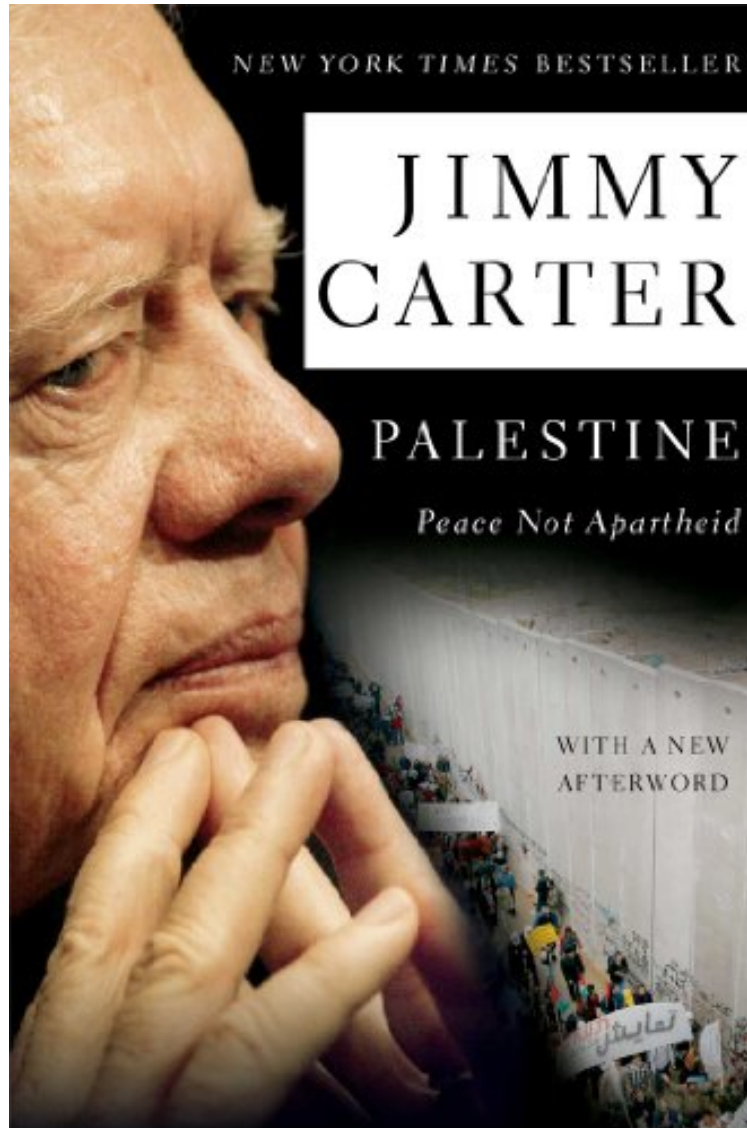


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Von Jimmy Carter

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Von Jimmy Carter : Palestine Peace Not Apartheid (English Edition) before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Palestine Peace Not Apartheid (English Edition):

KundenrezensionenHilfreichste Kundenrezensionen0 von 0 Kunden fanden die folgende Rezension hilfreich. Very goodVon Ich testeThis is an honest account of the situation. If you want to hear the truth - you should read this book.12 von 13 Kunden fanden die folgende Rezension hilfreich. Carter legt den Finger in die WundeVon Lothar W. Brenne-WegenerOb nun Richard Nixon, George W. Bush oder Jimmy Carter als der "...worst president of the US ever" in die Geschichte eingehen wird, wie es uns einer der Rezensenten auf dieser Seite weismachen will, darber

mgen sich dereinst die Historiker streiten. Fr unsere Generation gilt nach wie vor die Feststellung von Theodor Mommsen "...wir sind noch zu nahe dran!" Ebenso zeugt die Aussage, bei Carters Buch handle es sich um eine Publikation "...promoting hatred against the Jews and Israel" von einem kaum ernstzunehmenden sprit de Concierge. Immerhin war das Abkommen von Camp David zwischen Israel und gypten krnender Hhepunkt von Carters Prsidentschaft. Im Jahre 2002 bekam er fr seinen unermdlichen Einsatz fr Frieden, Menschenrechte und internationale Entwicklungen den Friedensnobelpreis verliehen, so da einige Kommentatoren schon von der Wiedergeburt eines Staatsmannes ausgingen. Mit seinem Buch "Palestine. Peace not Apartheid" ist Carter in den Mittleren Osten zurckgekehrt und befat sich dort mit der Frage, unter welchen Bedingungen unter Bercksichtigung seiner Souvernit und Sicherheitsinteressen Israel einen permanenten Frieden mit seinen arabischen Nachbarn und einem zuknftigen Palstinenserstaat erreichen kann. Carter weist die Schuld am Scheitern aller bisherigen Friedensbemhungen den politischen Fhrern Israels zu. Mit ihrer halsstarrigen, aggressiven und illegalen Politik des Festhaltens an den seit 1967 besetzten Gebieten htten sie jegliche Bemhungen des Friedensproze zunichte gemacht. Es lohnt sich, Carter Buch tatschlich sehr sorgfllig zu studieren, denn er fat in einem auch fr den in der englischen Sprache nicht besonders gebten Leser die ganze Misere des Nahostkonfliktes zusammen. Da er dabei auch mit einigen gerne kolportierten Mythen aufrumt, wie zum Beispiel ber das Abkommen von Camp David, macht das Buch besonders lesenswert. Kein palstinensischer Fhrer wre in der Lage gewesen, so Carter, die dort ausgehandelten Bedingungen zu akzeptieren und gleichzeitig politisch zu berleben. Die offiziellen Verlautbarungen aus Washington und Jerusalem htten es allerdings geschafft, die alleinige Verantwortung dafr Yasir Arafat zuzuschieben! Carter versumt es auch nicht, den Finger in die Wunde der israelischen Siedlungspolitik zu legen. So habe es bemerkenswerte und uerst erfolgreiche Bemhungen gegeben, die israelischen Siedler der Westbank von der palstinensischen Bevlkerung zu trennen. Mit dieser Apartheidpolitik, so der ehemalige US Prsident, werde man jedoch das Israel-Palstina Problem, das sich unter den Konflikten dieser Welt zum Hauptproblem entwickelt habe, nicht lsen! Interessante Bemerkung am Rande: auf eine an den Verlag Simon Schuster in New York gerichtete Anfrage, ob eine deutsche bersetzung des Buchs von Jimmy Carter geplant sei, erhielt der Rezensent eine abschlgige Antwort mit folgender Begrndung: "Not for lack of trying on our end but as of yet no German publishing company has interest to take on the translation and publication rights to President Carter's book PALESTINE PEACE NOT APARTHEID." Frchten die deutschen Verlage etwa, da sie - wie Carter selbst - zur Zielscheibe von Hamails oder Boykottaufrufen werden? 9 von 10 Kunden fanden die folgende Rezension hilfreich. Very interesting Von R. Riccardo I cannot understand how someone can say this is an arab-sided book. It's a neutral book and this has become a rarity nowadays. Carter gives many facts and even if he gives an opinion sometimes, he just follows one aim: Peace! If you want to have an overall view of the conflict and know who are the main actors then you should definately buy this book.

Kurzbeschreibung Following his #1 New York Times bestseller, *Our Endangered Values*, the former president, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, offers an assessment of what must be done to bring permanent peace to Israel with dignity and justice to Palestine. President Carter, who was able to negotiate peace between Israel and Egypt, has remained deeply involved in Middle East affairs since leaving the White House. He has stayed in touch with the major players from all sides in the conflict and has made numerous trips to the Holy Land, most recently as an observer in the Palestinian elections of 2005 and 2006. In this book President Carter shares his intimate knowledge of the history of the Middle East and his personal experiences with the principal actors, and he addresses sensitive political issues many American officials avoid. Pulling no punches, Carter prescribes steps that must be taken for the two states to share the Holy Land without a system of apartheid or the constant fear of terrorism. The general parameters of a long-term, two-state agreement are well known, the president writes. There will be no substantive and permanent peace for any peoples in this troubled region as long as Israel is violating key U.N. resolutions, official American policy, and the international "road map" for peace by occupying Arab lands and oppressing the Palestinians. Except for mutually agreeable negotiated modifications, Israel's official pre-1967 borders must be honored. As were all previous administrations since the founding of Israel, U.S. government leaders must be in the forefront of achieving this long-delayed goal of a just agreement that both sides can honor. *Palestine Peace Not Apartheid* is a challenging, provocative, and courageous book..de The crowning achievement of Jimmy Carter's presidency was the Camp David Accords between Israel and Egypt, and he has continued his public and private diplomacy ever since, winning the Nobel Peace Prize in 2002 for his decades of work for peace, human rights, and international development. He has been a tireless author since then as well, writing bestselling books on his childhood, his faith, and American history and politics, but in *Palestine: Peace Not Apartheid*, he has returned to the Middle East and to the question of Israel's peace with its neighbors--in particular, how Israeli sovereignty and security can coexist permanently and peacefully with Palestinian nationhood. It's a rare honor to ask questions of a former president, and we are grateful that President Carter was able to take the time in between his work with his wife, Rosalynn, for the Carter Center and Habitat for Humanity and his many writing projects to speak with us about his hopes for the region and his thoughts on the book.

A big thank you to President Carter for granting our request for an interview. An Interview with President Jimmy Carter

Q: What has been the importance of your own faith in your continued interest in peace in the Middle East? A: As a Christian, I worship the Prince of Peace. One of my preeminent commitments has been to bring peace to the people who live in the Holy Land. I made my best efforts as president and still have this as a high priority.

Q: A common theme in your years of Middle East diplomacy has been that leaders on both sides have often been more open to discussion and change in private than in public. Do you think that's still the case? A: Yes. This is why private and intense negotiations can be successful. More accurately, however, my premise has been that the general public (Jewish, Christian, and Muslim) are more eager for peace than their political leaders. For instance, a recent poll done by the Hebrew University in Jerusalem showed that 58% of Israelis and 81% of the Palestinians favor a comprehensive settlement similar to the Roadmap for Peace or the Saudi proposal adopted by all 23 Arab nations and recently promoted by Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice. Tragically, there have been no substantive peace talks during the past six years.

Q: How have the war in Iraq and the increased strength of Iran (and the declarations of their leaders against Israel) changed the conditions of the Israel-Palestine question? A: Other existing or threatened conflicts in the region greatly increase the importance of Israel's having peace agreements with its neighbors, to minimize overall Arab animosity toward both Israel and the United States and reduce the threat of a broader conflict.

Q: Your use of the term "apartheid" has been a lightning rod in the response to your book. Could you explain your choice? Were you surprised by the reaction? A: The book is about Palestine, the occupied territories, and not about Israel. Forced segregation in the West Bank and terrible oppression of the Palestinians create a situation accurately described by the word. I made it plain in the text that this abuse is not based on racism, but on the desire of a minority of Israelis to confiscate and colonize Palestinian land. This violates the basic humanitarian premises on which the nation of Israel was founded. My surprise is that most critics of the book have ignored the facts about Palestinian persecution and its proposals for future peace and resorted to personal attacks on the author. No one could visit the occupied territories and deny that the book is accurate.

Q: You write in the book that "the peace process does not have a life of its own; it is not self-sustaining." What would you recommend that the next American president do to revive it? A: I would not want to wait two more years. It is encouraging that President George W. Bush has announced that peace in the Holy Land will be a high priority for his administration during the next two years. On her January trip to the region, Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice has called for early U.S.-Israeli-Palestinian peace talks. She has recommended the 2002 offer of the Arab nations as a foundation for peace: full recognition of Israel based on a return to its internationally recognized borders. This offer is compatible with official U.S. Government policy, previous agreements approved by Israeli governments in 1978 and 1993, and with the International Quartet's "roadmap for peace." My book proposes that, through negotiated land swaps, this "green line" border be modified to permit a substantial number of Israelis settlers to remain in Palestine. With strong U.S. pressure, backed by the U.N., Russia, and the European Community, Israelis and Palestinians would have to come to the negotiating table.

1/18/2007 More to Explore Our Endangered Values Sharing Good Times An Hour Before Daylight From Publishers Weekly

The term "good-faith" is almost inappropriate when applied to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, a bloody struggle interrupted every so often by negotiations that turn out to be anything but honest. Nonetheless, thirty years after his first trip to the Mideast, former President Jimmy Carter still has hope for a peaceful, comprehensive solution to the region's troubles, delivering this informed and readable chronicle as an offering to the cause. An engineer of the 1978 Camp David Accords and 2002 recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize, Carter would seem to be a perfect emissary in the Middle East, an impartial and uniting diplomatic force in a fractured land. Not entirely so. Throughout his work, Carter assigns ultimate blame to Israel, arguing that the country's leadership has routinely undermined the peace process through its obstinate, aggressive and illegal occupation of territories seized in 1967. He's decidedly less critical of Arab leaders, accepting their concern for the Palestinian cause at face value, and including their anti-Israel rhetoric as a matter of course, without much in the way of counter-argument. Carter's book provides a fine overview for those unfamiliar with the history of the conflict and lays out an internationally accepted blueprint for peace.

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A big thank you to President Carter for granting our request for an interview. .com's interview with US President Jimmy Carter

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