

**Chapter 1 : CBI: An Agency Imperilled**

*Schlesinger's concern is well-founded, and Arabia Imperilled contains a wealth of political, social, and military information about the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), which was formed in and which includes Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Oman, Bahrain, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates (UAE). Hameed discusses the roles and interests of regional.*

If, as appears increasingly to be the case, the Saudi journalist Jamal Khashoggi is dead then I grieve the loss of a talented, deeply committed writer, a man who loved his country but was not afraid to speak out as a voice of thoughtful criticism. I have known Jamal Khashoggi for more than 15 years. From my first meeting with him in Jeddah, when he was the deputy editor-in-chief of Arab News, the leading Gulf English language daily, I was struck by two things: His subsequent career underlined that commitment: Still, he stayed true to what he saw as his mission. Saudi claims that he left the consulate shortly after he went in have been debunked by the Turkish authorities. The fear is that he was set upon and murdered almost immediately and that his body was removed in a vehicle with diplomatic plates. If this is indeed the case, then a new red line has been crossed by Saudi Arabia. The kingdom has a track record of abducting and forcibly repatriating members of the ruling family. It has a history of incarcerating critics, be they conservative or liberal. But until now it had never stooped to such a brazen act, using a consulate building in a foreign country as the place to murder a journalist. The story is far different for the Saudi Shia Muslim minority who have been persecuted for decades and seen prominent members of their community, as well as ordinary citizens, executed. This attack represents an appalling assault on freedom of expression and on the right to speak truth to power. Not just in the Arabian Peninsula but everywhere. I grieve for Jamal, for his family and for his fiance. But I have, too, a great sense of foreboding that this attack represents an appalling assault on freedom of expression and on the right to speak truth to power. There was a time not so very long ago when the British government would decry attacks on journalists and use its influence to try and ameliorate some of the worst excesses of authoritarian regimes. From the time that Jamal Khashoggi went missing, there was an opportunity for the government of the UK to speak up. The silence of my government is shameful. And if it finally does choose to speak, it will in all likelihood be far too late. He had left Saudi Arabia for the United States in September of last year amidst a wave of arrests and soon found himself writing columns for the Washington Post. The Post, owned by the Amazon billionaire Jeff Bezos, has been a constant critic of Trump, part of what the president calls the "fake news" conspiracy supposedly aimed at bringing him down. Trump has called journalists who challenge him "enemies of the people". Saudi Crown Prince Mohammed Bin Salman, bent on driving through Vision , his radical remake of the Saudi economy, saw Jamal Khashoggi as not so much the enemy of the people but rather as his own personal enemy. His Washington Post columns were the sort of writing I had come to know him for: We are not opposed to our government and care deeply about Saudi Arabia. It is the only home we know or want". Jamal Khashoggi is a true patriot, a true Saudi and a great and courageous journalist. If he has been murdered by the Saudi authorities then the world has lost a voice of moderation and journalism has suffered a potentially lethal wound. Dictators in countries around the world will be further emboldened to silence their critics and crush free media. But equally those dictators will see that they, like the Saudi leadership, can reach beyond their borders with an impunity that has been recklessly invigorated by Donald Trump. And for Saudi critics living abroad and their families in the kingdom, suddenly and brutally they too have become much more vulnerable to attack. For their sake and for the sake of imperilled journalists everywhere, Jamal Khashoggi must not be forgotten. This is the world we cover. Because of people like you, another world is possible. There are many battles to be won, but we will battle them togetherâ€”all of us. Common Dreams is not your normal news site. We want the world to be a better place. If you can help todayâ€”because every gift of every size mattersâ€”please do.

**Chapter 2 : Imperilled sharks of the Arabian Seas assessed - Save Our Seas Magazine**

*Get this from a library! Arabia imperilled: the security imperatives of the Arab Gulf States. [Mazher A Hameed] -- In his State of the Union address, President Carter outlined America's long-term commitment to the security of the countries of the Arabian Gulf: " an attempt by any outside force to gain.*

Saudi Arabia, the West, and the security of the Gulf"--Title page verso. The geopolitics of Gulf security -- The security environment -- The threat profile in the Gulf -- Security resources of the Gulf countries -- Gaps and problems in Gulf security -- Threat and response: Saudi Arabia, the West, and the security of the Gulf Responsibility: Hameed has addressed these concerns directly in his new book, *Arabia Imperilled*: This book focuses on the strategic importance of the Gulf countries as well as the threat posed to them by the Iraq-Iran war. In his introduction to the book, former Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger notes that: Since this is a few years away at best, it would seem appropriate for us to shed the complacency and the indifference regarding developments in the Persian Gulf, and to focus now on the forces at work in that region. Hameed discusses the roles and interests of regional and world powers succinctly and thoroughly, and the book is a fine primer on the countries of the Gulf and the tensions confronting the region. The meat of the book lies in its two middle chapters: The threats range from a worst-case scenario of a Soviet invasion of the area from Afghanistan to a more plausible description of military contingencies arising from the Iraq-Iran war. Hameed also outlines possible threats to the region from Israel, more or less on a case-by-case basis, a la the strike on the Iraqi nuclear reactor, and from Syria. The author also notes that the newness of most of the Gulf states makes for a fragility of government that could lead to subversion from outside or within. Unfortunately, the security resources of the region are inevitably identified with the GCC. Of the GCC, Mr. Key to the viability of the GCC as a security system is Saudi Arabia, with the largest and most capable armed forces and the greatest strategic depth of any of the GCC states. Hameed has an answer to this problem: On the practical side, U. Obviously a vast effort has to be made by all concerned. This is not a reassuring book. What comes through clearly is the importance of a viable GCC? The book ends with a plea for reason: This will avert the possibility that years of effort in the Gulf might be destroyed by the political and military consequences of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Reviews Add a review and share your thoughts with other readers. Add a review and share your thoughts with other readers.

**Chapter 3 : Fears for civilians rise as clashes rattle Yemen port city**

*Just over half the chondrichthyan species found in the Arabian Sea Region are considered threatened in this range. This finding is described by Rima Jabado and her co-editors in a new report that provides an important conservation baseline for the monitoring of sharks, rays and chimaeras.*

Nobody, not even its ardent detractors, had expected things to get this murky. The government could have nipped the problem in the bud, but allowed it to fester. Can you believe that the offices of the top two have been sealed? There has already been a search and an arrest, and no one knows which way the wind shall blow in the days ahead. What is baffling is why the two seniormost IPS officers could not sit together and resolve their differences right in the beginning. If a court felt a case had been shoddily investigated, it would order its transfer to the CBI. When malfeasance of huge amounts of public money such as the Harshad Mehta case, the UTI scam, the Telgi stamp paper case and, more recently, the Punjab National Bank fraud came to light, the country would turn to the CBI. The agency had also conducted some amazing trans-border operations involving terrorism and the underworld, arresting people like Aftab Ansari, members of the Memon family and Abu Salem. Singh then chairman of the Central Board of Excise and Customs, have been arrested and tried by the agency. Which court or state would want to transfer cases to an agency whose No. With this kind of track record in every sphere of crime investigation, the CBI has over the years studiously built an image for itself in sync with its shibboleth of industry, impartiality and integrity. It was this image of the agency that sent shivers down the spines of the corrupt, white-collar criminals and even terrorists. I am trapped and cannot move around freely. It will take years, if not decades, for the agency to regain its mystique and aura in the scheme of things. Which poor person, who has little faith in the local police, would want to get her case transferred to the CBI when its Nos. Who among the corrupt would be afraid of such a CBI? Willy nilly, the agency has been reduced to a laughing stock before the worldâ€”quite a drop from its erstwhile image of an incorruptible and competent investigative agency the entire country could trust. This happened in almost all selections of directors. Gradually the agency lost its bearing, cohesiveness and its ability to live up to its good name. What we see today is perhaps the culmination of a long process of decline and decay that set in years ago. The solution is to take drastic steps to purge the agency of scheming elements, and to select officers of proven ability and leadership qualities in order to set the agency on a path that would eventually take it back to its glorious yesteryears. The writer is a former CBI director.

**Chapter 4 : BBC NEWS | Middle East | Timeline: British 'bombs' case**

*Mazher A. Hameed is the author of Arabia Imperilled ( avg rating, 1 rating, 0 reviews) and Saudi Arabia, The West, And The Security Of The Gulf (*

The Saudi authorities allege the bombs were planted as part of a feud between rival gangs dealing in illicit alcohol. But the families of the accused, and even some of the victims, say that the facts do not add up and that Saudi Arabia has been using the men as scapegoats to explain away terror attacks on foreign nationals. The saga began at GMT on 17 November when an explosion killed a Briton who was driving his four-wheel drive car through the Saudi capital Riyadh. Christopher Rodway, 48, an engineer who worked at Riyadh military hospital, died of his injuries. His wife, Jane, escaped with only minor cuts and bruises. The couple were among 30, British nationals, who live and work in Saudi Arabia. Police cordoned off an area in the centre of the city after the explosion, which happened just after Friday prayers finished. It was initially unclear whether the vehicle had been booby-trapped or whether an assailant had thrown a bomb through an open window. On 22 November three Britons, including Steve Coughlan from Cheshire and Mark Paine, and an Irish woman were injured in a second attack in the capital. The explosion occurred as Mr Brown tried to remove a small parcel which had been placed on his windscreen. Mr Brown, 32, a customer services manager for Coca-Cola International, lost his hand and his sight in the blast. On 20 December a Lebanese man and a Belgian living in Riyadh were arrested by the Saudi authorities as part of an investigation into a group suspected of smuggling illegal liquor and selling it in the kingdom. In Riyadh on 14 January an Irishman found a bomb under his Jeep which had been parked overnight in his compound. It was defused without injury. On 4 February three men appeared on Saudi television confessing to their part in the bombing campaign. All three claimed they were acting "under orders" but did not say who had ordered the bombing. Sandy Mitchell was sentenced to death. The Saudi authorities speculated that the bombings were related to some sort of feud between groups controlling the bootleg alcohol trade. They also insisted the trio would go on trial under the sharia system, under which the sentence for murder is execution by beheading. In their confession, the trio said they heard the bomb explode as they drove away, whereas it did not detonate until the car was several miles down the road. Also on 15 March another Briton, accountant Ron Jones, from Hamilton, Lanarkshire, was injured when a bomb exploded in a dustbin outside a bookshop in Riyadh. Despite his injuries, he was taken from his hospital bed by police, and held for 67 days, during which time he says he was tortured and urged to confess to planting the bomb that injured him. He said the Saudi authorities had detained 50 Islamic fundamentalists at the same time as the three westerners were arrested, and he believed they were behind the bombings. Dr Al-Fagih said the televised confessions were a cover-up to divert attention away from the truth and to present an impression of stability to western investors. He said the attacks were linked to "individuals involved in illegal activities" but he refused to name them. On 13 August three more British men appeared on Saudi television confessing to a role in the attacks. A fourth, Peter Brandon, thought to be from Wales, was not shown confessing but was also held. Everything then went quiet as the men sat in custody awaiting their trial. But on 27 April reports came out of Saudi Arabia suggesting two of the men had been secretly sentenced to death. Mr Mitchell and Mr Sampson were apparently facing death by public beheading and the others had been jailed, some reports said for 12 years, others for . But the precise facts of the charges and sentences remain veiled in mystery. Briton Simon Veness was killed by a car bomb on 20 June in Riyadh. Again, rumours were put about that he was involved in the illegal alcohol trade. Then on 29 September , a German national, Maximillian Graf, 57, was killed in another car bomb in Riyadh. A month later it emerged that a Briton, Glen Ballard, had been arrested and held without charge. A close friend of three of the jailed Britons, he said there had been no rivalry within the ex-patriate drinking scene. On 11 May Jane Rodway, the widow of Christopher Rodway, who was killed in an explosion back in November , called for the men accused of the bombing campaign not to be released. The following month, the UK government was criticised for not doing enough to free the Britons. Foreign affairs adviser to the Crown Prince Abdullah, Adel al-Jubeir, denied the men had been tortured. The claim was struck out at the High Court, citing the State Immunity Act, which did

not allow English courts jurisdiction over the Saudi government. The Saudi government refused to pay the costs and appealed to the Law Lords, claiming its officials were protected by state immunity. And on 14 June the Law Lords allowed the Saudi appeal, denying the men the right to sue for damages.

Chapter 5 : Subscribe to read | Financial Times

*Gulf trade bloc imperilled by diplomatic spat. Ultimately, it could be up to a GCC member to try to heal the wounds – Saudi Arabia and the UAE have resisted US overtures to intervene.*

This is about all other actions and the president will work with Congress on how we go forward in dealing with Iran in this way. This was the latest instance of how escalating tensions between Tehran and Riyadh have unfolded on the world stage. The geopolitical rivalry between Saudi Arabia and Iran is nothing new. After the Islamic revolution, led by late Ayatollah Khomeini, however, the Arab-Iranian rivalry acquired strong ideological dimensions and was increasingly defined along sectarian lines. This geopolitical and ideological struggle for power and influence in the Middle East has continued to date in varying forms and degrees. Today, tensions between the Islamic Republic and Saudi Arabia have reached an unprecedented high. When the Islamic State IS launched a deadly terror attack in Tehran on 7 June, it was Saudi Arabia and its intelligence services that Iranian leaders immediately blamed for the atrocity. While the risks of this regional standoff spiralling out of control are considerable, Saudi Arabia can ill-afford a military confrontation with Iran at the present juncture. Iranian President Hassan Rouhani walks past a portrait of Iranian Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei as he arrives to give a speech during a press conference in the capital Tehran on 29 August, AFP According to him, "Yemenis have lots of missiles but with some consideration refrained from mass-firing them at Saudi Arabia. However, the circumstances might unfold in ways that would make them use their weapons. Reckless leadership The very fact that the Saudi-led military intervention in Yemen is far from achieving its declared objectives - defeating Houthis and restoring Yemeni President Abd Rabbuh Mansour Hadi to power - despite almost three years of unrelenting operations, is another obstacle standing in the way of a Saudi war with Iran. Also, in the event of a major conflagration involving the two regional rivals, Iran will not hesitate to deploy its ballistic missiles against key Saudi targets on the other side of the Persian Gulf including perhaps Saudi petroleum production and export infrastructure. This would undoubtedly affect the global oil supply in a dramatic fashion and send a shockwave through international energy markets. Though Riyadh is well equipped to intercept Iranian missiles with advanced defence capabilities provided by the US, Revolutionary Guards commanders seem to believe that US-made air defence systems can hardly tackle overwhelming barrages of multiple missiles. Why Iran and Saudi Arabia do not get along Finally, Saudi Arabia cannot fight a winning war with Iran because its powerful regional and Western allies, particularly Israel and the United States, are not willing to make major sacrifices on its behalf as long as their own strategic interests are not directly imperilled. Despite all the political hype and media fanfare about the growing Iranian threat in the region, Saudi Arabia has virtually been left on its own to deal with Tehran. Which brings us to the sole plausible solution to Saudi-Iranian woes, and that is diplomacy. Unless and until diplomacy is pursued in a mutual and meaningful manner and diplomatic means are fully exhausted, none of the crises that have arisen as a consequence of Iranian advances and Saudi reactions in the Middle East will be resolved once and for all. Indeed, both rival powers need to realise that neither can single-handedly rule the region and guarantee regional security and stability at the expense or exclusion of the other. The views expressed in this article belong to the author and do not necessarily reflect the editorial policy of Middle East Eye.

**Chapter 6 : Jamal Khashoggi: A red line has been crossed | Saudi Arabia | Al Jazeera**

*We are not opposed to our government and care deeply about Saudi Arabia. It is the only home we know or want". For their sake and for the sake of imperilled journalists everywhere, Jamal.*

In the field of human rights, early Islamic jurists introduced a number of advanced legal concepts which anticipated similar modern concepts in the field. Many of these concepts were adopted in medieval Europe through contacts with Islamic Spain and the Emirate of Sicily , and through the Crusades and the Latin translations of the 12th century. In addition to the category of civil and political rights covered in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights , Islamic law also recognized an additional category: This latter category was not recognized in the Western legal tradition until the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in 1966. As for sexism, the common law long denied married women any property rights or indeed legal personality apart from their husbands. When the British applied their law to Muslims in place of Shariah, as they did in some colonies, the result was to strip married women of the property that Islamic law had always granted them – hardly progress toward equality of the sexes. Islamic law was secular, not canonical. Thus, it was a system focused on ensuring that an individual received justice, not that one be a good person. Those Eastern thinkers of the ninth century laid down, on the basis of their theology, the principle of the Rights of Man, in those very terms, comprehending the rights of individual liberty, and of inviolability of person and property; described the supreme power in Islam, or Caliphate, as based on a contract, implying conditions of capacity and performance, and subject to cancellation if the conditions under the contract were not fulfilled; elaborated a Law of War of which the humane, chivalrous prescriptions would have put to the blush certain belligerents in World War I; expounded a doctrine of toleration of non-Moslem creeds so liberal that our West had to wait a thousand years before seeing equivalent principles adopted. Prior to this, European legal procedure consisted of either trial by combat or trial by ordeal. In contrast, Islamic law was based on the presumption of innocence from its beginning, as declared by the Caliph Umar in the 7th century. A Qadi Islamic judge was also not allowed to discriminate on the grounds of religion, race , colour , kinship or prejudice. There were also a number of cases where Caliphs had to appear before judges as they prepared to take their verdict. The people of Quraish worried about the lady from Bani Makhzum who had committed theft. By Allah, if Fatima, the daughter of Muhammad my daughter stole, I would cut off her hand. It is well known during a time of drought in the Rashidun caliphate period, capital punishments were suspended until the effects of the drought passed. In the early 19th century, the Ottoman empire responded to military setbacks with an internal reform movement. The most important reform was the attempt to codify Shariah. This Westernizing process, foreign to the Islamic legal tradition, sought to transform Shariah from a body of doctrines and principles to be discovered by the human efforts of the scholars into a set of rules that could be looked up in a book. Once the law existed in codified form, however, the law itself was able to replace the scholars as the source of authority. Codification took from the scholars their all-important claim to have the final say over the content of the law and transferred that power to the state. Accountability of rulers Sunni Islamic lawyers have commented on when it is permissible to disobey, impeach or remove rulers in the Caliphate. This is usually when the rulers are not meeting public responsibilities obliged upon them under Islam. Al-Mawardi said that if the rulers meet their Islamic responsibilities to the public, the people must obey their laws, but if they become either unjust or severely ineffective then the Caliph or ruler must be impeached via the Majlis ash-Shura. Similarly Al-Baghdadi believed that if the rulers do not uphold justice , the ummah via the majlis should give warning to them, and if unheeded then the Caliph can be impeached. Al-Juwayni argued that Islam is the goal of the ummah, so any ruler that deviates from this goal must be impeached. Al-Ghazali believed that oppression by a caliph is enough for impeachment. Rather than just relying on impeachment, Ibn Hajar al-Asqalani obliged rebellion upon the people if the caliph began to act with no regard for Islamic law. Ibn Hajar al-Asqalani said that to ignore such a situation is haraam , and those who cannot revolt inside the caliphate should launch a struggle from outside. We obeyed our leaders and our chiefs, and they misled us from the right path. Many noted that this option is only exercised after factoring in the

potential cost of life. The Quran, for example, makes it clear that there is a duty of obedience: But there are also sayings that put strict limits on the duty of obedience. Two dicta attributed to the Prophet and universally accepted as authentic are indicative. One says, "there is no obedience in sin"; in other words, if the ruler orders something contrary to the divine law, not only is there no duty of obedience, but there is a duty of disobedience. This is more than the right of revolution that appears in Western political thought. It is a duty of revolution, or at least of disobedience and opposition to authority. The other pronouncement, "do not obey a creature against his creator," again clearly limits the authority of the ruler, whatever form of ruler that may be. He regarded physicians as "guardians of souls and bodies", and wrote twenty chapters on various topics related to medical ethics, including: Classical texts speak more about "health", than "illness", showing an emphasis on prevention rather than cure. Classical jurists in medieval Islamic jurisprudence, however, accepted the use of the Hashish drug for medicinal and therapeutic purposes, and agreed that its "medical use, even if it leads to mental derangement, remains exempt" from punishment. In the 14th century, the Islamic scholar Az-Zarkashi spoke of "the permissibility of its use for medical purposes if it is established that it is beneficial. Islamic psychology Islamic neuroethics and neurotheology hold a sympathetic attitude towards the mentally ill, as exemplified in Sura 4: Islamic military jurisprudence The early Islamic treatises on international law from the 9th century onwards covered the application of Islamic ethics, Islamic economic jurisprudence and Islamic military jurisprudence to international law, [71] and were concerned with a number of modern international law topics, including the law of treaties; the treatment of diplomats, hostages, refugees and prisoners of war; the right of asylum; conduct on the battlefield; protection of women, children and non-combatant civilians; contracts across the lines of battle; the use of poisonous weapons; and devastation of enemy territory. Do not commit treachery or deviate from the right path. You must not mutilate dead bodies. Neither kill a child, nor a woman, nor an aged man. Bring no harm to the trees, nor burn them with fire, especially those which are fruitful. You are likely to pass by people who have devoted their lives to monastic services; leave them alone. Prisoners of war in Islam After Sultan al-Kamil defeated the Franks during the Crusades, Oliverus Scholasticus praised the Islamic laws of war, commenting on how al-Kamil supplied the defeated Frankish army with food: Men whose parents, sons and daughters, brothers and sisters, had died in agony at our hands, whose lands we took, whom we drove naked from their homes, revived us with their own food when we were dying of hunger and showered us with kindness even when we were in their power. It comes from the term *aslama*, which means "to surrender" or "resign oneself". The greeting "Salaam alaykum", favoured by Muslims, has the literal meaning "Peace be with you".

**Chapter 7 : Lawrence of Arabia's War An Introduction by Neil Faulkner Yale University Press London Blog**

*The mastermind behind that wager "the White House adviser who convinced Trump to visit Saudi Arabia for his maiden foreign trip and who choreographed a veritable lovefest between the new.*

Advertisement But the US-Saudi alliance - and the relationship between Kushner, 37, and Mohammed, 33 - is now imperilled by the unexplained disappearance and alleged gruesome murder of Jamal Khashoggi, a Saudi journalist who had been living in the United States and wrote columns for The Washington Post. The suspected killing has sparked international outcry and calls for tough punishment of Riyadh. Trump and Salman together convened 54 Muslim leaders to jointly condemn terrorism at a Riyadh summit in May. And the Saudis built a centre to combat extremist ideology, which Trump inaugurated during his trip by placing his hands on a glowing orb. Saudi journalist Jamal Khashoggi lived in a self-imposed exile as a US resident where we worked as a critic of the Saudi regime. Furthermore, he considers MBS an influential and wise sounding board on geopolitics in the Muslim world and holds out hope that the crown prince might eventually deliver the support of Saudi Arabia - home of the two holiest sites in Islam - for his foundering Israeli-Palestinian peace plan. AP But the Khashoggi crisis has become a reckoning for Kushner. Khashoggi, who wrote columns critical of Prince Mohammed, is said by Turkish authorities to have been killed and dismembered inside the Saudi Consulate in Istanbul. In conversations intercepted by US intelligence, officials in Saudi Arabia earlier discussed plans to lure Khashoggi back to his native Saudi Arabia and detain him. It would not be automatic for a senior White House adviser to be briefed on every new piece of intelligence in a region, unless officials decided it needed to be elevated to his or her attention, former national security officials say. AP Critics of the Trump administration say Kushner has been dangerously naive to trust Mohammed and has allowed himself to be manipulated by an ascendant royal who charms foreigners yet has been ruthless in consolidating power inside the kingdom. Kushner declined to comment on his relationship with Mohammed. They said they heard an echo of Mohammed in Kushner. Here, too, was a young, power-hungry "prince" with no track record in government. And I think he knows, or has certainly learned, much about our system and our politics. They struck up a friendship at a White House lunch in March and had private, one-on-one phone calls that took senior intelligence leaders by surprise and worried career national security officials because note-takers were not always present, according to multiple people familiar with the relationship. One Trump adviser said it was "insane" how much Kushner spoke with Mohammed. The contents of some of those conversations remain a mystery. Loading Administration officials said that since those early months, Kushner has had key national security officials present for his conversations with Mohammed or has later briefed them. Nevertheless, anxiety grew among some US spies when they learned that foreign officials in at least four countries had privately discussed ways to manipulate Kushner by taking advantage of his complex business dealings, financial difficulties and lack of foreign policy experience, according to current and former US officials familiar with the intelligence about those discussions. One of the countries was the United Arab Emirates, a key Saudi ally. Iran is the main enemy and the single obstacle to peace and stability in the Middle East. The reality is far more complicated. But this official said Kushner has appeared uninterested in studying the nuances of security dilemmas in the region and has skipped some intelligence briefings before some high-stakes negotiations. Kushner sold Trump and administration colleagues on the idea that Mohammed, like Kushner, was a reformer looking to shake up old alliances and break up corrupt power blocs within his country. In July, however, the Saudis delivered a setback. The plan stalled, and Kushner was startled and angry at the Saudi response, according to diplomats familiar with his reaction. Trump is expected to soon present a reworked package, but it is not clear whether the Saudis will provide the diplomatic backing and financial support that Kushner has sought. The administration voiced little public criticism when Mohammed seemed to overstep with the detention last fall of leading Saudi business executives and a bizarre episode involving what may have been the brief kidnapping of the Lebanese prime minister, nor when the Saudi crown prince picked a diplomatic fight this year with Canada, a close US ally. But, Feierstein said, "MBS for his own reasons has played along and given the administration reason to believe that the Saudis will do more than I

believe they ever will.

**Chapter 8 : Jamal Khashoggi: A Red Line Has Been Crossed**

*Timeline: British 'bombs' case The men were shown on television, confessing to the bombings The case of six Britons and a Belgian, imprisoned in Saudi Arabia over a bombing campaign in which several Westerners have died, remains a murky one.*

Subscribe to the Post Most newsletter: The suspected killing has sparked international outcry and calls for tough punishment of Riyadh. Kushner, however, has already signaled that he has no intention of turning his back on the crown prince, known by the initials MBS. As Kushner and his father-in-law see it, the partnership has paid dividends in the form of Saudi pledges to purchase billions of dollars worth of U. Trump and Salman together convened the leaders of 54 Muslim leaders to jointly condemn terrorism at a Riyadh summit in May. And the Saudis built a center to combat extremist ideology, which Trump inaugurated during his trip by placing his hands on a glowing orb. Furthermore, he considers the crown prince an influential and wise sounding board on geopolitics in the Muslim world and holds out hope that the crown prince might eventually deliver support from Saudi Arabia — home of the two holiest sites in Islam — for his foundering Israeli-Palestinian peace plan. But the Khashoggi crisis has become a reckoning for Kushner. Khashoggi, who wrote columns critical of Mohammed, is said by Turkish authorities to have been killed and dismembered inside the Saudi Consulate in Istanbul. In conversations intercepted by U. It would not be automatic for a senior White House adviser to be briefed on every new piece of intelligence in a region, unless officials decided it needed to be elevated to their attention, former national security officials say. Critics of the Trump administration say Kushner has been dangerously naive to trust Mohammed and has allowed himself to be manipulated by an ascendant monarch who charms foreigners yet has been ruthless in consolidating power inside the kingdom. Kushner declined to comment on his relationship with Mohammed. They said they heard an echo of Mohammed in Kushner. And I think he knows, or has certainly learned, much about our system and our politics. The contents of some of those conversations remain a mystery. Administration officials said that since those early months, Kushner has had key national security officials present for his conversations with Mohammed or he has later briefed them. One of the countries was the United Arab Emirates, a key Saudi ally. Iran is the main enemy and the single obstacle to peace and stability in the Middle East. The reality is far more complicated. But this official said Kushner has appeared uninterested in studying the nuances of security dilemmas in the region and has skipped some intelligence briefings before some high-stakes negotiations. Kushner sold Trump and administration colleagues on the idea that Mohammed, like Kushner, was a reformer looking to shake up old alliances and break up corrupt power blocs within his country. Kushner privately argued for months last year that Mohammed would be key to crafting a Middle East peace plan, because with his blessing, much of the Arab world would follow, according to people with knowledge of the internal deliberations. Trump put Kushner in charge of drafting a peace proposal for Israel and the Palestinians both because of his long ties to Israel and because his authority as a Trump family member would be readily understood in Arab family dynasties, such as in Saudi Arabia. This past July, however, the Saudis delivered a setback. The plan stalled and Kushner was startled and angry at the Saudi response, according to diplomats familiar with his reaction. Trump is expected to soon present a reworked package, but it is not clear whether the Saudis would provide the diplomatic backing and financial support that Kushner has sought. The administration voiced little public criticism when Mohammed seemed to overstep with the detention last fall of leading Saudi businessmen and a bizarre episode involving what may have been the brief kidnapping of the Lebanese prime minister, nor when the Saudi crown prince picked a diplomatic fight this year with Canada, a close U.

**Chapter 9 : The United Arab Emirates in the Horn of Africa | Crisis Group**

*We are not opposed to our government and care deeply about Saudi Arabia. It is the only home we know or want". For their sake and for the sake of imperilled.*

If, as appears increasingly to be the case, the Saudi journalist Jamal Khashoggi is dead then I grieve the loss of a talented, deeply committed writer, a man who loved his country but was not afraid to speak out as a voice of thoughtful criticism. I have known Jamal Khashoggi for more than 15 years. From my first meeting with him in Jeddah, when he was the deputy editor-in-chief of Arab News, the leading Gulf English language daily, I was struck by two things: His subsequent career underlined that commitment: Still, he stayed true to what he saw as his mission. Saudi claims that he left the consulate shortly after he went in have been debunked by the Turkish authorities. The fear is that he was set upon and murdered almost immediately and that his body was removed in a vehicle with diplomatic plates. The kingdom has a track record of abducting and forcibly repatriating members of the ruling family. It has a history of incarcerating critics, be they conservative or liberal. But until now it had never stooped to such a brazen act, using a consulate building in a foreign country as the place to murder a journalist. The story is far different for the Saudi Shia Muslim minority who have been persecuted for decades and seen prominent members of their community, as well as ordinary citizens, executed. I grieve for Jamal, for his family and for his fiancée. But I have, too, a great sense of foreboding that this attack represents an appalling assault on freedom of expression and on the right to speak truth to power. Not just in the Arabian Peninsula but everywhere. There was a time not so very long ago when the British government would decry attacks on journalists and use its influence to try and ameliorate some of the worst excesses of authoritarian regimes. From the time that Jamal Khashoggi went missing, there was an opportunity for the government of the UK to speak up. The silence of my government is shameful. And if it finally does choose to speak, it will in all likelihood be far too late. He had left Saudi Arabia for the United States in September of last year amidst a wave of arrests and soon found himself writing columns for the Washington Post. The Post, owned by the Amazon billionaire Jeff Bezos, has been a constant critic of Trump, part of what the president calls the "fake news" conspiracy supposedly aimed at bringing him down. Trump has called journalists who challenge him "enemies of the people". Saudi Crown Prince Mohammed Bin Salman, bent on driving through Vision , his radical remake of the Saudi economy, saw Jamal Khashoggi as not so much the enemy of the people but rather as his own personal enemy. His Washington Post columns were the sort of writing I had come to know him for: *We are not opposed to our government and care deeply about Saudi Arabia. It is the only home we know or want".* Jamal Khashoggi is a true patriot, a true Saudi and a great and courageous journalist. If he has been murdered by the Saudi authorities then the world has lost a voice of moderation and journalism has suffered a potentially lethal wound. Dictators in countries around the world will be further emboldened to silence their critics and crush free media. But equally those dictators will see that they, like the Saudi leadership, can reach beyond their borders with an impunity that has been recklessly invigorated by Donald Trump. And for Saudi critics living abroad and their families in the kingdom, suddenly and brutally they too have become much more vulnerable to attack. For their sake and for the sake of imperilled journalists everywhere, Jamal Khashoggi must not be forgotten.