



# Model Arab League

## Annotated Bibliography for Lebanon

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National  
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This annotated bibliography was created to serve as a research resource for students taking part in the National Council on U.S.-Arab Relations' Model Arab League Program. With the understanding that research can be intimidating and time consuming, an effort was made to find a set of scholarly articles that give a detailed background and thorough account of the current situation for this League of Arab States member. Included are annotations designed to give a description of the source with the intention of students completing the research on their own. There has been an attempt to focus on more contemporary scholarship, specifically post-9/11 and post-2011 (so-called "Arab Spring") where possible, as these are two phenomena that fundamentally changed politics in the Arab world. These sources should provide students with a solid basis for understanding the country they are representing in both regionally and globally significant issues as well as the interests of other countries within the League of Arab States.

1. Eyal Zissler, "The Israeli-Syrian-Lebanese Triangle: The Renewed Struggle over Lebanon", *Israel Affairs*, Volume 15, Number 4, October 2009, pp. 397-412. •• This article provides a summary regarding the decline of Syrian influence in Lebanon due to the 2005 assassination of former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafik al-Hariri. With a new leader elected in the May 2005 Parliamentary elections, this article discusses Lebanon's dramatic shift away from Syria and the Israeli role in the destabilization of Syria in Lebanon. Although Israel once maintained support of the Syrian presence in Lebanon (as it was viewed their presence was responsible for keeping Israel-Lebanon border quite), Israel also experienced a shift in their stance as it provided a policy that aimed to remove Syrian presence from Lebanon. Just a few years later, however, in 2008 Israel forfeited this position and engaged in peace talks with Syria once again. Also discussed in this piece is a summary of the roots of the Israeli-Syrian conflict in Lebanon, the 2000 withdrawal of Israel in Lebanon, and the Lebanon War of 2006.
2. Andrzej Kulczycki, "'The Sociocultural Context of Condom Use Within Marriage in Rural Lebanon" *Studies in Family Planning*, Volume 35, Number 4, December 2004, pp. 246-260. •• This articles uses the results found in a series of surveys and interviews among married couples, service providers, and "women of childbearing age" in rural Lebanon to discover why the use of condoms is so minimal as well as what sociocultural factors contribute to the lack of condom use in the country. Other topics also addressed include the prevalence of HIV and contraceptive use throughout the Middle East, family planning in Lebanon, patterns and reasons for condom use, and the gender and social stigmas surrounding condom use and other contraceptives.
3. Rima Bahous, Bacha Nahla Nola, Nabhani, Mona, "Multilingual educational trends and practices in Lebanon: A case study", *International Review of Education*, Volume 57, December 2011, pp. 737-749. •• Due to Lebanon's former status as a French mandate and

missionary involvement in the establishment of schools, Lebanese society today uses a combination of languages to include Arabic, French, and English. This report discusses how Lebanon's multilingual society is reflected within its educational system and expands on the language policies set in place in educational institutions, concerns for resources and training for teachers, and the challenge of teaching multiple languages in schools while maintaining the recognition of Arabic as Lebanon's national language.

4. Daniel Byman, "The Lebanese Hizballah and Israeli Counterterrorism", *Studies in Conflict & Terrorism*, Volume 34, pp. 917-941. •• Abstract: "This article examines Israel's attempts to weaken and defeat the Lebanese Hizballah. It reviews Hizballah's rise after the 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon, Hizballah's successful effort to force Israeli forces to withdraw from Lebanon in 2000, the 2006 war, and Israeli attempts to deter Hizballah. The article argues that Israel has largely failed to defeat Hizballah militarily and politically. Israel's experience offers lessons for how terrorist groups adapt, the effectiveness of terrorist attrition strategies against casualty sensitivity states, the difficulties in coercing terrorist groups, and the importance of an information strategy. Finally, Israel's clash with Hizballah indicates the importance of thinking of groups that are large and multi-faceted from a counterinsurgency paradigm."
5. Hilal Khashan, "Will Syria's Strife Rip Lebanon Apart?" *Middle East Quarterly*, Volume 19, Issue 1, Winter 2013, pp. 75-80. •• With the 2012 assassination of brigadier general Wissam Hassan tied to Syria, anticipation of political hardships in Lebanon as a result of the Syrian conflict was high. Instead, it is the Lebanese economy experiencing significant difficulties affecting the agriculture, investment, banking, and tourist sectors in turn. This article provides a summary of how the Assad Regime and Hezbollah have affected the economic and political states of Lebanon as well as an overview of the security implications the regime has placed on the country.
6. Sawsan Abdulrahim and Marwan Khawaja, "The Cost of Being Palestinian in Lebanon", *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, Volume 37, Issue 1, 2011, pp. 151-166. •• This article focuses on the various costs of excluding Palestinian Refugees from the Lebanese labor force. Because the exclusion policies do not completely eliminate Palestinian Refugees from work, those who do participate within the labor force are left to low wage jobs and lesser opportunities. Not only does this place Refugees at a financial disadvantage, but because low income is associated with lower status, Palestinian Refugees also face low investment in their human capital. Though the political issues surrounding the Arab World are often in focus, Abdulrahim and Khawaja recognize the existing economic inequality and its implications on the Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon.

7. M. Metni, M. El-Fadel, S. Sadek, R. Kayal, D. Lichaa El Khoury, "Groundwater Resources in Lebanon: A Vulnerability Assessment," *International Journal of Water Resources Development*, Volume 20, Number 4, 2004, pp. 475-492. •• Reporting the findings of a survey regarding the vulnerability of groundwater resources in Lebanon, the aim of this study was to determine how to best allocate human and economic capital "to better manage and protect the country's groundwater resources". As discussed in this report, assessing the 'vulnerability' of groundwater (or likelihood of groundwater to be polluted by surface contaminants) will provide key information that will contribute to the development of water protection strategies, recognizing areas in need of protection, measuring the level of contamination as a result of land modifications, and educating the public on how they impact groundwater resources. Also discussed are the methods and approaches to conducting these surveys.
8. Catherine K. Kikoski, "Feminism in the Middle East," *Journal of Feminist Family Therapy*, Volume 11, Number 4, 2000, pp. 131-146. •• Abstract: "There is a history of feminism that is rooted in the Middle East. And there is a future. Patriarchy, tradition and religious conservatism in the area have led women to struggle for emancipation and equality on many levels. This ethnographic research study in the Middle East gives voice to a young generation of women who reveal their own unique brand of feminism. The overarching theme of this research seems to be a universal yearning of women to be free to express themselves, and to realize their goals and dreams in their own ways, and in their own cultural contexts. They have a clear vision of themselves in their society, and the role they must play to realize their vision: to lead more autonomous lives, but not at the price of the relationships that sustain and nourish them. In this way, culture punctuates feminism." Other topics discussed include gender equality, marriage, current status of women in the region, childbearing and women in the work force.
9. Oren Barak, "Representation and Stability in Postwar Lebanon", *Representation*, Volume 48, Number 3, 2012, pp. 321-333 •• Although the years following the Lebanese civil war have not been without struggles, there has not been an eruption of violence among the divided society as speculated during the immediate years after the war. This article discusses the impacts of the reforms in security, specifically those in the Lebanese Armed Forces. This article proposes that the lack of violent conflict is a result of these reforms, and that stability within Lebanon is achievable by increasing emphasis on security and political reforms.
10. Jonathan Levinson, "Rubber match: A Third Lebanon War," *Small Wars & Insurgencies*, Volume 23, Issue 2, April 2012, pp. 307-329. •• No discussion of Lebanese military matters would be complete without thorough knowledge of Hizballah and its capabilities.

In recent clashes with Israeli military, Hizballah apparently surprised the IDF with its strategic planning and weapons profile that included anti-tank rockets and armor piercing improvised explosive devices, placed to cause maximum damage. It is also important to note that up until very recently, Hizballah was getting weapons and logistical support from both Iran and Syria, and therefore a more serious conflict between Lebanon and Israel would most likely drag Iran and Syria in as well. This article details the range of weaponry and strategies that Hizballah has at its disposal, and describes how as time goes on, both their arms and tactics become more sophisticated.