

Arab-Israel Conflict

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The Arab-Israel conflict that broke out in the middle-East has long been a trouble spot in the world politics. During the outbreak of the Second World War an attempt has been made by the Anglo-American bloc to engineer large-scale immigration of Jews from different parts of the world to Palestine, Palestine had been under the British rule as per the mandatory System evolved by the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations. In the months of November 1947, the UNO made a proposal to divide Palestine into two parts: (a) an Arab state, and another, (b) a Jewish state, Israel. Accordingly, on 14 May 1948, Palestine was politically divided into two by the UNO. The creation of a new state for the Jews in the region came to be regarded as an attack on the rising Arab nationalism.

In the war that began (the Arab-Israel war) immediately after the creation of the State of Israel the Arab Countries were defeated. Colonel Gamal Abdel Nasser (1918-70), the president of Egypt, was the undisputed leader of the Arab-Countries in the decade 1950-60. He started the Construction of the Aswan-High-Dam on the Nile with the financial assistance of the USA. But in the wake of his purchasing arms from Soviet Russia, The USA stepped funding the building of the Aswan High-Dam. Nasser on the other hand, with a view to inflicting punishment on the pro-Americans like-France and Great Britain, nationalized the Suez Canal on 26 July 1956. France and Great Britain, followed by Israel, made an attack on Egypt. On 5th November, Soviet Russia Served an ultimatum to Britain and France saying that if the attack on Egypt would continue then she would resort to missile attack on them. Responding to the ultimatum, both the Countries withdrew their forces from Egypt two days later, In 1967, a war in between the Arab Countries, Egypt, Jordan, Syria, etc., on the one hand and Israel on the other again broke out in view of the closure of the Gulf of Aqaba to Israeli Shipping. As the way lasted for Six days it is known as "Six Day war". In this was too, Israel became Victorious against the Arabs. Israel Secured and occupied Sinai peninsula from Egypt, the west Bank of the Jordan river from Jordan, Gaza Strip from Palestine and Golan Heights from Syria as a result of this way. During this was the limited States of America gave

military help to Israel to defeat the Arab Countries. In 1973, Egypt made a sudden attack on Israel. During the war, the all producing Countries of the Middle East decided to stop Shipment of crude oil to the western powers, particularly the USA, Supporting Israel and having allegiance to the NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization). Being threatened by an oil crisis, the west European Countries of the NATO decided to sever all relations with the pro-Israel USA. The USA in turn persuaded Israel to declare a Cease-fire with the Arab Countries. It may be mentioned here that the United States of America has been always Supporting Israel. And being backed by the USA, Israel repeatedly attacked the Arab Countries for several times. The Arab-Israel wars of 1956, 1967 and 1973 kept the situation in the Middle East In state of regular tension. In many of the war that broke out the United States of America made appreciable' air lift of military supplies to Israel to offset what is claimed had become a "massive Soviet airlift to Egypt and Syria". In January 1974 a negotiations was Led by Dr. Kissinger, the US. Secretary of State was laid; it signed with Egypt an agreement for the disengagement of their forces. Egypt agreed to withdraw her military forces from the east-bank of the Suez Canal on the one hand and other hand Israel also agreed to evaluate the west bank and to withdraw from the last bank within 40 days after 28th January. In June 1974, another major accord was concluded between Syria and Israel. It was the first of its kind in 26 years. The accord had a land, sea and air ceasefire, rearrangement and separation of Israel and Syrian forces along the 64 KM front and thinning out of Israel and Syrian forces on both sides of the buffer Zone. On October 13, 1975, President Ford signed into law a congressionally approved resolution which authorized the stationing of 2000 American Volunteers in the Sinai to monitor the Israeli - Egyptian disengagement accord. The west Arian Scene again warmed up in August 1977 when Israel proceeded to create Jewish Settlement in occupied Arab lands. In fact, Israeli decisions were Contrary to U.N. resolutions. In November 1977, the west Asian Scene took a dramatic turn with President Sadat's (Egypt), his sudden peace-trip to Jerusalem. Addressing the Knesset the Knesset (Israeli parliament) president Sadat said that the Yom Kippur war of 1973 "Should be the last was" and that he would not object measure that could be agreed on to provide Israeli's Security. The Egyptian president's visit was the first an Arab leader to Israel. This visit created a great consternation among the Arabs, Libya broke ties with Egypt, Iraq called the move "a dangerous deviation while Syrian president Assad called a day of mourning. During the time the Indian-government was non-Committal, Jayaprakash Narayan had lauded President Sadat for his bold step to meet and to talk with the Israeli leaders directly for arranging a permanent peace in the entire region. On July 31, 1988, King Hussein

of Jordan announced Jordan's disengagement from the west bank. In November 15, 1988, the Algiers proclamation became important and historical event that virtually recognized the state of Israel and put emphasis on the principle of Co-existence.