



مجلة

دراسات شرق أوسطية

فصلية محكمة

مركز دراسات الشرق الأوسط

المؤسسة الأردنية للبحوث والمعلومات

رئيس التحرير

جواد الحمد

هيئة التحرير

عبد الفتاح الرشدان

أحمد البرصان

ربيع وصيف ٢٠٠٢

العدد ٢٠١٩ - ٢٠٢٠

السنة السادسة

الطبعة الأولى
عمان - ٢٠٠٢

كافة الحقوق محفوظة

مجلة دراسات شرق أوسطية

() - .

E-mail: mesj@mesc.com.jo

http:// www.mesj.com

هيئة المستشارين

د. أحمد التويجري

سمو الأميرة د. وجدان علي

د. أحمد سعيد نوفل

أ.د. أحمد يوسف أحمد

د. أمين مشاقبة

أ.د. اسحق الفرحان

أ.د. عبد الإله بلقزيز

أ.د. سعد ناجي جواد

أ.د. علي محافظة

د. عبد الله النفيسي

لندن

د. فهد الحارثي

د. غانم النجار

أ.د. محمد السيد سليم

د. مجدي عمر

د. محمد المسفر

أ.د. محمد المجذوب

أ.د. هيثم الكيلاني

أ.د. مروان كمال

المحتويات

المقال الافتتاحي



البحوث والمقالات



تقارير

..



-



...



ندوة العدد



()



ملف العدد



مراجعات



قواعد وأصول النشر

Office / IBM

(DISK)

المقال الافتتاحي

إسرائيل تجتاح الشعب الفلسطيني
والرئيس الأمريكي يطالبه باختيار قيادة تحمي الأمن الإسرائيلي

هيئة التحرير

()

)

(

!!

البحوث والمقالات

الاختراق الإسرائيلي لإفريقيا وانعكاساته على الأمن القومي العربي

*

-

-

.

"

"

.

*

:

:

:

:

أولاً: محددات السياسة الإسرائيلية في إفريقيا

() :

:

:

:

: :

:

:

:

-

-

)

:

(

:

:

-

-

)

() .()

() .

()

»

» ()

» »

:

-

-

-

-

-

:

"

"

()

()

()

()

()

() :

:()

:

()

:

()

:

- - - - - : ()

- - - - -

-

()

" "

()

.

.

.

() .

)

%

() .

(

ثانياً: مراحل تطور العلاقات الإسرائيلية الإفريقية

:

-
-
-
-
-

- :

()

t erra incognita

" "

"

"

- :

() .

"

"

-

-

:

-

-

-

(-)

()

- :

:

()

()

()

()

— : :

() : — :

:

:

:

— :

—

-

-

- :

"

()"

-

-

-

-

-

() :

-

-

-

-

-

.

.

.

.

- :

:

-
-
-

() .

:

:

.

-

()

.

.

.

: :

:

:

•

•

•

•

.(MASHAV)

:

.

.

.

.

.

.

()

()

Source: MASHAV - Center For International Cooperation, MASHAV Activity Report, 1997, (Israel : Ministry For Foreign Affairs, 1978).

()

()

Source: Ibid.

:

:

() .

" "

.

.

-

:

"

"

-

.

-

.

-

.

.

()

" "

() .

-

" "

() .

%

()

:

-

-

-

-

-

-

"

"

-

-:

-

-

-

:

()

"

"

- Arye Oded, Africa and the Middle East conflict, Boulder, co: Lynne Rienner, 1987.
- and Charles Kwarteng, "the Arabs, Israel and Black Africa: the politics of courtship", Round Table, No 322, April, 1992, pp 167-82.

- 3- Kwarteng, op-cit, p 178.
- 4- Baffour Ankoma, "Let us Recognize Israel", New African, October 1988, p16.
- 5- Ibid, pp 53-56.
- 6- Ali AL.Mazrui, The Africans: A Triple Heritage, London: BBC publication, 1986, p85.

- Steven Kaplan, The Beta Israel (Flasha) in Ethiopia: From Earliest Times to the Twentieth century, New York: New York University press, 1992.
- Fran Markowitz, Israel As Africa, Africa As Israel: "Divine Geography" in the Personal Narratives And Community Identity of the Black Hebrew Israelites, Anthropological Quarterly, vol.69, No.4, October 1969, pp 193-206

() () ()

: . ()

The American-Israeli Cooperative Enterprise 1988 at(www.israel.org./ j source/Immigration).

-

11- Ibid, p 168.

" "

-

% %

: .

Kwarteng, op.cit, p168.

13- Oded, op.cit,p2

14 - Ibid, pp 1-28.

15- Ibid,pp 76-79. and see also Naomi Chazan," Israel in Africa"
The Jerusalem Quarterly, Vol. 18, winter 1981, pp 30-32.

16 - Oded, op.cit, pp 178-180

:

Olusola Ojo, Africa and Israel Relations in prespective, Boulder:
Wesview press,1988, pp95-96.

17- Noah Dropkin," Israel's Diplomatic Offensive in Africa: The
case of Zaire TransAfrica Forum, Spring1992, vol.9, No.1,p19.

18- Ibid, pp20-21.

19- Israel Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Israel's Diplomatic missions
Abroad, at (www.mfa.gov.)

:

-

"

:

"

. - () ()

التهجير

استراتيجية إسرائيلية ثابتة تهدد الأمن والاستقرار

*

" "

...

-

() -

*

” ”

- -

-

-

” ”

”

”

)

(

()

" ()

"

"

" "

- -

.

.

.

-

-

-

()

.

.

—
" "

-

-

-

" "

" - " " " ()
" " " " ()
" " " " / .

()

:/ / :

"

"

...

: ()

"

-
-

()

" "

- -
" "

:"

"

-

()

)

)

(

(

(

)

(

)

-

-

" "

" " " "

" "

()

-

- ()^(١)

()

:

:

-

-

.

.

"

" ()

"

.

"

-

-

"

"

()

()

()

(.)

()

()

()

() () ()
()

()

-

"

"

()

() . :

()

:

"

()

)

"

(

"

)

(

(. .)

% .

(. .)

(. .)

(. .)

() .

(. .)

:

" "

(Arab phobia)

(Unworthiness)

:

-

-

"

"

()
()

"

"

" "

()

- ()

-

":

"

" "

.

()

()

()

()

()

()

%

()

()

()

()

() ()
) -() ":() //

(" "
() ()

() ()

()

%

" ()

%

()

%

"

- -

%

()

-

. / /

التهجير عند مفكري وقادة الحركة الصهيونية

(-) -

" "

- - :

- ()

-

() . /

: ()

(-)

()

() - ()

Retroactive

"

Retroactive- Transfer

) Transfer

() (

:

-

-

:

-

-

-

-

-

()

()

)

(

()

()

Reto-Active Transfer

()

" :

"

"

()

(JNF)

()

()

"amplifying the Arab exodus"

"

)

(

"..

()

Awase of Ben-Gurion

. () (1948 and After)

.(Golani Brigade)

() - - ()

-

(-) -

" /

:

()"

(-) -

()

/ "

(Der Judenstaat)

/ /)

:

()

()

(-) -

.

.. :

"

()

(-) -

()

"

"

:

()

-

()

()

(-) -

/

-

()

"

"

()

(-) -

)

(

%

()

(-) -

)

(
)

.(

"

.()

(-) -

()

()

(Arab Bulletin)

()

() (-) -

":

:

"

() .

:

-

()

() .

// ()

" "

//

-

//

()

() ..

:(-)

()

"The Revisionist Pastry"

..

"

"

- - ()

:

"

- -

()

()

:

: ()

() .

()

:

() .

(-)

/

..

-

() .

"

"

() .

. / / / .
() / / .
/ / / / .
/ / / .
/ / .
/ " " / .
- () - / .
/ () / () .
/ / / () .
() .
() / .
() / / / .
() / / .
- . / / .
/ / .
/ / / / .
/ / / () / .
/ / / .
/ / / / .

- / .
- / / / .
- / - / / () .
- . ()
- 1964- (Sami Hadqwi) (The bitter Harvest) .
- Palestine between 1967, page 176-179)1967
- Encyclopida of zionism and Israel, Op. Cit, Vol, 2,p.1047 Ed. By. Patai .
- R: Herzl prees. N.Y.1971. .
- Lobele, Eli "Palestine and the Jews" in "The Arab world and Israel" .
- Monthly Review press. 1970.9.120. .
- Israel and The Palestinians- Benny Morris 1948 and After .
- CLARENDON Press- oxford 1990 (p-223-257) .
- -)
- " "
- .
- - - .
- + / / .
- . / / .
- . (+ +) / / .
- 1948 and After – Yosef wetz and Transfer Committees, p.104+105. .
- Benny Morris clarendon press –oxford- 1990. .
- Modus operandi Clarendon Oxford 1990. .
- / - () .
- - - .
- - - .
- . (. . -) / .
- - - .
- . (. . -) / .

() .
 / / /
 ()
 - - -
 / ()
 - /
 Flapan, Simha "Zionism and the Palestinian" N.Y. Bafnes and Noble
 Books, 1979, p.259,278.
 The standard Jweish Ency clopedia op.Cit. p.1778.
 -
 / /
 .
 The standard Jewish Encyclopedia cp. P.1623.
 Laqueur, Walter (A History of Zionism) London- Weidenfeld+ Niclson
 p.231-1972.
 - ()
 -
 - -
 - ()
 - ()
)
 .(
 / - ()
 - /
 Flapan Simha "Zionism and the Palestinians" N.Y. Barnes and Noble
 Book, 1979,p56.
 + - -
 Flapan Simha "Zionism and the Palestinians" N.Y. Barnes and Noble
 Book, 1979,p69.

– " " .
.
– – –
" " .
– –
/ " " .
–) ()
.(
– .
.

التقارير

قمة بيروت العربية .. التحديات والآفاق*

/ /

" "

-

،

.

.

”

”

”

”

”

”

”

”

”

.

*

" "

"

"

"

"

—

—

"

"

"

.

—

*

" "

." /

"

"

"

"

"

-

/

"

-

"

"

"

"

.

.

"

"

"

"

:

//

"

()

-

:

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

-

-

-

:

•

-

-

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

”

•

تطور دور المقاومة الفلسطينية في (انتفاضة الأقصى)*

-

-

:

:

()

:

-

:

:

-

:

-

-

-

" "

" "

(- /)

..

..

()

.

:

.

" "

(/ /)

"

..

.

" " - -

" "

.

"

/

"

" ")

"

(

"

.

()

.

.

:

:

:

.

:

:

:

)

()
(

:

-

- - " "

- " "

- " "

" "

" "

" "

” ”

-

-

()

-

-

-

” ”

” ”

-

” ” ” ”

-

-

-

-

" " "

- ()

"

" "

" "

"

"

"

"

"

"

/

% -

() :

()

- " "

- -

- " "

." ()

" "

" " " "

.

.

.

” ”

”

..

”

..

”

”

”

”

.

”

.

.

.

”

.

” ”

:

()

”

”

-

-

.

.

.

:"

"

.."

"

"

"

"

"

"

- -

"

()

"

"

"

"

"

.

.

:

"

"

"

"

.

"

"

.

:

.

.

-

-

.

” ”

” ”

” ”

أثر استخدام اليورو على اقتصادات أوروبا*

%

:

:

(E.M.I) European Monetary Institute

(ESCB) European

System Of Central Banks

()

:

(. +)

· : -

()

· : -

()

:

. ()

% . % . %

.

.

(.) / / (.)
(.)

.

"

"

)

.(

-

-

-

-

-

:

-

()

%

متابعات عملية السلام في الشرق الأوسط *

-

-

/

-

/

*

//

"

"

"

"

()

-

"

"

-

"

"

-

.

-

// (CIA)

//

/

//

()

" "

.

"

// "

" "

"

// "

"

"

// "

:

// "

.

()

:

-

:

-

-

-

-

()

:

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

/ //

//

//

- -

//

.
//

/

.

)

//

(

//

/

-

:

() .

.

.

.

.

()

() .

.

//

-

-

-

-

.

" " "

"

" "

" " //

()

()

” ”

.

” ”

.

” ”

” ”

” ”

”

”

- -

.

" "

" "

.

-

"

-

"

- -

-

-

%

-

-

!

!!

الأحزاب السياسية في إسرائيل *

**

أولاً : حزب أغودات ישראל (رابطة إسرائيل)

()

()

*

**

:

- () .

-

-

//

":

..

()

"

ثانياً : حزب بوعالي اغودات يسرائيل (عمال اغودات يسرائيل)

-

-

()

()

- :

- :

- :

. %

()

أولاً : حزب شاس

() ()
()
()
() ()
()

)

:

()

(

.."

..

."

.() ()

()

":

! :

:

:

:

:

!"

-

"

."

"

!

(- /)

:

-

-

-

-

:

()

	.	
	.	
	.	

-

-

% %

% .	% .	
% .	%	

:

-

-

-

()

() :

()

()

()

()

)

.(

"

"

()

()

()

()

() () ()

()

()

()

()

()

ورشة سيناريوهات
الصراع العربي - الإسرائيلي *

-

-

/

-

/

// -

*

.

:

.

:

.

:

قانونا الانتخاب الأردني والمصري ... قراءة مقارنة *

political Recruitment

) () ()
" "
(
(%)

)

(
.) ()

(-)

)

(

)

(

مبعوث الرئيس الباكستاني يحدد موقف باكستان من الصراع مع الهند

"

/

"

() .

()

"

"

ندوة العدد

ندوة العدد

مخرجات التعليم الديني (الإسلامي والمسيحي واليهودي)
السياسية والاجتماعية*

!" " " "

: *

"

//

"

.

-

"

"

"

"

()

"

"

()

()

!

()

:

.

.

()

.

"

"

"

"

"

"

•
" "

()

"

"

" "

" "

()

" "

- -

-

() ()

:

:

"

" "

(/) "

" :

"

:

:

:

(..)

(..)

:

"

"

"

"

"

"

" "

.

" "

" " " "

.

:

.

.

.

.

()

.

.

.

"

"

.

" " " "

"

"

.

:

:

-

"

"

." () "

()

-

"

"

"

"

"

"

-

" "

()

”
” ” ”

” ”
()

:

:

:

-

:

-

:

-

" "

" "

:

:

:

ملف العدد

حلقة نقاش

الاجتياح الإسرائيلي للضفة الغربية
وانعكاساته المختلفة*

/

: - -
/ /

:

:

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

:

-

-

-

() .

! .

:

:

:

!

()

تقرير معلوماتي حول

اجتياح محافظات الضفة الغربية

خلال الفترة (٣/٢٩ - ٢٩/٤/٢٠٠٢)*

)

()

: ())

()

()

()

()

:

*

)
() ()
. ()

" "

()
)

.(

) //
()
: _____ ()

()

() ()

" "

/ /

...

:

.

.

.

.

.

()

.

.

()

.

.

()

.

()

()

% .

()

:

()

:

()

()

()

()

() ()

()

- ()

//

()

()

:

)

()

()

()

.(

()

//

" "

//

// -

//

()

()

//

//

() " "

//

()

":

-)

()

()

(

."

":

.()"

()

:

()

()

()

()

()

()

()

()

":

()

."

()

()

()

()

- -

()

" "

" "

" "

" "

.. "

..

..

"

.

" " "

- -

" " " " " "

" " " "

"

"

()

" "

- -

()

//

:

%
%
%

(-)

()

()

//

()

()

()

//

()

()

()

()

()

)

()

(

()

//

()

()

" "

()

//

()

()

()

// ()

() ()

() ()

": (. . .)

.()"

//

//

.() ()

)

() // (

()

() //

() //

.()

()

//

()

()

. ()

:"

."

()

%

()

()

..

()

" "

//

//

() .

...

()

()

()

() .

()

//

.

()

.()

.()

()

()

//

//

()

.()

//

()

()

()

()

()

()

()

()

()

()

()

()

() . %

()

()

()

()

()

)

()

()

(

% ,

% .

()%

() ()
.

() %
- %
() -
.
%

. ()

. ()

(/ / -)

(C.I.A)

-

" :

//

()"

//

()

//

//

()

/

"

()"

//

()

//

)

()

.(

.

"

"

"

()"

//

.

()

()

"

"

"

()"

-

()

()

"

"

-

"

" ()"

-

//

"

" ()"

-

//

"

()"

()

"

()"

-

//

"

" :

" .

()"

"

()"

"

"

()

"

"

"

» ()

»

»

» ()

»

- إعلان مدريد

-

-

»

»

»

»

»

» ()

()

//

"

"

"

()"

() //

:

"

”

” ()

منظمة المؤتمر الإسلامية

//

”

” .

” ()

المواقف الرسمية العربية

() .

"

"

"

()"

)

//

(

()

//

()

//

()

"

"

()

"

"

"

()"

"

()"

()

"

()"

//

()

الهوامش

- () // :
- <http://www.amin.org/views/azmi-bishara/2002/apr04.html>. ()
- () // . ()
- () // . ()
- () // . ()
- () // . ()
- () // . ()
- () // . ()
- <http://www.lawsociety.org/arabic/press/pressrelease/2002/April/apr3d.html> ()
- () :
- <http://www.wafa.pna.net/AraText/8-5t2002/page36.html> ()
- () // . ()
- <http://www.hollypal.com/artman/publish/printer-385.shtml>. ()
- () // .() ()
- () // .() ()
- () // .() ()
- () . ()
- () :
- <http://www.lawsociety.org/arabic/press/pressrelease/2002/April/apr2gga..html> ()
- () // .() ()
- <http://www.sabiroon.com> ()
- <http://www.195.138.228.147/alquds/articles/data/2002/414-111930..html> ()
- () // . . ()
- () // .() ()
- () . ()
- () :
- Mark Hainresh, Router, rorm : ()

<http://www.195.138.228.147/alquds/articles/data/2002/414-121525..html>

()

<http://www.Palestine-info.info>

()

()

www.Lawsociety.org/arabic/press/pressre/lease/2002/april/apr8aa.html
(10412002)

()

<http://www.Palestine-info.info>.

()

()

<http://www.ipc.pc1> ()

<http://qassam.org>. ()

()

<http://www.aljazeera.net> :

()

.. // ()

. // ()

()

. // ()

. // ()

()

()

<http://www.Palestine-info.info>.

. // ()

()

()

<http://www.Palestine-info.info>.

.() () ()

: // () ()

www.wafa.pna.net/AraText/arabic.htm

: // () ()

www.wafa.pna.net/AraText/arabic.htm

- () : // ()
www.wafa.pna.net/AraText/arabic.htm
 () : // ()
www.wafa.pna.net/AraText/arabic.htm
 () : // ()
www.wafa.pna.net/AraText/arabic.htm
 () : // ()
www.wafa.pna.net/AraText/arabic.htm/
 () : // ()
www.arableagueonline.org/arableague/arabic/details_ar.jsp
 () : // ()
http://www.arabynet.com/site/template/doc_view.asp
 () : // () : . // ()
www.wafa.pna.net/AraText/arabic.htm
 () // ()
news.bbc.co.uk/hi/arabic/middle_east_news/newsid_1959000/1959052.stm
 () : // ()
<http://www.pflp-palestine.org/press/press03052002.html>
 () : // CNN ()
arabic.cnn.com/2002/middle_east/5/7/usa.sharon/index.htm
 () : // () ()
www.petra.gov.jo/2002/127/ar1274.htm
 () : // ()
www.spa.gov.sa/html/spa_aarch.htm
 () : // ()
www.spa.gov.sa/html/spa_aarch.htm
 () : // ()
<http://usinfo.state.gov/arabic/meppar/0426bush.htm>
 () : // ()
usinfo.state.gov/arabic/meppar/0429bush.htm
 () Nathan Guttman and Aluf Benn, Bush to press Sharon for
 schedule on starting talks. Ha'arretz (English Edition), 7/5/2002:
www.haaretzdaily.com/hasen/pages/ShArt.jhtml?itemNo=160369

- : // ()
<http://usinfo.state.gov/arabic/meppar/0330unres.htm>
: // ()
<http://usinfo.state.gov/arabic/meppar/0410whrp.htm>
: // ()
<http://usinfo.state.gov/arabic/meppar/metrip0402/0410mdrid.htm>
: // ()
http://news.bbc.co.uk/hi/arabic/news/newsid_1944000/1944993.stm
: // ()
http://news.bbc.co.uk/hi/arabic/middle_east_news/newsid_1959000/1959052
: // ()
http://www.arabynet.com/site/template/doc_view.asp?did=11650
: // ()
<http://usinfo.state.gov/arabic/meppar/0503pwl.htm>
: // ()
www.oic-oci.org/press/arabic/april%202002/20the%20israeli%20invasion.htm
: // ()
http://www.arableagueonline.org/arableague/arabic/details_ar.jsp
: // CNN ()
arabic.cnn.com/2002/middle_east/5/7/israel.church/index.html
: // ()
<http://www.ahram.org.eg/arab/ahram/2002/5/11/FRON5.HTM>
: // ()
www.arabynet.com/site/template/doc_view.asp?did=12148
: // ()
<http://www.p-p-o.net/DATA/data/defaultx.htm>
: // ()
<http://www.pflp-palestine.org/press/press07052002.html>
: // ()
www.palestine-info.info/arabic/palestoday/dailynews/2002/may02/6_5/detail5.htm
: // ()
<http://www.jihadonline.org/ba122.htm>

() : // <http://web1.ahram.org.eg/Arabi/Ahram/2002/4/20/HYAH3.HTM>

() : // news.bbc.co.uk/hi/arabic/news/newsid_1915000/1915721.stm

مراجعات

● مراجعات*

(١) ظل الشمس

Title : The Shadow of the sun	:
Author : Ryszard Kapuseinski	:
Publisher : knoph	knoph :
Published in : 2001	:

"

"

"

"

"

-

-

"

"

.

.

.

:

*

” ” ” ” ” ” ” ” ”

:

” ”

...

()

(٢) القومية الآسيوية *

Title : Asian Nationalism	:
Author : Michael Leifer	:
Publisher : knouph	:
Published in : London 2001	:

” ”

*

.

.

"

"

"

"

" :

.

.

.

" "

.

The Israeli incursion into the West Bank

This special section includes a seminar in which a group of specialists participated. The seminar discussed the developments and reverberations of the Israeli invasion of the West Bank, and its impact on the Palestinian people and the region in general.

It also includes a report, addresses the incursion of the Israeli forces into the governorates of the West Bank during 29/3-29/4/2002, the events, military and economic consequences of the invasion, and also the political reactions of the various parties, as well as the popular reactions at the Arab, Israeli and international levels.

The report provides figures and statistics relating to the most important areas of the invasion, namely, the major cities, the Jenin camp. It also addresses the numbers of martyrs, the wounded and the imprisoned civilian Palestinians. The Israeli losses in terms of casualties, as well as economic losses, were also alluded in the report.

The report deals with the Church of the Nativity siege issue, its consequences, and the agreements reached between the Palestinian National Authority and Israeli in this regard. It also presents the brutal Israeli behaviour there. The unfair agreement to the siege president Arafat compound at Ramallah as a controversial concern.

**By: Khader Al-mashaykh &
Obeidah Fares**

Book Reviews

The Issue includes a review for two books, "Asian Nationalism" and "The Shadow of the sun"

intellectuals and scholars whose role enriched the symposium and its papers.

Three papers were introduced during the symposium. The first one, “self and the other Perspective in Islamic Education”, was presented by Dr.Mahmoud Rashdan. He discussed how a person mayacquire self-perspective and his view of others. Dr. Rashdan explained the great role played by education in shaping points of view in the Islamic world and how such education differs from the western one.

In his paper, “The Christian Religious Education”, Dr. Bahjet Habashneh examined roles of the Old Testament and the New Testament in shaping intellectual frame towards Muslims.

The third paper by Dr. A'mir Hafi, discussed “the Jewish Religious Education” and its various schools, how it has been employed to serve the Zionist ideology and policies from which the Zionist project-Israel-later emerged.

In the concluding paper by Dr.Sulaiman Qaderi, “An Introduction”, the author asserted through a comparison between the three religious that religious education persi would not generate terrorism unless the system of such education, its restrictions and implementation mechanisms are manipulated. He shed light upon values dissimilarities, discussed principles of such system concening man and his environment, nature of religious education, and how some people may exploit the system for their goals which lead to terrorising and oppressing other people.

By : Obeidah Fares

The Political and Social Out comes Of the Religious Education (Islamic, Christian and Jewish)

Religious education is among the most important types of education all over the world. This importance goes back to ancient ages, beginning from rise of the religions themselves. At the development of modern educational systems, many western educational theorists began criticizing the religious education systems, especially the Christina one which prevailed in Europe. It was accused of helping decadence life in Europe at that time.

Although the Islamic education system maintained its supreme position untill the fall of the Ottoman Empire early in 1920s, secular and western arrows were soon directed towards it. It faced accusations similar to the Christian religious education ones after rise of the industry revolution in Europe.

The criticism was kept at low academic and intellectual levels, with ups and downs. But the great acceleration of developments following 11 September events in USA. Raised such criticism hogh. This time, the new wave of accusation has been accompanied with the will to interfere in this educational system on the pretext of its breeding of “terror” and “extremism”, although all people accused of taking part in 11 September 2001 events did not go to religious schools.

Within this framework, the Middle East Studies Center held a specialized symposium under the title of :” The political and Social out comes of the Religious Education” (Islamic, Christian and Jewish) in Amman, on 20 March 2002 . It was attended by a number of specialized

**The new Jordanian election law:
An evaluative comparison with the Egyptian law***

The election law is considered as one of the important laws in the democratic states in terms of regulating political life. As a matter of fact, elections, and in particular, parliamentary elections, constitute the main determinant of holding major political positions- which is a process characterized as the political recruitment process. Elections are considered as one of the democratic systems' major features, distinguishing it from other systems- in which political positions are the result of appointment or designation.

The new Jordanian election law of 2001 has amended some conditions while keeping some features of the previous law. Number of the members of parliament (mps) was raised from 80 to 104. But the more provocative issue has been the increase in electoral districts unequally to the number of seats, while one vote for one person has remained unchanged. This late issue conforms with the Egyptian law but does not in case of district number.

By Dr. Moh'd Kharboush.

Preparatory workshop for the Arab-Israeli conflict scenarios (until 2010) conference*

The Middle East Studies Center in Jordan convened a preparatory workshop for the Arab-Israeli conflict scenarios (until 2010) conference, expected to be held in December of 2002. The workshop convened during 26-27/3/2002, in which 24 scholars participated from various Arab countries: Jordan, Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Lebanon and Palestine. They presented their research plans and academic contributions on related topics.

The participants discussed the most important axes of the conference in the course of the seven sessions of the workshop. The discussion revolved around the following basic axes:

- First : The constituents, directions and arenas of the conflict.
- Second : The strategic balance between Arabs and Israel.
- Third : The positions and fundamental concepts affecting the future of the conflict.
- Fourth : The popular and media aspects of the conflict, and the role of popular organizations, civil society institutions, research and media institutions, in terms of the both sides of the conflict.
- Fifth : Determinants and options pertaining to alternative, possible scenarios for the conflict in the future.

Report by: Research & Studies Unit.

Political parties in Israel The Haridim Religious Parties*

The Agudat Israel movement represents the grouping that is most expressive of the affinity between the Hassidic and Rabbinical currents. Such affinity may be attributed, in its origins and to the emergence of the Jewish enlightenment movement (Haskala). Both the Rabbis and the Hassidim regarded the said movement as the paramount threat to Jewish society.

When the Zionist movement was born through the Basle Conference (1897), the religious Jews perceived in the Zionist movement a greater threat to the Jewish community than the enlightenment movement. While the enlightenment movement called for the modernization of the religious view, coupled with a readiness to be influenced by Christian rituals, Zionism called for the establishment of a national Jewish state, with the assistance of the enemies of the Jews, in addition to the Messiah's kingdom which will be given by God at its appointed time.

*** Areport by: Amer Al Hafi**

The Middle East Process Repercussions*

The Middle East Peace Process has undergone a new fallback stage as a result of the Israeli war against the Palestinian people and their legitimate national rights. This war headed by Sharon, has inflicted thousand , not mentioning great economic damage and loss, and most horrible human bloodshed, especially at Jenin refugee camp.

On the other hand, the US administration has failed curbing the Israeli government . US envoy, Antony Zeiny , has been unable to do anything , in addition to US Secretary Colin Powell's failure to conclude the Israeli withdrawal from the Palestinian territories , while condemning Palestinian resistance groups for the so called "terrorism" with no mention of daily Israeli atrocities and terror against the civilian Palestinians.

Israeli disdain for the peace process has gone so far to reject the Saudi peace initiative which was adopted by the recent Arab summit in Beirut, late in March 2002. Sharon responded by more destruction, Killing and military operations against the Palestinian people under US silence. Couldn't Europeans ther was no Arab pressure measures infhencial to stop the Israeli war against the Palestinians in any sort.

The peace process did fall back, the previous agreements whre all violoted by Israel. The Peace hope became so glommy with any Israeli government without any international serious pressure.

*** Areport by: Mohammad Abdul Fattah.**

The EURO Impacts on the European Economies*

The European Monetary Union is a step for European economic integration which began in 1957 when the European Economic Community was founded by Rome Treaty. It included France, West Germany, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg. It was followed by many events and developments in this regard.

The first expansion of the community took place in 1973 by the UK, Ireland and Denmark joining to the EEC. The second expansion was in 1981, with inclusion of Greece, Portugal and Spain. Sweden, Finland and Austria joined lastly, concluding the European Union of 15 countries in 1995.

To enhance the economic integration of the European community, it established a customs union, then a common market leading to economic unity in 1993. Several accomplishments were realized in the field of inter-trade which exceeded 75% of the community total foreign trade, in addition to many European joint projects, legislative amendments and issuing of unified European Laws. Lastly, a combined European decision was reached concerning WTO and other international economic and political bodies.

The European Union, lately, decided to form a monetary union between its member countries. This step aims at creating more economic emergence, completing economic unity, reaching a mechanism for coordination between monetary and financial policies which leads to a high level of monetary stability. It strengthened the countries' ability to face confusion which might take place in the European markets as an effect of any drop in the international market trade & executing.

Report by: Amin Jaber.

Reports

Persistence of intifada and development of its efficiency have revealed growth extent of Palestinian national action powers and groups. They have rapidly turned into horizontally and vertically escalated popular movement, all over Palestinian territories and classes. This national action is deep, coordinated and diverse in its daily confrontation on all fronts. The Palestinian national action powers, therefor, have given the Arab-Israeli conflict a new content, previously unclear for Arab and international opinion. The article emphasises on HAMAS & FATH as the main powers.

*** An extensive arcticle By: Maha Abdel hadi**

The Palestinian Factions Role in the Intifada *

As a distinguished struggle phenomena , Palestine, the Aqsa second uprising (intifada) strongly inforced itself on the march of Palestinian national action powers . It has been a distinguished phenomena unparalleled since the break out of Arab resistance against the Zionist project in Palestine. This uprising has effected deep interactions which would lead to its development .

After 19 months of its break out , the Aqsa intifada has created a historic opportunity to rebuild the Palestinian national movement on new bases of more stability and efficiency in Various struggle fields.

- Politically; to give more significance to the local factor in the direct confrontation, and to correct the relation between Palestinians inside the homeland for the aim of enhancing national unity;

- Organizationally, to rebuild and strengthen organization pillars of the revolutionary project of national and Islamic powers to boost the resistance front.

- To reestablish Palestinian grouping relations on new bases where Islamic , national and left movements interact as allied, not at the cost of one another.

- Militarily, to give relevant importance to the resistance movement, boost the Palestinian awareness of resistance value and consolidate their capacity to innovate resistance forms relevant to the Israeli military escalation.

The Arab Summit in Beirut *

The second periodical Arab Summit convened in Beirut on 27-28 March. All Arab countries attended, but many Arab countries, but in absence of many Arab peziodical head states didn't show.

The recent events in Palestine and the war waged by Sharon and the Israeli army against the Palestinian people, in addition to the Saudi initiative, deeply affected the summit.

Among most prominent results of the meeting was the reconciliation hints between Iraq and Kuwait. Iraqis undertook avoiding anything which may repeat 1990 events. The summit, also, witnessed on embrace by Saudi and Iraqi leaders, a forward step on reconciliation way.

The Saudi initiative, becoming an Arab one later during the summit, is based on complete peace offered to Israel by Arab countries in return for Israeli complete withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967. The USA considered the initiative as constructive. Various nations supported it, but was rejected by Israel practically which responded by more terrorism against the Palestinians.

The concluding Arab summit statement called for the activation of common Arab work and enhancing economic integration and the great Arab free market.

***Areport By: Manar Ta'ani**

Palestinian farmers and land owners. This has led to land confiscation and demolishing of properties ever since the beginning of mandate began in early 1920s.

Even Jewish authors, like Binin Mouris, asserted the nature of the Zionist plan for execution of Palestinian mass transfer.

Their plan, drawn in 1870, was to evacuate all Palestinians and replace them with Jews.

The expulsion of one million Arabs in 1948, destroying more than 420 villages and towns and demolishing all Palestinian organizations demonstrated the intention to execute such a plan. It was the biggest transfer of a whole nation from their land to realize the Zionist later claim: “a people without land to a land to a land without people”, the lie that Europeans believed for.

An extensive article By: Sameer Sama'an

The Transfer, Continuous Israeli Strategy

Transfer is the most arrogant and severe type of racial and national repression exercised by occupational colonization along ages. This comes through execution of transfer against a nation or a people which lies as a victim to occupation, and leads to inhabitation of such nation or people. By implenting this theory as transfer, it becouse for an occupation army to control all life elements, including natural resources over and under ground, without being faced by story resistance such army againste.

But when a nation is tranfered by force, foreign colonizational groups will settle on his land by the help of the occupational army.

The transfer exercised by Israel since its creation 53 years age is a rare and unusual case in imperial and colonization history.

Through all this period, Israel, has insisted on driving Palestinians outside their homeland. It always exercises various types of transfer against them.

This behaviour has been confirmed by many people who have been indulging in this dirty inhuman operation, whether through study or investigation of what Zionism has performed during this short time of its history. In this concer, it should not be forgotten that Zionism had coordinated this with the British mandatory power in Palestine, which had been keen to implement the Balfour Declaration through military laws and regulations aimed also at such transfer by issuing special laws for Arab land confiscation and transfer of its ownership to Jewish societies and organizations, imposing restrictions on

therefore it concentrated on military and intelligence support in this strategically important region .

Studying the Israeli infiltration in Africa has great importance for many reasons, most important of which are:

- 1- The Israeli entity creations in the Middle East has escalated regional conflicts which has become an indispensable mark of the Arab-Israeli interactions.
- 2- Correlation between the Israeli- African relations and the Arab – African relations have made the African continent as an area of conflict and competition between Israel and the Arab countries .
- 3- The relation of Israel , Arabs and African countries with the international order and its changes has affected both Arabi and Israeli foreign policy . The End of the cold war era, and the gulf crises in 1990 put both parties in confront of new challenges to save their role and interest.

The study tries first to analyze the important limitations of Israeli policy towards Africa in order to understand Israeli mission there.

The study , secondly , concentrates on the development of the Israeli – African relation since the 1950s and 1960s, through African – Israeli presence of relations in the 1970s. The study discusses the Israeli return to Africa in the 1991 with new goals and policies. Thirdly, the study demonstrates the pillars of Israel's policies to improve its influence and domination in Africa and it explores the impact on the Arab – African relations.

By :Hamdi abdol rahman

Israeli Infiltration into Africa : Domination Attempts in a Changing World

Israel was the first country to open an embassy in the Ghanaian capital, Accra, less than a month after Ghana's independence in 1957. Since then, the Jewish state has strongly been trying to extend its influence and consolidate its policy aims in Africa with least costs. Although Israel is not so wealthy, it has, through attempts of close technical cooperation with African countries, along more than 40 years, been able to open embassies in 40 African capitals south to the 1990s. Both parties in the 1990s put both parties in conflict. Israel, also, endeavors lessons and experiences of its policies in Africa. In 1977, the Israel foreign ministry's International Cooperation Center, held a workshop under the banner: "Policies of Israeli International Cooperation in Africa". All African heads of diplomatic missions in Israel attended the workshop, in addition to specialized individuals. The core question was: "How to use the limited resources available to the Center to execute programs in social and economic sectors in Africa, to achieve of Israeli goals and interests?"

It is striking that Israel has great credibility in many African countries in different areas such as intelligence and military training. It concentrated its African relations since the beginning and even during severed diplomatic relations in 1973 – 1983, on military and police training for some countries like Congo and Cameroon.

African countries which suffer from social struggles and dissent among the ruling political elites, give great importance to intelligence and security support. Israelis, therefore, stress on this field in its African relations. That neighbors The Red Sea, Egypt and Sudan. escalation of ethnic and political conflicts in the Horn of Africa,

protection of the Israeli Security. He succeeded shifting the battle to the Arab side. The speech uncovered previous efforts to put the US president in an enmity situation against the Palestinian legitimate rights. The speech created very gloomy and mysterious US policies towards the Conflict in the region. It put the American intentions and perceptions in jeopardy. The speech didn't have any creative ideas except for more pressure on the Palestinian and Arab side. It interfered in the internal politics promising less than what Oslo did since 1993 (9 years ago). It avoided any serious criticism to Israel's illegal behavior and lit the green lights on to its military actions against the Palestinian civilians. He put the peace of the Israel's security as a condition for that to happen. The speech condemned Palestinian self-defense yet considering Israeli terror as self-defense.

It was a call to continue violence. It only excused the President of any serious efforts to stop Israeli aggression and terror. The situation worsened since the speech. The security, stability, Palestinian human suffer, the occupation aggression and terror, all continue. The speech was a hard blow to the Arabs peace full initiative.

Bush Ignores Israeli Continuous Terror and Call Upon the Palestinians to Protect Israeli Security

During the first half of year 2002 The Palestinians have made up their minds about The American & Israeli vision of his freedom and independence. The United States couldn't even convince Israel to consider the humanitarian aspects. Yet it threatened the innocent Palestinians who demand Israeli terror and war crimes to be listed on the US list of Terrorist organizations.

The Arabs under US pressure and advice adapted a political initiative based on Israeli full withdrawal up to June 4 1967 borders in exchange of full normalization with Arab World. This was imagined officially in the Arab Summit in Beirut on 28 March 2002.

The Arab discovered very early that they have lost the last political card they reserved for decades in exchange of nothing from the other side where the Grave Israeli incursion to West Bank took place next day after this peaceful declaration.

Palestinians learned not to depend on that, yet to defend themselves by anyway available. They resisted the aggression, things have deteriorated more.

George Busch's long waited speech came up on Jan 24, 2002 while Israeli aggression was going on since then. He proposed a long list of requirements that match Areil Sharon's list which has been known long before.

The speech emphasizes that the Palestinian suffer is a result of the Palestinian corruption the occupation will continue under a new Palestinian leadership which will be elected according to certain bases which are concerned in

Contents

Editorial

Bush Ignores Israeli Continuous Terror And Call Upon
The Palestinians To Protect Israeli Security

Studies and articles

Israeli infiltration into Africa

The American Jewish and Israel
Transfer, an Israeli continuous strategy

Reports & Seminars

The Impacts of Intifada on the Israeli Politics

The Beirut Arab Summit: Challenges and Prospects

The Palestinian Factions Role in the Intifada

The impacts of the EURO on the European
economies

Follow up on the Peace Process in the Middle East

Political Parties in Israel

Report On Preparatory Workshop For The Arab-
Israeli Conflict Scenarios Conference

The Jordanian Election laws.. A
comparative reading.

Issue Symposium

The Political and Social Impacts Of Religious
Education (Islamic, Christian and Jewish)

Special Section

The Israeli Incursion into the West Bank

Book Reviews

The views of the contributors do not necessarily represent
the positions of the MESJ

First Edition

Amman – 2002

Copy Rights Reserved to

MESC & JRI

Middle Eastern Studies Journal

P.O. Box 927657 – Amman 11190 – Jordan

Tel: 962-6-4656907 / Fax: 4613452

E-mail: info@mesj.com

[http:// www.mesj.com](http://www.mesj.com)

Middle Eastern Studies

Journal

Special Edition

**By Middle East Studies Center
Cordially with the Jordanian Institute for Research &
Information**

Editor in Chief

Jawad El- Hamad

Editorial Board

Ahmad Al-Bursan

Abdul Fattah Al-Rashdan

Volume VI

No. 19-20

Spring & Summer 2002
