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Chapter 1 : Water in the Middle East, Hussein Amery Aaron T Wolf - Shop Online for Books in Australia

Water in the Middle East: A Geography of Peace (Peter T. Flawn Series in Natural Resource Management and Con)
[Hussein A. Amery, Aaron T. Wolf] on racedaydvl.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.

A website for K educators featuring innovative resource on the culture, geography, history and religions of the Middle East, including essays, classroom activities, downloadable multimedia content and interactive Google Earth tours. Readings This section contains full-text readings from a variety of sources. Many of these texts have never been offered online before. They represent a range of scholarly views and interests, and are intended to offer a more in-depth view of selected topics covered in this module. Please be aware that these texts may not be reproduced in any way without the express permission of the original copyright holder, as indicated at the head of each reading. The readings listed in grey are currently unavailable, as we work toward renewing copyright permission from the publishers. Amery and Aaron T. Wolf This article focuses on the issue of access to fresh water in the Jordan River Basin, an issue of which most laymen are not aware, but one which is a major source of conflict in the region. While this selection is clearly the introduction to a book containing essay by a variety of writers approaching various aspects of the issue, it lays out the concerns involved clearly and succinctly, from a geographical perspective. Additional material in the chapter outlines issues that tend to cause water scarcity as well as the challenges of water in arid regions such as the one discussed here. The article is very hopeful in tone, the authors believing that the Peace Process in the Middle East will facilitate better management of water resources. Strategic Geography and the Changing Middle East: Strategic Access to Middle East Resources: They are aptly described by the authors as follows: It defines the framework for our discussion of strategic geography and the greater Middle East and illustrates the enduring relevance of the subject in the region. It concludes with a physical description of the greater Middle East, including its key peripheral and internal geographic features. Chapter 2 examines the lessons of history in the context of Middle East Resources, changing technology and the quest for strategic access. It should be noted that the definition of the Middle East used by the authors goes far beyond the Arab world. This is outlined and explained in Chapter 1. We have included this article in the course as much for what it tells us about why the Arab World has been of such interest to the United States and other major powers as for what it tells us about the Middle East itself. Geoffrey Kemp and Robert Harkavy See the text above. Humphreys In thinking about history, one cannot be limited to politics and the lives of prominent figures. The rise and fall of governments, battlefield victories, and the activities of prominent figures in the social, intellectual and political spheres only tell part of the story. They must be coupled with analysis of society as a whole. This essay by Stephen Humphreys gives part of the context for considering the recent history of the Middle East by analyzing the population explosion of the last 30 years or so and its impact on the economies of the region. He moves on to assess the economic policies implemented by governments in response to these factors in light of the global economic network and other pressures from both in and outside of the region. Hard statistics are supplemented by anecdotes and comparisons between the Middle East and other parts of the world that help make the statistics more concrete for the reader. From Economic Nationalism to Neoliberalism Joel Beinin In this article Joel Beinin compares government economic policy in several countries of the Middle East from to the present day, particularly in light of their impact on peasants and the working class. It is the first part of this article that will be the most instructive to students of history. Very few states were able to completely resist this ideology. Beinin points out that although the rhetoric of the regimes during this period emphasized the peasants and organized workers, these groups were not the primary beneficiaries of the policies. He then traces the decline of this tendency, particularly in relation to oil and oil boom, and the explosion of Third World debt in the s. The second half of the article is a critique of economic policies implemented since the s by development agencies such as the International Monetary Fund and the United States Agency for International Development. Structural Obstacles to Economic Adjustment Massoud Karshenas This essay investigates the

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slow pace of reform in the Middle East and North Africa the MENA region , arguing that this results more from "the underlying structures of these economies" and much less from the "idiosyncracies of their political systems" as analysts generally argue. Karshenas also places the economic issues faced by the region squarely within the context of recent changes in the world economy. This data-rich article ends with speculation on future challenges facing the region. Riches Beneath the Earth Colbert C. Held It is not possible to discuss the Arab world in the modern era without considering the impact of oil and, to a lesser extent, natural gas or mineral resources. In this chapter, Colbert C. Held, discusses this issue in some detail. The article is rich in statistics and factual information. Written by a geographer and former diplomat, the book approaches the region thematically. Cartography by John V. Cotter greatly facilitates understanding of the the spatial dimension. Is There an Islamic Economics? Karen Pfeifer This essay takes a socioeconomic approach toward answering the question posed by its title. The author demonstrates that many proponents of an Islamic economic system are not seeking to restore the social system of the Middle Ages, but rather that they propose an Islamic economic system as a response to the record of "state capitalism" that prevailed in most Islamic states in the post-colonial era and to the economic liberalization that has followed in more recent years. The article then explains the main principles of Islamic economics, and briefly sketches the theoretical, practical and political critiques. Pfeifer is a Professor of Economics at Smith College.

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Chapter 2 : NITL Arab World Project

Water, Geography, and Peace in the Middle East: An Introduction (Hussein A. Amery and Aaron T. Wolf) 2. Conflict, Coexistence, and Cooperation: A Study of Water Use in the Jordan Basin (Peter Beaumont, University of Wales).

Artikel bewerten Rapid population growth and a rising standard of living are driving water demand inexorably upward, while the natural supply has not increased since Biblical times. Addressing water needs from a geographical perspective, this book analyzes and assesses the impact of scarce water resources in the Jordan River basin countries and territories. Finding "streams in the desert" has never been more urgent for the peoples of the Middle East. Rapid population growth and a rising standard of living are driving water demand inexorably upward, while the natural supply has not increased since Biblical times. Ensuring a fair and adequate distribution of water in the region is vitally important for building a lasting peace among the nations of the Middle East. Addressing water needs from a geographical perspective, the contributors to this book analyze and assess the impact of scarce water resources in the Jordan River basin countries and territories Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine, and Syria as these long-time antagonists work toward peace. After geographical and historical overviews, the authors envision the future-what the water issues may be when Israel and Syria begin negotiating, the "hydro-security" needs of each nation, and the difficulties of planning for uncertainty. Without proposing any one ideal scheme, they discuss the possibilities for cooperative sharing of water resources, while honestly acknowledging the political constraints that may limit such projects. The final essay speaks to the needs of the one party so rarely represented at the negotiating table-the Jordan River itself. *Water, Geography, and Peace in the Middle East: An Introduction Hussein A. Amery and Aaron T. Wolf, Oregon State University* 5. Amery, Colorado School of Mines 6. Hof, Armitage Associates, L. *Water Security for the Jordan River States: Performance Criteria and Uncertainty* Paul A. Kay and Bruce Mitchell, University of Waterloo 8. Kliot, University of Haifa 9. *The Spatial Attributes of Water Negotiation: Water and Sewage Glossary.*

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Chapter 3 : Water in the Middle East : a geography of peace in SearchWorks catalog

Water, Geography, and Peace in the Middle East: An Introduction / Hussein A. Amery and Aaron T. Wolf 2. Conflict, Coexistence, and Cooperation: A Study of Water Use in the Jordan Basin / Peter Beaumont.

Amery and Aaron T. Geography of Middle East Water: The Potential for Peace It must be recognized that the location of and spatial variation in the physical environments of the Middle East affect the availability, consumption, and management of water resources. The location of political boundaries also results in the fragmented management of river systems. The physical geography of the Jordan River riparian states is varied. On the other hand, over 50 percent of the land areas of Jordan, Israel, and Syria consist of hot, dry lands with precipitation levels below mm per year. The eastern coast of the Mediterranean Sea is backed by a mountain range which declines in elevation from north to south. This creates an orographic effect making the coastline and the west-facing foothills relatively well watered and the interior dry. This spatial distribution of precipitation is most pronounced in Lebanon and Syria. In Israel and the West Bank, where the topography is reduced to rolling hills, the hydrological effects of orographic lifting are less evident. Overall, precipitation levels are highest along the western slopes of the mountain ranges that are parallel to the coastline, and decline in a north-to-south direction. The human geography of the Jordan River basin, like that of the entire Middle East, is one of diversity. While Muslims constitute a majority in Lebanon, Christians remain a significant minority. On the other hand, there are important physical and human elements which serve to unify the core of this area. Lebanon and Israel are similar in that they both traditionally have had a Western orientation, relatively high incomes, very high levels of literacy, and low natural population growth rates. The Jordan Rift Valley Ghor is a physical feature that unites in a climatic, environmental, and physiographic way the people of Palestine, Jordan, and Israel. The latter two countries and Lebanon are similar in that they have substantial Palestinian populations, many occupying refugee camps. Even linguistically there is similarity, with the population of the basin speaking variants of Semitic languages: Names of some geographical features are shown in Table 1. Furthermore, as alternative and more felicitous political spatial patterns emerge with the unfolding of the peace process, many traditional and intervening obstacles will be erased. This will make it easier to deal with the approaching challenges of population growth, settlement of Palestinian refugees, and increasing water stress. Opportunities that can be realized only in a Middle East at peace will also be revealed. An example of this might be a large cooperative desalination plant capitalizing on economies of scale to reduce the unit cost of water, thereby alleviating water stress in Jordan, Palestine, and Israel. Similarly, any long-distance movement of water from countries such as Turkey will likely involve "have-not" Jordan River basin states. The more countries that benefit from such movements, the more the per-unit or per-state costs will be reduced. Greater participation may also encourage the financial assistance from, among others, oil-wealthy Arab nations. Therefore, broader regional spatial and financial linkages could be realized, thereby positively affecting the management and redistribution of water in the Middle East. Moreover, members of the Palestinian Arab minority in the Jewish state of Israel are uniquely positioned to play a key role in mediation between the Arab states and Israel, or as interpreters of Arab culture and tradition to Israelis, as well as Jewish culture to the Arab world at large. This could well break down existing barriers and expedite cultural and economic interactions. Cooperative projects in the areas of research and development - some of which are already under way - are among the first joint ventures between potential peace partners. This will help with the gradual diversification of the economy away from water-intensive crops. By the same token, low population birth rates in Lebanon and Israel may provide models for other riparians. Adding to the potential for regional cooperation, countries in the Jordan River basin are gradually supplanting wasteful supply-based management practices with conservationist demand-based use of water see inset "Opportunities for Water Management in Arid Regions". At the same time, in a Middle East at peace, it will be easier to identify and minimize the effects of point and area sources of pollution.

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