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	(Marvin G. Weinbaum)	
Afghanistan: Was the U.S. attack on Afghanistan a fully warranted		
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	No. Military involvement risked a prolonged and costly engagement; diplomatic, financial, and intelligence measures should have been emphasized more in the global war against terrorism. (Ali R. Abootalebi)	
ΔI- <i>i</i>	Aqsa Intifada: Is the al-Aqsa <i>intifada</i> (uprising) primarily a	
	reaction to the failure of the peace process?	
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No. Iran is still engaged in activities that are inimical to U.S. interests and regional stability, and it would set a bad precedent to begin a dialogue with Iran before it meets the conditions Washington has set for a resumption of diplomatic relations. (Valentina Vantaggio)	40
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Yes. The Arab world can offer many attractive opportunities for foreign investors who possess the requisite knowledge of business	
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No. Morocco and Algeria are too engaged in their rivalry to	
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be blamed on U.S. policy?	86
Yes. U.S. neglect of the Palestinian issue, its hegemonic globalization, and its repressive policies toward Iraq caused the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001. (Ali R. Abootalebi)	
No. The terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001 can be attributed to Islamic radicalism, inadequate leadership in Muslim countries, jealousy of American prosperity, and the	
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Yes. The Bush administration deliberately remained aloof from the Israeli-Palestinian conflict upon coming to office, failing to distinguish the Israeli-Palestinian situation from the more general problem of global terrorism after 11 September 2001 and heightened tensions. (Mark Rosenblum)	
No. Considering the prevailing political situation as well as the Israeli and Palestinian leadership, the Bush administration adopted the correct policy before and after 11 September 2001. (Robert O. Freedman)	
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Yes. The wearing of the <i>hijab</i> shows a disillusionment with modern secular ideologies such as Nasserism, pan-Arab socialism, and Western-styled capitalism as well as a cultural	110
reidentification with one's Islamic heritage. (<i>Katherine Bullock</i>) No. The wearing of the <i>hijab</i> is a sign of fundamentalist/Islamist coercion and social control. (<i>Valentine M. Moghadam</i>)	
Hizbollah: Is Hizbollah a terrorist organization?	
Yes. Hizbollah is an organization supported by two states that sponsor terrorism (Syria and Iran); it has kidnapped and killed Westerners since the early 1980s; and it continues to carry out terrorist actions against Israel. (Eyal Zisser)	
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Yes. Completely surrounded by hostile entities committed to its destruction for most of its history and with a relatively small
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Yes. The settlements are legal under the provisions of the League of Nations mandate of 1922. (Yitzhak Klein)
No. The settlements violate international law, undermine Israeli security, and serve as perhaps the greatest obstacle to an Israeli-Palestinian peace. (Jeremy Pressman)
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Jerusalem: Should Jerusalem serve as the capital of both Israel and an independent Palestinian state?
Yes. Because of its significance to both sides, Jerusalem must serve as a dual capital in order for there to be peace
between Israelis and Palestinians. (Glenn E. Robinson)
the Palestinians, and the Israeli government should continue to ensure all believers safe access to their respective sacred sites.
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Yes. The Kurds are one of the largest ethnic populations without a state, and an independent Kurdish state can be accomplished without disrupting regional stability.
(Robert Olson)
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(Michael M. Gunter)
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Yes. The term <i>Middle East</i> is an outmoded designation based on colonial and Eurocentric perspectives of geography.
(Katherine Bullock)
an area of the world connected by similar social, political, and religious experiences. (Jim Ross-Nazzal)
Militant Islam: Does Islam encourage violence against nonbelievers?
Yes. Militant Islam encourages violence against nonbelievers, and in the current socio-economic regional environment, it has
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object to certain Western policies, they are tolerant of nonbelievers. (Ali R. Abootalebi)
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	Yes. The SHAS Party has been successfully integrated into the Israeli political spectrum without threatening the secular nature	
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	No. The SHAS Party has been a distruptive force in Israeli politics and therefore does not serve as a good example for	
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	facilitate cooperation among the Middle East, Central Asia, and the West by providing a moderating influence for radical Islamic	
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	No. Unless the authoritarian regimes of the Middle East and Central Asia become more open to political liberalization, a democratic Turkey with close ties to the European Union will have little impact on regional affairs. (Ziya Onis)	
	er: Will the issue of water rights in the Middle East lead to more	
	conflict in the region?	
	Yes. As the water supply fails to serve the needs of an increasing population, water rights will become a significant source of conflict in the region. (Kenneth Hendrickson)	
	No. Although potentially volatile, the regional water issue can be successfully addressed over the long term; indeed, it can stimulate transnational cooperation. (Aysegul Kibaroglu)	
	tern Sahara: Should the Western Sahara become an	
	independent state?	
	Yes. The Western Sahara should be allowed to hold the referendum on self-determination stipulated by several UN resolutions. (Yahia H. Zoubir)	
	No. The Western Sahara should enjoy more autonomy, but it must remain under Moroccan sovereignty in order for there to	
	be stability in the region. (Moshe Gershovich)	
	nen: Are women in the Arab world subjected to social, political and economic discrimination?	
	Yes. Women are severely restricted by cultural and religious mores, and the Arab world will never reach its potential until they are given increased freedom and full participation in all aspects of society. (Shak Hanish)	
	No. The role of women in the Arabic world is greatly misunderstood in the West. Their social position is much more complex than is popularly perceived, and they play an important and active part in Middle Eastern society. (Katherine Bullock) 289	
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