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**SADDAM HUSSEIN'S IRAQ**

**L'IRAK DE SADDAM HUSSEIN**

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*No. 4/2002*

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## **PART I : BOOKS**

### **PREMIERE PARTIE : LIVRES\***

623 /00791

The 2nd Gulf War and the CBW Threat - Brussel : Centrum voor Polemologie.  
viii, 196 p.; 30 cm.

Subject(s):

1. PERSIAN GULF WAR, 1991
2. CHEMICAL WARFARE--IRAQ
3. CHEMICAL ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT
4. BIOLOGICAL WARFARE
5. BIOLOGICAL ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT

Added entry(s):

1. Zanders, Jean-Pascal, ed.
2. Vrije Universiteit Brussel. Centrum voor Polemologie (BE)

Notes:

Proceedings of the 3rd Annual Conference on Chemical Warfare.

ID number: 80012619

Year: 1995

623 /00866

Iraq and the War of Sanctions : Conventional Threats and Weapons of Mass  
Destruction - Westport, CT : Praeger.

xxiii, 684 p. : ill.; 24 cm.

ISBN/ISSN: 0275965287

Author(s):

1. Cordesman, Anthony H.

Subject(s):

1. IRAQ--MILITARY POLICY
2. IRAQ--ARMED FORCES
3. IRAQ--DEFENSES
4. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAQ
5. WMD--IRAQ

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 669-677. Includes index.

'Through a in-depth examination of Iraq's domestic politics, foreign policy goals, and future military capabilities, the author assesses the options available to the international community to counter the Iraqi threat. Since the Gulf War, Iraq has attempted to win through confrontation and diplomacy, and bluster what it could not achieve on the battlefield. Saddam Hussein's regime remains aggressive and ambitious, and its military capabilities cannot be judged solely by the current state of Iraq's armed forces. Most dangerous of all is Iraq's continuing effort to build an arsenal of weapons of mass destruction. Cordesman analyzes Iraqi strategic intentions and diplomatic opportunities, and assesses the options available to the international community to counter the Iraqi threat. Iraq has effectively used diplomatic means to divide the United Nations and exploit Arab sympathies, while using its oil wealth as an incentive to win support for an easing of sanctions. The military potential of Iraq, and especially its development of weapons of mass destruction, must be considered as much for its intimidation value as for any actual utility in a possible war.'

ID number: 80016409

Year: 1999

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\* This list contains material received as of March 11, 2002 – Cette liste est arrêtée au 11 mars 2002.

355.2 /00189

Iran and Iraq : The Threat from the Northern Gulf - Boulder, CO :  
Westview.  
xi, 380 p.; 24 cm.  
ISBN/ISSN: 0813323665  
Author(s):

1. Cordesman, Anthony H.

Subject(s):

1. IRAQ--ARMED FORCES
2. IRAN--ARMED FORCES

Added entry(s):

1. Royal United Services Institute for Defence Studies (GB)

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 346-357. Includes index.

'In addition to providing a comprehensive assessment of Iran's and Iraq's armed forces and weapons systems, Cordesman evaluates their internal political tensions and civil wars, examining the paramilitary and rebel forces in the region. He concludes with realistic forecasts of possible future conflicts and a cogent strategy for deterring those conflicts or effectively subduing them.'

ID number: 80011119

Year: 1994

623 /00917

Saddam's Bombmaker : The Terrifying Inside Story of the Iraqi Nuclear and Biological Weapons Agenda - New York : Scribner.  
352 p.; 25 cm.  
ISBN/ISSN: 0684873869  
Author(s):

1. Hamza, Khidhir
2. Stein, Jeff

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAQ
2. BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS--IRAQ
3. IRAQ--MILITARY POLICY

Notes:

Includes index.

'The authors have provided here a personal account of the Iraqi nuclear weapons program. The book contains descriptions of key parts of the nuclear and, to a lesser extent, the biological and chemical weapons programs. Second, this account describes the methods and individuals charged with carrying out the grandiose objectives of Saddam Hussein. Third, Dr. Hamza discusses the pressures and dilemmas faced by Iraq's most talented individuals. He reveals the role of certain key personalities (most of whom are still active in Iraq) and procedures (e.g., clandestine overseas procurement). Dr. Hamza's focus on the human element of the regime's weapons programs demonstrates one of the major weaknesses of those programs. Many of the highly educated individuals who, like Dr. Hamza, are capable of building these weapons, would rather be somewhere else and doing something else. A surprising number do escape Iraq and offer a source of information often ignored by the world community.'

ID number: 80017709

Year: 2000

92 HUSS/00000

Saddam Hussein : A Political Biography - London : Brassey's Defence Publications.  
v, 307 p.; 24 cm.  
ISBN/ISSN: 0080413269  
Author(s):

1. Karsh, Efraim
2. Rautsi, Inari

Subject(s):

1. HUSSEIN, SADDAM, 1937---BIOGRAPHY
2. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 293-296. Includes index.

ID number: 80006600

Year: 1991

327 /00944

Managing Strains in the Coalition : What to do about Saddam ? - Carlisle Barracks, PA : US Army War College.  
iv, 28 p. : ill.; 23 cm.

Author(s):

1. Pelletiere, Stephen C.

Subject(s):

1. KURDS
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ

Added entry(s):

1. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)

Notes:

'For five years US policy has managed to steer a coalition of states which share broad interests in regional stability and free trade. Yet below these common interests, the United States has walked a tightrope stretched between competing objectives vis-a-vis Iraq, e.g., undermining Saddam while preserving Iraq as a counterweight to Iran; protecting the Kurds while not promoting their independence. Time, however, has a habit of eroding international coalitions and exposing seams in the details of policy. Iraq's September 1996 actions in the Kurdish north found such a seam in coalition objectives, or, to return to the original metaphor, shook one anchor of the US policy tightrope. This study examines how the Kurdish crisis developed, why the key coalition members divided in response to US actions, and what factors might guide future US policy. The author concludes that US policy needs reanchoring if it is to achieve its paramount interests in this vital region.'

ID number: 80013632

Year: 1996

## **PART II : JOURNAL ARTICLES**

### **DEUXIEME PARTIE : ARTICLES DE REVUES\*\***

- Adebajo, Adekeye  
Saddam's Bazaar.  
WORLD TODAY, vol. 54, no. 3, March 1998, p. 60-63.  
Amidst the bluster and brouhaha surrounding United Nations arms inspectors in Iraq, the equally pressing but less visible United Nations humanitarian oil-for-food programme has been virtually ignored by a war-mongering western media. Disproportionate press attention has focused on the mental health of the Iraqi leader, Saddam Hussein, and not enough on the physical health of the Iraqi population who have borne the brunt of a debilitating embargo that has just entered its eighth year. UN Secretary-General, Kofi Annan, recently recommended a two-and-a-half fold increase in the amount of oil Iraq can sell to purchase vital food and medicines.
  
- Albright, David  
Hamza, Khidhir  
Iraq's Reconstitution of Its Nuclear Weapons Program.  
ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 28, no. 7, October 1998, p. 9-15.
  
- Albright, David  
Hibbs, Mark  
Iraq's Quest for the Nuclear Grail : What Can We Learn ?  
ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 22, no. 6, July - August 1992, p. 3-11.
  
- Alkadiri, Raad  
Saddam's Survival Strategy.  
WORLD TODAY, vol. 55, no. 1, January 1999, p. 7-9.  
The past weeks have witnessed yet another chapter in the ongoing crisis over Iraq. Military action was averted in November, but only narrowly. American and British forces were just minutes away from air strikes against Iraq when Baghdad signalled its willingness to yield to UN Security Council demands and allow the unconditional resumption of weapons inspections. However Iraqi acquiescence proved short lived. On 15 December a critical report by the United Nations Special Commission (UNSCOM) said that its work continued to be blocked by Baghdad. In response, Washington and London launched military strikes against Iraqi targets.
  
- Bahgat, Gawdat  
Iraq after Saddam : What Lies Ahead ?  
JOURNAL OF SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC STUDIES, vol. 23, no. 1, Spring 1998, p. 39-52.  
Since the Iraqi invasion and occupation of Kuwait in August 1990 the world's attention has focused on President Saddam Hussein. His continuous challenge to the international community and the United Nations resolutions has made many leaders in the region and the rest of the world believe that his removal from power would bring peace and stability to the Persian Gulf. This study argues that in addition to the choices the Iraqi leadership made, other geopolitical characteristics have influenced the country's political orientation for the last several decades and are likely to have an important impact on its future. These include : demographic structure, fresh water resources, oil shipment, and border disputes. The study concludes that the next regime in Baghdad, when it comes, is likely to be less ruthless but still not democratic.

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\*\* This list contains material received as of March 11, 2002 – Cette liste est arrêtée au 11 mars 2002.

- Bali, Asli  
Washington-Bagdad : le dessous des cartes.  
POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 91, printemps 2001, p. 161-174.  
One of the first challenges the new American administration faces is establishing an Iraq policy. Based on the first few months of Bush Jr.'s presidency, the new White House program seems to call on three strategies : retightened sanctions, the maintenance of aerial exclusion zones (including possible changes to these zones), and an enhanced support of Iraqi opposition groups. The primary goal of the new Iraqi policy is still to be decided : whether to contain Baghdad's chances of causing harm (preferred by Secretary of State Colin Powell), or to work on overturning Saddam Hussein (the hard line embodied by Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld). What is certain is that President Bush should, above all, seek to establish a consensus regarding his policy. Because the flaws in the current system of sanctions show that the US is becoming increasingly isolated in its crusade against Iraq.
  
- Baram, Amatzia  
Baathi Iraq and Hashimite Jordan : From Hostility to Alignment.  
MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL, vol. 45, no. 1, Winter 1991, p. 51-70.
  
- Baram, Amatzia  
The Effects of Iraqi Sanctions : Statistical Pitfalls and Responsibility.  
MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL, vol. 54, no. 2, Winter 2000, p. 194-223.
  
- Barry, Michael  
Washington-Teheran : de l' endiguement a l' enlissement ?  
POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 76, ete 1997, p. 193-219.  
The string of political and humanitarian disasters that have struck Iran, Iraq and Afghanistan since 1979 cannot be put to chance : they are, in fact, intimately connected. The United States's entire regional policy is centered on containment of an Iranian Islamic Republic that is violently hostile to Washington. But in its desire to curb Tehran's influence, the White House has paid too much attention to the hardly disinterested advice offered by Saudi Arabia, Turkey and Pakistan. The result is a number of particularly damaging strategic choices. For example, in Kabul the US has encouraged the rise of the Taleban, a group of ultra-conservative Sunni fundamentalists who make even the Iranian regime look moderate. Washington also took the dubious decision to keep Saddam Hussein in power in Iraq, while pursuing a policy of containment of that country. But the oil embargo against Iraq has not profoundly weakened the Ba'ath regime's grip on power; instead it has provoked a human tragedy of catastrophic dimensions. The US's stubborn pursuit of this disastrous policy has only united the peoples of Iraq and Iran in their hatred of America. Clearly, the US must rethink its increasingly counter-productive policy of containment in this region.
  
- Bengio, Ofra  
The Challenge to the Territorial Integrity of Iraq.  
SURVIVAL, vol. 37, no. 2, Summer 1995, p. 74-94.
  
- Bengio, Ofra  
How Does Saddam Hold On ?  
FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 79, no. 4, July - August 2000, p. 90-103.  
For decades, Saddam Hussein's fall has been called imminent. But Saddam has held on because of his ruthless personality, clumsy foes, and mastery of Iraq's military, ruling Baath Party, security apparatus, and powerful clans. His most likely successors are his sons, both apt to be as thuggish as their father. The West should nudge Iraq's battered elites to replace Saddam with a less megalomaniacal autocrat from inside his regime and outside his immediate family. But it should not hold its breath.

- Blix, Hans  
Verification of Nuclear Nonproliferation : The Lesson of Iraq.  
WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 15, no. 4, Autumn 1992, p. 57-65.
  
- Boxhall, Peter  
The Iraq Claim to Kuwait.  
ARMY QUARTERLY AND DEFENCE JOURNAL, vol. 121, no. 1, January 1991, p. 33-37.
  
- Byman, Daniel  
After the Storm : U.S. Policy Toward Iraq since 1991.  
POLITICAL SCIENCE QUARTERLY, vol. 115, no. 4, Winter 2000 - 2001, p. 493, 24 p. (MasterFILE Premier).  
<http://search.epnet.com>  
This article seeks to provide a comprehensive evaluation of US policy toward Iraq since the end of Desert Storm. What are US objectives ? What constraints inhibit US policy ? How effective are the means used to achieve these goals ? What obstacles may hinder success in the years to come ?
  
- Byman, Daniel  
A Farewell to Arms Inspections.  
FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 79, no. 1, January - February 2000, p. 119-132.  
The return of UN arms inspectors to Iraq would do more harm than good - making a mockery of arms control and actually helping Saddam Hussein develop his doomsday arsenal over the long term. With support for threats of force flagging, a renewed, enfeebled inspection mission will find only what Saddam wants it to. He will then push to have Iraq certified as free of nonconventional arms, which would end the sanctions that keep Saddam in his box. Better an impasse than a sham.
  
- Byman, Daniel  
Iraq after Saddam.  
WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 24, no. 4, Autumn 2001, p. 151-162.  
<http://www.swetsnetnavigator.nl/prod>  
The removal of Saddam Hussein from power is, correctly, one of the U.S. government's primary regional goals. Yet removing Saddam is not a panacea for Iraq's woes. The greatest benefits would come from a change in Iraq's elites, not just Saddam's fall.
  
- Byman, Daniel  
Proceed with Caution : US Support for the Iraqi Opposition.  
WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 22, no. 3, Summer 1999, p. 23-37.  
The Clinton administration is now committed to assist the Iraqi opposition in toppling Saddam Hussein's regime in Baghdad. The administration's methods in achieving its goal, however, are often conflicting and misguided. The United States may find itself in a position where support for the opposition groups may undermine the containment of Iraq, place unrealistic demands on US forces, and even strengthen Saddam's influence at home and in the region.

- Byman, Daniel  
Pollack, Kenneth  
Rose, Gideon  
The Rollback Fantasy.  
FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 78, no. 1, January - February 1999, p. 24-41.  
The hottest foreign policy idea in Washington today is using the Iraqi opposition to topple Saddam Hussein. But all the current rollback plans are militarily ludicrous, anathema to key US allies, or unacceptable to the American public. Relying on airpower would require a Desert Storm-sized air war and even then would probably flop; seizing enclaves from Saddam's grasp asks far too much of the feeble opposition army; and none of Iraq's neighbors will host guerrillas out to oust Saddam. Rollback's advocates are indulging in either wishful thinking or cynical politics. The only real option is renewed containment to keep Iraq in its box. Delusions of grandeur about toppling Saddam will lead only to another Bay of Pigs.
  
- Byman, Daniel  
Pollack, Kenneth  
Waxman, Matthew  
Coercing Saddam Hussein : Lessons from the Past.  
SURVIVAL, vol. 40, no. 3, Autumn 1998, p. 127-152.  
Saddam Hussein's Iraq has repeatedly been coerced in the past and can be again in the future. The historical record is clear : in conflicts with Iran and with the US and its allies, Saddam has repeatedly bowed to outside pressure when it threatened his relationship with his power base, which is essential to his control over Iraq and very survival. To extract concessions from Saddam in the future, the US and its allies must target this power base by continuing containment to keep Iraq weak, by striking Iraq aggressively when Saddam challenges containment, and by supporting the Iraqi opposition to ratchet up pressure on Baghdad.
  
- Chahlal, Nahla  
Ou va l' Irak ?  
POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 63e annee, no. 1, printemps 1998, p. 19-33.  
L'auteur considere que la periode de 'statu quo de crise' qui caracterise l'Irak depuis la fin de la guerre du Golfe arrive a son terme. Le regime de Saddam Hussein a certes survécu a l'embargo impose par les Nations Unies, notamment par le biais de la terreur et du rationnement, mais egalement en l'absence d'alternative credible. Cependant, on aborde une nouvelle phase : celle de la domestication du regime ou de son depart ?
  
- Chalabi, Ahmad  
Iraq : The Past as Prologue ?  
FOREIGN POLICY, no. 83, Summer 1991, p. 20-29.
  
- Chevenement, Jean-Pierre  
Un peuple en otage.  
POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 69, automne 1995, p. 89-98.  
The sanctions imposed on Iraq in the wake of the Gulf war plunged the country into an unprecedented crisis. How has Saddam Hussein managed to remain in power under such circumstances? Tight police control and the omnipresence of the Baath party alone cannot account for his continued survival at the top. His surprisingly long period of rule stems above all from the profound sense of rejection felt by a large proportion of the Iraqi people towards the West and primarily towards the United States. What is more, Saddam Hussein's regime has skilfully turned this rejection to its own advantage. To Jean-Pierre Chevenement, it is obvious that the United Nations is nothing more than a front for Washington's intentions; the US wanted to set up a regime in Baghdad which it could count on and which would guarantee it access to the vast oil reserves in southern Iraq. The former Socialist minister questions whether this justifies holding an entire population hostage in the name of the errors committed by its leaders - at the risk of provoking the break-up of the country or even a rise in fiercely anti-Western Islamic Fundamentalism.

- Cordesman, Anthony H.  
No End of a Lesson ? : Iraq and the Issue of Arms Transfers.  
RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 136, no. 1, Spring 1991, p. 3-10.
  
- Dodge, Toby  
Dangerous Dead Ends.  
WORLD TODAY, vol. 57, no. 7, July 2001, p. 7-9.  
At the beginning of June the oil markets began to fluctuate nervously, the business of the United Nations Security Council ground to a halt and newspapers around the world turned their attention back to the on-going struggle between the world's remaining superpower and its foremost rogue state. After over a decade of war, regional instability and human suffering, the problem of Iraq is once more dominating international diplomacy.
  
- Dodge, Toby  
Iraq : Fragile Future.  
WORLD TODAY, vol. 56, no. 1, January 2000, p. 7-9.  
January 16th is the 9th anniversary of the start of the allied air campaign that ultimately led to Iraqi forces being ejected from Kuwait. Since then, the government of Saddam Hussein has remained the object of the most comprehensive sanctions regime of the post Cold War era. Unfortunately, the results of this extended coercive diplomacy have not been as intended. The Iraqi people, told their suffering is the fault of the West, could easily turn violently against the state, or the international community. Regional states have financed different parts of the opposition, itself divided along religious and ethnic lines.
  
- Dodge, Toby  
Who's Winning Now ?  
WORLD TODAY, vol. 57, no. 3, March 2001, p. 4-6.  
How is it that two American Presidents have left the White House while President Saddam Hussain is still in power ? The recent bombing of Baghdad has done little but focus attention on the lack of international consensus and the failure of sanctions. Baghdad has outmanoeuvred Washington and left it with few options.
  
- Donaher, William F.  
DeBlois, Ross B.  
Is the Current UN and US Policy toward Iraq Effective ?  
PARAMETERS, vol. 31, no. 4, Winter 2001 - 2002, p. 112-125.  
<http://carlisle-www.army.mil/usawc/parameters>  
This article reviews the current sanctions and Oil-for-Food policy in Iraq from both national security and humanitarian intervention perspectives. The article is organized into three main sections - a review of the background, an analysis of the current policy in terms of national security and humanitarian criteria, and a recommendation for future policy.
  
- Dufour, Jean-Louis  
Irak/Etats-Unis : autopsie d' une crise internationale.  
POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 63e annee, no. 2, ete 1998, p. 377-388.  
L'auteur decortique la derniere crise survenue entre l'Irak et les Etats-Unis et qui a ete resolue par l'accord Saddam Hussein-Kofi Annan conclu en fevrier 1998 en se fondant sur un modele theorique des crises internationales, meme si celle-ci s'est caracterisee par un certain nombre d'elements exceptionnels. Au total, l'Irak et ses dirigeants, objets, selon lui, d'une condescendance injustifiee de la part des Occidentaux, semblent bien etre les veritables vainqueurs de cette crise. Elle pose en outre une question fondamentale, notamment au regard de la politique americaine actuelle : les sanctions economiques et les embargos decretes a l'encontre de pays dotes d'un regime autoritaire sont-ils vraiment efficaces ?

- Eisenstadt, Michael  
Curtains for the Ba'ath.  
NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 66, Winter 2001 - 2002, p. 59-68 (MasterFILE Premier).  
<http://search.epnet.com>
  
- Gause, F. Gregory  
Getting It Backward on Iraq.  
FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 78, no. 3, May - June 1999, p. 54-65.  
The Clinton administration supports crippling economic sanctions that punish the Iraqi people but seems ready to live with the demise of international inspections to monitor Saddam Hussein's nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons programs. Washington has it exactly backward. It should offer Baghdad a blunt trade : lightened sanctions in return for renewed, intrusive arms inspections. The sweeping sanctions regime does nothing to advance US interests, undermine Saddam, or contain Iraq. Leaving Saddam's arsenal unwatched is folly. Better to have arms inspections without sanctions than sanctions without arms inspections.
  
- Gause, F. Gregory  
The Illogic of Dual Containment.  
FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 73, no. 2, March - April 1994, p. 56-66.  
"Dual containment" is shot through with dangerous inconsistencies and flaws. It assumes that either the regional status quo in the Middle East will endure or the United States will be able to stage-manage a change of regime in Iraq - while keeping Iran from being a spoiler of stability. Dual containment now pushes Iran and Iraq closer together despite their history of hostility. An end to the futile US economic embargo of Iran and a diplomatic dialogue to assuage Iran's fears of hostile encirclement would make for a better policy.
  
- Halliday, Denis J.  
Iraq and the UN's Weapon of Mass Destruction.  
CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 98, no. 625, February 1999, p. 65-68.  
Eight years after the Gulf War, UN sanctions on Iraq remain in place and the suffering of the Iraqi people continues. Has the UN abandoned the moral high ground ? The former UN director of the oil-for-food program argues that it has.
  
- Halliday, Fred  
Iraq and its Neighbours : the Cycles of Insecurity.  
WORLD TODAY, vol. 46, no. 6, June 1990, p. 104-106.
  
- Ishow, Habib  
La Constitution provisoire irakienne de 1990 et la pratique politique.  
DEFENSE NATIONALE, 57e annee, no. 12, decembre 2001, p. 72-85.  
Après une presentation des principes generaux et des institutions politiques enonces dans la constitution de l'Irak, l'auteur examine la repartition des competences entre les differents pouvoir. Ensuite, une analyse critique de cette constitution permet de l'apprecier au regard des droits de l'homme, de l'Etat de droit et de la pratique politique.
  
- Ishow, Habib  
Les rapports entre l' Etat irakien et les Kurdes depuis 1991.  
DEFENSE NATIONALE, 55eme annee, no. 10, octobre 1999, p. 113-127.  
Depuis la fondation de l'Etat irakien en 1921, les Kurdes reclament, en vain, la reconnaissance et le respect de leurs droits fondamentaux dans l'esprit d'une autonomie regionale faisant partie de cet Etat. C'est pourquoi les rapports entre les deux parties sont restes essentiellement conflictuels. Pour saisir ceux-ci, l'auteur examine d'abord les consequences de la guerre du Golfe de 1991 sur les relations entre les Kurdes et Bagdad. Il etudier ensuite les conditions qui ont mene a la creation d'un etat kurde de fait en 1992.

- Janda, Alexander  
Krise ohne Ende ? : der Konflikt USA-Irak : die Suche nach neuen strategischen Optionen.  
OESTERREICHISCHE MILITAERISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT, 37. Jg., Heft 3, Mai - Juni 1999, S. 259-268.
  
- Karabell, Zachary  
Backfire : US Policy toward Iraq, 1988 - 2 August 1990.  
MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL, vol. 49, no. 1, Winter 1995, p. 28-47.
  
- Karsh, Efraim  
Geopolitical Determinism : The Origins of the Iran-Iraq War.  
MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL, vol. 44, no. 2, Spring 1990. p. 256-268.
  
- Kay, David A.  
Denial and Deception Practices of WMD Proliferators : Iraq and Beyond.  
WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 18, no. 1, Winter 1995, p. 85-105.
  
- Kay, David A.  
Iraq Beyond the Crisis du Jour.  
WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 21, no. 3, Summer 1998, p. 10-14.
  
- Kelley, Robert E.  
The Iraqi and South African Nuclear Weapon Programs : The Importance of Management.  
SECURITY DIALOGUE, vol. 27, no. 1, March 1996, p. 27-38.  
Iraq and South Africa have both recently been involved in significant clandestine nuclear weapons programmes. The programme in South Africa was relatively low key, and funded at a low level. It was also very successful. The Iraqi programme consumed vast resources, built huge factories and infrastructure - and was a spectacular failure. The reason for these differences lies in the management oversight of the programmes. Modest goals and careful management can lead to a successful weapons programme. The Iraqi programme was involuntarily disclosed as a result of the Gulf War. Iraq might well have continued to eventual success, had the war not intervened. Inspectors were able to penetrate the Iraqi programme to an unprecedented depth, which has been extremely useful in determining what is known and not known to prospective proliferators. South Africa voluntarily abandoned its programme when the white minority government saw the end of apartheid approaching. This article explores the differences in approach by the two countries. Included are a review of the results each country achieved and an assessment of future non-proliferation prospects. The difference in management approach is another indicator of potential success for the determined proliferator.
  
- Khadduri, Walid  
Iraq's Frustration Boils Over.  
WORLD TODAY, vol. 53, no. 12, December 1997, p. 300-302.  
Disagreements between Iraq and the United Nations over weapons inspections under the Gulf war cease fire have a habit of recurring. This time, despite reports that Baghdad is still hiding materials for weapons programmes, some are asking what incentive there is for President Saddam Hussein to comply anyway.
  
- Klabbers, Jan  
De Iraakse aanspraken op Koeweit.  
INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 45, nr. 4, april 1991, p. 246-252.
  
- Kodmani-Darwish, Bassma  
Que faire de l' Irak ?  
POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 55e annee, no. 4, hiver 1990, p. 775-791.

- Krech, Hans  
Die irakischen Streitkräfte 1998.  
EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 47. Jg., Nr. 12, Dezember 1998, S. 49-51.
  
- Kwartan, Leo  
Sadam Heossein : de onontkoombare ondergang van een politieke straatvechter.  
INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 46, nr. 9, september 1992, p. 499-505.
  
- Lacey, Edward J.  
The UNSCOM Experience : Implications for US Arms Control Policy.  
ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 26, no. 6, August 1996, p. 9-14.  
The UNSCOM experience has provided an invaluable lesson in the exercise of international verification and confidence-building with respect to the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery.
  
- Lake, Anthony  
Confronting Backlash States.  
FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 73, no. 2, March - April 1994, p. 45-55.  
Bucking a worldwide trend toward democracy, free markets and civilized conduct, "backlash states" pose a threat to U.S. interests and ideals. The United States must devise strategies to contain and eventually transform these rogue regimes. The policy of "dual containment" creates a favorable balance of power in the region by relying on America's strengths and those of its allies, and it is already showing signs of success.
  
- Leurdijk, D. A.  
Siekman, R. C. R.  
De rechtsbasis voor militaire actie tegen Irak.  
INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 52, nr. 4, april 1998, p. 208-213.  
The authors are of the opinion that military action against Iraq in answer to the Iraqi obstruction of weapons inspections does not require a new resolution of the Security Council. They argue this by analysing the connection of Security Council resolutions 687 and 678. Consequently the authors deal with the most important counter arguments to their findings. The article is concluded by a review of resolution 1154, through which the Security Council endorsed the 'Baghdad Agreement' between UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan and Iraq.
  
- Leurdijk, Dick A.  
De Verenigde Naties en Irak : de ontmanteling van een 'pretpark voor wapentechnologen'.  
INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 52, nr. 1, januari 1998, p. 8-12.  
The author discusses here the most recent crisis (November 1997) in the relationship between Iraq and the United Nations with respect to the functioning of UN-inspection teams on Iraqi territory. The efforts to dismantle Iraq's capacity in the field of weapons of mass destruction have focused attention on the unique character of the work of UNSCOM, including its inspection and verification regimes, as part of the implementation of Security Council Resolution 687, adopted in the aftermath of the Gulf War (1991). Ironically, Saddam Hussein may be credited for putting the issue of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction on the international political agenda.

- Mack, David L.  
Avoiding Grave Harm.  
WORLD TODAY, vol. 58, no. 1, January 2002, p. 13-15.  
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.
  
- MacNaugher, Thomas L.  
Ballistic Missiles and Chemical Weapons : The Legacy of the Iran-Iraq War.  
INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, vol. 15, no. 2, Fall 1990, p. 5-34.
  
- Mahdi, Kamil  
Rehabilitation Prospects for the Iraqi Economy.  
INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 33, no. 3, July - September 1998, p. 41-67.  
The article limits itself to considering the conditions that would restore underlying stability and balance in the macroeconomy and ensure a high level of resource utilisation and productive operations in existing economic activities.
  
- Marr, Phebe  
Faut-il isoler l' Irak ?  
POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 48, ete 1990, p. 175-186.
  
- Morizet, Jacques  
Vingt ans de relations franco-irakiennes.  
DEFENSE NATIONALE, 46e annee, decembre 1990, p. 53-63.
  
- Mueller, John  
Mueller, Karl  
Sanctions of Mass Destruction.  
FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 78, no. 3, May - June 1999, p. 43-53.  
As Cold War threats have diminished, so-called weapons of mass destruction - nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons and ballistic missiles - have become the new international bugbears. The irony is that the harm caused by these weapons pales in comparison to the havoc wreaked by a much more popular tool : economic sanctions. Tally up the casualties caused by rogue states, terrorists, and unconventional weapons, and the number is surprisingly small. The same cannot be said for deaths inflicted by international sanctions. The math is sobering and should lead the United States to reconsider its current policy of strangling Iraq.
  
- Naim, Mouna  
En finir avec Saddam Hussein ?  
POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 82, hiver 1998 - 1999, p. 51-63.  
The Pentagon's wish was Bill Clinton's command ... During the night of December 16-17, 1998, on the eve of Ramadan, American and British warplanes carried out massive bombing attacks on Iraq. Operation Desert Fox lasted four days, but it will be months before we know how effective it really was. The official reason for this military strike was Saddam Hussein's refusal to cooperate fully with UNSCOM - the UN agency in charge of supervising the disarmament of Iraq. But the underlying hope - hardly a secret any more - is that an internal rebellion will bring down Saddam Hussein. Over the last few weeks, Washington has been quite open about its determination to bring about the departure of its old enemy. But Iraqi history over the last 20 years does not inspire optimism. In the aftermath of the Anglo-American attack, none of the overthrow scenarios - palace revolution, military putsch or a popular uprising -

seemed likely. And while the tyrant's popularity is once again peaking in Arab countries, operation Desert Fox seems to have deeply divided the international community and weakened the UN.

- Oxenstierna, Maria Teresa  
Revisiting the Global Response to Non-Proliferation Violations in Iraq : Tracing the Historical Political Roots.  
CONTEMPORARY SECURITY POLICY, vol. 20, no. 2, August 1999, p. 77-108.  
This article examines in detail the Nuclear Suppliers Group's negotiating efforts to address nuclear dual-use technology and full-scope safeguards. In outlining the regime's reform, it argues that the recent NSG successes resulted from sustained US leadership preceding the negotiations, bolstered by post-Gulf War UN inspections in Iraq. However, the new evidence presented here traces back to the 1970s the US governmental efforts in the creation of these non-proliferation initiatives. Most literature on the subject draws the conclusion that the world responded collectively to Iraq's intransigence almost immediately, within two years of Iraq's military defeat. Whilst true, the genesis of the non-proliferation successes merits closer scrutiny, as several decades of quiet yet consistent American-led policy and technical deliberations laid the foundations for a swift conclusion to the Nuclear Suppliers Group negotiations after the Gulf War.
  
- Partrick, Neil  
Weapons of Mass Destruction : The Threat to the Gulf.  
RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 146, no. 5, October 2001, p. 50-55.
  
- Patrick, Neil  
The United States, Europe and the Security of the Gulf.  
RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 145, no. 2, April 2000, p. 44-48.
  
- Peck, Edward  
Doing It All Wrong in the Middle East : Iraq.  
MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 12, no. 4, Fall 2001, p. 13-26.
  
- Rachid, Loulouwa T. Al  
L'humanitaire dans la logique des sanctions contre l' Irak : la formule 'petrole contre nourriture'.  
POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 65e annee, no. 1, printemps 2000, p. 109-121.  
L'auteur analyse dans cet article le regime des sanctions internationales a l'egard de l'Irak, et plus precisement la resolution 986 dite 'petrole contre nourriture' et son application concrete. Ce regime a evolue en decembre 1999 avec l'adoption par le Conseil de securite des Nations Unies de la resolution 1284. Celle-ci prevoit une suspension de l'embargo decrete en 1990 a condition que l'Irak coopere avec la nouvelle commission de desarmement qui remplace l'UNSCOM, la Commission de controle, de verification et d'inspection des Nations Unies (Cocovinu), et l'AIEA. L'auteur considere que la resolution 986 reste utile en l'absence de solution politique au dossier irakien du fait de la situation 'd'extreme vulnerabilite' de la population irakienne. Elle pense cependant que sa reconduction systematique constitue une derive de l'action humanitaire au nom des interets des grandes puissances faisant de la faim une veritable arme politique.
  
- Ramati, Yohanan  
Iraq and Arab Security.  
GLOBAL AFFAIRS, vol. 5, no. 1, Winter 1990, p. 116-129.

- Rathmell, Andrew  
Mind Warriors at the Ready.  
WORLD TODAY, vol. 54, no. 11, November 1998, p. 289-291.  
In August, Iraq ended cooperation with UN weapons inspectors looking for weapons of mass destruction. The senior US inspector, Scott Ritter subsequently resigned amidst accusations of a lack of support for the task from the UN and Washington. Strategies for dealing with Saddam Hussein are once again in the spotlight. Could techniques like information warfare and psychological operations offer success where conventional warfare has not ?
  
- Ritter, Scott  
The Case for Iraq's Qualitative Disarmament.  
ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 30, no. 5, June 2000, p. 8-14.
  
- Rottman, Gordon L.  
Saddam's Juggernaut or Armed Horde : the Organization of Iraq's Army.  
INTERNATIONAL DEFENSE REVIEW, vol. 23, no. 11, 1990, p. 1240-1242.
  
- Rouleau, Eric  
America's Unyielding Policy toward Iraq.  
FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 74, no. 1, January - February 1995, p. 59-72.
  
- Ruiter, Bob de  
Hoe bruikbaar is het sanctiewapen ?  
INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 49, nr. 7-8, juli - augustus 1995, p. 386-393.  
The author deals with the effectiveness of United Nations sanctions imposed on Irak and on Serbia/Montenegro. In his conclusion he advocates (1) more clarity (why have sanctions been imposed?; when and under what conditions will the sanctions be lifted?); (2) together with the imposition of sanctions the establishment of an accompanying policy; and (3) improvement of the effectiveness through the UN Sanctions Committees. Finally sanctions should not include a cultural embargo.
  
- Saint-Mileux, Michel  
Guelte, Georges Le  
Les armes de destruction massive en Irak.  
REVUE INTERNATIONALE ET STRATEGIQUE, no. 31, automne 1998, p. 47-56.  
Pour quelles raisons n'est-il pas possible, sept ans apres la fin de la guerre du Golfe, de determiner avec certitude si la totalite du programme irakien pour la production d'armes de destruction massive a bien ete identifiee, ce qui permettrait la levee des sanctions economiques infligees a l'Irak ? Si, pour les armes nucleaires, les choses sont relativement claires, pour les armes biologiques, chimiques, et pour les fusees, les inspecteurs ne parviennent pas a faire un bilan complet de ce qui avait ete produit dans le passe. Quoi qu'il arrive, une fois les sanctions levees, l'Irak restera soumis a un regime de controle international. Mais l'eventuelle reprise par l'Irak d'activites interdites dependra surtout de l'attitude de la communaute internationale.
  
- Sfeir, Antoine  
Du bon usage de l' Irak.  
POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 63, printemps 1994, p. 81-92.
  
- Sichernman, Harvey  
The Containment of America.  
ORBIS, vol. 42, no. 3, Summer 1998, p. 453-463.

- Sokolov, Vladimir  
Saddam Prepares His Most Insidious Weapon : International Terrorism.  
DEFENSE AND ARMAMENT INTERNATIONAL, no. 102, January 1991, p. 24-27.
  
- Taheri, Amir  
Saddam le dos au mur.  
POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 69, automne 1995, p. 43-64.  
Following the defection of Saddam Hussein's sons-in-law, the author assesses the virtues and vices of the Iraqi regime. Founded on fear, violence, constant purges of the country's elite and very tight control over the economy, Saddam Hussein's power base is now exploiting the divisions among his domestic and external opposition - above all the paralysis of the international community. Most of the permanent members of the UN Security Council, along with Iraq's Arab neighbors, have ample reason to want a weakened Saddam Hussein kept in power, since this constitutes the best guarantee for their economic and geopolitical interests. The attempts by the regime to foster an improved image and secure the lifting of sanctions seem destined for failure. The Iraqi government, which by its very nature is immune to reform, has reached a deadlock. According to Amir Taheri, the West must not have any qualms about precipitating the downfall of Saddam Hussein.
  
- Taheri, Amir  
Saddam ou comment s' en débarrasser.  
POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 91, printemps 2001, p. 113-127.  
The UN embargo against Iraq has gradually lost steam over the years, so that today it only concerns the importation of weapons of mass destruction. For everything else, and especially for oil, Baghdad is free to export as much as it likes. The only limitations come from OPEC quotas. But to the great annoyance of Iraqi leaders, the UN still reserves the right to investigate the use of oil revenues. This explains the existence of the clandestine export circuits which allow Saddam Hussein to feed his secret coffers. As for the military sanctions, without observers on site no one can say if Saddam is reconstructing his war machine. So what good is it to maintain these relatively ineffective sanctions ? Should Saddam Hussein's liberty be restored, at the risk of destabilizing the region ? Or should a way be sought to eliminate Hussein ? Neither. The most reasonable solution is to maintain the status quo, even if it means a more effective application of the sanctions.
  
- Venter, Al J.  
Missing in Iraq : The UN Charts Saddam's Lethal Inventory.  
INTERNATIONAL DEFENSE REVIEW, vol. 32, May 1999, p. 34-40.  
The United Nations has issued comprehensive details on Saddam's hidden chemical and biological warfare capabilities.
  
- Waters, Lee  
Poisons of Babylon : How Iraq Wins a War with Chemical Weapons.  
DEFENSE AND DIPLOMACY, vol. 9, no. 1-2, January - February 1991, p. 19-22.
  
- Weller, Marc  
The US, Iraq and the Use of Force in a Unipolar World.  
SURVIVAL, vol. 41, no. 4, Winter 1999 - 2000, p. 81-100.  
In Operation Desert Fox, and during the aerial bombardment of Iraq that has followed, the United States and the United Kingdom argued that they were acting to enforce the 'will' of the UN Security Council, that they were responding to a 'material breach' of the cease-fire that ended the 1991 Gulf War, and also that they were pre-empting Iraq's future potential use of weapons of mass destruction. Neither of the first two arguments stands up to legal scrutiny, while the third suggests a doctrine of preventive war that carries with it extremely dangerous implications for international relations. Rather than strengthening the existing structures of international order, the armed action against Iraq

has undetermined them, and has unacceptably tainted the development of the doctrine of humanitarian intervention in general international law.

- White, Nigel D.

The Legality of the Threat of Force Against Iraq.

SECURITY DIALOGUE, vol. 30, no. 1, March 1999, p. 75-86.

The legal basis of such threats against Iraq and their enactment involves an assessment of whether the UNSC can authorize them under Article 42 of the UN Charter, and whether this is incompatible with Article 2 (4), which prohibits threats and the use of force. An imperfect decentralized military option has evolved for use by the USA and Britain, in particular. It is also visible in the 'safe heavens' and no-fly zone created in the north of Iraq for the Kurds. But the push towards intervention has gathered momentum, and a second no-fly zone has been created in southern Iraq. Humanitarian motives have been invoked. The military activities threatened in 1998 were directed at enforcing UNSC resolution 687 of April 1991, which included provisions for the removal of weapons of mass destruction under international supervision (UNSCOM). Iraq, however, failed to comply fully with these terms. The frustration leading to threats and airstrikes was understandable - but it did not necessarily make them legal. States may seek to use force because they cannot obtain a UNSC mandate and because 687 can no longer provide one after the initial action against Iraq in 1991. All the same, there remains no clear resolution authorizing the use of force or the threat of it - however attractive a policy based on the latter might appear.

- Wright, Robin

America's Iraq Policy : How Did It Come to This ?

WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 21, no. 3, Summer 1998, p. 53-70.

- Yaphe, Judith S.

Iraq : The Exception to the Rule.

WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 24, no. 1, Winter 2001, p. 125-137.

<http://www.twq.com>

Iraq may be a unique case. No president can afford to advocate a major change in Iraq policy. Washington needs policies now for the time when change comes to Iraq, for it will come unannounced and undeterred by outside events.

- Zaagman, Rob

De permanente leden van de VN-Veiligheidsraad en Irak : symbool van verzet tegen hypermogenheid.

INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 54, nr. 11, november 2000, p. 531-535.

The author surveys the US Security Council's approach in the case of sanctions against Iraq. Ten years after the Security Council authorized the use of military force to expel Iraq from Kuwait, the five permanent members of the Council (P5) are completely at loggerheads over UN policy towards Baghdad. The author sketches the main lines of their respective positions while providing brief historical flashbacks. He argues that for political reasons the current state of affairs is rather more 'normal' than the alliance of 1990-1991 and that this stalemate may be expected to last for the foreseeable future.

- Zaagman, Rob

De Veiligheidsraad en Irak : tien jaar na de Golfoorlog.

VREDE EN VEILIGHEID, jg. 29, nr. 1, 2000, p. 8-28.

Met de Amerikaans-Britse luchtaanvallen op Irak van december 1998 viel definitief de politiek alliantie uiteen, die de instelling en handhaving van het sanctie- en ontwapeningsregimes jegens dat land mogelijk had gemaakt. Rusland, Frankrijk en China eisten fundamentele veranderingen in het Irak-beleid van de Veiligheidsraad. Na een jaar van zeer moeizame onderhandelingen aanvaardde de Raad op 17 december 1999 resolutie 1284, die echter op cruciale punten ambigu is en besluitvorming op enkele wezenlijke onderdelen wegens gebrek aan overeenstemming tussen de vijf

permanente leden van de Veiligheidsraad heeft uitgesteld. Bovendien hebben zich 3 van de permanente leden uiteindelijk op de resolutie onthouden. De pogingen om een nieuw fundament te leggen voor een Irak-beleid van de Veiligheidsraad en de vraag of resolutie 1284 daarvoor wel voldoende stevig is, vormen het onderwerp van dit artikel. De nadruk ligt daarbij vooral op de thema's wapenbeheersing en opschorting van de sancties, omdat deze de politiek moeilijke kern van de Irak-problematiek uitmaakten.

- Zaldivar, Carlos Alonso

Irak : sostenella o enmendalla ?

POLITICA EXTERIOR, vol. 13, no. 68, marzo - abril 1999, p. 97-106.

Los bombardeos norteamericanos de Irak no han resuelto un problema que dura ya una decada. Por el contrario, Sadam Husein sigue en el poder, se ha reforzado un sentimiento anti-occidental en Oriente Proximo, y Estados Unidos ha ignorado el Consejo de Seguridad. Por ultimo, los bombardeos tambien han dificultado la cooperacion con Rusia y China.

## **PART III : WEB RESOURCES**

### **TROISIEME PARTIE : RESSOURCES WEB**

#### **OFFICIAL SITES / SITES OFFICIELS**

<http://www.uruklink.net/iraq/epagel.htm>

The Iraqi Presidency

<http://www.uruklink.net/naoi/eindex.htm>

National Assembly of the Republic of Iraq

<http://www.iraqi-mission.org/>

Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations

Includes press releases and official statements and communiques from Iraq.

<http://www.un.org/Depts/oip/>

United Nations Office of the Iraq Programme Oil for Food

Implements the oil for food programme for Iraq initially established by the Security Council in 1995.

<http://www.un.org/Depts/unmovic/index.htm>

United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission

Monitors and verifies Iraqi compliance not to acquire weapons prohibited by the Security Council; oversees Iraqi disarmament of weapons of mass destruction, including chemical, biological weapons and missiles.

<http://www.un.org/Depts/unscom/index.html>

United Nations Special Commission

The original UN commission that performed on-site inspections into Iraq biological, chemical, and missile capabilities. Existed from 1991 to 1999.

#### **GENERAL INFORMATION / INFORMATIONS GENERALES**

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/iqtoc.html>

Library of Congress

Country Study (1988)

<http://www.odci.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/iz.html>

Central Intelligence Agency

CIA World Factbook 2001

<http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/iraq.html>

University of Texas at Austin. Perry-Castañeda Library

Map Collection

Iraq Maps

<http://www.gksoft.com/govt/en/iq.html>

Governments on the WWW : Iraq

Links to national and regional institutions, political parties, and other general sites.

[http://www.uni-wuerzburg.de/law/iz\\_\\_indx.html](http://www.uni-wuerzburg.de/law/iz__indx.html)

Interim Constitution of 1990

<http://www.fas.org/nuke/guide/iraq/>

Federation of American Scientists

Iraq Special Weapons Guide

<http://www.fas.org/nuke/guide/iraq/>

Federation of American Scientists

Saddam Hussein's Iraq (US Dept of State, 1999)

<http://www.web.amnesty.org/web/ar2001.nsf/webmepcountries/IRAQ?OpenDocument>

Amnesty International  
Annual Report 2001

<http://www.hrw.org/wr2k1/mideast/iraq.html>

Human Rights Watch  
2001 World Report

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/world/specials/mideast/iraq/>

Washington Post

<http://www.globalpolicy.org/security/sanction/indexone.htm>

Global Policy Forum

Sanctions against Iraq

Information on the sanctions imposed on Iraq after the Gulf War, articles, and analysis. From the Global Policy Forum, monitor of policy making at the United Nations.

<http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2001/nea/8257.htm>

US Department of State

Iraq Country Report on Human Rights Practices, 2001

<http://usinfo.state.gov/regional/nea/iraq/iraq.htm>

US Department of State. International Information Programs

Iraq Update

<http://www.state.gov/p/nea/ci/c3212.htm>

US Department of State

Iraq

<http://www.reliefweb.int/w/rwb.nsf/ByCountry/Iraq?OpenDocument&StartKey=Iraq&Expandview>

ReliefWeb

Iraq : The Latest

<http://fas-www.harvard.edu/~irdp/>

Iraq Research and Documentation Project (IRDP)

<http://www.cbc.ca/news/indepth/iraq/>

CBC

Defiance in the Desert

Profiles the background of the conflict, the weapons inspections controversy, Kurds in Iraq, and more.

<http://www.ndu.edu/ndu/inss/books/sanctions/chapter1.html>

Institute for National Strategic Studies

Economic Sanctions Against Iraq (1990-)

Considers the legal aspects of military enforcement of economic sanctions in the absence of hostilities. A chapter from "Imposing International Sanctions" by Richard Hull, March 1997

<http://www.rferl.org/bd/iq/>

Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty

Radio Free Iraq Service

<http://www.iraqwatch.org/>

Iraq Watch

A comprehensive web site devoted to monitoring Iraq's progress in building weapons of mass destruction. Iraq Watch describes key Iraqi organizations and sites, lists their foreign suppliers, and provides access to U.N. and other documents that describe Iraq's activities

<http://www.economist.com/library/articlesBySubject/display.cfm?subject=display%2Ecfm&id=348966>

The Economist

Reports by The Economist and links to background information concerning Iraq and it's relation to the United States.

<http://www.monde-diplomatique.fr/index/pays/irak>

Le Monde

Dossiers et articles du Monde diplomatique sur l'Iraq, la guerre du Golfe et la politique de sanction. Cartes, bibliographie et sélection web.

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