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Resistance to US Hegemony in Hatim Kanaaneh's *A Doctor in Galilee: The Life and Struggle of a Palestinian in Israel*

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Letter of Recommendation

Mr. Navraj Pandey has completed his thesis entitled Resistance to US Hegemony in Hatim's *A Doctor in Galilee: The Life and Struggle of a Palestinian in Israel* under my supervision. He carried out his thesis from June 2016 to November 2016. I hereby recommend his thesis to be submitted to viva voce.

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Approval Letter

This thesis is submitted to the Central Department of English, Tribhuvan University by Mr. Navraj Pandey entitled “Resistance to US Hegemony in Hatim’s *A Doctor in Galilee: The Life and Struggle of a Palestinian in Israel*” has been approved by the undersigned members of the thesis Research Committee.

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Abstract

This thesis examines the US intervention in the regional politics of Middle East, especially in the afoot issue of Israel and Palestine. The unrest of this region has been descriptively narrated by the author Hatim Kanaaneh in his memoir *A Doctor in Galilee: The Life and Struggle of a Palestinian in Israel* where he sketches the domination and suppression of Arab minorities. US prevails itself as super power in the Arab zone, interfering in the internal affairs of Israel and Palestine. To show the situation I have used the theoretical tools like hegemony, power, discourse, and identity. The large territory of Palestine has been seized by Israel with the economic and military aids of US. Hatim is a Palestine born doctor who stays in Israel as an Arab minority; he encounters discrimination and torture. The compilation of various events inside the memoir unveils the struggles, triumphs, memories, and a hope of the indigenous Palestinian community living in a state that does not acknowledge their past or encourage their future. Through this work, he resists the US hegemony and wills to have his own distinct identity.

Key Words: Power, Hegemony, Territory, Identity, Resistance, Religion and Middle East

Resistance to US Hegemony in Hatim 's *A Doctor in Galilee: The Life and Struggle of a Palestinian in Israel*

For more than six decades, the people of Middle East have been facing the grave-threat from the conflict between Palestine-Israel in the name of territory. The conflict turns into religious riot, hundreds of thousands of people lost their freedom, autonomy and even life. Those who are alive do not think their life as lively. They feel they are alienated within their homeland. And their anxieties can be expressed in the diaries and memoir of the writers of that background, Hatim Kannaeh is one of them. The existing conflict is apparently between Israel and Palestine, but when he expresses his agony towards the exporter of weapons, it is obvious that United States has been associated with the war. As a global power, US intervenes the internal affairs of the two countries for its own interest. Impact of global power on the regional politics evokes the will of the oppressor not only to Judaize the land but ultimately to demolish the entire native civilizations. Kanaaneh, as a mouthpiece of entire Palestinians of Israel, demonstrates his torment through his memoir to bring the attention of world. Kanaaneh, the author of *The Doctor in Galilee: The Life and Struggle of a Palestinian in Israel*, is one of the many people who feels dislocation albeit residing his own home country—Palestine. In this book, he expresses his anguish, anxieties and sense of dislocation because of the encroachment of Jews and opts for national and religious identity. Through this memoir, he resists the US hegemony and wills to have a distinct way of life like earlier.

This research paper aims to see the intervention of the US in regional politics of the Middle East, regarding issues of Israel and Palestine. Apparently, the conflict is about the claim for religious inheritance but there is outsider who is sponsoring to the war. The dislocation and identity crisis felt by Kanaaneh comes through the

prohibitions in enjoying their religious freedom, fundamental rights and sovereignty within his own country. It could be the reason of his dislocation and sufferings where both religious and national identity gets lost. Thus, he wants to create his identity through his home-land and his ancestral religion. The agony and anxiety towards the Israeli authority is metaphor to US. It also aims to see how the power politics of ruling class upon the inferior are exercised. Furthermore, it sees how the dominant Jews state and supporting allies of Israel are imposing their ideological impact on the native Arabs. This paper analyzes the turmoil not only from oppressed side but also scans deeply the oppressors' agenda.

The memoir is a descriptive narrative of personal anecdotes, historical tales, and much in the way of a reality based philosophy of a people living under an occupying territory. Hatim is a Palestinian doctor who has struggled against a culture of anti-Arab discrimination for over 35 years to bring medical care to Palestinians in Galilee and this book is the story of how he fought for the human rights of his patients. is a native of Galilee, born before the creation of Israel. He left to study medicine at Harvard, before returning to work as a public health physician and discovering a shocking level of malnutrition and disease in his community. After doing all he could for his patients by working from inside the system, set up the Galilee Society, an NGO working to improve health and socioeconomic conditions for Palestinian Arabs in Israel. The emotional impact is powerful as Hatim uses basic descriptors to transport the reader into a world consisting of family, friends, hope and persistence on one side, and racism, prejudice, discrimination, manipulation, and apartheid on the other.

Showing the personal narratives, highlights entire uproar that the Arab minorities are facing. It sounds panic when an individual is both a native of the land

and on the flipside a refugee. Being a medical doctor he has to suffer more than three decades to setup his mission: good health facilities in his home town, Galilee. During his mission he very harshly encounters anti-Arab discrimination which makes his path thorny. is a native of Galilee born before the creation of Israel. After being graduated from Havard University in medicine, he moves to his hometown only for the motive to improve the poor health condition of Palestinians. This memoir enables us everyone to see how discovered the shocking level of disease and malnutrition in his community and lack of support from Israeli authorities.

The existing conflict seems only between Israel and Palestine, but when he expresses his agony towards the exporter of weapons, it is obvious that United States has been associating for the war. Believing as powerful one, US intervenes in the internal affairs of two countries for its own interest. Impact of global power on the regional politics evokes the will of the oppressor not only to judaize the land but ultimately demolishing the entire native civilizations. The entire Arabians are controlled in their own territory without being paid less attention not only from inside of Israel but entire world muted its ear to listen the pain. The hegemony of the ruling class tends not only to suffer but also losses so many identical things. Neither he able to create his identity on the basis of religion, nor he succeeds to get identity in the name of country. He finds nowhere, as his both religious and territorial identity gets lost. So, he wants to create his identity through his land and religion. And the regular interruption by the west inside his native country avoids him from all the congruous things.

The turmoil of Israel Palestine conflict has been largely scripted all over the globe not only by people living nearby but almost from the every corner of the world. There is not the same understanding regarding the issue; some advocate from

religious realm while others see it from hegemonic eyes. The compile of various events inside the memoir unveils the struggles, triumphs, memories, and a hope of the indigenous Palestinian community living in a state that does not acknowledge their past or encourage their future. Raymond Deane sees this memoir as “a story of constant frustration, as he clashes again and again with the flagrant discrimination of the Israeli state against its Arab minority” (n.pg.). He further adds that “consistently finds himself as a servant of a state that mistrusts, rejects, and seeks to destroy his people. His own role necessarily comes under the microscope, with results that border on self-flagellation” (n.pg.).

The entire Arabians are controlled in their own territory without being paid less attention not only from inside Israel but entire world muted its ear to listen the pain. Kananeh’s memoir unveils the core happening of two state conflicts. Deane further examines the memoir and states that:

Were Jimmy Carter to read the book, he would surely retract his contention that Apartheid exists only in the occupied territories, and not in “democratic” Israel. has no hesitation in using the A-word, and approvingly quotes “a wise senior co-worker” who asserts that “Apartheid is unhealthy, full stop.” Nor does hesitate to accuse the Zionist state of practicing a form of deliberate genocide by withholding essential medical and environmental services (inadequate to non-existent sewage provision is a recurrent theme) from 20 percent of its population.

Dr. Khali Nekhleh, independent writer and researcher on Middle East issues, sees Kannanen’s memoir is powerful enough to highlight the domination of big culture over small one. He states:

This is a rich ethnographic and experiential narrative of local village culture, Hatim's own village, culture and society. It is documented with immense passion, sensitivity, worry and a high level of personal doubt and torment. This is a narrative of what anthropologists dub as "little culture", distinguished that is from "big culture", or systems of beliefs, values, political economic structures, etc. Hatim does well in focusing on the "little culture", and alludes to the rest (n.pg.).

At deeper level, the entire happening inside the memoir makes everyone to think it on political level. Dr. Nekhle further argues that "Hatim's memoirs are an indictment of the racist system in Israel" (n.pg.). It is because everyone inside Palestine -male, female, children, aged, poor, rich- all have to be victim of that racist society.

Through the episodes and characters presented, Dr. invites us to share in their memories, struggles and hopes, and, with them, paints a rich portrait of village life and its social customs. Truths about the Palestine- Israel conflict are peppered throughout these tales and we learn much about less touched upon aspects of its history. Jessica Purkiss emphasizes the issue of "identity" in reviewing the memoir. Also she sees memoir as "imbued with a poignance and nostalgia"(np). Kannahen though presents the historical, cultural, and economic arena of Israel but it hardly touches the heart of readers. Agreeing with this notion Purkiss forwards that through this compilation of memories, he has set himself the task of "breaking the imposed silence and isolation of the Palestinian community of Israel" (np). The establishment of Galilee Society was itself a counter to the Israeli government; it is in the sense that it aims to provide all the necessary health facilities that was imposed by the Israeli authority. The university degree he had and of course his zeal to work in the upheaval of war makes headache to Israeli authority.

Sam Kuruvilla, Professor at Department of Politics at University of Exeter writes the discrimination and condescension faced by doctor is because “he was a lot more competent than his Israeli counterparts, many of whom were poorly trained” (127). Kanaanah without doubt expresses his agony of being not treated well.

The memoir has been examined by many critics who mostly show what is going on there only. Many fail to show why the crisis is still unstoppable? I hereby try to depart from other critics by showing the deeper and hidden cause of Israel Palestine conflict. Religious and territorial statements have been put forward to show the present status of this zone. However, the desired agenda of outsider has been muted which I, here, try to demonstrate through the memoir of Kanaanah. The politics of US in this region is not on the path of maintaining security rather searching for the secure land to navigate the possible economic proliferation.

This dissertation, depending on the theoretical tools like hegemony, power, identity and sense of alienation will preview the unstoppable crisis of Middle East, especially on Israel Palestine conflict. The Gramscian concept of hegemony, allows to analyze power differently by examining it more broadly, to include the institutions of civil society, its rules and practices that the dominated take for granted as “commonsense” and part of everyday life. In Israel Palestine conflict hegemonic Jewish discourse has long been imposed and forcefully makes them endured. Foucaultian notion of “discourse” shows how system, ideas, practices, institutions, rules are termed by the power. They function as relays of power that constitute subjects as "Other".. Also, the idea of Althusser makes the turmoil to understand more. He examines the ways in which a State exerts control over its subjects--both through Ideological State Apparatus (ISA) and Repressive State Apparatus (RSA) in order to reproduce its productive power. Though the memoir has been of outside the

West, it has not been reviewed much or if happened it is silenced in the mass media. As the research paper tries to examine memoir from the eyes of power politics and sense of belongingness; the theoretical tools have been tabled by many critics. The various institutions have given power to imprison, torture, discriminate, and obviously make the individual 'other' in the consumed land. Foucault asserts that power is exercised through a "net-like structure" (98). Individual persons are found within this net of power where one handle the steering while the other is forced to move on their destined path. T. J. Jackson Lears in his journal forwards that Gramscian notion of hegemony as the "spontaneous consent given by the great masses of the population to the general direction imposed on social life by the dominant fundamental groups" (566). Althusser famously terms "the societal mechanism for creating pliant, obedient citizens who practice dominant 'ideological state apparatuses' (1477). Foucault says "discourse is controlled, limited, defined and exercised by power and draws attention to the way boundaries between the true and false are erected within this context (Farrell 42).

This research paper aims to see how US influenced the regional politics of Middle East, regarding the issue of Israel and Palestine. Because of the self interest of US, the politics of the region is highly affected as a result the entire political system and way of life get suffers. The dislocation and identity crisis felt by Kanaaneh, an author of the memoir, comes through prohibitions in enjoying their religious freedom, fundamental rights and sovereignty within his own country. It could be the reason of his dislocation and sufferings where both religious and national identity gets lost. Thus, he wants to create his identity through his home-land and his ancestral religion. Chris Weedon argues that "the desire to be from somewhere, to have a sense of roots and feelings of belonging are key features for the quest for positive identity" (85).

through this memoir quests for his origin and longs to have identity based on his religious and cultural background.

Gramsci sees intellectuals of this society have crucial role in the formation of counter hegemony. Through this memoir Kanaaneh also wills to attack on US intervention on the Palestinians and their way of life. Gramsci referring the term 'intellectuals' doesn't solely depend to the boffins and erudite pieces of academic journals. In fact, the intellectual like is not writing just to be read by the readers but he tries to evoke his resistance towards US hegemony. Gramsci forwards "all men are intellectuals... but not all men have in society the function of intellectuals" (140). Everyone deserves to be intellect by his genuine qualities but it does not mean that they resist what is intolerable. Kanaaneh functions as intellectuals who through his writing attack the hegemone.

Through the memoir, Kanaaneh wills to have his real identity that has been lost for decades. He is representative of entire Palestinians who displays how they are made citizens of nowhere. What they inhabitant is grabbed and consumed by others. Political theorist Bikhu Parekh argues:

A sense of national identity is based on generalization and involves a selective and simplified account of a complex history; much that is important is ignored, disavowed or simply forgotten. Many complicated strands are reduced to a simple task of essential and enduring national unity, with everything in past history leading inexorably up to triumphal conclusions. (16)

With the loss of identity by ruling class, everyone wills for national and religious identity. When Palestinians lost their ancestral land they are left with no origin and belongings. They feel themselves of no authenticity on their existence. They become

the citizen of nowhere.

The first argument this paper is going to deal with the relation between economy and politics. The existing turmoil where US presents itself as healer for all crisis is not what we apparently understood. It is questionable that why the miles long state approach to the Arab world in the name of maintaining peace and security. But the role of US is obscured when after the crisis remains still restless for the decades. Playing with regional politics, US intends to surmount its economic docket. The rich resource of Arab world is always a clamor for West. The Middle East is best known for producing and exporting oil which significantly impacts not only the Arab zone but has global effects. Middle Eastern oil has magnetized global powers and global capitals since the early twentieth century. The American scientists when able to find the sources of oil in this region, this fascination leads to obsession. It is important to note that the peace and security initiative lead by US is an illusionary game nevertheless it is approaching to broader economic gain. US claims about pursuing regional security so that it can hover around the zone and finally able to find the plentiful resources which US allures. For this Israel has been used a safe place to pilot the entire Middle East.

When we go through the memoir of, the power politics between Israel and Palestine surges up since the arrival of Jews in the Israel's supposed holy land. evokes his agony from the beginning on his memoir as more than "120 Palestinians communities were erased" (34) in 1948 after the partition. Not only this war that "established Israel on my home land, a land once called Palestine" (34) where exploiting was common to Arabs; one has to stand on interrogation of having with Arabic name. Humiliating treatment by the Israeli military makes Arabians with no humanly values. The powerful one always interferes in the politics of dominant one.

Gramsci in his popular work *selection from Prison Notebook* shows how the ruling class rules. He has shown this through two ways: coercion and consent. The former deals with the violent kind of oppression while the later deals with ‘manufacturing of consent’. He further elaborates the same notion by dividing it on political society (which rules through force) and civil society (which rules through consent).

Apparently it looks that Israeli authority is oppressing Palestinians land and people through coercion i.e. with the help of military operation. But without the importer Israel is helpless. They receive huge amount of money and war weapons from the Zionist organization around the world. “What really makes for fascinating analysis is how the American media and government have done about systematically dehumanizing this former ally, and how they had previously marketed and justified and support for merciless dictator” (203). The term ‘merciless dictator’ has been intentionally used by to show how Israeli authority exercise inside their lost territory. Without any hesitation refers to US authority that has been sponsoring the Israel for their self interest. US have taken Israel as a land to oversee the entire Middle East politics. Also it has an economy agenda in the Arab land. Edward Said in his *The End of Peace Process* forwards “Israel has been intent on helping to keep the Arabs divided not only from themselves but from the rest of the world” (227). In the name of humanitarian aids US plays in the domestic matters of Arab world. US want Arab divided so that it can interfere taking one position for an instant and another position for next situation. If US is able to divide it apart from entire world, it monopolizes the huge oil resources of Middle East.

Similarly, divide and rule is another strategic practice subsisting in Israel Palestine conflict. With the coalition of Israel, US divides not only the territory of Middle East but also the psyche of native Arabs. The then ties between Arab countries

has been pulverized which US ultimately concerns. It now threatens the regional harmony which is what US will to be. To do so, one has to be made an agent and the role is honestly performed by Israel. Noam Chomsky in the interview about the US Israel relation forwards that “US intellectuals have had a virtual love affairs with Israel” (154). Agreeing with the notion of Chomsky Iaan Pappé also shows how US and Israel has been intertwined in many issues. He says “If there is a change in America’s policy or in its hegemonic role in the politics of the region then a continued Israeli inflexibility can encourage the international community to adopt a more critical position against Israel and exert pressure on the Jewish state to end the occupation and dispossession of Palestine” (149). The decade long policies still are working with same motive and interest. It further means US has no worries on Palestine’s pain.

The attitude of the average Israeli intellectual towards the suffering of the Arab minority is ‘let them stew in their own juice’ (80). The ruling class is not even concerned the humanity of the ruled ones. After 1948 partition, Jewish force gathers all men of the village and choose the “most physically fit and the disqualified are put in trucks to be taken to hard labor camps as prisoners of war” (100). The Jewish institution repeats the same harassment what they faced during the time of Hitler’s regime. The seekers of power do not search for accords and agreement rather it compels them to do. Foucault asserts that “power is not matter of consent” (340) that means one has to do whatever provisions tell to do. The accords are not for application but just the part to be shown. Also he addresses that power “incites, induces and seduces” (341). When the ruler of the Israel utters any provision; Palestinians have to follow with no objection. Powerful does whatever they enjoy seducing not only the physical body but also the psyche of an individual.

In Gaza In Crisis: Reflections: On Israel's War against the Palestinians, by

Ian Pappé and Noam Chomsky state that “since 1949, the United States has passed to Israel more than \$100 billion in grants and 10\$ billion in special loans... that is larger than money transferred by the United States to North Africa, South America, and the Caribbean put together” (58). The statistics is vividly seems on the welfare of Israel but why the Arab minorities lack the basic needs. Why Kanaaneh needs to set on organization for the betterment of health facilities. The answer is muted as the bombs do; the life of Arabs is not lively as Jews. When the issues are understood through the lens of economy, it seems all these happen because of encompassing all the economic resources. Why should a mile long nation do come and control the local authority?

Going back in the feudal society, the power always roams around the economic activity where feudal lords hold the power and peasants are made submissive at aspects of political and economic activity. The same thing happens in different way in the case of Israel Palestine conflict where Israel function and US over functions on the Palestinian territory. Gramsci shows the role of economy for the formation of hegemony. He states:

the fact of hegemony presupposes that account be taken of the interests and the tendencies of the groups over which hegemony is to be exercised, and that a certain compromise equilibrium should be formed—in other words, that the leading group should make sacrifices of an economic-corporate kind. But there is also no doubt that such sacrifices and such a compromise cannot touch the essential; for though hegemony is ethical-political, it must also be economic, must necessarily be based on the decisive function exercised by the leading group in the decisive nucleus of economic activity. (161)

This operation of hegemony by US globally and Israel internally in Palestine

is applicable to the idea of Luis Althusser. His idea of Repressive State Apparatus (RSA) and Ideological State Apparatus (ISA) resembles with Gramscian hegemony. Through the use of RSA that incorporates army, police, prisons one can hegemonize. Israel through the military operation has control over the sovereignty of independent state. believes that the Palestinians are people of no land. They are unable to choose their life by themselves. He writes “since we have become citizens through no choice of our own. During that period, we have faced inequality, institutional and judicial discrimination, systematic collective marginalization and the near denial of our humanity” (239). Similarly one can hegemonize through ISA that includes religion, school and mass media. Jews after the Second World War migrate to then Palestine for what? They are made to come with the religious authenticity. Also western media makes Israel as truly the land of Jews. This ideology works throughout the mind of Jews; later the Israeli Jews received all kinds of aids from Jews diaspora.

Kanaaneh while encountering with Zionist leader find their “crystal clear understanding to Judaize its space and spirit” (125). Very cleverly, Kanaaneh asserts that “one cannot blame him as a person; the principle is approved by his state and consecrated by his religion as he understands it” (125). Althusser notion of ‘Ideological State Apparatus such as religion education, the family, the law, politics, culture and media produce ideologies within which we assume identities and become subject. Identities may be socially, culturally, and institutionally assigned where state, institution and civil society produces discourses and later it is naturalized in the everyday life.

Religion in the case of Israel Palestine conflict is major cause for the conflict. The conflict regarding the territory seems religious apparently but it carries deeper meaning. It is politically oriented later after the world war second when after Jews

began to migrate to Palestine. Jewish claims to this land are based on the Biblical promise to Abraham and his descendants, on the fact that the land was the historical site of ancient Jewish kingdoms of Israel while Palestinian Arab claims the land on is based on their continuous residence in the country for hundreds of years.

Additionally, the majority of population around the Palestine makes them real heir for the land. Globally, a kind of consciousness about national, cultural and religious identity has been broaden where both Jewish and Arabs view the turmoil as the signposts of claiming the land. Dr. Kaled Abouel Fadl, one of the most important and influential thinker in the modern age argues that “religions, like all strong convictions, are a powerful force; they have the ability to thrust people toward an abyss of hate or carry them to unprecedented heights of love and enlightenment” (275). In the context of Israel Palestine conflict, the religion is not working with peace, harmony and kindness rather it takes violent shape.

In the preface of the memoir Hatim forwards that this intimate personal narrative introduces readers to this little known and often misunderstood population that the nonetheless key to understanding the Arab-Israel conflict. The vast majority of Palestinians from the area of the new state become refugees in neighbouring Arab countries. Their town and villages were systematically raised or their homes occupied by Jewish immigrants. “We, the few Palestinians who remained on their land, found ourselves on the wrong side of the border, a leaderless and alienated minority in an enemy state.” Israel is the only state in the world which is not the state of its own actual citizens, but the Jews almost experience all kinds of rights and facilities where non Jews do not. Without constitution, Israel is governed governed by Basic Laws of Return, makes it possible for any Jews to emigrate to Israel and become a citizen; at the same time the native born Palestinians do not have the same right. Galilee, where

the author belongs is rich in culture. It has its distinct way of marriage ceremony, funeral, birth etc. Not only this men and women too have distinct role in different functions.

There is no qualm on the intervention of US in the lost territory of Palestine which has been forwarded by many critics in the course of time. With the encounter of US and Israel the past history, tradition, culture and art has lost its value. US deal not with the sufferings of Arab minorities rather it time and doles with his internal motives. If Palestine has to be dealt by the Israel; the US role prevails. Having the same interest between Israel and US they develop a deep intimacy. In the celebrating of Israel's fifty years of a state, US president Bill Clinton utters Israel as "small oasis" for making a once barren desert bloom and for "building a thriving democracy in hostile terrain" (Said 260). For US what is meaning of democracy? The assumed democratic nation ways of presenting in the Israel Palestine conflict hardly promote democracy rather it longs to flourish its own agenda. The nearby Arab never feels the meaning of democracy, equality, and freedom while Israeli Jews do have.

The prevailing ideology inside the state makes an image on their mind; they even try to go away but encircled by the ideology. "Ideology is the imaginary relationship of individuals to the real condition of existence" (Althusser 162). Ideologies are highly imaginative and do not correspond to the reality and "constitute an illusion" (162). To the outer world, US pretend to be peace lover and real negotiator in the existing problem but to the native it is "evil". One of the Israeli trained nurse claimed "this state is established by Jewish people." The utterance of the woman is not as normal as she urged. The discourse created by the state makes her to say.

Why not Israel falls in the illusion when US claim for help, donation for its

citizen? also interrogates to the US hegemonic constrain through his memoir. He is worried about the Arab minorities living in Israel who lack basic humanitarian needs. “Why America is alienating to God given rights” (274) of Arab he questions. In this utterance, he stipulate for the rights to live in his original land. Even “Muslim religious judges are appointed by the Jewish bureaucrats of the Ministry of Religious Affairs” (94). This is panic to the followers to accept. Arab people who believe religion as supreme, how they could tolerate this events? The rulers forged “beautiful lies” (Althusser 103) to the mass. Israel pretends to show their active role in solving the issues of Arab minorities as their own. But their negotiation hovers around their internal inducement. Israel established a military administration to govern the Palestinian residents of the occupied West Bank and Gaza. Under this arrangement, Palestinians were denied many basic political rights and civil liberties, including freedoms of expression, the press and political association. Palestinian nationalism was criminalized as a threat to Israeli security, which meant that even displaying the Palestinian national colors was a punishable act. All aspects of Palestinian life were regulated, and often severely restricted. Various plans were made to make Palestinians away from their original territory especially after the British imperial rule. After the Second World War, Jews immigrate to Israel, newly formed nation and began to rule on the Arab land. Israel began to receive aids from the Zionist organizations around the world. With these aids it begins to rule over Palestinians. Simha Flapan, new historicis, claims that “the exercise of Israel and its allies is a master plan for ethnic cleaning” (87). No doubt, similar happenings occur in the six decades long history. Though their exist two states; neither of them approve each other’s existence.

There has been many genocides happened in the phenomena of Israel

Palestine peace talk. The author also highlights the genocides occurring in the territory. He is “living in a country where the government, the system initiates, sponsors and promotes genocide against its own people” (151). The death is merely noticed by the authority. Gramsci notes that there are “specialized categories for the exercise of power” (142). The state operators are guided with certain strategies and with specific interest in controlling the weaker one. The desired issues have been specialized through which they try to hold their interest while the sufferers are left behind. Israel and US plan for specific gain and those which are unspecialized are left in the part of Arab minorities. The Jewish Lobby parroted calling Israel has “only democracy in the Middle East” (Said 100). What a paradox? Israel has occupied the territories of Palestine and exercised colonial rule over 3.5 million Palestinians. Also Israeli authority rejected the election of 2006 when Hamas rises. The government who interrogates the every aspects of Arab life is claiming itself as democrat. May be democracy mocks.

UN has taken many initiative roles for the solution of this decade long battle. However, the articles made to ease the conflict are time and again disassembled by both states. Throughout the history Israel has hardly follow the agreements because this accord has no any significance to Jews but US has. There is no peace in the Middle East because “an Equitable peace settlement was never Israel’s top priority” (163, Amit and Levit). After the holocaust, Western allies gave Jews a new homeland, Israel. The newly formed, young Israel boost itself with aids either economic or military makes no concern with the neighbors’ pain. Many politicians around the world put forward many solutions for the end of the war but results always end with no. Can’t this battle stoppable? This question has to be dealt not only for the welfare of Palestinians but for entire Arab zone. “The only option for settling the Palestinian

and Israelis conflict in an equitable manner is an imposed solution by the United Nation, the European Union, the United States or the combination of these bodies” (165). Numerous talks have had been with no progress. It is obvious that the conflict is not solved by the single nation or organization; it needs collaborative efforts. The only accord is achievable by the combine venture of major powers and affected ones.

The vast majority of Palestinians from the area of the new state become refugees in neighboring Arab countries. Their town and villages were systematically raised or their homes occupied by Jewish immigrants. In the state’s view, “their purpose is to “judaize”—areas of Israel like the Galilee where there is a large Arab population” (54). The process of encroachment starts from the time of colonization where the Balfour declaration on 1917 supports on establishing a Jewish homeland in Palestine. Why doesn’t England favor large majority of Arabs population? In 1936, British mandate tried to suppress a Palestinian uprising against their colonial rule, British army committed most obscene atrocities. While recalling the British regime, unveils the barbaric act of British soldier “who rape her pre-teen sister in the orchard” (57). Despotism has got new name in the new era with the so called super powers like UN, US, and EU. It is mocking when these world power initiates for peace; they only forward themselves for the own interest. “Imposing the will of one side through the agencies of the UN could not have been a recipe for peace, but rather for war” (Chomsky, Pappé 63). The same has been happening here. The land has been stolen from Palestine by “force, lies and treachery” (Kanaanah 54). Jews don’t like having Muslim living there. With the establishment of Israel, the ‘used to’ activities of villagers changed. Earlier strangers were welcomed, accommodated in their houses but in the verge of war, no one wishes to introduce to each other, no questions were asked.

Another striking argument this paper going to prove is that US has been placing itself as neo colonizer. The debate on the issue of colonization has been almost muted in the recent academic discourse. After the world war second, many colonized nations of Asia, Africa, and Caribbean were freed from the empire of European and Americans. But the US attempts to play on the regional politics of Middle East is a new version of colonization. James Petras, professor of Sociology argues that the practice is an “attempt of recolonization” by US. The practice of US inside the Israel Palestine is almost same as did in the acme of colonization; they occupied and disposed indigenous people. The colonizing act of Israel inside the Palestine is possible “by the massive flow of financial resources from the US government and Western Jewish funding agencies” (131). In these resources they harshly operate in the private life of Palestinians. Without any obstacles; they do whatever they wish to do. David A. Lake believes “hegemony is necessarily coercive and based on the exercise of power; the hegemon must effectively change the politics of other states to satisfy its own goals” (469). The similar events happen in the case of Israel and Palestine in which the ruler use the original land of Palestinians to satisfy their wills. The system is based on militarism and aims for global domination by the US. The so called ‘order’ and ‘peace’ has been just a manipulative diction. The order must able to establish peace and harmony in the world but the shame thing is neither of us chance to enjoy. Departing the essence of the meaning, it multiplies war and conflict in the Middle East. Similarly, Charles Kindleberger also argues that “moving from an initially self interested imperative, the creation of stable environment for its own development, the hegemon invests its resources to stabilize the system” (914). Very angrily Kanaaneh targeting to West, especially United States says that

Stop begrudging us the benefits of our own natural resources. Stop

aiding and abetting those who oppress us, your dictator friends and military occupiers. Stop invading us with your naked-girls-and-violent-men culture. Stop exporting your weapons to our warlords. In short, stop being so American! (242).

It is clear that the native of Palestinians are well aware in the financial and military funding of Israel. "Israel is dependent colonial settler society highly dependent on external transfers, subsidies and labour to sustain its growth at a certain standard of living"(Petras 132). The neighboring nation in the name of international aids has been making them away with their cultural and religious land. Also it is panic when one becomes refugee in his/her own country. Bringing the reference of many Palestinians, Kanaaneh shows the situation of presentees. "Present absentees", internal refugees, who, during the war of 1948, left their homes but did not leave the country as refugees. Though they become the citizens of Israel, they lost their home, lands and bank account for the benefits of Jewish citizens. They have no water, sewage disposal, electricity, telephones, roads, refuse collection, clinics or schools. And of course their "homes are illegal" (67). They have been coined the term "unrecognized villages" (67). Thucydides, Athenian historian in his *History of the Peloponnesian War* claims that "Stronger do what they like, weaker accepts what they must." (n.pg.)

US foreign policy entirely depends on its own domestic interests rather than international order and peace. They struggle only to achieve their own hidden agenda either they did before outside Arab or are doing inside Arab. Mark Beeson and Richard Higgot claims that the recent practice of the US is the "calculation of their own long-term national interests"(1174). US has several interest in the Arab world: oil trade and investment, creating a space of influence opposed to USSR and

preventing social revolution that surges against them. Israel has been used as the land to surveillance on Arab world. Grasci sees how one can manipulate its agenda on the basis of importance. Not all the attempts are fruitous. “There has been an attempt to multiplying and narrow the various specialization”(142). The hidden agenda of US has been multiplied but when the time comes of their weaker part, they narrow down the issues. The memoir has stated “when it continue to pursue its ‘Jews first’ policy, which in practice really means ‘Jews only.’ It makes sense for us, the Arab minority, to choose to suffer such neglect and remain out of sight” (139-140). Making the discourse among Jews by Israeli authority that they are the only citizen of the state tends other with no significance.

In the election of 2006, the Palestinian people voted overwhelmingly in favor of Hamas but the Israeli government immediately refused to recognize the democratic outcome. After the election there was a violent attack from both sides. There was a heavy human loss but not a single US and EU leader stated a word of criticism of the preceding Israeli state terror. None of these agitated and hell like assault was reported in the electronic and print mass media. This is a single episode of not being shown as it is. There are many instances inside Palestinian land and about culture which are still muted. The happening inside the territory of Israel and Palestine are broadcasted according to the wish of Jews. James Petras investigates how bias the newspaper is working across US and finds that “the mass media in the US, particlurally the ‘respectable’ *New York Time*, has been in the forefront of propagandizing Israeli conquest and destruction as a ‘defensive’, ‘anti-terrorist war’. Not a single voice or editorial in the *New York Time* has spoken of the mass killing of Palestinian civilians and Israeli destruction of priceless historical and religious site that go back over 200 years”(47). This is how an ideology is shaped on the mind of people outside the

affected zone and on the time being they generalize the events on their understanding of mass media. Althusser identifies certain agencies of the state whose work is ideological and which perform this task. He calls them ideological state apparatuses; they ‘function massively and predominantly by ideology’ (141). According to him media is an important factor on shaping the ideology of an individual.

In the international arena the Israeli authority tries to make a false discourse about the long history of Palestine. The only positive part of their authority and people is displayed but its historical essence has been erased gradually. In the memoir, Kananeeh also show how Israeli “government agencies were skirting around the truth about Palestinian history” (21). They bypass the real aura of Arab world. The one who rules muted many things from the life of oppressed. Through different ways the hegemon makes their way of life and surpass others. As like the emperor they rule not only the land but also entire civilization. “Hegemony is a form of power exercised through strategies which are more subtle than those employed by states behaving as imperial powers” (Sandra 912). The atrocity of Israeli authority to the Arab minorities is organized in different ways; one has no access to the education, health and even one cannot move safely in his desired place inside the territory.

“System” has been frequently used by the author only to refer the Israeli authority in general and US in particular. In the initial part of the memoir, he connotes ‘system’ to Israel and on the later part he directly quotes US as a system sponsoring to Israel. The ‘system’ in the context of Israel Palestine conflict do not only denotes politics rather it stretches its horizon up to economics and religion. Showing the system with politics may show the atrocity operated inside the territory of Palestine. Looking the economic system, it includes many agendas. Firstly, the war going on is entirely for the economic prosperity to the US and secondly, the authority is

“Employing Arabs for anything more than menial tasks” (6). Access to the professional jobs is almost nil to the arabs. How can one wish prosperity and equality “in the hell of oppression and inequality” (15). And the most alarming system to be witnessed not only in Israel Palestine but wholly Middle East is religion. Both sides of fundamentalist forward their authenticity of their land.

The representation of Muslim and its legacy especially by US and entire West is another argument this paper going to deal with. Particularly after the 9/11 attack, there has been a flood of discourse published about Muslim and their beliefs system. The continuous portraying of Muslim world as irrational, terrorist and savage tend to loss their originality. How one can blame the ongoing turmoil only pointing to beliefs and faith of Islam. There is always a question to many gazers of this long crisis that how can a religion be directed to violent leaving the path of peace and harmony. West began to create a discourse in which Muslim never has good representation to the world. In this scenario how can the Muslim world coexist with the West? No one is born blistering with hate and outrage, the state is responsible for this deed.

Another noteworthy issue on Israel Palestine conflict is whether to solve by one state or two? Palestinian Arabs Islamic Fundamentalists have always advocated for the elimination of Israel and one state. Rather they fight for the solution of this conflict. But western American and European government clank for two states as an ultimate solution of this agitation. in this memoir isn't placing himself on the debate but when his activism goes forward on the welfare of Palestinians he wishes for the independent Palestine without any encroachment. Showing the pain and suffering of Arab minorities he wills for the free Arab land. The issue is not easily solvable either with one state or two. In the atmosphere where harmony has no meaning in use how one can hope for the end of this elongated issues. Morris Benny claims there are

“political-ideological obstacles” (187) for the one state solution.

Why don't I see the constitution of PLO (Palestinians Liberation Organization) to analyze how this legal documents help in the manipulation of the mind of an individual. Citizens follow what provisions make to do. Benny Morris observes the PLO constitution and finds how Zionism and Palestinians' role has been presented. The constitution writes “forces of international Zionism are defined as ‘evil’. Similarly Zionism is defined as colonialist movement, aggressive and expansionist in its goal, racist in its configuration, and fascist in its means and aims”(110). The Palestinians see the hidden role of Jews to come into their homeland. In the situation when constitution claim their arrival as ‘colonialist’, ‘expansionist’ and ‘fascist’ how could an inhabitants tolerate the massive flow of Jews. The constitution is playing the role of ‘cohesion’ where citizens are compelled to follow the provision that is either by force or by ideology. Similarly, Palestine is described as “an Arab home land” (111). It is not surprising when Palestinians aren't knelling down in front of Jews atrocity. On one hand there are struggle over the protection of the land on the other hand there is deep appeal on the future of the nation. also highlights this part showing telling “now I am worried what my son's uniqueness and his wider horizons” (240). This is symbolic in the sense that concerning on his son's future he is worried about the future of Palestine. The constitution also mentions “every child who was born to a Palestinian father after this date, whether Palestine or outside is Palestinian” (111). The provisions inside the constitution are time and again violated by the Israeli authority. Kanaaneh shows the situation of “Present absentees”, internal refugees, who, during the war of 1948, left their homes but did not leave the country as refugees. Though they become the citizens of Israel, they lost their home, lands and bank account for the benefits of Jewish citizens. They have no water,

sewage disposal, electricity, telephones, roads, refuse collection, clinics or schools.

And of course their “homes are illegal” (67). They have been coined the term “unrecognized villages” (67). Similar kind of provision is also mentioned in the Palestinian National Charter in which article 15 states “the liberation of Palestine ... is a national duty... and aims at the elimination of Zionism in Palestine” (112).

Observing both the constitutional provision I come to reach to the conclusion that discourse created by the system is naturalized and citizens are obliged to follow it.

The entire Arabians are controlled in their own territory being paid less attention not only by insider Israel but by the entire world. They are not ready to heal the decade long pain of the Arabs. Israel Palestine conflict has been the most terrible turmoil in the present history. The hegemonic rule of US in the Middle East makes the Arab people suffer. The crisis seems to be the result of religious riot in the surface level but the hidden agenda is to gain economic resources from the rich Middle East and to navigate the entire Arab zone. Israel has been giving place to US to navigate the entire Arab world. The ruling state, Israel in general and US in particular makes Palestinians not only to suffer but also losses so many identical things. By making great discourses in the international arena; claiming peace and security as its make agenda, US dismantles the entire system of Palestinians. presents himself as the representative figure of Arab minorities of Israel to counter the power holders.

Neither he is able to create his identity on the basis of religion, nor he succeeds to get identity in the name of country. He is nowhere; his both religious and territorial identity is lost. Writing the memoir he resists the US hegemony in general and West in particular. With the daring work, he encounters the notion of Great. He wants to create his identity through his land and religion. And the regular interruption by the west inside his native country deprives him from the entire inherited world.

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