parts of Gaza Strip and West Bank (Jericho); 5-year transition
- Issues such as status of Jerusalem, Palestinian refugees, Israeli settlements, and security forces & borders were to be decided at permanent status negotiations

'ISRAEL MAP' TODAY





ISRAEL: PAST 12 YEARS

- Under PM Benjamin Netanyahu and Rhud Barak –
 expansion of illegal Jewish settlements into
 Palestinian lands increased (particularly in West Bank
 with more than 350,000 Jewish occupants);
- Netanyahu threatened to end Oslo Accords if Palestine is granted UN non-member status
- Netanyahu's far-right Likud Party: "Greater Israel" (Revisionist Zionism) for the Jewish occupation of Palestine, oil-rich lands from the banks of the Nile River in Egypt to the shore of the Euphrates

OIL THEORY

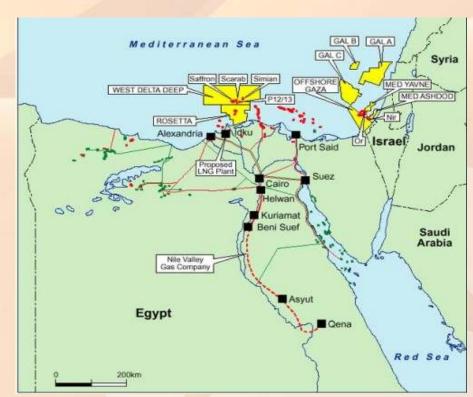
Gaza's offshore gas fields & the Israeli invasion/attacks

November 1999: British Gas (BG Group) & Greek partner Consolidated Contractors International Company (CCC) sign with the PA oil & gas exploration in a 25-year agreement;

Natural gas reserves off the Gaza coastline: 1.4 trillion cubic feet (\$4B); 60% of the gas reserves along the Gaza-Israel coastline belong to Palestine

2001: Israel challenges PA rights over the gas reserves before the Israeli supreme court (belong to Israel), aimed at nullifying the 1999 contract

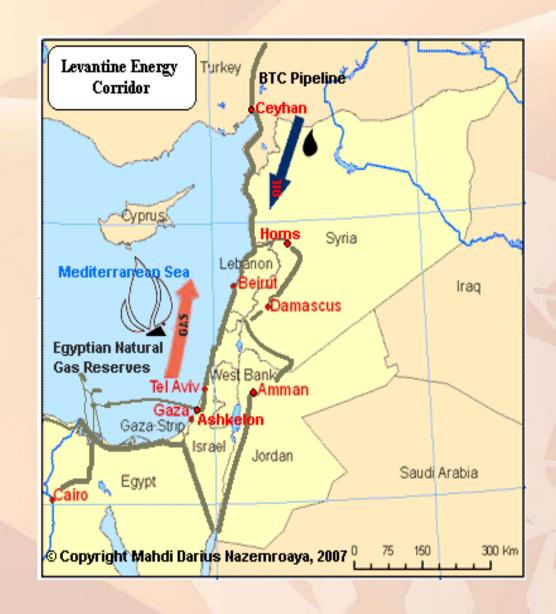
June 2008: Israeli plan to invade Gaza under "Operation Cast Lead" while negotiating with BG Group



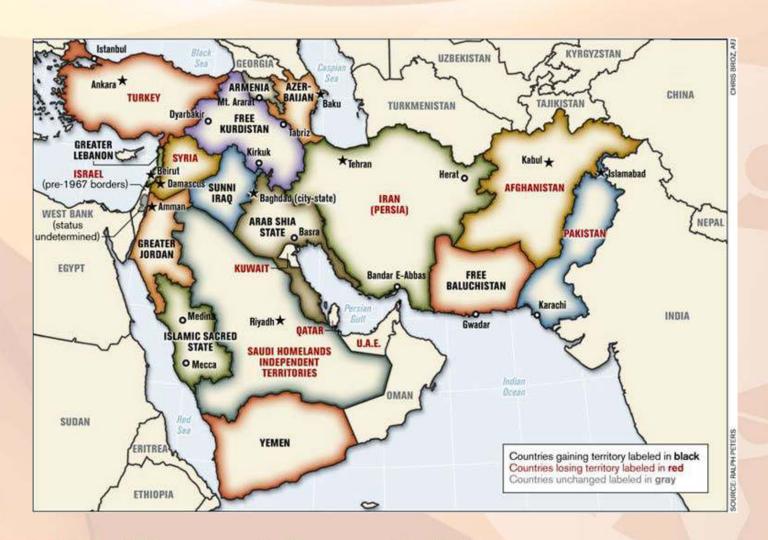


OIL THEORY

Israel control of the Gaza gas reserves: To be linked to Israel's energy transport corridor - from the port of Eilat – an oil pipeline terminal – on the Red Sea to the seaport, pipeline terminal at Ashkelon, northward to Haifa, to a planned Israeli-Turkish pipeline to Ceyhan (Turkey port)



THEORY: PROJECT FOR A 'NEW MIDDLE EAST' (2006)





THE 'NEW MIDDLE EAST' (2006)



ANGLO-AMERICAN-ISRAEL Redrawing of the Middle East: The Project for a "New Middle East" (2006)

- A new geo-strategic roadmap announced in 2006 by then US Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice and Israeli PM Olmert in the wake of the Israeli siege of Lebanon
- "Constructive chaos": creating an arc of instability, chaos, and violence extending from Lebanon, Palestine, and Syria to Iraq, the Persia Gulf, Iran, and the borders of Afghanistan, with Lebanon serving as the launching pad
- US-occupied Iraq: served as preparatory ground for the "balkanization" (division) and "finlandization" (pacification) of the Middle East
- The roadmap also serves as an entry into Central Asia via the ME, into the former USSR



NEW MIDDLE EAST & EURASIA BALKANS



Zbigniew Brzezinski: The modern Middle
East is a control lever of the Eurasian
Balkans consisting of the Caucasus
(Georgia, Azerbaijan, and Armenia) and
Central Asia (Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan,
Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan,
Afghanistan, and Tajikistan), as well as Iran
and Turkey

In the past and today, the US and UK have been exploiting sectarian division, ethnic tension, and internal violence to exert their hegemony

Eurasian Balkans: infinitely more important as a potential economic prize – an enormous concentration of oil reserves and natural gas, aside from minerals like gold