

LESETIPPS zum gerade in Umsetzung befindlichen
„Greater Middle East“ Programm der USA

Das „Greater Middle East Programme“ der USA

Landkarte des „Greater Middle East“

- [Entstehung und Ziel des "Greater Middle East"-Programms, Bernhard Schmid 04.02.2005](#) (Der Artikel enthält weitere Quellenangaben)
 - [Freedom in Iraq and Middle East, President George W. Bush's Remarks at the 20th Anniversary of the National Endowment for Democracy, U.S. Chamber of Commerce, Washington, DC, November 6, 2003](#) Fact Sheet: President Bush Calls for a "forward Strategy of Freedom" to Promote Democracy in the Middle East. November 6, 2003
 - [President George W. Bush's State of the Union Address at the U.S. Capitol, Wednesday, Feb. 2, 2005. White House](#)
 - [President George W. Bush's STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT at United States Capitol, Washington, D.C., January 31, 2006](#)
 - [NATO and the Greater Middle East, 02/08/2004](#)
- [bpb - Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung – Schwerpunkt: Die Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika **bpb - Irak und Iran in der Phase II des amerikanischen Krieges gegen den Terror**](#)

Die Nationale Sicherheitsdoktrin der USA (NSS 2002 - bekräftigt im März 2006) ist im Kontext der Nuklearpolitik der USA (2002) zu lesen

- [The National Security Strategy of the United States](#) veröffentlicht im September 2002. Darin werden von US-Präsident George W. Bush Angriffskriege als neues Mittel nationaler Politik definiert. Lesen Sie dazu auch [Cato Policy Analysis No. 496, Bush's National Security Strategy Is a Misnomer](#)

- **US-National Security Strategie (NSS) (März 2006)** bekräftigt die durch die NSS 2002 verkündete Doktrin vom präemptiven Krieg gegen **„Terroristen und Staaten, die Massenvernichtungswaffen besitzen od. in Besitz bekommen wollen.“** Als primäres Ziel der Sicherheitsstrategie wird genannt, die **„Welt von der Tyrannei zu befreien“**. **Die Nationale Sicherheitsstrategie der USA nennt den IRAN ausdrücklich und ist im Hinblick auf den sich aufschaukelnden Konflikt zu verstehen.**
- Siehe dazu auch die Präsentation den Atomphysikers Dr. Joerge Hirsch, University of California San Diego abrufbar unter <http://physics.ucsd.edu/~jorge/iranmovie.mpg>
- **Quelle für die (NSS) (März 2006):** <http://www.whitehouse.gov/nsc/nss/2006/nss2006.pdf>

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• [Erklärung der Vereinigung Deutscher Wissenschaftler \(VDW\) zu den bekannt gewordenen Plänen der Bush-Administration zur künftigen Nuklearpolitik der USA \(Januar 2002\)](#)

Einzelheiten zur **künftigen Nuklearplanung der Vereinigten Staaten** wurden damit bekannt:

1. Es werden **Länder und Szenarien genannt, die Ziel eines Nukleareinsatzes durch die USA** werden könnten. Darunter sind neben **Russland** und **China** auch als potenzielle Schwellenstaaten bezeichnete Länder, die heute keine Nuklearwaffen besitzen wie **Nordkorea, Irak, Iran, Libyen** und **Syrien**.
2. Diskutiert und empfohlen wird die **Entwicklung neuer Nuklearwaffen** („mini nukes“), um unterirdische Ziele zu treffen, die tief in die Erde eindringen können („**earth penetrating munition**“) und **biologische oder chemische Substanzen** („**agent defeat**“) vernichten sollen.
3. Die neuen Fähigkeiten, beginnend mit **neuer konventioneller Munition**, über **Raketenabwehr** bis hin zu **neuen Nuklearwaffen** sollen im Rahmen einer **erweiterten Nukleardoktrin** in Form einer „**neuen Triade**“ in eine **umfassende Militärstrategie** eingehen, die u.a. einen Nukleareinsatz als Teilkomponente enthält. [[Mehr...](#)]

- [Natural Resources Defense Council: NRDC - The Bush Administration's Secret Plan For Strengthening U.S. Nuclear Forces, February 13, 2002](#) After a year in office the Bush administration has completed the Nuclear Posture Review (NPR) mandated by Congress in the fall of 2000. The NPR establishes the broad outline of Pentagon planning for U.S. nuclear strategy, force levels and infrastructure for the next 10 years and beyond. It also endorses significant revisions to the nuclear war planning process to enhance its flexibility and responsiveness, which would allow the Pentagon to generate new nuclear attack plans and have them approved quickly in a crisis.
- [Nuclear Insecurity - A Critique of the Bush Administration's Nuclear Weapons Policies](#): This **September 2004** report assesses the Bush administration's nuclear weapons policies and concludes that they have made the United States more vulnerable, not more secure. The report finds that these policies undermine the U.S. effort to combat terrorism by diverting resources from the real threats of our time, squandering billions of dollars on Cold War-era weapons and new nuclear warheads, and perpetuating the arms race. The report offers recommendations for a more responsible nuclear policy, including: honoring the U.S. commitment to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, scrapping plans for nuclear bunker busters, and stopping the deployment of the unproven missile defense system.
- [U.S. Nuclear Weapons in Europe](#) New report provides unprecedented details (**February 2005**) The **United States continued to deploy roughly 480 nuclear bombs in Europe, more than double the number normally estimated by the media and non-governmental analysts**. The deployment was detailed in the report "[U.S. Nuclear Weapons in Europe](#)" published by the [Natural Resources Defense Council](#). The weapons are all B61 gravity bombs and are deployed at eight bases in six NATO countries: Belgium, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Turkey and the United Kingdom.
- [Doctrine for Joint Nuclear Operations](#) (**March 2005**): The **new doctrine incorporates pre-emption** into joint nuclear doctrine for the first time, lowers the threshold for nuclear use further by reducing the level of hostilities where U.S. nuclear weapons might be used, endorses a role of nuclear weapons against all forms of weapons of mass destruction, endorses a role of nuclear weapons against terrorists, and describes missile defenses as a means of defending nuclear forces rather than people against attack. The new doctrine incorporates the findings of the 2001 Nuclear Posture Review and the 2002 National Strategy to Combat Weapons of Mass Destruction. It reflects the impact of 9/11 on U.S. strategic thinking with a focus on all WMD threats whether from countries or non-state actors.

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As a result of these developments, the updated Joint Pub 3-12 has been changed significantly compared with the previous versions of the document.

- **[Pentagon formally Cancels Controversial Nuclear Doctrine - Nuclear Brief February 2, 2006,](#)**

The Pentagon has formally cancelled a controversial revision of [Doctrine for Joint Nuclear Operations](#) after the doctrine was exposed last year in an [article in Arms Control Today](#) in September 2005 and the [Washington Post](#). The revised draft included for the first time descriptions of **pre-emptive use of US nuclear weapons**, and caused the Senate Armed Services Committee to ask for a briefing, and 16 [lawmakers to protest](#) to President Bush. The decision to cancel the doctrine document, and four other related documents, was confirmed today by the Pentagon. An official explained that the documents will not be published, revised, or classified. He added that they were not really doctrine documents but "pseudo documents" discussing nuclear policy issues. The public "visibility led a lot of people to question why we have them," he said. **The main document, formally known as Doctrine for Joint Nuclear Operations (Joint Pub 3-12) was first published in 1993 and updated in 1995. A revision has been under preparation since 2001. The 1995 version, which was publicly available on a Pentagon web site for a decade, was removed in October 2005 after the public disclosure of the revision.** The following month, according to the Pentagon, the decision was made to cancel the documents.

In addition to the main document, the Pentagon also cancelled three other related documents: Doctrine for [Joint Nuclear Theater Operations \(Joint Pub 3-12.1\)](#) from 1996, Doctrine for Nuclear Weapons Effects (Joint Pub 3-12.2) from 1995, and Doctrine for Nuclear Weapons Effects (Notional) (Joint Pub 3-12.3) from 1996. The cancellation of the doctrine documents was discovered after they disappeared from a Joint Chiefs of Staff overview of ongoing revisions. The previous [overview from April 2005](#) included all three documents, but they were missing from a [new overview published in January 2006](#). Does the cancellation mean that U.S. nuclear policy has changed? No. The decision to cancel the documents simply removes controversial documents from the public domain and from the Pentagon's internal reading list. **[The White House and Pentagon guidance that directs the use of nuclear weapons remains unchanged by the cancellation !!!!!.](#)** (<http://www.nukestrat.com/us/guidance.htm>)