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دراسات شرق أوسطية

فصلية محكمة

مركز دراسات الشرق الأوسط

المؤسسة الأردنية للبحوث والمعلومات

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السنة السابعة

الطبعة الأولى

عمان - ٢٠٠٣

الحقوق كافة محفوظة

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المقال الافتتاحي

خريطة الطريق لا تحقق الحلم الفلسطيني
وتطبيقها يصطدم بالتعنت الإسرائيلي

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البحوث والمقالات

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الدعاية الصهيونية الإلكترونية ضد انتفاضة الأقصى

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التقارير

خريطة الطريق والحكومة الفلسطينية الجديدة*

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المستوطنات:

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الانتخابات الإسرائيلية وانعكاساتها السياسية على المنطقة*

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فلسطين والعراق

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الاحتفال الثاني عشر بتأسيس مركز دراسات الشرق الأوسط

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تداعيات الهجوم الأمريكية البريطانية على العراق*

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رسائل جامعية

تقرير مناقشة رسالة ماجستير بعنوان

العلاقات العربية - الأوروبية: دراسة في الحوار والشراكة*

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الأستاذ الدكتور سعد ناجي جواد - مشرفاً
الأستاذ الدكتور أحمد نوري النعيمي - رئيساً للمناقشة
الدكتور عبد القادر محمد فهمي - عضواً
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مراجعات

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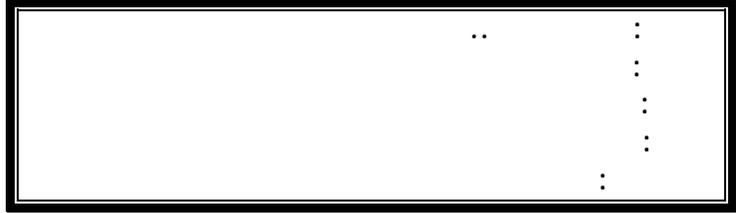
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Special Section:

US War On Iraq

U.S war on Iraq flared up against international opposition. Three weeks after the start of the war, Baghdad collapsed and Saddam's regime disappeared. This has co-incided with great destruction and disorder in all Iraqi towns and cities.

The file includes a report on political repercussions, the position of Arab and foreign states towards this war and its impact on various issues in the region. In addition, there is a military report on various foreseen scenarios during and after the war. The report includes a symposium on the above war, its effects and future impact.

In spite of efforts exerted in preparing the report and its recommendations, it reveals many defects:

- 1- Shortage of basic information about Arab countries.**
- 2- "Affiliations" of the academic team, which prepared the report despite of correlation of information, they**
- 3- Use of such report (as Secretary of state did) to talk about the need for political, economical, social and educational reforms in the Arab**

Challenges, therefor, should be carefully dealt with to have proper results out of its objective.

The Israeli Role in the US Aggression on Iraq

The Second Gulf War in 1991 witnessed the dropping of Iraqi missiles over the Israeli entity in Palestine. The present US aggression, called "Iraqi Freedom", witnessed a clear Israeli interest in this war, in spite of Israel's indirect participation, and the slim possibility of having any Iraqi missiles attack Israel. It became clear that the biggest beneficiary from such a war is Israel which has got rid of a troublesome enemy in the region. It still waits to get rid of other enemies, especially Syria and Iran. It is also worth mentioning that the US general, who was designated to run the Iraqi administration after the war, is a close friend of Israel.

Report By: Maher Mosleh

Similar objectives were adopted by the Islamic Summit in Qatar, and the Non-Alignment summit, held in Malaysia.

These summits generally concentrated on the rejection of military action against Iraq and stressed the UN Security Council's responsibility in maintaining the security of Iraq's people, its independence and the unity of its land. In particular, the Arab Summit called for including the disarmament in Iraq within a comprehensive plan for the Middle East disarmament, including Israel.

As for the Aqssa intifada and Israel's war against the Palestinian people, the summits called on the international community to shoulder its responsibility and stop the Israeli aggression. The summits did not call upon participating nations to sever their diplomatic and economic relations with Israel, thus making the summits conclude without demanding real action and support for these two issues that are most important for Arabs and Muslims, and the world in large.

Contradictory phases witnessing ideological identification, enmity and close cooperation according to signed official agreements and to programmed implicit accords. Some of which were proclaimed while others were kept secret after the Nazi defeat and unconditional surrender. Tons of restricted papers, therefore, were denied for researchers, for two main reasons:

- 1- Concern by the victorious parties to write their own story of history.
- 2- Concern by those who had cooperated with the defeated side to hide such cooperation and avoid incrimination, and to stand in the forefront of indictment and condemnation band aiming to share in the victorious' gains.

Such indictment and condemnation were not limited to conduct in politics and war management but went further to ideology itself. A comparison, hence, has been held between Zionist and Nazi ideologies before moving in historical review of the above-mentioned era.

Report By: AbduRa'of Isma'el

- *Reports*

Israeli Elections and Their Future Impacts

The 16th election session of the Israeli Knesset came in light of the Aqssa intifada which witnessed the down-fall of the Labor Party Prime Minister Ehud Barak and the formation of the Likoud government of Ariel Sharon. This extremist government is exerting all violent and terrorist acts in order to repress Palestinian resistance.

The above early election process uncovered the fragility of the Israeli interior political system and revealed the extent of conflict between the two Israeli political poles, the Labor and Likoud parties. The election process also resulted in the re-election of Sharon amid greater division in the Israeli society to unprecedented levels. Among the other signs is the fall in the rate of voters to the lowest level since the creation of the Jewish state, and the fall in the credibility of political and military leaders.

The Likoud Party gained 38 seats, while the Labor Party got 19. The composition of the present Israeli government is believed to reflect contractive approaches towards the peace process and agreements concluded with the Palestinian Authority. This, accordingly, reflects a greater Israeli attitude to renounce their various commitments to peace in the Middle East.

Report By: Ashraf Ghanem

Palestine and Iraq at the Arab, Islamic and Non-Alignment Summits

The Palestinian issue, represented in the Aqssa Intifada, and the Iraqi crisis, gained great Arab, Islamic and non-alignment interest. The Arab Summit was held in Sharm Al-Sheik, Egypt, in an effort to stop the aggression on Iraq and support the Palestinian cause.

- *Editorial*

The Regional Impacts of the US Incursions into Iraq

There is much darkness in applying Road Map phases directions. It refers to the two-country solution. Establishing Palestinian State side by side Jewish State on Palestinian land. In spite of the fact that resolution No. 181 in year 1947 shapes the only International legitimate reference for this concept, the project didn't point to this resolution.

The Map concentrated on the Palestinian role in saving the Israeli security anywhere. Which means set a side the Palestinian control on P.A land.

Many of statistical studies point that 70% of Palestinian resistance operations was a reaction to the Israeli assaults. 96% of these operations were martyrs as a reaction to massacres, Israeli incursions and assassinations by Israeli forces. The rest of it, 30% of these operations were initiative by Palestinian resistance.

There are many questions on the Road Map but the main question about the range of actual application and the ability to achieve the Palestinian people rights.

By: Editorial Board

English Abstracts

Contents

Editorial

- 7 - *Road Map against Palestinian Dream*

Articles

- 15 - *Turkish – Iranian Relations an
Analytical Approach.*
37 *Electronic Zionist Propaganda Against the Palestinian
Intifada.*

Reports

- 49 - *Road Map and New Palestinian
Government*
63 *Israeli Elections and Their Future Impacts.*
71 *Palestine and Iraq at the Arab, Islamic and Non-
Alignment Summit.*
77 *The Israeli Role in the US Aggression on Iraq.*

Special Section

- 89 - *US War on Iraq*

Master Thesis

Reviews

Bibliography

English Abstract

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