

## The Iron Wall Israel And Arab World Avi Shlaim

The updated second edition of *The War for Palestine* presents the genesis of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Tracing the evolution of the Israeli academic debate over history, politics, and collective identity, *Understanding the Middle East Peace Process* examines the Middle East peace process since Oslo and follows the discursive struggle over Israeli collective identity. Based on interviews with key protagonists, this book gives a detailed analysis of the interrelatedness of academic debate, societal discourse, and collective identity against the background of major political events in Israel. It charts the ascendancy and expansion of post-Zionism, outlines the emergence of neo-Zionism from the political right, and the re-appropriation of Zionism in light of the new political climate of peace-making. Ghazi-Bouillon provides a new perspective on the failure of the New Historians to revolutionize Israeli intellectual life and the failure of post-Zionism to revolutionize Israeli political life, whilst assessing neo-Zionism's potential to do both.

*The Iron Wall Israel and the Arab World* Penguin UK

Examining Benjamin Netanyahu's more than a decade-long period as Israel's Prime Minister, this important book evaluates the domestic politics and foreign policy of Israel from 2009-2019. This comprehensive study assesses Israel's main political parties, highlights the special position in Israel of Israel's Arab, Russian and religious communities, appraises Netanyahu's stewardship of Israel's economy, and analyzes Israel's foreign relations. The scholars contributing to the volume are leading experts from both Israel and the United States and represent a broad spectrum of viewpoints on Israeli politics and foreign policy. The case studies cover the Likud party, the non-religious opposition parties such as Labor, Meretz, and Yesh Atid, the Arab parties, the religious parties and the Russian-based Yisrael B'Aliyah party, and present analyses of the ups and downs of Israel's relations with the United States, the American Jewish Community, Iran, Europe, the Palestinians, the Arab World, Russia, China, India, and Turkey as well as Israel's challenges in dealing with terrorism. Another highlight of the book is an assessment of Netanyahu's leadership of the Likud party, which seeks to answer the question as to whether Netanyahu is a pragmatist interested in a peace deal with the Palestinians or an ideologue who wants Israel to hold on to the West Bank as well as all of Jerusalem. This volume will be of interest to readers who wish to understand the dynamics of Israel during Benjamin Netanyahu's time as Prime Minister and are interested in the history and politics of Israel and the Middle East.

Yossi Beilin was a seminal figure during the Israeli-Palestinian peace process. As deputy foreign minister in the second Rabin government, he was responsible for leading the Oslo process, which was the most important attempt to end the conflict between Israel and the Palestinians. This book is the first to tell the story of the left wing and the peace process

based on the private archive of Beilin himself. The thousands of documents – shared exclusively with the author - reveal a far more complete picture of Israel's political-diplomatic history in the late 20th century, and provide new information on key events. Avi Shilon offers a critiques of the 'liberal peace-building' project and analyses the connections between the Labour party's economic policy and foreign policy since the 1970s. This book is both a political biography of Beilin and a new history which recounts the diplomatic processes and social-political changes that occurred in Israel in the past four decades.

Indringend boek over de geschiedenis van Israël Aan de hand van menselijke verhalen, ogenschijnlijk kleine gebeurtenissen en gesprekken met hoofdrolspelers vertelt Ari Shavit in Mijn beloofde land het complexe verhaal van de moderne geschiedenis van de staat Israël. Israël bevindt zich momenteel in een existentiële crisis. Ari Shavit, een van de invloedrijkste journalisten van Israël, gaat de dialoog aan met zijn landgenoten en hun historie. Hoe is Israël, ooit een bastion van idealisme en democratische beginselen, op dit verontrustende punt beland? In plaats van het bekende verhaal – van de oorlogen, de bestanden en de bekende politieke kopstukken – vertelt Shavit het verhaal van de leiders van de volksopstanden, van de boeren, de immigranten, de kolonisten en van de Arabieren: kortom, de mensen die het (morele) fundament vormen van het land Israël. Ari Shavit is een van de meest gewaardeerde journalisten van Israël. Hij is politiek columnist van Haaretz, de invloedrijkste krant van het land.

“Fascinating. . . . Shlaim presents compelling evidence for a reevaluation of traditional Israeli history.”—New York Times Book Review For this newly expanded edition, Avi Shlaim has added four chapters and an epilogue that address the prime ministerships from Barak to Netanyahu in the “one book everyone should read for a concise history of Israel’s relations with Arabs” (Independent). What was promulgated as an “iron-wall” strategy—building a position of unassailable strength— was meant to yield to a further stage where Israel would be strong enough to negotiate a satisfactory peace with its neighbors. The goal still remains elusive, if not even further away. This penetrating study brilliantly illuminates past progress and future prospects for peace in the Middle East.

Thoughtful and innovative in its approach, this textbook provides a balanced overview of one of the most protracted and bitter struggles of modern times: the Arab-Israeli conflict. It sets out to relay basic information on the evolution of the conflict and explore the efforts to resolve it, and then goes on to portray the differing perspectives of each of the important parties. Written by a distinguished team of leading scholars, the book outlines key developments in the history of the conflict without imposing propagandistic ideas. It places the events of the conflict within a regional and international context, making it an invaluable insight into the opposing narratives that have fuelled the conflict for so long. This is essential reading for students, academics and policy-makers wishing to understand the history and politics of the Arab-Israeli conflict and its pivotal role in the Middle East, and will be sure to enlighten those who are new to what is considered to be a highly contentious subject, as well as encourage critical thinking and discussion.

Beschrijving van de gedwongen terugkeer van miljoenen anti-communistische Russen uit de door de Duitsers bezette gebieden, op grond van een door de Gallieerden in 1944 gesloten, geheim verdrag.

Many observers have portrayed the Oslo Process as a milestone in the peacemaking process between Palestinians and Israelis. In this controversial and groundbreaking new work, McMahon challenges the interpretation of the Oslo Process as a breakthrough or new beginning in Palestinian-Israeli relations. He argues that the Oslo Process affected no discursive or non-discursive change and that the Oslo Process in fact institutionalized the analytics practices involved in Israeli and Palestinian relations. It should, McMahon concludes, be no surprise that the process ended with direct Palestinian-Israeli violence. This book will be crucial reading for scholars of Israeli and Palestinian relations as well as anyone who is interested in understanding what discursive change must occur for peace between Israel and Palestinians to be established and sustained.

This book examines leaders of the seemingly intractable conflict between Israel and its Palestinian neighbors. It takes as an intellectual target of opportunity six Israeli prime ministers, asking why some of them have persisted in some hard-line positions but others have opted to become peacemakers. This book argues that some leaders do change, and above all it explains why and how such changes come about.

This book goes beyond arguing simply that "leaders matter" by analyzing how their particular belief systems and personalities can ultimately make a difference to their country's foreign policy, especially toward a long-standing enemy. Although no hard-liner can stand completely still in the face of important changes, only those with ideologies that have specific components that act as obstacles to change and who have an orientation toward the past may need to be replaced for dramatic policy changes to take place.

Beskrivelse af de britiske og jødiske modforholdsregler mod arabiske oprørere i Palæstina 1937 - 1939, herunder oprettelse af britiske anti-terrorenheder og den indflydelse Orde Wingate i øvrigt havde på det israelske forsvars doktriner efter staten Israels oprettelse

An Oxford professor reflects on key issues and contributing factors shaping the Israeli-Palestine conflict, providing comprehensive coverage of topics ranging from the 1917 Balfour Declaration and the failure of the Oslo peace process to the 1948 War and the 2008 invasion of Gaza. By the author of *The Iron Wall*.

The Washington Post's widely syndicated columnist writes a passionate account of his fears and hopes for the survival of Israel.

In Israël worden drie vriendinnen volwassen in een wereld vol kogels, angst en moed. Yael is scherpschutter en probeert uit alle macht niet verliefd te worden op de soldaten die ze moet trainen. Avishag loopt wacht; de eindeloze dagen worden soms onderbroken door vluchtelingen die zich onder het prikkeldraad door proberen te wurmen. Lea controleert niet alleen paspoorten maar moet ook haar medesoldaten in de gaten houden. Samen roddelen ze over jongens, proberen `gewoon te zijn en vooral niet na te denken over de verhongerende vluchtelingen, of de steeds groter wordende dreiging van buitenaf. Yael, Avishag en Lea worden constant gedruild voor een oorlog die misschien nooit komt. Ze bevinden zich in het oog van de storm en ontdekken dat dromen van een andere, misschien betere, wereld gevaarlijker is dan ze dachten.

The history of U.S. diplomacy in the Middle East is marked by numerous stark failures and a few ephemeral successes. Jimmy Carter's short-lived Middle East diplomatic strategy constitutes an exception in vision and approach. In this extensive and long-overdue analysis of Carter's Middle East policy, Jorgen Jensehaugen sheds light on this important and unprecedented chapter in U.S. regional diplomacy. Against all odds, including the rise of Menachem Begin's right-wing government in Israel, Carter broke new ground by demanding the involvement of the Palestinians in Arab-Israeli diplomatic negotiations. This book assesses the president's `comprehensive peace' doctrine, which aimed to

encompass all parties of the conflict, and reveals the reasons why his vision ultimately failed. Largely based on analysis of newly-declassified diplomatic files and American, British, Palestinian and Israeli archival sources, this book is the first comprehensive examination of Jimmy Carter's engagement with the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. At a time when U.S. involvement in the region threatens to exacerbate tensions further, Arab-Israeli Diplomacy under Carter provides important new insights into the historical roots of the ongoing unrest. The book will be of value to Middle East and International Relations scholars, and those researching U.S. diplomacy and the Carter Administration.

This book looks at the post-Holocaust experience with emphasis on aspects of its impact on popular culture.

The June 1967 war was a watershed in the history of the modern Middle East. In six days, the Israelis defeated the Egyptian, Syrian and Jordanian armies, seizing large portions of their territories. Two veteran scholars of the Middle East bring together some of the most knowledgeable experts in their fields to reassess the origins and the legacies of the war. Each chapter takes a different perspective from the vantage point of a different participant, those that actually took part in the war and also the world powers that played important roles behind the scenes. Their conclusions make for sober reading. At the heart of the story was the incompetence of the Egyptian leadership and the rivalry between various Arab players who were deeply suspicious of each other's motives. Israel, on the other side, gained a resounding victory for which, despite previous assessments to the contrary, there was no master plan.

At a time when a lasting peace between the Palestinians and the Israelis seems virtually unattainable, understanding the roots of their conflict is an essential step in restoring hope to the region. In *The Iron Cage*, Rashid Khalidi, one of the most respected historians and political observers of the Middle East, homes in on Palestinian politics and history. By drawing on a wealth of experience and scholarship, Khalidi provides a lucid context for the realities on the ground today, a context that has been, until now, notably lacking in our discourse. The story of the Palestinian search to establish a state begins in the mandate period immediately following the breakup of the Ottoman Empire, the era of British control, when fledgling Arab states were established by the colonial powers with assurances of eventual independence. Mandatory Palestine was a place of real promise, with unusually high literacy rates and a relatively advanced economy. But the British had already begun to construct an iron cage to hem in the Palestinians, and the Palestinian leadership made a series of errors that would eventually prove crippling to their dream of independence. The Palestinians' struggle intensified in the stretch before and after World War II, when colonial control of the region became increasingly unpopular, population shifts began with heavy Jewish immigration from Eastern Europe, and power began to devolve to the United States. In this crucial period, Palestinian leaders continued to run up against the walls of the ever-constricting iron cage. They proved unable to achieve their long-cherished goal of establishing an independent state—a critical failure that set a course for the decades that followed, right through the eras of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, the Palestinian Authority, and Hamas. Rashid Khalidi's engrossing narrative of this torturous history offers much-needed perspective for anyone concerned about peace in the Middle East.

Kritisch historisch onderzoek naar de gedwongen emigratie van de Arabische bevolking tijdens en na de stichting van de staat Israël in 1948. A NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW EDITORS' CHOICE A SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE BESTSELLER In AD 70, when the Second Temple was destroyed, a handful of visionaries saved Judaism by reinventing it, taking what had been a national religion and turning it into an idea. Whenever a Jew studied—wherever he was—he would be in the holy city, and his faith preserved. But in our own time, Zionists have turned the book back into a temple, and unlike an idea, a temple can be destroyed. With exuberance, humor, and real scholarship, Rich Cohen's *Israel is Real* offers "a serious attempt by a gifted storyteller to enliven and elucidate Jewish religious, cultural, and political history . . .

. A powerful narrative" (Los Angeles Times).

Hoe wordt iemand een extremist en hoe kun je hem daar weer van af helpen? In twee lichtvoetige en scherpzinnige essays probeert Amos Oz een antwoord op deze vragen te geven. Hij onderzoekt de wortels van het fanatisme en rekent af met de clichés over het Palestijns-Israëlische conflict. De briljante eenvoud waarmee hij deze wezenlijke kwesties behandelt maken dit boekje bijzonder aansprekend en inspirerend voor iedereen die zich voor de wereldvrede interesseert: van jong tot oud, van scholier tot politicus.

Israel's Armor provides a foundational history of the Israel lobby and its influence on American foreign policy.

This book offers a comprehensive overview of the impact of 'strategic culture' on Israeli military operations against Hamas between 1987 and 2014. It has often been argued that Israeli policies and military operations against Hamas have proven tactically effective, but strategically disastrous, allowing the Islamic Resistance Movement to grow from a small spin-off of the Muslim Brotherhood into a powerful military and political actor in the Palestinian arena. This book argues, contrary to this opinion, that Israel was effective in its struggle against the Islamic Resistance Movement between 1987 and 2014, as the Jewish state ultimately managed to deny the majority of Hamas' strategic aims and to preserve a position of relative strength. By relying on a synthesis of primary sources, interviews, memoirs, scholarly and professional military studies and information gathered from the media, the study delivers a careful and comprehensive analysis of the conflict. It provides an historical outline of the development of the Israeli 'strategic culture' and analyzes its impact on the process of military adaptation during the First Intifada, the Oslo Peace Process, the al-Aqsa Intifada and the Gaza wars. Finally, the book illuminates how the Israeli strategic culture moulded a distinctive 'way of war' that, though marked by successes and failures, ultimately proved effective against Hamas. This book will be of much interest to students of strategic studies, Middle Eastern politics, counter-insurgency, counter-terrorism and security studies in general.

"We're going to build a wall." Borders have been drawn since the beginning of time, but in recent years artificial barriers have become increasingly significant to the political conversation across the world. Donald Trump was elected President of the United States while promising to build a wall on the Mexico border, and in Europe, the international movements of migrants and refugees have sparked fierce discussion about whether and how countries should restrict access to their territory by erecting physical barriers. Virtual walls are also built and crushed at increasing speed. In the post-9/11 era there is a greater danger from so-called "transnational non-state actors", and computer hacking and cyberterrorism threaten to overwhelm our technological barriers. In this timely and original book, Said Saddiki scrutinises the physical and virtual walls located in four continents, including Israel, India, the southern EU border, Morocco, and the proposed border wall between Mexico and the US. Saddiki's detailed analysis explores the tensions between the rise of globalisation, which some have argued will lead to a "borderless world" and "the end of the nation-state", and the rapid development in recent decades of border control systems. Saddiki examines both regular and irregular cross-border activities, including the flow of people, goods, ideas, drugs, weapons, capital, and information, and explores

the disparities that are reflected by barriers to such activities. He considers the consequences of the construction of physical and virtual walls, including their impact on international relations and the rise of the multi-billion dollar security market. *World of Walls: The Structure, Roles and Effectiveness of Separation Barriers* is important reading for all those interested in the topics of immigration, border security, international relations, and policy.

Why have Israelis and Palestinians failed to achieve a two-state solution to the conflict that has cost so much and lasted so long? In *Paradigm Lost*, Ian S. Lustick brings fifty years as an analyst of the Arab-Israeli dispute to bear on this question and offers a provocative explanation of why continued attempts to divide the land will have no more success than would negotiations to establish a one-state solution. Basing his argument on the decisiveness of unanticipated consequences, Lustick shows how the combination of Zionism's partially successful Iron Wall strategy for dealing with Arabs, an Israeli political culture saturated with what the author calls "Holocaustia," and the Israel lobby's dominant influence on American policy toward the Arab-Israeli conflict scuttled efforts to establish a Palestinian state alongside Israel. Yet, he demonstrates, it has also unintentionally set the stage for new struggles and "better problems" for both Israel and the Palestinians. Drawing on the history of scientific ideas that once seemed certain but were ultimately discarded, Lustick encourages shifting attention from two-state blueprints that provide no map for realistic action to the democratizing competition that arises when different subgroups, forced to be part of the same polity, redefine their interests and form new alliances to pursue them. *Paradigm Lost* argues that negotiations for a two-state solution between the Mediterranean Sea and the Jordan River are doomed and counterproductive. Israeli Jews and Palestinian Arabs can enjoy the democracy they deserve but only after decades of struggle amid the unintended but powerful consequences of today's one-state reality.

Meeslepende roman over liefde en bedrog - tegen de achtergrond van het verscheurde Israël De naamloze gedreven Arabische strafrechtadvocaat, woonachtig in Oost-Jeruzalem, treft op een dag in een antiquarisch exemplaar van *De Kreutzersonate* van Tolstoj een briefje aan in het handschrift van zijn vrouw. Zij bedankt daarin iemand voor een heerlijke avond. De advocaat raakt buiten zinnen van jaloezie en begint aan een nietsontziende zoektocht naar de ware toedracht. De andere verteller in deze roman is een jonge maatschappelijk werker, ook een Palestijnse Israëliër. Hij verzorgt een joodse jongen, Jonathan, die thuis in coma ligt. Nadat de maatschappelijk werker met een collega naar een Arabisch studentenfeest is geweest, schrijft zij hem een lief bedankbriefje. Om en om wisselen de vertellers elkaar af en zo ontspint zich het verhaal van een huwelijks crisis én het vraagstuk over de Arabische identiteit in een joodse omgeving. De manier waarop het verband tussen de verhaallijnen geleidelijk aan wordt onthuld maakt deze roman buitengewoon bijzonder. De spanning wordt verhoogd door de verwijzing naar *De Kreutzersonate*, de klassieke novelle over een ongelukkig huwelijk dat eindigt in moord.

Het Israëlisch-Palestijns conflict is brandend actueel. Toch blijft de Europese Unie in de politieke marge van dit conflict vertoeven. Nochtans stond Europa aan de wieg van het conflict in de eerste helft van de vorige eeuw. Bovendien is de Europese Unie sinds midden jaren negentig veruit de grootste internationale donor van de Palestijnen en de belangrijkste handelspartner van Israël.

Waarom neemt de EU haar historische verantwoordelijkheid dan niet op? En wat belet de EU om politieke munt te slaan uit deze bevoorrechte relaties met de conflictpartijen? In dit uitdagende boek spreekt de auteur over een historisch gegroeid 'politiek deficit' van het Europese buitenlandse beleid. Een politiek onvermogen dat verschillende oorzaken heeft waaronder de dominantie van de Verenigde Staten in de regio, institutionele onvolmaaktheden van 'Politiek Europa', maar ook een opvallend gebrek aan realisme en moed om de handelsrelaties met de conflictpartijen als hefboom te gebruiken.

In a myth-busting analysis of the world's most intractable conflict, a star of Middle East reporting, "one of the most important writers" in the field (The New York Times), argues that only one weapon has yielded progress: force. Scattered over the territory between the Jordan River and the Mediterranean Sea lie the remnants of failed peace proposals, international summits, secret negotiations, UN resolutions, and state-building efforts. The conventional story is that these well-meaning attempts at peacemaking were repeatedly, perhaps terminally, thwarted by violence. Through a rich interweaving of reportage, historical narrative, and powerful analysis, Nathan Thrall presents a startling counter-history. He shows that force—including but not limited to violence—has impelled each side to make its largest concessions, from Palestinian acceptance of a two-state solution to Israeli territorial withdrawals. This simple fact has been neglected by the world powers, which have expended countless resources on initiatives meant to diminish friction between the parties. By quashing any hint of confrontation, promising an imminent negotiated solution, facilitating security cooperation, developing the institutions of a still unborn Palestinian state, and providing bounteous economic and military assistance, the United States and Europe have merely entrenched the conflict by lessening the incentives to end it. Thrall's important book upends the beliefs steering these failed policies, revealing how the aversion of pain, not the promise of peace, has driven compromise for Israelis and Palestinians alike. Published as Israel's occupation of East Jerusalem, the West Bank, and Gaza reaches its fiftieth anniversary, which is also the centenary of the Balfour Declaration that first promised a Jewish national home in Palestine, *The Only Language They Understand* advances a bold thesis that shatters ingrained positions of both left and right and provides a new and eye-opening understanding of this most vexed of lands.

A number of nations, conspicuously Israel and the United States, have been increasingly attracted to the use of strategic barriers to promote national defense. In *Do Good Fences Make Good Neighbors?*, defense analyst Brent Sterling examines the historical use of strategic defenses such as walls or fortifications to evaluate their effectiveness and consider their implications for modern security. Sterling studies six famous defenses spanning 2,500 years, representing both democratic and authoritarian regimes: the Long Walls of Athens, Hadrian's Wall in Roman Britain, the Ming Great Wall of China, Louis XIV's Pré Carré, France's Maginot Line, and Israel's Bar Lev Line. Although many of these barriers were effective in the short term, they also affected the states that created them in terms of cost, strategic outlook, military readiness, and relations with neighbors. Sterling assesses how modern barriers against ground and air threats could influence threat perceptions, alter the military balance, and influence the builder's subsequent policy choices. Advocates and critics of strategic defenses often bolster their arguments by selectively distorting history. Sterling emphasizes the need for an impartial examination of what past experience can teach us. His study yields nuanced

lessons about strategic barriers and international security and yields findings that are relevant for security scholars and compelling to general readers.

One of the "10 Must-Read Histories of the Palestine-Israel Conflict" —Ian Black, Literary Hub, on the 100th anniversary of the Balfour Declaration The new edition of the acclaimed text that explores the issues continuing to define the Israeli-Palestinian conflict Numerous instances of competing, sometimes incompatible narratives of controversial events are found throughout history. Perhaps the starkest example of such contradictory representations is the decades-long conflict between Israel and Palestine. For over 140 years, Israelis, Palestinians, and scores of peacemakers have failed to establish a sustainable, mutually-acceptable solution. The Israel-Palestine Conflict introduces the historical basis of the dispute and explores both the tangible issues and intangible factors that have blocked a peaceful resolution. Author Neil Caplan helps readers understand the complexities and contradictions of the conflict and why the histories of Palestine and Israel are so fiercely contested. Now in its second edition, this book has been thoroughly updated to reflect the events that have transpired since its original publication. Fresh insights consider the impact of current global and regional instability and violence on the prospects of peace and reconciliation. New discussions address recent debates over two-state versus one-state solutions, growing polarization in public discourse outside of the Middle East, the role of public intellectuals, and the growing trend of merging scholarship with advocacy. Part of the Wiley-Blackwell Contested Histories series, this clear and accessible volume: Offers a balanced, non-polemic approach to current academic discussions and political debates on the Israel-Palestine conflict Highlights eleven core arguments viewed by the author as unwinnable Encourages readers to go beyond simply assigning blame in the conflict Explores the major historiographical debates arising from the dispute Includes updated references and additional maps Already a standard text for courses on the history and politics of the Middle East, The Israel-Palestine Conflict is an indispensable resource for students, scholars, and interested general readers.

Avi Shlaim's *The Iron Wall: Israel and the Arab World* is the outstanding book on Israeli foreign policy, now thoroughly updated with a new preface and chapters on Israel's most recent leaders In the 1920s, hard-line Zionists developed the doctrine of the 'Iron Wall': negotiations with the Arabs must always be from a position of military strength, and only when sufficiently strong Israel would be able to make peace with her Arab neighbours. This doctrine, argues Avi Shlaim, became central to Israeli policy; dissenters were marginalized and many opportunities to reconcile with Palestinian Arabs were lost. Drawing on a great deal of new material and interviews with many key participants, Shlaim places Israel's political and military actions under an uncompromising lens. His analysis will bring scant comfort to partisans on both sides, but it will be required reading for anyone interested in this fascinating and troubled region of the world. 'The Iron Wall is strikingly fair-minded, scholarly, cogently reasoned and makes enthralling ... reading' Philip Ziegler, *Daily Telegraph* 'Anyone wanting to understand the modern Middle East should start by reading this elegantly written and scrupulously researched book' Trevor Royle, *Sunday Herald* 'A milestone in modern scholarship of the Middle East' Edward Said 'Fascinating ... Shlaim presents compelling evidence for a reevaluation of traditional Israeli history' Ethan

Bronner, The New York Times Book Review Avi Shlaim is Professor of International Relations at St. Antony's College, Oxford. His previous books include Collusion Across the Jordan (1988) and War and Peace in the Middle East (1995).

Explores the emergence of targeted killing in Israeli and US statecraft and in the international law of force.

[Copyright: a68fc7498d100272cf708d9a5e103486](#)