



SYLLABUS
PPAD 570
WINTER SEMESTER 2012

Security Challenges in the Middle East: A Negotiation Simulation

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY IN CAIRO
School of Global Affairs and Public Policy
Department of Public Policy and Administration

Instructor:	Dr. Sameh Aboul Enein	
Class Hours	Saturday	11:15 am – 05:00 pm
	Thursday	07:00 pm – 10:00 pm
	Sunday	07:00 pm – 10:00 pm
Class room	CP12	
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MISSION AND VISION OF THE DEPARTMENT:

The mission of the PPAD Department is to support evidence-based policy-making, effective and efficient administration of government and non-profit organizations, and better public governance in Egypt and the Middle East by preparing professionals for careers in public service, conducting policy-relevant research, and promoting dialogue on issues of public importance. The PPAD Department builds a culture of leadership and service among its graduates and is dedicated to making significant contributions to Egypt and the international community through public service in diverse institutional settings.

The vision of the PPAD Department is the creation of a cadre of highly-skilled young professionals committed to careers of public service, whether in government, non-profits, international organizations or the private sector, and supported by high-quality, evidence-based research that is carried out by organizations in their own countries and contributes to an open debate on policy options, programs, and the ways that both policies and programs affect society.

COURSE DESCRIPTION

The course will provide students with a broad understanding of the challenges of nonproliferation with an emphasis on the Middle East region. It will also strengthen their understanding of the negotiation process as practiced in international affairs and develop their skills in negotiation through a negotiation simulation. The course will address three topics, described below.

Why We Have a Nonproliferation Regime and How it Developed

Part One: Why

In 1934 Leo Szilard obtained a patent on the nuclear chain reaction, which in 1936 he assigned to the British Admiralty to protect its secrecy. In 1939, motivated by concern about possible German development of nuclear weapons, he convinced Albert Einstein to alert President Roosevelt to its military ramifications. This led to the creation in 1942 of the Manhattan Project. The immense destructive power of nuclear weapons was demonstrated in the two nuclear attacks on Japan in 1945. Some efforts to control nuclear energy began immediately after the World War II, but without success. The Soviet Union tested a nuclear explosive device in 1949, the British in 1952, the French in 1960, and the Chinese in 1964.

As nuclear weapons technology spread it became apparent that without effective international controls the world could uncomfortably anticipate the possibility of many more nuclear weapon states. In 1962, President John F. Kennedy famously predicted that "by 1970, there may be 10 nuclear powers instead of four and, by 1975, 15 or 20." But in addition to the first five states to do so, only India (1974 and 1998), North Korea (2006), and Pakistan (1998) have since tested a nuclear weapon.

At the same time, it was recognized that peaceful uses of nuclear energy could be a great benefit to the world. How to prevent or limit the spread of nuclear weapons while promoting the peaceful uses introduced the need for a nuclear nonproliferation regime that has become increasingly complex as the world faces evolving nuclear challenges.

Topics include:

- Overview
- The nuclear fuel cycle and nuclear weapons
- Peaceful uses of nuclear and other radioactive materials
- Acheson-Lilienthal Report/ Baruch Plan/ Atoms for Peace
- U.S. and Soviet strategic arms control
- Nuclear testing and strategic arms control - Eisenhower through the George W. Bush administrations

Part Two: How

Over the past 60 years the United States has used unilateral, bilateral, and multilateral tools for addressing the spread of nuclear weapons to additional states. The result is what we broadly refer to as the nuclear nonproliferation regime – treaties, other multilateral arrangements, institutions, and formal organizations. The keystone of the regime is the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). The overwhelming majority of states have decided that their interests are best served by becoming party to the NPT and forgoing the option of building nuclear weapons. Why have they done so? And why has a small but notable group of countries remained outside the Treaty?

Topics include:

- National measures
- Treaties - eg., NPT, Nuclear Weapons Free Zones, Test Ban, Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty

- Organizations - IAEA, UN Security Council
- Multilateral arrangements - Zangger Committee, Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG)
- Nuclear Proliferation since conclusion of NPT -
 - (a) Canada, Australia, Sweden, Switzerland
 - (b) Israel, India, Pakistan, South Africa
 - (c) Iraq, North Korea, Iran

WMD motivations and programs

Policy responses to WMD proliferation

Strategic Aspects of the Arab-Israeli Conflict—Weapons of Mass Destruction in the Middle East

- Israeli nuclear policy: Origins, history, Doctrine
- Arab pursuit of weapons of mass destruction: theory and practice
- Attempts at arms control in the Middle East
- WMD scenarios in the future Middle East

2012 NPT PrepCom Simulation

This part is devoted to a simulation of the 2012 NPT Preparatory Committee (PrepCom), which will be held in Vienna from April 30-May 11, 2012. The PrepCom will be the first of three two-week meetings leading up to the 2012 NPT Review Conference and will involve multilateral negotiations on the implementation of the NPT, with special reference to issues of nuclear disarmament, nonproliferation, and peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Based on the outcome of the 2010 NPT Review Conference, one would expect major debates at the 2012 PrepCom on the subjects of further reductions in all types of nuclear weapons, creation of additional nuclear-weapon-free zones (especially in the Middle East), negative security assurances, nonproliferation compliance, international safeguards, nuclear terrorism, peaceful nuclear uses, and provisions for withdrawal from the Treaty.

Students will assume the roles of delegates to the PrepCom from ten or more states, including Canada, Chile, China, Egypt, France, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Russia, South Africa, and the United States. In most instances, delegations will consist of two students. The precise number of states will depend on the size of the class.

The base point for the simulation is the “real world.”

- (1) The simulation places a premium on interpersonal skills and oral communication.
- (2) Emphasis will be placed on developing analytical and political skills relevant to operation in a foreign ministry and other national and international organization bureaucracies. The written component of the course will entail preparation of concise policy papers and drafting of international legal texts.
- (3) Students will be required to immerse themselves in the historical record of prior NPT negotiations, especially those related to the 2010 NPT Review Conference.
- (4) Students will become familiar with the process of multilateral negotiations, which places a premium on coordinating positions across and gaining consensus from a large number of states with diverse national interests and objectives.

Requirements: By the end of the first three weeks students should be familiar with the

evolution of the nuclear nonproliferation regime and the basic domestic political and international security challenges it confronts. Students also are expected to be knowledgeable by the end of the third week about the principal concerns of the countries they represent with respect to the NPT review process. At a minimum, all class members should have read the following materials prior to the formal initiation of the simulation in the fourth week:

READING

Required Reading

Acheson-Lilienthal Report.

President Eisenhower's 1953 Address to the UNGA.

George Bunn and Christopher F. Chyba, "U.S. Nuclear Weapons Policies for a New Era," chapter 8 in George Bunn and Christopher F. Chyba, editors, U.S. Nuclear Weapons Policy. (Brookings 2006).

Kathleen Bailey, "Why Do We Have to Keep the Bomb?" Bulletin of Atomic Scientists. (January/February 1995).

Ivo Daalder and Jan Ludal, "The Logic of Zero: Toward a World Without Nuclear Weapons," Foreign Affairs. (November/December 2008).

Mohamed ElBaradei - Nobel Lecture, Oslo, December 10, 2005:nobelprize.org/peace/laureates/2005/elbaradei-lecture-en.html

George P. Shultz, William J. Perry, Henry Kissinger, and Sam Nunn. "A World Without Nuclear Weapons," Wall Street Journal (January 4, 2007 and January 15, 2008).

George Bunn, "The Nuclear Nonproliferation Regime and its History," chapter 3 in George Bunn and Christopher F. Chyba, editors, U.S. Nuclear Weapons Policy. (Brookings, 2006).

David Hafemeister, "The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty: Effectively Verifiable," Arms Control Today (October 2008).

Jean du Preez, "The Fissban: Time for a Renewed Commitment or a New Approach?" Disarmament Diplomacy 79 (April/May 2005).

Siegfried S. Hecker and William Lou, "Dangerous Dealings: North Korea's Nuclear Capabilities and the Threat of Export to Iran," Arms Control Today (March 2007).

Mark Fitzpatrick, "Lessons from Iran's Pursuit of Nuclear Weapons," The Nonproliferation Review (November 2006).

C. Raja Mohan, "India and the Balance of Power," Foreign Affairs (May/June 2006).

Gerald M. Steinberg, "Examining Israel's NPT Exceptionalism: 1998-2005," The Nonproliferation Review. (March 2006).

Sharon Squassoni, "Closing Pandora's Box: Pakistan's Role in Nuclear Proliferation," Arms Control Today (April 2004).

Ze'ev Maoz, "The Mixed Blessing of Israeli Nuclear Policy," International Security 28 (2003), pp. 44-77

Liviu Horowitz with Sarah Poe, "Understanding Obama in Jerusalem," NTI, April 29, 2009, http://www.nti.org/e_research/e3_obama_jerusalem.html

Bruce W. Jentleson and Christopher A. Whytock, "Who 'Won' Libya? The Force-Diplomacy Debate and Its Implications for Theory and Policy," International Security 30:3 (Winter 2005), pp. 47-86.

Jonathan B. Tucker, "The Rollback of Libya's Chemical Weapons Program," Nonproliferation Review 16/3 (November 2009), pp. 363 – 384.

Al-Fahd, N. (2003). A Treatise on the Legal Status of Using Weapons of Mass Destruction Against the Infidels" (aka "WMD Fatwa"), May,

<http://www.carnegieendowment.org/static/npp/fatwa.pdf>

Jeffrey M. Bale, "Jihadist Ideology and Strategy and the Possible Employment of 'Weapons of Mass Destruction,'" in Gary Ackerman and Jeremy Tamset., eds. *Jihadists and Weapons of Mass Destruction: A Growing Threat* (New York: CRC), pp. 3-60.

Policy responses to WMD proliferation

Recommended Readings:

CNS, NPT Briefing Book, Part II, Section Q, "Documents on the Middle East,"
http://cns.miis.edu/research/npt/briefingbook_2008/pdfs/sectionQ.pdf

Merav Datan, "Nuclear futures for the Middle East: Impact on the goal of a WMD-free zone,"
Disarmament Forum 2008, No. 2, pp. 21-32, <http://www.unidir.org/pdf/articles/pdf-art2728.pdf>

Landau, *Arms Control in the Middle East: Cooperative Security Dialogue and Regional Constraints*

Whitney Raas and Austin Long, "Osirak Redux? Israeli Capabilities to Destroy Iranian Nuclear Facilities," *International Security* 31:4 (Spring 2007) pp. 7-33.

Sammy Salama and Heidi Weber, "The Emerging Arab Response to Iran's Unabated Nuclear Program," NTI Issue Brief, December 22, 2006, http://www.nti.org/e_research/e3_83.html

Robert J. Einhorn et al., "The P-5 And Nuclear Nonproliferation," CSIS Working Group Report, December 2007, http://www.csis.org/media/csis/pubs/071210-einhorn-the_p-5-web.pdf

Liviu Horowitz and David Peranteau, "Iran and the IAEA: The Road to 'Gridlock' and the Uncertain Path Forward," CNS, Oct. 14, 2008, http://cns.miis.edu/stories/081014_iran_iaea.htm

Matthew Bunn, "Beyond Zero Enrichment: Suggestions for an Iranian Nuclear Deal," Belfer Center, Harvard University, November 2009,
http://belfercenter.ksg.harvard.edu/publication/19695/beyond_zero_enrichment.html

Oliver Meier, "The European Union's Nonproliferation Strategy: An Interview with Annalisa Gianella," *Arms Control Today*, July 24, 2005,
http://www.armscontrol.org/interviews/20050724_Giannella.asp.

Paul Rivlin, "The Russian Economy and Arms Exports to the Middle East," Jaffee Center, November 2005, <http://www.tau.ac.il/jcss/memoranda/memo79.pdf>.

Richard Russell, "China's WMD Foot In the Greater Middle East's Door," MERIA, September 2005, <http://meria.idc.ac.il/journal/2005/issue3/Russell%20pdf.pdf>

Karim Sadjadpour, "Iran: Is Productive Engagement Possible?" Carnegie Endowment Policy Brief No. 65, October 2008, www.carnegieendowment.org

George Perkovich, "Iran Says 'No' – Now What?" Carnegie Endowment Policy Brief No. 63, September 2008, www.carnegieendowment.org

Liviu Horowitz and David Peranteau, "Iran and the IAEA: The Road to "Gridlock" and an Uncertain Path Forward," CNS web site, Oct. 14, 2008,
http://cns.miis.edu/stories/081014_iran_iaea.htm

Patrick Clawson and Michael Eisenstadt, "Deterring the Ayatollahs: Complications in Applying Cold War Strategy To Iran," *Washington Institute Policy Focus* 72 (July 2007),
<http://www.washingtoninstitute.org/download.php?file=PolicyFocus72FinalWeb.pdf>

Mark Fitzpatrick, *The Iranian Nuclear Crisis: Avoiding Worst-Case Scenarios*, Adelphi Paper

398 (London: International Institute for Strategic Studies, 2008)

David Albright, Paul Brannan, and Andrea Scheel, "How Cooperation between a Company and Government Authorities Disrupted a Sophisticated Illicit Iranian Strategic Aspects of the Arab-Israeli Conflict: Weapons of Mass Destruction in the Middle East

Shai Feldman 1997. Nuclear Weapons and Arms Control in the Middle East. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, pp. 121-150, 205-242.

Sameh Aboul-Enein, The Road Map to Total Nuclear Disarmament, in Abolishing Nuclear Weapons: A Debate, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, February 2009

Sameh Aboul-Enein, Challenges for the Nonproliferation Regime and the Middle East, Disarmament Diplomacy, No. 90, Spring 2009

Sameh Aboul-Enein, NPT 2010: The Beginning of a New Constructive Cycle, Arms Control Today, November 2010

Sameh Aboul-Enein and Hassan ELBahtimy, Towards a verified nuclear weapon free zone in the Middle East, VERTIC Brief, April 2010.

Sameh Aboul-Enein and Bharath Gopalswamy. Missile Regime, Verification, Test Bans and Free Zones, Disarmament Forum No. 4, 2009, UNIDIR, Geneva

Darryl Howlett and John Simpson, eds., Nuclear Non-Proliferation: A Reference Handbook (1992), pp. 15-28, 51-56.

George Bunn, Arms Control by Committee: Managing Negotiations with the Russians (1992), pp. 59-83.

Tariq Rauf and Rebecca Johnson, "After the NPT's Indefinite Extension: The Future of the Global Nonproliferation Regime," Nonproliferation Review (Fall 1995), pp. 28-42 at <http://cns.miis.edu/pubs/npr/vol03/31/raufjo31.pdf>.

John Simpson, "The 2000 NPT Review Conference," SIPRI Yearbook 2001, Appendix 6B, pp. 1-16.

William C. Potter, "The NPT Review Conference: 188 States in Search of Consensus," The International Spectator, Vol. 3 (2005). (An assessment of the 2005 NPT Rev Con.)

William C. Potter, "The NPT & the Sources of Nuclear Restraint," Daedalus (Winter 2010), pp. 68-81.

Jayantha Dhanapala, "The Management of NPT Diplomacy," Daedalus (Winter 2010), pp. 57-67.)

Carlton Stoiber, "The Evolution of NPT Review Conference Final Documents, 1975-2000," Nonproliferation Review (Fall-Winter 2003), pp. 126-147.

William C. Potter, Patricia Lewis, Gaukhar Mukhatzhanova, and Miles Pomper, "The 2010 NPT Review Conference: Deconstructing Consensus" at http://cns.miis.edu/treaty_npt/.

In addition, students should all become very familiar with the NPT Briefing Book (2010 Annecy Edition) available at cns.miis.edu/treaty_npt/npt_briefing_book_2010/pdfs/npt_briefing_book_full-version.pdf.

Additional Recommended Reading:

William Epstein, The Last Chance: Nuclear Proliferation and Arms Control (1976).

Jayantha Dhanapala with Randy Rydell, Multilateral Diplomacy and the NPT: An Insider's Account (2005).

William C. Potter, Nuclear Power and Nonproliferation: An Interdisciplinary Perspective (1982).

George Perkovich, "Global Implications of the U.S.-India Deal," Daedalus (Winter 2010), pp. 20-31.

Scott Sagan, "The Causes of Nuclear Weapons Proliferation," Annual Review of Political Science (2011), pp. 225-244.

William Ury, *Getting Past No: Negotiating Your Way from Confrontation to Cooperation*.

Raiffa, H. (1982). *The Art & Science of Negotiation*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, Ch. 18, "The Law of the Sea," pp. 275-287.

Snyder, S. (2000). Negotiating on the edge: Patterns in North Korea's diplomatic style. *World Affairs*, 163(1), 3-17.

Egstrom, O. (1990). Norms, culture, and cognitive patterns in foreign aid negotiations. *Negotiation Journal*, 6, 147-159.

Bercovitch, J. (1992). Mediators and mediation strategies in international relations. *Negotiation Journal*, 8, 99-112

Money, B. (1998). International multilateral negotiation and social networks. *Journal of International Business Studies*, 29(4),

Roy Lewicki, David Saunders, Bruce Barry, John Minton, *Essentials of Negotiation* (4th edition, Irwin, 2007). (LBS in Schedule.)

Roy Lewicki, David Saunders, Bruce Barry, John Minton, *Negotiation Readings, Exercises & Cases* (5th edition, Irwin, 2006).

R. Fisher and D. Shapiro, *Beyond Reason* (Penguin Books, 2005).

R. Fisher and W. Ury, *Getting to Yes: Negotiating Agreement without Giving In* (Penguin Books, 1981).

R. Fisher and S. Brown, *Getting Together: Building Relationships as We Negotiate* (Penguin Books, 1988)

ASSESSMENT

Testing and Grading:

Research Paper and Presentation	10%
Group Article	15%
1 st Simulation	20%
Exam (open book)	25%
2 nd Simulation	20%
Attendance and Participation	10%

POLICY ON ACADEMIC DISHONESTY AND POLICY ON ATTENDANCE

Academic Integrity

All students and faculty are expected to agree to and comply with the University Academic Integrity Policy, which states that:

“Valuing the concepts of academic integrity and independent effort, the American University in Cairo expects from its students the highest standards of scholarly conduct. The University community asserts that the reputation of the institution depends on the integrity of both faculty and students in their academic pursuits and that it is their joint responsibility to promote an atmosphere conducive to such standards.”

Detailed information about the University Academic Integrity Policy may be found in the University Catalog and on the University Web site. YOU are responsible for reviewing this policy, for becoming familiar with its requirements, and, should application to a specific situation not be clear, for asking faculty for clarification prior to submitting work.

Students are strongly warned that copying material, using other's ideas, paraphrasing without clear and specific attribution, submission of material previously submitted in another course, and other violations of the Integrity Code will not be tolerated.

All quotations of more than 4-5 words must be properly cited and referenced, in accordance with accepted bibliographic style. The PPAD Department uses APA style, unless otherwise specified (refer to the Library or appropriate websites for clarification).

All use of other people's ideas or wording should be *indicated* in text (e.g., "as Jones argues,"), *identified* (with proper formatting if it is a quotation, a source line if it is a table or chart, and, in all cases, identification of the author and year in parentheses, with the page number if it is a longer work), and *included* in the bibliography, which should be properly formatted and include a full citation.

Extensive paraphrasing is to be avoided, and any paraphrasing must be cited. Students found to have plagiarized material from any source (copied or paraphrased without attribution) from a source without due attribution will, at minimum, be required to repeat the assignment or, at the professor's discretion, may receive a reduced grade, including a failing grade, on the assignment. Severe cases of plagiarism or other violations of the academic integrity code will result in disciplinary action and may result in suspension or expulsion from the university.

In short, your papers or other assignments must be your own work prepared for the course. If you present work that is mostly a combination of other people's work, or something you prepared for another purpose, then you have not done the assignment.

Attendance:

Presence in class and active participation, based on thorough preparation prior to class, are critical to doing well in this course. Students are expected to have done the readings prior to class and may be called upon to comment on the readings as part of class discussion as well as to collaborate with other students on in-class exercises.

Students who miss 3 weeks of classes without an instructor-approved justification will be required to drop the course or, if the drop date has passed, will receive an F if alternative arrangements are not made.

Students who miss a class for any reason will be required to submit an alternative assignment, to be determined based on the topic of the session(s) missed.

SCHEDULE OF TOPICS AND READING

This section provides information on the topics to be covered in each session, assigned reading (required/recommended), activities and other assignments. YOU are responsible for being fully familiar with this material and for seeking clarifications if needed on a timely basis.

<i>Session No. and Date</i>	<i>Topic</i>	<i>Assignments</i>	<i>Selected Readings (see detailed bibliography above)</i>
(1) Wed. 01-04-2012 7-10 pm	The nonproliferation regime and Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	Introductory interactive session Session description: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five minutes students' presentation on general topic of interest in nuclear disarmament and nonproliferation 	Acheson-Lilienthal Report. President Eisenhower's 1953 Address to the UNGA. George Bunn and Christopher F. Chyba, "U.S. Nuclear Weapons Policies for a New Era," chapter 8 in George Bunn and Christopher F. Chyba, editors, U.S. Nuclear Weapons Policy. (Brookings 2006). Kathleen Bailey, "Why Do We Have to Keep the Bomb?" <i>Bulletin of Atomic Scientists</i> . (January/February 1995).
(2) Thur. 01-05-2012 7-10 pm	The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Vienna and the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	Students discussion of readings assigned	Mohamed ElBaradei - Nobel Lecture, Oslo, December 10, 2005: nobelprize.org/peace/laureates/2005/elbaradei-lecture-en.html Sameh Aboul-Enein, "The Road Map to Total Nuclear Disarmament", "Abolishing Nuclear Weapons". Ivo Daalder and Jan Lodol, "The Logic of Zero: Toward a World Without Nuclear Weapons," <i>Foreign Affairs</i> . (November/December 2008). Matthew Bunn, "Beyond Zero Enrichment: Suggestions for an Iranian Nuclear Deal," Belfer Center, Harvard University, November 2009, http://belfercenter.ksg.harvard.edu/publication/19695/beyond_zero_enrichment.html Oliver Meier, "The European Union's Nonproliferation Strategy: An Interview with Annalisa Gianella," <i>Arms Control Today</i> , July 24, 2005, http://www.armscontrol.org/interviews/20050724_Giannella.asp . Tariq Rauf and Rebecca Johnson, "After the NPT's Indefinite Extension: The Future of the Global Nonproliferation Regime," <i>Nonproliferation Review</i> (Fall 1995), pp. 28-42 at http://cns.miis.edu/pubs/npr/vol03/31/raufjo31.pdf
(3) Sun. 01-08-2012 7-10 pm	The development of nuclear disarmament and nuclear security	Research paper assigned to students to critically examine country of choice position towards the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). Assignment description: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 pages • Double spaced • 5 slides PowerPoint presentation to be 	David Hafemeister, "The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty: Effectively Verifiable," <i>Arms Control Today</i> (October 2008). Jean du Preez, "The Fissban: Time for a Renewed Commitment or a New Approach?" <i>Disarmament Diplomacy</i> 79 (April/May 2005). Siegfried S. Hecker and William Lou, "Dangerous Dealings: North Korea's Nuclear Capabilities and the Threat of Export to Iran," <i>Arms Control Today</i> (March 2007). Sameh Aboul-Enein, "NPT 2010: The Beginning of a New Constructive Cycle", <i>Arms Control Today</i> , November 2010.

		<p>presented in class</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hard copies of the paper and the presentation must be submitted in class • Students are advised to use the available readings in the syllabus- also posted on blackboard 	
<p>(4) Thurs. 01-12-2012 7-10 pm</p>	<p>The nonproliferation regime –other Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) conventions</p>	<p>Group assignment: Analytical article on the future of the nuclear disarmament and non proliferation regime</p> <p>Assignment description:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,000-1,200 words • Double spaced • Class to be divided into groups of 4 students to present the article • In class PowerPoint presentation of the article • Hard copies of the article and the presentation must be submitted in class 	<p>C. Raja Mohan, "India and the Balance of Power," Foreign Affairs (May/June 2006).</p> <p>Gerald M. Steinberg, "Examining Israel's NPT Exceptionalism: 1998-2005," The Nonproliferation Review. (March 2006).</p> <p>Sharon Squassoni, "Closing Pandora's Box: Pakistan's Role in Nuclear Proliferation," Arms Control Today (April 2004).</p> <p>Sameh Aboul-Enein 2009, "Challenges for the Non-Proliferation Regime and the Middle East" Disarmament Diplomacy, Issue no. 90. Spring 2009.</p> <p>Books on reserve: Johnson, Rebecca 2009. Unfinished Business: The Negotiation of CTBT and the End of Nuclear Testing. Shai Feldman 1997. Nuclear Weapons and Arms Control in the Middle East. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, pp. 121-150, 205-242.</p>
<p>(5) Sat. 01-14-2012 11:15 am-5:00 pm</p>	<p>A negotiation Simulation Model on the NPT review conference</p>	<p>Simulation</p>	<p>CNS, NPT Briefing Book, Part II, Section Q, "Documents on the Middle East," http://cns.miis.edu/research/npt/briefingbook_2008/pdfs/sectionQ.pdf</p> <p>George Bunn, "The Nuclear Nonproliferation Regime and its History," chapter 3 in George Bunn and Christopher F. Chyba, editors, U.S. Nuclear Weapons Policy. (Brookings, 2006).</p> <p>George P. Shultz, William J. Perry, Henry Kissinger, and Sam Nunn. "A World Without Nuclear Weapons," Wall Street Journal (January 4, 2007 and January 15, 2008).</p> <p>Sameh Aboul-Enein 2011, "NPT 2010-2015: The way Forward". Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.</p> <p>Sameh Aboul-Enein 2010, A real opportunity for a Nuclear-Weapons-Free Zone in the Middle East.</p> <p>Sameh Aboul-Enein, "The 2010 NPT Review and the Middle East: Challenges and Opportunities". Palestine-Israel Journal.</p> <p>William Ury, Getting Past No: Negotiating Your Way from Confrontation to Cooperation.</p> <p>Raiffa, H. (1982). The Art & Science of Negotiation. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, Ch. 18, "The Law of the Sea," pp. 275-287.</p> <p>Snyder, S. (2000). Negotiating on the edge: Patterns in North Korea's diplomatic style. World Affairs,</p>

			<p>163(1), 3-17.</p> <p>Egstrom, O. (1990). Norms, culture, and cognitive patterns in foreign aid negotiations. <i>Negotiation Journal</i>, 6, 147-159.</p> <p>Bercovitch, J. (1992). Mediators and mediation strategies in international relations. <i>Negotiation Journal</i>, 8, 99-112</p>
<p>(6)</p> <p>Sun. 01-15-2012</p> <p>7-10 pm</p>	<p>Policy analysis and negotiation skills review</p>	<p>Debate in class on simulation model outcome and policy responses to WMD proliferation</p>	<p>Landau, Arms Control in the Middle East: Cooperative Security Dialogue and Regional Constraints</p> <p>Whitney Raas and Austin Long, "Osirak Redux? Israeli Capabilities to Destroy Iranian Nuclear Facilities," <i>International Security</i> 31:4 (Spring 2007) pp. 7-33.</p> <p>Sammy Salama and Heidi Weber, "The Emerging Arab Response to Iran's Unabated Nuclear Program," NTI Issue Brief, December 22, 2006, http://www.nti.org/e_research/e3_83.html</p>
<p>(7)</p> <p>Thurs. 01-19-2012</p> <p>7-10 pm</p>	<p>Strategic Aspects of the Arab Israeli conflict-WMD in the Middle East</p>	<p>Exam (open books open notes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In class • On all covered topics 	<p>Prepare all the previous readings and presentations</p> <p>Note: Lecture will be divided into two sessions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Session one: Exam (first two hours) • Session two: Lecture
<p>(8)</p> <p>Sat. 01-21-2012</p> <p>11:15 am-5:00 am</p>	<p>A Negotiation Simulation Model on the Middle East Nuclear Free Zone Conference</p>	<p>Simulation</p>	<p>Sameh Aboul-Enein and Bharath Gopaldaswamy. Missile Regime, Verification, Test Bans and Free Zones, <i>Disarmament Forum</i> No. 4, 2009, UNIDIR, Geneva</p> <p>Merav Datan, "Nuclear futures for the Middle East: Impact on the goal of a WMD-free zone," <i>Disarmament Forum</i> 2008, No. 2, pp. 21-32, http://www.unidir.org/pdf/articles/pdf-art2728.pdf</p> <p>Landau, Arms Control in the Middle East: Cooperative Security Dialogue and Regional Constraints</p> <p>Mark Fitzpatrick, "Lessons from Iran's Pursuit of Nuclear Weapons," <i>The Nonproliferation Review</i> (November 2006).</p> <p>Sameh Aboul-Enein and Hassan ElBahtimy 2010, "Towards a verified nuclear weapon free zone in the Middle East". VERTIC BRIEF • 11 • April 2010</p> <p>Bercovitch, J. (1992). Mediators and mediation strategies in international relations. <i>Negotiation Journal</i>, 8, 99-112</p> <p>Money, B. (1998). International multilateral negotiation and social networks. <i>Journal of International Business Studies</i>, 29(4),</p> <p>Roy Lewicki, David Saunders, Bruce Barry, John Minton, <i>Negotiation Readings, Exercises & Cases</i> (5th edition, Irwin, 2006).</p> <p>R. Fisher and D. Shapiro, <i>Beyond Reason</i> (Penguin Books, 2005).</p>
<p>(9)</p> <p>Sun. 01-22-2012</p> <p>7-10 pm</p>	<p>Policy analysis and negotiation skills review</p>	<p>Debate in class on simulation model outcome and policy responses to WMD proliferation</p>	<p>R. Fisher and W. Ury, <i>Getting to Yes: Negotiating Agreement without Giving In</i> (Penguin Books, 1981).</p> <p>R. Fisher and S. Brown, <i>Getting Together: Building Relationships as We Negotiate</i> (Penguin Books, 1988)</p> <p>Roy Lewicki, David Saunders, Bruce Barry, John Minton, <i>Essentials of Negotiation</i> (4th edition, Irwin, 2007). (LBS in Schedule.)</p>