

U.S. NATIONAL SECURITY

Dr. Jason Brownlee

US Intervention in Libya,
March–October 2011

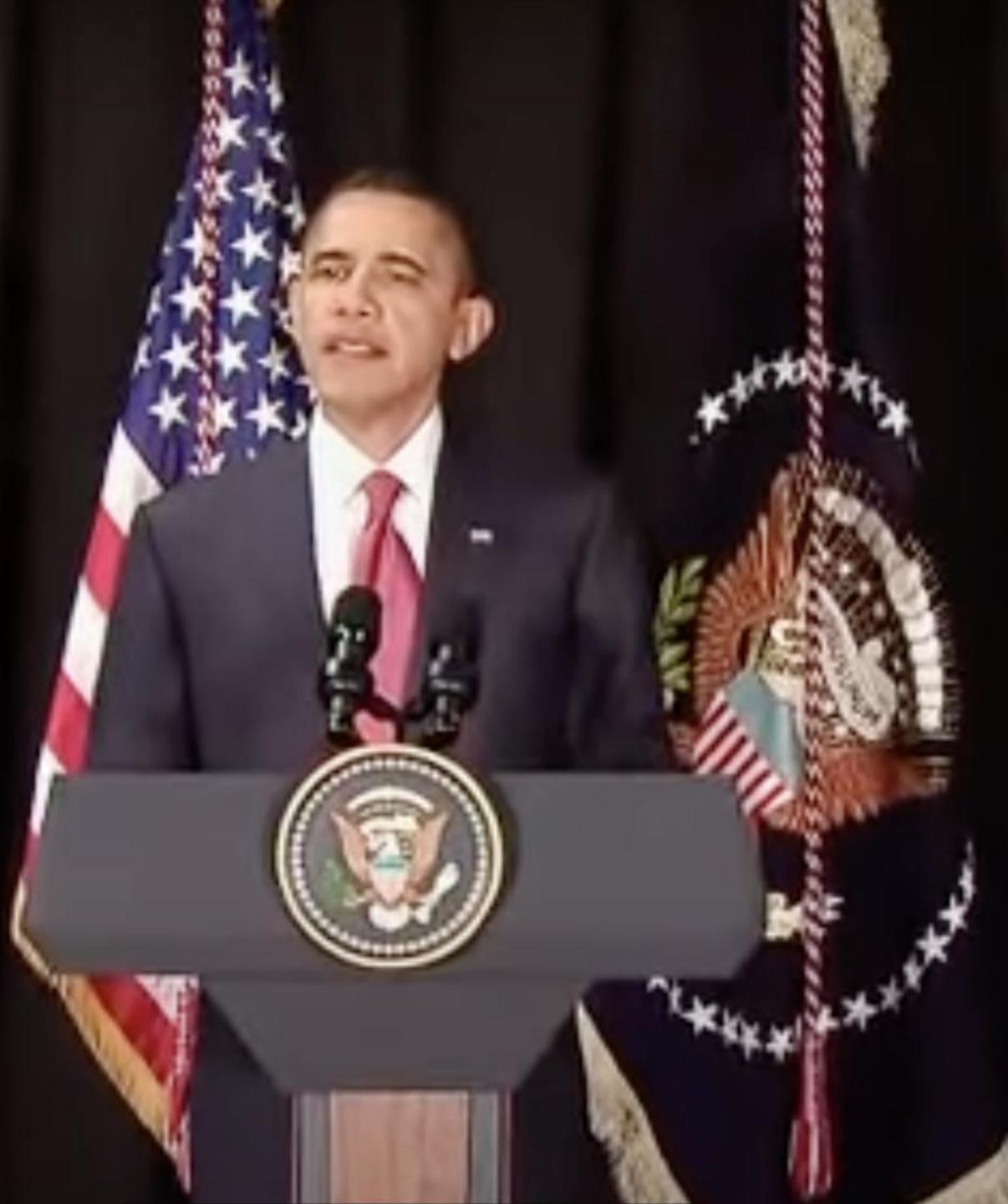
Notable Ideas and Terms

Policy-Related Concepts and Events

- Operation Odyssey Dawn
- Operation Unified Protector
- Obama claims of humanitarian rescue of Libyan civilians
- Shift of US-UK-France goals in April 2011
- Legal complications with Obama's use of force in Libya
- Challenges for Libyan opposition of advancing across Libya
- Outcome of intervention and Libyan uprising
- Similarities and differences with other US interventions

Features of intervention in comparison to regime change

	<i>Panama (1989)</i>	<i>Iraq and Kuwait (1991)</i>	<i>Haiti (1994)</i>	<i>Bosnia- Herzegovina (1995)</i>	<i>Kosovo (1999)</i>	<i>Afghanistan (2001)</i>	<i>Iraq (2003)</i>	<i>Libya (2011)</i>
<i>Major goal: saving civilians in the country?</i>	✗	✓ (in Kuwait)	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓
<i>Major goal: changing the regime?</i>	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓
<i>Brief initial US war ("major combat operations")?</i>	✓	✓	✓ (no interstate armed conflict)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Post- intervention US military occupation and combat operations?</i>	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗



Kim Willsher in Paris

Sat 19 Mar 2011 20.02 EDT

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 French president Nicolas Sarkozy delivers a speech after a summit on enforcing a UN resolution against Muammar Gaddafi's forces. Photograph: Sipa Press/Rex Features

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2011/mar/20/sarkozy-struts-world-stage-presidential-election-2012> (It didn't work: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2012_French_presidential_election)

Thousands take to the streets on the 8th anniversary of the Iraq war



posted by Answer Coalition / 7pt

March 19, 2011

End the wars and occupations in Iraq and Afghanistan! Stop the bombing of Libya!

On March 19, many thousands of people took to the streets to demand an end to U.S. war and military intervention abroad and funding for people's needs at home. Mass demonstrations took place in Washington, D.C., San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chicago and many other cities across the United States and the world.

https://www.answercoalition.org/thousands_take_to_the_streets



19 March

TUNISIA

Mediterranean Sea

Zuwara Tripoli

Misrata

Zintan

Mitiga

Nawfaliya

Sirte

Ras Lanuf

Benghazi

Bin Jawad

Uqayla

Brega

Ajdabiya

0 200km

Air strikes

Fighting

Gaddafi forces

Rebel forces

Rebel control

Libyan airspace

Roads

LIBYA



Libyan jet crashes, Benghazi

Saturday 19 March

Western allies launch air strikes against Libyan targets after government forces began a fierce attack against the eastern rebel-held city of **Benghazi** despite having called a ceasefire 24 hours earlier.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-12842352>

Air strikes: French aircraft fired the first shots in the western assault on Libya, attacking an armoured convoy west of **Benghazi**.

Ambassador Rice: "Though not yet a genocide, **mass atrocities** **were certain** as Qaddafi brandished the means and the motive to kill thousands imminently"

Secretary Clinton: the "column of armored vehicles approaching Benghazi" would have led to "the **loss of tens of thousands of lives**" if they had not been stopped.

Dennis Ross: "We were looking at 'Srebrenica on steroids' —the real or imminent possibility that **up to a 100,000 people** could be massacred, and everyone would blame us for it."

President Obama's Speech on Libya



The Obama White Hou... ✓

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Cities held by pro-regime (in GREEN) and opposition (in BLACK) Libyan forces as of early April 2011 (after the US-UK-France mission of Operation Odyssey Dawn had ended and the NATO mission of Operation Unified Protector was starting)





The New York Times

Opinion

I.H.T. OP-ED CONTRIBUTORS

Libya's Pathway to Peace

[https://www.nytimes.com
/2011/04/15/opinion/15ih
t-edlibya15.html](https://www.nytimes.com/2011/04/15/opinion/15ih-t-edlibya15.html)

By Barack Obama, David Cameron and Nicolas Sarkozy

April 14, 2011

Libya's Pathway to Peace

By Barack Obama, David Cameron and Nicolas Sarkozy

“Our duty and our mandate under UN Security Council Resolution 1973 is to protect civilians, and we are doing that. It is not to remove Gaddafi by force. **But it is impossible to imagine a future for Libya with Gaddafi in power...** It is unthinkable that someone who has tried to massacre his own people can play a part in their future government.”

Libya's Pathway to Peace

By Barack Obama, David Cameron and Nicolas Sarkozy

- “The regime has to pull back from the cities... and its forces return to their barracks.. **so long as Gaddafi is in power**, Nato and its coalition partners must maintain their operations so that civilians remain protected and **the pressure on the regime builds**. Then a genuine transition from dictatorship to an inclusive constitutional process can really begin...”





<https://www.gainesville.com/story/opinion/editorials/2011/06/18/editorial-going-rogue/31108588007/>

Barack Obama rebuked for Libya action by US House of Representatives

In a primarily symbolic vote, Republican-led House rejects resolution authorising Libya mission - but fails in bid to cut funds

Ewen MacAskill and Nick Hopkins

Fri 24 Jun 2011 19.25 EDT

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 Rebel fighters fire a Grad rocket at the front line west of Misrata, Libya. Photograph: Hassan Ammar/AP

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2011/jun/24/barack-obama-libya-us-house-of-representatives>



The advance of the Libyan opposition between mid-March and the start of October 2011, as shown in lightening shades. The lighter the area, the later it was captured by rebels.

The course of the war.

- Held by anti-Gaddafi forces by 1 March. (Checkered: Lost before UN intervention)
 - Contested areas between March and August.
 - Rebel western coastal offensive in August.
 - Rebel gains by 1 October.
 - Last loyalist pockets.
- Major campaigns. battles.





A mad bull in life cowherd racing fast, b
Dictator d
HE DISMISSED those who 'rose him as nothing more than rats' Lloya's Col Muammar Gaddafi and killed of rubbish after being hit
The 69-year-old was found in a drainpipe of S...
his birthplace when he was hiding in a town of S...
He died when he was 69 years old.



Mahmoud Jibril (b. 1952, d. 2020, head of the National Planning Council of Libya 2007-2011, Prime Minister of Libya (in opposition government, the National Transitional Council, NTC) March 5, 2011 – October 23, 2011, Leader of the National Forces Alliance (political movement) 2012-2020).

U.S. NATIONAL SECURITY

Dr. Jason Brownlee

Libya After Regime Change

Notable Ideas and Terms

Terms and Figures

- Extent of US role and risk-taking in Libya war during March 19-October 31, 2011
- US policy after regime change in Libya.
- General course of Libyan indigenous (domestic) politics after October 2011.
- Content and outcome of September 11, 2011 attacks on US consulate and annex in Benghazi.
- Ambassador Chris Stevens
- The argument for the US doing more after October 2011.
- The counterargument for the US not doing more.

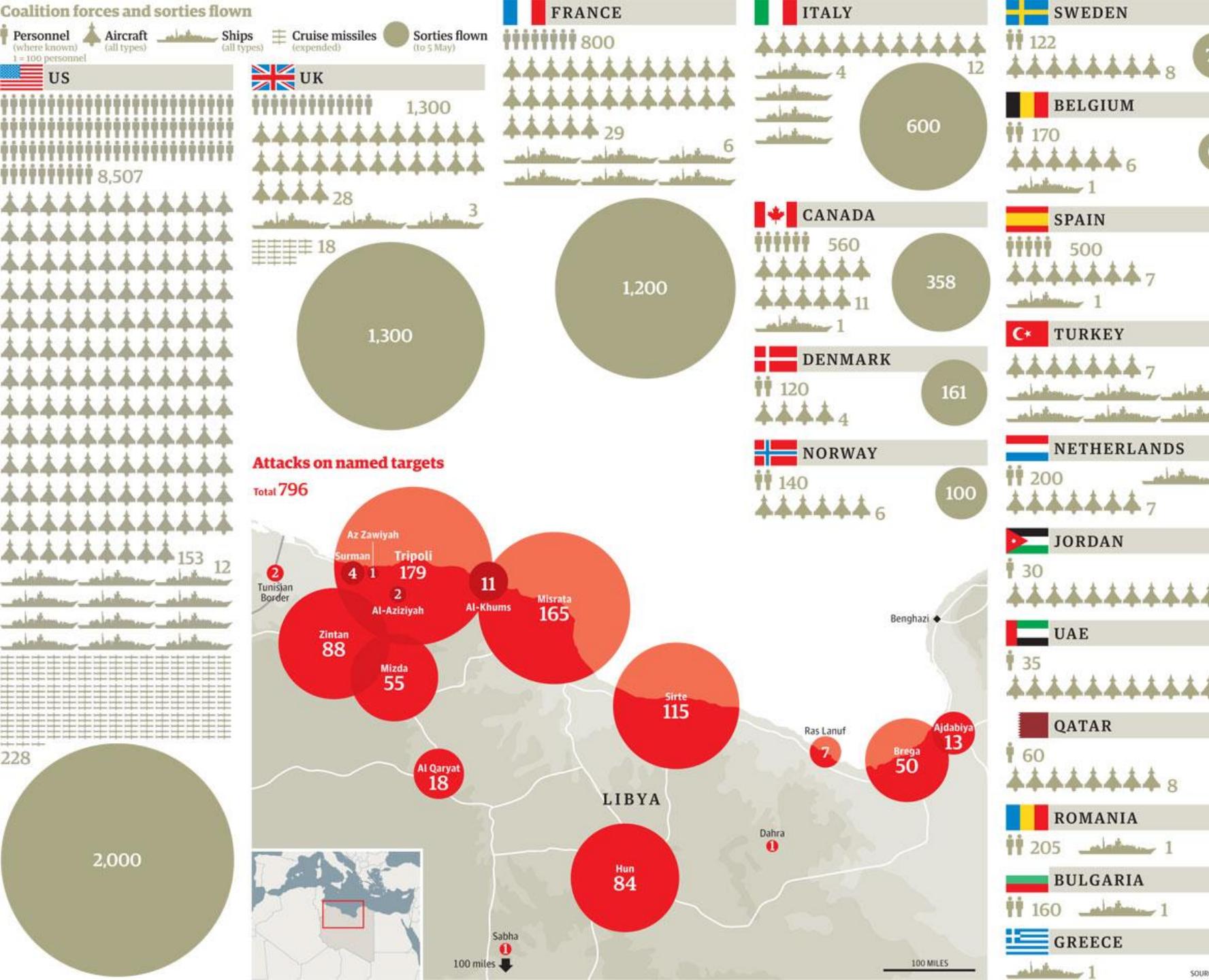
Operation Odyssey Dawn (3/19/11-3/31/11, US, UK, France), then Operation Unified Protector (3/31/11-10/31/11, NATO command)

- For the US and its allied foreign forces, it was an air war (piloted airstrikes plus sea-launched cruise missiles).
- The US flew a little more than a quarter of the sorties (the air missions). 7,100 out of 26,300 total.
- Ground fighting was done by Libyan rulers, who eventually toppled Leader Qaddafi, apprehended, and killed him.
- **Unlike Iraq and Afghanistan, in Libya there was no foreign occupation after the regime fell.**



THANK YOU NATO
YOU SAVED BENGHAZI

We ❤️ NATO





معارف ابراهيم



FREE DOOR



Lindsey Hilsum on Libya, its War and its Future 740 views Jun 22, 2012



PBS Ne...



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Post-Qaddafi elections and civil war

- July 2012 elections with solid turnout
- August 2012 The National Transitional Council hands power to the elected General National Congress.
- September 11, 2012 Islamist militant group attacks US consulate in Benghazi (Ambassador Christopher Stevens and three other Americans killed).
- June 2014 new elections with low turnout (42%).
- **Subsequently there is fighting between different factions, punctuated by intermittent political deals.**

National Forces Alliance

تحالف القوى الوطنية
Tahalluf al-quwa al-waṭaniyya



تحالف القوى الوطنية
ليبيا للجميع... وبالجميع

President	Vacant ^[1]
Secretary-general	Salaheddin El Bishari
Founded	February 2012
Ideology	Libyan nationalism ^[2] Islamic democracy ^[3] Economic liberalism ^[4] Liberalism
Political position	Big tent ^[5]
Colors	 Red, black, green
General National Congress	39 / 200 
Website	http://nfalibya.org/ ↗

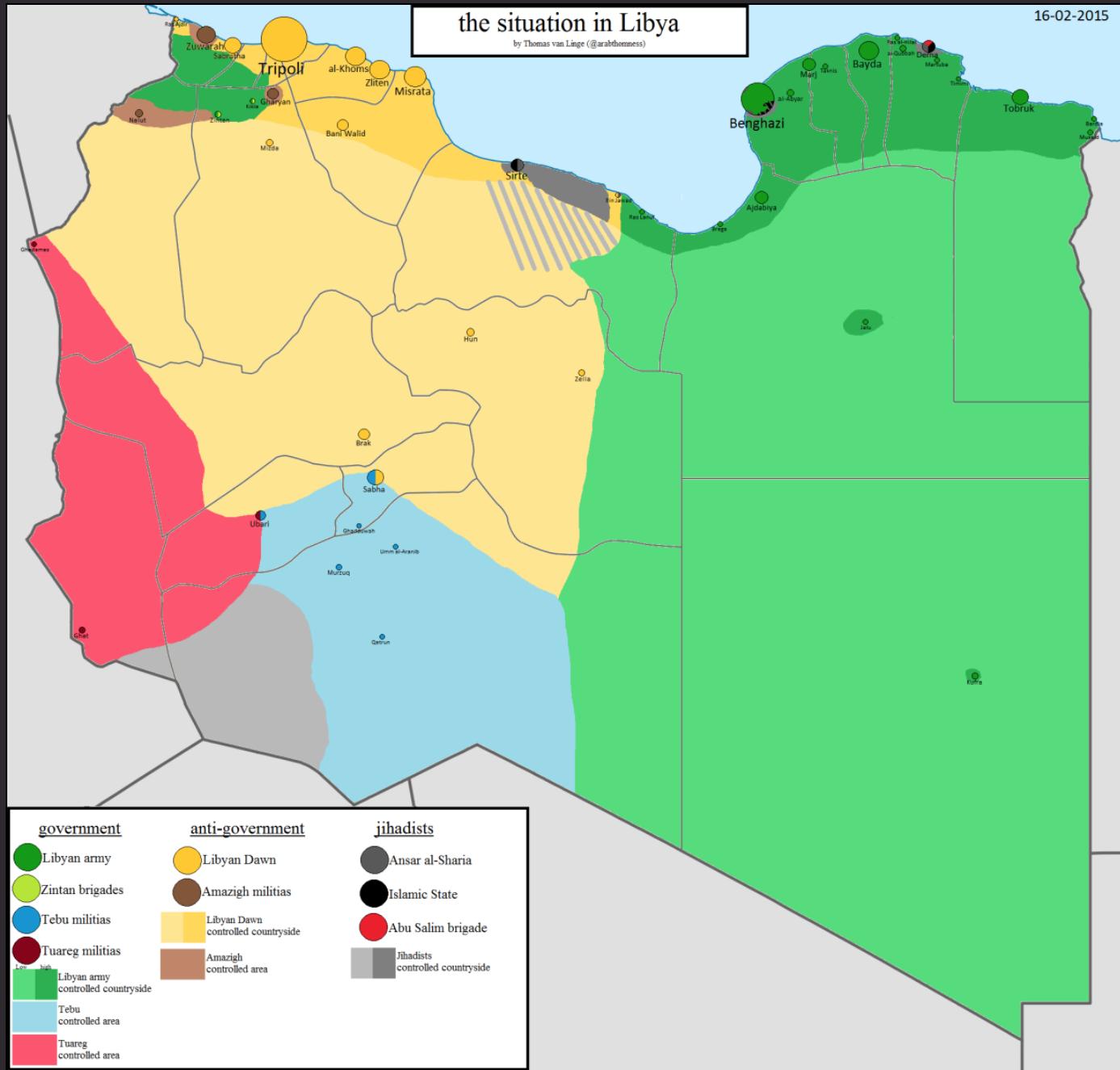
Justice and Construction Party

حزب العدالة والبناء
Hizb Al-Adala Wal-Bina

Chairperson	Emad al-Banani
Spokesperson	Mohamed Gaair
Founder	Mohamed Sowan
Founded	3 March 2012; 13 years ago
Headquarters	Tripoli, Libya
Ideology	Islamic democracy Islamism Pan-Islamism
Political position	Right-wing
Religion	Sunni Islam
International affiliation	Muslim Brotherhood
Colours	 Azure and gold
General National Congress	17 / 200 
Website	www.ab.ly ↗

Khalifa Haftar
(center) (b. 1943).
Former Libyan
general, current
warlord in eastern
Libya, aspiring
future ruler





Libya after Qaddafi
became a patchwork of
militia controlled areas

Ansar al-Sharia in Libya

أنصار الشريعة بليبيا



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THE INSIDE ACCOUNT OF WHAT REALLY HAPPENED

IN BENGHAZI

MITCHELL ZUCKOFF with the Annex Security Team



Benghazi attack: was the US consulate compound properly defended?



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Benghazi, the attack and the scandal, explained



Vox ✓
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1,090,811 views Oct 16, 2015

“I absolutely believed that it was the right thing to do when people say look at the chaos, [you] should have let Gaddafi stay there, they forget that the Arab Spring had come full force to Libya. And had we not intervened it's likely that Libya would be Syria, right? Because Gaddafi was not gonna be able to contain what had been unleashed there. And so there'd be more death, more disruption, more destruction.”

“But what is also true is is that I think we underestimated, our European partners underestimated the need to come in full force. If you're going to do this, then it's the day after Gaddafi's gone, when everybody's feeling good and everybody's holding up posters saying, ‘Thank you, America’”

And that moment there has to be a much more aggressive effort to rebuild societies that didn't have any civic traditions, right? You've had a despot for 40 years in place. There are no traditions there to build on, unlike Tunisia, where there was a civil society. And that's why they've been more successful in transitioning. So, so that's a lesson that I now apply every time I ask the question, 'Should we intervene militarily?' Do we have an answer the day after?"

U.S. NATIONAL SECURITY

Dr. Jason Brownlee

Syria and the United States, 1981-2010

Notable Ideas and Terms

People

- Hafez al-Assad
- Bashar al-Assad
- Maher Arar

Events

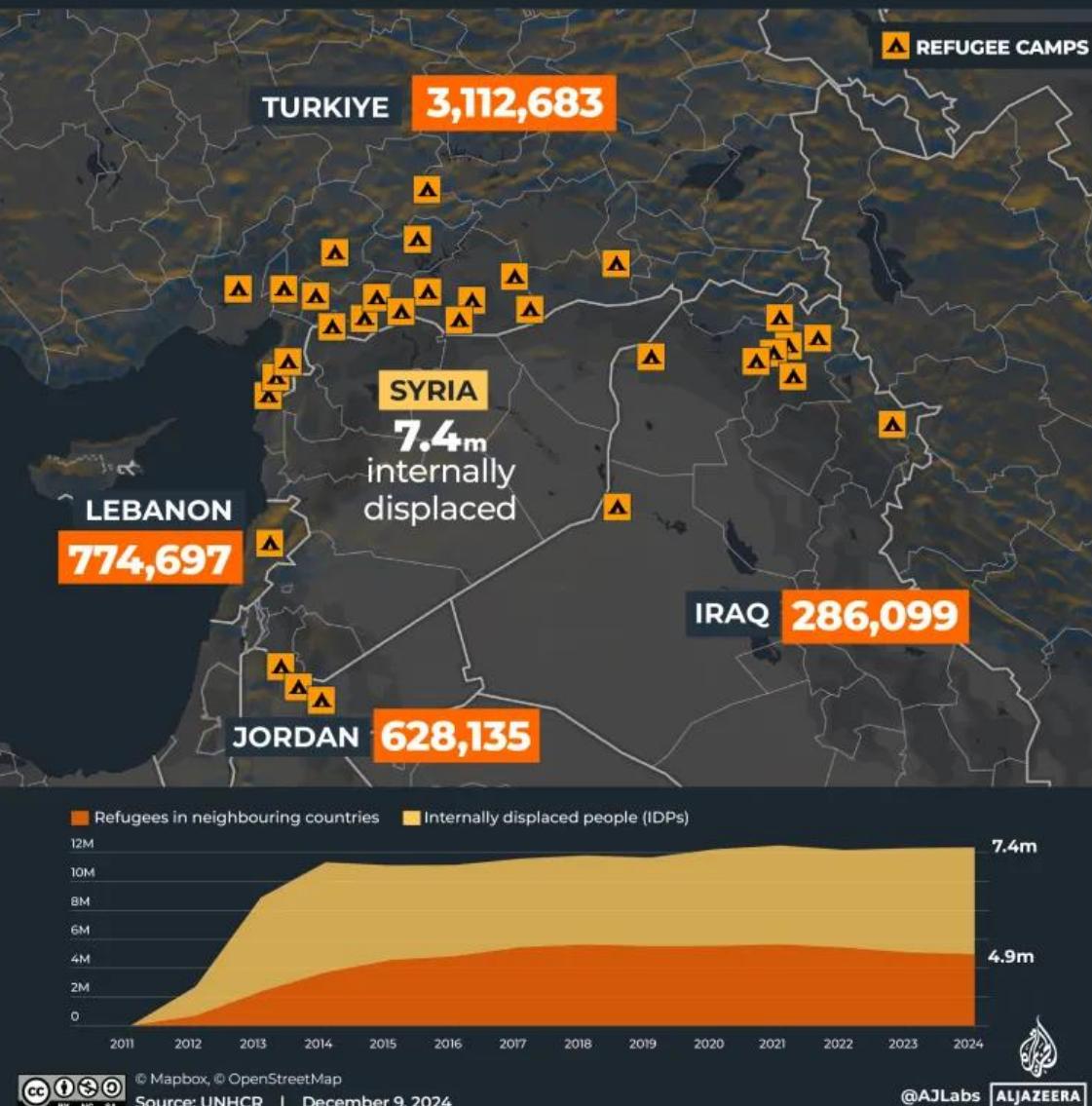
- Hamah massacre of 1982
- Syrian leadership succession of 2000
- Experience of Maher Arar in US and Syrian custody

Policy-Related Concepts

- Ethnic demography of Syria
- Political system of Syria 1970-2024
- General Syrian-US relations during 1981-2010
- State Sponsors of Terrorism (SSTs) list
- Reasons for tension between Washington and Damascus
- Constraints on US intervention options
- Post-9/11 security cooperation
- The Fifth Amendment of the US Constitution
- *Arar v. Ashcroft* (legal case)

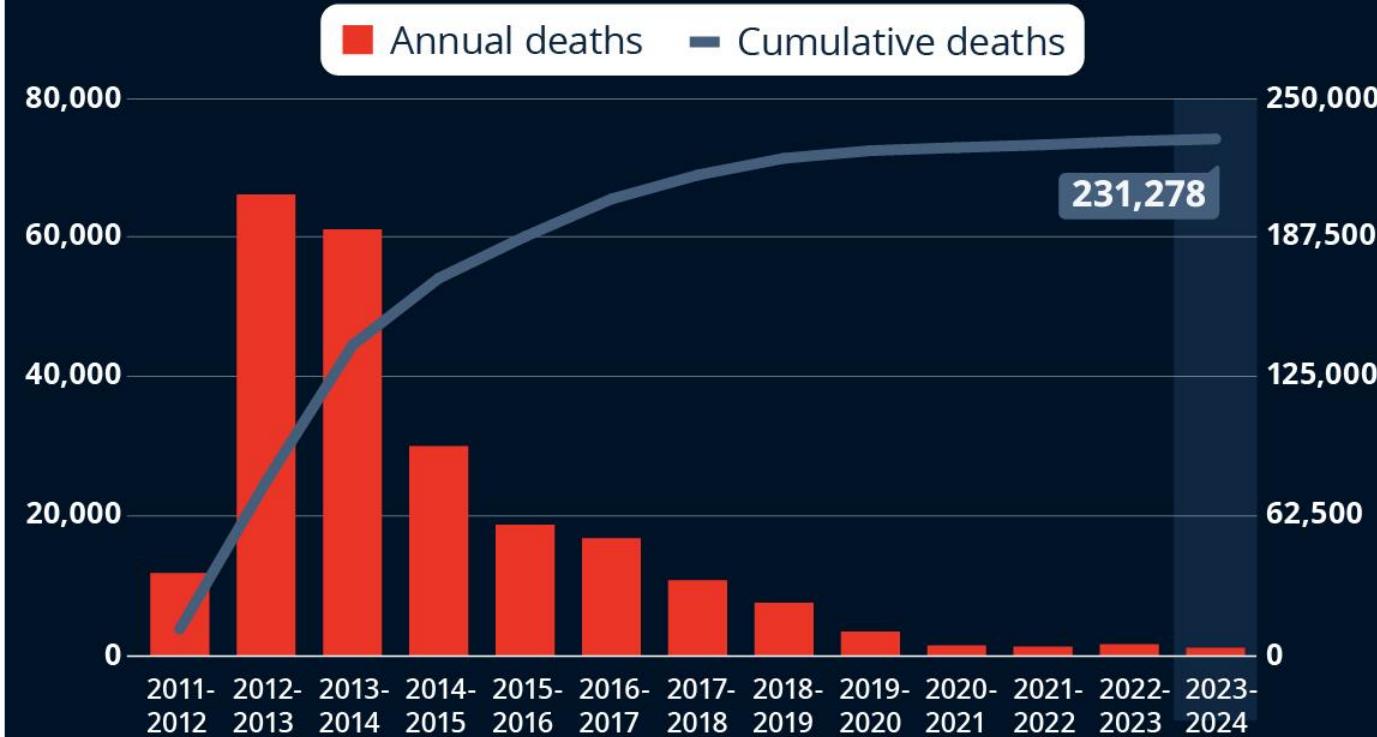
More than 13 million Syrians displaced

Over the past 13 years, more than 13 million Syrians have been displaced from their homes, with more than 4.9 million of them in Turkiye, Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq. More than 7.4 million have been displaced internally.



Over 230,000 Civilians Killed in Syria Since 2011

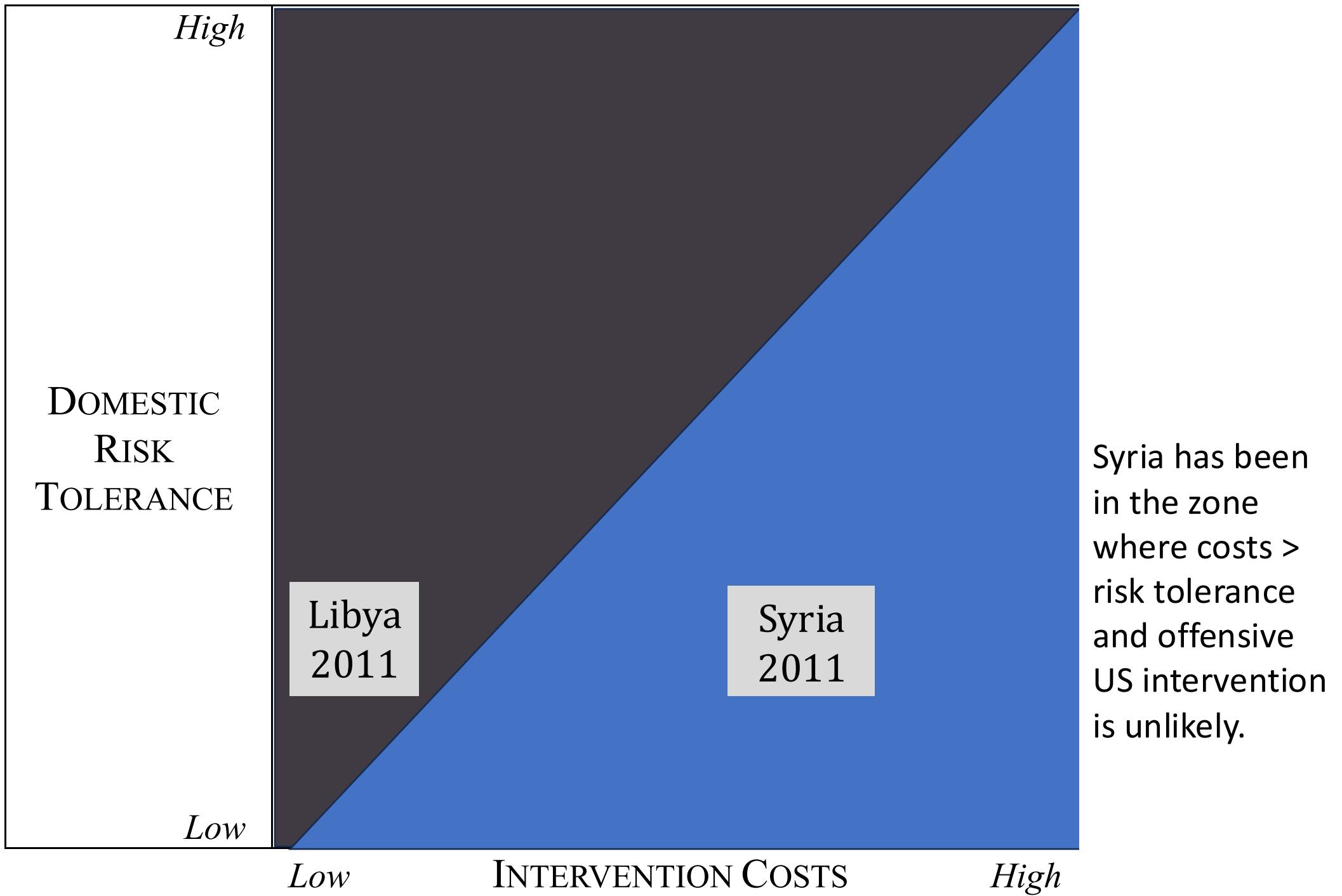
Number of documented civilian deaths by the parties to the Syrian conflict and controlling forces from 2011 to 2024*



* Data from March to March

Source: Syrian Network for Human Rights







A map of the Middle East showing the location of Syria. The country is highlighted in orange and labeled "Syria" in large black letters. The capital city, Damascus, is marked with a star and a pointer. Another pointer indicates the Golan Heights. The city of Aleppo is marked with a dot. The Euphrates River is shown flowing through the northern part of the country. Neighboring countries are labeled: Turkey to the north, Iraq to the east, Jordan to the southeast, Israel and Palestine to the southwest, Lebanon to the west, and the Mediterranean Sea to the northwest. Cyprus is also labeled to the west. The map uses a light beige background for land and blue for water bodies.

Turkey

Aleppo

Euphrates

Iraq

Syria

Damascus

Golan Heights

Lebanon

Mediterranean
Sea

Israel

Palestine

Jordan

Cyprus

Syria

State formation: Was part of Ottoman Empire. Then became a French mandate (semi-autonomous) in 1924. Gained independence in 1946.

Recent political system: Established in 1963 as a Baath party (Arab nationalist, socialist-leaning state). Ruled by President Hafez al Assad until 2000, then by his son, Bashar al-Assad, until Dec. 2024.

Economic development level: medium (before the 2011-2024 war).

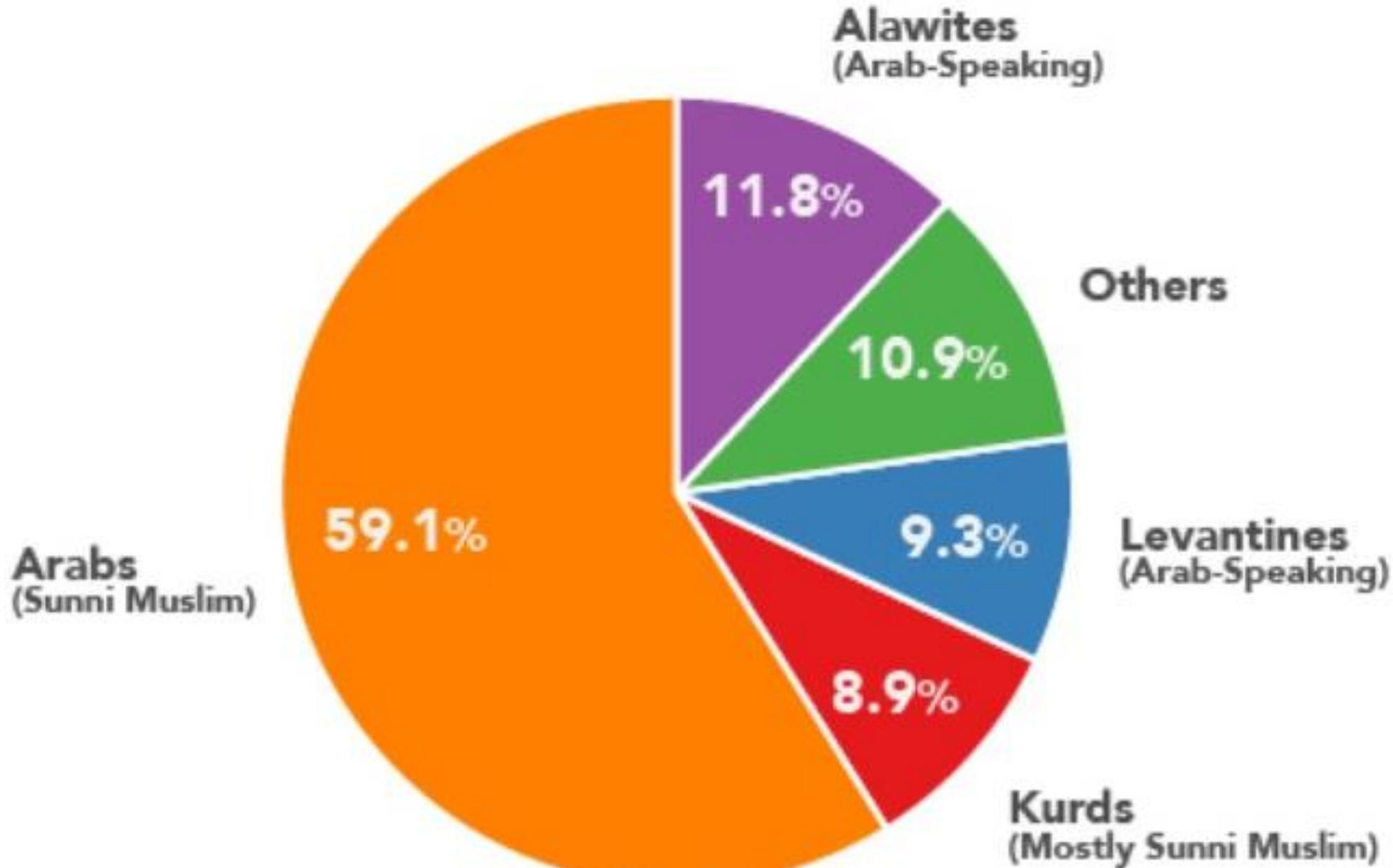
Population: 21 million (2021 estimates) Largest cities: Aleppo, 2.1 million (slightly > Philadelphia, PA), Damascus (capital) – 2.5 million.

Predominant religion: Sunni Islam (68%), but Alawis (members of a Shia branch) (12%) controlled government and the armed forces during the Assad era

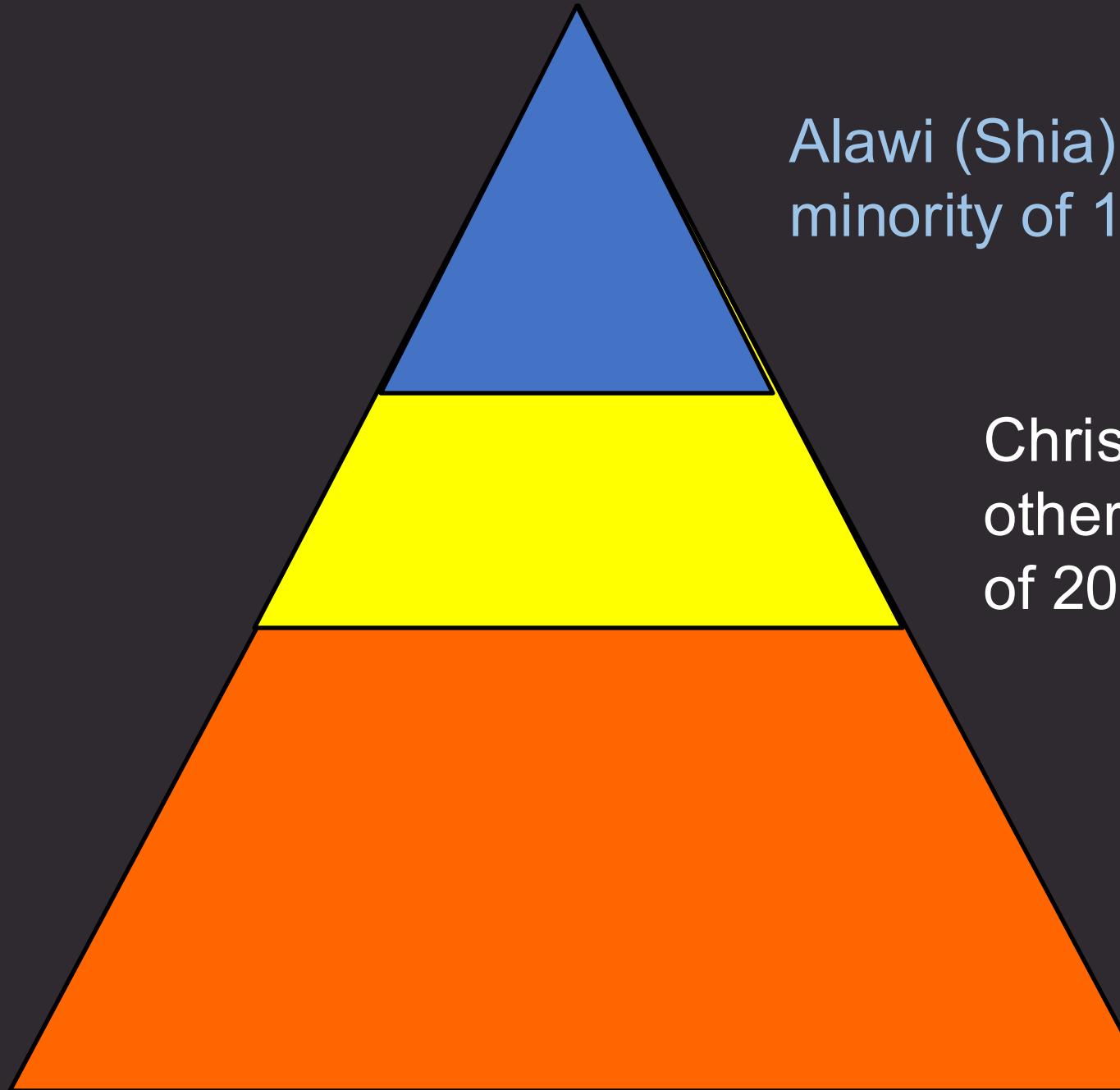
Hafez al-Assad
(b. 1930, d. 2000;
Prime Minister of
Syria 1970-1971,
President of
Syria 1971-2000)



Bashar al-Assad
(b. 1965,
President of Syria,
2000-2024)



Source: REUTERS



Alawi (Shia)
minority of 12%



Christians and
other minorities
of 20%

Sunni Arab
majority of 59%,
plus another 9%
Sunni Kurds





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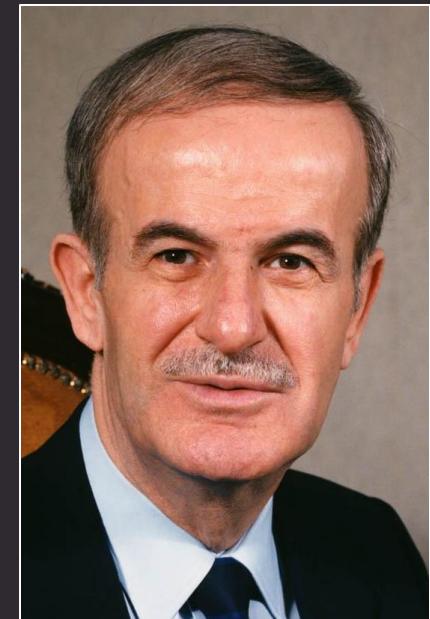
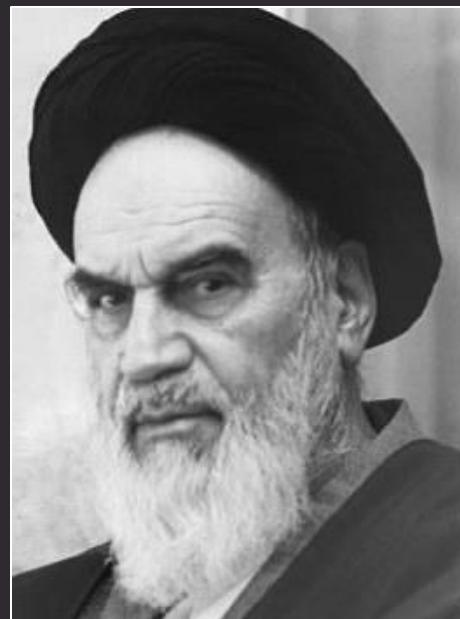


State Sponsors of Terrorism

BUREAU OF COUNTERTERRORISM

Countries determined by the Secretary of State to have repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism are designated pursuant to three laws: section 1754(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019, section 40 of the Arms Export Control Act, and section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961). Taken together, the four main categories of sanctions resulting from designation under these authorities include restrictions on U.S. foreign assistance; a ban on defense exports and sales; certain controls over exports of dual use items; and miscellaneous financial and other restrictions.

Designation under the above-referenced authorities also implicates other sanctions laws that penalize persons and countries engaging in certain trade with state sponsors. Currently there are four countries designated under these authorities: Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea), Iran, and Syria.



Leaders of US-Designated State Sponsors of Terrorism (SSTs) as of Jan. 1, 1989.

Castro

CUBA

Khomeini

IRAN

Qaddafi/Gaddafi

LIBYA

Kim Il-Sung

NORTH KOREA

Hafez al-Assad

SYRIA

Timeline: U.S. State Department's "State Sponsors of Terrorism"



[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/State_Sponsors_of_Terrorism_\(U.S._list\)#:%~:text=In%201979%20the%20first%20such%20list%20was,of%20Cuba%2C%20Iran%2C%20North%20Korea%2C%20and%20Syria.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/State_Sponsors_of_Terrorism_(U.S._list)#:%~:text=In%201979%20the%20first%20such%20list%20was,of%20Cuba%2C%20Iran%2C%20North%20Korea%2C%20and%20Syria.) As of July 1, 2025.



The Syrian area of Quneitra is seen in the background as an Israeli tank parks on a hill, near the ceasefire line between Israel and Syria, in the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights [Reuters]

LEBANON

GOLAN
HEIGHTS



SYRIA

WEST BANK

ISRAEL

Source:

<https://www.aljazeera.com/features/2017/10/23/why-does-israel-keep-attacking-syria>

There's an
intolerance
in society
now'

→ G2

**Mike Leigh
& Marianne
Jean-Baptiste**

How Columbus, Indiana, became
a mecca of modernism → G2

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Rebels seize Damascus as Assad flees to Moscow

- Celebrations across Syria after decades of brutal rule come to end
- Militias take capital just 11 days since start of offensive against regime

William Christou Damascus
Bethan McKernan

The people of Syria were celebrating the fall of Bashar al-Assad and daring to dream of a better future last night after five decades of dynastic rule came to a sudden and unexpected end with the dictator fleeing to Moscow.

Crowds of people waved the Syrian revolutionary flag and pulled down statues and portraits of the president and his father and predecessor, Hafez, while celebratory gunfire and car horns echoed around Damascus yesterday as an astonishing rebel advance reached the capital.

In photographs and videos of families reunited with loved ones long lost to the dark of the regime's notorious prison system, people cried and clung to one another in disbelief at their newfound freedom.

Others ransacked the presidential palace, marvelling at the abundance of luxury goods and designer cars in a country where 90% of the population live below the poverty line.

Hours earlier, it was announced that Assad had fled the capital in a private plane and that his regime had fallen. Last night, Russian state news agencies reported that the president and his family were in Moscow and had been given asylum.



▲ Celebrations in Damascus as rebels bring an end to more than five decades of the Assad family's rule in Syria. PHOTOGRAPH BY WILLIAM CHRISTOU FOR THE GUARDIAN

Inside

How the rebels raced to
seize control Page 6 →

and fall of a

by the interests of foreign powers, which had started in the north-west of the country 11 days earlier, stood empty in front of checkpoints with posters of the late leader, Hafez al-Assad, his face half torn.

Out of habit, a driver stopped and rolled down the window, but there was no one at the checkpoint. "No checkpoints, no more bribes," he said, as he drove away, leaving as he had come.

Democra

OUT OF STRICTLY
SEE PAGE 15

DAILY EXPRESS

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MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 2024 £1.60

'BARBARIC' DICTATOR GIVEN SANCTUARY IN MOSCOW

DELIGHT IN SYRIA AS REBELS FORCE ASSAD TO FLEE TO RUSSIA

VICTORY: Refugee Syrians in Lebanon hail coup

JOY erupted in Syria as dictator Bashar al-Assad fled to Moscow after rebel militias ended his 24-year reign of terror yesterday.

Thousands poured out onto the streets chanting "Assad is gone" as the army collapsed and the former president begged his ally Russia for asylum.

His barbaric regime was toppled in a lightning rebel offensive, which had started in the north-west of the country 11 days earlier, stood empty in front of checkpoints with posters of the late leader, Hafez al-Assad, his face half torn.

Out of habit, a driver stopped and rolled down the window, but there was no one at the checkpoint. "No checkpoints, no more bribes," he said, as he drove away, leaving as he had come.

Islamists on the Syrian capital Damascus, forcing out Assad and his family including his London-born wife Asma.

What follows the coup has the world watching nervously as

By Giles Sheldrick
Chief Reporter



Richard Nixon greeted by Hafez al-Assad at Damascus Airport, 15 June 1974.

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/07075332.2017.1334687#abstract>



DISSERTATION



**Deconstructing and reassembling the politics of American foreign policy :
the U.S., Libya and Syria, 1980-1988 / by Scott Jacob Kessler.**

Kessler, Scott Jacob, 1961-
1991

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U.S. and Syria Agree to Hold Talks, Officials Say

By GERALD M. BOYD

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 25 — President Reagan urged President Hafez al-Assad of Syria to begin high-level talks on a range of issues, including gaining the freedom of American hostages held in Lebanon, and Mr. Assad has agreed, Administration officials said today.

Mr. Reagan's message was contained in a personal letter sent to the Syrian leader, raising the possibility of dispatching Vernon A. Walters, the United States Ambassador to the United Nations, as his personal envoy on a mission to Damascus.

The officials said Mr. Assad had ac-

cepted Mr. Reagan's offer of a special envoy, but that it had not been decided when Mr. Walters would go to Syria.

While the officials declined to indicate when the letter was delivered, they suggested that its timing might have been prompted by Syria's role in efforts to gain the freedom of an American journalist, Charles Glass, who was taken hostage in Lebanon last week.

One Administration official familiar with the letter said Mr. Reagan had raised several areas in which "we feel Syria can be constructive." In addition to the hostages, they included reviving the Middle East peace process and ending the turmoil in Lebanon.

The letter represented the Administration's most serious attempt to improve relations with Damascus since last October, when the United States withdrew its ambassador and ordered American businesses to leave. The United States ordered those actions, asserting that Syria was supporting or engaging in international terrorism.

The American action was taken after a London court had convicted a Palestinian of trying to bomb an El Al Israel Airlines plane with Syrian help.

Last May, the Administration decided not to send Ambassador Thomas Eagleton back to Damascus after concluding that Syria had not taken steps

to end support for terrorism.

Administration officials said that one factor in Mr. Reagan's decision to send the letter had been a decision by Mr. Assad to close the Damascus office of the terrorist organization led by Abu Nidal. Washington, which had demanded such a move in recent months, had said it would show that the Syrian leader's avowed opposition to terrorism was genuine.

In addition, the Administration is believed to have been seeking new avenues to free American hostages, who are thought to be held in Lebanon's Bekaa region, an area controlled by Syrian troops. Some officials have contended that the disclosure of the Iran arms sales made it essential to find other means to gain the freedom of American hostages.

Mr. Assad has been credited with



U.S. and Syria Agree to Hold Talks,

By GERALD M. BOYD

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<https://www.declassifieduk.org/revealed-tony-blairs-extraordinary-efforts-to-court-syrias-dictators/>

REVEALED: TONY BLAIR'S EXTRAORDINARY EFFORTS TO COURT SYRIA'S DICTATORS

Declassified obtains briefing notes for prime minister Tony Blair's visit to meet president Bashar al-Assad in October 2001, the first trip by a British premier to Syria



Maher Arar (b. 1970)



Maher Arar and Monia Mazigh await the start of the commission of inquiry into Canada's role in Arar's rendition in Ottawa on June 21, 2004. (Fred Chartrand/Canadian Press)

Dear Mr. Arar:

On behalf of the Government of Canada, I wish to apologize to you, Monia Mazigh and your family for any role Canadian officials may have played in the terrible ordeal that all of you experienced in 2002 and 2003.

Although these events occurred under the last government, please rest assured that this government will do everything in its power to ensure that the issues raised by Commissioner O'Connor are addressed.

I trust that, having arrived at a negotiated settlement, we have ensured that fair compensation will be paid to you and your family. I sincerely hope that these words and actions will assist you and your family in your efforts to begin a new and hopeful chapter in your lives.

<https://www.canada.ca/en/news/archive/2007/01/prime-minister-releases-letter-apology-maher-arar-his-family-announces-completion-mediation-process.html>

Maher ARAR, Plaintiff-Appellant,

v.

John ASHCROFT, Attorney General of the United States, Larry D. Thompson, formerly Acting Deputy Attorney General, Tom Ridge, Secretary of Homeland Security, J. Scott Blackman, formerly Regional Director of the Regional Office of Immigration and Naturalization Services, Paula Corrigan, Regional Director of Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Edward J. McElroy, Formerly District Director of Immigration and Naturalization Services for New York District, and now Customs Enforcement, Robert Mueller, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, John Doe 1–10, Federal Bureau of Investigation and/or Immigration and Naturalization Service Agents, and James W. Ziglar, formerly Commissioner for Immigration and Naturalization Services, United States, Defendants-Appellees.

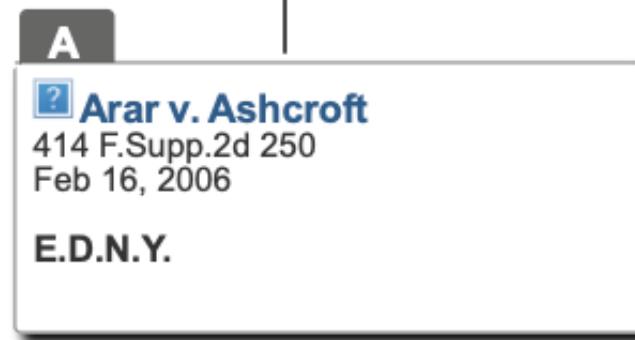
Docket No. 06-4216-cv.

In Banc Rehearing: Dec. 9, 2008.

Decided: Nov. 2, 2009.

The Fifth Amendment

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.



“The U.S. government official defendants challenged the suit, claiming that even if Mr. Arar’s allegations were true, he had no judicial remedy. The U.S. government also asked that the court dismiss the case, arguing it would expose ‘state secrets’ and harm national security. In 2006, Judge Trager dismissed Mr. Arar’s claims, finding that ‘national security’ and ‘foreign policy’ considerations prevented him from holding U.S. officials liable.”

<https://ccrjustice.org/home/what-we-do/our-cases/arar-v-ashcroft-et-al>

The Supreme Court decided not to hear the case,
thereby upholding the 2nd Circuit dismissal.

Denying
Certiorari

D

Arar v. Ashcroft

585 F.3d 559 | Nov 02, 2009

2nd Cir.(N.Y.)

Affirming Judgment A

Vacating and Superseding on
Rehearing C

C

Arar v. Ashcroft

532 F.3d 157 | Jun 30, 2008

2nd Cir.(N.Y.)
rehearing en banc granted
Aug 12, 2008

Affirming Judgment A

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Ewen MacAskill in
Washington

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