US Middle East Policy after the September 11 Attacks
Thematic Bibliography no. 9/12

La politique des Etats-Unis au Moyen-Orient depuis les attentats du 11 septembre 2001
Bibliographie thématique no. 9/12
How to borrow items from the list below:

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Comment obtenir les publications de la Bibliothèque multimédia:

Toutes les publications de la Bibliothèque sont disponibles sur les sites Intranet et Internet de l’OTAN.

Author(s):
1. Hassan, Oz

Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
2. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:

'This book explores how George W. Bush's Freedom Agenda for the Middle East and North Africa was conceived and implemented as an American national interest, from the Bush era right through to the initial stages of the Obama administration. It highlights how the crisis presented by September 11, 2001, led to regime change in Afghanistan and Iraq, but more broadly how the American policy towards the region had a softer imperial side, which drew on broader economic theories of democratisation and modernisation. The Freedom Agenda contained within it a prescribed method of combating terrorism, but also a method of engaging with and reforming the entire Middle East region more broadly, with many institutions seeking to use the opportunity to implement neoliberal market logics in the region. This book highlights the particular understanding of 'freedom' that underpins America's imperial project in the region; a project trapped between a policy of democratisation and domination.'

ID number: 80024607
Year: 2013
Type: M
The 'Ugly American' in the Arab Mind: Why Do Arabs Resent America?

The answers to these questions have assumed tremendous importance since 9/11, because therein lies the key to influencing Arab opinion of the United States in a favorable direction. Attaining this goal has, thus far, eluded diplomats, foreign policy experts, and military strategists. The United States is losing the all-important struggle for the hearts and minds of Arabs because of what Arabs call its aggressive nationalism and militarism, unwavering support for Israel, and failure to improve relations with Muslim nations and peoples. Regrettably, the United States seems to have lost the moral high ground in the Arab world. According to intelligence analysts, counterterrorism specialists, and US diplomats, there is an urgent need on the part of American politicians, private institutions, and ordinary citizens to understand the Arab mind better, along with the cultural and political forces that shape its way of thinking. Understanding the way Americans and the United States are portrayed in the Arab media, which influences Arabs' views, is a critical first step in this undertaking, and the author provides access to these sources that have, until now, been inaccessible to those who aren't fluent in Arabic.

Presidential Succession Scenarios in Egypt and their Impact on U.S.-Egyptian Strategic Relations

Although this monograph was written before the pro-democracy demonstrations in Egypt in January 2011, it examines the important question as to who might succeed President Hosni Mubarak by analyzing several possible scenarios and what they would mean for U.S. strategic relations with Egypt. The monograph first describes the importance of Egypt in the Middle
East region and gives an overview of the U.S.-Egyptian strategic relationship. It then examines the power structure in Egypt to include the presidency, the military, and the ruling party. The monograph next explores various succession scenarios. Although some of the scenarios outlined in this monograph are no longer viable — for example, President Mubarak is now on trial for complicity in the deaths of protesters during the uprising that resulted in his ouster from power — other scenarios remain plausible, particularly given what we see as the more prominent role of the Egyptian military in this fluid political situation. In addition, some of the possible presidential successors that the author mentions have now risen to higher positions in the Egyptian government. The author also discusses the sensitive issue of the Muslim Brotherhood, Egypt’s most organized opposition group that is opposed to many U.S. policies. He examines a scenario of a Muslim Brotherhood-dominated government, but notes that this is unlikely to occur unless both the Brotherhood and the Egyptian military split apart.

ID number: 80024138
Year: 2011
Type: M

623 /01150
Coping with a Nuclearizing Iran - Santa Monica, CA : Rand Corporation.
xxvi, 128 p.; 23 cm.
ISBN: 9780833058652
Subject(s):
1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAN
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
3. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Added entry(s):
1. RAND National Defense Research Institute (US)
Notes:
Bibliography: p. 111-128.
'It is not inevitable that Iran will acquire nuclear weapons or even that it will gain the capacity to quickly produce them. US and even Israeli analysts continually push their estimates for such an event further into the future. Nevertheless, absent a change in Iranian policy, it is reasonable to assume that, some time in the coming decade, Iran will acquire such a capability. Most recent scholarly studies have also focused on how to prevent Iran from acquiring nuclear weapons. Other, less voluminous writing looks at what to do after Iran becomes a nuclear power. What has so far been lacking is a policy framework for dealing with Iran before, after, and, indeed, during its crossing of the nuclear threshold. This monograph attempts to fill that gap by providing a midterm strategy for dealing with Iran that neither begins nor ends at the point at which Tehran acquires a nuclear weapon capability. It proposes an approach that neither acquiesces to a nuclear-armed Iran nor refuses to admit the possibility - indeed the likelihood - of this occurring.'

ID number: 80024239
Year: 2011
Type: M
As Iran's nuclear program continues to evolve, US decisionmakers will confront a series of critical policy choices involving complex considerations and policy trade-offs. These policy choices could include dissuading Iran from developing nuclear weapons and deterring Iran from using its nuclear weapons, if it were to acquire them. To be successful, the United States will need to find ways to influence Iran's calculations of costs and benefits as Iran pursues its national security interests (survival of the regime, protection of the homeland, and expansion of its regional influence). The United States will also need to reassure its partners in the region of the credibility of the US deterrent posture so as to reduce the Gulf Cooperation Council states' potential interest in developing their own nuclear weapons and dissuade Israel from pursuing unilateral military actions or openly declaring its nuclear posture. The US Air Force, supporting combatant commanders, will play a prominent role in implementing the policy choices, and so it needs to prepare by understanding the goals and timelines of potential military tasks and by designing exercises and war games to support different policy choices."
between President Bashar al-Assad and US Middle East policy, this book provides a rare glimpse into the machinations of one of the world's most baffling political systems, examining what has gone wrong and how Washington should deal with this volatile Middle Eastern nation.'

ID number: 80024500
Year: 2011
Type: M

323  /01239
xi, 104 p.; 23 cm.
ISBN: 1584874740
Author(s):
1. Terrill, W. Andrew
Subject(s):
1. YEMEN (REPUBLIC)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. INSURGENCY--YEMEN (REPUBLIC)
3. TERRORISM--YEMEN (REPUBLIC)
4. YEMEN (REPUBLIC)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
5. YEMEN (REPUBLIC)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
6. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--YEMEN (REPUBLIC)
7. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
Added entry(s):
1. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)
Notes:
'Yemen is not currently a failed state, but it is experiencing huge political and economic problems that can have a direct impact on U.S. interests in the region. It has a rapidly expanding population with a resource base that is limited and already leaves much of the current population in poverty. The government obtains around a third of its budget revenue from sales of its limited and declining oil stocks, which most economists state will be exhausted by 2017. Yemen also has critical water shortages and a variety of interrelated security problems. In Sa'ada province in Yemen's northern mountainous region, there has been an intermittent rebellion by Houthi tribesmen (now experiencing a cease-fire) who accuse the government of discrimination and other actions against their Zaydi Shi'ite religious sect. In southern Yemen, a powerful independence movement has developed which is mostly nonviolent but is increasingly angry and confrontational. More recently, Yemen has emerged as one of the most important theaters for the struggle against al-Qaeda. Yemen is among the worst places on earth to cede to al-Qaeda in this struggle, but it is also an especially distrustful and wary nation in its relationship with Western nations and particularly the United States. All of these problems are difficult to address because the central government has only limited capacity to extend its influence into tribal areas beyond the capital and major cities. The United States must therefore do what it can to support peaceful resolutions of Yemen's problems with the Houthis and Southern Movement while continuing to assist the government's struggle against al-Qaeda forces in Yemen. It must further pursue these policies in ways that avoid provoking a backlash among the Yemeni population which will not tolerate significant numbers of U.S. combat troops in Yemen.'

ID number: 80023806
Year: 2011
Type: M
2010

623 /01090
Iran and Nuclear Weapons: Protracted Conflict and Proliferation - Abingdon, UK: Routledge.
xii, 156 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
(Routledge Global Security Studies)
ISBN: 9780415453073
Author(s):
1. Khan, Saira
Subject(s):
1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAN
2. NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--IRAN
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
4. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
Bibliography: p. 138-151. Includes index.
'This book investigates what is driving Iran's nuclear weapons program in a less-hostile regional environment, using a theory of protracted conflicts to explicate proliferation. It underscores the importance of protracted conflicts in proliferation decisions, and underpinning this is the assumption that non-proliferation may be achieved through the termination of intractable conflicts. The aims of this work are to demonstrate that a state's decision to acquire nuclear weapons depends largely on its engagement in protracted conflicts, which shows not only that the presence of nuclear rivals intensifies the nuclear ambition, but also that non-nuclear status of rival states can promote non-proliferation incentives in conflicting states inclined to proliferate.'
ID number: 80022890
Year: 2010
Type: M

327 /01484
US Foreign Policy and Iran: American-Iranian Relations since the Islamic Revolution - Abingdon, UK: Routledge.
xii, 247 p.; 24 cm.
(Contemporary Security Studies)
ISBN: 9780415394062
Author(s):
1. Murray, Donette
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
'This study offers a new assessment of US-Iranian relations by exploring the rationale, effectiveness and consequences of American policy towards Iran from the aftermath of the 1979 Iranian Revolution to the present day. As a key country in a turbulent region and the recipient of some of the most inconsistent treatment meted out during and after the Cold War, Iran has been both one of America's closest allies and an 'Axis of Evil' or 'rogue' state, targeted by covert action and contained by sanctions, diplomatic isolation and the threat of overt action. Moreover, since the attacks of 11 September 2001, Iran has played a significant role in the 'War on Terror' while also incurring American wrath for its links to international terror and its alleged pursuit of a nuclear-weapons programme.'
Year: 2010
Type: M
In 2005, under the auspices of the US occupation, Iraq adopted a constitution that defined the first parliamentary cycle as a 'transitional' period. Between 2005 and 2010 the political system would become transformed from one dominated by power-sharing among ethno-sectarian communities toward a more robustly national, issue-based form of democracy with a strong prime minister. As the US sharply reduced its troop presence in Iraq in 2010, it became clear that this democratic transition had not happened. The lengthy process of government formation after the March 2010 election remained influenced by the same ethno-sectarian bargaining that had characterized Iraqi politics five years earlier. The goal of having a strong prime minister with a national orientation was still distant. In fact, most Iraqi politicians seemed to cling to the instruments of ethno-sectarian quotas and regional patronage as a way of bolstering their own influence. This book explains what went wrong at the level of Iraq's parliamentary politics between 2005 and 2010 and identifies some potential problems that may lie ahead. It argues that most players on the Iraqi scene never tried to move toward a more progressive form of politics. Only one leading Iraqi politician, Prime Minister Nuri al-Maliki, even tried to pursue the constitutional vision of a majoritarian democracy – and he failed. But Iraq's politicians are not the only ones at fault. Another key theme in this book is the strong role played by the US government and the United Nations in enshrining a retrograde, ethno-sectarian politics in Iraq during a period that was supposed to be about political progress.
No matter how the conflict in Iraq ends, its effects on the broader Middle East will be felt for decades to come, presenting new challenges and opportunities for US policy. Drawing extensively from field interviews, and local sources, this monograph explores the multiple dimensions of the Iraq War's regional impact to better prepare the United States to manage its long-term consequences. Among the authors' key findings are that the war has facilitated the rise of Iranian power in the region but with more limits than commonly acknowledged; weakened local confidence in US credibility and thereby created new opportunities for Chinese and Russian involvement; entrenched and strengthened neighboring Arab regimes and, at the same time, diminished the momentum for political reform; and eroded al-Qa'ida's standing in the region, leading the network and its affiliates to adapt with new tactics and strategies.

What do we do about Iran? The Islamic Republic presents a confounding series of challenges for the Obama administration. Over the past thirty years, Washington has produced an unimpressive track record of policies - ranging from undeclared warfare to unilateral concessions - that have limited some Iranian mischief-making but have largely failed to convince Tehran to drop its support for terrorist groups, its pursuit of a nuclear weapons capability, or its wider efforts to overturn the regional status quo. This book objectively presents the most important policy options available to the United States in crafting a new strategy toward Iran. It considers four different types of solutions: diplomacy, military, regime change, and containment. Among the diplomatic options are one approach that would employ bigger carrots and bigger sticks and a strategy of pure engagement that would abandon sanctions and focus on changing Iran's strategic perceptions. The various military options include a full-scale invasion, an air campaign...
to destroy Iran's nuclear program, and allowing an Israeli air strike against the same. Regime change could take the form of triggering a popular revolution, supporting an insurgency, or aiding a military coup. Last, containment would involve deterring Iran from trying to wield a future nuclear arsenal while hindering its ability to cause trouble in the region. As Iran moves forward with its nuclear program, the urgency increases for the United States to implement a new policy. The group of authors points out that no one strategy is ideal and that all involve heavy costs, significant risks, and potentially painful trade-offs. With an eye to these perils, they address how the different options could be combined to produce an integrated strategy that makes the best choice from a bad lot.'

ID number: 80023834
Year: 2009
Type: M

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The United States and Iraq since 1979 : Hegemony, Oil and War - Edinburgh : Edinburgh University Press.
x, 270 p.; 24 cm.
ISBN: 9780748627677
Author(s):
  1. Hurst, Steven
Subject(s):
  1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ
  2. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
  3. IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011
Notes:
  'This book represents the first comprehensive overview of the US-Iraqi relationship since 1979 and the first attempt to place the 2003 American invasion and subsequent occupation of Iraq in that wider historical context. Using a modified version of World Systems Theory, the book places American policy toward Iraq at the centre of a number of dynamics, including America's dominant role in managing the world capitalist system, the fundamental importance of Persian Gulf oil to that system, and long-term change in the American political system. It argues that American policy towards Iraq since 1979 has been shaped above all by the importance of Persian Gulf oil to the world economy and the consequent need to restore America's position as regional hegemon and guarantor of the global oil supply, which had been destabilized by the Iranian revolution. It also emphasizes the role of American domestic politics and above all the 'conservative ascendancy' which brought George W. Bush to the presidency, as a critical factor in explaining the 2003 invasion of Iraq.'

ID number: 80022998
Year: 2009
Type: M
2008

327 /01434
The United States and Iran: Sanctions, Wars and the Policy of Dual Containment - Abingdon, UK: Routledge.
vii, 264 p.; 24 cm.
(Routledge Studies in Middle Eastern Politics ; 7)
ISBN: 9780415773966
Author(s):
1. Fayazmanesh, Sasan, 1950-
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ
4. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
5. UNITED NATIONS--SANCTIONS
6. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAN
Notes:
'When and why did the United States policy of containment of Iran come about? How did it evolve? Where is it going? Much has been said about the US policy of dual containment, particularly as it pertains to Iraq. However, there has been little in-depth analysis of this policy when it comes to Iran. The author explores this often neglected subject by examining the history of this policy. This topical read synthesizes a range of primary sources, including firsthand reports, newspaper articles, and electronic media, and presents a coherent analysis of the ebbs and flows in US thinking on Iran and Iraq.'
ID number: 80021877
Year: 2008
Type: M

327 /01487
x, 208 p. : ill. ; 25 cm.
(Global Security Watch)
ISBN: 9780275994839
Author(s):
1. Mattair, Thomas R.
Subject(s):
1. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
3. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
Bibliography: p. 197-201. Includes index.
'This book analyzes Iran's relations with its immediate neighbors and major world powers, attempting to understand Iranian policy and the concerns that underlie it. The author covers Iran's foreign relations from the time of its ancient founders through the rule of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi and the years of the Islamic Republic of Iran that have followed.'
ID number: 80022860
Year: 2008
Type: M
The United States and Jordan have maintained a valuable mutually-supportive relationship for decades as a result of shared interests in a moderate, prosperous, and stable Middle East. In this monograph, the author highlights Jordan's ongoing value as a US ally and considers ways that the US-Jordanian alliance might be used to contain and minimize problems of concern to both countries. Although Jordan is not a large country, it is an important geographical crossroads within the Middle East and has been deeply involved in many of the most important events in the region's modern history. In recent years, the importance of the US-Jordanian relationship has increased, and Jordan has emerged as a vital US ally in the efforts to stabilize Iraq and also resist violent extremism and terrorism throughout the region. Amman's traditional role in helping to train friendly Arab military, police, and intelligence forces to its own high standards is a particularly helpful way in which Jordan can enhance efforts to achieve regional security. The United States needs to support efforts to continue and expand this role. Additionally, Jordan maintains a key interest in Palestinian/Israeli issues and has made ongoing efforts to play a constructive role in this setting. Helping Jordan survive, prosper, and modernize correspondingly has become an urgent priority for the United States in its quest for a secure Middle East.
'Muslim political culture', scepticism of the US agenda is directly linked to the regional policies pursued by Washington. By exploring critical points of regional crisis, the authors elaborate on the links between US policy and popular distrust of the United States. The book also examines the interconnected nature of events in this geo-strategically vital region.'

ID number: 80021844
Year: 2008
Type: M

327 /01462

267 p.; 22 cm.
ISBN: 9780312378455
Author(s):
1. Dyer, Gwynne
Subject(s):
1. IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
3. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
'The disastrous American invasion of Iraq that has led to the destruction of the Iraqi state and the subsequent defeat of US military power has finally destabilized the entire Middle East - a region that has been tightly controlled by European and American powers and that has changed little, politically, in forty years. But, in losing the war in Iraq, the United States has lost the will to maintain the status quo in the Middle East, and the forces unleashed by the destruction of Iraq will go on to shape the future of the region in a way that no one can predict. The Middle East is about to change fundamentally, and everything is now up for grabs.'

ID number: 80022412
Year: 2008
Type: M

327 /01439

xxviii, 602 p.; 24 cm.
ISBN: 9780297853121
Author(s):
1. Freedman, Lawrence
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
2. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
Includes index.
'American presidents from Jimmy Carter to George W. Bush have grappled with the region's persistent and cross-cutting conflicts, and confronted fundamental questions about the use of force, the role of allies, and international law. The author shows here how three key events in 1979 set the terms for the later US involvement in the Middle East : the Egyptian-Israel Peace Treaty; the Islamic revolution in Iran to the Shah's overthrow followed by the American embassy siege; and the Soviet invasion in Afghanistan. Through a series of vividly drawn accounts he describes the many dramas into which the US was then drawn, including the withdrawal from Beirut, the Iran-Contra Affair, and 9/11.'

ID number: 80021970
Year: 2008
Unintended Consequences : How War in Iraq Strengthened America's Enemies
203 p. : ill.; 23 cm.
ISBN: 9781416562252
Author(s):
1. Galbraith, Peter W.
Subject(s):
1. IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
3. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
Includes index.
'The Iraq war was intended to make the United States more secure, bring democracy to the Middle East, intimidate Iran and Syria, help win the war on terror, consolidate American world leadership, and entrench the Republican Party for decades. Instead, Bush handed Iran its greatest strategic triumph in four centuries; US troops now fight to support an Iraqi government led by religious parties intent on creating an Iranian-style Islamic republic; as part of the surge, the United States created a Sunni militia led by the same Baathists the US invaded Iraq to overthrow; obsessed with Iraq's nonexistent WMD, the Bush administration gave Iran and North Korea a free pass to advance their nuclear programs; Turkey, a key NATO ally long considered a model pro-Western Muslim democracy, became one the most anti-American countries in the world; US prestige around the world reached an all-time low.'

Precision in the Global War on Terror : Inciting Muslims through the War of Ideas - Carlisle, PA : US Army War College.
ix, 142 p.; 23 cm.
ISBN: 1584873531
Author(s):
1. Zuhur, Sherifa
Subject(s):
1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
2. ISLAM
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MUSLIM COUNTRIES
4. MUSLIM COUNTRIES--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Added entry(s):
1. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)
Notes:
'This monograph questions the messages conveyed to Muslims about their religion and extremism in the war of ideas. Why do American strategic messages on this issue play so badly in the region? Why, despite broad Muslim disapproval of extremism as shown in surveys and official utterances by key Muslim leaders, has support for bin Ladin actually increased in Jordan and Pakistan since some polling suggests bin Ladin's approval in Jordan suffered a great deal after the hotel bombings? A reason that the United States is winning so few 'hearts and minds' in the broader Islamic world is confusion and imprecision in American strategic messages. The grand strategy of defining, isolating, and destroying Islamism or radical Islamism may not be possible if America does not proceed more carefully, and listen to what its allies think, know, and feel
about their faith. This monograph is concerned with conceptual failure that wrongly constructs the War on Terror and discourages Muslims from supporting it. They are unable to identify with the proposed transformation countermeasures because they discern some of their core beliefs and institutions as targets in this endeavour.'

ID number: 80021838
Year: 2008
Type: M

2007

308 /00157
xvi, 246 p.; 24 cm.
ISBN: 1846450004
Author(s):
   1. Hammond, Andrew, 1970-
Subject(s):
   1. ARAB COUNTRIES--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
   2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ARAB COUNTRIES
   3. USA--FOREIGN PUBLIC OPINION
Notes:
   'These days, Americans and America provoke strong opinions from Arabs of all sorts, from politicians and journalists to the ordinary men and women of the 'Arab Street'. Their voices aren't always heard in the West, but for over a decade the author has been listening to what they have to say, and in this book they are heard loud and clear. Many of the issues are political. What do the Arabs think of American support for Israel or the close US relationship with Saudi Arabia? How have they reacted to the American occupation of Iraq? Moving beyond politics, what is the Arab view of American film, television or the latest hip-hop or rap music heard everywhere from the Lebanon to Algeria? And what, for that matter, do Arabs think of Americans themselves, their life-style, attitudes and character? Incorporating interviews with individuals of all sorts from all over the Arab world, this book gives voice to the unheard partner in a relationship in crisis.'
ID number: 80021505
Year: 2007
Type: M

327 01412
Bitter Friends, Bosom Enemies: Iran, the U.S., and the Twisted Path to Confrontation - New York: St. Martin's Press.
xvi, 258 p.; 25 cm.
ISBN: 9780312368258
Author(s):
   1. Slavin, Barbara
Subject(s):
   1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
   2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
   3. IRAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
Notes:
   Bibliography: p. 245-246. Includes index.
   'The author portrays here the complex love-hate relationship between Iran and the United States. She takes into account deeply embedded cultural habits and political goals to illuminate a struggle that promises to remain a headline story over the next decade.'
The Political Road to War with Iraq: Bush, 9/11 and the Drive to Overthrow Saddam - Abingdon, UK: Routledge. xi, 228 p.; 24 cm. (Contemporary Security Studies) ISBN: 0415397324

Author(s):
1. Ritchie, Nick, 1975-
2. Rogers, Paul, 1943-

Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ
2. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011
4. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
5. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
6. WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION--IRAQ

Notes:
Includes index.

Was the 2003 war with Iraq inevitable? This book explores in close detail the events and factors leading up to the second Gulf War and considers whether the conflict was unavoidable. It begins by setting the story of Iraq, Bush and 9/11 within the broader context of the importance of the Persian Gulf to US national security interests. It then examines US policy toward Iraq at the end of the Clinton administration, the growing opposition of conservative think-tanks to Clinton's strategy of containment and the evolution of Iraq policy during the first eight months of the Bush presidency. In the second part of the book the authors explore the immediate focus on Iraq after the attacks of September 11, which marked a watershed in US national security policy, and chart the construction of the case against Iraq through 2002 and the Bush administration's determination to end Saddam Hussein's regime at all costs. The volume concludes with a step back to look at the impact of neo-conservatism on the Bush administration's Iraq policy and the decision to go to war, and questions the fact that 'neo-cons' are said to have hijacked the administration's policy.'


Author(s):
1. Gordon, Philip H., 1962-

Subject(s):
1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
4. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:
Includes index.

The author presents here a new way of thinking about the war on terror and a new strategy for winning it. He draws a
provocative parallel between the world today and the world of the Cold War, showing how defense, development, diplomacy, and the determination to maintain our own values can again be deployed alongside military might to defeat a violent and insidious ideology. Drawing on the latest scholarly research, his own experience in the White House, and visits to more than forty countries, he provides fresh insights into the nature of the terrorist challenge and offers concrete and realistic proposals for confronting it. The author also asks the question 'What would victory look like?' - a topic sorely missing from the debate today. He offers a positive vision of the world after the war on terror, which will end not when we kill or capture all potential terrorists but when their hateful ideology collapses around them, when extremists become isolated in their own communities, and when Americans and their allies will again feel safe. His vision for promoting these goals is achievable and realistic, but only if the United States changes course before it is too late.'

ID number: 80021734
Year: 2007
Type: M

327 /01416
Treacherous Alliance : The Secret Dealings of Israel, Iran, and the United States - New Haven, CT : Yale University Press. xviii, 361 p.; 25 cm.
ISBN: 9780300120578
Author(s):
  1. Parsi, Trita
Subject(s):
  1. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ISRAEL
  2. ISRAEL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
  3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
  4. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
  Includes index.
  'In this era of superheated rhetoric and vitriolic exchanges between the leaders of Iran and Israel, the threat of nuclear violence looms. But the real roots of the enmity between the two nations mystify Washington policy-makers, and no promising pathways to peace have emerged. This book traces the shifting relations between Israel, Iran, and the United States from 1948 to the present, uncovering for the first time the details of secret alliances, treacherous acts, and unsavory political maneuverings that have undermined Middle Eastern stability and disrupted US foreign policy initiatives in the region.'

ID number: 80021744
Year: 2007
Type: M
Le croissant et le chaos - Paris : Hachette.
190 p.; 19 cm.
ISBN: 9782012372719
Author(s):
1. Roy, Olivier, 1949-
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
2. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. MIDDLE EAST--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
4. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
'Le Moyen-Orient n'est pas le theatre simpliste du choc des civilisations. On ne peut vouloir faire en meme temps la guerre a al-Qaida, aux talibans, au Hezbollah, au Hamas, a la Syrie et a l'Iran en pensant qu'il s'agit du meme ennemi.'
ID number: 80022430
Year: 2007
Type: M

x, 46 p.; 23 cm.
ISBN: 1584873213
Author(s):
1. Russell, James A.
Subject(s):
1. MIDDLE EAST--NATIONAL SECURITY
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
3. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Added entry(s):
1. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)
Notes:
'The United States needs to undertake a strategic regional net assessment as it seeks to construct a regional security strategy to protect its interests and mitigate wider threats to international security. That net assessment should include (1) reviewing the role of security guarantees in promoting regional stability, an acknowledgment of the contradictory nature of the interstate and intrastate threats and tensions; and (2) the negative impact that the US obsession with force protection is having on its ability to effectively implement strategy on the ground.'
ID number: 80021661
Year: 2007
Type: M
Author(s):
1. Ansari, Ali M.
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
Bibliography: p. 266-268. Includes index.

In 2002, George W. Bush famously referred to Iran as a member of the 'axis of evil'. But now, in 2006, the crisis has escalated beyond all expectations. Iran's new hard-line conservative president Mahmoud Ahmadinejad has defiantly resumed his country's nuclear program, and has proclaimed that Israel should be 'wiped off the map'. Will Iran be the next front in America's war on terror? In this authoritative account of Iran's fraught relations with the United States and other Western nations, the author sets the current crisis in the context of a long history of mutual antagonism. Despite the absence of formal diplomatic relationships, Iran and the United States have loomed large in each other's domestic politics for decades. From the overthrow of Mosaddeq in 1953 to the hostage crisis in 1979 and, more recently, the Gulf War and the War in Iraq, both Iranian and American politicians have forged narratives about an 'evil empire' lying half a world away. This mutual distrust has militated against detente between the two nations. In the absence of any coherent American policy on Iran, it may soon lead to war. Based on extensive knowledge of Iranian sources as well as unparalleled access to senior officials in Iran, the United States and Europe, the author reveals a disturbing history of failed diplomacy, missed opportunities, and bureaucratic wrangling that have brought us to this point of crisis.

Author(s):
1. Takeyh, Ray
Subject(s):
1. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
3. IRAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
4. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
Includes index.

This book reveals how the underappreciated domestic political rivalries within Iran serve to explain the country's behaviour on the world stage. The author shows why this country has so often confounded American expectations and inspired a long series of misguided U.S. policies that continue to this day. And yet there is a hidden Iran beyond what we see on the news or hear about from American politicians. The author introduces us to the leading players on all sides and shows how the game
of political chess is played in Iran. The author also explains
the Iranian view of the world.'

ID number: 80021293
Year: 2006
Type: M

327 /01299
Crescent of Crisis: U.S.-European Strategy for the Greater Middle East -
vi, 263 p.; 24 cm.
ISBN: 0815716907
Subject(s):
1. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
3. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
4. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
Added entry(s):
1. Daalder, Ivo H., ed.
2. Gnesotto, Nicole, ed.
Notes:
Includes index.
'The greater Middle East is beset by a crescent of crisis - a
region of urgent danger stretching from Pakistan and
Afghanistan, through Iran and Iraq, all the way to the
Syria/Lebanon question and the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.
The specific problems range from terrorism and nuclear
proliferation to the rise of fundamentalism and a lack of
democracy. These crises pose perhaps the most pressing security
challenges to Europe and the United States today.
Unfortunately, the US and its allies across the Atlantic
generally have approached them in separate ways, often
resulting in tense transatlantic relations as well as missed
opportunities to make the world safer. Clearly the time has
come for greater coordination of strategy and action. This book
brings together several leading American and European experts
develop a common approach to the pressing worries in the
region. The contributors include some of the foremost analysts
of the region from both sides of the Atlantic. They provide
succinct synopses of the crises, compare US and European
perspectives, and suggest ways to increase cooperation. The
editors synthesize this into a road map for US-European
cooperation in meeting the present and future challenges of
this volatile part of the world.'

ID number: 80020595
Year: 2006
Type: M
The Islamic Republic of Iran today constitutes the single greatest challenge to the United States and the War on Terror. In the Persian Gulf and Central Asia, Iranian policy makers are busy cobbling together alliances intended to elevate Iran to the status of a regional superpower at the expense of the United States and its European allies. In Iraq, Iran is spending millions to perpetuate a lingering insurgency that threatens to transform the former Ba'athist state into another Islamic Republic. Iran remains the world's most active sponsor of terrorism, fueling the activities of Hamas, the Palestinian Islamic Jihad, Hezbollah, and al-Qaeda. And through its nuclear advances, mature chemical and biological weapons programs, and an expanding conventional military, Iran is gaining the capability to catastrophically alter the balance of power far beyond its immediate neighborhood. All of this has been guided by an ambitious strategic agenda that is designed to make the Iranian regime the center of gravity in the post-Saddam Hussein Middle East. The author takes the exploration of Iran's menace one step further, providing practical policy prescriptions designed to contain Iran's strategic ambitions.'
covering: the current situation inside the country and possible future developments among the most important driving forces in Iraq (this of course includes an analysis of the most important ethnic/sectarian cleavages in the country); the outcome of the elections and the next steps for further democratisation; aims and intentions of the United States in Iraq; and finally a possible role for the EU.'

ID number: 80020211
Year: 2005
Type: M

327 /01427
The Religious Right and US Middle East Policy - Abu Dhabi: Emirates Center for Strategic Studies and Research.
78 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
(Emirates Occasional Papers ; 59)
ISBN: 9948007328
Author(s):
  1. Braml, Josef
Subject(s):
  1. RELIGION AND POLITICS--USA
  2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
  3. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Added entry(s):
  1. Emirates Center for Strategic Studies and Research
Notes:
ID number: 80021812
Year: 2005
Type: M

327 /01311
xiii, 203 p.; 25 cm.
ISBN: 1403967245
Author(s):
  1. Hadar, Leon T.
Subject(s):
  1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
  2. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
  Includes index.
'The author provides a sweeping re-examination of the conceptual bases of American policy and proposes a strategy of 'constructive disengagement' from the region, a policy of benign neglect to promote the interests of the United States as well as those of the people of the Middle East. He exposes the flaws of conventional thinking and shows that continued American presence and involvement in the Middle East have tremendous political and economic costs that outweigh the benefits. He challenges the United States to let the regional states take increased responsibility for security, economic growth, and political stability. It is about time, the author contends, for the European Union to play a greater role in the Middle East. The Europeans have far more at stake in the future of the Middle East, due to their geographical proximity, economic ties, and demographic links to the region.'

ID number: 80020702
Year: 2005
Type: M

Author(s): 1. Heisbourg, Francois, 1949-

Subject(s): 1. TERRORISM 2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST 3. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA 4. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA 5. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE 6. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Notes: Includes index.

'Le militantisme democratique des neoconservateurs americains ne favorise-t-il pas les pires ennemis de la democratie ? La toute-puissance des armes americaines dans les guerres d' Afghanistan et d'Irak ne souligne-t-elle pas surtout les limites tant de la puissance militaire que des Etats-Unis ? Les terroristes d'Al Qaida n'ont-ils pas cree les conditions d'une crise qui amenera le Moyen-Orient a aborder de front une modernisation politique, economique et sociale qui n'a que trop tarde ? Alors que l'Occident se presente divise face aux turbulences croissantes du systeme international, comment sortir enfin des schemas herites de la guerre froide ? Fin de l'Occident ou age des paradoxes ? L'epoque des Occidents multiples est ouverte. Grand connaisseur de la scene strategique internationale, l'auteur plaide pour une politique europeenne vigoureuse face aux defis et menaces du monde contemporain, si possible dans le cadre d'une relation euro- americaine renouvelee.'

ID number: 80020198
Year: 2005
Type: M


Author(s): 1. Dreyfuss, Robert

Subject(s): 1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ISLAMIC COUNTRIES 2. ISLAMIC COUNTRIES--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA 3. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM

Notes: Includes index.

'This is the previously untold account of America's misguided efforts, stretching across six decades, to cultivate the Islamic right in an effort to dominate the economically and strategically vital Middle East. Drawing on archival research and interviews with policy makers and CIA, defense, and foreign-service officials, the author argues that America's historic alliance with the Islamic right is greatly to blame for the emergence of Islamist terrorism in the 1990s.'

ID number: 80020703
Year: 2005
Type: M
323 /00890
vii, 65 p.; 23 cm.
ISBN: 158487189X
Author(s):
1. Zuhur, Sherifa
Subject(s):
1. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--SAUDI ARABIA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--SAUDI ARABIA
3. SAUDI ARABIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
4. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
Added entry(s):
1. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)
Notes:
'This monograph examines the emergence and progress of an Islamist threat in Saudi Arabia and the simultaneous development of other forces for political change, and assesses the strategic situation in the Kingdom in light of the regional war on terrorism.'
ID number: 80019998
Year: 2005
Type: M

321 /00700
xv, 286 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
ISBN: 0815752040
Author(s):
1. Leverett, Flynt Lawrence
Subject(s):
1. SYRIA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. SYRIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--SYRIA
4. SYRIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
Includes index.
'This book offers a detailed analytic portrait of the Syrian regime under the leadership of the Asad dynasty and the strategic legacy bequeathed from father to son. It draws implications for US policy, offering a bold new strategy for achieving American objectives, largely via a 'conditional engagement' employing both carrots and sticks. This strategy would be independent of the Arab-Israeli peace process and thus a historical departure for the United States. This highly readable analysis of Bashar al-Asad's ascendancy and approach to rule provides valuable insights to anyone concerned with events in the Middle East, the war on terror, and the future of American foreign policy.'
ID number: 80020275
Year: 2005
Type: M
Checking Iran's Nuclear Ambitions - Carlisle Barracks, PA : US Army War College.

xi, 132 p. : ill.; 23 cm.
ISBN: 1584871490
Subject(s):
1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
3. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Added entry(s):
1. Sokolski, Henry D., ed.
2. Clawson, Patrick, 1951- , ed.
3. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)

Notes:
'The questions this edited volume addresses are whether or not any strategy can prevent Iran from going nuclear, what the proper goals of such a strategy might be (deterring use, keeping Tehran from deploying weapons, getting it to dismantle its nuclear program, etc.), and what other nonproliferation goals ought to be attempted (including trying to dissuade other nations from following Iran's example). The answers this volume offers are: 1) in the long-run Iran will gain little from going nuclear, and 2) much can be gained by enforcing the nonproliferation rules Iran agreed to and spelling out the costs to Iran of its continuing acquisition of nuclear weapons-related capabilities.'

ID number: 80019127
Year: 2004
Type: M

ix, 84 p. : ill.; 22 cm.
ISBN: 0876093454
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS
4. IRAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
5. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Added entry(s):
1. Brzezinski, Zbigniew, ed.
2. Gates, Robert Michael, ed.
3. Council on Foreign Relations (US)

Notes:
'Report of an Independent Task Force. 'In this report, a bipartisan group of experts concludes that the Islamic Republic is solidly entrenched and that the urgency of the concerns around Iran's policies mandates that Washington deal with the current regime rather than wait it out. The Task Force recommends selective engagement with Tehran to promote regional stability, dissuade Iran from pursuing nuclear weapons, preserve reliable energy supplies, reduce the threat of terror, and address the 'democracy deficit' that pervades the Middle East as a whole. This volume includes a chronology of important dates in US-Iranian history, economic and demographic facts about Iran, plus reference materials on Iranian state institutions and governance.'

ID number: 80020260
Year: 2004
Type: M
The United States and Iraq's Shi'ite Clergy: Partners or Adversaries? -
vi, 49 p.; 23 cm.
ISBN: 1584871539
Author(s):
1. Terrill, W. Andrew
Subject(s):
1. Shiites--Iraq--Political Activity
2. Shi'ah
3. USA--Foreign Relations--Iraq
4. Iraq--Foreign Relations--USA
5. Iraq--Politics and Government
Added entry(s):
1. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)
Notes:
'The author addresses the critical need to gain the cooperation or
at least the passive tolerance of the Shi'ite clerics and
community. Such an effort could become more challenging as time
continues, and one of the recurring themes of this monograph is
the declining patience of the Shi'ite clergy with the U.S.
presence. By describing the attitudes, actions, and beliefs of
major Shi'ite clerics, the author underscores a set of
worldviews that are profoundly different from those of the U.S.
authorities currently in Iraq and Washington. Some key Shi'ite
clerics are deeply suspicious of the United States, exemplified
by conspiracy theories. These suggest that Saddam's ouster was
merely a convenient excuse, allowing the United States to
implement its own agenda. Other clerical leaders are more
open-minded but not particularly grateful for the U.S.
presence, despite their utter hatred for Saddam and his
regime.'
ID number: 80019175
Year: 2004
Type: M

The Future Security Environment in the Middle East: Conflict, Stability,
and Political Change - Santa Monica, CA: Rand Corporation.
xix, 344 p.: ill.; 30 cm.
(MR-1640-AF)
ISBN: 0833032909
Subject(s):
1. Middle East--National Security
2. Middle East--Foreign Relations--USA
3. USA--Foreign Relations--Middle East
Added entry(s):
1. Bensahel, Nora, ed.
2. Byman, Daniel L., ed.
3. Rand Corporation (US)
Notes:
'This report identifies several important trends that are shaping
regional security. It examines traditional security concerns,
such as energy security and the proliferation of weapons of
mass destruction, as well as newer challenges posed by
political reform, economic reform, civil-military relations,
leadership change, and the information revolution. The report
concludes by identifying the implications of these trends for
US foreign policy.'
URI: http://www.rand.org/publications/mr/mr1640/
ID number: 80019230
Year: 2004
Type: M
xvi, 106 p.; 23 cm.
ISBN: 0944029922
Author(s):
1. Satloff, Robert B.
Subject(s):
1. PUBLIC DIPLOMACY--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
3. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
4. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
Added entry(s):
1. Washington Institute for Near East Policy (US)
Notes:
'This collection of seventeen essays takes aim at the poll-driven, self-defeating approach to public diplomacy that has often defined US outreach to Arabs and Muslims since September 11. It offers instead a bold, hopeful, and unapologetic vision of how the United States can fight - and ultimately win - the long-term battle of ideas in the Middle East.'
ID number: 80020314
Year: 2004
Type: M

ix, 390 p. : ill. , 24 cm.
ISBN: 0813340527
Author(s):
1. Lippman, Thomas W.
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--SAUDI ARABIA
2. SAUDI ARABIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
'The relationship between the United States and Saudi Arabia has always been a marriage of convenience, not affection. In a bargain cemented by President Roosevelt and Saudi Arabia's founding king in 1945, Americans gained access to Saudi oil, and the Saudis sent the dollars back with purchases of American planes, American weapons, American construction projects, and American know-how that brought them modernization, education, and security. The marriage has suited both sides. But how long can it last? The author shows here that behind the official proclamations of friendship and alliance lies a complex relationship that has often been strained by the mutual aversion of two very different societies. Today the US-Saudi partnership faces its greatest challenge as younger Saudis, less enamored of America, rise to prominence and Americans, scorched by Saudi-based terrorism, question the value of their ties to the desert kingdom.'
ID number: 80019887
Year: 2004
Type: M
355 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.
ISBN: 1903933587
Author(s):
1. Unger, Craig
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--SAUDI ARABIA
2. SAUDI ARABIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
The author presents here a controversial and meticulously researched narrative countering official US explanations of Islamic terrorism. Revealing how the fortunes and public policies of President George W. Bush, his father George H. W. Bush, and their associates, are connected with members of the ruling family of Saudi Arabia, the author tells the politically explosive story of a thirty-year period of courtship, and how it fanned the rise of fundamentalist terrorism.'
ID number: 80019877
Year: 2004
Type: M

178 p. ; 24 cm.
(Adelphi papers, 0567-932X ; 354)
ISBN: 019852837X
Subject(s):
1. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ
3. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
4. IRAQ--SOCIAL CONDITIONS
5. IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011
6. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
Added entry(s):
1. Dodge, Toby, ed.
2. Simon, Steven, ed.
3. International Institute for Strategic Studies (GB)
Notes:
'A US-led assault on Iraq will have unpredictable and possibly profound effects on Iraqi society. Moreover, those effects will vary with the objectives and strategy adopted by the US and its allies as well as by the pace and scope of the collapse of Iraqi resistance. Further, the reach of Washington's post-war objectives has not yet been settled. Given these multiple sources of uncertainty, understanding the relationship between Iraqi society and the Iraqi state after three decades of Ba'ath rule is all the more crucial to the success of post-war efforts to reconstruct the country and reconstitute its political system. Yet that relationship is poorly understood in the West. The Iraq of today cannot easily be mapped on to a neat diagram of sect, tribe, or party. The rentier structure of the state economy, the regime's manipulation of group identity to control the population, the emergence of a shadow state that distributes public goods to advance regime interests, and pervasive violence have transformed Iraq's socio-political landscape into dangerous and unfamiliar ground for intervention. These essays delineate the options now being debated in Washington and provide up-to-date assessments of how Iraqi state and society will respond to the impact of war and
the removal of a deeply-rooted authoritarian regime.'

ID number: 80018444
Year: 2003
Type: M

327 /01145
x, 153 p.; 24 cm.
ISBN: 1893554694
Author(s):
1. Kaplan, Lawrence F., 1969-
2. Kristol, William
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ
2. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
4. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS
5. IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011
Notes:
Includes index.
'The authors take a hard look at Saddam Hussein. And they see the face of evil: someone who embraced a cruel blend of socialism, fascism and pan-Arab nationalism when young, and later became a coup plotter and a member of the Iraqi equivalent of Hitler's Brown Shirts. Once in power, Saddam methodically created a terror state where thousands of citizens have been made to disappear, and where the wives of government officials are raped by secret policemen to extort loyalty from the officials or their colleagues. Saddam's brutality has targeted Iraq's ethnic and religious minorities, particularly the Shiites and Kurds, whom he subdued with poison gas. The same genocidal techniques he used against his own people also characterized Saddam's war on Iran, where he ordered artillery barrages of nerve gas and cyanide shells. But the authors argue that to understand the choice we face in dealing with Saddam, it is necessary to go beyond the details of his weapons of mass destruction, his violence against his own people and others, and his flouting of UN resolutions. They believe the choice is whether the twenty-first century will see a world of civilized norms that is congenial to America, or a world where dictators feel no constraints against developing terror weapons and no compunction about using them at home and abroad in support of terrorism. The authors analyze how the three post-Cold War presidencies have dealt with Saddam. President George W. Bush, the authors show, does not intend merely to contain or even disarm Iraq, as his predecessors did. Instead, he plans to liberate this benighted country and bring democracy to a land that for decades has known only dictatorship. The authors provide a definitive analysis of the Bush Doctrine and its shaping of a foreign policy that projects American influence on behalf of American interests and human freedom. They show that by enshrining in official policy the strategy of military preemption, regime change and a vision of American power that is fully engaged on behalf of American principles, the Bush administration plans not only to liberate Iraq but to set a new course for American policy in the twenty-first century. This book looks back at how a sadistic dictator was allowed to acquire so much power on the world stage. But it also offers a roadmap for a more hopeful future.'

ID number: 80018640
Year: 2003
Type: M

30
vi, 44 p.; 23 cm.
ISBN: 1584871296
Author(s):
1. Terrill, W. Andrew
Subject(s):
1. NATIONALISM--IRAQ
2. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ
4. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
5. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
6. IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011
Added entry(s):
1. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)
Notes:
'The ouster of the Saddam Hussein regime in Iraq has led to a variety of new and important questions about the evolution of Iraqi society and national identity. These questions concerning how Iraqis view themselves have serious implications for the US military presence in Iraq which remains in the aftermath of Saddam's removal. A new Iraqi nationalism or sectarian chauvinism may feed anti-US efforts and actions, endangering US troops and disrupting Iraqi reconstruction. It is correspondingly vital that Iraqi nationalism does not begin to define itself with anti-Americanism as a major component. This monograph addresses the critical questions involved in understanding the background of Iraqi national identity and the ways in which it may evolve in the future to either the favor or detriment of the United States. The monograph also provides particular attention to the issue of Iraqi sectarianism and the emerging role of the Shi'te Muslims, noting the power of an emerging but fractionalized clergy. The result is a thoughtful and probing report including policy recommendations for US military and civilian decisionmakers that helps to illuminate the complex subjects of Iraqi nationalism and sectarianism and their relevance to the US presence in Iraq.'
ID number: 80018770
Year: 2003
Type: M

16 p.; 30 cm.
(Special Report)
Subject(s):
1. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ
3. JUST WAR DOCTRINE
4. IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011
Added entry(s):
1. US Institute of Peace
Notes:
'To contribute to the public discussion of whether the United States and its allies should invade Iraq, the US Institute of Peace organized a symposium on December 17, 2002 to address the question 'Would and invasion of Iraq be a 'Just War'? '
URI: http://www.usip.org/pubs/specialreports/sr98.html
ID number: 80018457
Year: 2003
Type: M
Assessing the Impact of U.S.-Israeli Relations on the Arab World -
vi, 31 p.; 23 cm.
ISBN: 1584871318
Author(s):
1. Martin, Lenore G.
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
2. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ISRAEL
4. ISRAEL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Added entry(s):
1. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)
Notes:
'As a global power, the United States has often been required to balance and manage good relations with a host of states that view each other with suspicion and hostility. In no other region of the world has this problem been more acute than the Middle East, where difficulties between the Palestinians and Israelis continue to complicate US policy. In recent times, US Middle Eastern policy has been especially challenging as the result of differing regional perspectives on the global war on terrorism, the US invasion of Iraq, and the post-war US military presence in that country. In this monograph, the author addresses the challenge that US policymakers face in managing relations with numerous regional allies, including Israel and a host of moderate Arab states. These states often maintain differing concerns and are responding to diverse domestic and international pressures when they seek to influence the United States. These regional concerns and interests are thoroughly analyzed throughout this monograph. Additionally, the special importance of the Palestinian question is well-represented, with nuances of regional opinion carefully reflected.'

ID number: 80018771
Year: 2003
Type: M

American Orientalism : The United States and the Middle East since 1945 -
London : Tauris.
ISBN: 1860648894
Author(s):
1. Little, Douglas
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
2. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
'Terror, wars and the deepest mistrust have defined US relations with the Middle East. Since World War II, no region has proved more vital to US interests, nor more difficult to bend to those interests. Since the horrific destruction wreaked upon mainland America in September 2001, the Middle East is once more, and for the foreseeable future, at the very centre of US global policy. Why have relations between these two regions been so difficult? Why have they been marked so consistently by failure? What needs to change? This book provides the complete history of the impassioned love-hate relationship between America and the Middle East. Charting the course of their affair since World War II, he has focused particularly on the complex, often inconsistent attitudes and interests that
have shaped US policy in the region. He underlines the persistence of 'orientalist' stereotypes in American popular and political culture, and shows how cultural misunderstanding and misrepresentation have ceaselessly threatened the possibilities for healthy dialogue and entente. His conclusions are based on the widest analysis, both historical and thematic, of the US-Middle Eastern relationship.'

ID number: 80019044
Year: 2003
Type: M

Promoting Democracy in the Middle East: The Problem of US Credibility -
15 p.; 30 cm.
(Working Papers; 35)
Author(s):
1. Ottaway, Marina
Subject(s):
1. DEMOCRACY--MIDDLE EAST
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
3. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Added entry(s):
1. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (US)
Notes:
'After decades of giving relatively little attention to the possibility and problems of democracy in the Middle East, the US foreign policy community has in the past year elevated the issue to a position of central importance. This paper highlights a problem of fundamental importance - the lack of credibility that the United States has in the Arab world when it presents itself as a pro-democratic actor. If left unaddressed, this credibility gap will undermine even the most well-intentioned efforts by the United States to promote positive political change in the region. While recognizing that there are no instant solutions to this problem, the paper identifies ways the United States can begin to alleviate the gap and in so doing pave the way for a genuine, lasting democratic engagement with the Middle East.'
ID number: 80018538
Year: 2003
Type: M

95 p.; 24 cm.
Subject(s):
1. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
3. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
4. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
5. MEDITERRANEAN REGION--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
6. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MEDITERRANEAN REGION
7. MEDITERRANEAN REGION--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
8. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MEDITERRANEAN REGION
Added entry(s):
1. Aliboni, Roberto, ed.
2. Istituto Affari Internazionali (IT)
Notes:
'In recent years, the Middle East and Mediterranean have played a
growing role in transatlantic relations. To a large extent, this is due to the growing commitment of the American administration towards the Greater Middle East region. In spring 2003, this commitment led to the US attack and overthrow of the Ba'ath regime in Iraq with a view to establishing a democracy in that country and promoting political and economic reform throughout the region. This move was predicated on a sharp and profound change with respect to previous US policy, which attributed more importance to stability than to political reform. This new policy has given way to a heated and at times bitter debate within the transatlantic community and brought about unprecedented splits across the Atlantic as well as in the European Union. The conference took into consideration a number of key issues relating to the Greater Middle East (the Mediterranean and the Middle East in the European geopolitical vision) and the new US policy: democracy promotion, nation-building, political reform and development policies to support it, and the role of third parties in the special case of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. These issues were discussed by a distinguished group of Europeans, Americans and representatives of the Middle East and Mediterranean regions with a view to underscoring the possibilities for transatlantic cooperation in a context of divisions and disagreements.

ID number: 80019205
Year: 2003
Type: M

327 /01196


viii, 148 p.; 23 cm.
(US Foreign Policy and Conflict in the Islamic World)
ISBN: 0754635910
Author(s):
1. Shannon, Vaughn P.
Subject(s):
1. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
3. ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

Notes:
'The author argues that US foreign policy toward the Arab-Israeli conflict has been determined at three levels of analysis: that of systemic strategic context, that of domestic politics, and that of individual decision-makers. In this book he explores the role of each level of influence, as well as the implications for the posture which the US has chosen. Reflecting changing circumstances, the volume examines the Cold War, the Gulf War and the new 'War on Terror' and how they have each placed differing pressures on US policymakers as they strive to maintain the ultimate strategic goal of preserving regional oil from becoming dominated by hostile forces.'

ID number: 80019347
Year: 2003
Type: M
American Oil Diplomacy in the Persian Gulf and the Caspian Sea -
xvi, 213 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
ISBN: 0813026393
Author(s):
1. Bahgat, Gawdat
Subject(s):
1. PETROLEUM INDUSTRY AND TRADE--POLITICAL ASPECTS--PERSIAN GULF REGION
2. PETROLEUM INDUSTRY AND TRADE--POLITICAL ASPECTS--CASPIAN SEA REGION
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PERSIAN GULF REGION
4. PERSIAN GULF REGION--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
5. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CASPIAN SEA REGION
6. CASPIAN SEA REGION--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
7. PETROLEUM INDUSTRY AND TRADE--POLITICAL ASPECTS--USA
Notes:
'The United States is the world's largest oil consumer and importer. Here the author examines the nation's growing dependence on fossil fuels - particularly oil - and the main challenges it faces in securing supplies from two energy-rich regions, the Persian Gulf and the Caspian Sea. He argues that long-term US energy strategy must be built on diversity of both the fuel mix and the geographic origin of that fuel. It should include a broad combination of measures that would stimulate domestic production, provide incentives for conservation, promote clean technologies, and eliminate political barriers to world markets. He also contends, however, that the goal should not be energy independence, but finding new ways of managing dependence on oil supplies from abroad. He maintains that despite increasing reservoirs of oil and natural gas throughout the world, including the Caspian Sea, the Persian Gulf will continue to be the main source of US fossil fuel. The author analyzes both recent and historical challenges to the relationship between the United States and Saudi Arabia, the world's largest oil producer and exporter, including the Arab-Israeli peace process. He also discusses the hostility between the United States and Iraq and the tense relationship between the United States and Iran, considering such sensitive topics as the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and terrorism, as well as developments in the wake of September 11, 2001. In his assessment of the underdeveloped Caspian Sea reservoir, the author suggests that energy experts and policy makers have exaggerated the region's potential, citing logistical, economic, and political obstacles that must be overcome before the region plays a major role in producing fossil fuels. These obstacles include domestic ethnic divisions, disputes over the legal status of the Caspian, disagreements over the most cost-effective transportation routes, and changes in the region in the aftermath of the war on terrorism.'

ID number: 80019265
Year: 2003
Type: M
Most Americans see the regime of Saddam Hussein as a major threat to regional and international security that must be thwarted, even if that means threatening or even using military force. Europeans do not deny that the Iraqi regime is a threat, but they question whether that threat is so pressing that the international community should run the risk of invading an Arab country in the heart of the Middle East. It will not be easy to overcome these differences in perspective - which result from a range of deeply rooted historical, cultural, strategic and domestic political factors. But it should not be impossible either. This paper proposes a common US-European strategy: joining together to demand, under the threat of an invasion that would change the Baghdad regime, Iraq's full compliance with UN Security Council resolutions calling for an end to its weapons of mass destruction programmes. If Iraq failed to comply with a new UNSC resolution reiterating these demands and setting forth a new verification regime, the United States and Europe would together overthrow Saddam Hussein and undertake a major reconstruction and peacekeeping effort in Iraq. If, on the other hand, Saddam did give up his weapons of mass destruction under the credible threat of military force, the United States would forgo plans for invading Iraq so long as Baghdad complied with existing and new UNSC resolutions.'
In recent years, the United States has been unable to maintain an international consensus for strict enforcement of all applicable UN Security Council resolutions on Iraq, but it has largely succeeded in preventing Iraq from reemerging as an immediate strategic threat to the region. There is US concern about the long-term threat posed by Iraq, and, in the wake of the September 11 attacks, the Bush Administration has said it will prevent Iraq from re-emerging as a significant threat to US security. The exact form of that Administration stance has not yet been announced, whether it be through international sanctions and diplomacy, military action, or covert action.

In the last few months, European governments have responded in different ways to the American desire to exercise 'pre-emptive action' against the Iraqi threat and to overthrow Saddam Hussein's regime. However, the Europeans share a sceptical attitude towards the initiative, since they perceive that a military solution might have unexpected negative consequences. Therefore, most Europeans believe that coercive action should not be taken hastily and that diplomatic means, especially through UNSC-sponsored inspections and destruction of Iraqi WMD, should be exhausted first. This paper suggests that Europeans are sceptical because they think that the United States underestimates the difficulties of post-Saddam state-building in what is a delicate regional environment. Also, Europeans fear that occupation of Iraq might lead to an escalation of terrorist activities in the West. Some voices in the US have indicated that creating a democratic Iraq would be the first step in the establishment of a new regional order in the Middle East, while Europeans are unconvinced about the possibility of 'importing' democracy into the region overnight by the use of force. Any stable 'new' regional order, the Europeans contend, should include a lasting and equitable solution to the Israeli–Palestinian conflict. Finally, most Europeans believe that the international administration of postwar Iraq would have to deal not only with state-building but also with resources management. It remains to be seen whether this aspect of foreign administration would be accepted by the Iraqi population. In addition, lower oil prices would foster increased global oil consumption in the long term and, consequently, a worsening of the global environment, which is
against the declared European policy of determined action against global warming.'

327  /01135
xxx, 494 p. : ill. ; 25 cm.
ISBN: 0375509283
Author(s):
1. Pollack, Kenneth M.
Subject(s):
1. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ
3. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
4. WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION--IRAQ
5. IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011
Notes:
Includes index.
'The author examines the state of Iraq today - its economy, its armed forces, its political system, the status of its weapons of mass destruction as best we understand them, and Saddam's terrifying security apparatus. Pollack also analyzes the last twenty years of relations between the United States and Iraq to explain how the two countries reached the present crisis. He then assesses the full range of US policy options toward Iraq. Finally, he explores the promise and hazard of rebuilding Iraq after Saddam.'

327  /01117
War with Iraq: Costs, Consequences, and Alternatives - Cambridge, MA: American Academy of Arts and Sciences.
vii, 87 p.; 30 cm.
ISBN: 0877240361
Subject(s):
1. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ
3. WAR--ECONOMIC ASPECTS
4. IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011
Added entry(s):
1. American Academy of Arts and Sciences (US)
Notes:
'The papers in this collection are an attempt to provide insight into the potential costs and consequences, over the long term, of going to war with Iraq.'
ID number: 80018366
Year: 2002
Type: M
2012

Turkey and America Face Iran.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 54, no. 2, April - May 2012, p. 27-37.)
Author(s):
1. Bleek, Philipp C.
2. Stein, Aaron
Subject(s):
1. TURKEY--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TURKEY
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
4. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
5. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--USA
Notes:
Rapidly unfolding events in the Middle East, particularly in Syria, provide Washington and Ankara both motivation and opportunity to cooperate over how best to blunt Iranian influence.
ID Number: JA028466
Year: 2012
Language: English
Type: ART

Containing Iran : What Does It Mean ?.
(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 19, no. 1, Spring 2012, p. 51-63.)
Author(s):
1. Kaye, Dalia Dassa
2. Lorber, Eric
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
ID Number: JA028507
Year: 2012
Language: English
Type: ART

* This list contains material received as of November 6th, 2012.– Cette liste est arrêtée au 6 novembre 2012.
Time to Attack Iran.  
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 91, no. 1, January - February 2012, p. 76-86.)  
Author(s):  
1. Kroenig, Matthew  
Subject(s):  
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN  
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA  
3. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAN  
Notes:  
Opponents of military action against Iran assume a US military strike would be far more dangerous than simply letting Tehran build a bomb. Not so, argues the author. With a carefully designed strike, Washington could mitigate the costs - or at least bring them down to a bearable level - and spare the region and the world from an unacceptable threat.  
ID Number: JA028254  
Year: 2012  
Language: English  
Type: ART

Iran, the US and Weapons of Mass Destruction.  
(SURVIVAL, vol. 54, no. 5, October - November 2012, p. 183-201.)  
Author(s):  
1. Mousavian, Hossein  
Subject(s):  
1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAN  
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN  
3. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA  
4. NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONES--MIDDLE EAST  
Notes:  
Serious efforts to achieve a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East would help Iran become more forthcoming in resolving questions about its own nuclear programme.  
ID Number: JA028931  
Year: 2012  
Language: English  
Type: ART

To Keep the Peace with Iran, Threaten to Strike.  
Author(s):  
1. Singh, Michael  
Subject(s):  
1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAN  
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN  
3. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA  
Notes:  
The former NSC senior director for Middle Eastern affairs argues that current US strategy toward Iran is incomplete: supplementing sanctions and outreach with a credible military threat could bring the interests of the United States, China, Israel, and other allies into alignment while causing Tehran to reassess its own.  
ID Number: JA028538  
Year: 2012  
Language: English  
Type: ART
The Real Problem in US-Israeli Relations.
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 35, no. 2, Spring 2012, p. 71-87.)
Author(s):
  1. Waxman, Dov
Subject(s):
  1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ISRAEL
  2. ISRAEL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
The real debate we should be having is not whether Obama is pro-Israel enough or whether Israel is a strategic burden to the United States. The real debate is how much do US and Israeli interests really overlap today? Put simply, they are increasingly diverging.
ID Number: JA028539
Year: 2012
Language: English
Type: ART

Reinterpreting Libya's WMD Turnaround: Bridging the Carrot-Coercion Divide.
(JOURNAL OF STRATEGIC STUDIES, vol. 35, no. 4, August 2012, p. 489-512.)
Author(s):
  1. Jakobsen, Peter Viggo
Subject(s):
  1. WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION--LIBYA
  2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--LIBYA
  3. LIBYA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
  4. ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT--LIBYA
Notes:
The dominant explanations of Libya's nuclear reversal in 2003 privilege either coercion or carrots treating these instruments as alternatives. In doing so they ignore that it took a combination of coercion, carrots and confidence-building to turn Libya around. This article demonstrates this by developing and deploying a theoretical framework that integrates these three instruments into a more coherent and convincing explanation of the case. It highlights that analysts and policy-makers would do well to focus more on how different policy tools can be used in combination to achieve desired outcomes than on how individual tools can be employed with decisive effects. It also demonstrates that the Libya success will be hard to replicate.
ID Number: JA028815
Year: 2012
Language: English
Type: ART
Shifting Eastern Mediterranean Geometry.
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 35, no. 3, Summer 2012, p. 111-125.)
Author(s):
1. Alterman, Jon B.
2. Malka, Haim
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
2. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
The security architecture which the United States helped establish in the Eastern Mediterranean is finally crumbling. Increasingly strained relations among - and changing politics within - Turkey, Israel, and Egypt will complicate the US ability to achieve its strategic goals.
ID Number: JA028797
Year: 2012
Language: English
Type: ART

2011

The Transnational Challenge to Arab Freedom.
(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 110, no. 739, November 2011, p. 317-323.)
Author(s):
1. Brownlee, Jason
Subject(s):
1. ARAB SPRING, 2010-
2. EUROPE, EASTERN--HISTORY--REVOLUTION, 1989
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ARAB COUNTRIES
4. ARAB COUNTRIES--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
5. DEMOCRATIZATION--USA
6. DEMOCRATIZATION--ARAB COUNTRIES
Notes:
Washington, though it belatedly hailed the ouster of Egypt's Hosni Mubarak, continues to prioritize the stability of allied autocracies over democratization in the Middle East.
ID Number: JA028175
Year: 2011
Language: English
Type: ART

Beware the Duck Test.
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 34, no. 3, Summer 2011, p. 137-149.)
Author(s):
1. Jentleson, Bruce W.
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ARAB COUNTRIES
2. ARAB COUNTRIES--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. ARAB SPRING, 2010-
Notes:
Historically, four strategic miscalculations have shaped U.S. views of major regional events like recent change in the Arab world and led to policy failures. While learning the right lessons won't assure success, not learning them makes failure more likely.
ID Number: JA027889
Year: 2011
Language: English
Type: ART
Washington face aux révolutions arabes.

Author(s):
1. Mokhefi, Mansouria

Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ARAB COUNTRIES
2. ARAB COUNTRIES--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. ARAB SPRING, 2010-

Notes:
L'arrivée au pouvoir de Barack Obama avait suscité beaucoup d'espoirs dans les pays arabes, après les deux mandats de George W. Bush, marqués notamment par la guerre en Irak. Surprise par l'ampleur et par la rapidité des révolutions de 2011, l'Administration Obama a réagi au cas par cas, de façon pragmatique et conformément aux intérêts américains. À l'espoir a succédé la désillusion, et le président américain est aujourd'hui très impopulaire dans le monde arabe.

ID Number: JA028012
Year: 2011
Language: French
Type: ART

The Arab Spring : America's Search for Relevancy.
(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 22, no. 4, Fall 2011, p. 20-35.)

Author(s):
1. Pranger, Robert J.

Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ARAB COUNTRIES
2. ARAB COUNTRIES--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
4. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
5. ARAB SPRING, 2010-

Notes:
This essay is divided into four parts : (1) 'being Arab', an existential as well as a political vocation; (2) the American search for connection - relevancy - with an Arab world fast evolving in directions as yet unclear, a veritable revolution in political space and time; (3) the challenge of 'being Arab' to the US-Israel relationship; and (4) a prognosis for future American policy in the Middle East.

ID Number: JA028336
Year: 2011
Language: English
Type: ART

The Arab Spring, Iran and the United States : What Next ?.

Author(s):
1. Saratsis, Ioannis

Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ARAB COUNTRIES
2. ARAB COUNTRIES--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. ARAB SPRING, 2010-

Notes:
The Western world's response to the Arab Spring revolutions has varied. The uprising in Egypt was relatively bloodless; Libya is being thrown into a civil war. Europe has seen the opportunity to re-exert its military might, lest the world forget they too have a military that can be depended upon. Israel has remained relatively quiet, glad that attention has shifted away from Palestine. Among all this, the US is trying to figure out where its foreign policy should focus. The
question of what kind of relationship the US will, and should, have with the Middle East, is at the top of discussions domestically. And despite all the international media coverage, the multitudes of academic articles and a plethora of material and expertise available to policymakers, no concrete strategy has emerged from the Obama administration.

America and Egypt after the Uprisings.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 53, no. 2, April - May 2011, p. 31-41.)
Author(s):
1. Lynch, Marc
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EGYPT
2. EGYPT--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. EGYPT--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
Notes:
The US has done well in its tactical responses to the wave of Arab uprisings, but is only just beginning to recalibrate its broader regional strategy.

Learning from a Troubled Experience : Transatlantic Lessons from the Nuclear Standoff with Iran.
(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 46, no. 4, December 2011, p. 115-136.)
Author(s):
1. Alcaro, Riccardo
Subject(s):
1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAN
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
3. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
4. EU--IRAN
Notes:
With the US eventually embracing the European-devised 'dual track' approach comprising both sanctions and incentives, the transatlantic partners have currently reached a remarkable level of convergence on how to deal with the Iranian nuclear conundrum. Although EU-US unity might not be enough to solve the dispute, the experience of transatlantic cooperation on Iran offers some important lessons. It shows that strategic convergence between the transatlantic partners, or lack thereof, has a considerable impact on the way a crisis unfolds in an area in which both parties have a stake. It highlights the added value represented by European/EU political and economic assets in a situation in which US military options are both unlikely to have the desired effect and at grave risk of backlash. Finally, it sets an important precedent for a specific option for intra-EU and EU-US cooperation - the contact or lead group - that seems to suit the emerging multipolar world better than other, more institutionalised methods.
The Dangers of a Nuclear Iran.  
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 90, no. 1, January - February 2011, p. 66-81.)  
Author(s):  
1. Edelman, Eric S.  
2. Krepinevich, Andrew F.  
3. Montgomery, Evan Braden  
Subject(s):  
1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAN  
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN  
3. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA  
Notes:  
Iran's acquisition of a bomb would upend the Middle East. It is unclear how a nuclear-armed Iran would weigh the costs, benefits, and risks of brinkmanship and escalation and therefore unclear how easily Tehran could be deterred from attacking the United States' interests or partners in the Middle East.  
ID Number: JA027390  
Year: 2011  
Language: English  
Type: ART

Obama's Engagement Strategy with Iran: Limited Results.  
(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 22, no. 1, Winter 2011, p. 93-113.)  
Author(s):  
1. El-Khawas, Mohamed A.  
Subject(s):  
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN  
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA  
3. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, AMERICAN--IRAN  
4. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAN  
Notes:  
The author examines Obama's dual-track strategy of engagement—talks and sanctions—to assess its prospects for persuading Iran to abandon its nuclear program. The essay begins with a discussion of Obama's initial steps to bring Tehran to the negotiating table to address the uranium-enrichment problem. Second is an analysis of Obama's shift to advocate more significant sanctions to persuade Iran to implement the tentative agreement it had accepted in October 2009. Third is a focus on US efforts to gain China's support for a new round of sanctions by the United Nations Security Council. Last is an assessment of whether Obama's sanctions will force Iran into negotiations.  
ID Number: JA027664  
Year: 2011  
Language: English  
Type: ART
Transatlantic Diplomacy in the Iranian Nuclear Issue: Helping to Build Trust?
(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 20, no. 3, September 2011, p. 405-430.)
Author(s):
1. Erasto, Tytti
Subject(s):
1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAN
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
3. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
4. EU--IRAN
Notes:
Three European Union (EU) member states - the UK, France, and Germany - have played a central role in the Iranian nuclear issue since 2003. However, their contribution cannot be understood without consideration of America's hard-line approach regarding its recent non-proliferation policies in the Middle East and its past policies toward the Islamic Republic. The author argues that these policies have highlighted Iran's military and energy insecurity, and that they cast doubt on the limited nature of the demands made to Iran by the Security Council. The fact that European positions have in recent years moved closer to the US also with respect to the key issues that contribute to Iran's lack of trust can actually be seen to undermine the goals of non-proliferation diplomacy.

No Way Out: Washington's Iran Policy Options.
(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 22, no. 2, Spring 2011, p. 1-10.)
Author(s):
1. Giraldi, Philip
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAN
Notes:

Teheran/Washington: une relation immobile ?.
(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, vol. 76, no. 3, 2011, p. 573-585.)
Author(s):
1. Maloney, Suzanne
Subject(s):
1. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
Notes:
Doubling Down on Iran.
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 34, no. 4, Fall 2011, p. 7-21.)

Author(s):
1. Pollack, Kenneth M.
2. Takeyh, Ray

Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--iran
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAN

Notes:
It is time to acknowledge that the current carrot-and-sticks policy toward Tehran has reached its limits, and is unlikely to achieve its objectives with the current Iranian regime. Unfortunately, the only manner of inducing meaningful change in the Islamic Republic's behavior without the resort to war is to otherwise imperil its very existence.

USA and the Islamic Republic of Iran: From Irangate to Armed Conflict.
(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 57, no. 6, 2011, p. 48-57.)

Author(s):
1. Raku, Maxim

Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Chronic Misperception and International Conflict: The US-Iraq Experience.
(INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, vol. 36, no. 1, Summer 2011, p. 73-100.)

Author(s):
1. Duelfer, Charles A.
2. Dyson, Stephen Benedict

Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ
2. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. PERSIAN GULF WAR, 1991
4. IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011

Notes:
Why did the United States and Iraq find themselves in full-scale conflict with each other in 1990-91 and 2003, and in almost constant low-level hostilities during the years in-between? The situation was neither inevitable nor one that either side, in full possession of all the relevant information about the other, would have purposely engineered: in short, a classic instance of chronic misperception. A combination of the psychological literature on perception and its pathologies with the almost unique firsthand access of one of the authors to the decisionmakers on both sides - the former deputy head of the United Nations weapons of mass destruction inspection mission in the 1990s, the author of the definitive postwar account of Iraqi WMD programs for which he and his team debriefed the top regime leadership, and a Washington insider in regular contact with all major foreign policy agencies of the US government - reveals the perceptions the United States and Iraq held of each other, as well as the biases, mistakes, and intelligence failures of which these images were, at different points in
Iraq, from Surge to Sovereignty: Winding Down the War in Iraq.
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 90, no. 2, March - April 2011, p. 117-127.)
Author(s):
1. Sky, Emma
Subject(s):
1. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ
3. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
The surge of US troops into Iraq helped decrease violence and set the stage for the eventual US withdrawal. But the country still has a long way to go before it becomes sovereign and self-reliant. To stabilize itself and realize its democratic aspirations, Iraq needs Washington's continued support.

Israel/Etats-Unis: du bon usage politique de l'islamisme radical.
Author(s):
1. Encel, Frederic
Subject(s):
1. ISRAEL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ISRAEL
3. ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT
Notes:
Isole diplomatiquement et confronte a la deuxieme intifada, Israel se saisit du 11 septembre pour resserrer ses liens avec Washington au nom de la lutte contre le terrorisme. Le rapport de force israelo-palestinien en est profondement modifie. Dix ans plus tard pourtant, l'Administration Obama peine a adopter une attitude de distance efficace vis-a-vis d'Israel, mais la menace terroriste semble s'affaiblir et remettre en cause le dispositif mis en place par l'Etat juif apres le 11 septembre.
The Trust Deficit: Seven Steps Forward for U.S.-Arab Dialogue.
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 34, no. 3, Summer 2011, p. 151-162.)
Author(s):
1. Al-Oraibi, Mina
2. Russell, Gerard
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
2. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. PUBLIC DIPLOMACY--USA
Notes:
A pan-Arab journalist and a former British spokesperson to global Muslim audiences sketch seven principles for the United States, still uniquely capable of influencing regional events, to help with the war of ideas in the Middle East.
ID Number: JA027888
Year: 2011
Language: English
Type: ART

Du 11 septembre aux révolutions arabes : les États-Unis et le Moyen-Orient.
(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, vol. 76, no. 3, 2011, p. 495-506.)
Author(s):
1. Droz-Vincent, Philippe
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
2. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
Barack Obama a du gerer le lourd heritage de l'Administration Bush au Moyen-Orient. La 'militarisation de la politique etrangere' continue de se faire sentir, en particulier en Irak et en Afghanistan. La politique americaine dans le monde arabe connait actuellement une phase de reorientation, la reaction de Washington face aux revolutions de 2011 n'ayant pas ete exempte d'hesitations et de contradictions.
ID Number: JA028022
Year: 2011
Language: French
Type: ART

U.S. Security Assistance in the Middle East: Helping Friends or Creating Enemies?.
(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 18, no. 1, Spring 2011, p. 78-88.)
Author(s):
1. Jett, Dennis
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
2. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
ID Number: JA027637
Year: 2011
Language: English
Type: ART
Washington's New Direction.
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 67, no. 2, February 2011, p. 25-26.)
Author(s):
  1. Denselow, James
Subject(s):
  1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--SYRIA
  2. SYRIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
The election of Barack Obama promised a fresh start between Washington and Damascus - a necessary new beginning, after the deterioration of relations under the administration of George W. Bush.
ID Number: JA027489
Year: 2011
Language: English
Type: ART

2010

Obama's Dilemma : Iran, Israel and the Rumours of War.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 52, no. 6, December 2010 - January 2011, p. 15-44.)
Author(s):
  1. Allin, Dana H.
  2. Simon, Steven
Subject(s):
  1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
  2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
  3. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
  4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ISRAEL
  5. ISRAEL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
The crisis linking Tehran, Tel Aviv and Washington is not the only problem facing the president. But Iran's defiance and Israel's panic are the fuses for a war that could destroy all his other ambitions.
ID Number: JA027356
Year: 2010
Language: English
Type: ART

Negotiations with Iran : Lessons from Personal Experience.
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 33, no. 1, January 2010, p. 149-162.)
Author(s):
  1. Dobbins, James
Subject(s):
  1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
  2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
The former special envoy for Afghanistan unveils an insider's view of his experiences and conveys his views of the benefits and limits of engaging Iran.
ID Number: JA026548
Year: 2010
Language: English
Type: ART
Rethinking Iran.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 52, no. 5, October - November 2010, p. 135-150.)
Author(s):
1. Hunter, Robert E.
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAN
Notes:
Exploration of potential compatible interests with Iran has been held hostage to US preoccupation with the nuclear file and a political climate that lets emotion trump rational analysis.
ID Number: JA027155
Year: 2010
Language: English
Type: ART

The United States, Iran and the Middle East's New 'Cold War'.
Author(s):
1. Leverett, Flynt
2. Leverett, Hillary Mann
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
The relationship between the United States and the Islamic Republic of Iran both shapes and is shaped by a new Middle Eastern 'Cold War'. The United States and the Islamic Republic should transcend the prospects for hegemonial conflict or strategic standoff and seek a fundamental realignment of their relations, along the lines of the realignment in relations between the United States and the People's Republic of China that took place during President Richard Nixon's tenure in the White House. The article examines the imperatives for a comprehensive and strategic realignment of US-Iranian relations from the standpoint of Iranian interests and foreign policy concepts as well as from an American perspective. It also evaluates the actual prospects for US-Iranian rapprochement.
ID Number: JA026756
Year: 2010
Language: English
Type: ART

After Iran Gets the Bomb.
Author(s):
1. Lindsay, James M.
2. Takeyh, Ray
Subject(s):
1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAN
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
Notes:
An essay is presented on the efforts of the Iranian government to obtain a nuclear weapon. It examines the risks associated with Iran becoming a nuclear power and suggests that the administration of US President Barack Obama must exert diplomatic pressure on the country to ensure political stability. The author remarks on the influence of nationalism and anti-Americanism on Iranian foreign relations.
ID Number: JA026772
Year: 2010
Sanctioning Iran: If Only It Were So Simple.
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 33, no. 1, January 2010, p. 131-147.)
Author(s):
1. Maloney, Suzanne
Subject(s):
1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAN
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
3. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
4. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, AMERICAN--IRAN
Notes:
Sanctions represent a dangerous illusion. Economic pressure may have a role to play in persuading Tehran of the utility of dialogue but, as the primary US policy tool, punitive measures will not succeed in solving concerns about the Iranian regime and its behavior.
ID Number: JA026547
Year: 2010
Language: English
Type: ART

The United States and Iran: Diplomacy, Sanctions and War.
(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 17, no. 2, Summer 2010, p. 52-61.)
Author(s):
1. Mattair, Thomas R.
Subject(s):
1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAN
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
3. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
4. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, AMERICAN--IRAN
ID Number: JA027001
Year: 2010
Language: English
Type: ART

Pariahs in Tehran.
(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 110, November - December 2010, p. 42-52.)
Author(s):
1. Pollack, Kenneth M.
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAN
Notes:
Rolling back Iran's nuclear program will take far more than Washington's sanctions-heavy strategy. Tehran's hard-liners must be placed in a vise-like grip. Sabotage, covert aid to opposition movements, a PR campaign targeting the Islamic Republic's odious human-rights record and a sustainable choking off of foreign investment can create the necessary internal and external pressures to bend Iran to the United States's will.
ID Number: JA027611
Year: 2010
Language: English
Type: ART
U.S.-Iran Engagement through Afghanistan.
(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 17, no. 1, Spring 2010, p. 31-51.)
Author(s):
1. Sadat, Mir H.
2. Hughes, James P.
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--AFGHANISTAN
4. AFGHANISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
Notes:
This paper focuses on U.S. engagement with Iran in order to achieve the stabilization and reconstruction of Afghanistan. First, a background on recent U.S.-Iranian engagement in Afghanistan is provided. Second, the paper explores the arguments for and against U.S. cooperation with Iran on common interests in Afghanistan. Third, it contends that as part of a comprehensive policy toward the region, the United States should consider exploring diplomatic engagement with Iran. Finally, the paper presents policy initiatives for the implementation of a joint U.S.-Iran strategy in Afghanistan that, if successful, could lead to an improved U.S.-Iran strategic relationship. Nonetheless, Afghanistan should not be used as a pawn in the resolution of the conflict between the United States and Iran.
ID Number: JA026729
Year: 2010
Language: English
Type: ART

Defeat in Iraq: The Challenges for Obama and the Region.
(JOURNAL OF INTERVENTION AND STATEBUILDING, vol. 4, no. 1, March 2010, p. 23-34.)
Author(s):
1. Steele, Jonathan
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ
2. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
4. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
The author analyses the possibilities and problems facing the incoming Obama administration in Iraq and the wider Middle East region. He argues that the Bush administration was defeated in Iraq on a number of fronts and that US influence has declined across the region. He explains how the gains made in establishing order have been largely a result of the actions taken by Iraqi actors in reasserting Iraqi sovereignty both against the US and Al-Qaeda. Despite the debacle of US intervention, the author argues that Barack Obama has a platform of opportunity to address the problems of the Middle East through the exercise of US 'soft power' rather than military might.
ID Number: JA026827
Year: 2010
Language: English
Type: ART
Barack Obama and Binyamin Netanyahu came to power, in the United States and Israel, respectively, at exactly the same moment, in early 2009. Since then, however, relations between these two long-standing allies have continued to deteriorate. This cooldown was predictable, given the differences of opinion between the two men concerning the Israel-Palestine issue. While Barack Obama has always said that he wants to strike a new balance in America’s attitude towards this very delicate matter, considering that the Bush administration was too close to the Jewish state, the Israeli prime minister is known for his strong convictions. The two governments have therefore started a real test of strength, marked by illusionary concessions (by Israel) and appeasement formulas without much impact (from the United States). This 'fools game' seems set to endure, despite declarations of good will by both parties.
Beyond Moderates and Militants: How Obama Can Chart a New Course in the Middle East.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 89. no. 5, September - October 2010, p. 18-29.)

Author(s):
1. Malley, Robert
2. Harling, Peter

Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
2. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:
When it comes to the Middle East, US policymakers tend to apply yesterday's solutions to today's problems. In doing so, they miss realistic chances to help reshape the region. President Barack Obama must recognize that there is not a clean divide between a moderate, pro-American camp and an extremist, militant axis and take into account the Middle East's rapidly shifting dynamics - including the complex and competing interests of newly engaged players, such as Iran, Syria, and Turkey.

ID Number: JA027063
Year: 2010
Language: English
Type: ART

2009

Obama's Africa Agenda.


Author(s):
1. Cooke, Jennifer

Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--AFRICA
2. AFRICA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:
The first African-American president will need to make the case to a skeptical Congress and public that the growth of US interests on the continent warrants more investment there.

ID Number: JA025841
Year: 2009
Language: English
Type: ART

Thinking through US Strategic Options for Africa.

(NAVAL WAR COLLEGE REVIEW, vol. 62, no. 1, Winter 2009, p. 31-43.)

Author(s):
1. Fulford, Carlton W.

Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--AFRICA
2. AFRICA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:
It is high time for the United States to define its strategic goals and objectives with regard to Africa, to coordinate the actions of its departments and agencies there, and, most important, to help African partners improve governance, security, and economic opportunity.

ID Number: JA025686
Year: 2009
Language: English
Type: ART
(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 16, no. 4, Winter 2009, p. 68-75.)
Author(s):
1. Freeman, Chas. W.
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ARAB COUNTRIES
2. ARAB COUNTRIES--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
ID Number: JA026448
Year: 2009
Language: English
Type: ART

Sauda Arabia after U.S.-Iranian Detente: Left in the Lurch?.
(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 16, no. 3, Fall 2009, p. 64-78.)
Author(s):
1. Aarts, Paul
2. Duijne, Joris van
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--SAUDI ARABIA
4. SAUDI ARABIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
ID Number: JA026249
Year: 2009
Language: English
Type: ART

Tempting Tehran.
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 65, no. 7, July 2009, p. 13-14.)
Author(s):
1. Alcaro, Riccardo
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
Once presidential elections are out of the way in Iran, there may be a window of opportunity for a new policy to end the thirty-year standoff with the United States. Europe negotiated with Tehran for some two years until 2005, during the longest freeze in its nuclear activities. There are important lessons for Washington in any new initiative.
ID Number: JA026083
Year: 2009
Language: English
Type: ART

Changing Regime Change.
INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 10, no. 1, Spring 2009, p. 64-69.)
Author(s):
1. Furtig, Henner
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
4. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
Notes:
The United States and Europe need to alter their previous strategies if they want to influence Iran. The Obama administration should focus on using political and diplomatic means to address the regime in Tehran. The European Union should attach concrete and verifiable conditions to its stipulations.
Containing Iran ? Avoiding a Two-Dimensional Strategy in a Four-Dimensional Region.
Author(s):
1. Kaye, Dalia Dassa
2. Wehrey, Frederic
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. ARAB COUNTRIES--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
4. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ARAB COUNTRIES
Notes:
The authors' fieldwork finds the idea that Arab support to contain Iran has been spurred by Tehran's recent regional gains is dangerously flawed, based on a misreading of local politics and the nuanced ways Arab states are managing, and in some cases exploiting, the challenge from Iran.

Author(s):
1. Kazemzadeh, Masoud
Subject(s):
1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
3. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
The United States, Israel, and several European allies have explicitly stated that they will not accept the possession of nuclear weapons by the Islamic fundamentalist regime ruling Iran. Iran has defied several UN Security Council resolutions and continued its uranium enrichment. On December 3, 2007, the US released the November 2007 National Intelligence Estimate (NIE) on Iran. If the NIE assessment that Iran could develop nuclear weapons sometimes between 2010 and 2015 is correct, the new American president has twelve options available in dealing with Iran. This study analyzes potential consequences, shortcomings, costs, and benefits of each option.
Obama's Existential Challenge to Ahmadinejad.
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 32, no. 2, April 2009, p. 63-78.)
Author(s):  
1. Milani, Abbas  
Subject(s):  
1. IRAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT  
2. ELECTIONS--IRAN  
3. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA  
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN  
Notes:  
Increasing evidence exists that Obama's election has made Khamenei and his allies like Ahmadinejad feel more vulnerable than at any other time in recent memory. As Iran's own presidential elections approach in June, what should the Obama administration do?
ID Number: JA025783  
Year: 2009  
Language: English  
Type: ART

Tehran's Take.  
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 88, no. 4, July - August 2009, p. 46-62.)  
Author(s):  
1. Milani, Mohsen M.  
Subject(s):  
1. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA  
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN  
Notes:  
Iran's foreign policy is often portrayed in sensationalistic terms: mad mullahs, apocalyptic delusions, untamable nuclear ambitions. But Iran's ruling ayatollahs are following a clear strategic logic: ensuring the survival of the Islamic Republic against what they think is an existential threat posed by the United States. The main goals of Iran's US policy are to deter Washington from attacking Iran, counter Washington's containment strategy, and expand Tehran's influence in the Middle East.
ID Number: JA026010  
Year: 2009  
Language: English  
Type: ART

Iran : The Nuclear Standoff : Give Engagement a Chance.  
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 65, no. 11, November 2009, p. 11-12.)  
Author(s):  
1. Mosher, David  
2. Nader, Alireza  
Subject(s):  
1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAN  
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN  
3. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA  
ID Number: JA026302  
Year: 2009  
Language: English  
Type: ART
Iran's Nuclear Program and the Future of US-Iranian Relations.
(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 16, no. 1, Spring 2009, p. 121-133.)
Author(s):
  1. Ozcan, Nihat Ali
  2. Ozdamar, Ozgur
Subject(s):
  1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
  2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
  3. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN
ID Number: JA025844
Year: 2009
Language: English
Type: ART

Iran : Diplomacy and Deterrence.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 51, no. 5, October - November 2009, p. 5-13.)
Author(s):
  1. Parasiliti, Andrew
Subject(s):
  1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN
  2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
  3. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
The Obama administration is not ready to concede an Iranian nuclear weapon. But absent diplomatic progress, the United States may have to accept Iran as a threshold of 'virtual' nuclear power. Neither sanctions nor deterrence is likely to prevent Iran from developing a nuclear-weapons capability, although deterrence might prevent the country from detonating a nuclear device or formally declaring its nuclear status. Washington has so far not threatened the use of force in Iran and is wary of the potentially negative consequences for US interests and allies of a military option that is not even certain to eliminate Iran's nuclear-weapons capability. A diplomatic breakthrough, however slim the perceived possibilities, is still the best option to halt Iran's nuclear-weapons ambitions.
ID Number: JA026205
Year: 2009
Language: English
Type: ART

Resetting Iran in US Policy.
(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 20, no. 4, Fall 2009, p. 10-21.)
Author(s):
  1. Pranger, Robert J.
Subject(s):
  1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
  2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
ID Number: JA026429
Year: 2009
Language: English
Type: ART
The Republic and the Rahbar.
(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 99, January - February 2009, p. 10-20.)
Author(s):
  1. Sick, Gary
Subject(s):
  1. IRAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
  2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
  3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
Notes:
  With all of the hype surrounding Iran's nuclear program and its 
  incendiary President Ahmadinejad, we have been fooled into 
  believing Tehran is one of our biggest threats. But the country 
  is divided, clerical control is in question and the Supreme 
  Leader has little influence outside of the state's borders. As 
  Iran faces a presidential election of its own, the country will 
  likely confront a choice between extremism and moderation at 
  the polls.
ID Number: JA026356
Year: 2009
Language: English
Type: ART

Israel's Future and Iran's Nuclear Program: Do Settlements Matter? An 
American Perspective.
(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 16, no. 3, Fall 2009, p. 79-88.)
Author(s):
  1. Weiss, Leonard
Subject(s):
  1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAN
  2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
  3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
ID Number: JA026250
Year: 2009
Language: English
Type: ART

Nouvelle donne au Proche-Orient?.
(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 74eme annee, no. 3, 2009, p. 663-675.)
Author(s):
  1. Razoux, Pierre
Subject(s):
  1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ISRAEL
  2. ISRAEL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
  3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
  4. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
  Avec la volonté proclamée de se rapprocher du monde 
  arabo-musulman, les États-Unis effectuent au Moyen-Orient un 
  virage d'importance. La position d'Israël s'en trouve plus 
  isolée. Pour la première fois, le gouvernement israélien 
  redoute de perdre l'appui inconditionnel de Washington. Dans 
  les recompositions régionales qui se dessinent, trois acteurs 
  vont jouer un rôle central : la Syrie, la Turquie et l'Iran, 
  dont l'après-election présidentielle doit être suivi avec 
  attention.
ID Number: JA026198
Year: 2009
Language: French
Type: ART
Beyond Iraq.
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 88, no. 1, January - February 2009, p. 41-58.)
Author(s):
1. Haass, Richard N.
2. Indyk, Martin
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATION--MIDDLE EAST
2. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
Iraq has dominated US policy in the Middle East for the past six years, but this is no longer necessary. The Obama administration will be able to reduce the US presence in Iraq while pursuing a grand bargain with Iran, forging peace between Jerusalem and Damascus, and promoting a final-status Israeli-Palestinian agreement.
ID Number: JA025515
Year: 2009
Language: English
Type: ART

Power without Influence: The Bush Administrations' Foreign Policy Failure in the Middle East.
INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, vol. 33, no. 4, Spring 2009, p. 149-179.)
Author(s):
1. Pressman, Jeremy
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATION--MIDDLE EAST
2. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
The administration of President George W. Bush was deeply involved in the Middle East, but its efforts did not advance US national security. In the realms of counterterrorism, democracy promotion, and nonconventional proliferation, the Bush administration failed to achieve its objectives. Although the United States did not suffer a second direct attack after September 11, 2001, the terrorism situation worsened as many other countries came under attack and a new generation of terrorists trained in Iraq. Large regional powers such as Egypt and Saudi Arabia did not become more democratic, with no new leaders subject to popular mandate. The model used in Iraq of democratization by military force is risky, costly, and not replicable. Bush's policy exacerbated the problem of nuclear proliferation, expending tremendous resources on a nonexistent program in Iraq while bolstering Iran's geopolitical position. The administration failed because it relied too heavily on military force and too little on diplomacy, disregarded empiricism, and did not address long-standing policy contradictions. The case of the Bush administration makes clear that material power does not automatically translate into...
Une nouvelle politique etrangere americaine au Moyen-Orient ?.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 65e annee, no. 721, juillet 2009, p. 149-154.)

Author(s):
1. Razoux, Pierre

Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
2. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:
La Division de la recherche du College de defense de l'Otan a organise, les 4 et 5 mars 2009 a Rome, un seminaire international sur le theme 'Vers une nouvelle politique etrangere americaine au Moyen-Orient ?'. Les principales conclusions de ce seminaire place sous les regles de Chatham House peuvent se resumer : en un retour des Etats-Unis au pragmatisme et a la raison; a un reel esprit d'ouverture - tempe de prudence - du monde arabe; et a une incertitude grandissante potentiellement destabilisatrice de la part d'Israel.

The King and Us.
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 88, no. 3, May - June 2009, p. 121-131.)

Author(s):
1. Ottaway, David

Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--SAUDI ARABIA
2. SAUDI ARABIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:
For decades, the US-Saudi 'special relationship' rested on an exchange of oil for security. That bond was broken on 9/11, and Saudi Arabia can no longer influence oil prices as it once did. Still, Washington and Riyadh can restore healthy ties by pursuing their common interests from Pakistan to the Palestinian territories.

U.S. Foreign Policy Toward Syria : Balancing Ideology and National Interests.
(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 16, no. 2, Summer 2009, p. 93-105.)

Author(s):
1. Sadat, Mir H.
2. Jones, Daniel B.

Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--SYRIA
2. SYRIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

ID Numbers:
JA025919 - JA026032 - JA025839 - JA026103
Year: 2009
Language: English
Type: ART
The US and Africa: Prisoners of a Paradigm?

Author(s):
1. Mills, Greg

Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--AFRICA
2. AFRICA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:
More of the same mix of trade, aid, and military assistance will not fix failed states, check China's penetration, or ease suspicions of Western motives in Africa.

ID Number: JA026345
Year: 2008
Language: English
Type: ART

United States-Iranian Relations: The Terrorism Challenge.

Author(s):
1. Bahgat, Gawdat

Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. IRAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:
The author provides an examination of the United States' relationship with Iran that goes beyond the contentious issues of nuclear proliferation, terrorism, and obstruction of the Arab-Israeli peace process. He focuses on Tehran's ability to destabilize the region through its support of the Shia militias within Iraq and its belligerent policy toward the United States and Israel. The author analyzes the possibility of applying pressure on the Iranian government through support for opposition groups within the region, specifically the Mujahideen e-Khalq (MEK) in Iraq. He provides a detailed analysis of the evolution of the MEK, its ability to pressure Iran, and the lack of consensus in Europe and America on how to deal with the organization. The author closes with a rather pessimistic view of the MEK's future.

ID Number: JA026345
Year: 2008
Language: English
Type: ART

Halting Iran's Nuclear Programme: The Military Option.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 50, no. 5, October - November 2008, p. 13-19.)

Author(s):
1. Clawson, Patrick
2. Eisenstadt, Michael

Subject(s):
1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
3. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

ID Number: JA025232
Year: 2008
Language: English
Type: ART
(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 15, no. 1, Spring 2008, p. 19-29.)
Author(s):
1. Cordesman, Anthony H.
Subject(s):
1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
3. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
ID Number: JA024701
Year: 2008
Language: English
Type: ART

The Friend of My Enemy.
(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 95, May - June 2008, p. 36-42.)
Author(s):
1. Graham, Thomas E.
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
4. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
5. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN
Notes:
The road to a solution for America's Iran problem runs through Moscow. How to think about the costs - and benefits.
ID Number: JA024794
Year: 2008
Language: English
Type: ART

With High Confidence.
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 64, no. 1, January 2008, p. 4-6.)
Author(s):
1. Hollis, Rosemary
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN
Notes:
The prospect of a pre-emptive American strike on Iran in the coming months has receded with the release of the latest United States National Intelligence Estimate. Yet the potential for Washington and Tehran to achieve a so-called 'grand bargain' on all the sources of contention between them is also remote. There are too many factors and players working against such a deal and both sides still aspire to a victory they define as the capitulation of the other.
ID Number: JA024452
Year: 2008
Language: English
Type: ART
Our Imaginary Foe.
(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 95, May - June 2008, p. 30-35.)
Author(s):
1. Kemp, Geoffrey
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--iran
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
Why exaggerating the Iranian threat is bad for US foreign policy.
ID Number: JA024793
Year: 2008
Language: English
Type: ART

Living with Ambiguity: Nuclear Deals with Iran and North Korea.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 50, no. 1, February - March 2008, p. 91-118.)
Author(s):
1. Litwak, Robert S.
Subject(s):
1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN
2. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)
5. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
6. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
Between the poles of nuclear-weapons acquisition and transparent disarmament lies a third option: cultivating ambiguity about capabilities. The current crises with Iran and North Korea are playing out against the backdrop of the contrasting non-proliferation precedents set in 2003—in Iraq, through a change of regime, and, in Libya, through change or behaviour change. Coercive diplomacy, combining credible inducements and penalties to roll back their nuclear programmes, is not possible when the goal is the maximalist one of regime change. But even if the United States clarifies its objective, negotiations with North Korea and Iran can realistically aim only to narrow, but not to eliminate, the ambiguity. A strategy of containment, whose key elements are deterrence and reassurance, offers the best approach for narrowing and hedging against these states' nuclear ambiguity.
ID Number: JA024522
Year: 2008
Language: English
Type: ART

The Costs of Containing Iran.
Author(s):
1. Nasr, Vali
2. Takeyh, Ray
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
4. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
The Bush administration wants to contain Iran by rallying the support of Sunni Arab states and now sees Iran's containment as the heart of its Middle East policy: a way to stabilize Iraq, declaw Hezbollah, and restart the Arab-Israeli peace process. But the strategy is unsound and impractical, and it will probably further destabilize an already volatile region.
Diplomacy and Hypocrisy: The Case of Iran.
(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 15, no. 1, Spring 2008, p. 30-45.)
Author(s):
1. Newkirk, Anthony
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

(SEcurity STUDIES, vol. 17, no. 2, April - June 2008, p. 221-256.)
Author(s):
1. Burgos, Russell A.
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ
2. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011

Notes:
How was the ouster of Saddam Hussein defined as the solution to America's Iraq problem? Current scholarship on the US invasion of Iraq tends to focus on the post-9/11 road to war, promoting models of policy capture, intelligence manipulation, threat-inflation, or rhetorical coercion of Bush administration opponents. In this essay, the author traces the 'Ideapolitik' of regime change in the 1990s and shows that Bush's post-9/11 rhetoric was firmly embedded in a preexisting foreign policy consensus defining Saddam Hussein as the 'problem' and his overthrow as its 'solution'. Drawing upon recent research in international relations and public policy, the author shows how the idea of regime change prevailed in redefining American strategy for Iraq. While the September 11, 2001 attacks had important effects on the Bush administration's willingness to use force, the basic idea that ousting Saddam Hussein would solve the Iraq problem was already embedded in elite discourse. Saddam Hussein's ouster was not simply the result of idiosyncratic or nefarious decision-making processes within the Bush administration, but it was instead the realization of a social choice made by US foreign policy elites well before George W. Bush came to power.
Rethinking the Battle of Ideas: How the United States Can Help Muslim Moderates.
(ORBIS, vol. 52, no. 2, Spring 2008, p. 332-346.)
Author(s):
  1. Krebs, Ronald R.
Subject(s):
  1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ISLAMIC COUNTRIES
  2. ISLAMIC COUNTRIES--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
There is little disagreement in Washington that the United States is losing the so-called Battle of Ideas, and there is a surprising consensus on what needs to be done: 'reach out' to Muslim moderates. Bolstering moderate voices in the Muslim world is indeed crucial to the fate of the War on Terror, but 'reaching out' to them is no solution. In fact, it is the last thing Muslim moderates need, since it deepens their legitimacy problems. The West's criticism may do more to help Muslim moderates become a political force to be reckoned with than its love ever could. This 'cruel to be kind' rhetorical strategy can, and should, be combined with open material support for Arab and Muslim civil society, but crucially without regard to political orientation. Such a policy has its drawbacks and it will be a difficult sell, but it is the only way to make progress in the Battle of Ideas.

A Friend Like This: Re-Evaluating Bush and Israel.
(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 15, no. 4, Winter 2008, p. 91-111.)
Author(s):
  1. Barbalat, Ari
Subject(s):
  1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ISRAEL
  2. ISRAEL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
  3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
  4. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:

The New Israel and the Old.
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 87, no. 4, July - August 2008, p. 28-46.)
Author(s):
  1. Mead, Walter Russell
Subject(s):
  1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ISRAEL
  2. ISRAEL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
In the United States, a pro-Israel foreign policy does not represent the triumph of a small lobby over the public will. It represents the power of public opinion to shape foreign policy in the face of concerns by foreign policy professionals. To understand Washington's support for the Jewish state, one has to understand the depth, breadth, and venerability of gentile American Zionism.
The Post-9/11 American Conundrum: How to Win the War of Ideas in the World of Islam.
(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 19, no. 2, Spring 2008, p. 82-98.)
Author(s): 1. Ahrari, Ehsan

Subject(s): 1. PUBLIC DIPLOMACY--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
3. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

ID Number: JA024910
Year: 2008
Language: English
Type: ART

The Effect of US Policy in the Middle East on EU-Turkey Relations.
INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 43, no. 4, December 2008, p. 31-44.)
Author(s): 1. Barkey, Henri J.

Subject(s): 1. EU--TURKEY
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
3. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes: Among the unintended consequences of US policies in the Middle East is their impact on the Turkish-EU relationship. Although Turkey, at the government and popular level, reacted to the US invasion in Iraq much the same way the Europeans did, at the end of the day, the gulf between Europe and Turkey has widened. This is because the 9/11 attacks, the American reaction to then and the Iraq war have reminded ordinary Europeans of the civilisation divide between East and West, of the dangers of extending Europe's boundaries to the Middle East and of Turkey's unresolved domestic Kurdish problem.

ID Number: JA025442
Year: 2008
Language: English
Type: ART

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 64, no. 12, December 2008, p. 19-24.)
Author(s): 1. Ben-Meir, Alon

Subject(s): 1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
2. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes: After eight years of misguided Middle East policy from President George Bush's administration, an enlightened strategy to tackle the region's plight is overdue. This must include an approach that will bring change to an area consumed by conflict and division and filled with disdain toward the United States. Although the massive economic crisis facing America is and should be President-elect Barack Obama's first priority, he must not hesitate to confront the simmering conflicts in the Middle East that cannot be relegated to the back burner without severely undermining the strategic interest and security of the US.

ID Number: JA025343
Year: 2008
Language: English
Type: ART
A New American Middle East Strategy ?.
Author(s): 1. Hunter, Robert E.
Subject(s): 1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
2. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
ID Number: JA025372
Year: 2008
Language: English
Type: ART

Fix this Middle Eastern Mess.
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 31, no. 4, Autumn 2008, p. 135-142.)
Author(s): 1. Kessler, Glenn
Subject(s): 1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
2. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes: From their perspective, the only thing Arab leaders possibly fear
more than the United States meddling is the United States
disengaging, so the real answer might be, 'Fix this mess'. What
the region needs and wants from the United States is
sophisticated diplomacy.
ID Number: JA025124
Year: 2008
Language: English
Type: ART

Clearing the Air in the Middle East.
(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 107, no. 709, May 2008, p. 201-206.)
Author(s): 1. Kodmani, Bassma
Subject(s): 1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
2. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes: The first step for a new administration in the region should be to
reexamine every assumption that guided George W. Bush's
policies.
ID Number: JA024787
Year: 2008
Language: English
Type: ART

Statecraft in the Middle East.
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 31, no. 3, Summer 2008, p. 7-22.)
Author(s): 1. Ross, Dennis
Subject(s): 1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
2. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes: To leave a more favorable legacy on Iraq, Iran, and the
Israeli-Palestinian conflict, the administration must clarify
its objectives, make them more realistic, and use different
forms of leverage to change behaviors.
ID Number: JA024961
Year: 2008
Language: English
Type: ART
A New US Policy for Syria: Fostering Political Change in a Divided State.
(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 15, no. 3, Fall 2008, p. 107-121.)
Author(s):
1. Kaplan, Seth
Subject(s):
1. SYRIA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--SYRIA
3. SYRIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
ID Number: JA025156
Year: 2008
Language: English
Type: ART

2007

Next Front: Evolving United States-African Strategic Relations in the 'War on Terrorism' and Beyond.
Author(s):
1. Pham, J. Peter
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--AFRICA
2. AFRICA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
Recent years have seen a shift in United States foreign and security policy vis-a-vis Africa, a process that has been accelerated by the needs of America's post-9/11 'global war on terrorism'. This evolution away from the 'hands off' approach to the continent is a recognition of its geopolitical significance not only as a major front in the counterterrorism struggle, but also an increasingly important theatre for strategic competition for resources and influence between the US and its near-peer competitors on the global stage, including the People's Republic of China. By way of concluding this panoramic perspective, the article gives a preliminary assessment of the emergent policies and structures of US military and security engagement in Africa which lay the foundations for a more comprehensive framework, including a possible unified combatant command for the continent.
ID Number: JA023819
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART

Stalled Reform: The Case of Egypt.
Author(s):
1. Mustafa, Hala
2. Norton, Augustus Richard
Subject(s):
1. DEMOCRATIZATION--EGYPT
2. EGYPT--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EGYPT
4. EGYPT--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
As Washington shows renewed interest in stability, have authoritarian regimes resumed their repressive ways?
ID Number: JA023298
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART
Cambio de partida entre Iran y EE UU en el golfo Persico.
Author(s):
1. Bergareche, Borja
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. PERSIAN GULF REGION--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
El pulso entre Washington y Teheran se produce en un Oriente Proximo transformado por el caos iraqui y la humillacion israeli tras la guerra de Libano. Mientras el golfo Persico se rearma, Rusia se perfila como el mediador entre Iran y la comunidad internacional.
ID Number: JA023548
Year: 2007
Language: Spanish
Type: ART

The Iran Conundrum.
(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 18, no. 3, Summer 2007, p. 14-20.)
Author(s):
1. Cannistraro, Vincent
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN
ID Number: JA024028
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART

A View to a Coup ?.
(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 88, March - April 2007, p. 62-66.)
Author(s):
1. Carpenter, Ted Galen
2. Ashooh, Jessica
Subject(s):
1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
3. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
Despite the enthusiasm, is regime change really a feasible or worthwhile strategy ? And would it actually end Tehran's quest for nuclear weapons, much less nuclear technology ? Evidence indicates that the answer to both questions is a firm no.
ID Number: JA023678
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART
Toward a Grand Bargain with Iran.
Author(s):  
1. Carpenter, Ted Galen
Subject(s):  
1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN  
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN  
3. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
ID Number: JA023773
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART

The Iraq War and Iranian Power.
Author(s):  
1. Carpenter, Ted Galen  
2. Innocent, Malou
Subject(s):  
1. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS  
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN  
3. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA  
4. IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011
Notes:  
By deposing Saddam Hussein, the war in Iraq has shifted the balance of power in the Persian Gulf decisively in Iran's favour. Even before the invasion, Iran possessed a budding nuclear programme, the region's largest population, an expansive ballistic-missile arsenal, and direction over various terrorist organisations, which allowed it to extend its geopolitical reach. Regrettably, the Bush administration overlooked these assets, and America's removal of Iraq as the principal strategic counterweight to Iran paved the way for the expansion of Iran's influence. The critical issue now facing the United States is what it can do to mitigate potential threats to its interests if Iran succeeds in consolidating its new position as the leading power in the region. The best available option is a hedging accommodation strategy that would accept Iran's position as the new leading power in the Gulf region while providing some military aid to the major Arab states to help foster a new regional balance of power.
ID Number: JA024174
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART

Iran is on a Roll.
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 63, no. 1, January 2007, p. 7-9.)
Author(s):  
1. Dalton, Richard
Subject(s):  
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN  
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:  
For all the cynicism it has evoked, the United States' Iraq Study Group report might still lead to a regional diplomatic process, which could ease Iran and the US into negotiations. A grand bargain is very unlikely, but with Washington at the table, there might be enough advantage for both sides in a gradual process to halt the current slide towards a deeper confrontation.
ID Number: JA023293
Year: 2007
'Real Men Want to Go to Tehran': Bush, Pre-emption and the Iranian Nuclear Challenge.


Author(s):
1. Dunn, David Hastings

Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:
The desire for regime change in Iran has coloured the Bush administration's approach to the challenge presented by Tehran's apparent desire to build a nuclear weapons capability. Yet the threat of military force either to destroy Iran's nuclear infrastructure and/or to effect regime change has proved counterproductive to the simultaneous efforts to stop the Iranian programme through diplomacy. Indeed, the entire Bush policy towards Iran of simultaneously wishing to coerce, undermine and replace the regime while also seeking to persuade it to abandon its nuclear programme through diplomacy has proved both strategically inconsistent and consistently counterproductive. In failing to decide whether it prioritizes a change of regime or a change of behaviour it has got neither. This article elucidates the rationale behind the Bush administration's policy-approach, demonstrating how in seeking both objectives simultaneously it has achieved neither. It sets out instead a set of policies to regain the initiative in US-Iranian relations and to prioritize and coordinate American policy goals within a broader Middle East policy.

ID Number: JA023396
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART

Se evitará la cuarta guerra del Golfo?

(POLITICA EXTERIOR, vol. 21, no. 117, mayo - junio 2007, p. 77-85.)

Author(s):
1. Fernandez, Haizam Amirah

Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PERSIAN GULF REGION
2. PERSIAN GULF REGION--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
4. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:
La expulsión de los talibán de Afganistán en 2001 y el fracaso neoconservador en Irak han fortalecido el papel de los chíes y de Irán en Oriente Próximo. Mientras cada país trata de proteger sus intereses, continúa la amenaza de una nueva guerra regional.

ID Number: JA023731
Year: 2007
Language: Spanish
Type: ART
The Iranian Nuclear Impasse.
Author(s):
1. Guldimann, Tim
Subject(s):
1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
Notes:
Tehran has refused to comply with UN Security Council decisions and has accelerated the build-up of its uranium-enrichment programme. Current Iranian nuclear policy probably aims at building a strong bargaining position for an eventual arrangement which would have to pay full respect to the country as a regional power, and to the regime. Such expectations collide with the US policy of further containment and isolation of Iran. There is still a chance for internal correction: Ahmadinejad's brinkmanship can be stopped, but only by the Iranians themselves; external efforts to influence internal politics play into the hands of the radicals. The best way outsiders can support internal reform is to work pragmatically on limited solutions in Iraq and offer more flexibility in the nuclear dispute. For this nuclear dialogue, additional Security Council resolutions should be avoided. New sanctions resolutions will neither resolve the crisis nor add effective value to existing sanctions. The West will just have to live with the fact that Iran will make progress towards the military option; at best this progress can be slowed down. There is no chance of a breakthrough to a real solution of the issue before 2009. If, however, it were possible to calm tensions and avoid further escalation in the short term, under a new American administration and perhaps a new technocratic government in Iran, a window of opportunity for tackling the nuclear issue could open.
ID Number: JA023929
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART

Responding to a Nuclear Iran.
Author(s):
1. Hemmer, Christopher
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN
Notes:
The choices America would face if Iran developed nuclear weapons are not simply between preventive military action and doing nothing. The calculations America would face are not between the costs of action versus the costs of inaction. A nuclear-armed Iran will certainly pose a number of challenges for the United States. Those challenges, however, can be met through an active policy of deterrence, containment, engagement, and the reassurance of America's allies in the region.
ID Number: JA024086
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART
Turning to Tehran.
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 63, no. 7, July 2007, p. 4-6.)
Author(s):
  1. Hollis, Rosemary
Subject(s):
  1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
  2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
  America and Iran have watched each other with suspicion and
  hostility for 28 years. This might, just, be about to change
  with the first direct talks. But there is division and
  opposition on both sides, so any hope a new dawn or 'grand
  bargain' would be premature.
ID Number: JA023842
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART

Fear and Loathing in Tehran.
(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 91, September - October 2007, p. 42-48.)
Author(s):
  1. Maloney, Suzanne
Subject(s):
  1. DEMOCRATIZATION--IRAN
  2. DEMOCRATIZATION--USA
  3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
  4. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
ID Number: JA024047
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART

The US and Iran: Back to Containment.
(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 107, no. 704, December 2007, p. 440-442.)
Author(s):
  1. Maloney, Suzanne
Subject(s):
  1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
  2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
  Neither diplomacy nor threats have moderated Tehran's behaviour.
  Military strikes, however, would have disastrous consequences.
ID Number: JA024388
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART

Reshaping Our Iran Policy.
(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 87, January - February 2007, p. 42-46.)
Author(s):
  1. Saxton, Jim
Subject(s):
  1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
  2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
  US policy must ensure the price of Iranian aggression becomes
  unaffordable.
ID Number: JA023318
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART
A Broken Engagement.
(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 92, November - December 2007, p. 39-43.)
Author(s):
1. Slavin, Barbara
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
ID Number: JA024278
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART

Time for Detente with Iran.
Author(s):
1. Takeyh, Ray
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
To tame the growing power of Iran, Washington must eschew military options, the prospect of conditional talks, and attempts to contain the regime. Instead, it should adopt a new policy of detente. By offering the pragmatists in Tehran a chance to resume diplomatic and economic relations with the United States, it could help them sideline the radicals and tip Iran's internal balance of power in their favor.
ID Number: JA023473
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART

America's Oil Market Power: The Unused Weapon Against Iran.
(WORLD POLICY JOURNAL, vol. 24, no. 3, Fall 2007, p. 53-62.)
Author(s):
1. Yetiv, Steve A.
2. Feld, Lowell
Subject(s):
1. ENERGY POLICY--USA
2. ENERGY CONSUMPTION--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
4. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
ID Number: JA024474
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART

Fact and Myth.
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 63, no. 7, July 2007, p. 12-14.)
Author(s):
1. Thomas, Michael
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ISRAEL
2. ISRAEL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
Israel is able to rely on American support in almost all circumstances. Is this likely to continue and what are the factors behind it? A unique mixture of presidential leadership, domestic politics in the United States and events in the Middle East are responsible. Any change is unlikely to be rapid and is certainly not inevitable.
ID Number: JA023844

(INternational Spectator, vol. 42, no. 4, December 2007, p. 493-508.)

Author(s):
1. Hunter, Shireen T.

Subject(s):
1. War on Terrorism, 2001-2009
2. Terrorism--USA--Prevention
3. Terrorism--Religious Aspects--Islam
4. USA--Foreign Relations--Middle East
5. Middle East--Foreign Relations--USA

Notes:
Following the events of 9/11, the US declared a global war on terror and a new strategy based on preemption for defeating Muslim extremism and terrorism. However, the new US strategy so far has not been more successful than earlier strategies in combating either Muslim extremism or international terrorism. Arguably, it may even have contributed to the strengthening of the appeal of Islamic extremism and certain terrorist groups such as al-Qaeda. The principal reason for this lack of success has been the historically inconsistent and contradictory approach of the US to dealing with the problem of Muslim militancy and its manipulation of it for short-term objectives.

Europe and America in the Middle East.


Author(s):
1. Kupchan, Charles A.

Subject(s):
1. EU--Middle East
2. USA--Foreign Relations--Middle East
3. Middle East--Foreign Relations--USA
4. EU--USA

Notes:
Washington wants the EU to help shoulder burdens in the Middle East, but growing instability in the region and a crisis over Iran could challenge the limits of transatlantic partnership.
(WORLD POLICY JOURNAL, vol. 24, no. 3, Fall 2007, p. 38-52.)
Author(s):
  1. Layne, Christopher
Subject(s):
  1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
  2. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
  3. IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011
  4. DEMOCRATIZATION--USA
Notes:
  Even as the George W. Bush administration and the Democratic-controlled Congress are locked in a bitter fight about the future direction of Iraq, a potentially more portentous debate about who lost Iraq and why is gathering force. Its impetus comes, ironically, from the very architects of the invasion of Iraq. They now seek to pin the failure of America's Iraq policy on the Bush administration's 'mistakes'.

Middle East Muddle.
(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 92, November - December 2007, p. 30-39.)
Author(s):
  1. Ross, Dennis
Subject(s):
  1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
  2. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
ID Number: JA024277
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART

End the Crusade.
(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 87, January - February 2007, p. 4-11.)
Author(s):
  1. Simes, Dimitri K.
Subject(s):
  1. IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011
  2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
  3. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
  The debacle in Iraq reaffirms the lesson of a thousand years ago: there is no such thing as a good crusade; divine missions are not conducive to sensible policy.
ID Number: JA023322
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART
To overcome Arab rulers' intransigence, the United States will need to buttress democratic assistance with diplomatic pressure.

ID Number: JA023297
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART

America's tendency to focus solely on military threat reduction increasingly erodes US relationships with Middle East nations. As consequences of recent conflicts continue to reverberate, Iran's influence appears to be increasing and there is growing Sunni fear of an emboldened Shia populace. This article offers a broad review of important trends in the Middle East and North Africa over the next five to seven years, identifies emerging strategic challenges, and offers a way forward for the United States. America's foreign policies must be shaped to rely on soft power first and the use of military force only when absolutely necessary.

ID Number: JA024125
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART

One consequence of using labels such as the 'global war on terrorism', 'the long war', 'the global struggle against violent extremism' or any name that dissociates the conflict from the Wahhabi/neo-Salafi movement is that Americans lack the necessary framework for assessing US policies. Misconceptions concerning the war proliferate on both the Left and the Right because of the absence of an analytical framework to provide...
precise vocabulary identifying the origins and objectives of the enemy. The current war and the sources of Al Qaeda's conduct can only be understood by examining the complex history of Arabia, the US-Saudi alliance, and a particular historical cycle of corruption, decadence, violent purification, and moral restoration that characterizes the Wahhabi/neo-Salafi narrative.

ID Number: JA023344
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART

2006

Congress and the Arab Heavyweights: Questioning the Saudi and Egyptian Alliances.
(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 13, no. 3, Fall 2006, p. 88-100.)
Author(s):
1. Dumke, David T.
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ARAB COUNTRIES
2. ARAB COUNTRIES--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--SAUDI ARABIA
4. SAUDI ARABIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
5. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EGYPT
6. EGYPT--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
The 9/11 attacks were a dramatic shock to the American psyche and led to much soul-searching, making questions about America's most important Arab allies all the more relevant. As the Bush administration tried to manage the war on terrorism and promote regional democracy, Congress embarked on a fundamental reevaluation of its position on the Arab world. It remains to be seen where this process will lead over the long run, but to date it has effectively cooled relations with Saudi Arabia and Egypt, and complicated the Bush administration's dual policy of fostering regional stability and promoting reform, while also managing with increasing difficulty the complex problems in Iraq, Iran, Syria, Sudan, and the Holy Land.

ID Number: JA023049
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART

With Enemies Like These.
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 62, no. 8 - 9, August - September 2006, p. 20-21.)
Author(s):
1. Ansari, Ali
Subject(s):
1. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
3. IRAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
4. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
Iran's hard-line government has a lot to thank America for. Since 2001 and the declaration of the 'war' on terror and the 'axis of evil', Tehran has been able to use the confrontation, and benefit too from rising oil prices. Confidently holding the upper hand, there seems little urgency to respond to the offer of a way of ending the crisis over its nuclear programme.

ID Number: JA022881
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART
The Cultural Underpinnings of Politics: Iran and the United States.
Author(s):
1. Bill, James A.
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
ID Number: JA022387
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART

Air Attack Iran.
(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 151, no. 3, June 2006, p. 52-55.)
Author(s):
1. Brookes, Andrew
Subject(s):
1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
3. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
There is much sabre-rattling over Iran's nuclear activities. Tehran is some years away from producing a nuclear weapon, but within months it may be able to master the techniques for operating a cascade of centrifuges. Thereafter it could install cascades at clandestine facilities and produce fissile material for a nuclear weapon. The international community wants to prevent Iran from mastering this technology. But what if diplomacy fails? This article examines how an air campaign against Iranian nuclear sites would fare.
ID Number: JA022616
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART

Coercive Counter-Proliferation and Escalation: Assessing the Iran Military Option.
Author(s):
1. Devine, James
2. Schofield, Julian
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN
Notes:
US attacks on Iran to destroy its nuclear facilities would be extremely costly. Although surgical air strikes may succeed in crippling Iran's nuclear program, it would not be as simple as the Israeli strike against Iraq's Osirak reactor in 1981. Iran is also likely to retaliate, which may force the US to expand its goals to include regime change, a task for which the available regular and Army National Guard forces are presently inadequate.
ID Number: JA022581
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART
A Test of Power: US Policy and Iran.
(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 85, September - October 2006, p. 49-56.)
Author(s):
1. Hendrickson, David C.
2. Tucker, Robert W.
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
The Bush Administration is committing a dual error in its approach to Iran. It has vastly exaggerated the dangers associated with the development of an Iranian nuclear weapons program and underestimated the deterrent capacity of American military power. It has also vastly underestimated the potential perils of a preventive war against Iran.
ID Number: JA023014
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART

A Win-Win US Strategy for Dealing with Iran.
Author(s):
1. MacFaul, Michael
2. Milani, Abbas
3. Diamond, Larry
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN
Notes:
The United States needs a bold and fundamentally different strategy, proposed here, which would engage the Iranian regime and people on two tracks, allowing US diplomats to pursue arms control and democratization at the same time.
ID Number: JA024191
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART

Washington-Teheran: le marchandage ou le chaos.
(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 114, hiver 2006 - 2007, p. 35-51.)
Author(s):
1. Moreau Defarges, Philippe
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
5. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
Tension between the United States and Iran seems to be at a peak. For the Bush administration, the land of the mullahs is part of the 'axis of evil'. The White House wants to restrict Tehran's regional influence at any price, and is even considering the use of force to stop the country developing nuclear weapons. In the eyes of Ahmadinejad's government, America is the 'Great Satan'. The Shiite giant wants to get the bomb, at any price, and claims to be leading a global revolt against Washington's hegemony. Given this explosive context, pessimists are already forecasting an armed conflict. And yet, the two countries are condemned to reach an understanding. Plunged into chaos (with
the Arab world in upheaval to the west, an itchy Russia to the north and an Afghanistan torn asunder to the east), it's in Iran's interest to make overtures to its enemy. For the United States, it's a question of pragmatism: didn't the Baker-Hamilton commission recommend a dialog with Tehran? Perhaps reason will win out in the end...

Capitate or Escalate.
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 62, no. 10, October 2006, p. 9-11.)
Author(s):
  1. Shehadi, Nadim
Subject(s):
  1. LEBANON WAR, 2006
  2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
  3. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
  4. HIZBALLAH (LEBANON)
Notes:
The war between Israel and Hizbollah was a proxy regional war - the second round between Iran and the United States in Lebanon. The UN Security Council resolution 1701 attempts to put a lid on a broad and serious range of regional issues and resolve the conflict, politically and diplomatically, within the local parameters of Lebanon and Israel. On the regional level, there is a winner and a loser and all the options are difficult: the choice is between capitulation and escalation. In the past, it was Washington that capitulated, but the stakes are higher this time because it has more invested in the region and thus has much more to lose.

Israel as a 'Strategic Asset' : Myths and Realities.
(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 13, no. 4, Winter 2006, p. 91-97.)
Author(s):
  1. Hadar, Leon
Subject(s):
  1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ISRAEL
  2. ISRAEL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

The Israel Lobby and US Foreign Policy.
(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 13, no. 3, Fall 2006, p. 29-87.)
Author(s):
  1. Mearsheimer, John J.
  2. Walt, Stephen M.
Subject(s):
  1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ISRAEL
  2. ISRAEL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
  3. LOBBYING--ISRAEL
Europe's Role in the Gulf: A Transatlantic Perspective.
(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 41, no. 2, April - June 2006, p. 33-50.)
Author(s):
1. Aliboni, Roberto
Subject(s):
1. EU--MIDDLE EAST
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
3. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
4. EU--USA
Notes:
The author argues that a set of developments, ranging from the US Greater Middle East policy, to the Iraqi crisis and the new energy security dilemmas have raised the European imperative to engage with the Gulf. Different forms of engagement entailing different levels of cooperation with the US can be envisaged: weak EU-US strategic convergence; some transatlantic cooperation, modelled on the Istanbul Cooperation Initiative (ICI); or an enhanced independent EU presence in the Gulf. After analysing these three scenarios, the author concludes that Europe has an important, albeit limited, political and security role to play in the Gulf, which could develop even in the absence of a conventional transatlantic setting. An enhanced EU role in the Gulf could also offer the US new policy options with respect to such problems as Iran's nuclear programme.
ID Number: JA022753
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART

Bridging the Religious Divide.
Author(s):
1. Bingham, Raymond L.
Subject(s):
1. ISLAM--MIDDLE EAST
2. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
3. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
5. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
6. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM
Notes:
The author evaluates the countless lessons learned from the past two years of conflict in Iraq and Afghanistan and determines that the true nature of the Global War on Terrorism is focused as much on 'religious ideology' as it is on economics, political will, and culture. He warns that Western values and individual and religious freedoms are not natural fits for the culture of Islam. America and its Coalition partners need to better understand the tradition of extremism within Islam and why such movements do not distinguish politics from religion. The author concludes that if we are to be successful in any operations in the Middle East we need to exercise a strategy that inculcates an understanding of the basic tenets of Islam. He closes with the warning that any counterinsurgency strategy to defeat Islamist extremists must begin with a religious assessment.
ID Number: JA023073
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART
The New Middle East.
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 85, no. 6, November - December 2006, p. 2-11.)
Author(s):
1. Haass, Richard N.
Subject(s):
1. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. MIDDLE EAST--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
3. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
Notes:
The age of US dominance in the Middle East has ended and a new era in the modern history of the region has begun. It will be shaped by new actors and new forces competing for influence, and to master it, Washington will have to rely more on diplomacy than on military might.
ID Number: JA022974
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART

La 'doctrine Bush' et la securite petroliere.
(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 71e annee, no. 2, 2006, p. 243-253.)
Author(s):
1. Noel, Pierre
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
2. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. ENERGY POLICY--USA
Notes:
Depuis la fin des annees 1970, les Etats-Unis lient leur securite energetique a leur presence autour du golfe Persique. L'Administration Bush a entrepris une redefinition de la posture americaine et les Etats-Unis jouent désormais de leur puissance afin de remodeler la region. Leurs options ne sont pas d'abord motivees par des considerations petrolières; elles risquent en revanche d'avoir des effets difficilement maitrisables sur les approvisionnements futurs.
ID Number: JA022651
Year: 2006
Language: French
Type: ART

Plain Talk about Iraq.
(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 17, no. 3, Summer 2006, p. 12-25.)
Author(s):
1. Pranger, Robert J.
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
2. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011
Notes:
This essay is a discussion of problems confronting a great power without an Arab policy, the United States, which has invaded and occupied a major Arab country and now searches for a way out. It is not a pretty picture.
ID Number: JA022848
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART
America, Islam, and the 9-11 War.
(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 105, no. 650, December 2006, p. 415-422.)
Author(s):
1. Singer, Peter Warren
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MUSLIM COUNTRIES
2. MUSLIM COUNTRIES--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
ID Number: JA023223
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART

Saudi Arabia: Friend or Foe in the War on Terror?
(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 13, no. 1, Spring 2006, p. 28-41.)
Author(s):
1. Cordesman, Anthony H.
Subject(s):
1. SAUDI ARABIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--SAUDI ARABIA
ID Number: JA022331
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART

2005

La Maison-Blanche face au défi iranien.
(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 107, printemps 2005, p. 169-191.)
Author(s):
1. Debat, Alexis
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
The surprise in Washington is that the idealism of the neoconservatives - who dreamed of reshaping the world in their image - has hit a rock in the shape of Iran. In the post-Saddam euphoria, everyone thought that Tehran was next in George W. Bush's firing line. But it wasn't to be : managing post-war Iraq turned out to be more difficult than expected : and above all, the Iranian regime - which is relentlessly pursuing its nuclear program - is a rather tougher proposition than the militarily weakened Iraq of the Saddam years. Also, the upheavals in the American foreign policy since 9/11 have actually drawn the United States' and Iran's interests closer, as the two countries are now united in their fight against Sunni Islamic fundamentalism. Ultimately, Iran has helped direct the Bush administration back to a more realistic diplomatic stance.
ID Number: JA021549
Year: 2005
Language: French
Type: ART
Regime Change and Its Limits.
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 84, no. 4, July - August 2005, p. 66-78.)
Author(s):
1. Haass, Richard N.
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)
2. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
4. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
So far, the Bush administration has shown it would like to resolve its problems with North Korea and Iran the same way it did with Iraq: through regime change. It is easy to see why. But the strategy is unlikely to work, at least not quickly enough. A much broader approach - involving talks, sanctions, and the threat of force - is needed.

Die USA, Syrien und der Iran.
(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 54. Jg., Nr. 9, September 2005, S. 12-15.)
Author(s):
1. Jaeger, Kinan
Subject(s):
1. SYRIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--SYRIA
3. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
Notes:
The US designates Syria and Iran as 'rogue states', as villains. The White House accuses them of supporting international terrorism and advancing the production of weapons of mass destruction (WMD). Washington has repeatedly threatened with military blows if the two states are not going to give in. But how 'evil' are Syria and Iran really? What are the reasons that caused them to take their hardliner role on the United States?

Iranian Beliefs and Realities.
(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 81, Fall 2005, p. 106-110.)
Author(s):
1. Kupchan, Clifford
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. IRAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
4. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN
Notes:
Painting an accurate picture of Iran requires listening to all Iranians, not just 'our' Iranians.
Iran es ahora el punto más crítico de la geopolítica mundial y el problema más grave al que se enfrenta la relación transatlántica. Existen grandes desacuerdos entre EE UU y la UE, que persiguen un mismo objetivo aunque les separa la forma de afrontarlo: el diálogo o la fuerza.

ID Number: JA021634
Year: 2005
Language: Spanish
Type: ART

US Foreign Policy and the Future of Democracy in Iran.
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 28, no. 3, Summer 2005, p. 41-56.)

The key to solving Iran's nuclear problem is the fate of the country's democratic movement. To assist this movement, a successful US strategy must include these seven pillars and have the patience for the Tehran regime to collapse under its own inconsistencies.

ID Number: JA021666
Year: 2005
Language: English
Type: ART

Iran: Brinkmanship.
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 61, no. 1, January 2005, p. 5-6.)

There is deep scepticism in Washington about Iran's nuclear ambitions and a reluctance to accept they can be limited through diplomacy. But what would be the target for an American attack, how would Tehran respond and could it prove costly for the United States throughout the region?

ID Number: JA021178
Year: 2005
Language: English
Type: ART
The United States and Shiite Islam: Retrospect and Prospect.  

Author(s):  
1. Bahgat, Gawdat

Subject(s):  
1. SHIITES  
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ISLAMIC COUNTRIES  
3. ISLAMIC COUNTRIES--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:  
Following the toppling of Saddam Hussein, a Sunni-Arab leader, the United States has facilitated the rise to power of the Shiites in Iraq. This significant development raises questions regarding Washington's relations with the two dominant Islamic sects, Sunni and Shiite. The author examines American-Shiite relations in three settings: Iran, Iraq, and Lebanon. It argues that sectarianism does not drive US policy in the Islamic world and that despite signs of rapprochement between the United States and the Shiites, the two sides still have a long way to go before they can reach an understanding.

ID Number: JA021747  
Year: 2005  
Language: English  
Type: ART

Al Qaeda's Miscommunication War: The Terrorism Paradox.  
(TERRORISM AND POLITICAL VIOLENCE, vol. 17, no. 4, Autumn 2005, p. 529-549.)

Author(s):  
1. Abrahms, Max

Subject(s):  
1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)  
2. TERRORISM  
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST  
4. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:  
The Bush administration's response to the September 11 attacks has rendered more urgent Al Qaeda's stated objective to eject the United States from the Middle East. The aim here is not to evaluate the direction of the war on terrorism, but to explore why Al Qaeda has been so unsuccessful in capitalizing on its political violence. The article begins with the premise that terrorism is a communication strategy. It contends that Al Qaeda's policy failures are due to its inability to convince Bush that it would refrain from attacking Americans if the United States moderated its Middle East policies. Borrowing from the literature in political psychology and perception and misperception in international relations, the article offers several explanations for Al Qaeda's ineffectiveness in getting this message across. The article concludes by deriving general observations about the limitations of terrorism as a form of political communication.

ID Number: JA022043  
Year: 2005  
Language: English  
Type: ART
Freedom on the March in the Middle East - And Transatlantic Relations on a New Course ?.
(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 16, no. 4, Fall 2005, p. 42-64.)
Author(s):
   1. Calabrese, John
Subject(s):
   1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
   2. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
   3. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
   4. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
   5. DEMOCRATIZATION--MIDDLE EAST
Notes:
The essay addresses the three following questions: Do the statements and actions by the United States and Europe, particularly since the ouster of Saddam Hussein’s regime, indicate that a comprehensive transatlantic political strategy toward this region, centered on democracy promotion, is coalescing? What are the chief obstacles to the development of such a strategy? And what can be done to ensure that democracy promotion serves as a vehicle for healing rather than further damaging transatlantic relations, and for supporting rather than undermining democratic forces in the region?

Missed Opportunities : The 9/11 Commission Report and US Foreign Policy.
(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 16, no. 1, Winter 2005, p. 52-61.)
Author(s):
   1. Carpenter, Ted Galen
Subject(s):
   1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
   2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
   3. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
The National Commission on Terrorist Attacks upon the United States (better known as the 9/11 Commission) released its report to much media fanfare in late July 2004. Most of the media and public scrutiny of the report focused on the recommendations for bureaucratic reform - especially the proposal to create a Cabinet-level intelligence czar to bring more order to the disparate components of the US intelligence community. The most serious deficiency in the report, though, has nothing to do with the analysis of intelligence and law-enforcement failures before 11 September or with the dubious nature of some of the proposed reforms. Rather, it was the failure of the commission to adequately address the most crucial foreign policy issues pertaining to the threat that radical Islamic terrorism poses to the security of the American people.
Was plant der US-Präsident im Nahen und Mittleren Osten ?.
(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 54. Jg., Nr. 1, Januar 2005, S. 28-30.)
Author(s):
1. Dean, Sidney E.
Subject(s):
1. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
ID Number: JA021221
Year: 2005
Language: German
Type: ART

Trading Places : America and Europe in the Middle East.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 47, no. 2, Summer 2005, p. 87-99.)
Author(s):
1. Gordon, Philip H.
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
2. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
4. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
Notes:
For most of the past century in the Middle East, European powers like Britain and France were self-confident, interventionist, militaristic and prone to unilateral action. The Americans, on the other hand, were sympathetic to the locals, committed to compromise and strong supporters of international law and the United Nations. Now it's the other way around. As case studies from Iran, Iraq, Algeria and Egypt show, the two sides have effectively traded places, as a result of their changing roles in the international system. The fact that Americans are now walking in European footsteps does not mean that they will suffer the same fate as their predecessors. If America can avoid the temptation to act like an imperial power and legitimise its efforts by promoting democracy and winning international support, it might also be able to avoid the resentment and violent resistance that doomed the British and French.
ID Number: JA021596
Year: 2005
Language: English
Type: ART

Le baton sans la carotte : une nouvelle politique americaine au Moyen-Orient ?.
(REVUE INTERNATIONALE ET STRATEGIQUE, no. 59, automne 2005, p. 31-40.)
Author(s):
1. Mikail, Barah
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
2. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. DEMOCRATIZATION--USA
4. DEMOCRATIZATION--MIDDLE EAST
Notes:
Les derniers scrutins electoraux qui ont eu lieu en Irak, dans les Territoires palestiniens ou en Arabie Saoudite, l'adoption au Koweit du droit de vote des femmes, les differents mouvements de contestation politique qui ont recemment eclate dans la region, ont suscite, parmi les analystes, de nombreuses questions quant a l'eventuelle correlation entre ces evenements et le role joue par les Etats-Unis. Le 'vent democratique' qui souffle actuellement au Moyen-Orient serait-il l'effet de la politique des Etats-Unis ? Rien n'est moins sur. Il semble
cependant que l'Administration américaine s'oriente vers un certain pragmatisme, le recours à la force ne demeurant toutefois pas exclu.

ID Number: JA022656
Year: 2005
Language: French
Type: ART

The Limits of Shock and Awe: America in the Middle East.
(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 104, no. 678, January 2005, p. 3-9.)
Author(s):
1. Norton, Augustus Richard
2. Kazemi, Farhad
Subject(s):
1. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
3. DEMOCRATIZATION--MIDDLE EAST
Notes: Whether he succeeds or not, President Bush's grand ambition to remake the region will test his presidency and define the foreign policy of his second term.

ID Number: JA021202
Year: 2005
Language: English
Type: ART

The Middle East Predicament.
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 84, no. 1, January - February 2005, p. 61-74.)
Author(s):
1. Ross, Dennis
Subject(s):
1. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
Notes: The Middle East challenges facing Washington today have never been greater - but there remains a chance for peace. To secure it, the United States must stick with Iraq, pressure Iran into giving up its nukes, foster a moderate Palestinian leadership, and support Muslim reformers. Success in the region has never been more important.

ID Number: JA021171
Year: 2005
Language: English
Type: ART

Un engrenage de crise transatlantique au Proche et Moyen-Orient.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 61e année, no. 5, mai 2005, p. 61-75.)
Author(s):
1. Suzan, Benedicte
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
2. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
4. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
5. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
6. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
Notes: A l'occasion de la guerre en Irak, la profondeur du divorce stratégique qui sous-tend les relations transatlantiques depuis la fin de la guerre froide a provoqué une rupture majeure entre les allies. Et si, pour tous les protagonistes, l'année 2005 doit être celle de la réconciliation, les dissensions qui
persistent autour de la gestion de l'instabilité du Proche et Moyen-Orient démontrent des tendances lourdes. Elles nourrissent un engrenage de crises transatlantiques.

ID Number: JA021516
Year: 2005
Language: French
Type: ART

Bush's Middle East: Second-Term Blues?.
(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 16, no. 2, Spring 2005, p. 1-10.)
Author(s):
1. Veliotes, Nicholas A.
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
2. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

ID Number: JA021647
Year: 2005
Language: English
Type: ART

Realism and Idealism: US Policy toward Saudi Arabia from the Cold War to Today.
Author(s):
1. Bowman, Bradley L.
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--SAUDI ARABIA
2. SAUDI ARABIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
The author examines the relationship between the United States, Saudi Arabia, and the wider Middle East. Basing his thesis on an analysis of the lessons of recent history, he recommends a cautious balancing of American idealist values and realist interests in the region. Noting that the United States faces a dilemma as it seeks to promote democracy in the Middle East, the author highlights the need for cordial relations with authoritarian allies in order to maintain access to oil and partners in the global battle against terrorism. He highlights the fact that the calls for the democratization of the Middle East will by definition lead to the eventual removal of many of these allies. Focusing on the fact that the US experience in the region during the Cold War was dominated by a realist approach, the author outlines a plan for democratic reform that minimizes the possibility of instability. He would accomplish this reform by implementing a strategy based on 'practical idealism'. Such a strategy will inculcate the lessons of Cold War and combine them with a nuanced understanding of the principles underpinning realism and idealism in the Middle East. The author concludes with the admission that it is always easier to critique and propose US policy than it is to manage and implement change.

ID Number: JA022174
Year: 2005
Language: English
Type: ART
The USA's Role in Mediating the Cyprus Conflict: A Story of Success or Failure?.
Author(s):
1. Guney, Aylin
Subject(s):
1. CYPRUS--HISTORY--CYPRUS CRISIS, 1974-
2. CYPRUS--HISTORY--CYPRUS CRISIS, 1963
3. MEDIATION
4. CYPRUS--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
5. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CYPRUS
Notes:
This article is an attempt to assess the role played by the United States in the search for a solution to the Cyprus conflict both during and after the Cold War. The USA's role in mediating the Cyprus conflict during crisis episodes is crucial for understanding the evolution of this 48-year-old stalemate. It was the superpower politics and containment strategy during the Cold War years that determined the course of action in US crisis mediation and determined its success or failure. In the post-Cold War period, on the other hand, the success or failure of the USA's crisis mediation in Cyprus has been determined by the fact that it remained the sole hegemonic power in world politics. This article aims to sort out the implications of success and failure in the USA's role in mediating the crises of 1963, 1967, 1974, and 1998, to account for the variation in the outcomes and speculate on the possible US role to be played regarding a probable major crisis in 2004 when Cyprus joins the EU as a divided island.

ID Number: JA020347
Year: 2004
Language: English
Type: ART

Iran and New Threats in the Persian Gulf and Middle East.
Author(s):
1. Ekovich, Steven
2. Inbar, Efraim
Subject(s):
1. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
ID Number: JA020017
Year: 2004
Language: English
Type: ART
Pragmatism in the Midst of Iranian Turmoil.
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 27, no. 4, Autumn 2004, p. 33-56.)
Author(s):
1. Gvosdev, Nikolas K.
Subject(s):
1. IRAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
Notes:
To assume that Iranian conservatives form an inflexible monolith is shortsighted. A number of factors have strengthened a cadre of pragmatic conservatives whose rise offers the possibility of a genuine dialogue with the US and changes in Iranian foreign policy.
ID Number: JA020889
Year: 2004
Language: English
Type: ART

Triggering a Discourse of Resistance.
Author(s):
1. al-Hroub, Khaled
Subject(s):
1. DEMOCRATIZATION--MIDDLE EAST
2. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
Notes:
Regrettably, the US campaign for democratization in the Middle East is only a bargaining chip. It is being instrumentalized to press Arab regimes to follow US foreign policy wishes. Washington eases the pressure for domestic reform when non-democratic regimes stay silent on the US war and occupation in Iraq, and on Israeli policies toward Palestinians. But the US may be having an ironic success in triggering an elite discourse of opposition to Washington.
ID Number: JA020848
Year: 2004
Language: English
Type: ART

The Middle East : Growing Arc of Crisis.
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 60, no. 11, November 2004, p. 4-6.)
Author(s):
1. Clarke, Michael
Subject(s):
1. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
Notes:
The later years of the Cold War were said to be dominated by the 'arc of crisis' that stretched from Afghanistan, through Iran and the Middle East to the Horn of Africa. A quarter of a century later the phenomenon is back with us, but this time the arc is wider and the crisis deeper. The arc is wider because it stretches from the Caucasus through Afghanistan and Pakistan to the Gulf, the Middle East, and potentially also as far as east and north Africa. And it is deeper because whereas the old arc was characterised by particular instabilities that sometimes exacerbated each other, this one is distinguished by the possibility - though not yet the probability - of a complete political meltdown from central Asia to central Africa, which would have wider effects deep into three continents.
ID Number: JA021004
Le mirage du 'grand Moyen Orient'.
(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 105, automne 2004, p. 233-251.)
Author(s):
1. Dieckhoff, Alain
Subject(s):
1. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
3. DEMOCRATIZATION--MIDDLE EAST
Notes:
In November 2003 the Bush administration went public with its vision for the 'Great Middle East', an ambitious plan aiming to bring democracy to a region that is critical for the entire planet, due to both the conflicts there and its oil reserves. But the noble intentions of the White House gave rise to widespread criticism. The Europeans complained about not having been made a part of the plan. The populations concerned harbor serious doubts, feeling that Washington was simply seeking to legitimize its control over the region with grandiloquent rhetoric, and criticizing its one-sided attitude towards the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Another basic question is whether it is really in the interests of the United States to see the emergence of true democracies that would lead in particular to regular elections. This is far from certain insofar as they could bring Islamists who fiercely oppose the US to power. All this explains why it is likely that the 'Great Middle East' plan is not about to become a reality.

The Ultimate Test Case: Can Europe and America Forge a Joint Strategy for the Wider Middle East?.
(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 80, no. 4, July 2004, p. 665-686.)
Author(s):
1. Everts, Steven
Subject(s):
1. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
3. EU--MIDDLE EAST
4. GREATER MIDDLE EAST
Notes:
The call for a common US-European approach to the multiple problems of the wider Middle East region has become the latest truism of the transatlantic circuit. But the Middle East is also the region that has historically most divided Americans and Europeans. The author argues that, despite the different reflexes and assumptions, a joint transatlantic effort is both necessary and feasible. But it will only work if both sides are prepared to adjust policies, allocate sufficient resources and, most of all, take political risks. He sketches a joint strategy based on four pillars: a new international bargain for Iraq; keeping the two-state solution alive in Israel-Palestine; preventing the next transatlantic bust-up over Iran; and with regard to the crisis of governance, taking concrete steps to promote political reforms throughout the region. The author concludes that in the Middle East, Europe must be more strategically daring while America must be more politically astute.
L'échec du Grand Moyen-Orient.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 60e année, no. 11, novembre 2004, p. 103-115.)
Author(s):
  1. Hyman, Harold
Subject(s):
  1. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
  2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
Notes:

America and the Middle East: Resurrecting Empire.
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 60, no. 11, November 2004, p. 9-11.)
Author(s):
  1. Khalidi, Rashid
Subject(s):
  1. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
  2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
  3. IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011
Notes:
By invading, occupying, and imposing a new regime on Iraq, the United States may be following, intentionally or not, in the footsteps of former western colonial powers, and even worse, may be doing so in a region that within living memory concluded a lengthy struggle to expel just such occupiers. Even if most Iraqis were happy to see Saddam Hussein go, and even if they fear that chaos that may follow a precipitate American withdrawal, that does not mean that they welcome a long-term military presence or heavy-handed dictates. The rest of the Middle East has the same anxieties, not least because of policy over Palestine.
The Middle East and a Second Term Bush Administration.
(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 149, no. 6, December 2004, p. 12-14.)
Author(s):
  1. Khouri, Rami G.
Subject(s):
  1. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
  2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
ID Number: JA021207
Year: 2004
Language: English
Type: ART

(ORBIS, vol. 48, no. 3, Summer 2004, p. 437-449.)
Author(s):
  1. Liotta, P. H.
  2. Miskel, James F.
Subject(s):
  1. DEMOCRATIZATION--MIDDLE EAST
  2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
  3. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
  4. GREATER MIDDLE EAST
Notes:
This article examines the wisdom of attempts to promote democracy in unpropitious locations such as the greater Near East - an area broadly defined as the Arab world, Israel, Turkey, Iran, Central Asia, and the subcontinent. Will or should the region's governance resemble American or Western forms, and does any external entity have the authority to demand or even actively promote change in the governance of another state ? Many problems arise from American strategists and policymakers' lack of clarity on what exactly is meant by 'promoting democracy' in the region. How realistic are the prospects for democracy promotion in the greater Near East and the Muslim world beyond ?
ID Number: JA020621
Year: 2004
Language: English
Type: ART

Making War, Making Peace : The Middle East Entangles America.
(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 102, no. 669, January 2004, p. 3-7.)
Author(s):
  1. Norton, Augustus Richard
Subject(s):
  1. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
  2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
Notes:
  President George W. Bush entered office wanting to ignore the Middle East. Now it has become the defining challenge - and burden - of his presidency.
ID Number: JA020105
Year: 2004
Language: English
Type: ART
Despite the recent chaos in Iraq and the uncertain future of the country, it is clear that the post-Saddam Hussein Middle East is a very different place. There might not be peace yet between Israelis and Palestinians, but Libya's decision to give up weapons of mass destruction is an indication that surprising moves and big changes are possible. Nowhere is this more evident than the Gulf where, instead of referring to the 'Saudi-led Arab Gulf states', one must increasingly use the phrase 'conservative Arab Gulf states apart from Saudi Arabia'.

De veerkracht van de Amerikaans-Saoedische betrekkingen.

The author deals with the thesis that the 'special relationship' between the United States and Saudi Arabia is on the verge of breaking down. The author argues that - although relations have been deteriorating since 9/11 - we are not heading for a divorce. There is still much that binds the two regimes, mainly through the persistent logic of energy and security. The Iraq war did not fundamentally change the picture and neither side seems able to locate a meaningful alternative to the other (although speculations abound). It is wishful thinking that post-Saddam Iraq will reduce the Saudi role in the world oil market and thus will supplant the Saudi Kingdom in terms of US favour. The author also deals with the related thesis of the 'coming fall of the House of Saud'. Here, again, there is more in it than meets the eye. The regime in Riyadh shows more resilience than is often asserted.
(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 15, no. 3, Summer 2004, p. 24-37.)
Author(s):
1. Long, David E.
Subject(s):
1. SAUDI ARABIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--SAUDI ARABIA
Notes:
Since the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Towers and the Pentagon on 11 September 2001, US-Saudi relations have plummeted from being one of the closest and most durable bilateral relationships between a major oil-producing state and a major oil-consuming state to an all time low. How could a relationship of three-quarters-century duration deteriorate so quickly? And what is the future of the relationship likely to be?

Weathering the Storm: Saudi Arabia and the United States.
(international Spectator, vol. 39, no. 4, October - December 2004, p. 65-73.)
Author(s):
1. Luciani, Giacomo
Subject(s):
1. SAUDI ARABIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--SAUDI ARABIA
Notes:
The article looks into the relationship between the United States and Saudi Arabia. After 9/11, the ambiguous linkages of the Saudi regime with financial and/or philanthropic organisations that are believed indirectly to fund international terrorism have prompted the Bush administration to pursue a radical lessening of US dependence on Saudi oil. The author claims that the war on Iraq has to be interpreted as an attempt to build a more solid base for American interests in the Middle East and to open up the Iraqi oil sector to investment by major US companies. In his opinion, the huge difficulties that the US-led coalition has encountered in Iraq, the increasing demand for oil on a global basis and the somewhat surprising stability of the Saudi regime show that Saudi Arabia will continue to be a major actor in the area, and that all other global powers, including the EU, will have to reckon with it for at least the next two decades.
Sand in Our Eyes: US-Saudi Relations After Iraq.
(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 76, Summer 2004, p. 93-100.)
Author(s):
1. Sieff, Martin
Subject(s):
1. SAUDI ARABIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--SAUDI ARABIA
Notes:
Relations with the Desert Kingdom suffered before 9/11. Now they are on the ropes. But Washington can ill afford the loss of this critical ally, even when it is not on its best behavior.
ID Number: JA020811
Year: 2004
Language: English
Type: ART

U.S.-Saudi Relations: A Rocky Road.
Subject(s):
1. SAUDI ARABIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--SAUDI ARABIA
ID Number: JA021198
Year: 2004
Language: English
Type: ART

Syria: Point of No Return?.
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 60, no. 11, November 2004, p. 12-14.)
Author(s):
1. Allaf, Rime
Subject(s):
1. SYRIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--SYRIA
Notes:
Since the invasion of Iraq, American-Syrian relations have worsened dramatically; harsh Syrian rhetoric was countered by vehement American accusations of assistance to Iraqi insurgents. Washington slapped sanctions on Damascus for supporting 'terrorism', and even rashly allowed Israel to strike targets within Syria, after thirty years of relative calm. Has Syria properly handled unreasonable American-Israeli pressure? Or has it ultimately achieved its own isolation by alienating powerful friends with risky meddling in Lebanon?
ID Number: JA021002
Year: 2004
Language: English
Type: ART
The Road to Damascus.

Author(s):
1. Simon, Steven
2. Stevenson, Jonathan

Subject(s):
1. SYRIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. SYRIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--SYRIA

Notes:
The Bush administration has shrugged off the Syrian president's recent attempts at rapprochement with the West. It should think again. With Syria's old ally Saddam Hussein gone, Damascus is trapped in a strategic quandary that makes it highly receptive to coercive diplomacy - of the kind that worked on Libya. And by engaging Syria sooner rather than later, the United States could give the Middle East peace process a shove in the right direction.

US Policy Towards Syria and the Triumph of Neoconservatism.
(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 11, no. 1, Spring 2004, p. 52-69.)

Author(s):
1. Zunes, Stephen

Subject(s):
1. SYRIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--SYRIA
3. SYRIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:
The primary grievances expressed by the Bush administration and congressional leaders, which were incorporated in the Syrian Accountability Act, are in regard to the regime's alleged support for international terrorism, its ongoing military presence in Lebanon, its hostility towards Israel, the alleged military threat from its weapons of mass destruction, its alleged support for the Iraqi regime of Saddam Hussein and those Iraqis resisting the US occupation, and its status as a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council.

Les dilemmes des regimes arabes apre l'intervention americaine en Irak.
(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 68e annee, no. 3 - 4, automne - hiver 2003, p. 553-566.)

Author(s):
1. Droz-Vincent, Philippe

Subject(s):
1. ARAB COUNTRIES--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ARAB COUNTRIES
3. IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011--ARAB COUNTRIES
4. ARAB COUNTRIES--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:
Durant l'annee 2003, le monde arabe s'est trouve au coeur des preoccupations de l'hyperpuissance americaine et d'une Administration desireuse de deployer sa force pour defendre les 'interets nationaux' du pays. L'annee 2002 avait deja montre que la reflexion americaine sur le devenir du monde arabe etait
intense et que la méfiance touchait, par-delà l'Irak, et autour des thématiques de transformation (ou de démocratisation) de la région, jusqu'aux alliés traditionnels des États-Unis. Depuis deux ans, les régimes politiques arabes sont ainsi critiques non seulement pour leur autoritarisme, mais aussi et surtout pour leur responsabilité dans la montée de l'antiaméricanisme, qui aurait rendu possible les attentats. Parallèlement, ils sont confrontés à leurs sociétés, qui regaissent aux événements régionaux en mettant en cause l'incurie et la lâcheté des dirigeants.

Iran, the United States, and the War on Terrorism.
(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 26, no. 2, March - April 2003, p. 93-104.)
Author(s):
1. Bahgat, Gawdat
Subject(s):
1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
Notes:
For more than two decades the United States has considered Iran the world's leading country in sponsoring international terrorism. Shortly after the September 11 attacks the two nations worked together to defeat Al Qaeda and the Taliban. By late 2001, however, the old mistrust and suspicion had resurfaced. This article examines the brief period of cooperation between Washington and Tehran in the war on terrorism. The different sections analyze the failed attempt to smuggle Iranian weapons to the Palestinian Authority (the so-called Karine-A affair), the designation of Iran as part of global axis of evil, the Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act of 2002. Despite strong disagreement on how to define and fight terrorism, the study argues, Iranian and American interests are not mutually exclusive. There are certain areas where the two sides can work together.

Bemused and Worried.
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 59, no. 7, July 2003, p. 4-6.)
Author(s):
1. Hollis, Rosemary
Subject(s):
1. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
Notes:
Iranians are bemused and worried by the signals coming from Washington. In the wake of US allegations about Iran's policy on Al Qaeda and nuclear weapons development, the Bush administration is openly encouraging popular demonstrations against the clerical authorities.

ID Number: JA020040
Year: 2003
Language: French
Type: ART

(CENTRAL ASIAN SURVEY, vol. 22, no. 2 - 3, June - September 2003, p. 151-162.)

Author(s):
1. Karagiannis, Emmanuel

Subject(s):
1. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
3. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, AMERICAN--IRAN
4. PETROLEUM PIPELINES--IRAN
5. PETROLEUM PIPELINES--CASPIAN SEA REGION

Notes:
This article first examines the US-Iranian relationship after the September 11 attacks. Also, it assesses the US oil policy in relation to the Caspian oil market and the Gulf. Despite the US sanctions imposed on large deals with Tehran, Iran's transportation network should be paid due attention, too. Tehran's isolation from the Caspian oil market is clearly policy-based and is thus susceptible to re-examining on an economic basis. Iran sees itself as a natural transit route for oil and gas exports from the landlocked Caspian countries to world markets. Therefore, part of this article reviews US sanctions policy against Tehran and its effectiveness.

ID Number: JA020100
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART

How to Stop the Iranian Bomb.

(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 72, Summer 2003, p. 48-58.)

Author(s):
1. Kemp, Geoffrey

Subject(s):
1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN

Notes:
Iranian nuclear weapons aspirations pose a critical and very dangerous problem for the United States. Herewith a plan for stopping the Iranian bomb, short of using force.

ID Number: JA019468
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART

Understanding Iran: Getting Past Stereotypes and Mythology.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 26, no. 4, Autumn 2003, p. 69-82.)

Author(s):
1. Sariolghalam, Mahmood

Subject(s):
1. IRAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN

Notes:
Postrevolutionary generations of Iranian leaders will be more balanced, focusing on Iran's national interests. Washington needs to look beyond 2010, when groups that will compete to advance Iran's national interests, economic prosperity, and political openness will manage the country.

ID Number: JA019642
Year: 2003
Language: English
Iranian Options.
(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 73, Fall 2003, p. 49-56.)
Author(s):
1. Takeyh, Ray
Subject(s):
1. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
Notes:
Neither containment nor regime change are optimal policies to pursue vis-a-vis Iran. The time is right for the United States to cut a deal.
ID Number: JA019772
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART

Iran between Religious Hardliners and Hawks in America.
(CENTRAL ASIAN SURVEY, vol. 22, no. 2 - 3, June - September 2003, p. 133-149.)
Author(s):
1. Tarock, Adam
Subject(s):
1. IRAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
Notes:
This article discusses and analyses the dynamics of the internal conflict between the supporters of the status quo, the supremacy of the clerical rule; and the supporters of 'Islamic democracy', the supremacy of the people's will within the framework of Islamic values. It is argued that the government, more precisely the clerical establishment, has two alternatives. One to accept the majority rule as reflected in free elections and allow democracy to flourish, the other to continue blocking political and social liberalisation, thus further alienating people and in the process delegitimising the system. As Iran's relations with the USA also plays a crucial part in the conflict between the conservatives who oppose a rapprochement with Washington and the reformers who favour such a move, and because the war in Iraq and its aftermath will have a direct bearing on Iran's national security and domestic politics, so the second part of this article also deals with that issue.
ID Number: JA020099
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART
After Afghanistan and Iraq, is Iran the United States' next target? In any case, the mullah-led regime is openly taunting the Americans, trying to sabotage efforts to anchor stability in Iraq and Afghanistan, opposing the Israeli-Palestinian peace process, working to build nuclear weapons, and allowing numerous terrorist groups to find sanctuary in the country. A clash can still be avoided, however, as partisans of accommodation and proponents of confrontation face off in both Washington and Teheran. In Iran, these opposing sides mirror the raging debate between reformers and conservatives. In the United States, the very conciliatory voices at the State Department are pitted against the hardliners at the Pentagon. The author warns the West that the Islamic Republic represents a real danger. It is absolutely necessary to bring maximum pressure to bear on the regime and use every means available to support the forces capable of encouraging reform from within.

The United States, Iraq and Weapons of Mass Destruction. (DEFENSE & SECURITY ANALYSIS, vol. 19, no. 1, March 2003, p. 5-14.)

This study examines the international efforts, led by the United States, to rid Iraq of WMD since the end of the Gulf War in 1991. The following section discusses Washington's assessment of Baghdad's chemical, biological and nuclear capabilities in the early 2000s. Finally, the article analyzes the impediments that should be taken into consideration in deciding any US military action against Iraq. The main argument is that despite continuing and mounting distrust in Hussein's regime, the United States has not developed a clear strategy to oust the Iraqi leader and replace him with a friendlier regime. More than a decade after the Gulf War, the Iraqi quagmire seems as messy as it has always been.
Etats Unis et Irak.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 59eme annee, no. 3, mars 2003, p. 15-23.)
Author(s):
1. Benchenane, Mustapha
Subject(s):
1. IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011
2. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ
Notes:
Après avoir démonté les 'preuves' américaines et britanniques, rien ne saurait justifier une intervention militaire contre l'Irak. Rappelant que l'abstention d'un seul des cinq membres permanents du Conseil de sécurité, et non un veto, suffit à empecher l'adoption d'une résolution du recours a la force, la légitimation de l'ONU apparait difficile. C'est donc bien au mépris du droit international que se met en place la politique de puissance américaine, en fonction de ses propres intérêts.

(PARAMETERS, vol. 33, no. 2, Summer 2003, p. 51-65.)
Author(s):
1. Borer, Douglas A.
Subject(s):
1. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ
Notes:
The author reexamines the fundamental assumptions associated with the foreign policy doctrine of engagement that guided US actions in Iraq prior to Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait. Borer's analysis of the policy that supported the Reagan and first Bush Administrations' practice of granting non-coercive, positive trade incentives to the Iraqis, even when presented with proof of their misdeeds, provides enlightening insights as to why the United States failed to exercise its significant economic and political powers. Borer adroitly determines that an economically powerful and yet politically sensitive nation like the United States can be manipulated by an economically vulnerable but politically resilient autocracy (like Iraq), if the autocracy is clever enough to utilize a strategy of 'inverse engagement'.

ID Number: JA018951
Year: 2003
Language: French
Type: ART

ID Number: JA019169
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART
Sting in the Tail.
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 59, no. 2, February 2003, p. 12-14.)
Author(s):
   1. Cable, Vincent
Subject(s):
   1. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
   2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ
   3. PETROLEUM PRODUCTS--PRICES
   4. WAR--ECONOMIC ASPECTS
   5. IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011
Notes:
President Saddam Hussein of Iraq may have another weapon of mass
destruction in his armoury - the economic effects of war.
Changes in oil prices and the cost of conflict might just
produce regime change in Saudi Arabia and recession for us all.
ID Number: JA018906
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART

D-Day or Delay ?.
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 59, no. 2, February 2003, p. 4-7.)
Author(s):
   1. Clarke, Michael
Subject(s):
   1. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
   2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ
   3. IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011
Notes:
There are two main strategies for how to run a war against Iraq.
But political problems may make it difficult to give either an
early go ahead. There is a third way, and a decision not to
decide for now could achieve everyone’s objectives. February 15
is much talked about as the day for military action to begin.
If so, some fancy political footwork will be necessary.
ID Number: JA018903
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART

Amerikas Ziele im Nahen Osten.
(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 52. Jg., Nr. 4, April 2003, S. 50-51.)
Author(s):
   1. Clement, Rolf
Subject(s):
   1. IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011
   2. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
   3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ
ID Number: JA019000
Year: 2003
Language: German
Type: ART
Myths, Motivations and 'Misunderestimations' : The Bush Administration and Iraq.  
(INternational Affairs, vol. 79, no. 2, March 2003, p. 279-297.)  
author(s):  
  1. Dunn, David Hastings  
Subject(s):  
  1. Iraq--Foreign Relations--USA  
  2. USA--Foreign Relations--Iraq  
  3. Iraq War, 2003-2011  
Notes:  
This article explores the myths and motivations behind US foreign policy towards Iraq in America's 'war on terrorism'. It argues that the foreign policy of the Bush administration is widely misunderstood and that much of the debate about Iraq policy that has taken place has been conducted at an unhelpful level of analysis. It addresses arguments that the Bush administration is motivated by oil, revenge or hubris as well as the more mainstream arguments that an attack on Iraq would provoke instability through the entire Middle East, as well as encouraging further acts of and support for murderous terrorism; that there is no urgency to act against Iraq as containment and deterrence remain adequate means to manage this threat; and that Iraq should be a lower priority than dealing with North Korea. It does this by analysing the development of American foreign policy thinking on the war on terrorism, what motivates it, and why it rejects the arguments of its critics. The article explains the intellectual process by which the US decided upon this course of action and how Europe's failure to understand this process added to its incomprehension of American policy. It does not argue that European's opposition would have been swept aside had they better understood the Bush administration, the central disagreement about the necessity and prudence of military action versus containment remains, but that such an understanding would have allowed for a better and more focused level of debate than the one which has got us to this point. Nor does it argue that the Bush administration approach is necessarily persuasive or justified, merely that its case is reasoned and explicable in terms of America's foreign policy traditions.  
ID Number: JA019025  
Year: 2003  
Language: English  
Type: ART  

The United States, the United Nations and Iraq : 'Multilateralism of a Kind'.  
(INternational Affairs, vol. 79, no. 2, March 2003, p. 257-277.)  
Author(s):  
  1. Dunne, Michael  
Subject(s):  
  1. Iraq--Foreign Relations--USA  
  2. USA--Foreign Relations--Iraq  
  3. Persian Gulf Region--Foreign Relations--USA  
  4. USA--Foreign Relations--Persian Gulf Region  
  5. Middle East--Foreign Relations--USA  
  6. Iraq War, 2003-2011  
  7. United Nations--USA  
Notes:  
Much is made of the need for any second war against Iraq (following Desert Storm of 1991) to be sanctioned by a resolution of the UN Security Council, approved necessarily by all five Permanent Members. Yet only two of the five, the USA and the UK, show any enthusiasm for renewed war in the Persian Gulf; and British policy is undeniably following rather than
leading American actions on the diplomatic and military fronts. What are the sources of this American policy? Some critics say oil; the latest arguments of proponents invoke humanitarian concerns; somewhere between the two are those who desire 'regime change' to create the economic and political conditions in which so-called western political, economic and social values can flourish. To understand the present crisis and its likely evolution this article examines American relations with Iraq in particular, the Persian Gulf more generally and the Middle East as a region since the Second World War. A study of these international relations combined with a critical approach to the history of American actions and attitudes towards the United Nations shows that the United States continues to pursue a diplomacy blending, as occasion suits, the traditional binaries of multilateralism and unilateralism - yet in the new world-wide 'war on terrorism'. The question remains whether the chosen means of fighting this war will inevitably lead to a pyrrhic victory for the United States and its ad hoc allies in the looming confrontation with Iraq.

ID Number: JA019024
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART

Battle of the Atlantic.
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 59, no. 3, March 2003, p. 6-8.)
Author(s):
1. Eyal, Jonathan
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
3. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ
5. IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011
Notes:
Regardless of how the Iraq episode ultimately concludes, one thing is certain: both Europe and the United States will try to paper over their bitter dispute. The US needs Europe, especially in its quest to maintain a new Middle East stability, while Europeans have little to gain from prolonging the spat. France has accomplished what it always wanted - raising serious questions about the very survival of NATO. And the Germans, who have achieved a similar result by accident rather than design, will do their best to restore their link with Washington.

ID Number: JA019887
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART
Getting Out of the Iraq Trap.
(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 79, no. 1, January 2003, p. 23-35.)
Author(s):
1. Hollis, Rosemary
Subject(s):
1. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ
3. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
Notes:
The Iraq crisis has been variously defined as a problem of local
leadership, regional security, culture clash, arms control,
neo-imperialism, transatlantic relations and international
legitimacy. The competing definitions reflect the worldviews of
different actors with a stake in the outcome of the crisis.
Each perspective has validity for its proponent and none of
them can be expected to triumph to the exclusion of the others.
Consequently, it is argued here, whatever the goals of UN
and/or military intervention in Iraq, at the receiving end, the
experience will be at odds with what is meant or sought by such
intervention. A way to understand the problem and thence to
address it is ventured which combines local, regional and
international perspectives and calls for a multitiered,
multilateral approach to rethinking Iraq and the region. The
intention is to take on 'the hawks' who claim that the United
States can deliver democracy to client states, challenge their
logic and propose an alternative vision that would require all
parties, international and local, to take shared responsibility
not only for Iraq but for Palestine too.
ID Number: JA018810
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART

Opening Options.
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 59, no. 3, March 2003, p. 9-11.)
Author(s):
1. Hollis, Rosemary
Subject(s):
1. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ
3. IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011
Notes:
Among the various arguments for and against war on Iraq, four
require reconciliation if the UN and international legitimacy
are to be preserved and a better future delivered for Iraqis.
These arguments are represented by the French and British
governments and two schools of thought within the US
administration: the traditional 'realists' including Secretary
of State Colin Powell, and the ideologues, or
neo-conservatives, championed by Richard Pearle, head of the
Pentagon's Defense Policy Board.
ID Number: JA018888
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART
For Oil and Empire? Rethinking War with Iraq.
(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 102, no. 662, March 2003, p. 129-135.)

Author(s):
1. Klare, Michael T.

Subject(s):
1. IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011
2. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ
4. ENERGY POLICY--USA

Notes:
The author examines the motives behind America's decision to make Iraq a central objective in the war on terrorism. If concerns about weapons of mass destruction, terrorism, and the export of democracy do not explain the administration's determination to oust Saddam Hussein, what does? The answer can be found in the pursuit of oil and the preservation of America's status as the paramount world power.

ID Number: JA018981
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART

De l'Irak ...
(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 59e annee, no. 1, janvier 2003, p. 98-112.)

Author(s):
1. Marchat, Philippe

Subject(s):
1. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ

Notes:
Les laborieuses negociations menees depuis plusieurs mois sur l'Irak, l'un des pays de 'l'axe du mal' pour le president Bush, ont abouti, fin novembre 2002, a l'acceptation par Saddam Hussein de la resolution 1441 du Conseil de securite qui permet le retour des inspecteurs de l'ONU. Ce qui ne signifie pas forcement que 'la guerre de l'Irak n'aura pas lieu'. Apres avoir engage et perdu deux guerres, contre l'Iran, puis le Koweit, Saddam Hussein entretient depuis deux decennies des relations tendues avec l'occident et l'ONU qui le soupconnet, depuis le terme qu'il a mis en 1988 aux controles effectues, de continuer a s'equiper en armes non conventionnelles. Leur elimination, comme celle de l'équipe dirigeante, ainsi que l'éventuelle substitution de l'Irak a l'Arabie Saoudite comme leur premier fournisseur de petrole, sont pour les Etats-Unis autant de raisons d'une intervention, dont certains experts estiment pouvoir definir le schema general. Tel n'est pas le cas, en revanche, pour ce que sera 'l'apres-Saddam', en raison des multiples inconnues qui decourent d'une situation politique interieure tres complexe, et de la diversite des eventuelles reactions de plusieurs Etats arabes et musulmans.

ID Number: JA018757
Year: 2003
Language: French
Type: ART
Iraq 'the Day After' : Internal Dynamics in Post-Saddam Iraq.  
Author(s):
1. Marr, Phebe
Subject(s):
1. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ
4. IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011
5. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
Notes:
The major problem with exile groups lies in the fact that they would have to be put in power by the United States and probably maintained there by American forces if they are to survive until a new constitutional regime can be established. With the exception of the Kurds, who cannot take over Baghdad on their own, the opposition's leadership and organization is outside Iraq.
ID Number: JA018861
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART

An Unnecessary War.  
(FOREIGN POLICY, no. 134, January - February 2003, p. 50-59.)
Author(s):
1. Mearsheimer, John J.
2. Walt, Stephen M.
Subject(s):
1. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ
3. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS
4. IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011
Notes:
In the full-court press for war with Iraq, the Bush administration deems Saddam Hussein reckless, ruthless, and not fully rational. Such a man, when mixed with nuclear weapons, is too unpredictable to be prevented from threatening the United States, the hawks say. But scrutiny of his past dealings with the world shows that Saddam, though cruel and calculating, is eminently deterrable.
ID Number: JA018910
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART

Consecuencias economicas de la guerra contra Irak.  
(POLITICA EXTERIOR, vol. 17, no. 91, enero - febrero 2003, p. 67-81.)
Author(s):
1. Nordhaus, William D.
Subject(s):
1. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ
3. WAR--ECONOMIC ASPECTS
4. IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011
Notes:
EEUU centra su politica exterior en Irak. La obsesion de Bush distrae a la opinion publica de otros asuntos como Oriente Proximo o Corea del Norte. La ralentizacion del crecimiento, la crisis de las empresas y los crecientes problemas de la sanidad ponen en peligro la economia del pais.
ID Number: JA018797
Year: 2003
International Law and the Use of Force: Attacking Iraq.
Author(s):
1. Schmitt, Michael N.
Subject(s):
1. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ
3. USE OF FORCE (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
4. IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011
Notes:
As the sabre rattling quickens following allegations of Iraqi deception in its December 2002 report to the United Nations on the status of its WMD capabilities, there has been strikingly little discourse outside the narrow international law community on the precise legal basis for military action against Iraq. Instead, discussion has centred on whether force should be used against Iraq, rather than whether it may be used. Professor Michael Schmitt warns of serious and far-reaching consequences for international stability should international law be ignored in decisions over Iraq.
ID Number: JA018830
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART

Invasion de Irak, escenarios negros.
(POLITICA EXTERIOR, vol. 17, no. 92, marzo - abril 2003, p. 41-60.)
Author(s):
1. Zaldivar, Carlos Alonso
Subject(s):
1. IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011
2. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ
Notes:
La incertidumbre que rodea un ataque armado contra Irak obliga a elaborar el mayor numero de escenarios posibles a fin de estimar las consecuencias de unas y otras variables.
ID Number: JA018992
Year: 2003
Language: Spanish
Type: ART

The Theological Iron Curtain.
(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 73, Fall 2003, p. 5-9.)
Author(s):
1. Lieberman, Joseph
Subject(s):
1. ISLAMIC COUNTRIES--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ISLAMIC COUNTRIES
Notes:
If the United States does not dramatically reorient its diplomacy to promote development and human rights in the Muslim world, it will forsake its own national security interests.
ID Number: JA019768
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART
The Moral Psychology of US Support for Israel.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 45, no. 3, Autumn 2003, p. 123-144.)
Author(s):
1. Allin, Dana H.
2. Simon, Steven
Subject(s):
1. ISRAEL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ISRAEL
3. ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT
Notes:
In their common sponsorship, along with Russia and the United Nations, of the so-called 'Road Map' to peace, Washington and Brussels have jointly denounced Palestinian terrorism, described the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza as legally and morally unsustainable, and lent explicit and official support to the establishment of a democratic Palestinian state. So much agreement is astonishing in light of the radically different positions taken by the US and its European allies from the 1960s until the 1990s. Still, the United States remains practically alone in its historically and emotionally charged support for Israel. This can motivate and justify robust engagement in the peace process. But moving it forward will require a degree of US engagement that will be daunting, given the dire security situation in Israel-Palestine and the constellation of political and emotional factors at play in the United States.

ID Number: JA019843
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART

Ideology vs. the National Interest: Bush, Sharon, and US Policy in the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict.
(SECURITY STUDIES, vol. 12, no. 1, Autumn 2003, p. 164-206.)
Author(s):
1. Slater, Jerome
Subject(s):
1. ISRAEL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ISRAEL
3. ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT
Notes:
The makers of foreign and defense policy in the Bush administration see themselves as 'realists' - that is, tough-minded pragmatists devoted to the national interest as the touchstone of American foreign policy. The author argues, however, that Bush's insistence on allying the United States with the government of Ariel Sharon in Israel is a function both of naive misconceptions about Sharon's policies in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and, more fundamentally, of ideological fixations that are counter to the national interest. The alliance has allowed Israel to maintain and even expand its occupation of the Palestinians, but since the Palestinians have continued to resist, the most likely consequences of this alliance will be not only escalating warfare between the Israelis and the Palestinians, but also increasing risks to the overall American national interest: the continuing conflict threatens to undermine stability elsewhere in the Middle East, increase hatred of America in the Arab and Muslim world and, indeed, engender the spread of anti-Americanism everywhere, even in Western Europe. Should this occur, the global war on terrorism will be undermined, and, in the worst but by no means implausible case, enraged Palestinian or other Arab terrorists may attack both Israel and the United States with weapons of mass destruction.
Iraq and the Arabs' Future.
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 82, no. 1, January - February 2003, p. 2-18.)
Author(s):
1. Ajami, Fouad
Subject(s):
1. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
3. IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011
Notes:
The driving motivation behind a new US endeavor in Iraq should be modernizing the Arab world. Most Arabs will see such an expedition as an imperial reach into their world. But in this case a reforming foreign power's guidelines offer a better way than the region's age-old prohibitions, defects, and phobias. No apologies ought to be made for America's 'unilateralism'.

Pro-occidentalisme des gouvernements et opinions publiques au Moyen-Orient : une fracture consommee ?.
(REVUE INTERNATIONALE ET STRATEGIQUE, no. 49, printemps 2003, p. 79-90.)
Author(s):
1. Auge, Jean-Christophe
Subject(s):
1. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
3. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA--PUBLIC OPINION
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST--PUBLIC OPINION
Notes:
Au regard du contexte regional et international, c'est bien l'image d'une fracture, si ce n'est celle d'un divorce, qui semble plus que jamais caracteriser les rapports entre gouvernements et opinions publiques au Moyen-Orient. Si le pro-occidentalisme de nombreux gouvernements arabes semble difficile a nier, il releve cependant parfois plus d'une orientation strategique relevant de choix plus ou moins contraints, que d'une preference revendiquee. Quant aux opinions publiques, il est evident que, avec la 'question irakienne', le drame palestinien constitue l'autre grand moteur de l'amertume des opinions arabes et moyen-orientales a l'entouche des Etats-Unis. Neanmoins, elles semblent frappes d'une certaine 'schizophrenie', qui resonne bien souvent comme un amour decu.
Le 'nouvel' ordre mondial et le Proche-Orient.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 59e annee, no. 5, mai 2003, p. 105-116.)

Author(s):
  1. Awwad, Emad

Subject(s):
  1. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
  2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
  3. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Notes:
Le present article a ete redige avant le debut de l'offensive americaine en Irak, ainsi que le discours prononce par le president americain, le 14 mars dernier, sur la question palestinienne. Toutefois, ni l'un ni l'autre n'affectent le contenu. L'objet de l'article est de demontrer la relation existant entre l'ordre mondial et cette region, largement sensible et explosive. Au moment ou l'ancien systeme, avec ses instruments, est mis a l'epreuve, un autre semblait se manifester. L'auteur s'interroge sur le role de cette region dans le processus en cours. Va-t-elle servir de catalyseur a l' emergence definitive d'un 'ordre' ou d'un 'desordre' mondial ?

ID Number: JA019231
Year: 2003
Language: French
Type: ART

'Remodelage' difficile du Proche-Orient.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 59e annee, no. 7, juillet 2003, p. 51-61.)

Author(s):
  1. Awwad, Emad

Subject(s):
  1. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
  2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST

Notes:
Apres avoir deloge le regime de Saddam Hussein, les strateges de l'Administration americaine s'orientaient vers un 'remodelage' du Proche-Orient. Ce faisant, Washington allait se trouver devant un dilemme. Dans les circonstances actuelles, les Etats-Unis semblent etre tres mal places pour superviser, sinon controler, les changements annonces. En plus de l'erosion de leur credibilite, ils sont appeles a redefinir la place de l'Etat hebreu sur l'echequier regional. Le tout se passe avec pour toile de fond une atmosphere composee de la violence et de la mefiance politique, populaire et religieuse.

ID Number: JA019472
Year: 2003
Language: French
Type: ART
Just a few weeks after the resounding success of the US military campaign in Iraq, it is clear that, far from sowing the seeds of hoped-for democracy, the conflict has plunged the region into confusion. As Afghanistan slides back into chaos, efforts to achieve progress in Baghdad have been hampered by a chronic lack of preparation. Links between Washington and Ankara have become strained, and Saudi Arabia, up to now a key ally, is increasingly being seen as a potential enemy. Terrorists, many of them Saudi-funded, are not disarming, a stark reminder to the US that Iraq was not a priority target in this respect. As for the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, meanwhile, despite recent peace overtures, it will take time to convince Arab opinion that the Bush administration's intentions are genuine. Republican neo-conservatives have struck up an alliance with Ariel Sharon's Likud party, raising the religious and ideological stakes to new levels in a region already suffering under the effects of these twin scourges. With such a high-risk strategy, there is always the chance that Islamic extremism may emerge as the only winner.

While Euro-American differences over key issues in the Middle East were notable prior to the September 11 terrorist attacks, they widened significantly after the attacks, with respect to how to approach Iraq, Iran, and the Middle East peace process. This article explores these changes and thus offers a snapshot of the effect of 9/11, a snapshot that can also illuminate the backdrop to the transatlantic imbroglio regarding Iraq in 2003.
For the next several decades, the most volatile and dangerous region of the world—with the explosive potential to plunge the world into chaos—will be the crucial swathe of Eurasia between Europe and the Far East. Heavily inhabited by Muslims, we might term this crucial subregion of Eurasia the new 'Global Balkans'. It is here that America could slide into a collision with the world of Islam while American-European policy differences could even cause the Atlantic Alliance to come unhinged. The two eventualities together could then put the prevailing American global hegemony at risk.

Democracy: Terrorism's Uncertain Antidote.
(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 102, no. 668, December 2003, p. 403-406.)

In the two years since September 11 the US policy establishment has come to believe that promoting democracy in the Middle East should be a component of the war on terrorism—part of a broader effort to go beyond the active pursuit of terrorist groups to address the underlying roots of terrorism.

(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 14, no. 4, Fall 2003, p. 99-115.)

Whether by improvisation or design, Washington has become the dominant power in the region, and with its military forces occupying both Afghanistan and Iraq, the United States is playing an imperial role. Unfortunately, not only is that imperial role highly controversial with Islamic populations, it is a disturbingly incoherent and impractical form of imperialism. All of Washington's initiatives are in trouble to
Palestine, Iraq, and American Strategy.  
(Foreign Affairs, vol. 82, no. 1, January - February 2003, p. 19-33.)

Author(s):
1. Doran, Michael Scott

Subject(s):
1. Arab-Israeli Conflict
2. Middle East--Foreign Relations--USA
3. USA--Foreign Relations--Middle East
4. Iraq War, 2003-2011

Notes:
Many critics argue that the Bush administration should put off a showdown with Saddam Hussein and focus instead on achieving a breakthrough in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. But they fail to understand that although Palestine is central to the symbolism of Arab politics, it is actually marginal to its substance. Now, as in 1991, if a road to a calmer situation in Palestine does in fact exist, it runs through Baghdad.

Bush's Middle East Vision.  
(Survival, vol. 45, no. 1, Spring 2003, p. 155-166.)

Author(s):
1. Gordon, Philip H.

Subject(s):
1. Middle East--Foreign Relations--USA
2. USA--Foreign Relations--Middle East

Notes:
At the heart of the Bush administration's approach to the Middle East is the determination to use America's friends in the region, opposing its enemies and seeking to promote democracy and freedom. This means using force to overthrow the dictatorship in Iraq, promoting gradual political reform among the moderate Arab regimes and standing by Israel until the Palestinians understand that they will get nowhere with violence. Whether or not one thinks that it makes any sense - and there are plenty of reasons to believe that Bush's assumptions are misguided and that the approach will fail - it is important to understand and take seriously the new thinking in Washington.
War, Lies, and Videotape: Public Diplomacy and the USA's War on Terrorism.
(SEcurity Dialogue, vol. 34, no. 4, December 2003, p. 427-444.)
Author(s):
1. Ham, Peter van
Subject(s):
1. PUBLIC DIPLOMACY--USA
2. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
3. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
Notes:
This article argues that the United States is not only fighting a war against international terrorism by classical military means, but is also engaged in a battle over the 'hearts and minds' of the Muslim world. It examines the USA's public diplomacy efforts to manage the aftershocks of 9/11, and identifies the key concepts that underlie public diplomacy. The article presents a brief overview of the main points of criticism that these policies have provoked. It concludes that although the USA's public diplomacy is an essential (and still underdeveloped and undervalued) component of its overall policy towards the Middle East, it will take more than better communications to address the USA's credibility and image problems in that region.
ID Number: JA020001
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART

Can the United States Promote Democracy in the Middle East?.
(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 102, no. 660, January 2003, p. 21-26.)
Author(s):
1. Hawthorne, Amy
Subject(s):
1. DEMOCRATIZATION--MIDDLE EAST
2. DEMOCRATIZATION--ARAB COUNTRIES
3. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
Notes:
In the aftermath of September 11, the United States has no alternative other than to begin to shift its role in the Arab world from an enabler of authoritarian rule to a supporter of gradual, but genuine, democratic change.
ID Number: JA018773
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART
No Going Back.
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 59, no. 6, June 2003, p. 4-6.)
Author(s):
1. Hollis, Rosemary
Subject(s):
1. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
Notes:
The United States does have a counter-terrorism strategy, and regime change in Iraq was integral to it. So the problem is not, as US Senator Bob Graham claimed in May, that Washington has been deflected from fighting terrorism by its Iraq adventure. The problem is that the logic of the US strategy is based on an ahistorical and selective reading of the Middle East. Worst still, the Americans have been found wanting in the execution of their own game plan.
ID Number: JA019324
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART

Bound to Cooperate ? Transatlantic Policy in the Middle East.
Author(s):
1. Kaye, Dalia Dassa
Subject(s):
1. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
2. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
3. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
Notes:
The United States and Europe are not bound to cooperate in the Middle East, but they are also not fated to conflict. Rather, cooperation must be actively cultivated to forge common strategic approaches, such as these, that can no longer be taken for granted.
ID Number: JA020151
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART

Prospects for Muslim Democracy : The Role of US Policy.
(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 10, no. 3, Fall 2003, p. 79-89.)
Author(s):
1. Khan, Muqtedar
Subject(s):
1. DEMOCRATIZATION--MIDDLE EAST
2. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
ID Number: JA019556
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART
The Impact of War in Iraq: Democratization or Destabilization of the Middle East?


Author(s):
1. Neep, Daniel

Subject(s):
1. IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011
2. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS
3. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST

ID Number: JA019064
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART

Reform and Reconstruction in the Middle East: Room for EU-US Cooperation?

(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 38, no. 4, October - December 2003, p. 47-58.)

Author(s):
1. Niblock, Tim

Subject(s):
1. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
3. EU--MIDDLE EAST

Notes:
This article examines the prospects for cooperation between the European Union and the United States in pursuing reconstruction and reform in the Greater Middle East. Comparing the major initiatives of each, the EU's Barcelona Declaration framework and the US's Millenium Challenge and Middle East Peace Initiative, the author writes that while the two approaches have much in common and are not ideologically contrasting, they are based on different views of the region. This makes it difficult to achieve effective coordination of Western policies. In particular the overall strategy pursued by the EU in the region could be undermined by the acceptance of US political priorities.

ID Number: JA019996
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART

America in the Middle East: Statesmanship versus Politics.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 102, no. 660, January 2003, p. 3-6.)

Author(s):
1. Norton, Augustus Richard

Subject(s):
1. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST

Notes:
No matter who rules in Baghdad, George Bush will have to decide between the role of statesman and politician in Arab-Israeli peacemaking.

ID Number: JA018775
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART
Le coup de force du 16 mars, qui a vu les États-Unis et la Grande-Bretagne s'octroyer le droit de faire la guerre, appelle trois questions : (1) s'agit-il d'une décision de principe, ou d'une application délibérée au Proche-Orient du 'deux poids, deux mesures' déjà denoncé pour Israël et la Palestine ? (2) l'unilatéralisme américain est-il vraiment nouveau, est-il la conséquence du 11 septembre ? (3) est-il impossible de lutter contre ? Le barrage diplomatique et la réponse de Paris, Moscou et Pékin montrent que non. Les peuples arabes doivent se ressaisir et assurer leur part de cette lutte de civilisation aux normes des temps nouveaux.

The Iraq Problem Will Remain with Us.

The war in Iraq (Operation Iraqi Freedom) and the termination of Saddam Hussein's tyrannical regime have had wide-ranging effects worldwide, but nowhere have they been more immediate than in the Middle East itself, where they have affected all existing issues and all the major states.

Operation Iraqi Freedom and the New Middle East.

Notes:
Battle of Ideas.
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 59, no. 6, June 2003, p. 7-8.)
Author(s):
1. Shehadi, Nadim
Subject(s):
1. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
3. MIDDLE EAST--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
Notes:
How will the tide of ideas turn in the Arab world after the fall of Saddam Hussein? It is assumed Iraq will become a beacon of democracy in the region and set an example for all. But what if the opposite happens and the region turns more radical? Wars and their aftermath generate a basic reevaluation of values and principles. The United States is now in conflict with most of the tendencies in the Middle East, from the secular Ba'athists to the fundamentalists and nationalists. Battlefield victory does not guarantee triumph in the battle of ideas. After Iraq, it could go either way.
ID Number: JA019325
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART

The US vs. Rogue States of the Middle East.
(INternational Affairs (Minneapolis), vol. 49, no. 4, 2003, p. 32-41.)
Author(s):
1. Shumilin, A.
Subject(s):
1. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
ID Number: JA019822
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART

Democratic Impulses versus Imperial Interests : America's New Mid-East Conundrum.
(ORBIS, vol. 47, no. 3, Summer 2003, p. 415-431.)
Author(s):
1. Takeyh, Ray
2. Gvosdev, Nikolas K.
Subject(s):
1. DEMOCRATIZATION--MIDDLE EAST
2. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
Notes:
The authors look at the prospects for the 'democratic thesis' and Pax Americana in the Middle East. They are skeptical whether democratic regimes in the region can also be 'friendly' regimes by American standards.
ID Number: JA019351
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART
Ruining the Neighborhood: War with Iraq and the Neighbors.
(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 14, no. 3, Summer 2003, p. 12-24.)
Author(s):
  1. Theros, Patrick
Subject(s):
  1. IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011
  2. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
  3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
ID Number: JA019615
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART

The Critical Nature of US Policy in the Middle East.
(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 14, no. 4, Fall 2003, p. 42-55.)
Author(s):
  1. Turner, Stansfield
Subject(s):
  1. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
  2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
ID Number: JA019908
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART

Neoconservatieven, christen-zionisten, en zin en onzin van democarisering in het Midden-Oosten.
INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 57, nr. 5, mei 2003, p. 219-225.)
Author(s):
  1. Wersch, Stefan van
Subject(s):
  1. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
  2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
  3. DEMOCRATIZATION--MIDDLE EAST
Notes:
The author explores first the larger context within which in Washington policy toward the Middle East is developed. In view of the major influence of neo-conservatism on the current Administration, he notes that, in the thinking of neoconservatives, Israel has always played a crucial role. The current grand plans for democratization of the Middle East and the wider Islamic world can be traced back to neo-conservatives. Further to this, the influence of 'Christian Zionism', a typically Anglo-Saxon brand of Protestantism, is assessed. Against this background, the question is asked what the chances are for democratization in the region. The author cautions that democracy might help to channel domestic frustrations, but will not change the other pivotal source of frustration, i.e. the general perception of Muslims that, notably in their own heartland, they are being humiliated time after time by the West (in particular by the United States and Israel). Without a real breakthrough in this complex of self-victimization, democratization might actually backfire. Further complicating factors are elaborated upon, such as the 'Algeria-complex' and the necessity of developing a policy of engaging moderate Muslim civil society: democracy and modernization in general will only stick when fully grafted onto Islamic principles by Muslims themselves. While democracy is therefore not going to be a long-term project, it is welcomed that the long-standing policy of accommodating Middle East autocrats and dictators is no longer a sustainable option.
ID Number: JA019161
Year: 2003

126
At War for Freedom.
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 59, no. 8 - 9, August - September 2003, p. 6-9.)
Author(s):
1. Woolsey, R. James
Subject(s):
1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
2. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
Notes:
America and the western world are at war with 'fascist' Middle East governments and totalitarian Islamists. The freedoms we stand for are loathed and our vulnerable systems under attack. Liberty and security will be in conflict as we line up behind the new march of democracy.
ID Number: JA019486
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART

The Cost of Conflict in the Middle East, 1956-2002 : What the US Has Spent.
(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 10, no. 1, Spring 2003, p. 45-102.)
Author(s):
1. Stauffer, Thomas R.
Subject(s):
1. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA--ECONOMIC ASPECTS
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST--ECONOMIC ASPECTS
ID Number: JA019053
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART

Taking Arabs Seriously.
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 82, no. 5, September - October 2003, p. 81-94.)
Author(s):
1. Lynch, Marc
Subject(s):
1. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA--PUBLIC OPINION
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST--PUBLIC OPINION
Notes:
The Bush administration's tone-deaf approach to the Middle East reflects a dangerous misreading of the nature and sources of Arab public opinion. Independent, transnational media outlets have transformed the region, and the administration needs to engage the new Arab public sphere that has emerged.
ID Number: JA019632
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART
Securing the Gulf.
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 82, no. 4, July - August 2003, p. 2-16.)
Author(s):
1. Pollack, Kenneth M.
Subject(s):
1. PERSIAN GULF REGION--NATIONAL SECURITY
2. PERSIAN GULF REGION--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PERSIAN GULF REGION
Notes:
The sweeping military victory in Iraq has cleared the way for the
United States to establish yet another framework for Persian
Gulf security. Ironically, with Saddam Hussein gone, the
problems are actually going to get more challenging in some
ways. The three main issues will be Iraqi power, Iran's nuclear
weapons program, and domestic unrest in the states of the Gulf
Cooperation Council. None will be easy to handle, let alone all
three together.
ID Number: JA019358
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART

What Do We Do If the Saudi Monarchy Falls ?.
(COMPARATIVE STRATEGY, vol. 22, no. 1, 2003, p. 45-58.)
Author(s):
1. Katz, Mark N.
Subject(s):
1. SAUDI ARABIA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. SAUDI ARABIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--SAUDI ARABIA
Notes:
Although by no means a certainty, the growing internal problems
inside the Kingdom as well as the increased strains in
Saudi-American relations since September 11 both indicate that
the downfall of the monarchy may be more likely now than in the
past. How could America respond to such an eventuality? The
impact of this 'worst case' scenario would be so enormous that
some thought clearly needs to be given to what US foreign
policy options might be even if the probability of its
occurrence is seen as low. If the probability of this scenario
is seen as high, then this task is even more urgent. This paper
argues that while responding to the downfall of the Saudi
monarchy will not be easy, there are some strategies that the
United States can adopt to contain the threat that it will
pose.
ID Number: JA019258
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART
Etats-Unis/Arabe saoudite : une alliance inoxydable ?.
(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 101, automne 2003, p. 229-248.)
Author(s):
  1. Marchand, Stéphane
Subject(s):
  1. SAUDI ARABIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
  2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--SAUDI ARABIA
Notes:
Ties between the United States and Saudi Arabia have seriously
deteriorated since September 11, 2001. With Riyadh increasingly
accused of indulgence towards Islamic terrorism, Washington is
wearing itself out accommodating its indispensable strategic
ally and source of oil. At the same time, the US is beginning
to keep its distance, moving troops stationed in the Kingdom to
Qatar and seeking new oil supplies. The House of Saud must also
deal with conflicting interests of its own. On the one hand,
the country's people are violently opposed to Americans, whose
support for Israel exacerbates the situation. But on the other,
military aid from the world's major power is vital for a
country that may be vast and rich but remains weak. Riyadh's
behavior during the war demonstrated this, and gone are the
days of perfect complicity between Saudi Arabia and the United
States. Might this 'special relationship' dating back 75 years
be on the verge of fading ?

ID Number: JA019880
Year: 2003
Language: French
Type: ART

U.S.-Saudi Relations : Bump in the Road or End of the Road ?.
(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 10, no. 4, Winter 2003, p. 116-125.)
Subject(s):
  1. SAUDI ARABIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
  2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--SAUDI ARABIA
ID Number: JA020030
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART

Syria Keeps its Options Open.
(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 148, no. 4, August 2003, p. 46-49.)
Author(s):
  1. George, Alan
Subject(s):
  1. SYRIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
  2. SYRIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
  3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--SYRIA
Notes:
In essence, Syria's response to this year's dramatic changes in
the Middle East has been in line with past practice. It has
sought to avoid isolation via its regional ties and its
connections to Europe. It has avoided any direct challenge to
the US, and even made conciliatory but relatively empty
gestures such as closing Palestinian organizations' offices in
Damascus. At the same time, it has taken steps to remind the US
that Syria can be a useful friend, but an awkward foe. Despite
intense US pressure, Syria has managed, at no real cost, to
keep its options open, and it apparently believes that Iraq
could prove to be a quagmire from which the US and UK might
eventually need Syrian assistance to extricate themselves.
ID Number: JA019482
Year: 2003
Language: English
Feeling Vulnerable.
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 59, no. 6, June 2003, p. 9-10.)
Author(s):
1. George, Alan
Subject(s):
1. SYRIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--SYRIA
3. IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011--SYRIA
Notes:
The demise of Saddam Hussein has propelled Syria into a role it
neither expected nor wanted. It is now the last bastion of
secular Arab nationalism in the region and as such a thorn in
the west's side. How far it will go in resisting the United
States's dominating impulses in the Middle East will be a key
question in coming months.

ID Number: JA019326
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART

2002

Dilemmas of Western Policies toward Iran.
Author(s):
1. Brumberg, Daniel
Subject(s):
1. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
3. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS
4. IRAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
Notes:
The author focuses on US policy towards Iran and its impact on the
struggle between hardliners and reformists in Tehran. The fact
that this struggle involves not only domestic matters but also
foreign policy considerably complicates the definition of an
effective common Western approach. In fact, while the US seems
to move from the assumption that any form of cooperative
relations with the Iranian regime is precluded as long as the
current leadership remains in power, Europe's greatest concern
is to avoid initiatives that can weaken the reformists
internally. Brumberg notes, however, that the US's tough policy
has not actually reinforced the hardliners, as shown by the
dynamics of the internal political debate after Bush' 'axis of
evil' speech. In any case, according to Brumberg, the key
elements of Iran's policy towards the US and Israel are
unlikely to change in the near future since they enjoy a very
large consensus both within the establishment and in the
population.

ID Number: JA018650
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART
Since the 11 September terrorist attacks President Bush has repeatedly and strongly confirmed his determination to 'deal with' the Iraqi threat. Specifically, any US military action to topple Saddam Hussein will have to address two significant challenges - the threats of Baghdad's weapons of mass destruction and the potential for regime change. This study examines these two issues. It argues that more than a decade after the Gulf War, the United States has yet to articulate a cohesive strategy to neutralise the Iraqi threat.

ID Number: JA018364
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART

La amenaza terrorista y el nuevo entorno geopolitico demandan una estrategia que se anticipe a los posibles riesgos. Esa es la razon por la que hay que reaccionar al peligro que representa Irak. Un cambio de regimen facilitara la estabilidad politica de la region.

ID Number: JA018661
Year: 2002
Language: Spanish
Type: ART
Bush y los Estados hampones.
(POLITICA EXTERIOR, vol. 16, no. 90, noviembre - diciembre 2002, p. 91-98.)
Author(s):
1. Brotons, Antonio Remiro
Subject(s):
1. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ
3. PREEMPTIVE ATTACK (MILITARY SCIENCE)
4. USE OF FORCE (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
5. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
6. IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011
Notes:
La estrategia de seguridad nacional de Bush amplia la nocion de legitima defensa, reconocida por la Carta de las Naciones Unidas, hasta los limites de un ataque preventivo. EE UU no puede estar por encima de la ley internacional, mientras esta exista.
ID Number: JA018659
Year: 2002
Language: Spanish
Type: ART

Iraq, Terrorism and the New Pax Americana.
Author(s):
1. Cannistraro, Vincent M.
Subject(s):
1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
2. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ
ID Number: JA017934
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART

Iraq and the 'Bush Doctrine' : Storming the Desert.
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 58, no. 4, April 2002, p. 4-6.)
Author(s):
1. Dodge, Toby
Subject(s):
1. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ
3. IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011
Notes:
Despite the increase in United States casualties in the renewed campaign against Al Qaeda in Afghanistan, Washington appears determined to tackle the problem of Iraq and its possession of weapons of mass destruction. It is now not a question of whether military action is to be taken against Baghdad in the next stage of its 'war' against terrorism, but when and how.
ID Number: JA017645
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART
Les défis de l'après-Saddam.
(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 96, été 2002, p. 89-100.)
Author(s):
1. Gordon, Philip
2. O'Hanlon, Michael
Subject(s):
1. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ
3. IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011
Notes:
Over the past few months, a possible U.S. military intervention in Iraq to overthrow Saddam has taken shape. In Washington, the question is no longer whether the U.S. should act, but when and how. Before committing itself, however, the United States must realize that this exercise will be anything but easy. Apart from the logistical and strategic problems, the Americans will have to prepare the diplomatic terrain very carefully. If the U.S. wishes to count on the goodwill of Arab countries, it will have to ensure that the intervention will not cause a public outcry that would threaten the stability of these nations. To do this, it will have to prove its goodwill to the Arab world by bringing peace between Israel and the Palestinians. The second priority is to convince its European allies and countries neighbouring Iraq that military action is necessary. Once Saddam is out of the equation, the toughest job is still to come: ensure that Iraq is never again allowed to destabilize the Middle East.

The Costs of War.
(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 147, no. 5, October 2002, p. 16-19.)
Author(s):
1. Hartley, Keith
Subject(s):
1. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ
3. WAR--ECONOMIC ASPECTS
4. IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011
Notes:
Wars are costly. Yet the government has marginalized discussions about the costs of a possible war on Iraq. Such a war will invariably involve substantial 'hidden' costs and use of scarce resources which have alternative uses, especially for social welfare programmes (e.g., schools, hospitals, and care for the elderly). Professor Keith Hartley examines the possible economic costs, both during and post-conflict, of UK involvement in a war on Iraq.
Iraq: Regime Change, Regional Change.
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 58, no. 10, October 2002, p. 4-6.)
Author(s):
1. Hollis, Rosemary
Subject(s):
1. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ
3. IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011
Notes:
'Despite Iraq's sudden invitation to renew UN weapons inspections, American hardliners will keep up the pressure for war. Regime change might be achieved under cover of disarming Baghdad. But without a serious debate on the objective of force, there will be no opportunity to consider what could go wrong or how to handle the competing interests.'

ID Number: JA018336
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART

US Strategic Options for Iraq: Easier Said than Done.
Author(s):
1. Isherwood, Michael W.
Subject(s):
1. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ
3. IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011
Notes:
A US Air Force lieutenant colonel examines the tools and means required to fulfill the objectives of three options for US policy toward Iraq. The conclusion - The US lacks the means to confront Iraq more forcibly and simultaneously battle terrorism worldwide.

ID Number: JA017697
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART

Give Peace a Chance: First, Try Coercive Diplomacy.
(NAVAL WAR COLLEGE REVIEW, vol. 55, no. 4, Autumn 2002, p. 49-71.)
Author(s):
1. Langenheim, William S.
Subject(s):
1. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ
3. COERCIVE DIPLOMACY--USA
Notes:
'Coercive diplomacy' - a range of nonmilitary options for increasing the pressure on a recalcitrant state, with credible force in the wings - is at this juncture a better option for the United States than a focus on unilateral intervention to topple the Iraqi regime. It may achieve the same ends, and even if it does not, the substantial attempt should elicit allied and regional support for whatever steps then become necessary.

ID Number: JA018821
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART
Iraqi Threats: What Common Cause Across the Atlantic?.

Author(s):
1. Laurenti, Jeffrey

Subject(s):
1. PREEMPTIVE ATTACK (MILITARY SCIENCE)
2. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ
4. IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011

Notes:
The case of Iraq is analysed against the background of European criticism of the US doctrine of preventive war. The author notes that there is a fundamental divergence in this regard since conflict prevention is still thought of in Europe in terms of preventive diplomacy rather than preventive military action. The author also examines the three major schools of thought in Washington concerning the action to be taken towards Baghdad and the policy options that the Europeans should consider in responding to US insistence on the need for military action. He underlines that the military option against Iraq emerged in the US as a result of the international community's waning determination to compel Iraq to disarm and the prospect that fraying UN sanctions would soon collapse altogether. This implies that if Europe insists on multilateralism it must then ensure that this approach is effective rather than just lamenting US unilateralism. European cohesiveness and unity of purpose is essential, according to Laurenti, for achieving a commonly shared Western approach towards an issue that is of central strategic importance.

ID Number: JA018649
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART

America Takes on Iraq.
(Military Technology, vol. 26, no. 9, 2002, p. 8-14.)

Author(s):
1. Leibstone, Marvin

Subject(s):
1. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ
3. IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011

Notes:
The US President and Secretary of State have, in the months since 9/11 2001 until late August 2002, used up nearly all of their diplomatic coinage hoping to prevent the need of US 'unilateral' military power being applied to unseat Iraq's tyrannical, unstable and nuclear weapon-seeking boss.

ID Number: JA018372
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART
Avoiding Grave Harm.


Author(s):
1. Mack, David L.

Subject(s):
1. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ
3. IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011

Notes:
At issue now is the likely development of US policy toward Iraq. Will we take reckless measures? Or by failure to act forcefully as well as prudently, will we be reckless by omission? The Middle East can greatly benefit from the re-entry of Iraq into the international community under a new leadership. The United States should take the lead in making this happen.

La doctrina Bush: guerra preventiva, dominacion mundial.

(POLITICA EXTERIOR, vol. 16, no. 90, noviembre - diciembre 2002, p. 7-16.)

Author(s):
1. Ojeda, Jaime

Subject(s):
1. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ
3. PREEMPTIVE ATTACK (MILITARY SCIENCE)
4. USA--NATIONAL SECURITY
5. USA--STRATEGIC ASPECTS
6. IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011

Notes:
A mediados de septiembre, Estados Unidos adopto su nueva estrategia de seguridad nacional, que rompe con los principios de contencion y disuasion establecidos hace mas de cincuenta anos.

Turkey and Iraq: Bridgehead or Bridge?.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 58, no. 10, October 2002, p. 7-9.)

Author(s):
1. Park, Bill

Subject(s):
1. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ
3. TURKEY--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ
4. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TURKEY
5. IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011

Notes:
The prospect of a US led attack on Iraq comes at a bad time for Turkey, which is reeling from an economic crisis and facing imminent elections. The future of Cyprus and its own European Union membership prospects are also on the line. Turkey's geostategic location makes it central to Washington's deliberations, but it fears that an unravelling of the Kurdish issue, regional isolation and sever economic consequences might follow. Its response could be the seek greater control through active participation. But Ankara must once again be ruling the country's prime strategic location, which it has so often tried
Postwar Scenarios in Iraq and Regional Re-ordering.

(International Spectator, vol. 37, no. 4, October - December 2002, p. 21-26.)

Author(s):
1. Perthes, Volker

Subject(s):
1. IRAQ War, 2003-2011
2. Middle East--Foreign Relations
3. Iraq--Foreign Relations--USA
4. USA--Foreign Relations--Iraq
5. Postwar Reconstruction--Iraq

Notes:
The author examines the war scenarios in Iraq and their possible short- and long-term implications for the regional context. He argues that, while the US-led military action will probably meet with weak Iraqi resistance, it is likely to become an additional factor of regional instability and, in particular, cause a further intensification of the already intractable Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The author notes that following the occupation of Iraqi territory, the US will face formidable challenges such as humanitarian assistance, management of refugees flows and internal policing, for which it seems ill-prepared. Recalling the past record of conflict in the Middle East, he underlines that the US's ability to influence the main regional actors and enforce a postwar regional order has serious limits. Hence, the Bush administration's expectation that an Iraqi defeat will generate a positive 'domino effect' in the region seems to be overly optimistic.

Next Stop Baghdad ?.


Author(s):
1. Pollack, Kenneth M.

Subject(s):
1. Iraq--Foreign Relations--USA
2. USA--Foreign Relations--Iraq
3. Iraq War, 2003-2011

Notes:
What should the United States do about Iraq? Hawks are wrong to think the problem is desperately urgent or connected to terrorism, but right to see the prospect of a nuclear-armed Saddam Hussein as so worrisome that it requires drastic action. Doves are right about Iraq's not being a good candidate for an Afghan-style war, but wrong to think that inspections and deterrence alone can contain Saddam. The United States has no choice left but to invade Iraq itself and eliminate the current regime.
Where is the Axis of Freedom? 
(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 147, no. 3, June 2002, p. 15-19.)
Author(s):
1. Rifkind, Malcolm
Subject(s):
1. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ
3. IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011
ID Number: JA018202
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART

War and the Iraq Dilemma: Facing Harsh Realities.
Author(s):
1. Russell, Richard L.
Subject(s):
1. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ
3. IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011
Notes:
The author warns that the events of 11 September 2001 should serve as a wake-up call for America with regard to others who would follow al Qaeda's lead. His investigation into those who could (or would) harm America with weapons of mass destruction leads to President Bush's 'axis of evil', and specifically to Iraq. Russell advocates waging a war against Iraq 'on its own merits', however, not simply as part of a war against terror. He sees such a war as a continuation of business unfinished in the Gulf War. The author presents the reader with a campaign plan to destroy Saddam's regime while still maintaining a balance of power in the region. Russell concludes by asserting Machiavelli's dictum - a nation is safer if it is more feared than loved - in determining that now is the time for war against Iraq, regardless of world opinion.
ID Number: JA018162
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART

After Saddam.
Author(s):
1. Tripp, Charles
Subject(s):
1. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ
4. IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011
5. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
Notes:
If Saddam Hussein is overthrown by an internal coup, his regime could be succeeded by something similar, albeit with softer edges. A US-led invasion, however, could cause the United States to embark on an ambitious plan for 'state reconstruction'. In doing so, the stamina of the United States will be severely tested by the resistance of the 'shadow state', the lure of communal politics, the indispensability of the security forces and the temptations of massive oil revenues. Faced by regional states determined to play a 'spoiler' role, the United States may reduce its exposure and accept much of the status quo in Iraq. Saddam would have gone,
(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 9, no. 4, December 2002, p. 25-34.)

Author(s):
1. Yaphe, Judith

Subject(s):
1. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ
3. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
4. IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011

Notes:
As the United States prepares for a military confrontation with Iraq, several key questions emerge regarding how we build support for that effort and sustain it through the difficult period after Saddam and his regime are 'changed'.

Irak, cronica de una guerra anunciada.
(POLITICA EXTERIOR, vol. 16, no. 90, noviembre - diciembre 2002, p. 77-88.)

Author(s):
1. Zaldivar, Carlos Alonso

Subject(s):
1. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ
3. IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011

Notes:
No todo lo que hoy sucede en el mundo comenzó el-11-S. Cuando Bush llegó a la Casa Blanca ya estaba convencido de que la influencia de su país se había debilitado. Su discurso en la ONU mostro las verdaderas intenciones del posible ataque a Irak.

Wat vinden de mensen nu echt van een oorlog tegen Irak ?.
(VREDE EN VEILIGHEID, jg. 31, nr. 3, 2002, p. 273-292.)

Author(s):
1. Everts, Philip

Subject(s):
1. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA--PUBLIC OPINION
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ--PUBLIC OPINION

Notes:
Dit artikel geeft een overzicht van de resultaten van het recente Amerikaanse en Europese publieke-opinieonderzoek inzake de kwestie-Irak. Het gaat vooral in op een in juni 2002 in de Verenigde Staten en zes Europese landen verricht onderzoek door de Chicago Council on Foreign Relations en het German Marshall Fund of the United States. Uit de resultaten van dit en ander onderzoek blijkt dat de publieke opinie zeer gevoelig is voor de wijze waarop de kwestie-Irak in onderzoeksvragen wordt
voorgelegd en voor de omstandigheden waaronder geweld zou worden gebruikt. Ook blijkt de kloof tussen de opvattingen in de Verenigde Staten en Europa in vele opzichten minder diep dan vaak wordt betoogd. Met betrekking tot een oorlog tegen Irak bestaan echter wel grote verschillen, die neerkomen op een 'ja, mits' in de Verenigde Staten en een 'nee, tenzij' in Europa. Voor de publieke opinie aan weerszijden van de Atlantische Oceaan geldt echter dat een expliciet VN-mandaat en steun van de belankrijkste bondgenoten beslissende voorwaarden voor instemming met militaire actie zijn. De regering-Bush is niet alleen geisoleerd van de publieke opinie in Europa, maar ook van die in de Verenigde Staten.

Le monde islamique et les Etats-Unis.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 58e année, no. 1, janvier 2002, p. 9-18.)
Author(s):
1. Ounaies, Abderraouf
Subject(s):
1. ISLAMIC COUNTRIES--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ISLAMIC COUNTRIES
3. ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT
4. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
5. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
Notes:
La polarisation dramatique entre le monde islamique et les Etats-Unis au lendemain de l'attaque du 11 septembre constitue désormais un axe de la scène internationale. La thèse des Etats-Unis qui réduit l'attaque au seul phénomène du terrorisme et qui fait croire que l'Amerique est visée pour sa liberté, sa démocratie et sa civilisation n'est pas satisfaisante. Les rapports des Etats-Unis avec le monde islamique sont marqués par une crise interne de la classe politique américaine centrée sur la question palestinienne et qui la met en contradiction avec sa propre culture et avec le consensus mondial.

America and the Islamic World.
Author(s):
1. Singer, P. W.
Subject(s):
1. ISLAMIC COUNTRIES--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ISLAMIC COUNTRIES
Notes:
The underlying lesson of September 11 is that the United States can no longer defer the hard decisions. The overwhelming tragedy of the attacks has provided a mandate to change business as usual in American foreign policy and work on constructing a positive and enduring relationship between the United States and the Islamic world.
La politique américaine et le conflit israélo-palestinien.
(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 67e année, no. 3, juillet - septembre 2002, p. 617-628.)

Author(s):
1. Green, Jerrold D.

Subject(s):
1. ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT
2. ISRAEL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ISRAEL

Notes:
Les efforts de Bill Clinton pour trouver une solution au conflit israélo-palestinien se soldent finalement par l'échec de la réunion de Camp David, en juillet 2000, Israéliens et Palestiniens n'arrivant pas à s'entendre, notamment sur Jérusalem. L'Intifada Al-Aqsa, qui suit la visite d'Ariel Sharon sur les lieux saints musulmans et juifs (esplanade des Mosquées / mont du Temple), et la répression qui s'ensuit suscitent de nombreux appels à l'engagement américain de la part de la communauté internationale. Mais George W. Bush, échaudé par les déboires de ses prédécesseurs, reste prudent à l'égard du conflit. Et il faut attendre le 11 septembre pour que l'Administration reaffirme sa présence dans la région. Depuis lors, la politique américaine reste difficile à suivre. Entre le soutien à l'option répressive de Sharon, qui domine malgré tout la période, et l'appui aux régimes arabes 'modérés', dont Bush a besoin pour diverses raisons, les États-Unis semblent quelque peu naviguer à vue. Et seule la volonté des Israéliens et des Palestiniens de trouver une issue au conflit permettra à la région de sortir de l'impasse.

ID Number: JA018460
Year: 2002
Language: French
Type: ART

The Bush 'Vision' for Palestine: Realistic or Apocalyptic?.
(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 13, no. 4, Fall 2002, p. 11-20.)

Author(s):
1. Veliotes, Nicholas A.

Subject(s):
1. ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT
2. ISRAEL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ISRAEL

ID Number: JA018544
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART

Deeds Speak Louder than Words.
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 25, no. 2, Spring 2002, p. 85-100.)

Author(s):
1. Andoni, Lamis

Subject(s):
1. PUBLIC DIPLOMACY--USA
2. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST

Notes:
Employing Madison Avenue spin doctors cannot ease resentment toward US policies and actions. US policy in the Arab and Muslim world has been an utter failure. Public diplomacy cannot change this perception; only changing policies can.

ID Number: JA018780
Year: 2002
Language: English
The Politics of Incoherence: The United States and the Middle East.
Author(s):
   1. Bill, James A.
   2. Chavez, Rebecca Bill
Subject(s):
   1. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
   2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
Notes:
The world today is caught in the midst of fundamental incoherence. Old systems tear and unravel while new systems have not yet formed to take their places. The challenge of incoherence is especially acute in the Middle East where gaps, divisions, and inequities prevail. United States foreign policy has not yet succeeded in addressing the issue of revolutionary change. This article lists seven specific policy recommendations that are designed to assist American policy makers meet this challenge.
ID Number: JA018573
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART

More Than Targets or Markets: Recasting America's Relationships with its Arab Partners.
(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 9, no. 4, December 2002, p. 52-60.)
Author(s):
   1. Bronson, Rachel
Subject(s):
   1. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
   2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
ID Number: JA018717
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART

Liberalization and Militancy in the Arab World.
(ORBIS, vol. 46, no. 4, Fall 2002, p. 611-621.)
Author(s):
   1. Brooks, Risa A.
Subject(s):
   1. DEMOCRATIZATION--MIDDLE EAST
   2. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
   3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
   4. ISLAM AND POLITICS--MIDDLE EAST
Notes:
Risa Brooks weighs the question of liberalization of the Muslim states as a long-range solution to the problem of stability in the Muslim world. The alternative policy choice would be to back a policy of extreme repression against Islamic radicals carried on by the 'moderate' secular regimes in the area. The problem with the latter approach, she argues, is that the 'moderate' regimes in the area are in effect failed states and the source of the very radicalism that long range policy must aim to prevent. Brooks recommends a policy of promoting gradual liberalization of Muslim states in the area, even at the risk of Islamic parties gaining control of many of the governments.
ID Number: JA018386
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART
The US Military and the Evolving Challenges in the Middle East.
(NAVAL WAR COLLEGE REVIEW, vol. 55, no. 3, Summer 2002, p. 72-112.)
Author(s):
1. Cordesman, Anthony H.
Subject(s):
1. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
3. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
Notes:
The 11 September 2001 attacks and the Afghan war that followed did not change fundamental American interests in the Middle East or the basic strategic rationale behind the American military presence in the region. They did, however, add new dimensions, underscore the depth of the stakes involved, and reveal vulnerabilities and shortcomings that the US military must address as it comes to grips with the security problems of the Middle East.
ID Number: JA018528
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART

Beyond Public Diplomacy.
Author(s):
1. Hoffman, David
Subject(s):
1. PUBLIC DIPLOMACY--USA
2. PROPAGANDA
3. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
4. MASS MEDIA--MIDDLE EAST
5. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
6. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
Notes:
The United States has put legions of spokespersons on the airwaves at home and abroad in a campaign to 'win the hearts and minds' of the Muslim world. So far, however, the world's superpower is losing the propaganda war to a terrorist in hiding. This is not surprising, given the virulent anti-Western messages that repressive Middle Eastern regimes spread through state-run media. Washington should focus instead on bringing freedom of the press to those countries where oppression breeds terrorism.
ID Number: JA020542
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART

Back to the Bazaar.
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 81, no. 1, January - February 2002, p. 75-88.)
Author(s):
1. Indyk, Martin
Subject(s):
1. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
Notes:
The United States has an opportunity to set new terms for its alliances in the Middle East. The bargain struck with Egypt and Saudi Arabia after the Gulf War seemed successful for a decade, but now the United States is facing the consequences: Washington backed Cairo's and Riyadh's authoritarian regimes, and they begat al Qaeda. The Bush administration should heed the lesson.
ID Number: JA018666
U.S. Relations in the Greater Middle East. 
(NAVAL WAR COLLEGE REVIEW, vol. 55, no. 3, Summer 2002, p. 61-71.)

Author(s): 
   1. Kemp, Geoffrey

Subject(s): 
   1. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
   2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST

Notes:
The terrorist attacks on New York and the Pentagon have produced dramatic changes in American relationships with many of the nations of the 'Greater Middle East', often for the better. However, threats and uncertainties have been intensified, and the US need for regional support as it pursues its war against terrorism has become more compelling than ever.

ID Number: JA018527
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART

(OSTERREICHISCHE MILITARISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT, 40. Jg., Heft 2, Marz - April 2002, S. 163-170.)

Author(s): 
   1. Kneissl, Karin

Subject(s): 
   1. PETROLEUM INDUSTRY AND TRADE--POLITICAL ASPECTS--MIDDLE EAST
   2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
   3. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

ID Number: JA017627
Year: 2002
Language: German
Type: ART

Middle East and the Caspian in the US Energy Strategy. 
(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 6, 2002, p. 69-78.)

Author(s): 
   1. Kozhikhov, Adil

Subject(s): 
   1. ENERGY POLICY--USA
   2. PETROLEUM INDUSTRY AND TRADE--POLITICAL ASPECTS--MIDDLE EAST
   3. PETROLEUM INDUSTRY AND TRADE--POLITICAL ASPECTS--CASPIAN SEA REGION
   4. ENERGY SECURITY--USA
   5. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
   6. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
   7. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CASPIAN SEA REGION
   8. CASPIAN SEA REGION--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

ID Number: JA018839
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART
US Middle East Policy after 9/11 : Implications for Transatlantic Relations.

(IN INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 37, no. 3, July - September 2002, p. 43-56.)

Author(s):
1. Larrabee, F. Stephen

Subject(s):
1. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
3. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
4. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
5. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
6. NATO--MEDITERRANEAN REGION

Notes: The article discusses the impact that the events of 11 September has had on US policy in the Middle East, changing its attitude towards a number of important areas: the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Iran and Turkey. The author critically notes that the war on terrorism has become the organising principle of US foreign policy and, in particular, that the US administration tends to see the various problems of the Middle East through the prism of terrorism, a view that obscures their deeper roots. This attitude, the author underlines, represents a relevant source of divergence from the Europeans who instead consider the Palestinian issue a high priority. He also gives a critical evaluation of the US declared objective of regime change in Iraq, emphasizing the formidable difficulties of any plan aimed at its democratic reconstruction after a major conflict. However, the author argues that, as a result of the recent evolution of the Middle East area, its problems are likely to intrude on the NATO agenda and that greater efforts will be required to reach a common transatlantic stance. Hence he concludes with a set of suggestions on how to achieve this goal, notably by reinforcing the NATO's Mediterranean Initiative which can, in his view, provide the basis for a comprehensive Western policy of security cooperation in the area.

ID Number: JA018648
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART

The Paradoxes of US Policy in the Middle East.

(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 9, no. 3, September 2002, p. 65-84.)

Author(s):
1. Monshipouri, Mahmood

Subject(s):
1. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST

ID Number: JA018301
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART
America's Approach to the Middle East: Legacies, Questions, and Possibilities.
(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 101, no. 651, January 2002, p. 3-7.)
Author(s):
1. Norton, Augustus Richard
Subject(s):
1. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
Notes:
Will America now define national security as it did half a century ago to see the betterment of others' conditions as key to ensuring its own safety and well-being? Or will it be satisfied merely to aggressively police the frontiers of hostility at home and abroad to reduce the likelihood of a new terrorist-inflicted disaster?

The Real Roots of Arab Anti-Americanism.
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 81, no. 6, November - December 2002, p. 58-72.)
Author(s):
1. Rubin, Barry
Subject(s):
1. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
Notes:
Despite what many argue, Arab and Muslim rage at the United States has had very little to do with actual US policies - policies that have been remarkably pro-Arab over the past 50 years. Promoting anti-Americanism is simply the best way Muslim leaders have found to distract their publics from the real problem: internal mismanagement. New US policies or a PR campaign will not change matters.

La doctrine Bush au Moyen-Orient: continuité politique et engagement selectif.
(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 67e annee, no. 1, janvier - mars 2002, p. 149-171.)
Author(s):
1. Stein, Kenneth W.
Subject(s):
1. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
Notes:
A son arrivée au pouvoir, l'Administration Bush ne se situait pas dans la continuité des efforts menés par Bill Clinton en matière de règlement des conflits au Moyen-Orient : la priorité accordée à la politique intérieure laissait ainsi percevoir un certain attentisme sur ce point. À la veille du 11 septembre 2001, la doctrine de politique étrangère dite de l'"engagement selectif", reposant principalement sur la seule défense de l'intérêt national, des intérêts économiques et des libertés démocratiques, semblait perdurer malgré la valse des Administrations, question israélo-palestinienne mise à part. Mais les facettes de l'histoire et la nécessité, soudainement apparue comme une priorité nationale, d'éradiquer le terrorisme ont propulsé les États-Unis sur le devant de la scène.
internationale, impliquant leur intervention militaire en Afghanistan et mobilisant l'ensemble de la communauté internationale en une coalition qui donne à leur politique un air de 'multilatéralisme à la carte'. Au-delà de ce premier objectif, cette intervention semble remettre au goût du jour la question du rétablissement de la paix au Moyen-Orient et rouvrir d'anciennes perspectives quant au rôle décisif que les États-Unis pourraient y tenir, seuls ou de façon multilatérale.

ID Number: JA017717
Year: 2002
Language: French
Type: ART

Author(s):
  1. Gause, F. Gregory
Subject(s):
  1. SAUDI ARABIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
  2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--SAUDI ARABIA
  3. SAUDI ARABIA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ID Number: JA017825
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART

US-Saudi Relations and the (Irrelevant) Court of Public Opinion.
(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 147, no. 6, December 2002, p. 58-62.)
Author(s):
  1. Roshandel, Jalil
  2. Chadha, Sharon
Subject(s):
  1. SAUDI ARABIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
  2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--SAUDI ARABIA

ID Number: JA018988
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART

Trouble in the Kingdom.
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 81, no. 4, July - August 2002, p. 75-89.)
Author(s):
  1. Rouleau, Eric
Subject(s):
  1. SAUDI ARABIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
  2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--SAUDI ARABIA
  3. SAUDI ARABIA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
  4. ISLAM--SAUDI ARABIA

Notes:
  Saudi Arabia is ailing. Despite the efforts of reformers in the royal family, the kingdom is struggling with economic problems, social unrest, and popular outrage over the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Meanwhile, radical Islam and anti-Americanism continue to simmer - and could soon reach a dangerous boil.

ID Number: JA018938
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART
Washington et le monde arabe.
(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 94, hiver 2001 - 2002, p. 175-198.)

Author(s):
1. Simon, Steven

Subject(s):
1. ARAB COUNTRIES--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ARAB COUNTRIES
3. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST

Notes:
Despite the incomprehension it has provoked among Arab countries, the United States' policy in the Middle East is a strongly consistent one. Washington's interest in the region only began to develop in the 1940s, and is dominated by two issues: ensuring the security of oil supplies from the Gulf in general and Saudi Arabia in particular; and the protection of Israel. American priorities are rational and its support for Israel in no way hinders the U.S. from working towards a settlement of the Israel-Palestinian conflict today just as it has done in the past. Arab leaders find Israel and America useful scapegoats, channeling the anger of a people deprived of democracy and prosperity. And yet whatever the Arab media and public opinion might think, the U.S.'s support for Israel is not unconditional. Washington has no anti-Arab policy. The combination of rapid population growth and sluggish economies in the Arab world hardly inspires optimism, however. Huge efforts will be required to ensure that the U.S. and the Arab world do not drift even further apart, triggering a period of serious instability in the region. The Arab states must implement deep political and economic reforms, while the U.S. will have to agree to provide massive support for the development of these countries. Both the task and the stakes are huge.

ID Number: JA017578
Year: 2001
Language: French
Type: ART

Iran, China, and Russia : The Emerging Anti-US Nexus ?.

Author(s):
1. Ahrari, M. Ehsan

Subject(s):
1. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
3. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
5. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
6. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Notes:
The post-Cold War world has been in existence for more than a decade; however, Iran, the People's Republic of China (PRC), and Russia still find the situation unsettling. Some of the reasons underlying their dissatisfaction are region-specific. But the most significant and unifying variable is that all three of them resent the dominant status of the United States in the realms of politics, economics, and military power at the global level. They perceive US dominance in their respective regions as constraining and even deleterious to their own strategic ambitions. In contrast to the Cold War years, the current balance-of-power-related tug-and-pull among nations is neither based on ideology nor led by two superpowers. But, as
in the Cold War years, the international struggle of this century will be driven by a desire to seek military and economic dominance within and across various regions. In this on-going struggle, Iran, China, and Russia are striving to improve their status by using the nexus that is evolving between them.

Doing It All Wrong in the Middle East: Iraq.
(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 12, no. 4, Fall 2001, p. 13-26.)
Author(s):
1. Peck, Edward
Subject(s):
1. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ
3. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAQ

Avis de tempête sur le Golfe.
(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 93, automne 2001, p. 257-271.)
Author(s):
1. Taheri, Amir
Subject(s):
1. PERSIAN GULF REGION--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PERSIAN GULF REGION
3. PERSIAN GULF REGION--ECONOMIC CONDITIONS
4. GULF COOPERATION COUNCIL

Notes:
It is now ten years since the Gulf War and the subsequent establishment of a shaky 'Pax Americana' in the region. And yet in the wake of the attacks of September 11, the fate of the six states in the Gulf Cooperation Council appears more fragile than ever. The United States has not succeeded in kick-starting the political reform and economic modernization process, which is the only hope the region has of ever being able to ensure its own defense. Despite some progress towards democracy, especially in Qatar and Bahrain, the most obvious danger lies in the inability of the ruling families to broaden their base and introduce a system allowing widespread participation. All of the region's leaders are now old and there is a serious risk of succession problems in the very near future. The lack of any real opposition to counter the establishment does not make things easier. Coupled with the presence of the American 'boycotter', this can only exacerbate the rise in Islamic fundamentalism and reduce the chances of a moderate center movement emerging.

ID Number: JA020545
Year: 2001
Language: English
Type: ART

ID Number: JA017230
Year: 2001
Language: English
Type: ART

ID Number: JA017220
Year: 2001
Language: French
Type: ART
Comment peut-on être saoudien ?.
(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 94, hiver 2001 - 2002, p. 97-110.)
Author(s):
1. Lage, Olivier da
Subject(s):
1. SAUDI ARABIA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. SAUDI ARABIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--SAUDI ARABIA
Notes:
The crisis following the attacks of September 11 is forcing Saudi Arabia to make the hard decisions it would have preferred to have put off indefinitely. These include breaking off relations with the Taliban, redefining its military and political relationship with the United States, and reining in its religious establishment, which is both the cornerstone of the regime and at the heart of opposition to it. And every move the regime makes is subjected to the critical - if not downright hostile - eye of the international media. These are traumatic times, not only for Saudi society but for its leadership as well. And yet there is no real alternative for the divided House of Saud, whose members nonetheless share a common desire to hold on to the levers of power. Political reform - however minimal - may well have to be implemented, in order to provide an outlet for the internal and external tensions which are weakening the kingdom.
ID Number: JA017576
Year: 2001
Language: French
Type: ART
# Previous Issues

**Anciens numéros**

| No. 1/11 | Human Security / La sécurité humaine |
| No. 2/11 | Security Sector Reform / La réforme du secteur de la sécurité |
| No. 3/11 | Perspectives on the Mediterranean World / Le monde méditerranéen en perspective |
| No. 4/11 | The Responsibility to Protect / La responsabilité de protéger |
| No. 5/11 | Bin Laden and al Qaeda / Ben Laden et Al-Qaida |
| No. 6/11 | War Crimes and International Criminal Law / Les crimes de guerre et la justice pénale internationale |
| No. 7/11 | Civil-Military Relations / Les relations civilo-militaires |
| No. 8/11 | The September 11 Attacks and the War on Terror / Les attentats du 11 septembre 2001 et la guerre contre le terrorisme |
| No. 9/11 | Understanding the Arab Revolutions / Comprendre les révolutions arabes |
| No. 1/12 | Iran’s Nuclear Program / Le programme nucléaire iranien |
| No. 2/12 | The Arab-Israeli Conflict since the Oslo Agreement / Le conflit israélo-arabe depuis les Accords d’Oslo |
| No. 3/12 | From Conflict to Peace-Building / Du conflit à la consolidation de la paix |
| No. 4/12 | The Russian Armed Forces / Les forces armées russes |
| No. 5/12 | Deterrence Strategy / La stratégie de dissuasion |
| No. 6/12 | Arms Transfers / Les transferts d’armes |
| No. 7/12 | Vladimir Putin and the Evolution of Russian Foreign Policy / Vladimir Poutine et l’évolution de la politique étrangère russe |