

## 1: Operation Desert Storm [www.enganchecubano.com]

*This paper looks at the changing environment of Turkish foreign policy making and the evolution of general policies through the Gulf War in the light of domestic, political, economic, social and.*

The first major foreign crisis for the United States after the end of the Cold War presented itself in August. Saddam Hussein, the dictator of Iraq, ordered his army across the border into tiny Kuwait. This was no ordinary act of aggression. The United States had provided massive military aid to Iraq during their eight-year war with Iran, giving them the fourth largest army in the world. Kuwait was a major supplier of oil to the United States. The Iraqi takeover posed an immediate threat to neighboring Saudi Arabia, another major exporter of oil. All eyes were on the White House, waiting for a response. President Bush, who succeeded President Reagan, stated simply: Traditionally, Iraq was an ally of the Soviet Union, who held a veto power over any potential UN military action. Looking westward for support for their dramatic internal changes, the USSR did not block the American plan. The UN condemned Iraq and helped form a coalition to fight Saddam militarily. Bush, remembering the lessons of Vietnam, sought public support as well. When all the forces were in place, the United States issued an ultimatum to Saddam Hussein: Saddam Hussein grew up in a poor family. As a boy he was forced to steal eggs and chickens so the family could eat. January 15 came and went with no response from the Iraqis. The next night Desert Shield became Desert Storm. On many days there were over such missions. Attacking Israel was a stratagem to persuade all the neighboring Arab nations to join the Iraqi cause. After intense diplomatic pressure and negotiation, the Arab nations remained in opposition to Iraq. On February 24, the ground war began. Although the bombing lasted for weeks, American ground troops declared Kuwait liberated just hours after the ground attack was initiated. American foot soldiers moved through Kuwait and entered southern Iraq. This posed a dilemma for the United States. The military objectives were complete, but Saddam, the perpetrator of the rape of Kuwait, was still ruling Iraq from Baghdad. President Bush feared that the allies would not support the occupation of Baghdad. Soon Iraq agreed to terms for a ceasefire, and the conflict subsided. This map shows the initial air attacks of Desert Storm made by the allied forces early in the morning on January 17, Iraq did not leave Kuwait untouched. Millions of dollars of valuables were plundered by the occupying troops. The disaster to the environment grew as Iraq dumped oil into the Persian Gulf. The costs were enormous, and casualty figure staggering. Although estimates range in the hundreds of thousands of Iraqi deaths, only Americans were killed in the battle. This was primarily because of the technological advances of the United States. The Persian Gulf War was a television event. CNN broadcast round-the-clock coverage of unfolding events. Americans saw footage from cameras placed on smart bombs as they struck Iraqi targets. The stealth fighter, designed to avoid radar detection was put into use for the first time. General Norman Schwarzkopf and General Colin Powell became household names as citizens watched their direction of the conflict. The United States passed its first test of the post-Cold War world. Skillful diplomacy proved that the United Nations could be used as an instrument of force when necessary. Although Moscow did not contribute troops to the operation, they gave tacit approval for the attack. The potential for multinational cooperation was demonstrated. The largest American military operation since Vietnam was completed with smashing success. Most Americans felt confident in their military and technological edge once more. President Bush promptly declared that the "new world order had begun. It cost the U.

## 2: Gulf War - Wikipedia

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For more information, please see the full notice. The Gulf War, At the end of the Iran-Iraq War of 1980, Iraq emerged with its state intact and a reinforced sense of national pride, but laden with massive debts. Iraqi President Saddam Hussein called on the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait to cancel the Iraqi debt they held, arguing that the loans should be considered payments to Iraq for protecting the Arabian Peninsula from Iranian expansionism, but his appeals went unanswered. President George Bush speaks to U. Military personnel gathered for his Thanksgiving holiday visit during Operation Desert Shield. The dispute over the Bubiyan and Warbah Islands was a key point of contention in the lengthy history of territorial conflict between Iraq and Kuwait. Iraq threatened to exert its sovereignty over Kuwait, but the consequent deployment of British troops to Kuwait forced the Iraqis to back down. Still, there had been no major incidents regarding the border dispute until 1990, when Iraq was in the throes of the postwar economic crisis. In addition, Saddam Hussein alleged that Kuwait was stealing oil from the Rumayla oil field that straddled the Iraq-Kuwait border. During this period, there was a deterioration of relations between the United States and Iraq. Iraq accused the United States and Israel of deliberately weakening Iraq by encouraging Kuwait to reduce oil prices. Despite this show of U. Bush adopted a conciliatory policy toward Saddam Hussein in hopes of moderating the Iraqi regime and policies. The Bush administration tried to maintain economic and political relations with Iraq, and on April 12, 1990, sent a delegation of American senators led by Senator Robert Dole to meet with Hussein. Senator Dole brought a message from the White House suggesting that the United States wanted to improve relations with Iraq. A letter from President Bush to Saddam delivered by U. Ambassador April Glaspie on July 27 echoed this sentiment. But on August 2, 1990, a force of one hundred thousand Iraqi troops invaded Kuwait and overran the country in a matter of hours. Members of the Kuwaiti royal family escaped to Saudi Arabia where they appealed for international support. On August 28, Iraq declared that Kuwait had become its nineteenth province. International condemnation of the Iraqi invasion was widespread and virtually unanimous. By October 30, the Bush administration made a decision to push Iraq out of Kuwait by force if necessary. Bush increased the U. The result was UN Resolution 660, which authorized the use of force to compel Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait, but gave Iraq a forty-five day grace period to withdraw. Led by the United States, an international coalition of nations amassed forces in the region to help liberate Kuwait. After the deadline for withdrawal passed, the coalition led by the United States attacked Iraq by air. Coalition aircraft subsequently targeted Iraqi troops in Kuwait. In retaliation, Saddam Hussein launched missile attacks against Israel and on coalition force bases in Saudi Arabia. But Israel refused to retaliate and coalition forces took the offensive by launching a land campaign that began on February 24 and lasted four days. Comprising forces from thirty-four countries, including a number of Arab countries, the coalition forces liberated Kuwait City and drove Iraqi forces into a retreat. Iraq was obligated to accept its provisions, which included sanctions and payment of reparations for war damages. Iraq was obligated to return property stolen from Kuwait. The United States subsequently sought to ensure that the trade embargo imposed on Iraq the previous year through Resolution 661 remained in place and that Iraq was stripped of chemical weapons and missiles and its nuclear research capabilities. In the chaos following the war, spontaneous Shiite rebellions in the South and Kurdish unrest in northern Iraq broke out but were eventually suppressed by Saddam Hussein and his Revolutionary Guards.

## 3: Persian Gulf War | Definition, Combatants, & Facts | [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)

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The rallying cry of many of those who took to the streets in protest against the Gulf war is simple. Is it too simple? Some in Washington welcomed the crisis to demonstrate that the US still has a clear advantage over its economic competitors: Nevertheless, this war was about oil access, prices and profits. US intervention needs to be seen against the background of an ongoing transformation of the world oil industry. Since the first signs, some 20 years ago, that the oil-producing nations of the Third World might manage to assert greater control over the exploitation and pricing of their oil resources, the major international oil companies have shifted their capital spending and oil exploration efforts to the United States, the North Sea and other politically safe non-OPEC areas. Some Western governments initiated programs to develop alternative energy sources. In the s, the scales of power tipped away from OPEC. Its ability to influence prices was minimal. The growth of non-OPEC production has tapered off in recent years. The price crash of proved to be a turning point of sorts. Non-OPEC output in the capitalist world, after peaking in with 44 percent of global production, declined to 39 percent last year. Those in the Gulf account for 62 percent. Domestic production, steady from to thanks to Alaskan oil fields, is now in steep decline. The Gulf producers now account for 28 percent of all US imports, up from 7 percent in Loyal Producers A core of Gulf oil exporters is thus pivotal for the supply of oil to the world economy. In addition to the increasing dependence of major consuming countries on the oil deposits in the area, important ideological and practical affinities between the Gulf monarchies and the West make that reliance tolerable. Faced with rising oil import dependence, the Bush administration has made a strategic decision in favor of shoring up its Gulf allies militarily even while opposing policies at home that would constrain the American appetite for energy. They have an interest in maintaining relatively low oil prices to secure long-term markets for their resources, whereas the more populous OPEC countries -- Nigeria, Indonesia, Algeria, Iran and, to a degree, Iraq -- are hard-pressed to finance an array of civilian and military needs and to payoff foreign debts. Higher revenues over a much shorter stretch of time are in their interest. Kuwait and Saudi Arabia both have invested a substantial part of their petrodollar surpluses in Western countries. Kuwaitis acquired controlling or minority holdings in a large number of companies, while Saudi Arabia primarily invested in bank deposits and government bonds and securities. Declining oil revenues have forced Saudi Arabia to draw down these deposits for much of the last decade. This weakened world oil prices and came at the direct expense of Iraq. But Baghdad would not have been in a position to withhold any significant chunk of production from world markets. The supply of oil, at least in the short run, was plentiful. The longer-term implications of the Kuwait takeover, however, were less certain. As the preeminent power seeking to preserve the conditions for the global capitalist economy to thrive, it promotes the flow of oil at reasonable prices. On the other hand, the US has an interest in oil prices that permit higher-cost domestic production to remain competitive, a point not lost on President Bush, who made a fortune in Texas oil. Kissinger and Nixon appeared to think that the United States could derive competitive advantages vis-a-vis the highly import-dependent Europeans and Japanese. In addition, the weak dollar has dampened the impact of rising oil prices on Western Europe and Japan. The war against Iraq needs to be seen in the context of the shifting oil politics in the Gulf region. During the s, Iran under the Shah protected the political status quo. When the war ended in , the monarchies confronted a well-armed and economically hungry Iraq. Determined to maintain the existing political order in the Gulf, but now shorn of proxy forces, the United States felt compelled to intervene directly. Oil companies -- some more than others -- were clear winners of the events following the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. Thus oil companies reported more spectacular profits in the fourth quarter of and the first quarter of , when crude prices declined gradually, than in the third when they surged upward. When Iraq and Kuwait reenter the market, the result may well be an oil glut, depressing prices. Three major factors determine corporate profits. The first concerns the extent to which a company is able to supply its refining facilities and marketing networks with its own crude production, and the degree to which it

operates in low-tax areas. Oil production in Alaska, taxed at the comparatively low marginal rate of 34 percent, is a boon for BP and also for Arco, Unocal and Amerada Hess. Companies that enjoy very high self-sufficiency rates include Amoco and the French firm, Elf-Aquitaine. During the early s, rising crude oil prices depressed refinery profit margins, while falling crude prices allowed refiners greater margins. Those companies that are more strongly involved in refining than in distribution -- Ultramar, Diamond Shamrock and Ashland Oil, for example -- have reaped the greatest windfall. More specifically, those companies whose refineries are configured to process the heavier Saudi crude that is replacing lighter Kuwaiti and Iraqi oil -- Chevron, Shell, Unocal and Amoco -- have literally a built-in advantage. Those selling jet fuel -- in particular, companies supplying Saudi Arabia during the war -- fared much better than those selling gasoline. A third factor concerns the degree to which oil companies have invested in the petrochemical industry. Overcapacities in this industry make it impossible to pass through higher costs for the most important petrochemical feedstock, naphtha. In the US, recession compounds these difficulties. With the obvious exceptions of Iraq and Kuwait, all oil-exporting countries have benefited from the upsurge in oil prices since August. They were best able to respond by increasing their own production. Saudi Aramco went from 5. During the s, the global oversupply of oil allowed the companies to put pressure on producer governments to lower prices and gradually to abandon them in favor of prices set in spot and futures markets. Together they represent one third of current world oil output. As the Petroleum Intelligence Weekly commented: Before its Kuwait adventure, cash-strapped Iraq was the first state in the Gulf region to invite international oil firms to develop known oil fields. They control huge oil deposits but lack sufficient outlets. OPEC governments have tried to boost the share of their crude production that is sold in the form of products by constructing refineries and acquiring gasoline stations in Western Europe and North America. Both are trying to re- build vertically integrated structures, from opposite vantage points. It seems the world oil industry is entering a new era. In the absence of serious efforts to enhance energy efficiency and to develop renewable sources of energy, oil demand is set to grow; only the Gulf states seem able to satisfy that demand. With both sides heavily investing capital and technology -- the private firms in exploration and production in the oil-rich countries, and the state companies in refining and marketing in the major markets -- both have an overriding interest in stable prices and stable politics as well. Saudi Arabia identifies itself closely with the economic and political interests of the US and the major European states. It was this balance that Iraq attempted to restructure, and the US was determined to reimpose. Producers like Saudi Arabia, Iran and Venezuela are investing huge amounts of capital to expand their production capacity: Will they be ready to scale back their market share once Iraq and Kuwait resume production? Endnotes [1] Time, August 20, Between and , about 90 percent of worldwide exploratory wells were drilled in industrial countries, again most of them in the United States. Westview Press, , pp. Prices remained high until the US launched the war against Iraq, even though the oil shortfall arising from the boycott of Iraqi and Kuwaiti oil was compensated by October. By mid-October, they caught up and remained high for the remainder of the year, even while wholesale costs dropped back to what they had been at the beginning of August. See New York Times, January 1, Gasoline retail prices rose between 50 and 64 cents in Western Europe and Japan, compared with only 26 cents in the United States. See New York Times, October 19, Financial Times, November 12, Jet fuel prices increased by 78 percent, heating oil by 45 percent, but gasoline only by 28 percent. See New York Times, November 4, Venezuela is known to consider leaving OPEC.

## 4: The Gulf War in retrospect – Foreign Policy

*Turkish Foreign Policy During the Gulf War of Cairo Papers in Social Science, Volume 21, No. 1 [Mustafa Aydin] on www.enganchecubano.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. Turkish Foreign Policy During the Gulf War of*

January 20, , 2: We know much more of the story now, twenty years later, than we did then, even if we do not yet know how it will turn out. In particular, we know much more about the Iraqi side of the conflict, thanks to the millions of pages of Iraqi government documents captured during the Iraq war. We also have twenty years of subsequent experience to influence our judgment. In retrospect, the U. On the positive side, the war was a clear demonstration of the battlefield prowess of the U. It is hard for many today to remember, but the run-up to the Gulf War saw many predictions that Iraq would inflict massive casualties on the United States, and even that Iraq would defeat the U. Many analysts predicted that a war would be protracted and costly to the United States. Senator Ted Kennedy estimated that there would be some 3, U. Army would be "bled dry" in three weeks. On the eve of the Gulf War, a group of analysts operating under the auspices of the U. Army War College wrote "We should ask ourselves whether we are prepared for [war with Iraq] –" in our view we are not. The contrast between prewar expectations of a bloody fight and the wartime reality of Iraqi collapse struck many observers as an indicator of fundamental change. In particular, the war witnessed the emergence of stealth and precision-guided munitions PGMs as important instruments of war, even though the more than 17, PGMs expended during the war comprised only eight percent of the bombs dropped. What was novel was the intensity of the campaign: In six weeks, the coalition dropped more than double the number of laser-guided bombs released over North Vietnam in nine months. The Gulf War also marked the high-water mark of post-Cold War cooperation. Skilled diplomacy backed by a series of United Nations resolutions, allowed the Bush administration to build a broad-based coalition to oppose Iraq. While it was diverse, each of its members could agree upon the objective of ejecting Iraq from Kuwait. The coalition encompassed 39 countries that spanned every continent. It included not only the United States, leading regional powers, and our major allies, but also former members of the Warsaw Pact, such as Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland, as well as traditionally neutral states, such as Sweden. Israel similarly aided the coalition by showing forbearance in the face of Iraqi missile attacks. Despite these impressive accomplishments, the Gulf War was not the strategic masterpiece that many at the time heralded. Indeed, the outcome of the war offers a vivid example of the deep chasm that separates battlefield success from victory. The coalition was highly successful at forcing Iraq out of Kuwait. However, the end of the war saw Saddam still alive, in power, and –" most importantly –" unrepentant. But hope, as they say, is not a strategy. Thanks to careful scholarship in the newly available Iraqi archives by scholars such as Kevin Woods and Mark Stout , we now know that Saddam Hussein actually viewed the Gulf War as a victory for Iraq, because U. Indeed, he saw the uprisings that consumed Iraq in the aftermath of the war uprisings that were more severe and widespread than U. Carl von Clausewitz famously defined war as "an act of force to compel our enemy to do our will. In ending the war unilaterally before Saddam had been chastened, the Bush administration condemned the United States to a long-term presence in the Gulf in an effort to contain Iraq.

## 5: The First Gulf War - Short History - Department History - Office of the Historian

*Shadow Government The Gulf War in retrospect On Jan. 17, , a broad based coalition, led by the United States, launched Operation DESERT STORM to liberate Kuwait from Iraqi occupation.*

The organization has since called off its ceasefire and increased its militant attacks, particularly since March. Turkey fears that an independent Kurdistan emerging from the Iraq conflict would embolden separatist aspirations within its own Kurdish population. With approximately 14 million Turkish Kurds, Turkey is home to the largest Kurdish population in the world. For Turkey, it is the defining terrorist threat to the country and fighting it has been a top priority for decades. State Department and the European Union designate the group as a foreign terrorist organization. Despite this, Turkish military and government officials have often lamented that Turkey is being left alone to face its version of the war on terrorism, particularly by the U.S. Given the high priority attached to this issue in Turkey, Turkish public perceptions of the U.S. Whenever the support is evident and produces results, the positive ratings show a marked increase; whenever it is unclear, conspiracy theories abound and anti-Americanism increases. Conspiracy theories about possible U.S. With the withdrawal of all U.S. In the long run, there are several reasons that it is in the U.S. This is a leverage that Turkey can use to limit U.S. Fourth, since the PKK is not a militant radical Islamic group, but rather, a militant ethnic nationalist group with no Islamist agenda, U.S. In fact, the Obama administration has argued that the U.S. Why are Turkish perceptions of the U.S. To understand this, we need to take a look at recent history and understand how U.S. In particular, the way that events unfolded after the Gulf War led most Turkish generals to believe that the U.S. Operation Provide Comfort OPC and the no-fly zone was believed to have facilitated the power vacuum created in northern Iraq, creating a safe haven for the PKK there, enabling their terrorist campaigns since then. These campaigns, which have resulted in the loss of over 40,000 people, continue today. Turks believed that one of the consequences of the Gulf War was the creation of a semi-autonomous Kurdish state in northern Iraq. Despite these perceptions, the U.S. They view the PKK not only as a terrorist organization, but also a criminal organization and argue that it must be dealt with accordingly, by cutting off their funding sources. Unfortunately, because these efforts are not widely known in Turkey, promoting them would help U.S. Turkish generals believed that the absence of Turkish involvement in the Second Gulf War cemented the formation of a Kurdish state in northern Iraq, paving the way for an independent, autonomous formation, under the protection of the U.S. Turkey feared that a U.S. The most important reasons for this mistrust had to do with perceived U.S. This incident took place on 4 July, when U.S. This was based on faulty intelligence reports that the Turkish team was preparing to assassinate the Governor of Kirkuk. The Turkish military continues to see this incident as one of the most serious blows to Turkish-American relations and to Turkish pride, and one which Turkey will never forget. This ignited conspiracy theories about the U.S. This went against all Turkish expectations of U.S. At the time, when asked about the effects of this issue on U.S. Turkey deserves much more support on the issue of the PKK. So far, it has not received it. Following a period of increasing PKK attacks in Turkey starting in March, Turkey was questioning the strategic partnership between the two countries. Turkish media and the entire political spectrum expressed even more concern over the reality that the U.S. It appeared that on the issue of northern Iraq the national interests of Turkey and the U.S. We also served in Somalia and Bosnia-Herzegovina. But this is not being reciprocated. Such assessments of U.S. In this atmosphere of mistrust and suspicion it did not help that reports surfaced about the U.S. In the summer of the Turkish media reported that U.S. The situation became public after PKK deserters claimed that U.S. All the explosives [that the organization uses] are being brought into Turkey from Iraq. The public billed each PKK murder to the U.S. Polling results time and again gave further credence to these sentiments. The three main results of the meeting were that the U.S. The meeting proved to be a milestone in getting relations back on track. By January Turks were hailing the revival of the U.S. The generals cautiously hailed this cooperation as the beginnings of a U.S. Skeptics who had previously floated ideas of retaliatory action, such as limiting our use of the Incirlik Air Base, also changed their assessment of the situation. Within two months of this meeting Turkey had conducted four cross-border operations against PKK camps, starting on 16 December Figure 2. In

February , with help from U. Our cooperation suits that of allies. Both sides are happy. This was hardly surprising, since a crucial part of Turkish anti-Americanism was fueled by the perception that the U. Thus, Turkish-American relations, which had broken off with the 1 March motion of the Turkish parliament refusing U. This time, Turkey was worried that the eventual departure of U. Turkish military officials were now concerned that the departure of U. Turkey feared that operations would become more and more difficult as Iraq would seek to further consolidate its territorial sovereignty. In alone Turkey had conducted 30 air strikes against PKK targets in northern Iraq, and even some cross-border land operations. If Iraq did not achieve an internal balance, Turkey would not be spared from the turmoil of the Iraqi internal problems. It was also disturbing that Iraqi air space would be under the control of the Iraqi government as of 1 January , when the SOFA would take effect. Another fear was that the U. Shortly before the withdrawal, in the fall of , the PKK carried out several coordinated and deadly attacks killing tens of Turkish soldiers; and resulting in Turkish military stepping up its operations on both sides of the Turkish-Iraqi border. Meanwhile, Turkish government officials have made an effort to improve relations with the Iraqi leadership and work directly with them on the PKK issue. In October , the U. In addition, it redeployed four Predator drones to Turkey from northern Iraq. Conclusion Since the U. The answer is yes, because it is the most important factor shaping U. It is critical for public perceptions in Turkey of the U. Wiping out the PKK is in the direct interest of the U. It has been alleged that the November bombing of the U. Though the two groups are not ideologically aligned, a common enmity against Turkey suggests a possible basis for cooperation. It is important that the U.

**6: War In Iraq | FRONTLINE | PBS**

*Turkish Foreign Policy During The Gulf War Of Cairo Papers In Social Science, Volume 21, No. 1 By Mustafa Aydin*  
*Subject Turkish Foreign Policy During the Gulf War of Cairo Papers in Social Science, Volume 21, No. 1 by Mustafa Aydin.*

Marine, part of a multinational peacekeeping force, walks by a group of women in Beirut, Lebanon. Throughout the 20th century, strategic interests, including a longstanding competition with the Soviet Union, have provoked a variety of U. American economic interests -- particularly in assuring access to Middle Eastern oil -- have long motivated presidents and lawmakers to intervene in the region. In addition, strong cultural ties bind American Jews, Arab Americans, Iranian Americans, and Turkish Americans, among others, to the area, and these interest groups seek to make their voices heard in the U. Entering the Middle East For most of the 20th century and now into the 21st, the U. In the Middle East, the U. The League soon handed down a series of mandates laying out the colonial boundaries of the Middle East in the territories of the now-defunct Ottoman Empire. After the war, the U. All wanted complete independence, but if that was impossible, they hoped for supervision by the U. It acted to support what it saw as its national interests, the most important being fighting the Communists during the Cold War , ensuring a steady supply of oil, and making sure that no single power dominated the region. More recently, it added fighting terrorism. After Washington turned down his request for assistance to build the Aswan High Dam , Nasser nationalized the Suez Canal in to pay for the dam construction. Egyptian president Anwar Sadat and U. He tried to institute many Western social reforms by decree, and his secret police, SAVAK , viciously silenced opposition voices. Embassy in Tehran, where 53 hostages were held for more than a year. His known desire to develop weapons of mass destruction is also a concern. Many, including nearly 75, European Jews escaping persecution from Nazi Germany, found refuge there. But its creation came at a price. In addition to the many Jews who died struggling to create the new state, many Arabs were killed -- and hundreds of thousands of Arabs were either displaced by Jewish settlers from areas where they had been living or became unwilling citizens of Israel. At a time when Israeli soldiers are regarded by many Arabs as agents of an oppressive army of occupation, unconditional U. These Arab allies argue that American principles like human rights and freedom of the press are not promoted in Israel in the same way that Americans push for reform elsewhere. Israeli prime minister Menachem Begin, U. Notable achievements include the Camp David meeting that negotiated peace between Egypt and Israel and the Oslo interim peace agreement that established a framework for negotiating peace between the Israelis and Palestinians and set in motion the process for achieving a Palestinian state. Supporters of the Palestinians, however, believe that the U. After all, because much of the support to Israel is in the form of American military equipment, the American economy and American jobs are tied to a continually upgrading Israeli army. Some Palestinians argue that the United States is too committed in its support for Israel to make unbiased decisions and is unwilling to pressure the Israelis to negotiate a fair peace. Promoting stability or democracy? State Department proclamations that American interests lie in promoting the creation of democratic governments around the world, U. During the Cold War with the Soviet Union, many key policymakers saw a stable ally -- dictatorial or not -- as far preferable to an unstable regime that might side with the Soviets. Even after the collapse of the Soviet Union, U. Marine barracks in Beirut, Lebanon, where American servicemen were killed in April Two hundred forty-one Marines were killed when their barracks was hit by a suicide truck-bomb in October , prompting a U. After a discotheque bombing in West Berlin was traced to Libya, the U. The most significant direct U. The Gulf War won the U. A member of the U. Air Force hands out candy to Kurdish children in a village in northern Iraq, August But little support materialized when the uprising actually got under way, and Iraqi retaliation against both rebelling groups was harsh. The OPEC oil boycott and the invasion of Kuwait in are both dramatic examples of how regional forces have challenged U. The boycott was particularly powerful; at the time, Arab nations supplied 37 percent of the oil consumed U. The boycott was particularly powerful; at the time, Arab nations supplied 37 percent of the oil consumed by the noncommunist world. To this day, ensuring the supply of oil from the region factors heavily in the development of U.

**7: Persian Gulf War - HISTORY**

*[8ae] - Turkish Foreign Policy During The Gulf War Of Cairo Papers In Social Science Volume 21 No 1 turkish foreign policy during the gulf war of cairo papers in.*

Visit Website Did you know? In justifying his invasion of Kuwait in August, Saddam Hussein claimed it was an artificial state carved out of the Iraqi coast by Western colonialists; in fact, Kuwait had been internationally recognized as a separate entity before Iraq itself was created by Britain under a League of Nations mandate after World War I. Alarmed by these actions, President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt initiated negotiations between Iraq and Kuwait in an effort to avoid intervention by the United States or other powers from outside the Gulf region. Hussein broke off the negotiations after only two hours, and on August 2, ordered the invasion of Kuwait. Bush immediately condemned the invasion, as did the governments of Britain and the Soviet Union. Secretary of Defense Richard Cheney to request U. The planes were accompanied by troops sent by NATO allies as well as Egypt and several other Arab nations, designed to guard against a possible Iraqi attack on Saudi Arabia. In Kuwait, Iraq increased its occupation forces to some, troops. In an effort to garner support from the Muslim world, Hussein declared a jihad, or holy war, against the coalition; he also attempted to ally himself with the Palestinian cause by offering to evacuate Kuwait in return for an Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories. When these efforts failed, Hussein concluded a hasty peace with Iran so as to bring his army up to full strength. By January, the coalition forces prepared to face off against Iraq numbered some, including, U. Early on the morning of January 17, , a massive U. The Iraqi air force was either destroyed early on or opted out of combat under the relentless attack, the objective of which was to win the war in the air and minimize combat on the ground as much as possible. War on the Ground By mid-February, the coalition forces had shifted the focus of their air attacks toward Iraqi ground forces in Kuwait and southern Iraq. A massive allied ground offensive, Operation Desert Sabre, was launched on February 24, with troops heading from northeastern Saudi Arabia into Kuwait and southern Iraq. Over the next four days, coalition forces encircled and defeated the Iraqis and liberated Kuwait. At the same time, U. In all, an estimated 8, to 10, Iraqi forces were killed, in comparison with only coalition troops. Aftermath of the Persian Gulf War Though the Gulf War was recognized as a decisive victory for the coalition, Kuwait and Iraq suffered enormous damage, and Saddam Hussein was not forced from power. The United States-led coalition failed to support the uprisings, afraid that the Iraqi state would be dissolved if they succeeded. In the years that followed, U. This resulted in a brief resumption of hostilities in, after which Iraq steadfastly refused to admit weapons inspectors. In addition, Iraqi force regularly exchanged fire with U. Bush, son of the former president sponsored a new U. Bush without further U. Hussein refused, and the second Persian Gulf Warâ€”more generally known as the Iraq Warâ€”began three days later.

**8: Turkey–United States relations - Wikipedia**

*Turkish Foreign Policy During The Gulf War Of Cairo Papers In Social Science Volume 21 No 1 best ebooks Housekeeping Training Manual.*

Finley wrote that, After due consideration of these facts, the Sultan, as Caliph caused a message to be sent to the Mohammedans of the Philippine Islands forbidding them to enter into any hostilities against the Americans, inasmuch as no interference with their religion would be allowed under American rule. President McKinley sent a personal letter of thanks to Mr. Straus for the excellent work he had done, and said, its accomplishment had saved the United States at least twenty thousand troops in the field. If the reader will pause to consider what this means in men and also the millions in money, he will appreciate this wonderful piece of diplomacy, in averting a holy war. His replacement Abram Isaac Elkus , served in The Ottomans severed diplomatic relations with the United States on April 20, , after the United States had declared war against Germany on April 4, The United States never declared war on the Ottoman Empire. Roosevelt Play media U. A mutual interest in containing Soviet expansion provided the foundation of U. As a result of Soviet threats and U. In the s and s, Turkey generally co-operated with other United States allies in the Middle East Iran , Israel , and Jordan to contain the influence of those countries Egypt , Iraq , and Syria regarded as Soviet clients. Turkish invasion of Cyprus[ edit ] Further information: As a result of the military operation, Turkish forces took control of the northern third of Cyprus and divided the island along what became known as the Green Line monitored by the United Nations. Ankara has defied a host of UN resolutions demanding the withdrawal of its occupation troops from the island. These people are still deprived of the right to return to their homes and properties. Congress imposed an embargo on arms sales to Turkey leading to tension and mistrust between Turkey and the United States. The arms embargo was silently removed a few years later with the contribution of the geopolitical changes in the Middle East like Iranian Revolution. National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski discussed with his staff about a possible American invasion of Iran by using Turkish bases and territory if the Soviets would decide to repeat Afghanistan scenario in Iran, although this plan did not materialize. During the s, relations between Turkey and the United States gradually recovered the closeness of earlier years. Bush as sympathetic to Turkish interests. Furthermore, the United States, unlike European countries, did not persistently and publicly criticize Turkey over allegations of human rights violations. By the United States had recovered a generally positive image among the Turkish political elite. After the Cold War: After the war, he continued to support major United States initiatives in the region, including the creation of a no-fly zone over northern Iraq, the Arab–Israeli peace process , and expanded ties with the Central Asian members of the CIS. Bush and Bill Clinton. Turkey has remained a close ally of the United States, supporting it in the War on Terror in the post- September 11 climate. This led to a brief period of cooling in relations, particularly following the " hood event ", which was perceived as an act of hostility in Turkey. Ankara is particularly cautious about an independent Kurdish state arising from a destabilized Iraq. This has led Ankara to pressure the U. This resulted in a delay of a full House vote on Res. Speaker Pelosi has pledged to bring the resolution to a full vote, but pressure from the White House and Turkey has kept her from doing so. In June , The United States and Turkey began to cooperate on peaceful uses of nuclear energy with a pact that aims for the transfer of technology, material, reactors and components for nuclear research and nuclear power production in Turkey for an initial year period followed by automatic renewals in five-year increments that provides a comprehensive framework for peaceful nuclear cooperation between the two nations under the agreed non-proliferation conditions and controls. The Center for Strategic and International Studies has recently started a one-year initiative project to evaluate and enhance the Turkish Republic - United States strategic partnership, aiming for a plan of implementation of the concluded framework at the end of this phase.

**9: Oil and the Gulf War | Middle East Research and Information Project**

*The US has forgotten the foreign policy lessons of the Gulf War. Share via e-mail Ambassador Joseph Wilson was in charge of the US Embassy in Baghdad during the Gulf War. He is the.*

On February 26, 1991, United States-led coalition forces restored Kuwaiti sovereignty. The primary impetus for the invasion lay in the dynamics of internal Iraqi politics--economic and political concerns after the long, debilitating, and ultimately unsuccessful Iran-Iraq War. However, economic and political relations between Iraq and Kuwait provided the context for conflict. Iraq also claimed Kuwait was siphoning oil from the shared Ar Rumaylah oil field straddling the Iraq-Kuwait border. During the Iran-Iraq War, Iraq ceased production from its side of the field while Kuwait continued operations. Kuwait asserted it had taken oil only from its own side of the field; Iraq claimed it had poached. These financial claims were set in a broader context. The Iraqi government experienced serious financial strains following the war with Iran; nearby Kuwait had apparently ample resources. To obtain these resources, Iraq put forward whatever financial claims it could. In addition to economic issues, Iraq also disagreed with Kuwait over borders. This claim had two somewhat contradictory dimensions. Iraq first disputed the location of the border and then reaffirmed its claim to all of Kuwait. The latter claim rested on the argument that Iraq had once ruled Kuwait. This assertion to historical sovereignty over Kuwait was not solidly grounded: Kuwait had always been a self-governing political entity. When Kuwait was first established, the area was under the control of the Bani Khalid of Arabia, not the Ottomans. For a brief period in the late nineteenth century, Kuwait moved closer to the Ottomans, and for a short time Abd Allah as Salim held the Ottoman title of qaimaqam, or provincial governor; part of the Iraqi claim invoked this fact. After Britain and Kuwait signed the treaty, Ottoman forces, anxious to overthrow Mubarak, had no place in the shaykhdom. In British and Ottoman representatives drew up the draft Anglo-Ottoman Convention in which Britain recognized Ottoman suzerainty over Kuwait but at the same time declared Kuwait an autonomous district of the Ottoman Empire. The convention conditioned recognition of Ottoman interests in Kuwait on the promise of Ottoman noninterference in the internal affairs of Kuwait. In any event, the document was never ratified, and at the beginning of World War I, Britain moved closer to Kuwait, not further away. In the Treaty of Lausanne, Turkey renounced claims to all former Ottoman provinces. In the interwar years, the border question again arose. However, in the British high commissioner in Iraq sent a memorandum to the political agent in Kuwait laying out the border between Kuwait and Iraq. When Iraq applied to the League of Nations for membership as an independent state, it included information on the borders from the memorandum. Iraq thus seemed to be moving toward acceptance of its border with Kuwait when the discovery of oil, the promise of more Kuwaiti oil revenues, and the related Majlis Movement occurred. As the Majlis Movement grew, Iraq began to support dissidents in Kuwait and simultaneously put forward claims to Kuwait. Iraq began expressing interest in the islands of Bubiyan and Warbah as well. The Majlis Movement in Kuwait failed, however, and Iraq had to await another opportunity. As long as Britain was there to support Kuwait, Iraq could do little more than assert a verbal claim. British and Arab League forces, however, forestalled any Iraqi military action. In a new government came to power in Iraq. During the 1980s and 1990s, a series of border incidents took place, and there was continuing Iraqi pressure for Kuwait to relinquish, or at least offer longterm leases on, the islands of Warbah and Bubiyan. In the 1990s, relations between the two states appeared to improve as Iraq, desperate for Kuwaiti financial support in its war with Iran, was careful not to press its unpopular claims. Both sides claimed sincerity in their historical effort to negotiate the border issue. When the war ended, however, the border issue reappeared. The dispute itself does not seem to have been a precipitating factor in the invasion. When Iraq entered Kuwait in August 1990, it claimed to do so in support of a Kuwaiti rebellion. When no pro-Iraqi rebellion or even bloc emerged, and Iraq found itself unable to set up a pliable Kuwaiti government, it was forced to resort to direct occupation. It was only at this point that the Iraqi claim to Kuwait resurfaced. In April 1991, the commission announced its findings, which demarcated the Kuwaiti border with Iraq about 100 meters to the north near the Iraqi town of Safwan and slightly north in the region of the contested Ar Rumaylah oil field. These modifications gave Kuwait six oil wells in

the field and part of the Iraqi naval base of Umm Qasr. Physical demarcation of the land boundary was completed in November. The postwar period thus opened with many of the issues still unresolved that had played a role in precipitating the invasion and war. As long as Saddam Husayn remains at the helm in Iraq, Kuwait can feel no real security. Even were he to be replaced, much of the insecurity that haunts Kuwait and drives its foreign policy would remain. The first is that security, notably with regard to Iraq, is its primary concern. The second is that security ultimately can be guaranteed only by the United States. It is clear that Kuwait alone, or even Kuwait with the support of the Gulf Cooperation Council GCC, established in May, and other Arab members of the coalition--a formal plan, known as the Damascus Declaration, to include Egypt and Syria in gulf defense arrangements was moribund soon after its issuance--cannot provide for its own defense needs. In September, Kuwait signed a formal ten-year defense agreement with the United States that permits the United States to pre-position weapons and conduct military exercises in Kuwait at Kuwaiti expense. However, the agreement does not provide for establishing a permanent United States base there. In Kuwaiti and United States forces carried out joint exercises under the defense agreement. Kuwait has backed up its formal security arrangements with a close political and economic relationship with the United States. It has given much of its postwar reconstruction business to United States firms, including civil reconstruction contracts that have been awarded through the United States Army Corps of Engineers and many contracts directly related to defense needs. The new pro-United States policy is not without its detractors. The Kuwaiti government and numerous Kuwaitis, however, condemned these remarks. Kuwait maintains similarly close ties with other members of the coalition, signing defense agreements with Britain and in negotiating an agreement with France. It is seeking similar agreements with the remaining Security Council permanent members, Russia and China. It remains very close to Saudi Arabia. Relations with a regionally resurgent Iran remain ambivalent. In mid this tension was seen in a minor dispute over the fate of Kuwait Airways passenger aircraft flown by Iraq to Iran during the war. Kuwaiti policy toward states that had supported Iraq has been unforgiving. Some of its largest aid was to Jordan, Sudan, and Yemen, countries that nonetheless failed to support the coalition. Kuwait cut those countries from its foreign aid program once sovereignty was restored.

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