



ROBERT SATLOFF BIBLIOGRAPHY

LECTURE: OCTOBER 24, 2007 SPRINGFIELD SYMPHONY HALL, 7:30 P.M.

1. **Satloff, Robert. Among the Righteous: Lost Stories from the Holocaust's Long Reach into Arab Lands. New York: Public Affairs Books, 2006.**

Was there an "Arab Schindler"? An "Arab Wallenberg"? Holocaust memorial institutions, like Israel's Yad Vashem, have honored more than 20,000 people for saving Jews during World War II—but not a single Arab is listed among them. Seeking a hopeful response to the plague of Holocaust denial sweeping across the Arab and Muslim worlds, Robert Satloff set off on a quest to find an Arab hero whose story would change the way Arabs view Jews, themselves, and their own history. In this book—a mix of history, travelogue, and memoir—Satloff tells the story of finding much more.

2. **Satloff, Robert, Eunice Youmans, and Mark Nakhla. Assessing What Arabs Do, Not What They Say: A New Approach to Understanding Arab Anti-Americanism. 2006.**

In the wake of the September 11 attacks, President Bush's widely aired query "Why do they hate us?" became a touchstone for America's response to the disaster. To answer that question, many pundits quickly settled on polling data as the tool of choice—a trend that has continued in the years since. Indeed, the explosion of public opinion surveys in Arab countries has pushed aside virtually all other measures of anti-Americanism, leaving policymakers, media outlets, and ordinary citizens with few other options for gauging Arab attitudes. This special Policy Focus—a product of The Washington Institute's Keston Project on the Battle of Ideas in the Middle East—offers an alternative to this narrow reliance on polls. Instead of focusing on what Arabs say, it argues, we should focus on what Arabs do.

3. **Hamas Triumphant: Implications for Security, Politics, Economy, and Strategy. Robert Satloff, ed. 2006.**

The victory of the Islamic Resistance Movement—Hamas—in Palestinian legislative elections on January 25, 2006 unleashed a political tsunami throughout the Middle East and beyond. After forty years of undisputed dominance in Palestinian politics, the secular, nationalist Fatah—the party of Yasser Arafat and the Oslo Accords—was displaced by a violent Islamist upstart that, despite its deep roots, was founded less than two decades ago. Hamas's success has compelled all regional and international actors to undertake a wholesale review of the assumptions that have long guided their policies in the Arab-Israeli and even wider Muslim arenas. The purpose of this compilation—whose contributors hail from the United States, Britain, Turkey, Israel, and the West Bank and include experts in diplomacy, security, economics, counterterrorism, as well as Arab and Israeli politics—is to inform policy in the very near term. In the months to come, ample time will be available to assess longer-term implications. For now, it is essential to understand who Hamas is, what its victory means, and what the United States should do to preserve its interests in the security and peace of the Middle East.

4. **Satloff, Robert. *The Battle of Ideas in the War on Terror: Essays on U.S. Public Diplomacy in the Middle East.* 2004.**

Even before the flames raging within the twisted steel of the fallen World Trade Center towers were extinguished, a debate began to flare up regarding the motivations of the perpetrators... Satloff's summary assessment is that the battle of ideas can be won if the United States is willing to commit itself to helping its current and potential Muslim allies "fight the fight"... Without minimizing the daunting obstacles that lie ahead, Satloff is convinced that a public diplomacy infused with hope, optimism, candor, creativity, resources, and an entrepreneurial approach to building and supporting allies is the right strategy for America in the Middle East.

5. **International Military Intervention: A Detour on the Road to Israeli-Palestinian Peace.**
Robert Satloff, Ed. 2003.

In September 2003, the Israeli-Palestinian peace process was enjoying what can be called an "Aqaba summer." Nearly three years after the Palestinian uprising against Israel broke out, the two parties have taken the first steps toward restoring some semblance of calm -- one hesitates to use the term "security" -- and beginning, in fits and starts, the process of diplomatic reengagement.

Yet, even with the best efforts of President George W. Bush, Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon, and Palestinian Prime Minister Mahmoud Abbas, that true security was not achieved. The suicide bombings and lethal retaliatory strikes resumed. As a result, new (and not so new) ideas emerged regarding how to "put the peace process back on track." Even if the current process does continue, various parties may eventually propose novel ways to bolster it so as to prevent regression. This work is an overview of some of those ideas.

6. **War on Terror: The Middle East Dimension.** Robert Satloff, Ed. 2002.

It is an understatement to say that the attacks of September 11, 2001, were transformative events, both for how Americans view their own sense of security and for how America engages with the world... Focusing on the Middle East dimension of the campaign against terrorism is timely and urgent for reasons that go beyond al-Qaeda's local connections. There are aspects of the threat to U.S. interests that are particular to this part of the world: the frightening spread of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery; the ongoing challenge to the international system posed by Iraq; and, perhaps most of all, the reluctance that many U.S. allies in the region exhibit in confronting their own religious militants and in countering messages of intolerance that are standard fare.

This edited volume includes the individual remarks and panel discussions from the October 2001 Weinberg Founders Conference, which addressed the Middle East dimension of the war on terror. Taken together, these presentations provide valuable context for understanding the regional implications of the U.S.-led antiterror campaign, along with the ramifications of that campaign for U.S. policy in the Middle East.

7. **After Arafat? The Future of Palestinian Politics.** Robert Satloff, Ed. 2001.

How Washington responds to the passing of Arafat depends largely on forecasts of internal Palestinian political dynamics, in both the short- and medium-term. The three concise essays in this special Policy Focus publication provide just such analyses. Each is written by a close and informed observer of the Palestinian scene. Rather than work on a single, collaborative project, the authors were invited to offer their own perspective on the implications of Arafat's death for Palestinian politics -- that is, what comes next? Their contributions, together with the brief analysis presented above, represent different, though complementary, views on post-Arafat Palestinian politics.

8. Satloff, Robert. From Hussein to Abdullah: Jordan in Transition. 1999.

Change in Jordan has come swiftly and remarkably smoothly. The new king -- Abdullah II -- has adopted as his mantra the promise of "continuity" of his father's policies, yet he has already displayed ingenuity and cunning, especially on internal matters. Nevertheless, the challenges to Abdullah remain acute. Once his "honeymoon" period ends, Abdullah will have little time to provide real answers to Jordan's pressing problems. A policy of "continuity" will not suffice. His major test will be to discern when to apply his father's answers and when to provide his own.

9. The Politics of Change in the Middle East. Robert Satloff, Ed. 1993.

In the contemporary Middle East, threats of political instability are both real and imagined, and differentiating between the two is no easy task. Myths, such as the region's near-congenital predisposition for instability, abound, but when rapid change (e.g., Iraq's invasion of Kuwait) does occur, Western governments are often caught off-guard and unprepared.

The essays in this book examine the politics of change, transition, and continuity in eight key regional actors and explore the real prospects for short-term and medium-term stability inside those regimes. The goal throughout is to use the events of recent years as a preamble to prepare policymakers for the task of understanding and, perhaps, managing change in a region that is, as Muhammad Heikal has noted, famed for "cutting the lion's tail."

10. Satloff, Robert. Islam in the Palestinian Uprising. 1988.

"Activist Islam" has emerged as a critical new force in the Palestinian uprising and a new wild card in the intra-Palestinian debate over the political direction the ten-month old revolt should take. The recent publication of the Islamic Resistance Movement's covenant, which brooks no compromise with Israel, is but the most visible evidence of a new force in Palestinian politics distinguished by its fundamentalist, organized and often violent character. This book examines this new force in Palestine.

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