

The Iraq War Reader History Documents

Opinions

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Conflicts and Wars Hossein Askari 2012-07-03 Explaining how the price of aggression is low enough that governments do not avoid conflicts, this book uses examples drawn from recent conflicts in the Persian Gulf to examine many dimensions of costs incurred by warfare and proposes a private sector solution to warfare's low cost.

United States and Iraq since 1979 Steven Hurst 2009-10-26 Provides a comprehensive overview of the US-Iraqi relationship since 1979 and places the 2003 American invasion and subsequent occupation of Iraq in that wider historical context.

The Gulf War Reader Micah L. Sifry 1991 Draws on official government documents, political commentaries, speeches, and other writings to examine events leading up to the Persian Gulf War, the battle to free Kuwait, and the impact of the war on the Middle East and on world politics

US Foreign Policy in the Post-Cold War Era T. Onea 2013-10-17 Why has the US proven unable to enact a foreign policy of restraint in the post-Cold War era? For all but a brief period in the 1990s, US foreign policy is marked by an assertive appearance despite relative hegemony. This book examines the causes and impact of US foreign policy - measuring its successes, pitfalls, and what the future has in store.

Writing the Modern History of Iraq Jordi Tejel 2012 The modern history of Iraq is punctuated by a series of successive and radical ruptures (coups d'etat, changes of regime, military adventures and foreign invasions) whose chronological markers are relatively easy to identify. Although researchers cannot ignore these ruptures, they should also be encouraged to establish links between the moments when the breaks occur and the *longue dur(r)e*, in order to gain a better understanding of the period. Combining a variety of different disciplinary and methodological perspectives, this collection of essays seeks to establish some new markers which will open fresh perspectives on the history of Iraq in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries, and suggest a narrative that fits into new paradigms. The book covers the various different periods of the modern state (the British occupation and mandate, the monarchy, the first revolutions and the decades of Ba'athist rule) through the lens of significant groups in Iraq society, including artists, film-makers, political and opposition groups, members of ethnic and religious groups, and tribes."

The Book on Bush Eric Alterman 2004-08-03 When George W. Bush became president in January 2001,

he took office with a comfortably familiar surname, bipartisan rhetoric, and the promise of calming a public shaken by the convulsions of impeachment and a contested election. Then nine months later, after the tragedy of 9/11, both the country and the world looked to him for leadership that could unite people behind great common goals. Instead, three years into his term, George W. Bush squandered the goodwill felt toward America, turned allies into adversaries, and ran the most radical and divisive administration in the history of the presidency. The Book On Bush was the first comprehensive critique of a president who governed on a right wing and a prayer. In carefully documented and vivid detail, Eric Alterman and Mark Green, two of the leading progressive authors/advocates in the country, not only trace the guiding ideology that ran through a wide range of W.'s policies but also expose a presidential decision-making process that, rather than weighing facts to arrive at conclusions, began with conclusions and then searched for supporting facts.

The World of Protracted Conflicts Michael Brecher 2016-05-26 The World of Protracted Conflicts analyzes interstate protracted conflict, a widespread phenomenon in the global system and regional subsystems during the past century. It describes the content of a protracted conflict, explains the cause-effect linkages in this multi-dimensional phenomenon, and explores models to forecast protracted conflict.

The Iraq War Reader Christopher Cerf 2003-05-15 Despite the torrent of coverage devoted to war with Iraq, woefully little attention has been paid to the history of the region, the policies that led to the conflict, and the daunting challenges that will confront America and the Middle East once the immediate crisis has ended. In this collection, Micah L. Sifry and Christopher Cerf, coeditors of the acclaimed Gulf War Reader, have assembled essays and documents that present an eminently readable, up-to-the-moment guide -- from every imaginable perspective -- to the continuing crisis in the Gulf and Middle East. Here, in analysis and commentary from some of the world's leading writers and opinion makers -- and in the words of the key participants themselves -- is the engrossing saga of how oil economics, power politics, dreams of empire, nationalist yearnings, and religious fanaticism -- not to mention naked aggression, betrayal, and tragic miscalculation -- have conspired to bring us to the fateful collision of the West and the Arab world over Iraq. Contributors include: Fouad Ajami George W. Bush Richard Butler John le Carré Noam Chomsky Ann Coulter Thomas Friedman Al Gore Seymour Hersh Christopher Hitchens Arianna Huffington Saddam Hussein Terry Jones Robert Kagan Charles Krauthammer William Kristol Nicholas Lemann Kanan Makiya Kevin Phillips Kenneth Pollack Colin Powell Condoleezza Rice Arundhati Roy Edward Said William Safire Jonathan Schell Susan Sontag George Will

Overview of the Persian Gulf War, 1990 Earle Rice Jr. 2009-03 In the early hours of August 2, 1990, one hundred thousand mechanized troops of Saddam Hussein's Iraqi army roared and rumbled across the border into Kuwait. By noon of August 4, the tiny, oil-rich nation belonged to the Iraqi invaders. When informed of Iraq's unprovoked aggression, U.S. President George H. W. Bush said, "This will not stand." In defense of Saudi Arabia and stability in the Middle East, he drew a line in the sand. Operating under the umbrella of the United Nations, President Bush assembled a multinational coalition and prepared for war. Over the next five months, Saddam refused to accept UN diplomatic efforts for Iraq's complete withdrawal from Kuwait. He ignored a UN ultimatum to withdraw by January 15, 1991. On January 17, at approximately 3:00 a.m., Iraqis reaped the lethal consequences of their leader's aggression and defiance. A huge coalition air armada struck Baghdad and ushered in a new era of high-tech warfare.

The Iraq War Reader Micah L. Sifry 2003 A compilation of nearly eighty articles, essays, and other documents provides a balanced overview of the war in Iraq, covering such topics as the history of the

region, the causes of the conflict, and the opinions of individuals on both sides of the debate, featuring contributions by George W. Bush, Barbara Ehrenreich, Henry Kissinger, Noam Chomsky, Bill Moyers, and others. Original. 50,000 first printing.

The Persian Gulf and Iraqi Wars Lawrence J. Zwier 2005-01-01 Explores both ancient and modern history of the Persian Gulf region, with emphasis on Iraq's wars with the United States, Iran, and Kuwait.

Writing the Modern History of Iraq Jordi Tejel 2012-09-06 The modern history of Iraq is punctuated by a series of successive and radical ruptures (coups d'etat, changes of regime, military adventures and foreign invasions) whose chronological markers are relatively easy to identify. Although researchers cannot ignore these ruptures, they should also be encouraged to establish links between the moments when the breaks occur and the *longue durée*, in order to gain a better understanding of the period. Combining a variety of different disciplinary and methodological perspectives, this collection of essays seeks to establish some new markers which will open fresh perspectives on the history of Iraq in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries, and suggest a narrative that fits into new paradigms. The book covers the various different periods of the modern state (the British occupation and mandate, the monarchy, the first revolutions and the decades of Ba'thist rule) through the lens of significant groups in Iraq society, including artists, film-makers, political and opposition groups, members of ethnic and religious groups, and tribes. Contents: Introduction (Riccardo Bocco and Jordi Tejel) Dealing with the Past: Methodological Issues (Peter Sluglett): Advice from the Past: 'Ali al-Wardi on Literature and Society (Orit Bashkin) Writing the History of Iraq: The Fallacy of "Objective" History (Johan Franzén) The Sectarian Master Narrative in Iraqi Historiography (Reidar Visser) Beyond Political Ruptures: Towards a Historiography of Social Continuity in Iraq (Peter Harling) The Monarchist Era Revisited (Jordi Tejel): What Did It Mean to Be an Iraqi During the Monarchy? (Hala Fattah) From Forty-One to Qadisiyyat Saddam: Remarks on an Iraqi Realm of Memory (Peter Wien) Building the Nation Through the Production of Difference (Sara Pursley) Rethinking the Ba'thist Period (Hamit Bozarslan): Digging the Past: The Historiography of Archeology in Modern Iraq (Magnus T Bernhardsson) Totalitarianism Revisited: Framing the History of Ba'thist Iraq (Achim Rohde) How to "Turn the Page" (Fanny Lafourcade) Dealing with Victimhood: Whose Memories of Mass Violence? Between Oral and Official History: Fragmented Memory, Competing Narratives (Karin Mlodoč) The Concept of Genocide as Part of Knowledge Production in Iraqi Kurdistan (Andrea Fischer-Tahir) The 1991 Intifada in Three Keys: Writing the History of Violence (Dina Rizk Khoury) 'Qadisiyat Saddam': The Gamble That Did Not Pay Off (Chérine Chams El Dine) Shi'i Actors in Post-Saddam Iraq: Partisan Historiography (Peter Sluglett): Partisan and Global Identity in the Historiography of Iraqi Religious Institutions (Robert J Riggs) Najaf and the (Re)Birth of Arab Shi'i Political Thought (Michaëlle Browers) Between Action and Symbols (Elvire Corboz) The Politics of Population Movements in Contemporary Iraq: A Research Agenda (Géraldine Chatelard): The Brain Drain in Iraq After the 2003 Invasion (Joseph Sassen) Cosmopolitanism and Iraqi Migration (Diane Duclos) Representing Iraq History Through the Arts (Hamit Bozarslan): Literary Glimpses of Modern Iraqi History and Society (Sami Zubaida) History and Fiction in the New Iraqi Cinema (Lucia Sorbera) War, Crimes and Video Tapes: Conflicting Memories in Films on Iraq (Nicolas Masson) Poetry in the Service of Nation Building? Political Commitment and Self-Assertion (Leslie Tramontini) Not Just "For Art's Sake": Exhibiting Iraqi Art in the West After 2003 (Silvia Naef) Appendix: State of the Art on Iraqi Studies: A Bibliographical Survey of English and French Sources (Hamit Bozarslan and Jordi Tejel) Readership: Professionals, students & scholars interested in historical, social & political issues in Iraq & the Middle East. Keywords: Iraq; US Invasion; Ba'th Party; De-Ba'thification; Kurds; Shiis; Sunnis Key Features: Most existing publications on Iraqi history present a succession of tragic events which would lead the reader to assume a sort of

fatality in the country's evolution towards the present situation Due to deeper observation and analysis (between the local, the regional and the global; between internal and external), the authors offer, in contrast, new grids of analysis on Iraqi history rejecting a primordialist approach that establishes ethnic and sectarian borders as the self-evident reasons of the present situation Contributors to this book are well-established researchers in their field

Night Hunters William P. Head 2012

Debating the Iran-Iraq War in Contemporary Iran Narges Bajoghli 2019-12-20 The Iran-Iraq War (1980-1988) is a cornerstone of the Islamic Republic of Iran's existence. It entrenched the newly established regime and provided the means for its consolidation of power in the country following the 1979 Revolution. Officially recognized as the "War of Sacred Defense", the Iranian government has been careful to control public discourse and cultural representation concerning the war since the since wartime. Nearly 30 years since the war's end, however, debates around the war and its aftermath are still very much alive in Iran today. This volume uncovers what some of those debates mean, nearly 30 years since the war's end. The chapters in this volume take a fresh look at the far-reaching legacies of the Iran-Iraq War in Iran today - a war that dominated the first decade of the Islamic Republic's existence. The chapters examine the political, social and cultural ramifications of the war and the wide range of debates that surround it. The chapters in this book were originally published in *Middle East Critique*.

WikiLeaks and the Age of Transparency Micah Sifry 2011-04-12 The United States government is diligent — some might say to the point of obsession — in defending its borders against invaders. Now we are told that a small, international band of renegades, armed with nothing more than laptops, presents the greatest threat to the US regime since the close of the Cold War. WikiLeaks' release of a massive trove of secret official documents has riled politicians across the spectrum — even free-speech advocates. Welcome to the uncomfortable Age of Transparency. Political analyst and writer Micah Sifry argues that WikiLeaks is not the whole story: it is a symptom, an indicator, of a generational and philosophical struggle between older, closed systems, and the new, open culture of the internet. Despite the arrest of WikiLeaks founder Julian Assange, the publication of secret documents continues around the world, and citizens are demanding greater accountability from those who wield power. As Sifry shows, this is part of a larger movement for greater governmental and corporate transparency: 'When you combine connectivity with transparency — the ability for more people to see, share, and shape what is going on around them — the result is a huge increase in social energy, which is being channelled in all kinds of directions.'

OVERCONFIDENCE AND WAR Dominic D. P. Johnson 2009-06-30 Opponents rarely go to war without thinking they can win--and clearly, one side must be wrong. This conundrum lies at the heart of the so-called "war puzzle": rational states should agree on their differences in power and thus not fight. But as Dominic Johnson argues in "Overconfidence and War," states are no more rational than people, who are susceptible to exaggerated ideas of their own virtue, of their ability to control events, and of the future. By looking at this bias--called "positive illusions"--as it figures in evolutionary biology, psychology, and the politics of international conflict, this book offers compelling insights into why states wage war. Johnson traces the effects of positive illusions on four turning points in twentieth-century history: two that erupted into war (World War I and Vietnam); and two that did not (the Munich crisis and the Cuban missile crisis). Examining the two wars, he shows how positive illusions have filtered into politics, causing leaders to overestimate themselves and underestimate their adversaries--and to resort to violence to settle a conflict against unreasonable odds. In the Munich and Cuban missile crises, he

shows how lessening positive illusions may allow leaders to pursue peaceful solutions. The human tendency toward overconfidence may have been favored by natural selection throughout our evolutionary history because of the advantages it conferred--heightening combat performance or improving one's ability to bluff an opponent. And yet, as this book suggests--and as the recent conflict in Iraq bears out--in the modern world the consequences of this evolutionary legacy are potentially deadly.

Legitimising the Use of Force in International Politics Corneliu Bjola 2009-09-10 This book aims to examine the conditions under which the decision to use force can be reckoned as legitimate in international relations. Drawing on communicative action theory, it provides a provocative answer to the hotly contested question of how to understand the legitimacy of the use of force in international politics. The use of force is one of the most critical and controversial aspects of international politics. Scholars and policy-makers have long tried to develop meaningful standards capable of restricting the use of force to a legally narrow yet morally defensible set of circumstances. However, these standards have recently been challenged by concerns over how the international community should react to gross human rights abuses or to terrorist threats. This book argues that current legal and moral standards on the use of force are unable to effectively deal with these challenges. The author argues that the concept of 'deliberative legitimacy', understood as the non-coerced commitment of an actor to abide by a decision reached through a process of communicative action, offers the most appropriate framework for addressing this problem. The theoretical originality and empirical value of the concept of deliberative legitimacy comes fully into force with the examination of two of the most severe international crises from the post Cold War period: the 1999 NATO intervention in Kosovo and the 2003 US military action against Iraq. This book will be of much interest to students of international security, ethics, international law, discourse theory and IR. Corneliu Bjola is SSHRC Postdoctoral Fellow with the Centre for Ethics at the University of Toronto, and has a PhD in International Relations.

The Media 2007 "As the title suggests, the book commences on the premise that in contemporary conflict, - war amongst the people - the objective is public opinion. Conventional warfare between clearly identifiable armies is no more: now armies are sent to neutralize insurgents, armed militias and terrorists amongst a civilian population, preferably with the latter's consent. A states actors in combating terrorism - the military, the police or the security services - may achieve tactical successes against the terrorists, but strategic success cannot be achieved unless the government and its agencies can both maintain the consent of its population and discredit the goals of the terrorists they face. The media have a vital role to play in both these criteria of success: they must challenge the methods used by governments to ensure the legitimacy of the latter's counter terrorist policy and practice, and they must find a balance between reporting incidents of terrorism and serving the terrorists interests."

The Iraq War Jan Hallenberg 2005-11-22 We are living amidst the fallout of the most controversial conflict of our times. This book is a tough examination of how and why it was fought and of its continuing effects. This major new work contains analysis of the Iraq War from several different academic, as well as military perspectives. Its emphasis is on the links between US foreign policy, US strategy and the US conduct of war and it also covers Iraqi grand strategies, the consequences of the War for transatlantic relations, and includes a chapter on the International Law dimension. In scrutinizing the war and the behaviour of its main parties, the editors draw upon international relations, political science, strategic thought and military theory, plus international law and media studies. For those wishing to understand the Iraq war from a very wide range of rigorous perspectives, this is a must-read.

Vietnam in Iraq David Ryan 2007-01-24 More than most post-1970 conflicts involving US forces, the

conflict in Iraq has been fought out against a background of frequently invoked memories from the era of the Vietnam War. The essays in this book offer a series of perspectives on connections and parallels between the Vietnam War and the 2003 invasion of, and conflict in, Iraq. The contributors particularly examine the impact of the Vietnam analogy on the War in Iraq, assessing the military tactical lessons learned from the Vietnam War and exploring the influence and persistence of its legacy in US politics, culture and diplomacy. The volume holds up to original interrogation some commonly held assumptions about historical analogy, and several distinguished authorities on the Vietnam War era, in particular, offer their thoughts on the value and applicability of Vietnam-Iraq parallels. If most contributions point out some obvious dissimilarities between the two eras, notably the transformed post-Cold War international environment, the similarities, particularly those relating to the problems of cultural misunderstanding, are also apparent. Vietnam in Iraq will be of great interest for all students and researchers of the Iraq War, strategic studies, international relations and American politics.

The History of American Foreign Policy from 1895 Jerald A Combs 2015-02-12 This important text offers a clear, concise and affordable narrative and analytical history of American foreign policy since the Spanish-American War. The book narrates events and policies but goes further to emphasize the international setting and constraints within which American policy-makers had to operate, the domestic pressures on those policy-makers, and the ideologies, preferences, and personal idiosyncrasies of the leaders themselves.

The New Map Daniel Yergin 2021-09-14 A Wall Street Journal bestseller and a USA Today Best Book of 2020 Named Energy Writer of the Year for *The New Map* by the American Energy Society "A master class on how the world works." —NPR Pulitzer Prize-winning author and global energy expert, Daniel Yergin offers a revelatory new account of how energy revolutions, climate battles, and geopolitics are mapping our future The world is being shaken by the collision of energy, climate change, and the clashing power of nations in a time of global crisis. Out of this tumult is emerging a new map of energy and geopolitics. The "shale revolution" in oil and gas has transformed the American economy, ending the "era of shortage" but introducing a turbulent new era. Almost overnight, the United States has become the world's number one energy powerhouse. Yet concern about energy's role in climate change is challenging the global economy and way of life, accelerating a second energy revolution in the search for a low-carbon future. All of this has been made starker and more urgent by the coronavirus pandemic and the economic dark age that it has wrought. World politics is being upended, as a new cold war develops between the United States and China, and the rivalry grows more dangerous with Russia, which is pivoting east toward Beijing. Vladimir Putin and China's Xi Jinping are converging both on energy and on challenging American leadership, as China projects its power and influence in all directions. The South China Sea, claimed by China and the world's most critical trade route, could become the arena where the United States and China directly collide. The map of the Middle East, which was laid down after World War I, is being challenged by jihadists, revolutionary Iran, ethnic and religious clashes, and restive populations. But the region has also been shocked by the two recent oil price collapses--and by the very question of oil's future in the rest of this century. A master storyteller and global energy expert, Daniel Yergin takes the reader on an utterly riveting and timely journey across the world's new map. He illuminates the great energy and geopolitical questions in an era of rising political turbulence and points to the profound challenges that lie ahead.

The Iraq War and Democratic Politics Alex Danchev 2004-11-10 This book examines the meaning of the 2003 Iraq war for democratic politics.

Iraq War Rodney P. Carlisle 2007 Following the Persian Gulf War of 1990-1991, the regime of Saddam

Hussein in Iraq continued to defy the United Nations. His government made it nearly impossible for UN-appointed inspectors to determine whether Iraq had eliminated its programs to manufacture and deploy weapons of mass destruction, including poison gas, biological agents that cause disease, and nuclear weapons. *Iraq War* covers all the background material necessary to understand the circumstances surrounding this particular military undertaking. The compelling narrative describes such events as the capture of Saddam Hussein by U.S. forces while also addressing the aftermath of the military campaign and the continuing unrest in the country. An important and timely resource for middle and high school readers, *Iraq War* explores the history of the region as well as the recent events leading up to and culminating in this war.

The United States, Iraq and the Kurds Mohammed Shareef 2014-03-14 This book provides a descriptive and analytical narrative of the evolution of US foreign policy towards Iraq at the supra-national (global), national (Arab Iraq) and sub-national (Iraqi Kurdistan) levels. The book is unique in that it presents a sophisticated insight into the two major components of US Iraq policy. To achieve this, it addresses US foreign policy towards both Arab Iraq and an entirely original analysis on US policy towards the Iraqi Kurds as components of a larger US Iraq policy, dictated by the supreme US Grand Strategy. The book also examines whether US foreign policy towards Iraq has been one of continuity or change - a dimension that has not been illustrated in any other publication. The book deals intelligently and at great length with the events surrounding US Iraq policy in three distinct phases, going back to, 1979 with regard to Arab Iraq, and 1961 in respect to the Kurdish liberation movement, covering all subsequent US administrations including the Obama presidency. It provides a thorough examination of US interests in Iraq and reasons for the 2003 invasion and its aftermath. It also engages with the intellectual roots of US foreign policy, presenting an intricate reaction of views, objectives and agendas. This work will be of interest to students and scholars of Middle East studies, US Foreign Policy and Security studies.

American foreign policy Mohsen M. Saleh 2011-09-28 This is a 422 pages edited volume, prepared by a group of prominent scholars from US, UK, Malaysia, UAE and Lebanon. It discusses the domestic settings of American foreign policy and analyzes its impact on issues considered vital to the Muslim world; adhering to the strict academic standards and measures. The first part of this book explains the complex foreign policy making system in the United states and assesses the role of Christian evangelicalism, neoconservatism, the media the pro- Israel lobby and the role of Muslim groups. The second part of the book discusses the characteristics of the American foreign policy. It presents a historical analysis of the most important issues that had an immense impact on the American foreign policy. It also analyses the impact of the US political economy on its foreign policy; and asserts the need for a paradigm shift in American foreign policy. The third part of the book provides an in-depth analysis of American policy towards the most sensitive issues in the Islamic World: the Palestinian cause, Iraq invasion and occupation, Iran's nuclear issue and Afghanistan. It also discusses the president Obama's foreign policy. The importance of this study is that it analyzes American foreign policy from the view of scholars who are mostly from the Islamic world, yet they well know the US closely through their academic background, or by living and studying and teaching there. Thus they present their objective view as they see it rather than presenting the views of American think tanks. It is a must read book for those interested in understanding American foreign policy toward the Muslim world, and specialists, and students of Political Science, and International Relations.

The Iraq War Anthony Tucker-Jones 2014-03-31 The Iraq War is a visual record of the American-led Operation Iraqi Freedom of 2003, which resulted in the dramatic overthrow of dictator Saddam Hussein. In a striking sequence of photographs Anthony Tucker-Jones shows how this was achieved by

the American and British armed forces in a lightning campaign of just two weeks. But the photographs also show the disastrous aftermath when the swift victory was undermined by the outbreak of the Iraqi insurgency - in the Shia south, in Baghdad and the Sunni Triangle, and in Fallujah where two ferocious battles were fought. ??The author, who is an expert on the Iraqi armed forces and has written extensively on the Iran-Iraq War and the Gulf War, gives a fascinating insight into the Iraqi army and air force and into the multitude of weapons systems Saddam purchased from around the world. He also looks at the failures on the American and British side - the flaws in the tactics that were used, the poor performance of some of the armoured fighting vehicles _ and at the reformed Iraqi armed forces who have now taken responsibility for security in the country. ??The Iraq War is a vivid photographic introduction to a conflict that has only just passed into history.

The Gulf Michael F. Cairo 2012-11-01 Presidents George H. W. Bush and George W. Bush both led the United States through watershed events in foreign relations: the end of the Cold War and the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. Many high-level cabinet members and advisers played important foreign policy roles in both administrations, most notably Dick Cheney, Colin Powell, and Condoleeza Rice. Both presidents perceived Saddam Hussein as a significant threat and took action against Iraq. But was the George W. Bush administration really just "Act II" of George H. W. Bush's administration? In The Gulf, Michael F. Cairo reveals how, despite many similarities, father and son pursued very different international strategies. He explores how the personality, beliefs, and leadership style of each man influenced contemporary U.S. foreign policy. Contrasting the presidents' management of American wars in Iraq, approach to the Israeli-Palestinian peace process, and relationships with their Israeli counterparts, Cairo offers valuable insights into two leaders who left indelible marks on U.S. international relations. The result is a fresh analysis of the singular role the executive office plays in shaping foreign policy.

Acting Alone Bradley F. Podliska 2010-03-16 Acting Alone: A Scientific Study of American Hegemony and Unilateral Use-of-Force Decision Making is a straight-forward analysis of unilateral U.S. military actions, which are dependent upon the power disparity between the U.S. and the rest of the world. In solving the puzzle as to why individual presidents have made the "wrong" decision to act alone, the author lays out a president's behavior, during a crisis, as a two-step decision process. Acting Alone reviews the well-studied first decision, deciding to use force, based on international conflict literature and organized along traditional lines. The author then details the second decision, deciding to use unilateral force, with an explanation of the criticisms of multilateralism and the reasons for unilateralism. To test a new theory of unilateral use of force decision making, Acting Alone devises a definition and coding rules for unilateral use of force, develops a sequential model of presidential use of force decision making, and constructs a new, alternative measure of military power, a Composite Indicator of Military Revolutions (CIMR). It then uses three methods - a statistical test with a heckman probit model, an experiment, and case studies - to test U.S. crisis behavior since 1937. By applying these three methods, the author finds that presidents are realists and make expected utility calculations to act unilaterally or multilaterally after their decision to use force. The unilateral decision, in particular, positively correlates with a wide military gap with an opponent, an opponent located in the Western hemisphere, and a national security threat.

America's War against Global Jihad William R. Nester 2018-03-06 This book analyzes America's crusade against Jihadism. It addresses the successes and failures of Washington's counter-Jihadist strategy before and after September 11, and explores whether the United States should stay the course or cut its losses in Iraq, Afghanistan, and elsewhere.

An Introduction to Islam in the 21st Century Aminah Beverly McCloud 2013-01-02 This engaging introduction to Islam examines its lived reality, its worldwide presence, and the variety of beliefs and practices encompassed by the religion. The global perspective uniquely captures the diversity of Islam expressed throughout different countries in the present day. A comprehensive, multi-disciplinary, and global introduction to Islam, covering its history as well as current issues, experiences, and challenges. Incorporates key new research on Muslims from a variety of countries across Europe, Latin America, Indonesia, and Malaysia. Central Asia Directly addresses controversial issues, including political violence and 'terrorism', anti-western sentiments, and Islamophobia. Explores different responses from various Islamic communities to globalizing trends. Highlights key patterns within Islamic history that shed light upon the origins and evolution of current movements and thought.

Iraq Craig M. White 2012-07-10 Iraq: The Moral Reckoning applies classic just war theory to the U.S. decision to go to war in 2003. That theory, which evolved over several millennia, is a simple, profound tool for evaluating the rightness and wisdom of starting a war. The Bush administration and its supporters referred directly and indirectly to the theory in making a pro-war case to the world. The theory provides three core moral criteria for a just war: sovereign authority, just cause, and right intention (which includes an aim of peace). It adds three practical criteria: proportionality of ends, last resort, and reasonable chance of success. For a just war, each criterion should be substantially met. Since war is destructive and each country is presumed to have the right to live in peace, the evidence in favor of war must be clearly stronger than evidence against it. For each criterion, Iraq: The Moral Reckoning painstakingly weighs Bush administration statements, or those of its supporters, against evidence available at the time. A wide range of viewpoints and evidence is considered, and contrary arguments are refuted. One full chapter is given to neoconservative arguments on just war theory and its application from prominent war supporters. Each criterion, except sovereign authority, is shown not to have been met. The book concludes with a discussion of the implications of an unjust war for the United States and the world. The intensive weighing of each criterion against the facts and the balanced approach make the book unique. By demonstrating a comprehensive application of the theory to one war, it not only sets a new standard for evaluating the 2003 Iraq war, but also shows how present and future wars can be better evaluated in moral and practical terms, based on knowledge available at the time.

American Presidential Statecraft Ronald E. Powaski 2017-04-03 This book, the second of two volumes, examines the presidency in last half of twentieth century America and explores the successes and failures of presidents in their foreign policy initiatives. It examines each president's ability to apply his skills to a foreign policy issue in the face of opposition that may come from a variety of sources, including the Congress, the Pentagon, the State Department, the press, and often their own in-house advisers. This volume in particular focuses on John F. Kennedy, Lyndon Johnson, Richard Nixon, Ronald Reagan, and George W. Bush.

From '9-11' to the 'Iraq War 2003' Dominic McGoldrick 2004-03-25 This book is a tale of two towers, two wars and two visions. The two towers are those of the World Trade Center in New York, destroyed by a terrorist attack on 11 September 2001. The two wars are the War Against Terrorism and the War on Iraq. The two visions are of the international legal and political order for the twenty-first century. The issues involved in the War Against Terrorism and the War on Iraq are of fundamental importance because they may define the shape of international order for the twenty-first century. The book has a number of themes. First, it considers the principal international law and international order issues involved in the War Against Terrorism and in the War on Iraq in 2003. Specific attention is given to the application of international humanitarian and international human rights law in the wars. Secondly it

asks how the international debate on the Iraq War was conducted and why? Finally it questions whether the post-1945 system of international laws and organizations is capable of surviving, and in what form? Chapter one outlines how the relationship between war and the international legal order has evolved and introduces the idea of 'complexity theory' as a framework for understanding the events and issues considered in this book. Chapter two considers the pattern of events from the attacks on the US on 9-11 to the Iraq War 2003. Chapter three addresses the issues of law and morality involved in the War Against Terrorism and the War on Iraq. Chapter four focuses on the moral and legal debate around the War on Iraq and chapter five considers the systemic consequences for international law doctrine and practice, giving particular weight to US policy and approaches and how other states have responded to them. Chapter six appraises the post-war situation in Iraq in terms of political and economic organisation and human rights. It also assesses the consequences of the status of post-war Iraq for the wider region. Chapter seven concludes the book by examining the possible implications of the War Against Terrorism and the War on Iraq for world order in the twenty-first century.

Media Relations of the Anti-War Movement Ian Taylor 2017-01-06 In this book, Ian Taylor examines how a social movement, the anti-Iraq War movement in the UK, engaged with the media as a part of their campaigning against the invasion and occupation of Iraq. Moving beyond content analysis to draw upon interviews with locally based journalists and activists, Taylor examines how locally based anti-war groups engaged with their local press, as well as how those groups were reported on by the local press in their respective areas. In the process of exploring these ideas, the book takes on questions like: How did local journalists assess the legitimacy of the anti-war movement? How, why, and to what extent did opponents of the war pursue local press coverage? What bearing did the social composition of the movement have on the way they set about engaging with the media? How did the local press handle the controversy surrounding opposition to military action against Iraq? *Media Relations of the Anti-War Movement* makes a unique contribution to research on the interactions between social movements and the media and plugs a major gap in the literature on the Iraq War and the media.

The International Politics of the Persian Gulf Arshin Adib-Moghaddam 2006-09-27 Adib-Moghaddam examines the causes and consequences of conflict in one of the most important regions of the world. Bridging the gap between critical theories of international relations and the empirical study of the Gulf area, this book expands on the many ideologies, cultural inventions and ideational constructs that have affected relations in the past three decades. Key issues explored include: the rise and fall of Arab and Persian nationalism the international repercussions of the Islamic revolution in Iran the events surrounding the three Gulf Wars the 'mindset' of terrorist networks such as al-Qaeda why US neo-conservatism is threatening regional order. Provocatively written, persuasively researched and conclusively argued, *The International Politics of the Persian Gulf* presents the first comprehensive analysis of international relations in the Gulf from an explicitly multidisciplinary perspective.

The Iran-Iraq War Williamson Murray 2014-09-04 The Iran-Iraq War is one of the largest, yet least documented conflicts in the history of the Middle East. Drawing from an extensive cache of captured Iraqi government records, this book is the first comprehensive military and strategic account of the war through the lens of the Iraqi regime and its senior military commanders. It explores the rationale and decision-making processes that drove the Iraqis as they grappled with challenges that, at times, threatened their existence. Beginning with the bizarre lack of planning by the Iraqis in their invasion of Iran, the authors reveal Saddam's desperate attempts to improve the competence of an officer corps that he had purged to safeguard its loyalty to his tyranny, and then to weather the storm of suicidal attacks by Iranian religious revolutionaries. This is a unique and important contribution to our understanding of the history of war and the contemporary Middle East.

Killing for Show Julian Stallabrass 2020-10-30 See firsthand how war photography is used to sway public opinion. In the autumn of 2014, the Royal Air Force released blurry video of a missile blowing up a pick-up truck which may have had a weapon attached to its flatbed. This was a lethal form of gesture politics: to send a £9-million bomber from Cyprus to Iraq and back, burning £35,000 an hour in fuel, to launch a smart missile costing £100,000 to destroy a truck or, rather, to create a video that shows it being destroyed. Some lives are ended—it is impossible to tell whose—so that the government can pretend that it taking effective action by creating a high-budget snuff movie. This is killing for show. Since the Vietnam War the way we see conflict—through film, photographs, and pixels—has had a powerful impact on the political fortunes of the campaign, and the way that war has been conducted. In this fully illustrated and passionately argued account of war imagery, Julian Stallabrass tells the story of post-war conflict, how it was recorded and remembered through its iconic photography. The relationship between war and photograph is constantly in transition, forming new perspectives, provoking new challenges: what is allowed to be seen? Does an image have the power to change political opinion? How are images used to wage war? Stallabrass shows how photographs have become a vital weapon in the modern war: as propaganda—from close-quarters fighting to the drone's electronic vision—as well as a witness to the barbarity of events such as the My Lai massacre, the violent suppression of insurgent Fallujah or the atrocities in Abu Ghraib. Through these accounts Stallabrass maps a comprehensive theoretical re-evaluation of the relationship between war, politics and visual culture. Killing for Show offers: 190 photographs encompassing photojournalism, artists' images, photographs by soldiers and amateurs and drones A comprehensive comparison of the role of photography in the Vietnam and Iraq Wars An explanation of the waning power of iconic images in collective memory An analysis of the failure of military PR and the public display of killing A focus on what can and cannot be seen, photographed and published An exploration of the power and limits of amateur photography Arguments about how violent images act on democracy This full-color book is an essential volume in the history of warfare and photography

US Foreign Policy and the Gulf Wars Ahmed Ijaz Malik 2014-12-09 The US-led coalition which launched an invasion of Iraq on 20 March 2003 led to a decade-long military presence in the country. In the run-up to that invasion, many comparisons were made with the 1991 Gulf War. Ahmed Ijaz Malik takes these two instances of military intervention by Republican US governments to highlight how the official discourse of leaders and decision-makers has an impact on foreign policy and its results. By taking these two examples, he examines how discourse affects real events, and the extent to which the legacy of the Cold War has influenced the decisions which are made at the upper echelons of the US government. *US Foreign Policy and the Gulf Wars* critically analyses the post-Cold War liberal cosmopolitan and realist discourses related to these two instances of US military intervention. Using an approach which Malik labels 'critical realism', this book examines the ways in which discourses often act as ideological covers for material interests, whilst still not holding a deterministic view whereby these interests alone shape policies. From this perspective, this book assesses the themes of 'Just War', humanitarianism and cosmopolitanism. It furthermore uses the approach of 'critical realism' to engage with a variety of arguments on the emerging role of the US - as they were displayed in academic discourses and other intellectual contributions around each of the 1991 and 2003 wars. Malik relates these discussions to an analysis of the official discourses, documents and policies displayed prior to the 1991 and 2003 wars, as well as to an examination of the resulting actual conduct. Since the implications of the US military presence in the Middle East are so central to the study of International Relations and Security Studies, this book will be invaluable for specialists in these disciplines, as well as for those interested in policy formation and the wider Middle East.

Deleuze and Law Rosi Braidotti 2009-08-20 Drawing upon and extending the theoretical insights of

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Deleuze, Foucault and Agamben, this volume considers the concept of life as it operates in law, politics and contemporary culture. It focuses on key legal cases (such as the Terri Schiavo case in the US), political events (such as the post 9/11 internment camp) and new cultural phenomena.