ORGL- 2800: United Nations and Political Leadership
Ambassador Hamid Al-Bayati, PhD.
Lincoln Center, 6-9 pm Monday -Thursday, July 5– August 6, 2018

Part One
United Nations, United States and International Terrorism
Wars in Afghanistan, Iraq, Libya, and Syria

United Nations
A United Nations Case Study
United Nations’ Tour

United Nations, United States and International Terrorism
Rise of Al-Qaeda Terrorist Group
United Nations and Counterterrorism
Rise of the terrorist group ISIS
United Nations and ISIS
President Obama and ISIS
President Trump and ISIS

Wars in Afghanistan, Iraq, Libya and Syria

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Part Two
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Part One
United Nations, United State and International Terrorism
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United Nations

The course will start with an Introduction to the United Nations: i.e. institutional structure, goals and mechanism, the Charter of the United Nations, General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council and Secretariat. It will shed a light on International Peace and Security, peacekeeping, sanctions, authorizing military action, disarmament, human rights, global war against terrorism...etc. The course will also include classes about the United Nations mechanisms, rules of procedures, making decisions and adopting resolutions at the General Assembly, the Security Council and the six General Committees. The First Committee deals with disarmament, the Second Committee handles the economic issues, the Third Committee tackle human rights, the Fourth Committee in charge of decolonization, the Fifth Committee undertake financial issues and the Sixth Committee handles legal affairs.

This course about United Nations and Political Leadership will provide students with the skills needed to better comprehend the rapid changes currently taking place in the global arena, politically, economically, socially and culturally. A good case study covering Political Leadership in the UN is Saddam Hussein’s invasion of Kuwait in August 2, 1990. Examining this event demonstrates how the UN responded to Saddam’s crimes against the Iraqi and Kuwaiti people. His regime committed war crimes, genocide and crimes against humanity such as imprisonment and torture, killing civilians and Kuwaiti POWs, using chemical weapons...etc. The Security Council considered Iraq a threat to peace and security and adopted more than 80 resolutions against Saddam’s regime, 73 of them were under chapter VII of the United Nations Charter. Chapter VII is the only chapter which authorizes the Security Council to impose sanctions and to use military force.

A United Nations Case Study

The resolutions adopted by the Security Council against Saddam’s regime requested an immediate withdrawal of his forces from Kuwait. They imposed sanctions against all exports and imports, developed new demarcation of borders between Iraq & Kuwait, dismantling weapons of mass destructions...etc. When I became Iraq’s Permanent Representative to the United Nations, I had the difficult task of lifting sanctions against Iraq and taking the country out of chapter VII. From my arrival date April 2006 through December 2010, I worked hard to convince the Security Council to adopt a resolution to lift sanctions against Iraq. By the end of my tenure in April 2013, all but one of the resolutions under chapter VII against Iraq ended. The remaining one regarding the compensation for Kuwait’s invasion will be terminated automatically when Iraq completes payment of around $53.5 billion to the United Nations Compensation Commission.

Following Saddam’s refusal to withdraw from Kuwait peacefully, the Security Council authorized United Nations member states to use force to liberate Kuwait. The U.S. built a coalition of thirty countries that liberated Kuwait in 1991. When U.S. forces landed in Saudi Arabia to liberate Kuwait, Osama Bin Laden opposed this and considered it an American invasion of holy land of Mecca and Medina, the holiest cities for Muslims. Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) was born in Mecca in 570 A.D, and immigrated to Medina in 623 AD, where people who worshiped idols rejected his message to worship God and began to kill Muslims.

United Nations’ Tour

An important part of the course, there was a guided tour at the United Nations and a lecture by an official at the United Nations, about a subject selected by the students themselves.

United Nations, United State and International Terrorism

Rise of Al-Qaeda Terrorist Group

Osama Bin Laden declared war against the United State and his al-Qaeda terrorist group started attacking US targets such as the attack against the World Trade Center in February 1993, the attack against US troops in Somalia in October 1993, the attack against US troops in Riyadh in Saudi Arabia in November 1995, the attack against US troops in Al-Khubar in Saudi Arabia in June 1996, the attacks against US embassies in Kenya & Tanzania in August 1998, and the attack against USS Cole in Yemen in October 2000. Hundreds of Americans and non-Americans were killed and injured in these attacks. These successful terrorist attacks’ left Osama Bin Laden with the impression that the US was weak, so he threatened Americans with attacks inside the United States. At the time, nobody believed that Bin Laden was capable of planning and executing
an attack inside the US, however, he executed the terrorist attacks of 9/11 against the World Trade Center, the Pentagon and the Capitol in which around 3000 people were killed and many more were injured.

After the 9/11 attacks, the issue of extremism, fundamentalism and terrorism became a major source of concern in the world and a real threat to peace and security. The United Nations adopted many resolutions on counterterrorism and set up counter-terrorism committees. These resolutions authorized imposing sanctions, freezing terrorist assets and using force against terrorism. The US declared a global war on terrorism and President George W. Bush decided to attack Afghanistan on October 7, 2001 to remove the Taliban’s regime which harbored Bin Laden before 9/11 attacks and refused to hand him over to the US after 9/11. US forces are still in Afghanistan and issues of success and failure in Afghanistan are still controversial.

The U.S. and the UK tried to get a resolution authorizing the use of force against Saddam’s regime but the Security Council could not reach consensus about such a war. However, President Bush unilaterally decided to attack Iraq and remove Saddam’s regime on March 20, 2003. Many countries in Europe and in the Middle East supported the US in its war against Saddam’s regime.

The war in Iraq has been and still is more controversial than the one in Afghanistan. I will explain why the Security Council adopted a resolution to support a war against Taliban in Afghanistan and not against Saddam’s regime in Iraq. I was part of an Iraqi opposition delegation invited to Washington D.C. in August 2002 to discuss the issues of the war against Saddam’s regime. We met Vice-President Dick Cheney, Secretary of State Colin Powell, Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld and many other officials.

I worked with President Bush’s special envoy to “Free Iraqis” Zalmay Khalilzad from November 2002 until May 2003. I continued to work with Zalmay when he became U.S. Ambassador to Iraq on June 21, 2005. I was Deputy Foreign Minister when he became US Ambassador to the UN On February 12, 2007.

In May 2003, I went back to Iraq after living in exile in the UK at the same time when President Bush appointed Ambassador Paul Bremer as the civil Administrator of Iraq. I also worked with Paul Bremer from May 2003 to June 2004 and with his Deputy Sir John Sawers the British Diplomat who was the UK Ambassador to the UN from August 2007 to November 2009. Later Sir Sawers became the head of British Intelligence MI6. I also worked with US military commanders such as General David D. McKiernan, General Ricardo Sanches, General George Casey and General David Petraeus. General Petraeus later became the Commander of US Central Command, Commander of US forces in Afghanistan and Director of the CIA.


In 2011, Arab nations started rising up against dictatorial regimes in Tunisia, Egypt, Libya and Yemen and they managed to remove leaders who ruled their countries with an iron fist for decades. During the Libyan uprising against Qaddafi, the US, UK, and France managed to convince Russia and China to adopt a Security Council resolution which requested UN member states to protect Libyan civilians by all means necessary. The US, UK and France(P3) interpreted the resolution as an authority to use force against Qaddafi forces but the Russian and the Chinese believed that they were misled and the resolution was misinterpreted by the P3.

**Rise of Terrorist Group ISIS**

In spite of killing al-Qaeda leader Osama Bin Laden, almost ten years after 9/11 on May 2, 2011 the whole world and especially the US are still facing danger from International Terrorism. On June 10 2014 the so called Islamic State terrorist group also known as ISIL/ISIS managed to take control of Mosul the second largest city in Iraq, then Salah Al-Din and Anbar. They announced their own Islamic State called “Caliphates” and appointed their leader Abo Bakir Al-Baghdadi as a Caliph which means a political and religious successor of Prophet Mohammed.

The terrorist groups committed heinous crimes and gruesome atrocities in Iraq such as killing large numbers of Christians, Yezidis and Shiites. They confiscated their money, and sold their women as slaves. They slaughtered American and British hostages who went to Syria to provide humanitarian aid to Syrian refugees, they burnt alive a Jordanian pilot and many prisoners, they forced women to have sex which they called Jihadi marriage…etc. They managed to do all that with the help and support of the remnants of Saddam’s regime, officers of Saddam’s army and members of Saddam’s Baath Party as well as insurgency groups that fought the US occupation in Iraq.

I was part of the Iraqi opposition delegation which advised the Americans to set up an Iraqi government immediately after Saddam’s regime fall. They said they would do that as soon as possible. We warned them that if they didn’t announce an Iraqi government, Iraq would be considered under occupation and that would
generate military resistance. Surprisingly, the Security Council adopted resolution 1483 in May 2003 declaring the occupying forces as the authority in Iraq. More surprising was that although France, Russia and China were against US and UK plan to launch a war against Saddam’s regime, they agreed to vote for this resolution. Those issues will also be discussed in the class.

After ISIS took over the second largest city “Mosul” on June 10, 2014 and many other places in Salah al-Din and Anbar provinces in Iraq, the United Nations adopted a new strategy on counter-terrorism and the Security Council adopted resolutions against ISIL/ISIS including the imposition of sanctions against individuals who finance such terrorist groups. President Obama promised during his election campaign to end the war in Afghanistan and Iraq however, when ISIS occupied huge swathes of Syrian and Iraqi territories, he was hesitant to get US forces involved in fighting ISIS. I had an interview with Jon Stewart Daily Show in June 2014 in which I emphasized the importance of US aerial bombardment against ISIL when Iraqi government officials requested the US to do so.

See: The Daily Show with Jon Stewart
https://video.search.yahoo.com/search/video;_ylt=AwrBT0f8EK5XviAAzRpXNyoA;_ylu=X3oDMTEyZGdkcmRoBGNvbG8DYmYxBHBvcwMxBHZ0aWQDQjIwODlfMQRzZWMDc2M?p=Hamid+Al-Bayati+the+Daily+Show&fr=mcafee#id=2&vid=c435ec7c644279933b7434b91182e1dd&action=view

President Obama wanted to be remembered as the President who ended the wars started by President Bush. However, he could not end the war in Afghanistan and he had to send US troops back to Iraq after the complete withdrawal of US forces from Iraq end of 2011. In August 2014 President Obama ordered US forces to start a campaign of aerial bombardment against ISIS forces in Iraq and build a coalition of around 60 countries. Later in September 2014 President Obama announced his strategy to fight ISIS and announced an aerial bombardment against ISIS forces in Syria when he realized that he will be remembered as the President who lost the wars of President Bush.

On November 13, 2015 shootings and bomb blasts left 130 people dead and hundreds wounded, with more than 100 in a critical condition in Paris. The attacks were described by President Francois Hollande as an "act of war" organized by so called the Islamic State (ISIL/ISIS). "Three coordinated teams" were believed to have been behind the attacks, according to Paris chief prosecutor Francois Molins.

On December 2, 2015, a terrorist killed 14 people in San Bernardino, California. After the deadly terrorist attacks in Paris and the day before Thanksgiving 2015, President Obama reassured Americans there was "no specific and credible intelligence indicating a plot on the homeland." Seven days later came an explosion of gunfire and the deadliest terrorist attack in America since Sept. 11, 2001. What may be most disturbing is not that Mr. Obama was wrong, but that apparently, he was right. By all accounts so far, the government had no concrete intelligence warning of the assault.

On the morning of March 22, 2016, three coordinated nail bombings occurred in Belgium: two at Brussels Airport in Zaventem, and one at Maalbeek metro station in Brussels. In these attacks, 32 victims and three suicide bombers were killed, and over 300 people were injured. Another bomb was found during a search of the airport. Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) claimed responsibility for the attacks. The bombings were the deadliest act of terrorism in Belgium's history. The Belgian government declared three days of national mourning.

On June 12, 2016 Omar Mateen called 911 to proclaim allegiance to the ISIL/ISIS terrorist group, and who had been investigated in the past for possible terrorist ties, stormed a nightclub on Sunday morning, wielding an assault rifle and a pistol, and carried out the worst mass shooting in United States history, leaving 50 people dead and 53 wounded.

On July 3, 2016 as celebrations for the Muslim holy month of Ramadan stretched past midnight into Sunday in central Baghdad, where Iraqis had gathered to eat, shop and just be together, a minivan packed with explosives blew up and killed at least 143 people — the third mass slaughter across three countries in less than a week. The attack was the deadliest in Baghdad in years — at least since 2009 — and was among the worst Iraq has faced since the American invasion of 2003. The bombing came barely a week after Iraqi security forces, backed by American airstrikes, celebrated the liberation of Falluja from the Islamic State, which almost immediately claimed responsibility for the attack.

On 17-18 September 2016 Ahmed Khan Rahimi from Afghanistan tries to detonate four bombs in northeastern United States. The terrorists succeeded in detonating only two of the four bombs. One bomb in New York City resulted in 31 people being injured, but there were no casualties at the other sites.
The course will examine these terrorist attacks and will identify the mistakes made by intelligence agencies in their attempts to prevent the attacks. It will shed light on the positions of US Presidents on foreign policy particularly as it pertains to global terrorism. The key objective is to understand how terrorists plan and execute attacks and to develop ways and means to stop them.

The course will also highlight US Counter-Terrorism Strategy during the presidencies of Bill Clinton, George W. Bush and Barak Obama, to give some background and a base for comparison, as well as highlight some mistakes which have been made and lessons learned. This provides a context to explore the potential impact of President Donald Trump’s policies aimed at defeating terrorism. An examination of recent American Presidents is important to understand my proposed strategy to combat terrorism.


Part Two
President Trump's Foreign Policy
Compared with that of Previous US Presidents

The New World Order
In this study I will try to assess what in fact is the "New World Order," a term first coined by President George H.W. Bush in 1990. But post-9/11, the second President Bush spoke of "a different kind of war." Zbigniew Brzezinski, the former national security advisor believes the "New World Order" with the vision of world integration started to fade into a vision of world disorder, with the forces of disintegration gaining the upper hand.

Samuel P. Huntington, in his book, The Clash of Civilization, detailed three mistaken assumptions that underline the vision of a New World Order. The first is that the collapse of communism means victory for democracy throughout the world. Secondly, increased transportation and communications will bring the world closer together. And finally, that economic development will have a homogenizing impact on nations and, as a result, produce a common world culture. Huntington goes on to say that the world will be shaped for the most part by the interactions among several major civilizations. These include the Western, Confucian, Japanese, Islamic, Hindu, Slavic Orthodox, Latin American, and African civilizations.

Wars in Afghanistan, Iraq, Libya and Syria
The wars in Afghanistan, Iraq, Libya and Syria, present four different models of western military interventions from political, military, and international legal perspectives. The War in Afghanistan was against a rogue terrorist organization al-Qaeda, and a rogue regime hosted al-Qaeda, Taliban's regime. The war in Iraq was based on a false reports of Saddam capabilities of launching long range missiles with chemical weapons. The war in Libya was based on Qaddafi’s oppression to Libyan people and violations of human rights. And the war in Syria was to change the regime of Bashar Al-Asad by supporting te opposition groups.

War in Afghanistan
After the Soviet Union invasion to Afghanistan in 1979, the US supported the Afghan rebels and insurgency movements which called Afghani "Mujahideen" from the word Jihad (holy war). The US also encouraged Arab fighters to travel to Afghanistan from all over the world and provided them with money, training and weapons. These Arab fighters called Arab "Mujahideen" were under the leadership of Osama Bin Laden and became know as al-Qaeda. The Afghan and Arab Mujahideen managed to defeat the forces of the Soviet Union which withdrew from Afghanistan in 1989.


The war in Afghanistan was according to clear authority from the United Nations Security Council following the 9/11 attacks, carried out by al-Qaeda terroristic groups hosted by Afghanistan, after the refusal of Taliban's Regime to hand over al-Qaeda's leader Osama Bin Laden to the U.S. However few thousands American
Special Forces were sent to Afghanistan to work with Afghan opposition groups the Northern Alliance to topple the regime. As a result the US forces failed to arrest al-Qaeda leader Osama Bin Laden and Taliban's leader Mullah Omar.

**War in Iraq**

However the Security Council refused to authorize the war against Saddam's regime in Iraq, but the US, UK and their allies decided to invade Iraq, on the bases of Saddam's regime possession of weapons of mass destruction and the fear that Saddam could provide such weapons to terrorist groups. Former UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan and most of the legal experts considered the war in Iraq as illegal. Nevertheless former British Prime Minister Toni Blair said the war in Iraq war illegal but it was legitimate. Although more than 150,000 American troops were sent to Iraq, they failed to arrest Saddam Hussein immediately and failed to maintain peace and security, therefore Iraq fall into turmoil and chaos.

**War in Libya**

The war in Libya was based on a controversial resolution (1973 of March 17, 2011) adopted by the Security Council, which approved a 'No Fly Zone' over Libya Authorizing 'All Necessary Measures’ to Protect Civilians. This was interpreted by the US, the UK and France as an authorization to use military force to attacks Qaddafi forces and to topple his regime. However Russia and China believed that the resolution authorized a no-fly and civilian protection but did not authorized attacking Qaddafi forces or changing his regime. They accused the other 3 permanent members of the Security Council of misinterpreting the resolution, and misleading them. The US did not send any ground troop to Libya, but the NATO forces played an important role in launching air strikes against Qaddafi's forces and dropping weapons to Libya rebels, and some of them fell in the hands of Libyan extreme groups, which killed US Ambassador Christopher Stevens on 9/11/2012.

**War in Syria**

As a result of the controversial resolution (1973 of March 17, 2011) on Libya, Russia and China used the veto right against several resolution regarding the situation in Syria, especially when the west intend to impose sanctions, no fly zone or use military force against Syria. The western intervention was through supporting Syrian opposition groups with money, training and weapons to topple Al-Asad's regime. The US encouraged Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Qatar and UAE to support the Syrian opposition with the money and weapons. However there was no legal authorization from the US to interven in Syria militarily.

Large quantities of the money and weapons find their way to extreme groups in Syria including ISIS, which became more extreme and more brutal than al-Qaeda. After controlling huge swathes of lands in Syria ISIS crossed the borders to Iraq and managed to take control of many cities, including Mosul the second largest city in Iraq. Then they abolished the borders between Iraq and Syria in the territories under their control, and proclaimed their Islamic State “Caliphate”.

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**Part Two**

**President Trump's Foreign Policy**

**Compared with that of Previous U.S. Presidents**

President Trump's foreign policy will be explored and compared with that of previous U.S. presidents, such as President Barak Obama, George W. Bush, and Bill Clinton, looking at the differences in their foreign policy approaches and examining the reasons behind these differences.

**Donald Trump New World Order**

President Trump's foreign policy during his first year in office led to confrontations with many countries, including traditional U.S. allies. There were some missteps in President Trump's foreign policy, some fiery declarations, accusations and controversial statements that will be examined. The lessons learned will serve as a springboard for suggestions that may help guide the current US foreign policy.

**Attacks on the United Nations**

President Trump used his first official visit to the United Nations in September 2017 to criticize the world body for not living up to its “potential,” because of bureaucracy and mismanagement. He urged member states to reject “business as usual” and take “bold stands.” These views represent a sharp reversal from President Barack Obama’s embrace of the United Nations. A committed multi-lateralist, Obama worked through the UN to tighten sanctions against Iran and North Korea and got a mandate for military action to protect civilians in Libya. He also pushed back on Congressional efforts to restrict UN funding, cleared US arrears, took the lead
on strengthening UN peacekeeping, and sought—and won—for the first time a US seat on the Human Rights Council.

**The Looming Nuclear War**

Since my arrival at the United Nation in April 2006 until now, he have been following the US and UN sanctions on North Korea stemming from North Korean nuclear and ballistic missile test. Trump's policies caused international crises, which include putting the world at risk of a nuclear war with North Korea. He threatened to wipe out North Korea with nuclear weapons. As a result North Korea launched 18 missile tests in 2017, and 13 were successful. The range of the missile tested on May 14 was 1,300 miles, on July 4 it was 1,740 miles, on July 28 it was 2,300 miles, and on November 29 it was 2,796 miles. North Korea also developed small nuclear head which could be loaded on these missile capable of hitting US cities in East and West coast.

**U.S. Elections & the Russian Connection**

On May 17, Deputy Attorney General Rod Rosenstein announced that he was appointing Robert Mueller as a special counsel charged with investigating connections between the Trump campaign and Russia’s effort to interfere in the 2016 election. The first charges filed by Robert Mueller the indictment of Paul Manafort, the former Trump campaign chairman, suggested that the president’s top lieutenant for part of 2016 was a highly paid agent for pro-Russian foreign interests. And the guilty plea extracted from George Papadopoulos, the foreign policy adviser, confirmed the second known attempt by Trump’s team to tap Moscow for damaging information on Mrs. Clinton. George Papadopoulos, a foreign policy aide who according to court papers discussed with Russians, Hillary Clinton’s emails and the possibility of a meeting between Trump and Russian President Vladimir Putin, was charged with lying to FBI agents about his contacts. Papadopoulos pleaded guilty and was cooperating with investigators.

**Provocative Actions to China**

During the US presidential election campaign, Donald Trump threatened China and accused the world's second biggest economic power, of “raping” the United States by stealing trade secrets, manipulating its currency and subsidizing its industries. “It’s time America had a victory again,” he has said. What kind of “victory”? Trump did not say. Rather than working constructively with China to influence North Korea, Trump upset China by deviating from the decades-old “One-China Policy” and talking directly to Taiwan's President. He also criticized China for the trade deficit with the U.S. and accused Beijing of currency manipulation.

**Undermining the NATO**

On Saturday April 1, 2016, Mr. Trump claimed that NATO is old and out of date. “It was really designed for the Soviet Union, which doesn't exist anymore,” Mr. Trump said. “It wasn't designed for terrorism.” Later, at an event in Wausau, Wisconsin, Mr. Trump seemed to acknowledge the controversy his initial remarks about NATO had prompted. On April 2, 2016, Trump said that he would be fine if NATO broke up. By calling NATO obsolete Trump deeply unnerved member states, particularly those at Russia's doorstep that count on US support to ward off Moscow's increasingly aggressive posturing.

**Disputes with Germany**

Trump’s statements regarding his intention to impose high taxes on trade with Germany to reduce America's $65 billion trade deficit with Germany raised concerns, as did his criticism of Germany's immigration policy, by calling it a disastrous mistake. In response to Trump's statement on the German immigration policy, Germany's outspoken Vice-Chancellor Sigmar Gabriel retorted that the migrant crisis was the result of “faulty, interventionist American policies in the Mediterranean and Middle East.” Tensions between the US and German leaders became public at the first meeting of German Chancellor Angela Merkel and President Trump in the United States on March 16, 2017. With tension in Berlin and Washington rising to a fever pitch, President Trump did not extend his hand to shake the hand of German Chancellor Angela Merkel while they sat side-by-side in the Oval Office in full view of the press -- a courtesy he usually extends to foreign leaders visiting the white House.

**Rifts with the United Kingdom**

The close relationship between US and British leaders dates back to Winston Churchill and Franklin D. Roosevelt. This “special relationship” has lasted through Reagan and Thatcher, Bush and Blair, Obama and Cameron. How will the long-standing relationship change under US President Donald Trump’s administration and UK Prime Minister Theresa May's? May met with Trump at the White House on Friday January 29, 2017, becoming the first foreign leader to meet the new president. Each of these leaders sees the world through a different lens. Trump campaigned on protectionist trade policies throughout his candidacy and he spent the first few days as president signing executive orders that reinforce his vow to put “America first.” On his first
day in office, he signed an executive action to withdraw from the negotiating process of the Trans-Pacific Partnership, a deal he previously described as a “disaster done and pushed by special interests who want to rape our country.” He also said he wants to renegotiate the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), with the possibility of abandoning it all together.

**Tensions with France**
In remarks during a speech at the Conservative Political Action Conference on February 24, 2017, President Trump criticized Europe’s handling of terrorist attacks, saying his friend “Jim” no longer wants to take his family to the French capital. French President Francois Hollande took issue with Donald Trump’s comments about Paris, called for Trump to support US allies. On January 27, 2017, French President Hollande said at a joint news conference with German leader Angela Merkel “the Trump administration poses challenges for Europe.” Hollande highlighted trade and diplomacy in global conflicts as areas for concern.” If relationships were defined by how two people shake hands, then the one between the newly elected presidents of the United States and France is going to be rather fierce. When President Trump first met French President Macron; welcoming him to lunch on May 25, 2017 at the residence of the US Ambassador to Belgium, the two men shook hands for six long seconds. Their knuckles turned white, their jaws clenched and their faces tightened. Trump reached in first, but then he tried to release, twice, but Macron kept his grip until letting go.

**Withdrawal from the Climate Accord**
On June 1, 2017, President Trump announced that the United States would withdraw from the international climate agreement known as the Paris Accord. He said the US will negotiate to either re-enter the Paris agreement or to develop a new deal that would put American workers first. But he was withering in his criticism of the pact, which he cast as a humiliating defeat for American workers that unfairly advantaged foreign countries. “At what point does America get demeaned? At what point do they start laughing at us as a country?” Trump inquired during an afternoon event held in a sun-drenched Rose Garden. “We want fair treatment,” Trump said. "We don't want other countries and other leaders to laugh at us anymore."

**Building a Wall with Mexico**
Mexicans held suspicions about the United States, often manifested through a fear that the US wanted to steal their oil wealth and thus cannot be trusted. On January 26, 2017, Mexican President Enrique Peña Nieto canceled a meeting with US President Donald Trump that had been set for a few days later, after renewed tensions over Trump's plan to build the wall on the border. Trump tweeted earlier that day and said it would be better to skip the meeting if Peña Nieto continued to insist Mexico would not pay for the wall. Roughtly two-thirds of the US-Mexico border runs through private or state-owned lands, meaning the federal government would need to purchase, seize or seek permission to use land in order to build a border wall. Based on efforts a decade ago to build border fencing, that process is likely to cost the government millions and could take years of complex litigation.

**Positive Points in President Trump’s Foreign Policy**
There are both negative and positive aspects to President Trump’s foreign policy, and in effort to be fair, neutral, and rational in my assessment of his foreign policy, I will explore the positive points of the policies in this section of the book as I explored the negative points.

**Ending ISIS’s State “Caliphate”**
President Trump appears more aggressive than President Obama in his strategy to fight ISIS. In his speech on immigration and terrorism in Ohio on August 15, 2016, Trump said, “My Administration will aggressively pursue joint and coalition military operations to crush and destroy ISIS.” Trump pledged to end the state of terrorist group ISIS “Caliphate” in Iraq and Syria, and by the end of November 2017, ISIS lost all major cities and towns under its control in the two countries. However that will not be the end of the terrorist group because they continue to exist in some pockets here and there, in both Iraq and Syria as well as in sleeper cells in many other countries. In my book “A New Counterterrorism Strategy, Why the World Failed to Stop Al Qaeda and ISIS/ISIL, and How to Defeat Terrorists,” published in September 2017, I predicted that after defeating ISIS in Iraq, the terrorist group would depend on lone wolves to carry out terrorist attacks in the west as happened in the US and Europe between 2014 and 2017.

**Stopping Support for Opposition Groups**
On Election Day, Trump said that he was likely to abandon the American effort to support “moderate” opposition groups in Syria who are battling the government of President Bashar al-Assad, saying “we have no idea who these people are.” I believe this is a positive point in President Trump’s strategy because the strategy of supporting opposition groups in Libya for example resulted in the rise of terrorist groups such as
Insar Al-Shria, the group responsible for killing the U.S. Ambassador and three other Americans in the case known as Benghazigate on September 11, 2012.

**Rejecting Kurdish Separation from Iraq**
One of the positive points in President Trump foreign policy is to stand for the unity of Iraq and the rejection of the referendum of Kurdistan in Northern Iraq, and the establishment of a Kurdish state, which Masoud Barzani, President of Kurdish Regional Government KRG, sought to establish. The American rejection was based on the timing of the referendum, which came while Iraq was still fighting terrorist groups ISIS, and the Iraqi government was trying to deal with the impact of the war on terror, such as returning internally displaced persons IDPs, reconciliation, services and reconstruction.

**Whittling the Trade Deficit**
President Trump’s back-ground as a businessman made him economically minded with a great focus on U.S. trade deficit with other countries. He stated time and again that he intends to change the situation; to have fair and reciprocal trade, and to bring billions of dollars to the US to create jobs. Trump adopted a principal of advancing foreign policy goals through economic investment.

**Attracting Foreign Investments**
The United States remains a safe haven in volatile times and confidence in our fundamentals is leading foreign investors to explore secondary markets, although with such enhanced activity, cap rates in leading secondary markets are beginning to come down. We do expect foreign pension funds to continue playing a robust role, particularly through Real Estate Investment Trusts or similar passive vehicles. Private investors are actively looking for projects to spend on in North America. There’s $71 billion of private money, worldwide, lined up and waiting to be invested — not including the $20 billion Saudi pledge. It'll take all that's readily available — and a lot more — to meet President Trump's goals for infrastructure. His plans hinge on $800 billion in private money.

**Course Requirements**
I expect the students to be punctual and to come prepared for class meetings. That means obviously students must do the required readings, and assignments. However, they are also expected to follow current events in the Middle East, and the current debate taking place in the U.S. in relation to these events. They are expected to read newspapers, and watch TV. I also expect them to actively participate in class activities and class discussions.

I also expect the students to take full responsibility for the research planning, and the submission of their essays on time. I will be available for guidance, instruction and to answer eventual questions concerning the assignments but it is the responsibility of the student to carry out all assignments properly.

**Grading**
20% Attendance
20 % Class participation
30% Research paper of 4000-5000 words about Political Leadership due end of fourth week of the course.
30% Final Exam on the last day of the course, August 6, 2018.

**Recommended Course Reading for United Nations**

**Recommended Course Reading for International Terrorism**
Recommended Course Reading for War in Afghanistan

Recommended Course Reading for War in Iraq
- Donald Rumsfeld, Known and Unknown, a memoir, Sentinel, 2011, ISBN: 9781595230676

Recommended Course Reading for War in Libya

Recommended Course Reading for the War in Syria

Recommended Course Reading for ISIS
- Michael Weiss, ISIS: inside the army of terror, Regan Arts, 2015, ISBN: 9781941393574

Recommended Course Reading for Political Leadership

Course Outline

Part One

United Nations, United State and International Terrorism
Wars in Afghanistan, Iraq, Libya and Syria

Class One Thursday July 5: Introduction to the Course
- Syllabus, Course Requirements, Course Reading, Grading…etc.
- Introduction to United Nations and Political Leadership
- United Nations Charter, Structure and System

Class Two Monday July 9: UN, International Peace and Security
- General Assembly
- The Six General Committees
- Security Council and Chapter VII
Class Three Tuesday July 10: Economic and Social Developments
-Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)
-Human Rights
-Humanitarian Action

Class Four Wednesday July 11: United Nations, United States and International Terrorism
-United Nations and Counterterrorism
-United States' "War On Terror."

Recommended Reading
-Want a new counterterrorism strategy? Be careful what you wish for, Brookings, May 23, 2017
-2016 Country Reports on Terrorism, Bureau of Counterterrorism and Countering Violent Extremism
https://www.state.gov/j/ct/

US mistakes about International Terrorism and about 9/11

Required Reading
-Mistakes made before and after 9/11

Recommended Reading
Required Reading
-The Top 10 Mistakes Made in the Afghan War, Foreign Policy, March 2, 2014
http://foreignpolicy.com/2014/02/03/the-top-10-mistakes-made-in-the-afghan-war/

Recommended Reading

Class Six Monday July 16: United Nation, United States and War in Iraq

Required Reading

Recommended Reading
-L. Paul Bremer, My Year in Iraq, The Struggle to Build a Future of Hope, Simon and Schuster, New York, 2006 p3-78

Class Seven Tuesday July 17: United Nation, United States and War in Libya/ Benghazi Gate

Required Reading
-Security Council Approves ‘No-Fly Zone’ over Libya, Authorizing ‘All Necessary Measures’ to Protect Civilians, by Vote of 10 in Favour with 5 Abstentions, 17 MARCH 2011

Recommended Readings
-Howard LaFranchi, US adds two Libya groups to ‘terrorist’ list, citing roles in Benghazi attacks, Christian Science Monitor, JANUARY 10, 2014
ISBN: 9781610391719

Class Eight Wednesday July 18: United Nation, United States and War in Syria

Required Reading
pages 21-24, 5870 words
http://www.lrb.co.uk/v36/n08/seymour-m-hersh/the-red-line-and-the-rat-line
-Reuters, Russia and China veto UN resolution to impose sanctions on Syria, February 28, 2017

Recommended Reading
-Josh Rogin, Obama’s Biggest Mistake Isn’t Libya. It’s Syria, Bloomberg, April 11, 2016.
-Syria conflict: US admits mistakes led to strike on state forces, BBC, 29 November 2016

Class Nine Thursday July 19: Tour at the UN and a Lecture by a UN official
Part Two
Leadership, Political Leadership and Presidential Leadership
President Trump’s Foreign Policy compared with previous US Presidents

Class Ten  Monday July 23: Leadership, Political Leadership and Presidential Leadership

- What is Leadership?
- What is Political Leadership?
- What is Presidential Leadership?

- Donald Trump New World Order
- Trump Cut State Department Budget
- Jared Kushner & the Foreign Policy
- Trump's Controversial Statements

Required Readings


Recommended Readings


Class Eleven  Tuesday July 24: Trump Attacks the United Nations

Required Readings


Recommended Readings

Class Twelve  Wednesday July 25: The Looming Nuclear War with North Korea

Required Readings

Recommended Readings

Class Thirteen  Thursday July 26: Provocative Actions to China

Required Readings


Recommended Readings
-Anne Gearan, Philip Rucker and Simon Denyer, Trump’s Taiwan phone call was long planned, say people who were involved, The Washington Post, December 4, 2016, accessed March 5, 2017. https://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/trumps-taiwan-phone-call-was-weeks-in-the-planning-say-people-who-were-involved/2016/12/04/f8be4b0c-ba4e-11e6-94ac-3d324840106c_story.html?utm_term=.a37139af15cd


Class Fourteen  Monday July 30: US Elections and Russian Connection

Required Readings

Recommended Readings

Class Fifteen Tuesday July 31: Undermining the NATO and the European Union
Required Reading
Undermining the NATO

Undermining the European Union

Disputes with Germany

Rifts with the United Kingdom

Tensions with France

Class Sixteen Wednesday August 1: Trump Policy and International Deals
Required Readings
Withdrawal from the Climate Accord

Trump and NAFTA

Building a Wall with Mexico

Class Seventeen Thursday August 2: Positive Points in Trump’s Foreign Policy
Required Reading
Ending ISIS's State "Caliphate"

Stopping Support for Opposition Groups

Rejecting Kurdish Separation from Iraq

Whittling the Trade Deficit

Attracting Foreign Investments

Class Eighteen  Moday August 6: Final Exam