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2005

341.2 /00336
   Losing Iraq : Inside the Postwar Reconstruction Fiasco - New York :
      Westview Press.
      ix, 292 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
      ISBN: 0813343046
      Author(s):
         1. Phillips, David L.
      Subject(s):
         1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
         2. IRAQ WAR, 2003--RECONSTRUCTION
      Notes:
         Bibliography: p. 255-274. Includes index.
         'This book tells the story of the tragedy of Iraq, from the first
            discreet meetings to plan the political transition through the
            debacle the United States created even as President Bush was
            declaring 'mission accomplished', on up to the January 2005
            Iraqi elections. The author was a senior adviser and foreign
            affairs expert working with the State Department's Future of
            Iraq Project, which was undermined when the US Defense
            Department was put in charge of postwar reconstruction on the
            eve of the war.'
      ID number: 80020488
      Year: 2005

321   /00695
   Iraq's Future : The Aftermath of Regime Change - Abingdon, UK :
      Routledge.
      72 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
      (Adelphi Paper ; 372)
      ISBN: 0415363896
      Author(s):
         1. Dodge, Toby
      Subject(s):
         1. NATION BUILDING--IRAQ
         2. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
      Added entry(s):
         1. International Institute for Strategic Studies (GB)
      Notes:
         'It is hard to over-estimate what is at stake in Iraq today. The
            removal of Saddam Hussein's regime in April 2003 has proved to
            be the beginning, not the culmination, of a long and uncertain
            process of state-building. This paper examines the process from
            a military, political and sociological perspective. Possible
            futures for Iraq are charted, first by studying the evolution
            of the criminal and politically motivated violence that has
            come to dominate the everyday lives of ordinary Iraqis. The
            paper then details the strengths and weaknesses of the
            political structures built after the fall of Saddam's regime,
            from the formation of the Iraqi Governing Council in 2003 to
            the elections of January 2005, and traces the forces driving
            political mobilisation in post-Saddam Iraq. It concludes by
            analysing the ramifications of regime change for US policy and
            the wider Middle East.'

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* This list contains material received as of March 20th , 2006 – Cette liste est arrêtée au 20 mars 2006.

ID number: 80020052
Year: 2005

355.4 /01429
   The Iraq War and Democratic Politics - London : Routledge.
      viii, 272 p.; 25 cm.
      ISBN: 0415351472
      Subject(s):
         1. IRAQ WAR, 2003--MORAL AND ETHICAL ASPECTS
         2. DEMOCRATIZATION--IRAQ
         3. DEMOCRACY
      Added entry(s):
         1. Danchev, Alex, ed.
         2. MacMillan, John, ed.
      Notes:
         Includes index.
         'Invading Iraq in 2003 has proved the most deeply divisive
            political decision of recent times. Despite considerable
            domestic opposition, the strong reservations of some close
            allies and the United Nations, and the anger of much of the
            non-Western world, the United States and Britain still
            controversially decided that they should commit their forces to
            toppling Saddam Hussein. This book contains the work of leading
            scholars concerned with the political implications of the Iraq
            War and its relationship to and significance for democracy. The
            book shuns simplistic analysis to provide a nuanced and
            critical overview of this key moment in global politics.
            Subjects covered include : the underlying moral and political
            issues raised by the war; US foreign policy and the Middle
            East; the fundamental dilemmas and contradictions of democratic
            intervention; how the war was perceived in Britain, the EU,
            Turkey, and the United States; the immense challenges of
            creating democracy inside Iraq; the influential role of NGOs
            such as the Iraq Body Count website; the legitimacy of the war
            within international law; the relationship between democratic
            government and intelligence. Drawing on specialists in the
            fields of political theory, international relations,
            international law and the politics of Iraq, this book is
            essential reading for all those concerned with the future of
            democracy.'
      ID number: 80019630
      Year: 2005

323   /00903
   The Future of Kurdistan in Iraq - Philadelphia : University of
      Pennsylvania Press.
      xxi, 355 p. : ill.; 25 cm.
      ISBN: 0812238702
      Subject(s):
         1. KURDISTAN (IRAQ)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
         2. KURDS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAQ
      Added entry(s):
         1. O'Leary, Brendan, ed.
         2. MacGarry, John, ed.
         3. Salih, Khaled, ed.
      Notes:
         This book emerged from two conferences, one held in Odense,
            Denmark, at the University of Southern Denmark in December
            2002, and one held in Washington, D.C., in September 2003.
         Includes index.
         'On 19 March 2003, the United States, the United Kingdom, and a
            'coalition of the willing' declared war on the Republic of
            Iraq. But one part of that state, Kurdistan, was already free
            from Saddam's Ba'thists. It was autonomous but not formally
            independent. This volume collects expert contributions on the

consequences of the overthrow of Saddam's regime for the Kurds
and the other peoples of Kurdistan.'
ID number: 80020107
Year: 2005

327   /01284
Iraq : Allaying Turkey's Fears over Kurdish Ambitions - Brussels :
International Crisis Group.
24 p. : ill.; 30 cm.
(Middle East Report ; 35)
Subject(s):
    1. KURDISTAN (IRAQ)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
    2. KURDS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--TURKEY
    3. TURKEY--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ
    4. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TURKEY
Added entry(s):
    1. International Crisis Group (BE)
Notes:
    'In northern Iraq, largely unnoticed, a conflict is brewing that,
        if allowed to boil over, could precipitate civil war, break-up
        of the country and in a worst-case scenario Turkish
        intervention. Tensions in the oil-rich Kirkuk region, where the
        political ambitions, historical claims and economic interests
        of the principal communities - Kurds, Arabs, Turkomans and
        Chaldo-Assyrians - clash, have been escalating since US forces
        toppled the Baathist regime in April 2003. Violence is assuming
        a troubling pattern. Turkey, with its own large Kurdish
        population, is watching with growing anxiety. The US and EU
        need to do more to resolve the Kirkuk question and help Ankara
        protect its vital interests without resort to increasingly
        hollow but destabilising threats of military intervention.'
ID number: 80020406
Year: 2005

323   /00910
Looking into Iraq - Paris : European Union Institute for Security
Studies.
146 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
(Chaillot Papers ; 79)
ISBN: 9291980757
Subject(s):
    1. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
    2. IRAQ--ETHNIC RELATIONS
    3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ
    4. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
    5. KURDISTAN (IRAQ)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
Added entry(s):
    1. Posch, Walter, ed.
    2. European Union Institute for Security Studies (FR)
Notes:
    'This paper aims to help to formulate a European position on Iraq
        based on a realistic assessment of the situation on the ground.
        It is neither an ethnographic, sociological nor a historical
        study or a mere policy paper, though aspects of these
        disciplines are used by authors, depending on their academic
        background. The paper focuses rather on those issues whose
        understanding is key to proper analysis. To achieve this a
        group of renowned scholars and experts were asked to write
        short pieces on Iraq, each of them with a different focus,
        covering : the current situation inside the country and
        possible future developments among the most important driving
        forces in Iraq (this of course includes an analysis of the most
        important ethnic/sectarian cleavages in the country); the
        outcome of the elections and the next steps for further
        democratisation; aims and intentions of the United States in

Iraq; and finally a possible role for the EU.'
        ID number: 80020211
        Year: 2005

327   /01255
    Turkey's Policy Towards Northern Iraq : Problems and Perspectives -
        Abingdon, UK : Routledge.
        77 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
        (Adelphi Paper : 374)
        ISBN: 0415382971
        Author(s):
        1. Park, Bill
        Subject(s):
        1. KURDS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--TURKEY
        2. KURDISTAN (IRAQ)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
        3. TURKEY--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ
        4. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TURKEY
        Added entry(s):
        1. International Institute for Strategic Studies (GB)
        Notes:
        'Iraq's Kurds are insisting that a federal Iraq grant them high
            levels of self-government, including control over their own
            militia and parliament, that the oil-rich Kirkuk area (over
            which they already exercise considerable informal control)
            should be formally incorporated into the Kurdish zone, and that
            the 'Arabisation' policies of the former Ba'athist regime
            should be reversed. Indeed, they already enjoy considerable de
            facto control over the Kirkuk area. Ankara, for its part, has
            strongly signalled that excessive Kurdish autonomy and Kurdish
            control over Kirkuk are unacceptable, largely because of fears
            of the consequences for Turkey's Kurdish problem, and the
            possibility of Turkish military intervention has never been far
            away. This paper outlines the evolution of events in northern
            Iraq, and assesses the scenarios and options currently
            confronting Ankara, Washington and the Iraqi Kurds.'
        ID number: 80020077
        Year: 2005

956   /00024
    Le livre noir de Saddam Hussein - Paris : Oh!.
        700 p.; 24 cm.
        ISBN: 2915056269
        Subject(s):
        1. HUSSEIN, SADDAM, 1937-
        2. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
        3. IRAQ--HISTORY
        Added entry(s):
        1. Kutschera, Chris, ed.
        Notes:
        Bibliography: p. 691-692. Includes index.
        'La premiere arme de destruction massive, ce fut Saddam Hussein.
            Pendant trente-cinq ans, il s'acharna sur son propre peuple. Il
            fallait enoncer ces meurtres un par un, les faire apparaitre
            dans toute leur horreur, qualifier clairement leur nature et
            pouvoir affirmer ce que l'on oublie trop : Saddam fut l'un des
            pires tyrans de l'Histoire du monde ; il etait urgent et
            necessaire d'en debarrasser le peuple irakien. Les Americains,
            meurtris par le 11 septembre, firent a Saddam Hussein une
            guerre tardive pour de fausses raisons. Tentant de construire
            une nation democratique, les Americains accumulerent les
            erreurs. Le president Bush, en chassant l'assassin, declencha
            des violences sans fin faisant de l'Irak le nouveau foyer du
            terrorisme. Au bout des annees de feu et de mort qui
            s'annoncent, il nous faudra pourtant batir la paix.'
        ID number: 80020508

Year: 2005

323   /00881
    Strategic Implications of Intercommunal Warfare in Iraq - Carlisle
    Barracks, PA : US Army War College.
    vi, 50 p.; 23 cm.
    ISBN: 1584871873
    Author(s):
       1. Terrill, W. Andrew
    Subject(s):
       1. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
       2. IRAQ--ETHNIC RELATIONS
       3. CIVIL WAR
    Added entry(s):
       1. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)
    Notes:
       'In the post-Saddam era, differences among Iraqi ethnic and
          religious groups will either emerge as a barrier to political
          cooperation and national unity, or they will instead be
          mitigated as part of the struggle to define a new and more
          inclusive system of government. Should Iraqi ethnic and
          sectarian differences become unmanageable, a violent struggle
          for political power may ensue. This study does not predict an
          ethnic or sectarian civil war in Iraq except as a worst case,
          which must be analyzed and considered. If Iraqi violence erupts
          along religious/sectarian and ethnic lines, this conflict will
          have thunderous echoes throughout the area. Group identity,
          which is critical throughout much of the Middle East, will
          provide a compelling context for regional bystanders watching
          ethnic and sectarian bloodshed. Moreover, various nations would
          involve themselves in the fighting in ways up to and including
          the possibility of military intervention. Additionally,
          inter-communal harmony and tolerance in other regional states
          may suffer as the result of Iraqi fighting and the responses of
          neighboring governments to that fighting. The danger of an
          Iraqi civil war requires serious US cooperation with those
          regional states that also have a stake in preventing this
          outcome.'
    ID number: 80019903
    Year: 2005

323   /00888
    Insurgency in Iraq : An Historical Perspective - Carlisle Barracks, PA :
    US Army War College.
    v, 21 p.; 23 cm.
    ISBN: 1584871830
    Author(s):
       1. Beckett, Ian F. W.
    Subject(s):
       1. INSURGENCY--IRAQ
       2. GUERRILLA WARFARE--IRAQ
    Added entry(s):
       1. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)
    Notes:
       'The continuing proliferation of insurgent organizations suggests
          that insurgency is still widely perceived as an effective means
          either of achieving power and influence, or of bringing a cause
          to the notice of an international or national community. The
          end of European decolonization and the collapse of the Soviet
          Union together removed the motivational impulse for much
          conflict between the late 1940s and the late 1980s. However,
          new ideological, political, and commercial imperatives are now
          encouraging intrastate conflict and insurgency amid the
          breakdown of the international bipolar political system and the
          emergence of identity politics and of many more nonstate

actors. This monograph considers the patterns of insurgency in
the past by way of establishing how much the conflict in Iraq
conforms to previous experience. In particular, the author
compares and contrasts Iraq with previous Middle Eastern
insurgencies such as those in Palestine, Aden, the Dhofar
province of Oman, Algeria, and Lebanon. He suggests that there
is much that can be learned from British, French, and Israeli
experience.'
ID number: 80020000
Year: 2005

2004

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321   /00693
    What We Owe Iraq : War and the Ethics of Nation Building - Princeton, NJ
        : Princeton University Press.
        154 p.; 23 cm.
        ISBN: 0691121796
        Author(s):
            1. Feldman, Noah
        Subject(s):
            1. NATION BUILDING--IRAQ
            2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
        Notes:
            Includes index.
            'What do we owe Iraq ? America is up to its neck in nation
                building - but the public debate, focused on getting the troops
                home, devotes little attention to why we are building a new
                Iraqi nation, what success would look like, or what principles
                should guide us. This book sets out to shift the terms of the
                debate, acknowledging that we are nation building to protect
                ourselves while demanding that we put the interests of the
                people being governed - whether in Iraq, Afghanistan, Kosovo,
                or elsewhere - ahead of our own when we exercise power over
                them. The author argues that to prevent nation building from
                turning into a paternalistic, colonialist charade, we urgently
                need a new, humbler approach. Nation builders should focus on
                providing security, without arrogantly claiming any special
                expertise in how successful nation-states should be made.
                Drawing on his personal experiences in Iraq as a constitutional
                adviser, the author offers enduring insights into the power
                dynamics between the American occupiers and the Iraqis, and
                tackles issues such as Iraqi elections, the prospect of
                successful democratization, and the way home. Elections do not
                end the occupier's responsibility. Unless asked to leave, we
                must resist the temptation of a military pullout before a
                legitimately elected government can maintain order and govern
                effectively. But elections that create a legitimate democracy
                are also the only way a nation builder can put itself out of
                business and - eventually - send its troops home.'
        ID number: 80020033
        Year: 2004

323   /00907
    The Kurds in Iraq : The Past, Present and Future - London : Pluto Press.
        x, 236 p. : ill.; 23 cm.
        ISBN: 0745322298
        Author(s):
            1. Yildiz, Kerim
        Subject(s):
            1. KURDS--IRAQ
            2. KURDISTAN (IRAQ)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
        Added entry(s):
            1. Kurdish Human Rights Project (GB)
        Notes:
            Includes index.

'This publication is intended to provide an outline of some of the
    issues affecting the Kurds in Iraq. It provides a brief
    exploration of the past's effect on the present, and of how
    both the Kurds and the international community may avoid
    repeating previous mistakes, laying the foundations for an
    internationally recognised autonomous region committed to
    pluralistic democracy and human rights. In the intervening
    years between the First Gulf War and the 2003 US-led war
    against Saddam, the Kurds established a democratic
    administration, which has persevered despite a lack of
    assistance from the international community to facilitate its
    establishment or indeed any international recognition. Iraqi
    Kurdistan serves as a role model not only for Iraq but also for
    the rest of the Middle East, particularly with regard to
    adherence to human rights principles, including women's rights
    and freedom of expression. The study proposes that the Kurds
    should continue to have full and equal participation in the
    reconstruction of Iraq. The study also details a range of human
    rights policies to the Occupying Powers, the international
    community and the Kurds themselves. The publication highlights
    the international initiatives possible to ensure the economic
    and social development of Iraqi Kurdistan, including equitable
    distribution of the revenues of oil and the Oil-for-Food
    Programme.'
ID number: 80020171
Year: 2004

323   /00906
   The Future of Iraq : Dictatorship, Democracy, or Division ? - New York :
    Palgrave MacMillan.
    x, 260 p. : ill.; 25 cm.
    ISBN: 1403963541
    Author(s):
       1. Anderson, Liam
       2. Stansfield, Gareth R. V.
    Subject(s):
       1. IRAQ--HISTORY
       2. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
       3. IRAQ--ETHNIC RELATIONS
       4. DEMOCRACY--IRAQ
       5. IRAQ WAR, 2003
    Notes:
    Includes index.
    'Reordering Iraq is the lynchpin of America's successful
       involvement in the Middle East. The challenge may be
       impossible. This book provides a primer on the history and
       political dynamics of this pivotal state divided by ethnic,
       religious, and political antagonisms, and provocatively argues
       that the least discussed future of Iraq might be the best :
       managed partition. The authors incisively analyze the dilemmas
       of American policy. They suggest that even a significant
       American presence will not stabilize Iraq because it is an
       artificial state and its people have never shared a common
       identity. In addition, tyrannical rule and the primacy of
       political violence have eroded social bonds and entrenched
       tribal allegiances - fallow ground for democracy. The authors
       provide the basic information and the provocative analysis
       crucial to informed debate and decision.'
    ID number: 80020170
    Year: 2004

323   /00823
    The United States and Iraq's Shi'ite Clergy : Partners or Adversaries ? -
        Carlisle Barracks, PA : US Army War College.
        vi, 49 p.; 23 cm.
        ISBN: 1584871539
        Author(s):
            1. Terrill, W. Andrew
        Subject(s):
            1. SHIITES--IRAQ--POLITICAL ACTIVITY
            2. SHAIAH
            3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ
            4. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
            5. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
        Added entry(s):
            1. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)
        Notes:
            'The author addresses the critical need to gain the cooperation or
                at least the passive tolerance of the Shi'ite clerics and
                community. Such an effort could become more challenging as time
                goes on, and one of the recurring themes of this monograph is
                the declining patience of the Shi'ite clergy with the U.S.
                presence. By describing the attitudes, actions, and beliefs of
                major Shi'ite clerics, the author underscores a set of
                worldviews that are profoundly different from those of the U.S.
                authorities currently in Iraq and Washington. Some key Shi'ite
                clerics are deeply suspicious of the United States, exemplified
                by conspiracy theories. These suggest that Saddam's ouster was
                merely a convenient excuse, allowing the United States to
                implement its own agenda. Other clerical leaders are more
                open-minded but not particularly grateful for the U.S.
                presence, despite their utter hatred for Saddam and his
                regime.'
        ID number: 80019175
        Year: 2004

2003

355.4 /01399
    The Iraq War : Strategy, Tactics, and Military Lessons - Washington :
        Center for Strategic and International Studies.
        xiv, 572 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
        (Significant Issues Series ; vol. 25, no. 5)
        ISBN: 0892064323
        Author(s):
            1. Cordesman, Anthony H.
        Subject(s):
            1. IRAQ WAR, 2003
            2. IRAQ WAR, 2003--RECONSTRUCTION
            3. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
        Added entry(s):
            1. Center for Strategic and International Studies (US)
        Notes:
            'In April of 2003, a stunned world looked on as the armed forces
                of the United States and Britain conducted a lightning-fast
                military campaign against Iraq. Confounding predictions of
                failure, the Anglo-American victory brought down not just the
                Iraqi regime, but also much of the conventional wisdom about
                modern war. But even as US and British forces occupied Basra,
                Tikrit, and Mosul, the Iraqi nation slipped into anarchy - and
                new military and security challenges emerged. Such has been the
                twisted trail of dramatic events that we call the Iraq War. But
                like so many other conflicts, the war ultimately seemed to pose
                more questions than it resolved. What about the prewar
                political fights in Washington, Paris, and the UN ? Was victory
                really due to the brilliance of Anglo-American arms, or has
                Saddam's regime simply been too rotten to stand ? Why didn't
                Baghdad become a second Stalingrad ? Why weren't the occupying

forces prepared to impose order ? And then there is the mother
of all questions : where are Iraq's weapons of mass
destruction, and what went wrong with intelligence estimates ?
The author provides here the first in-depth examination of the
key issues swirling around the most significant US war since
Vietnam. Finding answers is essential if we are to understand
the United States' awesome power and its place in a new age of
international terror and regional conflict. Finding answers is
also essential if we are to draw the proper lessons and
understand the new challenges of conflict termination,
peacemaking, and nation building.'
        ID number: 80019151
        Year: 2003

341.2 /00299
    Reconstructing Iraq : Insights, Challenges, and Missions for Military
        Forces in a Post-Conflict Scenario - Carlisle Barracks, PA : US Army
        War College.
        vi, 78 p.; 23 cm.
        ISBN: 1584871121
        Author(s):
            1. Crane, Conrad C.
            2. Terrill, W. Andrew
        Subject(s):
            1. USA--ARMED FORCES--OPERATIONS OTHER THAN WAR
            2. DEMOCRACY--IRAQ
            3. IRAQ WAR, 2003--RECONSTRUCTION
            4. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
        Added entry(s):
            1. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)
        Notes:
            'In October 2002, the US Army War College's Strategic Studies
                Institute, in coordination with the Office of the Army Deputy
                Chief of Staff/G-3, initiated a study to analyze how American
                and coalition forces can best address the requirements that
                will necessarily follow operational victory in a war with Iraq.
                The final report of the project consists of three parts : a
                discussion of historical insights from 20th century postwar
                occupations and post-conflict operations; an analysis of the
                unique challenges Iraq will present for an occupying power; and
                a mission matrix that lists 135 specific tasks that must be
                performed to build and sustain a state. The matrix arrays those
                tasks across four phases of occupation and designates whether
                coalition military forces or civilian agencies should perform
                them. The study has much to offer planners and executors of
                operations to occupy and reconstruct Iraq, but also has many
                insights that will apply to achieving strategic objectives in
                any conflict after hostilities are concluded.'
        ID number: 80018504
        Year: 2003

341.2 /00303
    Establishing the Rule of Law in Iraq - Washington : United States
        Institute of Peace Press.
        15 p.; 30 cm.
        (Special Report ; 104)
        Subject(s):
            1. RULE OF LAW--IRAQ
            2. IRAQ WAR, 2003--RECONSTRUCTION
            3. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
        Added entry(s):
            1. Institute of Peace (US)
        Notes:
            'The United States and its allies have taken military action to
                restore democracy and the rule of law in Iraq. Prior to the

intervention, the United States Institute of Peace held a
            workshop on February 19, 2003 on 'Establishing the Rule of Law
            in Iraq' to examine this challenge.
        ID number: 80018563
        Year: 2003

341.2   /00302
    Guiding Principles for U.S. Post-Conflict Policy in Iraq - New York :
        Council on Foreign Relations.
        v, 29 p.; 30 cm.
        Subject(s):
            1. IRAQ WAR, 2003--RECONSTRUCTION
            2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
        Added entry(s):
            1. Council on Foreign Relations (US)
        Notes:
            Report of an Independent Working Group Cosponsored by the Council
                on Foreign Relations and the James A. Baker III Institute for
                Public Policy of Rice University.
            'This memorandum recommends that the administration adopt a
                three-phased approach that distinguishes between short-term
                necessities and long-term goals and objectives. In the
                medium-term, the key challenge will be to devise a transitional
                strategy that takes Iraq from the current situation to a more
                secure and prosperous future. There should be no illusions that
                the reconstruction of Iraq will be anything but difficult,
                confusing, and dangerous for everyone involved. However,
                segmenting the strategy into distinct phases and ensuring that
                Iraqis play a major role in determining the fate of their
                country will reduce the chance that one brutal strongman will
                be substituted for another - reproducing historical patterns
                and necessitating future interventions - and will also help
                increase the likelihood that the United States is seen
                internationally, in the region, and in Iraq to be working to
                promote Iraqi interests as opposed to assumed US ones. Finding
                the right Iraqi allies will be key to restoring Iraqi
                sovereignty and making possible an early American exit.'
        ID number: 80018535
        Year: 2003

327   /01123
    Iraq at the Crossroads : State and Society in the Shadow of Regime Change
        - Oxford, UK : Oxford University Press.
        178 p.; 24 cm.
        (Adelphi papers, 0567-932X ; 354)
        ISBN: 019852837X
        Subject(s):
            1. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
            2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ
            3. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
            4. IRAQ--SOCIAL CONDITIONS
            5. IRAQ WAR, 2003
            6. IRAQ WAR, 2003--RECONSTRUCTION
            7. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
        Added entry(s):
            1. Dodge, Toby, ed.
            2. Simon, Steven, ed.
            3. International Institute for Strategic Studies (GB)
        Notes:
            'A US-led assault on Iraq will have unpredictable and possibly
                profound effects on Iraqi society. Moreover, those effects will
                vary with the objectives and strategy adopted by the US and its
                allies as well as by the pace and scope of the collapse of
                Iraqi resistance. Further, the reach of Washington's post-war
                objectives has not yet been settled. Given these multiple

sources of uncertainty, understanding the relationship between
Iraqi society and the Iraqi state after three decades of Ba'ath
rule is all the more crucial to the success of post-war efforts
to reconstruct the country and reconstitute its political
system. Yet that relationship is poorly understood in the West.
The Iraq of today cannot easily be mapped on to a neat diagram
of sect, tribe, or party. The rentier structure of the state
economy, the regime's manipulation of group identity to control
the population, the emergence of a shadow state that
distributes public goods to advance regime interests, and
pervasive violence have transformed Iraq's socio-political
landscape into dangerous and unfamiliar ground for
intervention. These essays delineate the options now being
debated in Washington and provide up-to-date assessments of how
Iraqi state and society will respond to the impact of war and
the removal of a deeply-rooted authoritarian regime.'
ID number: 80018444
Year: 2003

341.2 /00300
   Iraq : The Day After - New York : Council on Foreign Relations.
      59 p.; 30 cm.
      Subject(s):
         1. IRAQ WAR, 2003--RECONSTRUCTION
         2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
      Added entry(s):
         1. Council on Foreign Relations (US)
      Notes:
         'The Task Force made the following major points, backed with
            specific recommendations : first, to urge President Bush to
            publicly explain America's and the world's vital interest in
            making Iraq a better and safer place. Further, the president
            must explain to the American people why the United States must
            be prepared to stay the course to get that job done. Without
            the public commitment, Iraqis would certainly believe the
            United States and others would disappear on them before their
            lives were made better and safer; and American planners would
            never know where they stood and their effectiveness would be
            dissipated. Second, to stress that first priority on the ground
            in Iraq must go to prevent lawlessness and humanitarian
            suffering. Without public safety and a strong humanitarian aid
            program, nothing else will work. Third, to work very hard to
            involve the international community in the post-conflict
            transition and reconstruction effort, meaning shared
            responsibility and decision-making, without undercutting the
            unity of effort. Fourth, making sure that plans and efforts to
            ensure continuing administration of public affairs and Iraqi
            responsibilities.'
      ID number: 80018529
      Year: 2003

496.3 /00359
   Opportunities for NATO's Engagement in the Post War Reconstruction of
      Iraq - Praha : Informacni Centrum o NATO.
      64 p. : ill.; 30 cm.
      Subject(s):
         1. NATO--ARMED FORCES--IRAQ
         2. IRAQ WAR, 2003--RECONSTRUCTION
         3. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
      Added entry(s):
         1. Informacni Centrum o NATO (CZ)
      Notes:
         Proceedings of the workshop held on the 13th May 2003 in Prague.
      ID number: 80019941
      Year: 2003

341.2 /00301
    Post-War Iraq : Are We Ready ? - Washington : Center for Strategic and
        International Studies.
        20 p.; 30 cm.
        Subject(s):
            1. IRAQ WAR, 2003--RECONSTRUCTION
            2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
        Added entry(s):
            1. Center for Strategic and International Studies (US)
        Notes:
            'The Bush Administration has done considerable planning for the
                postwar phase in Iraq, and comprehensive preparations on many
                fronts have been made in advance. Nonetheless, significant gaps
                remain. This document sets forth a 'scorecard' of the
                Administration's preparations for the post-conflict
                reconstruction phase thus far, drawing on all available
                information the Administration has chosen to make public.
                Overall, this scorecard gives the Administration a mixed grade
                on its planning and preparations, which have been significant
                in certain areas but are still seriously lagging in others.'
        ID number: 80018534
        Year: 2003

323   /00791
    Nationalism, Sectarianism, and the Future of the U.S. Presence in
        post-Saddam Iraq - Carlisle Barracks, PA : US Army War College.
        vi, 44 p.; 23 cm.
        ISBN: 1584871296
        Author(s):
            1. Terrill, W. Andrew
        Subject(s):
            1. NATIONALISM--IRAQ
            2. IRAQ WAR, 2003--RECONSTRUCTION
            3. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
            4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ
            5. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
            6. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
        Added entry(s):
            1. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)
        Notes:
            'The ouster of the Saddam Hussein regime in Iraq has led to a
                variety of new and important questions about the evolution of
                Iraqi society and national identity. These questions concerning
                how Iraqis view themselves have serious implications for the US
                military presence in Iraq which remains in the aftermath of
                Saddam's removal. A new Iraqi nationalism or sectarian
                chauvinism may feed anti-US efforts and actions, endangering US
                troops and disrupting Iraqi reconstruction. It is
                correspondingly vital that Iraqi nationalism does not begin to
                define itself with anti-Americanism as a major component. This
                monograph addresses the critical questions involved in
                understanding the background of Iraqi national identity and the
                ways in which it may evolve in the future to either the favor
                or detriment of the United States. The monograph also provides
                particular attention to the issue of Iraqi sectarianism and the
                emerging role of the Shi'ite Muslims, noting the power of an
                emerging but fractionalized clergy. The result is a thoughtful
                and probing report including policy recommendations for US
                military and civilian decisionmakers that helps to illuminate
                the complex subjects of Iraqi nationalism and sectarianism and
                their relevance to the US presence in Iraq.'
        ID number: 80018770
        Year: 2003

323   /00787
   Iraqi Kurdistan : Political Development and Emergent Democracy - London :
      RoutledgeCurzon.
      xvi, 261 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
      ISBN: 0415302781
      Author(s):
         1. Stansfield, Gareth R. V.
      Subject(s):
         1. KURDISTAN (IRAQ)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
         2. KURDS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAQ
         3. POLITICAL PARTIES--IRAQ--KURDISTAN
      Notes:
         Bibliography: p. 238-255. Includes index.
         'The Iraqi Kurds have enjoyed de facto statehood in the north of
            Iraq for over a decade. Existing in a region where the Kurdish
            de facto state is surrounded by reactionary and suspicious
            neighbours, the experience has been fraught with difficulties.
            Intra-Kurdish fighting, military incursions by Turkey and Iran
            and the threat posed by Saddam Hussein have plagued this
            'democratic experiment'. However, an administrative system has
            developed and a political system displaying enhanced stability
            has emerged, in spite of the ever-present problems. In this
            book, the author explores the development of the Kurdish
            political system since 1991. He examines the difficult and
            often violent relations between the two dominant parties, the
            Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP) and the Patriotic Union of
            Kurdistan (PUK), and the institutionalisation of the current
            state of Iraqi Kurdish politics and the means by which the de
            facto state operates. At a time when Iraq is increasingly
            prominent in foreign affairs, and the Kurds are often
            highlighted as potential agents of change, this in-depth study
            identifies the main dynamics of Iraqi Kurdish politics,
            analyses the record and potential of the 'Kurdish democratic
            experiment', and identifies the present and future Kurdish
            leaders.'
      ID number: 80018650
      Year: 2003
      Cost: 0.00 EU

323   /00777
   War in Iraq : What's Next for the Kurds ? - Brussels : International
      Crisis Group.
      iv, 34 p. : ill.; 30 cm.
      (ICG Middle East Report ; 10)
      Subject(s):
         1. IRAQ WAR, 2003
         2. KURDISTAN (IRAQ)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
         3. IRAQ WAR, 2003--TURKEY
      Added entry(s):
         1. International Crisis Group (BE)
      Notes:
         'Assuming the US-led military operation to topple Saddam Hussein
            proceeds, the threat is very great of large-scale violence,
            centred on Kirkuk, erupting in Northern Iraq between Kurds and
            Turks. If that is to be averted, the United States must
            urgently take three important steps : get its own forces to
            Kirkuk first, ensure that Turkey exercises restraint, and
            simultaneously persuade the Iraqi Kurds to take no action that
            will risk provoking Turkey.'
      ID number: 80018536
      Year: 2003

327   /01145
   The War over Iraq : Saddam's Tyranny and America's Mission - San
      Francisco : Encounter Books.
      x, 153 p.; 24 cm.
      ISBN: 1893554694
      Author(s):
         1. Kaplan, Lawrence F., 1969-
         2. Kristol, William
      Subject(s):
         1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ
         2. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
         3. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
         4. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS
         5. IRAQ WAR, 2003
      Notes:
      Includes index.
      'The authors take a hard look at Saddam Hussein. And they see the
         face of evil : someone who embraced a cruel blend of socialism,
         fascism and pan-Arab nationalism when young, and later became a
         coup plotter and a member of the Iraqi equivalent of Hitler's
         Brown Shirts. Once in power, Saddam methodically created a
         terror state where thousands of citizens have been made to
         disappear, and where the wives of government officials are
         raped by secret policemen to extort loyalty from the officials
         or their colleagues. Saddam's brutality has targeted Iraq's
         ethnic and religious minorities, particularly the Shiites and
         Kurds, whom he subdued with poison gas. The same genocidal
         techniques he used against his own people also characterized
         Saddam's war on Iran, where he ordered artillery barrages of
         nerve gas and cyanide shells. But the authors argue that to
         understand the choice we face in dealing with Saddam, it is
         necessary to go beyond the details of his weapons of mass
         destruction, his violence against his own people and others,
         and his flouting of UN resolutions. They believe the choice is
         whether the twenty-first century will see a world of civilized
         norms that is congenial to America, or a world where dictators
         feel no constraints against developing terror weapons and no
         compunction about using them at home and abroad in support of
         terrorism. The authors analyze how the three post-Cold War
         presidencies have dealt with Saddam. President George W. Bush,
         the authors show, does not intend merely to contain or even
         disarm Iraq, as his precedssors did. Instead, he plans to
         liberate this benighted country and bring democracy to a land
         that for decades has known only dictatorship. The authors
         provide a definitive analysis of the Bush Doctrine and its
         shaping of a foreign policy that projects American influence on
         behalf of American interests and human freedom. They show that
         by enshrining in official policy the strategy of military
         preemption, regime change and a vision of American power that
         is fully engaged on behalf of American principles, the Bush
         administration plans not only to liberate Iraq but to set a new
         course for American policy in the twenty-first century. This
         book looks back at how a sadistic dictator was allowed to
         acquire so much power on the world stage. But it also offers a
         roadmap for a more hopeful future.'
      ID number: 80018640
      Year: 2003

PART II : JOURNAL ARTICLES
DEUXIEME PARTIE : ARTICLES DE REVUES**

2006

Iraq and Democracy : The Lessons Learned.
   (CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 105, no. 687, January 2006, p. 34-39.)
   Author(s):
      1. Diamond, Larry
   Subject(s):
      1. DEMOCRATIZATION--IRAQ
   Notes:
      Despite America's crippling errors, Iraq is not lost - yet. And
         there are lessons to be learned that could aid democratization
         efforts elsewhere in the Middle East.
   ID Number: JA022240
   Year: 2006
   Language: English

Democracy in the Rough.
   (CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 105, no. 687, January 2006, p. 27-33.)
   Author(s):
      1. Marr, Phebe
   Subject(s):
      1. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
   Notes:
      Do Iraq's various communities have enough in common to remain
         united as a nation and share a common future, or are the forces
         of division pushing them in the direction of a breakdown, or
         even civil war ?
   ID Number: JA022245
   Year: 2006
   Language: English

2005

Revisions in Need of Revising : What Went Wrong in the Iraq War.
   (SURVIVAL, vol. 47, no. 2, Summer 2005, p. 7-31.)
   Author(s):
      1. Hendrickson, David C.
      2. Tucker, Robert W.
   Subject(s):
      1. IRAQ WAR, 2003
      2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
   Notes:
      Though critics have made a number of telling points against the
         Bush administration's conduct of the Iraq war, the most serious
         problems facing Iraq and its American occupiers - criminal
         anarchy and lawlessness, a raging insurgency and a society
         divided into rival and antagonistic groups - were virtually
         inevitable consequences that flowed from the act of war itself.
         Military and civilian planners were culpable in failing to plan
         for certain tasks, but the most serious problems had no good
         solution. Even so, there are lessons to be learned. These
         include the danger that the imperatives of 'force protection'
         may sacrifice the broader political mission of US forces and
         the need for scepticism over the capacity of outsiders to
         develop the skill and expertise required to reconstruct
         decapitated states.

** This list contains material received as of March 20th, 2006 – Cette liste est arrêtée au 20 mars 2006.

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ID Number: JA021593
Year: 2005
Language: English

La reconstruction de l'Irak aura-t-elle lieu ?.
(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 70e annee, no. 2, ete 2005, p. 343-354.)
Author(s):
1. Lafarge, Gabrielle
2. Novosseloff, Alexandra
Subject(s):
1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
Notes:
L'impreparation de l'apres-guerre, la desorganisation de la
Coalition, les erreurs de strategies changeantes ont cree en
Irak une obsession de l'insecurite qui limite toute possibilite
de reconstruction. Le processus politique est decale par
rapport aux attentes des populations, les organisations
internationales sont peu presentes, et les services de securite
irakiens encore incapables de prendre le relais. Le
reinvestissement international, necessaire, apparait dans ces
conditions problematique.
ID Number: JA021581
Year: 2005
Language: French

The Paradox of the International Law of Military Occupation : Sovereignty
and the Reformation of Iraq.
(JOURNAL OF CONFLICT & SECURITY LAW, vol. 10, no. 1, Spring 2005, p.
43-74.)
Author(s):
1. MacCarthy, Conor
Subject(s):
1. MILITARY OCCUPATION
2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
Notes:
One of the myriad of questions confronting international law as a
result of the invasion and occupation of Iraq has been whether
and how the need to reconstruct Iraq economically and
politically can be reconciled with the demands of the law of
military occupation. Moreover, did the occupying powers
adequately address this problem prior to the handover of power
to Iraqi authorities on 28 June 2004 ? This article explores
some of the key issues raised in this context. It analyses the
juridical basis for the law of military occupation and then
examines some of the key political, institutional and economic
reforms that have been instituted in Iraq. Three potential
sources of authority for these reforms are suggested and then
critically examined as to their validity and scope. These are
the vicarious authority arguably provided by the Iraqi
Governing Council (IGC), Security Council authority which may
supervene conventional international humanitarian law in this
area and, of course, the authority provided by the treaties
regulating military occupation themselves, in particular
article 43 of the Hague Regulations.
ID Number: JA021573
Year: 2005
Language: English

Reforming Iraq's Security Sector : Our Exit Strategy from Iraq ?.
   (RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 150, no. 1, February 2005, p. 8-11.)
   Author(s):
      1. Rathmell, Andrew
   Subject(s):
      1. INTERNAL SECURITY--IRAQ
      2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
      3. IRAQ WAR, 2003--RECONSTRUCTION
   ID Number: JA021308
   Year: 2005
   Language: English

Planning Post-Conflict Reconstruction in Iraq : What Can We Learn ?.
   (INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 81, no. 5, October 2005, p. 1013-1038.)
   Author(s):
      1. Rathmell, Andrew
   Subject(s):
      1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
      2. IRAQ WAR, 2003--RECONSTRUCTION
   Notes:
      Efforts to improve national and international capabilities to plan
         and manage post-conflict reconstruction operations are underway
         in many countries and are high on the agenda of several
         multilateral institutions. The international community has
         learned lessons from the numerous post-conflict reconstruction
         and nation-building operations that it has engaged in since the
         end of the Cold War but Iraq represented the most difficult and
         ambitious operation undertaken to date. Although the coalition
         effort in Iraq had many unique features, we can nonetheless
         draw lessons from the tenure of the Coalition Provisional
         Authority (CPA) both for the ongoing effort in Iraq and more
         broadly for future post-conflict reconstruction operations.
         This article discusses the challenges of post-conflict
         reconstruction planning and mission management and assesses
         what happened under the CPA. It draws lessons for the future
         international effort in Iraq and for the international
         community as it considers how to plan and organize future such
         missions.
   ID Number: JA021914
   Year: 2005
   Language: English

State-building in Southern Iraq.
   (SURVIVAL, vol. 47, no. 2, Summer 2005, p. 33-55.)
   Author(s):
      1. Synnott, Hilary
   Subject(s):
      1. NATION BUILDING--IRAQ
      2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
   Notes:
      The Coalition Provisional Authority (CPA) in Iraq was a civilian
         administration conjured up from almost nothing after the
         initial conflict was already over. It was inevitable that it
         should have suffered from grave shortcomings in management,
         organisation, staffing, direction and resources. But some of
         these were avoidable. While governments and the headquarters in
         Baghdad focussed on high political and constitutional matters
         and the organisation of large-scale contracts, CPA staff on the
         ground elsewhere faced very different challenges with which
         they were ill equipped to deal. The prevailing security
         environment was the key to all other activity, but there was a
         close relationship between this and progress over
         reconstruction, the development of local as well as national
         government, and the perceptions of the Iraqis.
   ID Number: JA021594

Year: 2005
Language: English

Iraq after Elections : Beyond Resistance.
   (WORLD TODAY, vol. 61, no. 1, January 2005, p. 10-12.)
   Author(s):
      1. Rathmell, Andrew
   Subject(s):
      1. ELECTIONS--IRAQ
      2. NATION BUILDING--IRAQ
   Notes:
      All eyes have been on the elections in Iraq scheduled for this
         month. Can they be held, and with reasonable freedom and safety
         ? But the real task starts after the polls close.
   ID Number: JA021180
   Year: 2005
   Language: English

Ignoring History : US Democratization in the Muslim World.
   (ORBIS, vol. 49, no. 2, Spring 2005, p. 305-322.)
   Author(s):
      1. Kurth, James
   Subject(s):
      1. DEMOCRATIZATION--IRAQ
      2. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
   Notes:
      The US democratization project in Iraq and in the Muslim world
         fits into a long chain of US democratization efforts that
         reaches back to the beginning of the twentieth century. Some of
         these efforts were successful, and some were not. Together they
         form a pattern that can tell us something about the prospects
         for the democratization efforts now underway in Iraq.
   ID Number: JA021307
   Year: 2005
   Language: English

Clash of Interest Over Northern Iraq Drives Turkish-Israeli Alliance to a
   Crossroads.
   (MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL, vol. 59, no. 2, Spring 2005, p. 246-264.)
   Author(s):
      1. Kibarglu, Mustafa
   Subject(s):
      1. TURKEY--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ISRAEL
      2. ISRAEL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TURKEY
      3. KURDISTAN (IRAQ)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
      4. KURDS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--TURKEY
   Notes:
      Turkey and Israel enjoyed an almost perfect relationship
         throughout the 1990s that amazed their friends, yet bothered
         their rivals. The US war in Iraq revealed, however, that the
         two longstanding allies did indeed have contradictory
         objectives and concerns with respect to the future
         restructuring of Iraq. While Turkey fears the emergence of an
         independent Kurdish state in northern Iraq, the same
         possibility seems favorable for Israel from its security
         standpoint, vis-a-vis threats posed by countries like Iran,
         Pakistan, and beyond. It appears that the 'amazing alliance' is
         heading toward a crossroads. Such an eventuality may change the
         nature of the relationship from a 'win-win' to a 'lose-lose'
         situation unless proper steps are rapidly taken with a view
         toward rebuilding confidence on both sides.
   ID Number: JA021571
   Year: 2005
   Language: English

Irak : le syndrome balkanique ?.
   (DEFENSE NATIONALE, 61e annee, no. 4, avril 2005, p. 71-80.)
   Author(s):
      1. Chaigneau, Pascal
   Subject(s):
      1. ELECTIONS--IRAQ
      2. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
   Notes:
      Les elections irakiennes du 30 janvier ont ete mondialement
         saluees comme une avancee historique vers la democratie. Kofi
         Annan a ainsi pu parler de 'premier pas'; Javier Solana de
         'courage et de determination'; Jose Manuel Durao Barroso de
         'message pour la liberte'; et Jacques Chirac d''etape
         importante'. L'analyse des resultats devrait pourtant
         contraindre l'observateur a plus de prudence et de
         circonspection. Au vu de ces derniers, on est, en effet, fonde
         a redouter une radicalisation des tensions inter et
         intra-communautaires dans un pays sur lequel plane desormais
         l'ombre de l'islamisme.
   ID Number: JA021444
   Year: 2005
   Language: French

Les surprises du nouvel Irak.
   (POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 107, printemps 2005, p. 225-240.)
   Author(s):
      1. Luizard, Pierre-Jean
   Subject(s):
      1. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
   Notes:
      Did the Americans fight the Gulf war, topple Saddam Hussein and
         sacrifice the lives of hundreds of their soldiers just to
         install in Baghdad a religious Shia government with close ties
         to Iran ? The question seems relevant judging by the results of
         the January 2005 election. The Iraqi Alliance, supported by
         Ayatollah Sistani, did in fact win 51 percent of the vote,
         although it is not a monolithic bloc. Nonetheless, the
         political reconstruction under way in Iraq may soon quickly hit
         some serious obstacles. What the Americans have effectively
         done is to ensure that no winner can wield power alone. What
         should we expect ? An alliance between Kurds and Shiites,
         leaving the Sunni Arabs out in the cold ? When all Iraqis have
         understood that ethnically-based politics leads to an impasse,
         they will have to negotiate the peaceful coexistence of the
         different groups. But they will not be able to do it so long as
         the country remains occupied by foreign forces.
   ID Number: JA021550
   Year: 2005
   Language: French

De soennieten in Irak : hoe verder na hun verwerping van de
   concept-grondwet ?.
   (INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 59, nr. 10, oktober 2005, p. 524-529.)
   Author(s):
      1. Meijer, Roel
   Subject(s):
      1. SUNNITES--IRAQ--POLITICAL ACTIVITY
      2. IRAQ--CONSTITUTIONAL LAW
      3. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
   Notes:
      The author surveys the role of the Sunnis in Iraq. In general the
         Sunnis are given the blame for the problems in Iraq, while the
         Kurds and Shi'ites are regarded in a favourable light as
         cooperative and democratic players. The author tries to shed
         more light on the Sunni resistance by looking at the

Association of Muslim Scholars, one of the major Sunni
political organizations that claims to represent the Sunni
resistance. He traces its rise after the Falluja crisis in
April and November 2004 and analyzes the means how it has tried
to unite the Sunni community on the basis of a boycott of
participation in politics as long as the Americans have not
given a timetable for their retreat from Iraq. In addition the
author presents several scenario's on what might happen during
the referendum in October and the general elections in
December. The author allows for the possibility that a broad
Sunni-Shi'ite coalition of pan-Arab forces could prevent a
full-scale civil war from erupting.
    ID Number: JA021905
    Year: 2005
    Language: Dutch

Irak tras las elecciones : riesgos e incertidumbres.
    (POLITICA EXTERIOR, vol. 19, no. 104, marzo - abril 2005, p. 63-75.)
    Author(s):
        1. Munoz, Gema Martin
    Subject(s):
        1. ELECTIONS--IRAQ
        2. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
    Notes:
        A pesar de las elecciones, Irak es una sociedad sometida que
            espera ver con las votaciones el final de la ocupacion
            extranjera y confia en que su nuevo gobierno le ayude a mejorar
            su futuro en todos los ambitos. Los resultados deben valorarse
            en un incierto contexto politico y social.
    ID Number: JA021421
    Year: 2005
    Language: Spanish

Ismail Abdullah's Barbershop.
    (INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 6, no. 2, Summer 2005, p. 68-73.)
    Author(s):
        1. Reuter, Christoph
    Subject(s):
        1. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
        2. ELECTIONS--IRAQ
    Notes:
        Two cheers for the election and Iraqization - but what's next ?
    ID Number: JA021523
    Year: 2005
    Language: English

Iraq in the Shadow of Civil War.
    (SURVIVAL, vol. 47, no. 4, Winter 2005 - 2006, p. 85-92.)
    Author(s):
        1. Said, Yahia
    Subject(s):
        1. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
    Notes:
        Iraqis are marching with open eyes into civil war. The party most
            responsible for this course of events is al-Qaeda, with
            associated Islamic nihilists and Saddam-era henchmen. They have
            openly declared their intention to ignite civil war by
            committing gruesome acts of mass murder targeted against Iraq's
            Shia. Such a strategy is perfectly in tune with the apocalyptic
            designs of al-Qaeda and the blood thirst of its Iraqi allies.
            But mainstream Iraqi politicians both in power and in
            opposition are playing their part in fanning the flames. There
            are a few courageous and increasingly beleaguered spiritual
            leaders, public figures, activists and professionals who are

refusing to be swept up by the sectarian fever. Among them are
some quite powerful figures like Ayatollah Sistani. Attempts at
opening up the political process should focus on these leaders
rather than trying to match extremists from one community with
extremists from the other.
ID Number: JA021993
Year: 2005
Language: English

Whither the Iraqi Insurgency : Prospects for Counterinsurgent Success.
(LOW INTENSITY CONFLICT & LAW ENFORCEMENT, vol. 13, no. 1, Spring
2005, p. 24-53.)
Author(s):
1. Bazarian, Melissa S. M.
Subject(s):
1. INSURGENCY--IRAQ
2. COUNTERINSURGENCY
3. IRAQ WAR, 2003
Notes:
The 2003 conflict between Iraq and the US-led Coalition resulted
in liberation for the country, enabling its citizens to
experience freedom they have not had for decades. While the
US-led operation was successful, insurgent movements have
hindered the reconstruction efforts and the rebuilding of the
government in Iraq. The tactics used by these insurgent groups
are not that of 'traditional' warfare, therefore the US and
Coalition forces adapted their tactics to respond to this new
threat. It is argued that with the application of the Manwaring
Paradigm (also known as the SWORD model), the US and Coalition
forces successfully responded to the insurgent movements during
the period leading up to the Iraqi elections in January 2005.
ID Number: JA021845
Year: 2005
Language: English

Iraq : From Insurgency to Civil War ?.
(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 104, no. 678, January 2005, p. 10-18.)
Author(s):
1. Hashim, Ahmed S.
Subject(s):
1. INSURGENCY--IRAQ
Notes:
Today's ambushes, bombings, and beheadings are bad enough. Warfare
along Iraq's sectarian and ethnic divides would be worse.
ID Number: JA021203
Year: 2005
Language: English

How to Win in Iraq.
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 84, no. 5, September - October 2005, p.
87-104.)
Author(s):
1. Krepinevich, Andrew F.
Subject(s):
1. INSURGENCY--IRAQ
2. COUNTERINSURGENCY
3. IRAQ WAR, 2003
Notes:
Because they lack a coherent strategy, US forces in Iraq have
failed to defeat the insurgency or improve security. Winning
will require a new approach to counterinsurgency, one that
focuses on providing security to Iraqis rather than hunting
down insurgents. And it will take at least a decade.

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    ID Number: JA021797
    Year: 2005
    Language: English


Al Qaeda as Insurgency.
    (JOINT FORCE QUARTERLY, no. 39, 2005, p. 41-50.)
    Author(s):
       1. Morris, Michael F.
    Subject(s):
       1. INSURGENCY
       2. TERRORISM
       3. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
       4. INSURGENCY--IRAQ
    Notes:
       Assessing the nature of the enemy is a critical first step in
          crafting effective strategy. In the case of al Qaeda, one must
          answer three important questions to clarify the extent of the
          danger and further hone America's strategic response. First,
          does the movement actually represent an insurgency ? If so, are
          there indeed new elements that make al Qaeda different than
          previous insurgencies ? Finally, what implications do these
          answers have for the current war against Osama bin Laden's
          movement ? This article suggests that al Qaeda represents an
          emerging form of global Islamic insurgency, the inchoate
          strategy of which undermines its potential to achieve its
          revolutionary goals. Nonetheless, not unlike previous failed
          insurgencies, it possesses both durability and an immense
          capacity for destruction. These characteristics mandate a
          counterrevolutionary response at the strategic level that aims
          not only to destroy the organization but also to discredit its
          ideological underpinnings.
    ID Number: JA021856
    Year: 2005
    Language: English
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2004

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Reconstructing Iraq's Economy.
    (WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 27, no. 4, Autumn 2004, p. 73-93.)
    Author(s):
       1. Crocker, Bathsheba
    Subject(s):
       1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
       2. IRAQ--ECONOMIC POLICY
    Notes:
       Iraq's economic recovery in the short to medium term remains
          wholly dependent on security and political stability, legal
          certainty, and Iraqis buying in to the CPA's economic program.
          The US must now move from dictating Iraq's economy to enabling
          an indigenous Iraqi course.
    ID Number: JA020891
    Year: 2004
    Language: English
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What Went Wrong in Iraq.
   (FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 83, no. 5, September - October 2004, p. 34-56.)
   Author(s):
      1. Diamond, Larry
   Subject(s):
      1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
      2. IRAQ WAR, 2003
      3. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
   Notes:
      Although the early US blunders in the occupation of Iraq are well
         known, their consequences are just now becoming clear. The Bush
         administration was never willing to commit the resources
         necessary to secure the country and did not make the most of
         the resources it had. US officials did get a number of things
         right, but they never understood - or even listened to - the
         country they were seeking to rebuild. As a result, the
         democratic future of Iraq now hangs in the balance.
   ID Number: JA020830
   Year: 2004
   Language: English

NATO : Out of Area, Out of Business ?.
   (WORLD TODAY, vol. 60, no. 8 - 9, August - September 2004, p. 4-6.)
   Author(s):
      1. Herd, Graeame
   Subject(s):
      1. NATO--ARMED FORCES--AFGHANISTAN
      2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
      3. IRAQ WAR, 2003
      4. NATO
   Notes:
      Is it time to think the unthinkable on Afghanistan and Iraq ? What
         if either or both became failed states, would NATO and the
         Atlantic alliance survive the shock ? This is not just the
         worry of maverick doom-mongers, but that of NATO
         Secretary-General Jaap de Hoop Scheffer in a recent New York
         Times interview. He reportedly called for cooperation to save
         the two countries and criticised Washington for abandoning his
         organisation.
   ID Number: JA020741
   Year: 2004
   Language: English

Irak : comment eviter la partition ?.
   (POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 103, printemps 2004, p. 141-160.)
   Author(s):
      1. Luizard, Pierre-Jean
   Subject(s):
      1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
      2. IRAQ WAR, 2003--RECONSTRUCTION
      3. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
   Notes:
      A year after the third Gulf war and the fall of Saddam Hussein,
         the process of political reconstruction in Iraq under US
         stewardship is beginning to reveal its weaknesses. From the
         outset, the United States centered on two communities that had
         been kept out of power since the founding of the Iraqi nation,
         the majority Shiites and the Kurds. The Sunni Arabs, the
         foundation of Saddam's regime, felt marginalized. The problem
         is that a 'Lebanese' style reconstruction where each faction is
         accorded power not according to its political opinions or
         competences, but rather simply its membership in a given
         community, could rapidly reach an impasse. Worse, it could lead
         to confrontations that could degenerate into civil war. To
         avoid this predictable catastrophe, the US needs to get out of

an 'occupation' mentality and place American troops under UN
command. Under the auspices of the United Nations it must
implement a national patriotic program that recognizes the
three identities that define Iraq.
ID Number: JA020473
Year: 2004
Language: French

Global Counterinsurgency : Without Strategy.
   (WORLD TODAY, vol. 60, no. 2, February 2004, p. 7-9.)
   Author(s):
      1. Mackinlay, John
   Subject(s):
      1. IRAQ WAR, 2003
      2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
      3. COUNTERINSURGENCY
      4. INSURGENCY--IRAQ
      5. IRAQ WAR, 2003--RECONSTRUCTION
   Notes:
      Successes like the capture of Saddam Hussein are morale boosters
         for security forces in Iraq and may help to ensure victory for
         President George Bush in his re-election bid. Hopefully they
         will also demonstrate to the Iraqi people that the coalition is
         gradually progressing at a tactical level. However, this flush
         of success also encourages the coalition to continue to operate
         without a campaign plan. On both sides of the Atlantic, leaders
         have failed to reveal a genuine counter-insurgent strategy for
         Iraq or, on a global scale, for the threat of radical Islamic
         activism. The two are linked and the absence of a strategic
         concept in Iraq is a microcosm of a larger global failure.
   ID Number: JA020180
   Year: 2004
   Language: English

Afghanistan, Iraq and the 'War' on Terror : Struggle for the Global Soul.
   (WORLD TODAY, vol. 60, no. 8 - 9, August - September 2004, p. 7-10.)
   Author(s):
      1. Saikal, Amin
   Subject(s):
      1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN
      2. IRAQ WAR, 2003
      3. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
   Notes:
      Afghanistan, Iraq and the US-led 'war' on international terrorism
         are at different critical phases, but the fates of all three
         are now interlocked. The outcome in one is capable of seriously
         affecting the fortunes of the others. Afghanistan has achieved
         a great deal during its two-year transition from a theocratic
         past, but is now balanced on a knife-edge. By comparison, Iraq,
         where the United States and its allies are both politically and
         militarily in serious trouble, faces further upheaval with
         uncertain outcomes. Meanwhile, the war on terror has lost its
         initial focus.
   ID Number: JA020790
   Year: 2004
   Language: English

America's Iraq Strategy : Democratic Chimeras, Regional Realities.
   (CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 102, no. 669, January 2004, p. 17-20.)
   Author(s):
      1. Salmoni, Barak A.
   Subject(s):
      1. DEMOCRATIZATION--IRAQ
      2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
      3. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
      4. IRAQ WAR, 2003--RECONSTRUCTION
   Notes:
      When US policy makers discuss the democratization of Iraq and the
         Middle East, have they set out concrete criteria for what that
         means ? Have they put together the indicators for when it is
         time to go home ? Have they established, in short, what is
         enough democracy, and who decides ?
   ID Number: JA020108
   Year: 2004
   Language: English

Apocalypse Soon ?.
   (WORLD TODAY, vol. 60, no. 3, March 2004, p. 5-6.)
   Author(s):
      1. Stansfield, Gareth
   Subject(s):
      1. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
      2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
      3. IRAQ WAR, 2003--RECONSTRUCTION
   Notes:
      Within six months Iraq will be a very different place. If the
         American plan works, sovereignty will be transferred to an
         appointed government and the occupation will end. But powerful
         figures are arguing for elections before then and the UN has
         stepped back in to help. The danger is that the forces that
         have caused such mayhem for the occupiers may turn their
         firepower on the new government, especially if it does not
         reflect the aspirations of all Iraqis. That could be a formula
         for disaster.
   ID Number: JA020231
   Year: 2004
   Language: English

Reclaiming Iraq from the Baathists.
   (CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 102, no. 669, January 2004, p. 11-16.)
   Author(s):
      1. Yaphe, Judith S.
   Subject(s):
      1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
      2. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
      3. IRAQ WAR, 2003--RECONSTRUCTION
   Notes:
      Civil authorities need to figure out, and soon, how to purge the
         country of Saddam Hussein's brutal party without losing the
         technocrats, professionals, and army officers needed for
         reconstruction.
   ID Number: JA020107
   Year: 2004
   Language: English

Bush, the United Nations and Nation-building.
   (SURVIVAL, vol. 46, no. 1, Spring 2004, p. 101-116.)
   Author(s):
      1. Chesterman, Simon
   Subject(s):
      1. NATION BUILDING--AFGHANISTAN
      2. NATION BUILDING--IRAQ
      3. NATION BUILDING--USA
   Notes:
      Would greater UN involvement have avoided any of the mistakes made
         by the Coalition Provisional Authority (CPA) in administering
         Iraq ? Three of the most egregious errors - failing to provide
         for emergency law and order, disbanding the Iraqi army and
         blanket de-Ba'athification - ran counter to lessons from
         previous operations. But the greatest mistake by US planners
         may have been the assumption that previous UN nation-building
         efforts have achieved limited success because of UN
         incompetence, rather than because of the inherent
         contradictions in building democracy through foreign military
         intervention. The United Sates is now engaged, in Afghanistan
         and Iraq, in two of the most ambitious nation-building projects
         in its history. The US took a predominant role in part because
         of the circumstances in which the two conflicts commenced, but
         also as an extension of the present administration's more
         general suspicion of multilateral institutions such as the
         United Nations. This suspicion now undermines the changes of
         either operation concluding successfully.
   ID Number: JA020591
   Year: 2004
   Language: English

Quelles perspectives politiques a venir pour l'Irak ?.
   (DEFENSE NATIONALE, 60e annee, no. 6, juin 2004, p. 167-181.)
   Author(s):
      1. Ishow, Habib
   Subject(s):
      1. NATION BUILDING--IRAQ
      2. DEMOCRATIZATION--IRAQ
      3. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
   Notes:
      Apres une presentation des motifs de l'intervention militaire des
         Etats-Unis, l'auteur expose d'abord les structures sociales de
         l'Irak. Ensuite, il examine le plan politique americain visant
         a y etablir la democratie. Cela amene a montrer les deux
         obstacles majeurs a la realisation de ce plan : les structures
         sociales et l'islam. Enfin, est suggeree, comme alternative, la
         creation d'une federation en vue de sauvegarder les droits des
         differents groupes en placant ce pays sous le mandat de l'ONU
         afin de prendre le temps necessaire a la realisation d'un tel
         projet, ce qui est dans l'interet de l'Irak et de la communaute
         internationale.
   ID Number: JA020555
   Year: 2004
   Language: French

A Sovereign Iraq ?.
   (SURVIVAL, vol. 46, no. 3, Autumn 2004, p. 39-58.)
   Author(s):
      1. Dodge, Toby
   Subject(s):
      1. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
      2. SOVEREIGNTY
   Notes:
      The passing of UN Resolution 1546 and the granting of sovereignty
         to the Interim Iraqi Government were heralded in June 2004 as
         marking a watershed in both international and national
         attitudes to Iraq. In spite of the protracted negotiations in
         New York, the delivery of international legal sovereignty back
         to Baghdad was the most straightforward aspect of the whole
         Iraqi problem. Domestic sovereignty, the ability of the new
         Iraqi government to rule its population, is a long way off. The
         United States and the international community, through choice
         or necessity, will continue to be intimately involved in the
         day-to-day domestic politics of Iraq for many years to come.
   ID Number: JA020801
   Year: 2004
   Language: English

Iraq at the Turn : A Symposium.
   (NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 76, Summer 2004, p. 5-54 (several articles).)
   Subject(s):
      1. IRAQ WAR, 2003
      2. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
      3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
   Notes:
      The journal has assembled a distinguished panel of experts,
         practitioners and academics to provide their views and analysis
         of the impact of the American-led invasion of Iraq on the
         pursuit of America's national interests, the Greater Middle
         East (including Iraq itself) and the international system.
   ID Number: JA020815
   Year: 2004
   Language: English

Iraq : Family, Faith, Force.
   (WORLD TODAY, vol. 60, no. 10, October 2004, p. 22-23.)
   Author(s):
      1. Jabar, Faleh
   Subject(s):
      1. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
      2. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--IRAQ
   Notes:
      When coalition forces entered Iraq last year to deal with Saddam
         Hussein's regime, few in the international community had heard
         of Muqtada al-Sadr. So great has been the impact of the militia
         he controls, his is now a household name, but where does his
         power originate ?
   ID Number: JA020910
   Year: 2004
   Language: English

Possible Pathways for Iraq's Political Evolution.
   (MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 11, no. 4, Winter 2004, p. 58-64.)
   Author(s):
      1. Katzman, Kenneth
   Subject(s):
      1. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
   ID Number: JA021200
   Year: 2004
   Language: English

Het soennitisch verzet in Irak.
   (INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 58, nr. 11, november 2004, p. 550-555.)
   Author(s):
      1. Meijer, Roel
      2. Al-Ahmid, Mohammed Abd
   Subject(s):
      1. SUNNITES--IRAQ--POLITICAL ACTIVITY
      2. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
   Notes:
      The authors argue that the revolt in Falluja and the 'Sunni
         Triangle' should be regarded as a revolt of the Sunni
         population against the American occupation, rather than the
         result of interference of the international Sunni jihadi
         movement in the region, which, as the American Army spokesmen
         argue, tries to instigate the population against the present
         Iraqi government. Three phases can be discerned in the revolt
         against the American presence in the Sunni Triangle. The first
         one is based on a resistance which is couched in traditionalist
         tribal terms, while the second one is based on a mixture of
         tribal and religious motivations. The last phase, from the
         April revolt to the present, has a pronounced fundamentalist
         jihadi imprint. The authors argue that despite this new
         ideological preponderance of Sunni radicalism, the present
         Iraqi government does have means to split the Sunni resistance
         by playing off the tribal and moderate Sunni shaykhs against
         the radical Sunni shaykhs and their following among the Sunni
         youth who form the backbone of the resistance forces.
   ID Number: JA020990
   Year: 2004
   Language: Dutch

Four Scenarios for Iraq.
   (RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 149, no. 6, December 2004, p. 20-27.)
   Author(s):
      1. Mills, Greg
   Subject(s):
      1. ELECTIONS--IRAQ
      2. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
   Notes:
      Perhaps the most striking feature about Saddam's Iraq is not that
         it was wealthy and dangerous, but rather that it was (apart
         from areas within the Sunni triangle) poverty-stricken and
         volatile, with a criss-crossing underlay of more than 200
         tribal identities and affiliations complicating the already
         fragile and often violent veneer overlaying its largely Kurdish
         north, Sunni centre and Shi'a south.
   ID Number: JA021208
   Year: 2004
   Language: English

Regional Implications of Shi'a Revival in Iraq.
   (WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 27, no. 3, Summer 2004, p. 7-24.)
   Author(s):
      1. Nasr, Vali
   Subject(s):
      1. SHIITES--IRAQ--POLITICAL ACTIVITY
      2. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
      3. SHIITES
      4. SUNNITES
   Notes:
      The Shi'a-Sunni competition for power is not just the single
         greatest determinant of stability in post-Saddam Iraq. The
         sectarian struggle will have the single greatest influence on
         the future of peace and stability from South Asia to the
         Levant.
   ID Number: JA020539
   Year: 2004
   Language: English

The Future of Iraq : Uncertainty, Disenchantment and Despair.
   (INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 39, no. 4, October - December 2004, p.
      43-52.)
   Author(s):
      1. Sluglett, Peter
   Subject(s):
      1. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
   Notes:
      The author affirms that the most urgent task facing the
         international coalition in Iraq remains to restore a minimum
         level of order. The prospect of Iraq falling apart into what
         are described as its Sunni Arab, Shia Arab and Kurdish
         components is probably more remote than is usually thought. Far
         more likely is a drive towards destabilising factionalism as a
         result of growing sectarian affiliation. Even the national
         elections scheduled in January will be impossible to hold in
         several areas that the coalition does not control. Ordinary
         people in Iraq are pleased that the dictatorship has been
         overthrown, but fearful of what may follow unless stability
         returns. Iran, Syria and Turkey are concerned about the effects
         that anarchy or state failure in Iraq may have on their own
         populations and may hopefully be brought into some kind of
         concerted effort to stabilise the country.
   ID Number: JA021274
   Year: 2004
   Language: English

The Unthinkable.
   (WORLD TODAY, vol. 60, no. 5, May 2004, p. 6-8.)
   Author(s):
      1. Stansfield, Gareth
   Subject(s):
      1. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
   Notes:
      America's exit strategy from Iraq is being designed and the
         much-vilified United Nations lined up for what many regard as
         the poisoned chalice. In Iraq, separate Sunni and Shi'a
         insurgencies have delivered severe shocks and the Kurds are at
         fever pitch over independence. It's time to think the
         unthinkable.
   ID Number: JA020463
   Year: 2004
   Language: English

The Manwaring Paradigm and the Iraqi Insurgency.
   (LOW INTENSITY CONFLICT & LAW ENFORCEMENT, vol. 12, no. 2, Summer
      2004, p. 37-51.)
   Author(s):
      1. Battaglia, Phil
   Subject(s):
      1. INSURGENCY--IRAQ
      2. COUNTERINSURGENCY--IRAQ
      3. IRAQ WAR, 2003
   Notes:
      This essay uses the SWORD model developed by Max Manwaring to
         analyze the ongoing insurgency in Iraq and assess the coalition
         efforts in rebuilding the country, fighting the insurgency and
         transferring authority to an Iraqi government. This essay was
         written in late February 2004. The essay looks at the current
         situation in Iraq and uses a graphical 'conflict mapping'
         technique developed by the Canadian Pearson Peacekeeping Centre
         as a visual tool to portray the principal actors in Iraq and
         their interrelationships. Next, the author applies the seven
         dimensions of the SWORD model to the ongoing counter-insurgency
         campaign in Iraq. The seven dimensions of the SWORD model are
         (1) military actions of the intervening power, (2) support
         actions of the intervening power, (3) host government
         legitimacy, (4) degree of outside support to insurgents, (5)
         actions against subversion, (6) host country military actions,
         and (7) unity of effort. The model suggests that coalition
         efforts are hampered by a lack of host government legitimacy,
         inability to limit outside support to the insurgents, weak host
         country military actions, and lack of unity of effort at
         various levels. Although this essay does not offer a prediction
         of the coalition efforts for the future of Iraq, it does
         provide some possible lessons learned that may improve the
         prospects for success in the future of Iraq.
   ID Number: JA022178
   Year: 2004
   Language: English

2003

Peace and Development in Post-war Iraq.
   (MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 10, no. 3, Fall 2003, p. 22-32.)
   Author(s):
      1. Barnett, Jon
      2. Eggleston, Beth
      3. Webber, Michael
   Subject(s):
      1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
      2. IRAQ WAR, 2003--RECONSTRUCTION
   Notes:
      This paper discusses some of the larger political and economic
         challenges in reconstructing Iraq in order to foster domestic
         peace and development. It does not speculate about the motives
         for, or the legality of, the US-led invasion of Iraq, nor does
         it consider the regional security implications of developments
         in Iraq. The author's concern is broadly to consider the
         capacity of a US-imposed reconstruction to promote peace and
         sustainable development in Iraq, and the problems that must be
         resolved.
   ID Number: JA019554
   Year: 2003
   Language: English

Winning the Peace in Iraq.
    (WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 26, no. 2, Spring 2003, p. 7-22.)
    Author(s):
        1. Barton, Fredericj D.
        2. Crocker, Bathsheba
    Subject(s):
        1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
        2. IRAQ WAR, 2003--RECONSTRUCTION
    Notes:
        Recent experience in Haiti, the Balkans, East Timor, Afghanistan,
            and elsewhere has demonstrated that winning the peace is often
            harder than fighting the war. The United States and the United
            Nations should take 10 steps now to prepare for any
            postconflict challenges in Iraq.
    ID Number: JA019029
    Year: 2003
    Language: English

Constructing a Democratic Iraq : Challenges and Opportunities.
    (INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, vol. 28, no. 1, Summer 2003, p. 47-78.)
    Author(s):
        1. Byman, Daniel
    Subject(s):
        1. DEMOCRATIZATION--IRAQ
        2. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
        3. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
        4. IRAQ WAR, 2003--RECONSTRUCTION
    Notes:
        This article focuses on the feasibility of installing a democratic
            government in Iraq now that Saddam is gone and suggests ways to
            increase the chances that pluralism will take root. It seeks to
            answer the following questions : what problems are inherent to
            democratization in divided societies such as Iraq ? What are
            the strengths and limits of a federal solution to Iraq's
            problems ? What risks are likely during Iraq's transition to
            democracy ? What challenges specific to Iraq will further
            complicate matters ? How can (and should) the United States and
            other intervening powers influence democratization ? These
            concerns - though of immediate policy interest - are in essence
            social science problems, and existing scholarship can shed
            considerable light on them. This article concludes that, if
            Iraq does not receive massive help from the United States and
            other powers, a range of problems will make democracy hard to
            establish. Challenges that may arise include a weak government
            that engenders security fears, a lack of a cohesive identity to
            unify Iraq's different communities, a risk of meddling from
            Iran and Turkey, bellicose elites who pursue adventurism abroad
            and whip up tension at home, a poorly organized political
            leadership, and a lack of a history of democracy.
    ID Number: JA019620
    Year: 2003
    Language: English

Building the New Iraq : The Role of Intervening Forces.
    (SURVIVAL, vol. 45, no. 2, Summer 2003, p. 57-71.)
    Author(s):
        1. Byman, Daniel L.
    Subject(s):
        1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
        2. IRAQ WAR, 2003--RECONSTRUCTION
    Notes:
        Occupying Iraq will be more difficult than conquering it.
            Intervening forces face a gamut of daunting tasks : ensuring
            order, ending Iraq's weapons-of-mass-destruction programmes,
            helping Iraqis build a power-sharing system, reforming Iraq's

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military and transforming the regional security environment.
Even if all goes well, Iraq's many problems will take years to
resolve. Coalition forces must prepare to keep a large (and
expensive) troop presence in the country for many years.
Success will require both the careful application of force and
diplomacy. Most importantly, Iraqis must play a role to
minimise charges of imperialism. Although the burden of
occupation is heavy, shirking it will lead to disaster.
   ID Number: JA019832
   Year: 2003
   Language: English

Business in Post-War Iraq.
   (WORLD TODAY, vol. 59, no. 10, October 2003, p. 10-13.)
   Author(s):
     1. Culverwell, Malaika
     2. Newton, Andrew
   Subject(s):
     1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
     2. INVESTMENTS, FOREIGN--IRAQ
     3. IRAQ WAR, 2003--RECONSTRUCTION
   Notes:
    International donors meet this month to decide how they might help
      reconstruct Iraq. Business is already debating the complexity
      of companies playing a part. To succeed, firms need legitimacy,
      which can be earned by proving to local partners that they have
      inclusive, transparent and accountable policies. In Iraq the
      wrong approach - perhaps even association with the interim
      administration - could wreck reputations and prospects.
   ID Number: JA019657
   Year: 2003
   Language: English

How to Build a Democratic Iraq.
   (FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 82, no. 3, May - June 2003, p. 36-50.)
   Author(s):
     1. Dawisha, Adeed
     2. Dawisha, Karen
   Subject(s):
     1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
     2. DEMOCRACY--IRAQ
     3. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
     4. IRAQ WAR, 2003--RECONSTRUCTION
   Notes:
    What follows the war in Iraq will be at least as important as the
      war itself. Nurturing democracy there after Saddam won't be
      easy. But it may not be impossible either. Iraq has several
      assets going for it, including an educated middle class and a
      history of political pluralism under an earlier monarchy.
   ID Number: JA019124
   Year: 2003
   Language: English

Policekeeping is the Key : Rebuilding the Internal Security Architecture
    of Postwar Iraq.
    (INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 79, no. 2, March 2003, p. 299-313.)
    Author(s):
        1. Day, Graham
        2. Freeman, Christopher
    Subject(s):
        1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
        2. INTERNATIONAL POLICE
        3. INTERNAL SECURITY--IRAQ
        4. IRAQ WAR, 2003--RECONSTRUCTION
    Notes:
        The main problem following a US-led international intervention in
            Iraq will be re-establishing widespread and sustainable
            governance. It is probable that with the removal of repressive
            political authority, state control will falter and crime rates
            boom. This can be countered through an international civil
            administration with law and order as a guiding mandating
            principle. Order could be ensured by 'policekeeping', via a
            large 'blue force' of primarily Muslim gendarmerie from
            surrounding nations. Reliance on military peacekeeping is
            precarious because of the political sensitivities in the case
            of Iraq. The blue force would form the foundation of the new
            internal security architecture in Iraq, and would act to
            prevent fragmentation and civil war. The role of policekeeping
            is to preempt and combat ethnic, religious, and political
            violence, economic crime and the establishment of shadow
            networks, as well as policing regular crime including those of
            property and public order. A further vital task would be the
            development of domestic judicial and policing capacity, which
            provide an exit strategy for the international mission and the
            beginnings of a representative and regionally devolved
            governance structure. These tasks could be financed through a
            modification of the current oil for food programme, finally
            transferring this wealth back into Iraqi society. The goal
            would be to construct a self-sustaining democratic and
            economically functional state governed by the rule of law, one
            that can serve as a political beacon for the region.
    ID Number: JA019026
    Year: 2003
    Language: English

America's Role in Nation-building : From Germany to Iraq.
    (SURVIVAL, vol. 45, no. 4, Winter 2003 - 2004, p. 87-109.)
    Author(s):
        1. Dobbins, James F.
    Subject(s):
        1. NATION BUILDING--USA
        2. NATION BUILDING--IRAQ
        3. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
        4. IRAQ WAR, 2003--RECONSTRUCTION
    Notes:
        Since the end of the Cold War the United States has led six major
            nation-building operations - that is to say, the use of
            military force in the aftermath of a conflict to underpin a
            transition to democracy. In Somalia, Haiti, Bosnia, Kosovo,
            Afghanistan and most recently Iraq, the US has renewed with
            varying success a form of activity upon which it had embarked
            in Germany and Japan at the end of the Second World War. Study
            of these past missions suggests a host of lessons applicable
            today in Iraq, and raises the question of why, in light of its
            substantial and recent experience, the US government's learning
            curve appears so flat.
    ID Number: JA019946
    Year: 2003
    Language: English

US Intervention and Possible Iraqi Futures.
   (SURVIVAL, vol. 45, no. 3, Autumn 2003, p. 103-122.)
   Author(s):
      1. Dodge, Toby
   Subject(s):
      1. NATION BUILDING--IRAQ
      2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
      3. IRAQ WAR, 2003--RECONSTRUCTION
   Notes:
      Saddam Hussein ruled through the 'shadow state' a network of
         patronage and violence that transformed Iraqi society. For the
         United States to successfully break the shadow state and build
         a stable government, it has to change how it interacts with the
         Iraqi population. This would involve the move from despotic
         power, the deployment of military force to facilitate the
         state's survival, to infrastructural power, and the creation of
         legal rational and legitimate state institutions that rule by
         consent. The only way to do this administratively and
         politically is to adopt a 'micro-management' approach. This
         would mean building state capacity and democratic institutions
         locally, from the ground up. By doing this, resentment and
         nationalist anger among the population could be reduced.
   ID Number: JA019842
   Year: 2003
   Language: English

Rebuilding Relationships.
   (NATO REVIEW, Summer 2003, 3 p., accessed 05/09/03.)
   Author(s):
      1. Garden, Timothy
   Subject(s):
      1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
      2. IRAQ WAR, 2003--RECONSTRUCTION
   Notes:
      Rapid victory in Iraq has left a wider reconstruction task than
         simply that of rebuilding the country. Deep divisions have
         emerged between old allies. In looking for paths to renewed
         cooperation, the European Union, NATO and the United Nations
         all have critical roles to play. The near unanimous agreement
         by the Security Council on UNSCR 1483 on 22 May is perhaps the
         first sign that the international community is ready to move
         forward together. EU optimists hope that the crisis over Iraq
         will promote a greater push towards coherent European foreign
         policy positions. EU pessimists point to the lack of progress
         in providing the military capabilities which Europe needs.
         Divisions among Allies led to NATO's virtual paralysis in the
         run-up to the war. While injured feelings will doubtless heal
         with time, Iraq reinforced questions about the Alliance's
         future. In the absence of serious strategic thinking by the
         European Union and NATO, a division of labour may emerge by
         which Europe effectively finds itself cleaning up in the wake
         of US interventions.
   ID Number: JA019545
   Year: 2003
   Language: English

Iraq : Policing and Rebuilding : Share the Burden.
   (WORLD TODAY, vol. 59, no. 10, October 2003, p. 7-8.)
   Author(s):
      1. Hippel, Karin von
   Subject(s):
      1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
      2. INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING FORCES
      3. UNITED NATIONS--ARMED FORCES
      4. NATO--ARMED FORCES
      5. IRAQ WAR, 2003--RECONSTRUCTION
   Notes:
      By the beginning of September, Iraq appeared on the verge of
         imploding. Coalition soldiers were being cherry-picked on a
         daily basis, critical infrastructure destroyed, and large car
         bombs killed hundreds at the UN compound, the Jordanian Embassy
         and a mosque in Najaf. The loss of life in all these attacks
         has been devastating, with some of the best and brightest
         Iraqis, international civil servants and soldiers murdered.
         President George Bush is keen for help to defeat those he calls
         the 'enemies of freedom'. But who should help - the United
         Nations or even NATO ?
   ID Number: JA019655
   Year: 2003
   Language: English

Iraq : Postwar Landscape.
   (INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 49, no. 4, 2003, p. 50-59.)
   Author(s):
      1. Konovalov, A.
   Subject(s):
      1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
      2. NATION BUILDING--IRAQ
      3. IRAQ WAR, 2003--RECONSTRUCTION
   ID Number: JA019823
   Year: 2003
   Language: English

Irak y los desafios diferidos.
   (POLITICA EXTERIOR, vol. 17, no. 94, julio - agosto 2003, p. 85-97.)
   Author(s):
      1. Larramendi, Miguel Hernando de
   Subject(s):
      1. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
      2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
      3. IRAQ WAR, 2003--RECONSTRUCTION
   Notes:
      La caida de Sadam Husein ha situado la reflexion sobre la
         posguerra en Irak en un primer plano. Del exito del futuro
         regimen dependera que la intervencion militar
         anglo-norteamericana pase a la historia como una injerencia o
         como una liberacion del pueblo iraqui. De momento la
         democratizacion es un proceso incierto, repleto de obstaculos.
   ID Number: JA019511
   Year: 2003
   Language: Spanish

Iraq 'the Day After' : Internal Dynamics in Post-Saddam Iraq.
    (NAVAL WAR COLLEGE REVIEW, vol. 56, no. 1, Winter 2003, p. 13-29.)
    Author(s):
        1. Marr, Phebe
    Subject(s):
        1. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
        2. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
        3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ
        4. IRAQ WAR, 2003
        5. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
        6. IRAQ WAR, 2003--RECONSTRUCTION
    Notes:
        The major problem with exile groups lies in the fact that they
            would have to be put in power by the United States and probably
            maintained there by American forces if they are to survive
            until a new constitutional regime can be established. With the
            exception of the Kurds, who cannot take over Baghdad on their
            own, the opposition's leadership and organization is outside
            Iraq.
    ID Number: JA018861
    Year: 2003
    Language: English

La reconstruccion de Irak.
    (POLITICA EXTERIOR, vol. 17, no. 96, noviembre - diciembre 2003, p.
        93-106.)
    Author(s):
        1. Moreno, Fernando Diez
    Subject(s):
        1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
        2. IRAQ WAR, 2003--RECONSTRUCTION
    Notes:
        No sera posible la reconstruccion de Irak si el pais no recupera
            la seguridad y la estabilidad necesarias para generar la
            confianza que ampare dicha reconstruccion. Espana participa en
            todos los ambitos con la aportacion de expertos, recuros
            economicos y experiencia empresarial.
    ID Number: JA019900
    Year: 2003
    Language: Spanish

Scoring the Iraq Aftermath.
    (NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 74, Winter 2003 - 2004, p. 31-36.)
    Author(s):
        1. O'Hanlon, Michael
        2. Albuquerque, Adriana Lin de
    Subject(s):
        1. IRAQ WAR, 2003
        2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
        3. IRAQ WAR, 2003--RECONSTRUCTION
    Notes:
        How can we tell if we are making progress in Iraq or not ? If you
            already know what answer you want, it is easy to find someone
            to provide it. If you oppose the war, locate a prominent
            Democrat; if you prefer good news, find a Bush Administration
            official. In both cases, you are likely to hear accurate but,
            alas, highly selective and incomplete data. How do we move
            beyond the war of competing factoids to assess progress and to
            know when policies need to be adjusted ?
    ID Number: JA020114
    Year: 2003
    Language: English

Occupational Hazards.
    (NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 72, Summer 2003, p. 35-47.)
    Author(s):
       1. Porch, Douglas
    Subject(s):
       1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
       2. IRAQ WAR, 2003--RECONSTRUCTION
    Notes:
       Many Americans, including some of senior rank, appear to hold
          candy-coated views of the post-World War II US occupations of
          Germany and Japan. Dealing with Iraq will be hard enough
          without enshrouding ourselves in myth.
    ID Number: JA019467
    Year: 2003
    Language: English

The Reluctant Nation Builders.
    (CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 102, no. 668, December 2003, p. 407-410.)
    Author(s):
       1. Sorensen, Alan
    Subject(s):
       1. NATION BUILDING--IRAQ
       2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
       3. NATION BUILDING
       4. IRAQ WAR, 2003--RECONSTRUCTION
    Notes:
       America has shown itself ill-prepared for reconstruction in Iraq.
          Multilateral institutions could do a better job of nation
          building, especially in regions where states crumble and
          terrorists find haven.
    ID Number: JA019889
    Year: 2003
    Language: English

Who's Boss Around Here Anyway ?.
    (WORLD TODAY, vol. 59, no. 7, July 2003, p. 6-8.)
    Author(s):
       1. Stansfield, Gareth
    Subject(s):
       1. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
       2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
       3. IRAQ WAR, 2003--RECONSTRUCTION
    Notes:
       Regime change by force was the easy bit. Now comes the difficult
          task of finding a regime to govern Iraq. A kaleidoscope of
          forces has been unleashed with the end of Saddam Hussein's
          repression. They seem united in just one thing - opposition to
          American occupation.
    ID Number: JA019399
    Year: 2003
    Language: English

Irak : la impostura de la ocupacion.
    (POLITICA EXTERIOR, vol. 17, no. 96, noviembre - diciembre 2003, p.
       109-122.)
    Author(s):
       1. Munoz, Gema Martin
    Subject(s):
       1. NATION BUILDING--IRAQ
       2. IRAQ WAR, 2003
       3. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
    Notes:
       EE UU ha cometido un gran error al querer reconstruir Irak a su
           imagen y semejanza. La situacion del pais solo podria
           enderezarse si Washngton transfiriese la responsabilidad y la
           transicion politica a las Naciones Unidas con un mandato
           dirigido a restaurar lo antes posible la soberania iraqui.
    ID Number: JA019901
    Year: 2003
    Language: Spanish

US Nation-building Policy in the Greater Middle East.
    (INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 38, no. 4, October - December 2003, p.
       21-32.)
    Author(s):
       1. Ottaway, Marina
    Subject(s):
       1. NATION BUILDING--USA
       2. NATION BUILDING--IRAQ
       3. NATION BUILDING--AFGHANISTAN
    Notes:
       The author gives a critical assessment of the US' attempts at
           nation-building in Afghanistan and Iraq. In both cases, the
           author points out, the main reason for the lack of progress is
           the failure to empower local government. In the case of
           Afghanistan, the government exists but does not receive the
           necessary funding whereas substantial financial means continue
           to be in the hands of warlords. In Iraq, the US is caught
           between the imperative to hand over real power to the Iraqi
           people as soon as possible and the need to maintain a forceful
           occupation to maximise the possibility of turning the country
           into a stable and reasonable democracy.
    ID Number: JA019995
    Year: 2003
    Language: English

Not in My Backyard : Iraq's Neighbors' Interests.
    (WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 26, no. 3, Summer 2003, p. 149-160.)
    Author(s):
       1. Alterman, Jon B.
    Subject(s):
       1. DEMOCRATIZATION--IRAQ
       2. DEMOCRATIZATION--MIDDLE EAST
    Notes:
       Iraq's neighbors find the declared US vision for the future of
           Iraq and the region deeply threatening, and they have the means
           to keep that vision from coming to pass. Moreover, the United
           States undermines its own goals by talking about them so much.
    ID Number: JA019339
    Year: 2003
    Language: English

Democracy in Iraq ?.
   (WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 26, no. 3, Summer 2003, p. 119-136.)
   Author(s):
      1. Byman, Daniel L.
      2. Pollack, Kenneth M.
   Subject(s):
      1. DEMOCRATIZATION--IRAQ
      2. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
   Notes:
      Critics raise five primary objections to the feasibility of
         democracy in Iraq. Yet, these arguments exaggerate the
         impediments and ignore the potential impact that a determined
         United States could have. Failure to make democracy in Iraq
         work would be disastrous.
   ID Number: JA019337
   Year: 2003
   Language: English

The Iraqi Fata Morgana.
   (INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 4, no. 3, Fall 2003, p. 75-80.)
   Author(s):
      1. Steinbach, Udo
   Subject(s):
      1. DEMOCRATIZATION--IRAQ
   Notes:
      Optimists point to democratic elements in Turkey, Indonesia, and
         Iran to suggest that America's grand project of democratizing
         Iraq and the Middle East can succeed. Skeptics point to the
         dearth in Iraq of such democratic preconditions as a civil
         society and parties that represent anything more than
         traditional clan and tribal loyalties - and to the absence so
         far in Arab lands of the protodemocratic characteristics to be
         found in some non-Arab Islamic lands.
   ID Number: JA019717
   Year: 2003
   Language: English

Democracy and Ethno-religious Conflict in Iraq.
   (SURVIVAL, vol. 45, no. 4, Winter 2003 - 2004, p. 111-133.)
   Author(s):
      1. Wimmer, Andreas
   Subject(s):
      1. DEMOCRATIZATION--IRAQ
      2. IRAQ--ETHNIC RELATIONS
   Notes:
      When civil society in undeveloped, and when the state is too weak
         and poor to treat all citizens equally, democratisation may
         stir up rather than alleviate ethnic conflicts. Iraq had both
         of these disadvantages when it gained independence in 1932, and
         its political history since then has been characterised by
         increasing fragmentation and conflict along ethnic lines. There
         are institutional designs that may help in a democratic Iraq to
         prevent escalation of these conflicts : an electoral system
         that favours vote pooling across ethnic lines; federalism on a
         non-ethnic basis with a strong component of fiscal
         decentralisation; a strong regime of minority rights; and a
          judiciary apparatus capable of enforcing the rule of law. The
         UN is better suited than a US administration to provide outside
         support for the process of institutional transformation.
   ID Number: JA019947
   Year: 2003
   Language: English

Tercera guerra del Golfo ?.
    (POLITICA EXTERIOR, vol. 17, no. 92, marzo - abril 2003, p. 99-111.)
    Author(s):
       1. Aristegui, Gustavo de
    Subject(s):
       1. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS
       2. ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT--VERIFICATION--IRAQ
       3. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
       4. IRAQ WAR, 2003
    Notes:
       La amenaza iraqui requiere una firme respuesta de la comunidad
          internacional. La violacion reiterada de las resoluciones de
          las Naciones Unidas no puede tolerarse por mas tiempo.
    ID Number: JA018994
    Year: 2003
    Language: Spanish

The United States and Shi'ite Religious Factions in Postwar Iraq.
    (MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL, vol. 57, no. 3, Summer 2003, p. 543-566.)
    Author(s):
       1. Cole, Juan
    Subject(s):
       1. ISLAM--IRAQ
       2. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
       3. SHIITES--IRAQ--POLITICAL ACTIVITY
    Notes:
       In post-Saddam Husayn Iraq, Shi'ite militias rapidly established
          their authority in East Baghdad and other urban neighborhoods
          of the south. Among the various groups which emerged, the Sadr
          Movement stands out as militant and cohesive. The sectarian,
          anti-American Sadrists wish to impose a puritanical, Khomeinist
          vision on Iraq. Their political influence is potentially much
          greater than their numbers. Incorporating them into a
          democratic Iraq while ensuring that they do not come to
          dominate it poses a severe challenge to the US Administration.
    ID Number: JA019861
    Year: 2003
    Language: English

Four-headed Dragon.
    (WORLD TODAY, vol. 59, no. 3, March 2003, p. 11-12.)
    Author(s):
       1. Jabar, Faleh A.
    Subject(s):
       1. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
    Notes:
       The imprudent, casual spirit that permeates official American
          papers on the future of Iraq after conflict sends shock waves
          through those less complacent about reality there. Four 'isms'
          will overshadow the day after war. Each is a monster in its own
          right, but little attention is paid to them.
    ID Number: JA018889
    Year: 2003
    Language: English

Die irakische Opposition im Kampf gegen Saddam Hussein.
   (EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 52. Jg., Nr. 4, April 2003, S. 53-55.)
   Author(s):
      1. Krech, Hans
   Subject(s):
      1. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
      2. IRAQ WAR, 2003
   ID Number: JA019001
   Year: 2003
   Language: German

Regime Change Revisited.
   (ORBIS, vol. 47, no. 3, Summer 2003, p. 433-446.)
   Author(s):
      1. Martikke, Susanne
   Subject(s):
      1. IRAQ WAR, 2003
      2. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
      3. INTERVENTION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
   Notes:
      The author assesses the prospects for Iraq's postwar
         reconstruction, arguing for an effort to achieve consensus
         among the nations of the region, who have a significant stake
         in how Iraq is handled. The author also looks back on 1441 and
         assesses the difficulties that America encountered in trying to
         move the Security Council toward enforcement. America's rise
         from superpower to hyperpower status is itself an obstacle to
         consensus.
   ID Number: JA019352
   Year: 2003
   Language: English

The Shi'ites and the Future of Iraq.
   (FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 82, no. 4, July - August 2003, p. 17-26.)
   Author(s):
      1. Nakash, Yitzhak
   Subject(s):
      1. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
      2. SHIITES--IRAQ--POLITICAL ACTIVITY
   Notes:
      In the wake of war, important questions about Iraq remain. Will
         the newly energized Shi'ite majority seek an Islamic government
         modeled after Iran's, or will its members agree to share power
         with other communities ? And will the United States succeed in
         establishing itself as a credible broker, especially in Shi'ite
         eyes ? The future of Iraq may well depend on the answers.
   ID Number: JA019359
   Year: 2003
   Language: English

Die irakischen Schiiten nach dem Fall Saddam Husseins.
   (OSTERREICHISCHE MILITARISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT, 41. Jg., Heft 6, November -
      Dezember 2003, S. 721-732.)
   Author(s):
      1. Posch, Walter
   Subject(s):
      1. ISLAM--IRAQ
      2. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
   ID Number: JA019925
   Year: 2003
   Language: German

Farce or Future ?.
    (WORLD TODAY, vol. 59, no. 4, April 2003, p. 7-9.)
    Author(s):
        1. Stansfield, Gareth
    Subject(s):
        1. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
        2. IRAQ WAR, 2003
    Notes:
        Washington's ultimate prize of changing the leadership of Iraq may
            be tantalisingly close. But the only policies which are
            coordinated and focused are those of its present President
            Saddam Hussein. The international community is fragmented and
            the Iraqi opposition in disarray. Indeed, the tensions between
            those ranged against Saddam are mounting in a manner perhaps
            more appropriate to a Gilbert and Sullivan operetta than a
            conflict which will arguably influence the political future of
            the Middle East. So what forces will be unleashed on the 'day
            after' ?
    ID Number: JA018966
    Year: 2003
    Language: English

Iraq : Six Months under Occupation.
    (INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 49, no. 6, 2003, p. 58-65.)
    Author(s):
        1. Titorenko, Vladimir
    Subject(s):
        1. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
        2. IRAQ WAR, 2003
    ID Number: JA020668
    Year: 2003
    Language: English

Iraq Before and After Saddam.
    (CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 102, no. 660, January 2003, p. 7-12.)
    Author(s):
        1. Yaphe, Judith S.
    Subject(s):
        1. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
    Notes:
        Iraq had a violent and unstable political culture before Saddam,
            and a stability bolstered by repression, fear, and wealth under
            Saddam. Could history repeat itself in Iraq ? Could the country
            produce another Saddam-like figure by replicating the
            conditions and circumstances that propelled him to power ? What
            historical factors shaped Saddam's thinking - and could shape
            his successor's as well ?
    ID Number: JA018774
    Year: 2003
    Language: English

Insurgency and Counterinsurgency in Iraq.
   (WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 27, no. 1, Winter 2003 - 2004, p. 25-36.)
   Author(s):
      1. Metz, Steven
   Subject(s):
      1. COUNTERINSURGENCY
      2. IRAQ WAR, 2003
      3. INSURGENCY--IRAQ
   Notes:
      The United States faces an intractable dilemma in Iraq :
         insurgency if its stays or instability if it leaves. The sooner
         that a comprehensive counterinsurgency strategy, based on six
         principles, can be implemented, the better the chances to
         forestall the threat.
   ID Number: JA020143
   Year: 2003
   Language: English

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