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Chapter 1 : Is the BBC biased?: BBC and Sceptre

At the Crossroads of Foreign Policy Decisions: India in the Middle East Anna Rulska David Jackson Section III: The Middle East and the US 8. The United States and Israel: The Implications of Alignment Daniel J. Graeber 9.

A spot of colouring, highlighting reactions positive and negative towards the news, will hopefully help make the differences even clearer, but the actual reports need reading in full to get the full sense of how close the BBC comes to hagiography here - in contrast to Sky: By Aubrey Allegretti, political reporter Governor of the Bank of England Mark Carney will remain in post longer after Brexit to "support continuity" in the economy. The Canadian economist had been due to step down in June , but will now stay on until 31 January Chancellor Philip Hammond announced the news on Tuesday, saying Mr Carney had agreed to the extension "despite various personal pressures". He added he was "delighted" that Mr Carney would serve seven more months "to support a smooth exit from the EU and provide vital stability for our economy". In his acceptance letter, the Bank of England governor wrote: Mr Carney has been attacked by leading Brexiteers for his forecasts and interventions on Brexit. Last month he warned that the risk of a "no deal" divorce with the EU was "uncomfortably high" and "highly undesirable". Critics have accused him of contributing to "Project Fear". Responding to the extension, fierce Eurosceptic Jacob Rees-Mogg said: Mr Hammond said the seven-month extension would "support a smooth exit" from the European Union. The extension was agreed in an exchange of letters between the governor and the chancellor published on Wednesday. Mr Carney said he was "willing to do whatever I can in order to promote both a successful Brexit and an effective transition at the Bank of England". It is the second extension of his tenure as governor. When Mr Carney took over from Mervyn King in , he agreed a five-year term with the option of a further three. The typical term for the position has been eight years. In October , Mr Carney said he would staying on for an extra year, until June , after his initial five-year term ended in Mr Carney had agreed "despite various personal pressures" to stay on until January to "help support continuity in our economy during this period", the chancellor said. The extension will give the government more time to recruit his successor, amid concern that few candidates would want to take on the role during an unpredictable stage in the Brexit process. Sir Jon Cunliffe, Bank of England deputy governor with responsibility for financial stability, has also been re-appointed for a second five-year term that will last until October It should identify a candidate in good time for the Treasury Committee to scrutinise the appointment," she added. Shadow chancellor John McDonnell welcomed the move. In March , just a month after his appointment, Mr Carney cut Canadian interest rates amid the financial crisis. That move, along with other measures, was considered to have boosted investor confidence, enabling Canada to recover more quickly than some other countries. He had a commercial banking background, as well as experience in the public sector - unlike his two most recent predecessors who had spent their careers within the Bank of England and academia. That year he married economist Diana Fox, whom he met at Oxford, and the couple now have four children.

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Chapter 2 : Contributors | E!Sharp

DAVID J. JACKSON. *I. Academic Degrees "At the Crossroads of Foreign Policy Decisions: India in the Middle. East." With Anna Rulska.*

However, with this new dawn comes growing risks of instability and conflict which threaten to derail any attempts at moving the region towards more inclusive democracy and lasting peace; gains which could eventually facilitate better development prospects for the ordinary population, most of whom were not even born when their presidents took office. Angola, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, and Uganda are all countries where the incumbents have held power since at least the s. All of their leaders oversee authoritarian regimes; two of them took power by force, while the other two succeeded governments with dictatorial tendencies. Aristide Zolberg , an influential U. This was due to the inability of new governments to move their countries in the direction of national unity and integration and ensure a trajectory of progressive socioeconomic development. Instead, local elites have in many places across post-colonial Africa simply replaced the former patronage networks that were in place under European colonial powers. A number of aged leaders across Sub-Saharan Africa are now nearing their natural end. In addition, all four governments are dependent on rents and revenue from crude oil and gas extraction. Although Angola holds the second-largest proven commercial reserves on the continent after Nigeria, Cameroon and Equatorial Guinea together produce almost , barrels per day bpd. To join the club, Uganda discovered commercially viable oil reserves in and is expected to produce , bpd when production is at full capacity, likely after Despite their natural resource wealth, their societies remain highly unequal. With Biya being the only candidate with a realistic chance of winning the presidential election in Octoberâ€™ thanks to his patronage networks and the continued dominance of his ruling RDPC partyâ€™ the prospect of instability once Biya eventually vacates office can only increase. But despite this apparent success, Obiang Mangué has been investigated by both U. Finally, in Uganda, President Yoweri Museveni is entering his 34th year in office and has removed a year age limit on presidents in the constitution, which means that he could run for another term in Meanwhile, many are suspicious that he is slowly promoting his son to be his heir, particularly after he was promoted as a special advisor last January. Angola, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, and Uganda are now approaching critical inflection points where the liberalization of strategic sectors of the economy could bring about new opportunities for better wealth distribution. Equatorial Guinea ranks at out of ; Angola at ; Cameroon at ; and Uganda is the best ranked at The longevity of these governments means that local elites have benefitted from patronage for many years, and the end to such revenue streams is likely to motivate some actors into more unpredictable actions, such as taking power by force. This could, in turn, fuel local armed strife between competing groups, exacerbating the security situation in the various jurisdictions. As tired old post-colonial local elites leave the stage one by one, the question to be asked is what will replace them? Will it simply be new local elites, equally focused on self-aggrandizement and creating networks of patronage? Or will it be a new breed of leaders, young, charismatic and genuinely committed to inclusivity and socioeconomic development? While staunch criticism has been directed against all these four governments, one cannot but admit they have all emerged out of extremely challenging contexts. Where power networks have been more opportunistic, and where wealth has been spent carelessly, instability risks are likely to continue growing. While maintaining sustainable growth is problematic, it is likely that more diversified economies will be more resilient to short-term shocks, most likely as a result of regime changes. Its outcome will determine whether the region embraces new hope or descends deeper into instability and conflict. Haddadin is a Jordanian economist and policy analyst who serves in the macroeconomic desk of Wikistrat and advises the MENA Council of Dubai on the economic and geopolitical aspects of the Middle East. He currently blogs for The Times Of Israel on economic policy, policy

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JACKSON**

matters, liberal thought, and Arab-Israeli affairs. He is also a regular contributor at Entrepreneur Middle East focusing on the literature and economics of entrepreneurship. He is also a Charles G. His op-eds frequently appeared in many international and regional publications and newspapers. He also founded and managed his own private enterprises in the food and beverage sector. Haddadin got his degrees from the University of Chicago, the London School of Economics, and the American University of Beirut, in addition to completing two executive degrees from Harvard University and Princeton University. Follow him on Twitter PolicyFads.

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Chapter 3 : Selected Bibliography

Section II The Far East and the US in the Middle East: China's Middle East policy since the post-Mao reform, Chunlong Lu and Jie Chen; Japan between the United States and the Middle East, George Ehrhardt; At the crossroads of foreign policy decisions: India in the Middle East, Anna Rulska and David Jackson.

Suggestions and Observations from Lawrence to the Present. A collection of essays. Several deal with post Iraq. Philip Gordon, *Winning the Right War: The Path to Security for America and the World*. Argues that the United States should apply a strategy against Islamic radicalism that looks more like containment than what the Bush administration has been doing. Graham covered Rumsfeld as a military affairs correspondent for the Washington Post. Suman Gupta, *Theory and Reality of Democracy: A Case Study in Iraq*. Continuum International Publishing, New edition pb Continuum International Publishing, I get an impression this is probably not much about Iraq, more about US policy and rhetoric. But I have not actually seen the book, and I am not sure. Oxford University Press, David Halberstam, *War in a Time of Peace: Bush, Clinton, and the Generals*. Why American Foreign Policy is Failing. Basic Books Perseus, Hensel [Air War College], ed. *The Arrogance of Power*. University Press of Kansas, Eric Hobsbawm, *On Empire: America, War, and Global Supremacy*. The New Press, A scathing critique of what Hobsbawm sees as US efforts to dominate the world. Howell and Jon C. Pevehouse, *While Dangers Gather: Congressional Checks on Presidential War Powers*. Princeton University Press, My impression is that this is pretty theoretical; the table of contents does not show any chapter devoted to a particular incident or episode. Hegemony, Oil and War. Fred Kaplan, *Daydream Believers*: Jeffrey Karam, "Missing revolution: Kirkpatrick, Making War to Keep Peace. Tales of a White House Survivor. Latimer was a speechwriter first for Rumsfeld, then for George W. Norms, Power and Followership in the Wars on Iraq. Looks at US efforts to win international support for both Iraq wars, and Douglas Little, "Mission Impossible: Douglas Little, Us versus Them: University of North Carolina Press, From Vietnam to Iraq. Marcus Mabry, *Twice as Good: Condoleezza Rice and Her Path to Power*. Michael Mandelbaum, *Mission Failure: James Mann, Rise of the Vulcans: James Mann, The Obamians: Melani McAlister, Epic Encounters: Culture, Media, and U. Interests in the Middle East*, University of California Press, Messerschmidt, *Hegemonic Masculinities and Camouflaged Politics*: I have not read this, but it is supposed to be quite good. Christopher Meyer, *DC Confidential: The reader reviews on amazon. Serving on the Front Lines of National Security*. Myers was Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff from to Emile Nakleh, *A Necessary Engagement: American Power and Intervention from Vietnam to Iraq. The Life of a Lone Star Yankee*. An authorized biography of the first President Bush. Dennis Perrin, *Savage Mules: The Democrats and Endless War*. London and New York: Argues that the Democratic Party is not nearly so anti-war as it is often supposed to be. Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States. Once upon a time, one volume of this series would contain the complete text of every public speech or other public statement made by a particular president during a particular year. But in recent decades, it has been necessary to have two volumes per year, occasionally even three. The National Archives and Records Administration has begun putting the contents of this series into a searchable online database. The years to , and portions of , were in this database the last time I checked; additional years should be added soon. Truman Presidential Library and the University of California at Santa Barbara, has a searchable online archive that contains all the texts from Public Papers of the Presidents from to the middle of James Risen, *State of War: James Risen, Pay Any Price: Greed, Power, and Endless War*. Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, Rothkopf, *Running the World: David Ryan and Patrick Kiely*, eds. *Policy-Making, Intervention and Regional Politics*. Abingdon and New York: Mostly about recent policy, but one essay, by Kenneth Osgood, deals with the US policy toward the Iraqi Revolution of Routledge, forthcoming, at least in theory, but publication has repeatedly been delayed. Saar, a sergeant who had been

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trained in Arabic, was at Guantanamo December to June. A very critical picture of the foreign policy of George W. Bush, and its consequences, by the Washington correspondent of the New York Times. Huq, *Unchecked and Unbalanced: Presidential Power in a Time of Terror*. Brent Scowcroft was national security adviser to President George H. He expressed doubt about the impending war against Iraq in early. In addition to the items listed here, a keyword search for Scowcroft will turn up some others elsewhere in this bibliography. *Conversations on the Future of American Foreign Policy*. Bartholemew Sparrow, *The Strategist: Brent Scowcroft and the Call of National Security*. My impression is that this is very theoretical, and deals more with academics and public intellectuals than with intelligence agencies. I57 S44 John T. Lugar, *Statesman of the Senate: Crafting Foreign Policy from Capitol Hill*. Indiana University Press, 1 pp. General Hugh Shelton, *Without Hesitation: The Odyssey of an American Warrior*.

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Chapter 4 : Edmund Ironside, 1st Baron Ironside - Wikipedia

Looks at the important international and regional actors and their interaction with, and reaction to, US foreign policy toward the Middle East region.

Early life[edit] Ironside was born in Edinburgh , Scotland, on 6 May His father, Surgeon-Major William Ironside of the Royal Horse Artillery , died shortly afterwards, leaving his widowed wife to bring up their son on a limited military pension. As the cost of living in the late nineteenth century was substantially lower in mainland Europe than in Britain, she travelled extensively around the Continent, where the young Edmund began learning various foreign languages. At Woolwich he flourished, working hard at his studies and his sports; he took up boxing, and captained the rugby 2nd XV as well as playing for Scotland. He was built for both of these sports, six feet four inches tall and weighing seventeen stone, for which he was nicknamed "Tiny" by his fellow students. The name stuck, and he was known by it for the rest of his life. He then disguised himself as an Afrikaans -speaking Boer , taking a job as a wagon driver working for the German colonial forces in South West Africa. This intelligence work ended unsuccessfully when he was identified, but managed to escape. Ironside pushed for a hard training regime, intending to get the division to the front as quickly as possible and prevent it being broken up to feed reinforcements to the other three divisions of the Canadian Corps. During the final phase of the fighting at Vimy , Ironside again was required to take unofficial command of the division, overruling an ambiguous order from Watson " who was out of contact at headquarters " to halt the attack, and personally ordering the leading battalions into action. However, the Red Army managed eventually to gain a superior position in the Civil War and in late he was forced to abandon the White Army to their fate. In November he handed command over to Henry Rawlinson , who would supervise the eventual withdrawal, and returned to Britain. Most importantly for his future career, he became the mentor of J. Fuller , who was appointed a lecturer at the College at the same time, and became a close acquaintance of Sir Basil Liddell-Hart. He was promoted to Lieutenant-General in March , and left for England in May, [29] where he returned to half-pay with the sinecure of Lieutenant of the Tower of London. However, he found that as with his earlier posts, he could achieve little in Eastern Command " the most important decisions being made in Whitehall. He himself seemed to lose his opportunity for higher office in , when he was rebuked over his mishandling of a mobile force in the annual exercises; until this point, he had been considered a possible candidate as Chief of the Imperial General Staff, but was dropped from consideration in favour of Lord Gort , whom Ironside considered unfit for the job. Lord Hore-Belisha gave him official notice that he was deemed too old for the post, aged Thus, he was appointed an Aide-de-Camp to HM the King in October, a purely ceremonial position, and early in accepted the offer of Governor of Gibraltar , [34] generally seen as a quiet role where to retire. Under his tenure, the defences were strengthened and the garrison prepared for a long siege. The position gave him overall responsibility for the readiness of forces based outside the United Kingdom, and many at the War Office worried that he might interpret this as a precursor to being given formal command of the Expeditionary Force on the outbreak of war. Whilst Gort was nominally in the more senior position, Ironside had seniority of rank and a far more dominant personality, and had concluded several months earlier that Gort was "out of his depth" as CIGS ; he is unlikely to have shown much deference. Whilst his sympathetic manner reassured the Poles, the visit may have unintentionally given the impression that Britain was intending to provide direct military assistance. He returned able to report that the Polish Government was unlikely to provoke Germany into war, but warned that the country would be quickly overrun and that no Eastern Front was likely to exist for long. His warnings, however, were broadly ignored. I had rather come to terms with Hitler". Then Ironside, fearful of this alternative, changed his standpoint. He emphasized that Poland would not be abandoned, and that the Allies would provide her with

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DECISIONS : INDIA IN THE MIDDLE EAST ANNA RULSKA, DAVID
JACKSON**

concrete help. Among others, he fabled that squadrons of the Royal Air Force would be sent to Poland, and that a British aircraft carrier would anchor at Gdynia Furthermore, Ironside promised that half of British Army units concentrated in Egypt would be transferred to Poland, via the Black Sea ". The reorganisation was politically driven; Hore-Belisha had fallen out heavily with Viscount Gort during , and the outbreak of war provided an excellent pretext for Gort to leave Whitehall. However, this force would be broadly defensive, acting to support the French Army, and he aimed to influence the course of the war by forming a second strong force in the Middle East, which would be able to operate in peripheral operations in the Balkans. Both Ironside and Churchill supported the plan enthusiastically, but it met with opposition from many other officers, including from Gort " who saw his forces in France being depleted of resources " and from Newall , the Chief of the Air Staff. On 12 March, however, Finland sued for peace , and the expedition had to be abandoned. Flaws in the command system quickly began to show. He was not well-qualified for this task, having a deep dislike and distrust for the French, whom he considered "absolutely unscrupulous in everything". The man is completely defeated. They are considering my appointment I am to be made a Field Marshal later. Not at once, because the public may think that I am being given a sop and turned out. An honour for me and a new and most important job, one much more to my liking than C. However, all of these were deficient in training and organisation, as the operational units had already been sent to France. They were also lacking in equipment; the force as a whole had almost no modern artillery or anti-tank guns, and the armoured division had just a small number of light tanks. As a result, the only way they could practically be used would be to commit them to static defence; Ironside planned to steadily pull units away from the coast and into a central mobile reserve, but this was not possible until they were trained and equipped for the role. On 25 June, he was called to the War Cabinet to brief them on the plans for Home Defence; his system of defence in depth provided for: A defensive "crust" along the coast, able to fight off small raids, give immediate warning of attack, and delay any landings. Home Guard roadblocks at crossroads, valleys, and other choke points, to stop German armoured columns penetrating inland. Static fortified stop lines sealing the Midlands and London off from the coast, and dividing the coastal area into defensible sectors A central corps-sized reserve to deal with a major breakthrough Local mobile columns to deal with local attacks and parachute landings The plan was "on the whole" approved by the Cabinet, [65] and by the Chiefs of Staff later in the week. Finally, on 17 July, Churchill had a long drive with Lieutenant-General Alan Brooke , the commander of Southern Command , whose views on creating mobile reserves held close to possible landing sites were in accordance with his own. The formal reason was that the Cabinet wished to have someone with recent combat experience in command, and Ironside accepted the dismissal gracefully "I was quite prepared to be released. I had done my best Cabinets have to make decisions in times of stress. He never received another military posting, and ostracised by the Army establishment, [7] rarely visited London, and never spoke in the House of Lords. After almost two decades in retirement, having survived a driving accident, he was injured in a fall at his home; he was taken to Queen Alexandra Military Hospital in London where he died on 22 September , [7] aged His coffin was escorted to Westminster Abbey with full military honours, and he was buried near his home in Norfolk. These were written directly into bound foolscap volumes, a page or more a day, each night; throughout his life, he totalled some twelve volumes and the best part of a million words. He did not ask for these to be destroyed on his death, though their content was sometimes quite contentious, but did write a will " in " asking that they not be published. In the late s, however, a former colleague persuaded him to allow extracts to be published as part of an account of the run-up to the Second World War, although he died shortly before it saw print. This was published as The Ironside Diaries: The book was assembled by Ironside shortly before his death and, whilst it drew heavily on the diaries, it was written in a more conventional narrative form rather than as a strict day-by-day account, with editorial remarks kept to a minimum.

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Chapter 5 : racedaydvl.com: Watch Great Decisions in Foreign Policy, Season 46 | Prime Video

As a cultural centre for Islamic interests across the world and as a focus point for increasing levels of economic and security interdependence, the Middle East remains a stage on which international politics will be played for the foreseeable future.

Chapter 6 : African Regimes at a Crossroads - Foreign Policy Blogs

Fadi A. Haddadin is a Jordanian economist and policy analyst who serves in the macroeconomic desk of Wikistrat and advises the MENA Council of Dubai on the economic and geopolitical aspects of the Middle East.

Chapter 7 : Iraq Wars Bibliography

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Chapter 9 : Table of contents for Strategic interests in the Middle East

Middle East & North Africa by anna smushkovich | on January 27th, | 1 comment An Israeli-American company, Project Better Place, has plans to create the first electric-car grid, which would allow electric cars to be introduced in large numbers on the road.