



FOCUS

Annotations of recent articles, web sites, and publications,
available through
the American Studies Information Resource Center

Fall 2003



Office of Public Affairs
Information Resource Center
Embassy of the United States of America, Cairo, Egypt
www.usembassy.egnet.net

FOCUS – Fall 2003

This issue of Focus highlights a number of current issues facing the twenty first century. It contains information on the following:

<i>A. THE UNITED STATES AND THE MIDDLE EAST</i>	Page
I. Road Map to Middle East Peace	1-3
II. Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	3-13
III. U.S. Middle East Free Trade Area (MEFTA)	13-16
IV. Iraq	17-20
<i>B. THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED NATIONS</i>	21-23
<i>C. ECONOMIC ISSUES</i>	
I. U.S. at the World Economic Forum	24-25
II. WTO ministerial meeting and aftermath	26-31
III. Growth and Development	31-35
<i>D. TRANSLATED BOOKS</i>	36-37

Included is the address of the Internet site that has the full text of the document in English, as well as in Arabic, when available.

If you do not have access to the Internet to retrieve the full text of any of these documents, please mail or fax (797-3400) the attached form or phone the Information Resource Center (797-3124), or e-mail your request to ngeorge@pd.state.gov specifying which item(s) you would like to receive.

Office of Public Affairs, American Embassy
5 Latin America Street, Garden City, Cairo, Postal Code 11512
Tel: 797-3124 – Fax 797-3400

Fall 2003

ARTICLE REQUEST FORM

Please send me a photocopy of the following Focus item(s)

Item Number(s):

Name: _____

Position: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Tel: (O) _____ (H) _____ Mobile: _____

Fax: _____ E-mail: _____

=====

COMMENTS/SUGGESTIONS

Visit our website at: www.usembassy.egnet.net

A. THE UNITED STATES AND THE MIDDLE EAST

I. Road Map to Middle East Peace

03001

“Ending Terrorism Number One Mideast Priority, Negroponte Says.” IIP, Washington File, September 15, 2003.

<http://usinfo.state.gov/topical/pol/usandun/03091501.htm>

Ending terrorism must be the highest priority in the Middle East peace process, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations John Negroponte said September 15. In remarks to the Security Council, Negroponte said that "I think we all recognize the tragic dynamic in play in the Middle East: Each time a glimmer of hope, however dim, appears, a terrorist act seeks to extinguish it. This council must take a clear stand against the actions of these terrorist groups."

The Security Council was meeting at the request of the Arab Group to discuss the escalating violence in the Middle East and Israel's threatened expulsion of Palestinian Authority President Yasser Arafat. The group also submitted a draft resolution for the council to consider.

03002

“Powell Discusses Palestinian Authority Concerns.”

IIP, Washington File, September 7, 2003.

<http://usinfo.state.gov/topical/pol/terror/texts/03090700.htm>

The United States hopes the Palestinian Legislative Council will give the next prime minister of the Palestinian Authority the political power and resources to stop terrorist organizations such as Hamas, Secretary of State Powell said in remarks to the press September 7 after an interview on CBS's "Face the Nation."

Political authority and control over military forces and finances are critical for that individual to be "effective in bringing peace to the Palestinian people so that they are no longer contaminated in their desire for a Palestinian state by the activities of organizations such as Hamas," Powell said.

03003

“Powell Hopeful of Progress on Middle East Roadmap.”

IIP, Washington File, June 20, 2003

<http://usinfo.state.gov/regional/nea/summit/text2003/0620pwlroadmap.htm>

Speaking en route from Bangladesh to the World Economic Forum (WEF) meetings in Jordan, Secretary of State Colin Powell said he is hopeful of progress on the Middle East roadmap. Powell spoke prior meeting with senior Palestinian and Israeli leaders before the WEF meetings June 21-23. Briefing reporters June 19, Powell said progress can be seen in the Palestinian and Israeli security authorities' discussions of a handover in Gaza and the removal of settler outposts, but cautioned against unrealistically high expectations.

03004

“Seeds of Peace Works with Youths to Lay Foundation for Peace.” IIP, Washington File, July 11, 2003.

<http://usinfo.state.gov/usa/a071103a.htm>

Aaron Miller is working to lay a foundation for peace between Israelis and Palestinians by trying to transform fear and hatred into trust and empathy in Israeli and Palestinian children at a summer camp in Maine. A former Foreign Service officer with extensive experience in the Middle East, Miller is now president of Seeds of Peace, a non-profit organization that fosters co-existence for youth touched by conflict and war. He was invited to speak at the State Department's Open Forum July 2 to share his unique perspective of the Arab-Israeli conflict and peacemaking.

The mission of Seeds of Peace is to build peace between people, not governments, and to put a face on the enemy, Miller said. Each summer, Seeds of Peace brings 450 teenagers from countries in conflict to a camp in Maine. The teenagers are chosen by their governments to attend this three-week co-existence program. An Israeli or a Palestinian kid may feel afraid about going to sleep next to the other on the first night of the camp, Miller said, but by the end of the camp they will feel differently. This relationship change, which Miller described as a "transformation," is strengthened by Internet communications after camp, along with conferences and seminars. "These kids feel empowered and legitimized by the experience," said Miller.

II. Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)

03005

“Bush and Foreign AID.” By Steven Radelet.
Foreign Affairs, vol. 82, no. 5, September/October 2003,
pp. 104-117.

Radelet, senior fellow at the Center for Global Development, says the Bush Administration's foreign aid initiatives -- the Millennium Challenge Account (MCA) and funding for HIV/AIDS programs -- reflect a fundamental change in the way the United States delivers aid by making recipients more involved in setting priorities and by demanding greater accountability for results. Bush's National Security Strategy gave unprecedented prominence to development and aid alongside defense and diplomacy, which indicates a growing awareness that Washington must start using both "hard" and "soft" power to achieve a safer, more secure world, he states. However, he says, the administration needs to examine how these new aid programs fit in with the overall framework for U.S. aid, rather than simply working around the cumbersome existing infrastructure.

Restructuring the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and rewriting the 1961 Foreign Assistance Act to meet the development challenges of the 21st century should improve the overall effectiveness of U.S. foreign aid, Radelet writes.

03006

“Fact Sheet: Middle East Partnership Initiative Programs for Fiscal Year 2002.” IIP, Washington File, July 15, 2003.

The United States allocated \$29 million in fiscal year 2002 to fund programs for political, economic and educational reforms in the Middle East Partnership Initiative. This fact sheet provides details of each program, including levels of funding and countries of implementation.

03007

“Fact Sheet Outlines U.S.-Middle East Partnership Initiative: Support Educational, economic, political reform in Arab World.” IIP, Washington File, December 12, 2002.

<http://usinfo.state.gov/regional/nea/text/1212mepifs.htm>

Department of State’s fact sheet on The U.S.-Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI), released December 12 in conjunction with Secretary of State Colin Powell’s address.

03008

“Justice O’Connor Says U.S. Will Help Train Judges in Arab Countries.” IIP, Washington File, September 17, 2003.

U.S. Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor says the U.S. government, through its Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI), will work with Arab governments in training judges.

O'Connor led the U.S. delegation to the Arab Judicial Forum, a three-day meeting of leading jurists from the Arab world and the international community hosted by Bahrain September 15-17. The U.S. government cooperated with Bahrain in staging the Arab Judicial Forum as part of the MEPI. The MEPI programs aim to expand social, political, educational and economic opportunities for people in the Arab world and support U.S. efforts to create a Middle East Free Trade Area by the year 2013.

03009

“Lebanese Americans Encouraged to Invest Back Home.”

IIP, Washington File, July 8, 2003.

During Lebanon's wars of the 1970's and 1980's, many of its citizens emigrated and became successful business entrepreneurs all over the world. The American Lebanese Chamber of Commerce (ALCC) now is encouraging Lebanese Americans to increase their ties with their homeland and invest in reconstruction projects. "There is an Arab democracy in the Middle East which has a growing, thriving economy, which the American public should consider when investing overseas," said ALCC Chairman Michael Farah. The Lebanese American community is as diverse as Lebanon itself, with Shi'ites, Maronites, Sunnis, Orthodox Christians and Druze settling in communities all over the United States, Farah said. Nevertheless, he said that all the expatriates share a highly entrepreneurial spirit and have "similar aspirations of freedom, aspirations of taking advantage of the American opportunity." The chamber of commerce invited U.S. Ambassador to Lebanon Vincent Battle to speak on a seven-city tour June 14 through 28 in Miami, Chicago, Dearborn/Detroit, Boston, New York, New Orleans, and Newport Beach, California.

03010

“Liberal Education: Why Developing Countries Should Not Neglect It.” by David Bloom; Henry Rosovsky.

Liberal Education, vol. 89, no. 1, Winter 2003, pp. 16-23.

Developing countries around the world have generally regarded liberal education as a luxury they cannot afford, instead favoring specialized professional or vocational training as more immediately useful to their societies' well being.

Liberal education has also been shunned as elitist and representative of the values of former Western colonial occupiers.

The authors argue, however, that liberal education is vital to the development of their societies, noting that business and political leaders are more likely to be innovative and responsive to local needs if they have been exposed to a broad range of studies.

Additionally, a well-educated populace is more likely to provide a counterbalance to unchecked dictatorial power, and will have a greater tolerance for differences of opinion. They believe that teaching students “how to think, not what to think,” will enable them to better respond to social and economic changes.

03011

“Making The Millennium Challenge Account Work For Africa.” By Lael Brainard. Brookings Institution Policy Brief, no. 123, September 2003.

<http://www.brook.edu/comm/policybriefs/pb123.pdf>

President Bush's visionary initiative, the Millennium Challenge Account (MCA), is designed to direct aid towards the most promising development investment. The process for determining a country's eligibility could be made fairer -- without reducing the MCA's rigorous standards -- by applying the administration's own methodology on a regional rather than global basis, say Brainard and Driscoll.

The authors note that by bringing more sub-Saharan African countries into the fold of MCA, the United States can show other countries in the region that reform efforts are not in vain. Countries can be judged against their regional peers and the MCA can better meet the goal of helping the neediest without sacrificing its core focus on rewarding performance, they state. Both authors are in Economic Studies and Foreign Policy Studies at the Brookings Institution.

03012

“MEPI TO CREATE” Free and Dynamic Economies” in the Arab World”: Wayne Addresses International Arab Banking Summit in Montreal. IIP, Washington File, June 26, 2003.
<http://usinfo.state.gov/regional/nea/summit/text2003/0626mepi.htm>

The U.S. Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) seeks to open trade opportunities “to create free and dynamic economies that can boost prosperity in the Arab world,” according to Assistant Secretary of State for Economic and Business Affairs E. Anthony Wayne. Wayne was addressing the International Arab Banking Summit in Montreal, Canada, on June 25. The MEPI initiative calls for political and civil society development, improved educational opportunities, and economic reform. The Bush administration plans to spend \$100 million in 2003, and has requested \$145 million for 2004, Wayne said. Citing the 2002 Arab Human Development Report published by the U.N. Development Program (UNDP), and the challenges faced by many economies in the Middle East and North Africa, Wayne said the U.S. stands ready to work together with countries in the region “to unlock the entrepreneurial energy of the Arab world.”

03013

“The Middle East Initiative.” IIP, Washington File, May 9, 2003.
<http://usinfo.state.gov/regional/nea/summit/text2003/0613mepiinit.htm>

Summary of the key issues of the Middle East initiative proposed by President Bush in his May 9 speech at the University of South Carolina. The President reaffirmed the USG's commitment to promote and support reform in the region through this Initiative, which is comprised of two essential elements: the existing Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI), and the proposed Middle East Free Trade Area (MEFTA). The President intends for the MEFTA to be completed within a decade; progress will build on existing FTA's (with Israel and Jordan), and will include programs and technical assistance to strengthen and transform the trade and investment environments and climates in the region. Programs conducted in support of the MEFTA will be supported with MEPI funding.

03014

“Mideast Quartet Calls for Positive Steps from Israel and Palestinians.” IIP, Washington File, September 26, 2003.

Reaffirming its commitment to the Road Map for Middle East peace, the diplomatic Quartet of the United Nations, the European Union, Russia and the United States September 26 called on both Israelis and Palestinians to do more to address each other's concerns. "The Quartet members view with great concern the situation in Israel, the West Bank and Gaza," Secretary General Kofi Annan said, reading a summary statement on behalf of the Quartet. "Each party must do more to address, immediately and simultaneously, the core concerns of the other, as described in the Road Map."

The Quartet held a one-hour meeting while principal officials of the four parties were at U.N. headquarters attending the opening of the 58th General Assembly. Participating, in addition to Annan, were U.S. Secretary of State Colin Powell, Russian Foreign Minister Igor Ivanov and Foreign Minister Franco Fratini of Italy, which holds the rotating presidency of the European Union (EU).

03015

“The Millennium Challenge Account: A New Vision for Development.” Fact Sheet, IIP, Washington File, September 22, 2003.

Fact sheet released by the State Department September 22 outlining the President’s plan for the Millennium Challenge Account, who’s goal is to reduce poverty by significantly increasing economic growth in recipient countries through a variety of targeted investment.

03016

“Promoting Democratization can combat Terrorism,” by Jennifer L. Windsor. Washington Quarterly, vol. 26, no. 3, Summer 2003, pp. 43-58.

The author argues that democratic institutions and procedures -- by enabling peaceful reconciliation of grievances and providing channels for participation in policymaking -- can help to address the underlying conditions that have fueled the recent rise of Islamist extremism. She notes, however, that promoting democratization in Middle Eastern countries without a tradition of democracy carries certain risks: it can exacerbate conflict and tensions within societies, and election winners may be antidemocratic and anti-American. But there are far greater risks in maintaining the status quo, she says.

Stressing the importance of U.S. democracy assistance programs, she says the administration has taken "a number of important steps" in this area since 9/11, including the Millennium Challenge Account and the Middle East Partnership Initiative. She concludes with a series of suggestions on how the administration's new democratization strategy can be strategically targeted and deftly implemented, adding that "given the realities of the region, we should not expect immediate results."

03017

“The U.S.-Middle East Partnership Initiative: Empowering Women.” Fact Sheet. IIP, Washington File, 2003.

<http://usinfo.state.gov/regional/nea/summit/text2003/0613womenfs.htm>

Women face many challenges around the world and in particular in the Middle East and North Africa. Last year, a group of 30 Arab scholars laid out in candid terms the gaps in economic openness, political freedoms, educational opportunity and gender equality that obstruct the realization of the vast human potential of the Middle East. The facts are sobering. More than half of Arab women are still illiterate. Women lack equal citizenship and legal entitlement. Their participation in the workplace and public life is minimal, as evidenced by a very limited range of representation in parliaments, cabinets and the work force. Over the last year, some incremental but important improvements have taken place in the region: Women ran for public office in Bahrain — a first for the GCC. Oman declared universal suffrage. Significant numbers of women were elected to parliament in Morocco. The Initiative will continue to support these efforts, and will place special emphasis on the needs of women as students, entrepreneurs and advocates for political change.

03018

“The U.S.-Middle East Partnership Initiative: Expanding Political Opportunity.” Fact Sheet. IIP, Washington File, 2003.
<http://usinfo.state.gov/regional/nea/summit/text2003/0613polfs.htm>

The U.S.-Middle East Partnership Initiative will support the expansion of political opportunity throughout the Middle East. The Initiative is designed to support men, women and youth in the Middle East in their bid for democracy, civil liberties and the rule of law. Programs encouraging democratic reform, free press and free expression, good governance, and free and fair judiciaries have already begun. The Initiative has dedicated \$13.6 million to democracy and civil society programs in FY 02. Approximately \$37 million will be spent in FY 03 and \$47 million in FY04. The continual increase in funding demonstrates this Administration's commitment to freedom worldwide.

03019

“The U.S.-Middle East Partnership Initiative: Promoting Economic Growth.” Fact Sheet, IIP, Washington File, 2003.
<http://usinfo.state.gov/regional/nea/summit/text2003/0613econfs.htm>

The U.S.-Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) seeks to bridge the "jobs gap" by promoting economic reform and private sector development.

The MEPI will work in partnership with governments in the region to build programs that enhance the region's competitiveness, encourage investment and facilitate the growth of private business enterprises. Through implementation of the programs highlighted, including the Partnership for Financial Excellence, the Middle East Entrepreneur Training, the Commercial Law Initiative and the Middle East Finance Corporation, the Initiative will focus on creating the necessary framework for a market-driven, private sector-led economy.

This in turn will create the enterprises and jobs necessary to sustain economic growth and development. To promote economic growth, the MEPI builds on \$7.9 million in funding for pilot projects initiated with FY 02 emergency supplemental funding and \$34.5 million in FY 03 emergency supplemental funding. For FY 04, the President requested \$54.5 million for these programs.

03020

“The U.S.-Middle East Partnership Initiative Promoting Knowledge.” Fact Sheet, IIP, Washington File, 2003.

<http://usinfo.state.gov/regional/nea/summit/text2003/0613knowledges.htm>

The U.S.-Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) seeks to bridge the "knowledge gap" by improving the quality and relevance of education, and improving educational opportunities for girls. Through implementation of the programs highlighted, including those that focus on improving digital readiness and increasing literacy, especially among women and girls, the Middle East Initiative will support regional efforts to improve schools and training programs that prepare young people to compete in today's global marketplace. The Initiative includes \$7.4 million in funding in education pilot projects initiated with FY 02 emergency supplemental funding and \$31.5 million in FY 03 emergency supplemental funding. The President's FY 04 budget request includes \$145 million for the Middle East Initiative; of this, we anticipate \$43.5 million will support educational programs.

03021

“U.S. Support and Assistance for Palestinian Women,”

Fact Sheet, Office of International Women’s Issues, Washington, DC, August 7, 2003.

<http://www.state.gov/g/wi/rls/23128.htm>

Respect for women is a U.S. foreign policy priority and part of the Bush Administration’s National Security Strategy.

We are particularly focused on broadening women's political participation and increasing their economic opportunities throughout the Middle East, as part of the Middle East Partnership Initiative (www.state.gov/p/nea/rt/mepi/). The United States supports and funds numerous leadership, education and exchange programs specifically designed to equip women from all regions around the world with the knowledge and skills they need to participate in the political and economic spheres in their societies. Palestinian women are frequent participants in these programs, as are many women from throughout the world.

III. U.S. Middle East Free Trade Area

03022

“Bush Calls for U.S.-Middle East Free Trade Area.”

IIP, Washington File, May 9, 2003.

<http://usinfo.state.gov/regional/nea/summit/text2003/0509bushfta.htm>

President Bush has outlined a plan to create a U.S.-Middle East free trade area within ten years, saying that in an age of global terror and weapons of mass destruction, what happens in the Middle East greatly matters to America. The United States will use its "influence and idealism to replace old hatreds with new hopes across the Middle East," Bush said in a May 9 commencement address at the University of South Carolina in Columbia, where he was awarded an honorary degree. "A time of historic opportunity has arrived," Bush said. "A dictator in Iraq has been removed from power. The terrorists of that region are now seeing their fate, the short, unhappy life of the fugitive. Reformers in the Middle East are gaining influence, and the momentum of freedom is growing." The United States, Bush said, "will seize this moment for the sake of peace." "So I propose the establishment of a U.S.-Middle East free trade area within a decade, to bring the Middle East into an expanding circle of opportunity, to provide hope for the people who live in that region." The United States, he said, "Is working with governments and reformers throughout the Middle East.

03023

“Middle East Free Trade Initiative.” IIP, Washington File, June 23, 2003.

<http://usinfo.state.gov/regional/nea/summit/text2003/0623tradeinit.htm>

Summary of President Bush’s proposal for a free trade initiative that offers a vision of openness, trade integration, and economic development for the Middle East. The Administration will work with Congress to launch new free trade agreements with Middle Eastern countries. In addition, the United States will pursue other measures that will enable Middle Eastern economies to build intra-regional trade, closer links with the United States, and integration with the global economy through trade arrangements tailored to their circumstances and progress with reforms. In combination, these projects will ultimately lead to a U.S. - Middle East Free Trade Area (MEFTA). The initiative also includes measures to stimulate trade and investment in the Middle East and to build the capacity of countries to take part in trade negotiations, implement the agreements, and benefit fully from trade liberalization.

03024

“Morocco Trade Talks Expected to be completed by Year’s End, USTR Says.” IIP, Washington File, September 10, 2003.

The United States expects to complete negotiations of a U.S.-Morocco Free Trade Agreement by the end of 2003,

according to a September 9 fact sheet issued by the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR). The fact sheet was issued on the eve of World Trade Organization talks in Cancun, Mexico.

03025

“Proposed Middle East Initiatives.” White House Fact Sheet, May 9, 2003.

<http://usinfo.state.gov/regional/nea/summit/text2003/0509freetrade.htm>

White House fact sheet on a proposal to establish a U.S.-Middle East Free Trade Area within a decade, along with other initiatives aimed at promoting growth, education, and freedom and justice.

03026

“A Return to the Cradle of Free Trade,” by USTR Zoellick. IIP, Washington File, June 23, 2003.

<http://usinfo.state.gov/regional/nea/summit/text2003/0623zoellick1.htm>

This column by Robert B. Zoellick, who is the U.S. Trade Representative, was published in the Washington Post June 23, 2003.

03027

“U.S. and Kuwait Discuss Military Alliance, Free Trade Agreement.” IIP, Washington File, September 17, 2003.

<http://usinfo.state.gov/topical/pol/nato/03091530.htm>

Secretary of State Colin Powell said the United States was moving to designate Kuwait as one of its non-NATO major allies, and begin discussions with the Kuwaiti government that would lead to a free trade agreement between the two countries.

Powell spoke September 15 in Kuwait City with Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Dr. Mohammed Al-Sabah.

03028

“U.S.-Middle East Free Trade Initiatives Mean Jobs and Education.” IIP, Washington File, June 23, 2003.

<http://usinfo.state.gov/regional/nea/summit/text2003/0623pwlzlk.htm>

The United States has received enthusiastic responses from numerous Arab governments to President Bush's proposal to build a U.S.-Middle East Free Trade Area by 2013, Secretary of State Colin Powell said. "Everybody sees the linkages between the various issues we've been talking about in the last several days. We want peace in the region, but with peace, you need economic development or the people will not benefit from the peace," Powell said at the World Economic Forum meeting on the Jordanian shore of the Dead Sea June 23. Bush announced his Middle East Free Trade Initiative at a speech at the University of South Carolina May 9. The initiative, designed to lead to a U.S.-Middle East free trade area within ten years, involves a comprehensive offer to help Arab countries carry out educational, economic, and infrastructure developments them to enable them to build free, dynamic economies and raise standards of living.

03029

“U.S. Offers Vision of Middle East Economic Development.”

IIP, Washington File, June 23, 2003.

<http://usinfo.state.gov/regional/nea/summit/text2003/0623zoellick2.htm>

United States Trade Representative (USTR) Robert Zoellick, in June 23 remarks to the World Economic Forum in Amman, Jordan, said he sees increased trade and investment as key to regional integration. Following is a fact sheet on President Bush's Middle East Free Trade Initiative released by the Office of the USTR summarizing the proposal and its intended goals.

IV. Iraq

03030

“Bremer Says Coalition Has Made Progress in Iraq.”

IIP, Washington File, July 20, 2003.

<http://usinfo.state.gov/topical/pol/usandun/03072000.htm>

Bremer said that coalition forces continue to meet military resistance from die-hard supporters of Saddam Hussein -- members of the Fedayeen Saddam, Baathists, and the Republican Guard -- but noted that the attacks are taking place in "a very small area of the country." Coalition forces have made a great deal of progress in rebuilding Iraq, according to Paul Bremer, the administrator of the Coalition Provisional Authority in Iraq. "We've got a beginning of a government there with a governing council, which ... stood up exactly a week ago today. We have begun to restore essential services back to their pre-war levels, and we're beginning to attack fundamental economic reforms, which are very necessary, given the very substantial under-investment in infrastructure over a period of 35 years," Bremer said in an interview on Fox News Sunday July 20.

03031

“Iraq: United Nations and Humanitarian Aid Organizations.”

CRS Report for Congress, August 21, 2003.

The war with Iraq, which began on March 19, 2003, has now moved into a new phase as a result of coalition forces controlling all of the major sites in Iraq and the end of the Iraqi political and military leadership. Currently, the main focus is the reconstruction of Iraq, providing humanitarian assistance, and establishing a new interim government. This report provides an annotated list of U.N. agencies that currently have programs in Iraq, key U.S. government agencies, and a sample list of major international and U.S.-based aid organizations that are providing humanitarian assistance to Iraq. Internet links of the U.N. agencies and humanitarian aid organizations are also provided.

03032**“Powell Says U.S. Actions in Iraq Will Be Vindicated.”**

IIP, Washington File, September 23, 2003.

<http://usinfo.state.gov/usinfo/Archive/2003/Sep/23-88362.html>

The United States should have no second thoughts and no regrets about taking military action in Iraq, says Secretary of State Colin Powell, because based on Saddam Hussein's past actions, "the assumption had to be that he had a lot to hide" and simply could not be trusted by the international community. During a September 22 interview prior to the opening of the annual United Nations General Assembly session in New York, Powell told the host of "The Charlie Rose Show" that the evidence made available to him by the intelligence community was solid and that he felt very comfortable presenting it to the U.N. in February. Describing a recent visit to Iraq, Powell said he visited a mass grave where 5,000 people were gassed in 1988, and met with many of the survivors "who were horribly disfigured and suffering as a result." "Mothers died with their babies in their arms", he said. "This was a use of a weapon of mass destruction, poison gas -- sarin, VX -- the worst things that have ever been developed with respect to gasses -- used against innocent civilians."

03033**“The Road Ahead in Iraq.”** IIP, Washington File, June 13, 2003.<http://usinfo.state.gov/topical/pol/conflict/03071301.htm>

This column by L. Paul Bremer III, who is the top American administrator in Iraq, was published in the New York Times July 13, under the title: “The Road Ahead in Iraq - and How to Navigate It”

03034

“Saving Iraq’s Treasures.” By Andrew Lawler.
Smithsonian, vol. 34, no. 1, June 2003, pp. 42-55.

Uruk, Ashur, Babylon, Hatra, Samarra -- these fabled cities "gave the world writing, mathematics and a host of technologies -- from paved roads to the wheels that ran on them to astronomical observatories." Artifacts from these Mesopotamian sites were among those stolen in April by looters and skilled thieves following the arrival of U.S. troops in Iraq. Although the losses might not be as serious as first feared, archaeologists, conservators and museum representatives are working with Interpol, the FBI and UNESCO to embargo the sales of Iraq's cultural artifacts, encourage their return, inventory losses, locate the stolen objects and repair those that were damaged. This article provides a historical survey of each of these cities and describes what is needed to protect these important sites of early civilization.

03035

“U.S. Power and Strategy After Iraq.” By Joseph S. Nye Jr.
Foreign Affairs, vol. 82, no. 4. July/August 2003, pp. 60-73.

Nye discusses the various views of America’s role in the world after the second Gulf War, examining the arguments of the neoconservatives versus the more cautious traditional multilateralists. Nye explains that the use of hard power alone in an imperialistic manner could end up costing the U.S., currently as strong as Rome once was. Without the use of soft power — persuasion and cooperation, rather than relying on military might alone — the U.S. will have a more difficult time working with its allies. Nye argues that working with the UN and other multilateral organizations will help the neoconservatives in many of their goals, noting that "hard and soft power may sometimes conflict, but they can also reinforce each other." He describes the debate within the administration on the best approach. Nye advocates a careful blending of the two approaches or, at the very least, cautions against dismissing multilateralism.

03036

“Winning The Postwar.” By Suzanne Nossel.
Legal Affairs, May/June 2003, pp. 18-21.

The author acknowledges that the US had a "crisis of legitimacy" going into the Iraq War. However, she contends that Bush could win the trust of the Iraqi people by using international law as the basis for the occupation. Article 43 of the 1907 Hague Convention stipulates that the occupying power restore public order and safety, while respecting the existing laws of the occupied country. The 1949 Geneva Convention revitalized the law of occupation, which outlined the responsibilities for the eventual transfer of authority to the people of occupied territories. Ms. Nossel says that bringing democracy to Iraq fits the precept of the law of occupation. It can be argued that the occupier is obliged to discern popular will and that this requires basic democratic structure like political parties and elections. She says the administration is hesitant to recognize the role of international law, but there is a great advantage to using it to legitimize its current role in Iraq.

B. THE UNITED STATES & THE UNITED NATIONS

03037

“Bush Calls on U.N. to Act on Founding Ideals of Charter: President urges new U.N. resolutions on Iraq, WMD proliferation.” IIP, Washington File, September 23, 2003.
<http://usinfo.state.gov/topical/pol/conflict/03092301.htm>

President Bush, in his annual address to the United Nations General Assembly September 23, called on member states to show the courage needed to secure peace by acting in accordance with the ideals contained in the U.N. Charter.

03038

“Bush Challenges U.N. to Help Iraq, Afghanistan.” By Judy Aita. IIP, Washington File, September 23, 2003.
<http://usinfo.state.gov/topical/pol/conflict/03092303.htm>

In his third annual speech to the U.N. General Assembly September 23, President Bush urged the United Nations to "take decisive action" and "show courage" to address the challenges of the day: help for the people of Iraq and Afghanistan, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and the humanitarian crises of AIDS and human trafficking. Those challenges, the president said, "require urgent attention and moral clarity." "Helping Afghanistan and Iraq to succeed as free nations in a transformed region, cutting off the avenues of proliferation, abolishing modern forms of slavery -- these are the kinds of great tasks for which the United Nations was founded," Bush said.

03039

**“Bush, Chirac Pledge to Try to Work Together, Official Says.”
U.S. briefer on Bush meetings at U.N. with Chirac, Aznar.**

IIP, Washington File, September 23, 2003.

<http://usinfo.state.gov/topical/pol/usandun/03092306.htm>

President Bush and President Jacques Chirac of France discussed "the differences they have" on Iraq in a meeting at the U.S. Mission to the United Nations September 23, a senior Bush administration official told reporters following the meeting. The two leaders pledged to try to work together, and Chirac said he would try not to stand in the way, the official said. Bush "was very clear in stating again that the premature transfer of sovereignty (to the Iraqi Governing Council), which has been the French proposal, is just not in the cards," the senior administration official said.

03040

“Fact Sheets on U.S. Participation in the United Nations.”

Washington File, September 22, 2003.

<http://usinfo.state.gov/topical/pol/usandun/>

State Department released several fact sheets in advance of the opening of the U.N. General Assembly.

These are:

- U.S. Participation in the UN - Financial Contributions,
- U.S. Food Aid
- Fighting HIV/AIDS
- The Millennium Challenge Account
- Rights Freedoms
- Progress, Positive Outcomes
- Cyber Security
- Women's Political Participation
- UN Reform
- Rejoins UNESCO

03041

“First Lady Laura Bush Says U.S. Is Proud to Rejoin UNESCO.” IIP, Washington File, September 29, 2003.

U.S. first lady Laura Bush spoke to the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization September 29 in Paris, as the United States prepared to rejoin the organization after withdrawing in 1984. “One year ago, President Bush stood before the United Nations General Assembly and pledged that the United States of America would return to UNESCO as a symbol of our nation’s commitment to human dignity,” Mrs. Bush said. “Our delegation is proud to be here today representing our country and fulfilling that commitment. Mrs. Bush said UNESCO could play an important role in the quest for world peace by spreading the values of “education, tolerance, respect for all human life, and respect for each other’s differences.”

03042

“U.N. Has “Vital Role” in U.S. Foreign Policy, Holmes Says.”

U.S. will promote six priority issues in General Assembly.

IIP, Washington File, September 29, 2003.

<http://usinfo.state.gov/topical/pol/conflict/03092606.htm>

The United Nations plays a vital role in U.S. foreign policy, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs Kim R. Holmes says. "Ever since the president went to the U.N. General Assembly (UNGA) a year ago and challenged the United Nations on Iraq to generally live up to its founding principles, we have seen the United Nations at the center of almost every major U.S. foreign policy issue," Dr. Holmes said in a recent interview on U.S. plans for the 58th General Assembly session with Washington File United Nations Correspondent Judy Aita. "The General Assembly ... is a critically important part of the U.N. system," the assistant secretary said.

"For that reason, we do take it very seriously." "With the eyes of the world on it, the General Assembly can be a forum to highlight important issues that might otherwise be overlooked.... It can generate a lot of political support around the world," he said. Dr. Holmes outlined six priorities that the United States will pursue during the current three-month session of the General Assembly, which began the bulk of its work September 23. HIV/AIDS, economic issues, cyber-security, cloning, the protection of women's political rights, and budget restraint will form the centerpiece of U.S. efforts, he said.

C. ECONOMIC ISSUES

I. U.S. at the World Economic Forum

03043

“Fact Sheet: U.S. Offers Vision of Middle East Economic Development.” IIP, Washington File, June 23, 2003.

<http://usinfo.state.gov/regional/nea/summit/text2003/0623zoellick2.htm>

United States Trade Representative (USTR) Robert Zoellick, in June 23 remarks to the World Economic Forum in Amman, Jordan, said he sees increased trade and investment as key to regional integration. Fact sheet on President Bush's Middle East Free Trade Initiative released by the Office of the USTR summarizing the proposal and its intended goals.

03044

“Mideast Quartet Welcomes Bush’s Personal Involvement in Peace Effort.” IIP, Washington File, June 22, 2003.

<http://usinfo.state.gov/regional/nea/summit/text2003/0622quartet2.htm>

The international coalition involved in promoting peace between Israel and the Palestinians and working for the establishment of a Palestinian state has welcomed the personal involvement of President Bush in the peace effort. U.N. Secretary General Kofi Annan spoke on behalf of the United States, the United Nations, the European Union, and Russia — known collectively as the Quartet when dealing with the Middle East peace issue. "I would like, on behalf of the Quartet, to welcome the personal engagement of President Bush, demonstrated in the Sharm El-Sheikh and Aqaba summits. His continued involvement is going to be vital to progress in the months ahead," Annan said.

03045

“U.S. Envoy to Jordan Says Dead Sea Forum Will Advance Mideast Reforms.” IIP, Washington File, July 3, 2003.

<http://usinfo.state.gov/topical/pol/conflict/03062506.htm>

U.S. Ambassador to Jordan Edward "Skip" Gnehm says the June 21-23 World Economic Forum discussions at the Dead Sea in Jordan will stimulate economic, political and social reforms in the Middle East. "You had representatives from virtually every Arab country here talking about reform, the need to change, the need to make some hard decisions about their own future. They took ideas from participants outside the region, who offered support and encouragement about where to go. That, in and of itself, creates an energy and hope for people in the region who do want to change and go places," Gnehm said in an interview with Washington File writer Phillip Kurata in Amman June 25.

03046

“USTR Zoellick on Global Trade and the Middle East.”

IIP, Washington File, June 23, 2003.

<http://usinfo.state.gov/regional/nea/summit/text2003/0623zoellick.htm>

The Bush administration's plan to negotiate a U.S.-Middle East Free Trade agreement within a decade will employ a variety of strategies to move, step-by-step, towards free U.S. trade with the region and greater commerce within the region itself, U.S. Trade Representative Robert Zoellick says. In a June 23 address to the World Economic Forum (WEF) meeting in Jordan, Zoellick said the plan takes into account the differing levels of countries' development, preparation, capability and interest. "One by one, then with groups, working with willing partners to build coalitions for opportunity ... we will work toward full economic partnership," he said. Trade liberalization efforts would be tailored to the circumstances in each country, he indicated.

II. WTO Ministerial Meeting and Aftermath

03047

“Free Trade Optimism.” By Rodrik Dani.

Foreign Affairs, May/June 2003, vol. 82, issue 3, pp. 135-140.

A review of the publication: “A World Without Walls: Freedom, development, Free Trade and Global Governaurate” by Mike Moore who is the director general of the World Trade Organization.

03048

“Multilateral Organizations To Enhance Trade-Related Aid.”

IIP, Washington File, July 10, 2003.

Six international organizations said that they have made progress in their efforts to help integrate least developed countries (LDCs) into the world trading system and the global economy. In the July 10 joint communiqué, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the World Trade Organization and three United Nation agencies said they are moving to implement action plans on trade-related technical assistance to LDCs. The member-organizations of the so-called Integrated Framework (IF) said that their diagnostic studies have provided a sound policy basis for the delivery of technical assistance and trade capacity building, which they characterized as "central" to realizing the development benefits of trade.

03049

“U.N. Food Agency Adopts 50-Plus Safety, Quality Standards.”

IIP, Washington File, July 9, 2003.

<http://usinfo.state.gov/topical/global/biotech/03070901.htm>

The leading international food safety agency has adopted more than 50 new or revised food safety and quality standards, including guidelines covering food derived from biotechnology. The standards adopted by the U.N. Codex Alimentarius Commission also include a measure that accepts higher levels of radiation on food products, according to a July 9 press release from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), one of the two Codex host agencies. The biotechnology standards, which cover both food and beverages, provide a uniform scientifically based risk assessment guide for Codex's 169 member nations, according to the release.

03050

“U.S. Challenging EU Biotech Moratorium in WTO Dispute Panel.”

EU labeling regulation dismissed as reason to drop challenge. IIP, Washington File, August 7, 2003.

<http://usinfo.state.gov/topical/econ/wto/03080701.htm>

The Bush administration has announced that the United States is requesting a World Trade Organization (WTO) dispute-settlement panel to challenge the five-year European Union (EU) moratorium on approving agricultural biotechnology products. An August 7 press release issued jointly by the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative and the U.S. Department of Agriculture says the request, joined by Canada and Argentina, follows consultation among the parties that failed to resolve the dispute. "The EU indicated no willingness to comply with its WTO obligations by lifting the groundless moratorium on biotech products," U.S. Trade Representative Robert Zoellick said

03051

“U.S. Concerned that EU’s Biotech Labeling Could be Burdensome.” IIP, Washington File, July 4, 2003.

<http://usinfo.state.gov/gi/Archive/2003/Jul/07-186468.html>

The United States is concerned that proposed European Union (EU) regulations for labeling biotech foods could be needlessly burdensome and lead to the imposition of a new set of non-tariff barriers just at the time when the international community is trying to expand global trade, the State Department said on July 3. The U.S. stressed that any regulation must protect consumer health and safety while maximizing consumer choice. "We agree that consumers should have information about the products they purchase so they can make choices," according to the State Department.

03052

“U.S. Officials Ask EU to Submit WTO Agriculture Proposals.” IIP, Washington File, June 26, 2003.

<http://usinfo.state.gov/topical/econ/wto/03062601.htm>

Top Bush administration officials have cautiously praised the European Union (EU) decision to reform its Common Agricultural Policy farm subsidies program, adding that the EU must still submit negotiating proposals to the World Trade Organization (WTO) agriculture negotiations. In a June 26 statement, U.S. Trade Representative Robert Zoellick and Secretary of Agriculture Ann Veneman said they hoped the compromise EU reform announced earlier that day does not in practice limit EU participation in those agriculture negotiations. Zoellick has many times described the agriculture negotiations as crucial to the success of the broader negotiating round launched by trade ministers in Doha, Qatar, in September 2001 and scheduled to conclude by 2005.

03053

“U.S. TO Appeal WTO Ruling Against Steel Duties, Aide Says.” IIP, Washington File, July 11, 2003.
<http://usinfo.state.gov/topical/econ/wto/03071101.htm>

An Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) spokesman says the United States will appeal a World Trade Organization (WTO) panel final ruling against U.S. imposition of temporary higher duties on steel imports under Section 201 of U.S. law. Spokesman Richard Mills said in a July 11 statement issued a short time after the panel's decision was released in Geneva that the duties will remain in place. A spokesman for the European Union (EU), which brought the challenge to the WTO, said it stands ready to impose retaliatory duties on imports from the United States. The WTO agreement allows such temporary safeguard duties to protect an industry from a surge of fairly traded imports but sets restrictions.

03054

“World Trade Organization Fifth Ministerial Meeting Cancun, Mexico.” U.S. Trade Representative Robert B. Zoellick Final Press Conference. September 14, 2003
<http://ustrade-wto.gov/trzoellick0914.html>

USTR Robert Zoellick stated: “The U.S. arrived in Cancun ready to negotiate off the text that had been prepared by the Chair of the WTO Council in Geneva. While here, Secretary Veneman and our teams worked with many countries to try to narrow the gaps. The U.S. was also ready to negotiate off the text prepared with the very hard work of the five facilitators, under the supervision of Chairman Derbez of Mexico. Others were not willing to work off either the Geneva or the Cancun texts.

Before we arrived, we solved the difficult issue of access to medicines under the intellectual property rules, which showed, together, we can tackle some tough questions. Yet as we approached and started this meeting, we tried to caution that too many were spending too much time pontificating, not negotiating. Whether developed or developing, there were "can do" countries here and there were "won't do" countries. The harsh rhetoric of the "won't do" overwhelmed the concerted efforts of the "can do".

03055

“USTR’s Allgeier Presses for Tough Reforms at WTO.”

IIP, Washington File, August 27, 2003.

<http://usinfo.state.gov/topical/econ/wto/03082701/htm>

Ahead of Cancun meeting, he laments lack of ambition, proposed two-tiered system. Deputy U.S. Trade Representative Peter Allgeier spoke from Geneva August 27 when he made the remarks in a teleconference with reporters. He spoke ahead of the September 10-14 meeting in Cancun, Mexico, where trade ministers meet to give direction for concluding in 2004 the negotiations launched in Doha, Qatar, in 2001. The stakes at Cancun will be high for the world economy and for the WTO itself, Allgeier said.

03056

“Walkout Shadows Free Trade’s Future.” By Paul Blustein, Washington Post. September 16, 2003.

“The walkout staged by some of the world's poorest countries that abruptly ended global trade negotiations in Cancun, Mexico, underscored a bedrock question: After decades of rapidly advancing globalization, do the nations of the world lack the stomach to open their borders further to trade and investment? The prospect that free trade might be reaching its limits, deeply unsettling to some and cheering to others, arose in the wake of the collapse Sunday of World Trade Organization talks.

The Cancun meeting, which was supposed to invigorate negotiations launched two years ago for a new pact to lower trade barriers worldwide, broke down amid accusations by developing nations that rich nations were refusing to offer meaningful concessions, all but dooming chances that agreement will be reached by the self-imposed deadline of Jan. 1, 2005.” The author gives details.

03057

“Zoellick Says U.S. Trade Strategy Maintains Momentum Toward Openness.” IIP, Washington File, July 10, 2003.

This op-ed by Robert Zoellick, U.S. Trade Representative, was published in the Wall Street Journal July 10, under the title “Our Credo: free trade and competitive.”

III. Growth and Development

03058

“Asymmetric Globalization: Global Markets Require Good Global Politics.” By Nancy Birdsall.

The Brookings Review, Spring 2003, vol. 21, no. 2, pp. 22-27.
<http://www.brook.edu/press/review/spring2003/birdsall.htm>

Birdsall, president of the Center for Global Development, says that while globalization does not cause poverty, it does not necessarily help all the world's poor -- some developing countries that have opened their markets have remained poor because prices for their commodity exports have plunged. Others have opened their financial markets, only to be hit by financial crises that hurt the working poor and emerging middle class. Corruption has boomed as some developing countries have opened their markets without adequate regulation. Meanwhile, Birdsall says, wealthy countries can manipulate global rules on trade and immigration to the disadvantage of poorer countries.

Both proponents and opponents of market-led globalization, she says, need to join to create a new global politics to deal with the global economy. Multilateral institutions must become more representative, wealthy countries must open their borders to more goods and people from the developing world and spend more on foreign aid.

03059

“Bottom-Up Economics.” By Iqbal Quadir.
Harvard Business Review, vol. 81, no. 8, August 2003, pp. 18-20.

Quadir is the founder of GrameenPhone, a microcredit development project that has become Bangladesh's largest phone company in terms of subscribers. The use of microloans to mobilize an army of individual entrepreneurs to profitably meet an unsatisfied need is the key to replicating success of the GrameenPhone project, the authors say. However, government bureaucracies in many countries resist entrepreneurial activities that may distribute power by imposing systemic obstacles and huge barriers to entry into the marketplace. The real problem with many economic aid efforts is not the lack of capital, but where it goes. They note that capital given to entrepreneurs creates jobs, economic growth, and, ultimately, improved governance -- but capital given to predatory government bureaucracies only reinforces centralized authority and strengthens vested interests, they explain. They discuss how profit motives of corporations are met while engaging citizens of poor countries in the commerce and trade that can empower them to lift themselves out of poverty.

03060

“Increasing Economic Growth and Stability in Emerging Market.” By John B. Taylor. Cato Journal, vol. 23, no. 1, Spring/Summer 2003, pp. 127-134.

Taylor, Undersecretary of the Treasury for International Affairs, says the Bush administration's emerging market strategy is an interrelated part of the United States' overall international economic strategy. He states that country ownership of its own policies is needed for a viable emerging market strategy, and is essential for long-term success. Taylor discusses several core elements needed in an emerging market country's economic policy: emphasis on crisis prevention; reducing contagion from one crisis country to other countries; reducing reliance on large official sector finance by limiting access and clarifying expectations; and reducing uncertainty about debt restructuring processes. The aim of the strategy is to reduce the frequency and severity of crises, restore the flow of investment to emerging market countries, and increase the number of countries that have investment grade ratings in order to promote greater growth and stability, says Taylor.

03061

“The Morality Of the Market.” By Martin Wolf. Foreign Policy, no. 138, September/October 2003, pp. 47-50.

Wolf, associate editor and chief economic commentator for the Financial Times, says capitalism is the most inherently just economic system that humankind has ever devised. The relentless tirades against capitalism come from dreamers who compare it to an ideal system that has never existed, he states. Inequality is considered the scourge of capitalism -- but all complex societies with elaborate divisions of labor are unequal.

Wolf notes that countries with market economies are not only the least unequal, but the inequality they generate is the least harmful. Perhaps the most unequal societies of all were the state-socialist and national-socialist regimes of the twentieth century. These regimes eliminated market-driven inequality by moving all power to the state -- the result was an infinitely more unjust distribution of wealth that benefited those who controlled the economy, he writes. Global inequality was not caused by increased inequality within countries but increased inequality among them. This gap, Wolf explains, reflects the success of countries that embraced capitalism and the failure of those that did not. Compared to the power wielded by the affluent in traditional, hierarchical societies, the influence of today's wealthy is tightly circumscribed, he states.

03062

“Snow Stresses Urgency of Increasing Global Economic Growth.” IIP, Washington File, September 20, 2003.
<http://usinfo.state.gov/topical/econ/mlc/03092039.htm>

The World Bank Development Committee's goal of supporting developing countries' efforts to increase economic growth, raise living standards, and reduce poverty underscores the urgency of increasing global economic growth, U.S. Secretary of the Treasury John Snow said in a statement to the World Bank Development Committee in Dubai, United Arab Emirates (UAE). Snow commended a number of changes the World Bank has made to help advance developing countries' growth more rapidly and effectively.

03063

“Testing The Link.” By Hali Edison.

Finance & Development, vol. 40, no. 2, June 2003, pp. 35-37.

<http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/fandd/2003/06/pdf/edison.pdf>

Institutions are found to be the dominant factor in a country's economic performance, with policies having very little independent influence, Edison states. Economic analysis shows institutional quality has a significant influence on income, growth, and the volatility of growth, she says. This correlation suggests that economic outcomes could be substantially improved if developing countries improved the quality of their institutions. The role of policies in economic performance is not unimportant, but their influence on development is already reflected in the strength of institutions, she explains. Hali Edison is a senior economist in the International Monetary Fund's Research Department.

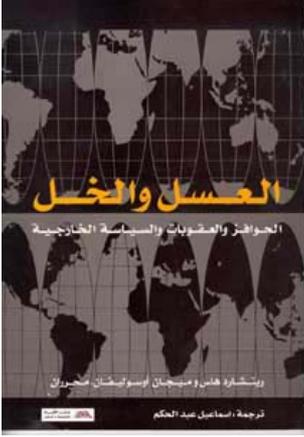
03064

“U.S. Boosts Money Laundering Investigation Capabilities.”

IIP, Washington File, July 08, 2003.

The U.S. Department of Homeland Security has launched a new initiative intended to intensify investigations of money laundering crimes and help the private sector shore up weaknesses in financial systems. In July 8 remarks at the New York Federal Reserve, Homeland Security Secretary Tom Ridge said that the department has taken action in response to criminal organizations' attempts to seek new ways to finance their operations. Operation Cornerstone, as the initiative is known, aims at identifying ways in which criminals launder their illegal profits, bringing them to justice and eliminating vulnerabilities in financial systems, according to a July 8 department news release. The department also announced a new program to share with the private sector data on security gaps discovered during investigations to help private companies improve defenses against money laundering and other financial crimes.

كتب مترجمة إلى العربية



العسل و الخل : الحوافز والعقوبات والسياسية الخارجية .

ريتشارد هاس وميجان أوسوليفان ، محرران

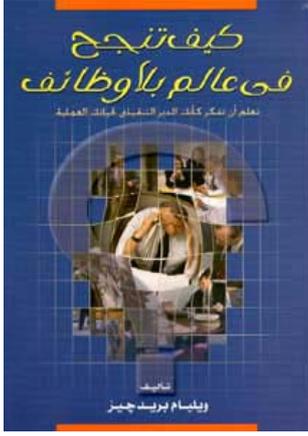
**Honey and Vinegar: Incentives,
Sanctions, and Foreign Policy.**

ترجمة : إسماعيل عبد الحكم

الناشر : مركز الأهرام للترجمة والنشر - مؤسسة - الأهرام - شارع الجلاء

يدافع هذا الكتاب عن سياسة الارتباط حتى مع الدول المارقة من المنظور الأمريكي ، والتي تتضمن استخدام الحوافز الإيجابية ، كوسيلة لتعديل سلوك النظم المناوئة للولايات المتحدة ويؤكد أنها أكثر فاعلية من سياسة العقاب . ويلقى الضوء على التكاليف الرهيبة للجوء للجزءات أو القوة العسكرية ، ويؤكد أن استخدام الحوافز لا العقوبات يلائم عالم ما بعد الحرب الباردة ، حيث جعلت العولمة عزل أى بلد أمر غير ممكن ، وجعل انهيار الاتحاد السوفيتي الإغراءات الأمريكية أكثر جاذبية لمن اعتمدوا من قبل على السوفيت .

ويقدم الكتاب سبع حالات لتأكيد جدوى سياسة الارتباط : مع الصين ، إيران ، العراق ، كوريا الشمالية ، جنوب أفريقيا ، الاتحاد السوفيتي وفيتنام .
والمحرران هما : ريتشارد هاس ، الذى كان مساعدا للرئيس جورج بوش الأب وهو حاليا نائب رئيس مؤسسة بروكنجز ومدير برنامج دراسات السياسة الخارجية بها ، وله عدة مؤلفات مشهورة ، وميجان أوسوليفان ، وهو زميل فى برنامج دراسات السياسة الخارجية فى نفس المؤسسة .



كيف تتجح فى عالم بلا وظائف: تعلم أن تفكر كأنك المدير التنفيذى لحياتك العملية.

تأليف : ويليام بريدجيز

Creating you & Company: Learn to Think Like the CEO of Your Own Career.

By: William Bridges and Associates.

ترجمة : مها بكير

الناشر : الدار الدولية للاستثمارات الثقافية - 8 شارع ابراهيم العرابى - مصر الجديدة

إن كتاب كيف تتجح فى عالم بلا وظائف يفعل ما يوحى به اسمه فهو لا يتعلق بالعثور على وظيفة ، أى وظيفة وإنما بإيجاد عمل يرضيك ويشبع رغبتك ويقدم قدراتك ويحقق نجاحاتك وفى النهاية قد تجد ان إرضاء صاحب العمل ليس هو طموحاتك بل هو إنشاء شركة صغيرة تضع فيها خبراتك وقدراتك وتحقق فيها ذاتك.

ومن هنا تكون البداية ، كيف تحقق النجاح لنفسك ولشركتك ، وفى هذا الكتاب تجد أمثلة كثيرة على ذلك ولهذا يجب أن تقرأ هذا الكتاب جيدا".