## 'BAGHDAD WAS BURNING."

With these words, Ambassador L. Paul "Jerry" Bremer begins Kis gripping memoir of fourteen danger-filled months as America's proconsul in Iracj. *My Year in Iraq* is the only senior insider's perspective on the crucial period following the collapse of Saddam Hussein's regime. In vivid, dramatic detail, Bremer reveals the previously hidden struggles among Iracji politicians and America's leaders, talcing us from the ancient lanes in the holy city of l>Jajaf to the White House Situation Room and the Pentagon E-Ring.

His memoir carries the reader behind closed doors in Baghdad during hammer-and-tongs negotiations with emerging Iraqi leaders as they struggle to forge the democratic institutions vital to Iraq's future of hope. He describes his private meetings with President Bush and his admiration for the *-pre^sicleint^s* firm wartime leadership. And we witness heated sessions among members  $o\psi^{A}$  America's National Security Council—George Bush, Dick Cheney, Colin Powell, Donald Rumsfeld, and Condoleezza Rice—as Bremer labors to realize the vision he and President Bush share of a free and democratic INEW Iraq. He admires the selfless and courageous work: of thousands oV American servicemen and -women and civilians *in* Iraq.

The flames Bremer describes on arriving in Baghdad were from fires started by looters. One  $o \pounds$  his first acts was to request an additional 4,000 £vlilitary Police to help restore order in the streets. For most of the next year, as the 'insurgency spread, Bremer resisted efforts by generals and senior Defense Department civilians to reduce American troop strength prematurely, replacing our forces with ill-trained, poorly led Iraqi police and soldiers.  $j \mid nd$  he lays to rest the myth that the Coalition disbanded Saddam's army, a force comprised  $a \notin$  Shiite draftees who had deserted and refused x:o serve under their former Sunni officers. Bremer also describes his frustration with intelligence operations that concentrated on the search for weapons of mass destruction while the insurgency gathered strength.

Bremer faced daunting problems working with Iraq's traumatized and divided population to find a path to a

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responsible and representative government- T tie Shia Arabs, the country's long-repressed majority, deeply distrusted the Sunni Arab minority who had held power for centuries and had controlled the detested Baath Party. Iraq's non-Arab ICurds teetered on the t>rinlc of secession when Bremer arrived- He had to find Sunnis willing to participate in the new political order.

Some in the T\_JS. government pushed for what Bremer would come to call a cut-and-run policy that would have «quickly delivered governance of Irac] to a handful of unrepresentative anti-Saddam exiles. Bremer vigorously resisted this ill-conceived course. He takes the reader inside marathon negotiations as he and his team shepherded Iraq's new leaders to write an interim constitution with guarantees for individual and minority rights unprecedented *in* the region.

My *Year in Lrnq* is required reading for all those interested in the real story *of* how America responded to its gravest recent overseas crisis.

**AMBASSADOR** L. FVVUL BR^EMER. III, a career diplomat, was the Presidential Envoy to Iraq from IVlay 2003 to June 2004. During his twenty-three years at the State Department, he served on the personal staffs of six secretaries of state and on four continents. In the 1980s, he was Ambassador to the Netherlands *ajncA* Ambassador at Large for Counter Terrorism. v\.fter leaving government, he was Managing Director of Kissinger Associates. In December 2004, George W. Bush awarded Bremer the Presidential JVledal of Freedom for his service *in* Iraq. PPN: 25115596X Titel: My year in Iraq : the struggle to build a future of hope / L. Paul Bremer. - New York [u.a.] : Simon & Schuster, 2006 ISBN: 0-7432-7389-3; 978-0-7432-7389-3 Bibliographischer Datensatz im SWB-Verbund