

WELCOME
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The Winds of Change

In Israel and the Middle East

Lecture Series

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The winds of social and political change in Israel and the Middle East

Lecture Series

The fragile nature of Israel's social fabric – a comprehensive review of the social tensions, conflicts and challenges that have caused the recent social unrest and popular protestations in Israel.

The potency of Social Media in the Boycott, Divestiture and Sanctions (“BDS”) war against Israel – A review of the increased role of Social Media by Israel's detractors and strategies and tactics to combat the BDS movement.

Israel the Start-up nation – Why and how Israel has become a hot-bed for technological innovation and a power house in technology applications.

Cracking the Israeli Code – understanding why Israelis behave the way they do. A primer for foreigners who engage with Israelis on a business or social level in Israel and abroad.

What season best describes the so called “Arab Spring” – A comprehensive review of the dramatic changes that are taking place in the Middle East and a state-by-state (e.g., Iran, Syria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan etc.) review of the forces of change and the prospects of the “revolutions” and their effect on Israel's security and foreign policy.

Why is Israel the favorite “punching bag” of political “scientists” in Academia? – Academia in general and political science faculties in particular have perfected the “science” of demonizing Israel and framing it as a pariah state. Why and how do they do it? De-coding the “science” from a first-hand experience.

Jewish Identity in Israel and the Diaspora: Israeli view of Jewish Identity in contrast with that of the Diaspora Jewry. The 5 legged table of Jewish Identity according to Avram Infeld.

This series is comprised of seven 60 minutes interactive sessions, each followed by 30 minutes of Q&A.

BOYCOTT



ISRAEL

The Convenient Falsehood

The 3 “D”s

- **Demonization**
- **Double – Standard**
- **De-legitimization**

The Big Lie

- **Colonialism**
- **Imperialism**
- **Human Right Violations**
- **Apartheid**
- **Obstacle to world peace**
- **Threat to regional stability**
- **Bullying the West (Jewish power and influence)**

The Short Answer

The New Anti-Semitism

The Ground Work

The Arab Boycott



- **prohibits citizens of an Arab League member from buying from, selling to, or entering into a business contract with either the Israeli government or an Israeli citizen**
- **The secondary boycott extends the primary boycott to any entity world-wide that does business in Israel. A blacklist of global firms that engage in business with Israel is maintained by the Central Boycott Office, and disseminated to Arab League members**
- **The tertiary boycott prohibits an Arab League member and its nationals from doing business with a company that deals with companies that have been blacklisted by the Arab League.**

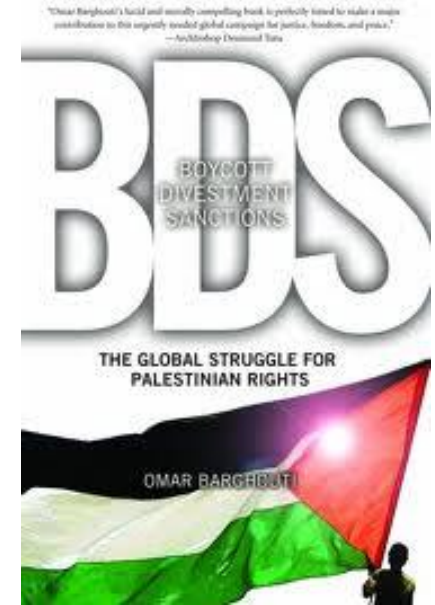


- **Israel is the target of at least 77 UN Resolutions and the Palestinians are the target of 1.**
- **58 Islamic states and 38 other states that vote with them.**
Aside from the core issues—refugees, Jerusalem, borders—the major themes reflected in the U.N. resolutions against Israel over the years are its unlawful attacks on its neighbors; its violations of the human rights of the Palestinians, including deportations, demolitions of homes and other collective punishments; its confiscation of Palestinian land; its establishment of illegal settlements; and its refusal to abide by the U.N. Charter and the 1949 Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War.
- **U.N commission resolutions 79 second 18 Iran 10 Uganda 5 Egypt, Syria 0**
- **HRC Resolutions condemning Israel 27 Palestinian 1**

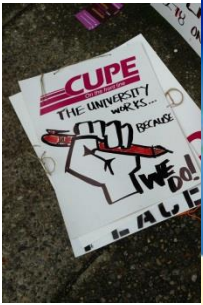
United Nations - HRC

<p>16</p> <p>A/HRC/7/1 Human rights violations emanating from Israeli military attacks and incursions in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, particularly the recent ones in the occupied Gaza Strip</p>	<p>Pakistan for the Islamic Group countries, Palestine for the Arab League</p>	<p>"Expresses its shock at the Israeli bombardment of Palestinian homes and the killing of civilians therein and at the Israeli policy of inflicting collective punishment against the civilian population..."</p> <p>"...Calls for urgent international action to put an immediate end to the grave violations committed by the occupying Power, Israel..."</p> <p>"Calls for the immediate cessation of all Israeli military attacks throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory and the firing of crude rockets..."</p>	<p>One-sided text selectively and disproportionately condemns Israel, fails to mention Hamas.</p> <p>In cynical gesture, expressly downplays nature of rocket attacks ("crude") and suffering ("some") of Israeli civilians.</p>	<p>• Adopted 3/6/08</p> <p>Vote: 33 Yes, 1 No, 13 Abstain</p>
<p>17</p> <p>A/HRC/7/30 Human Rights in the Occupied Syrian Golan</p>	<p>Palestine for the Arab Group, Pakistan for the Islamic Group countries, Belarus, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lesotho, Zimbabwe</p>	<p>"Deeply concerned at the suffering of the Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan due to the systematic and continued violation of their fundamental and human rights by Israel since the Israeli military occupation of 1967..."</p> <p>"Taking note with deep concern of the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (A/62/360) in which the Committee refers to the grave deterioration in the human rights situation in...the occupied Syrian Golan..."</p>	<p>Addresses territorial dispute unrelated to individual rights. Redundant to resolutions adopted this year on the same topic by the General Assembly, e.g., A/RES/62/110.</p> <p>Fails to address Syrian support for enemies of the peace process and sponsorship of terrorism.</p> <p>Accuses only Israel of acting against the peace process.</p>	<p>• Adopted, 3/28/08</p> <p>Vote: 32 Yes, 1 No, 14 Abstain</p>

The Electronic Intifada **2005**



**Who Does it and
Why?**



United Nations



YORK



UNIVERSITÉ
UNIVERSITY





- 1. The EU countries have an interest to keep friendly relations with the Arab countries since they are heavily invested in the Middle East (oil)**
- 2. Prevent waves of immigration from the Middle East of Radicalized Muslims**
- 3. The Palestine issue generates terrorism**
- 4. A way to soft balance against the US**
- 5. The European self need to absolve themselves of their own sins: colonialism, the Holocaust**
- 6. Dominant social climate 'post-conflict,' 'post-nationalist,' and multicultural.**

NGOs

- Israel –Palestinian conflict is the perfect issue :
- **occupation, colonialism, oppression.**
- **Gets coverage in the media.**
- **Non-violent**
- **Insoluble**
- **Facts v Beliefs**
- **Religious spin**

- The NGO sector is now the eighth largest economy in the world — **worth over \$1 trillion a year globally. It employs nearly 19 million paid workers, not to mention countless volunteers**

Trade Unions

- Civil society activism, led by trade unions, which paved the way for the rise of NGOs after WWII.
- Many of them were directly established by unions. The two work together in powerful coalitions (Global Call to Action against Poverty)
- It can be a winning combination, as the anti-apartheid struggle showed ten years ago.

Elite left leaning Jewry

- Elite left leaning Jewry contributes to the enforcement of the anti-Israeli message (Chomsky)
- U.S Jewry is not willing to take sides or counter the campaign as to not stand out
- Israel is held to a higher standard because it is an advanced enlightened country. Others are viewed as totalitarians, under developed, primitive, internal matters (Tibet).
- The mirror syndrome.

Academia

- Student Activism
- Anti United States Foreign Policy
- The End of the Cold War
- Globalization
- Multiculturalism
- Human Rights
- Curriculum vacuum
- Need for new models and theories
- Global Security Studies
- Western Education



**Boycott,
Divestment,
Sanctions**

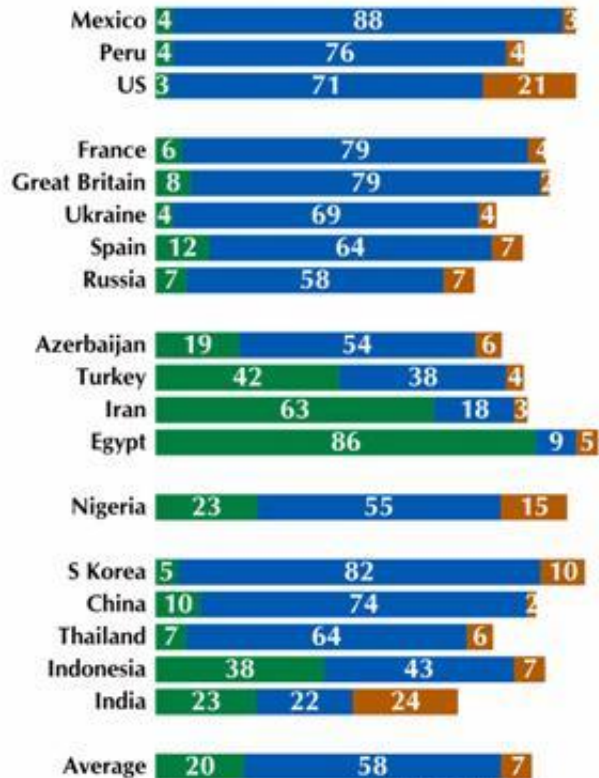
Israeli diplomatic conduct and discourse

Taking Sides

In the Israel-Palestinian conflict, do you think [country] should take Israel's side, take the Palestinians' side, or not take either side?

■ Palestinians' side
 ■ Not take either side
 ■ Israel's side

- International Poll:
- July 1, 2008



Demonizing Israel

- **A Most Popular Global Spectator Sport**
 - Requires no sacrifice
 - Incurred no risk of retribution.
 - Instantly recognized topic.
 - Immediate media attention.
 - Automatically Supported by 100+ states in the UN
- **European Balancing vis-à-vis United States**
- **A perpetual cause justifying NGOs**
- **The ideal left wing agenda (post modernity post Zionism)**
- **The only Western (values) to be questioned on human rights (last one SA)**
- **The perfect diversification, amplification tool (QAIA)**
- **The sociology of knowledge-creating institutions (activism)**
- **The Post Cold War Political “Science” Agenda**

Israel's Response

- We assert that the campaign is perpetrated primarily by non-governmental entities who adopted an anti-Israeli agenda that is driven by ulterior motivations rather than genuine or even justified criticism.
- We assert that such motivations originate in ideological, political, religious and pragmatic considerations. Furthermore the campaign to isolate or delegitimize Israel is counter-productive to the Western interests with negative implications on international relations.
- Our main argument is that there are structural conditions that made western public opinion more receptive to Islamic propaganda.

What Needs/Could To Be Done?

- Damn The Torpedoes?
- Take The High Road?
- Blame on Anti-Semitism?
- Discredit The Message?
- Discredit The Messenger?
- Counter Attack?
- Evangelize The Truth?
- Capitulate to Pressure?