

Cabinet of the United States of America 1991

Topic: The Situation in the USSR

Introduction

The United States of America has been locked in a conflict of unprecedented proportions with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics since the end of the Second World War. Nearly 46 years later, a light at the end of the tunnel has begun to form. The Soviet Union is beginning to crumble, and the United States must be prepared for what will follow. America must act quickly to secure the path to freedom as the Soviet regimes of Eastern Europe fold, especially for those affected by this expected momentous collapse. The situation in the Soviet Union remains in turmoil, and the struggle for a free world still remains ever burdensome. However, now is not the time to falter. America must press the advantage on the Soviets while the communists are on their heels.¹

Historical Background

The Prelude of the Cold War

Diplomatic ties between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) have been particularly cold since before the capture of the Reichstag and the final death of Nazi Germany. Relations between the Allied nations began to deteriorate following the decisions of the February 1945 Yalta Conference regarding the race for the Reichstag. While the Yalta Conference set in stone many resolutions to the issues of the post-war world, some of these decisions had been put in motion by previous conferences. The original plan to take Berlin was a cooperative policy between the Allies. Due to pressure from overly-eager Red Army soldiers and leadership, as well as his fear of America and Britain capturing Berlin first, Stalin eventually disregarded the established plan.² Setting a two-week deadline for his commanders Zhukov, Konev, and Rokossovsky, Stalin initiated a Soviet takeover of the Nazi capital. Ultimately, 78,291 Soviet soldiers died with 274,184 wounded as the Soviets raised the Hammer and Sickle over the defeated Reichstag.³

This set the stage for the world as an ideological dichotomy, with the U.S. and the USSR solidifying themselves as world superpowers with opposing ideological views. This ideological conflict did not arise solely from an ideological disagreement, as the Soviets have existed since their 1917 revolution. Stalin was galvanized by the extensive Red Army presence and influence in Central Europe with only the U.S. in a position to challenge the Soviets. The leaders of the

¹ <https://www.britannica.com/event/Cold-War>

² <https://history.blog.gov.uk/2015/05/06/whats-the-context-2-may-1945-raising-a-flag-over-the-reichstag/>

³ Beevor, Antony. Berlin: The Downfall, 1945. London : Viking, 2002. Print.

West internally contended that the Kremlin would only be satisfied when a communist ideology subverted the entire world, whereas the Soviet leaders held the fundamental belief that communism would triumph inevitably despite the imperialist West's historically imposed mandate to stop it. As stated by Stalin himself, the world had been divided between contending camps, between the U.S. and the USSR.⁴

The Cold War Evolves

The Cold War began with the two major hegemonies attempting to assert influence in their spheres of Europe. Both the U.S. and the USSR implemented drastically different ideas to spread their ideological beliefs to war-torn Europe. The Americans developed the Marshall Plan to aid Western Europe, while the Soviets set up numerous communist regimes throughout Eastern Europe.

The U.S. provided aid to the struggling Western Europe through the Marshall Plan, bringing rehabilitation to the economies of numerous Western and Southern European countries in 1948. The move was intended to help sustain nations against communist influence. Without foreign assistance, communism posed a real risk of eroding the sovereignty of the necessary democratic allies of America present in Western Europe. The plan was put forward by its namesake Secretary of State George C. Marshall to quell rising unemployment, discontent and poverty in Europe. With the Marshall Plan, the U.S. provided billions of dollars worth of aid to nations such as France, Western Germany, the United Kingdom, Italy and numerous other Western European nations. The Soviet Union withdrew from the plan early, pulling other Eastern Europe satellite states out of the program as it did. Fearing the U.S. gaining too much influence over the newly arranged communist nations, the Soviets developed other methods they claimed would support Europe.⁵



⁴ Raymond L. Garthoff, *Why Did the Cold War Arise, and Why Did It End?*, *Diplomatic History*, Volume 16, Issue 2, April 1992, Pages 287–293, <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-7709.1992.tb00505.x>

⁵ <https://www.britannica.com/event/Marshall-Plan>

From the Baltics to the Balkans, the Soviets propped up socialist governments to shield themselves from any future foreign invasions. The buffer zone made by the Soviets included nations such as East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Albania and Yugoslavia. These nations would enjoy such liberties as communist-run armies, secret police forces, and beatings, murders, and executions for non-communists.⁶ The Soviet Union cut its sphere of influence off from the rest of the world and forced its recently created nations to rely on the Soviet Union for success. On March 5, 1946, Winston Churchill coined the term that would describe the metaphorical barrier that sprawled across Europe, claiming “from Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the Continent.”⁷ The Iron Curtain would prevent Soviet influence from waning as the U.S. Marshall Plan sustained the Western European nations.

The United States and Western Europe would challenge the Soviets in 1949 with the formation of NATO, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Dedicated to political and military support, NATO would further entrench the Western nations as a cohesive unit dedicated to preventing communism from spreading to the west. A key tenant of the plan was the idea of collective defense, dictating that an attack on a single member constituted an attack on all members of NATO. Members of the organization included those who had been supported by the Marshall Plan, with member states including the U.S., Canada, the U.K., France, Luxembourg, Norway, Belgium and many others.⁸

Temperatures Rise

In 1950 the communist hordes of North Korea invaded South Korea, which had backing from the United States. This sparked the beginning of the Korean War, an indecisive conflict that still remains tense to this day. The war caused the death of nearly five million combatants and civilians, and involved constant fighting back and forth across the peninsula.⁹ The war would stretch to include the United States, Soviet Union, and the People’s Republic of China, in addition to the Republic of Korea and the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea. Eventually an armistice would be reached on July 27, 1953, but the tensions would remain high across the demilitarized zone.¹⁰

The situations for the Soviets appeared bleak as Stalin died in 1953, but two years later, the Soviets had a response to NATO. When NATO allowed West Germany to enter into the Atlantic organization, Khrushchev and Bulganin formed the Warsaw Pact in May of 1955. Comprised of the Soviet Union, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, and

⁶ <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z9wxj6f/revision/1>

⁷ <https://winstonchurchill.org/resources/speeches/1946-1963-elder-statesman/the-sinews-of-peace/>

⁸ <https://www.nato.int/nato-welcome/index.html#basic>

⁹ https://www.history.com/topics/korea/korean-war#section_5

¹⁰ <https://www.britannica.com/event/Korean-War/Armistice>

Romania, the Warsaw Pact solidified Soviet military power under a single system. This move would challenge the alliances of the west, and provide justification for later Soviet military movements.¹¹

In 1962, the Cold War nearly came to full escalation of nuclear conflict. After exhaustive examination of nearby Cuba, the United States discovered the Soviets had been installing intercontinental ballistic missiles on the communist island nation. In what came to be known as the Cuban Missile Crisis, the world felt a shift from away from direct political influence as nuclear war loomed. Thankfully for all involved, a peaceful solution was enacted by both sides. Despite the amicable resolution that resulted in the removing of the missiles from both Cuba and Turkey, however, the Soviets felt slighted and humiliated. This would lead to an arms race between the two world superpowers, as each sought to outdo the other's military and missile capacity.¹²

The aforementioned Warsaw Pact would be heavily utilized by the Soviets in the 1950s and 1960s to keep communist rule present. The Soviets were keen on displays of potential force and strength, with numerous military exercises in Eastern Europe. Exercises occurred in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and East Germany near the close of the 1960s. The Soviets would eventually utilize that military might to quell numerous potential revolutions, whether they be in East Germany, Hungary, or Czechoslovakia. When Czechoslovakia attempted to seek better relations with Western Europe in what came to be known as the Prague Spring, the Soviets used the Warsaw Pact as justification for invading Prague with tanks and troops in August 1968. For years onward, the Soviets would continue to build up weapons, armor, and munitions as well as conduct military exercises in Bohemia and Moravia. The inclusion of East German, Polish, Hungarian, Bulgarian and Romanian military forces would be notable in the exercises.¹³ America would respond with their own interventions, such as the invasions of Guatemala, Cuba, Dominican Republic, and the infamous Vietnam War.

A Potential End to the Cold War

Upon taking over as President of the United States, Richard Nixon would institute the radical policy of détente. Meaning relaxation, this led to a more relaxed state of attitude towards the Soviet Union from the United States. Nixon met with Soviet Premier Brezhnev in 1972, and together they prevented the creation of any more nuclear missiles with the Strategic Arms

¹¹ <https://www.britannica.com/event/Warsaw-Pact>

¹² Ojserkis, Raymond P. *Beginnings of the Cold War Arms Race: the Truman Administration and the U.S. Arms Build-Up*. Westport, CT: Praeger, 2003.

¹³ https://larouchepub.com/eiw/public/1985/eirv12n23-19850610/eirv12n23-19850610_044-warsaw_pact_major_maneuvers_open.pdf.

Limitation Treaty. The seeming warmth between the two superpowers would only last until the Reagan Administration in 1981. The administration enacted the Reagan Doctrine set of policies, aiding governments that sought to be anti-communist. Notable successes of this program were both Grenada and El Salvador.¹⁴ Reagan took a more aggressive stance on the communist scourge, enacting a massive increase in the military budget. In the Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachev took over from Brezhnev. Gorbachev attempted to initiate more liberal policies to enable the Soviet economy to grow. These reforms, known as *glasnost* and *perestroika*, both opened the Soviets to more cordial political relations with the rest of the world and decentralized many economic programs across the Soviet Union respectively.¹⁵ The latter would last until much of the Soviet bureaucracy obstructed these policies, whereas the former was not enacted in enough time to make a difference in what seemed like the final days of the Soviet Union.¹⁶ While Reagan continued to use harsh rhetoric against the Soviets, the relations between America and the Soviet Union would warm till just recently. Unfortunately for the Soviets, many systemic issues still existed, and continue to do so even to this day. Their economy has stagnated significantly since the 1970s, and the Soviets have yet to find a leader who can prevent further damage.

Current Situation

Preparing for the End

Communist regimes across Eastern Europe are collapsing left and right, and Gorbachev is inclined to allow the Soviets to fall bit by bit. The potential end of the Soviet Union is in question, and the United States needs to be prepared to maintain order and freedom across the world, should it fall. Fifteen Soviet Socialist Republics make up the Soviet Union as it stands, and each and every one of them will need to be closely monitored.¹⁷ The U.S. must stand ready for the challenges that will follow the arising power vacuum. Based on the overwhelming centralization of the Soviet government, many nations, new and old, will require assistance in guiding them to the path of freedom. The U.S. government cannot allow another superpower to arise that threatens the peace and freedom of the world.

Discussion Questions

- What should the United States' priorities be in a post-Soviet Union world?
- Should the United States focus on former Soviet satellite states? Should the Soviet Union break up?

¹⁴ <https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/the-reagan-doctrine-is-announced>

¹⁵ <https://www.history.com/topics/cold-war/cold-war-history>

¹⁶ <https://www2.gwu.edu/~erpapers/teaching/glossary/cold-war.cfm>

¹⁷ <https://www.britannica.com/place/Soviet-Union>

- What specific programs and policies can best bring freedom and democracy to Eastern Europe?
- Should the United States look to initiate a governing body for all states in Europe?

Preventing Nuclear Proliferation

The threat of mutually-assured destruction has lingered over the heads of the American people for years. Despite the threat posed by the existence of the Soviet Union, the lack of an organized adversary poses an even greater nuclear threat. As the Soviet Union is primed to fall, there exists a legitimate threat of nuclear weapons falling into less than favorable hands. The entire world is at risk should a group of nonstate actors acquire these weapons capable of wiping civilization off the map. The profits to be made from this will entice too many unsavory organizations into profiting off the nuclear capability of the Soviet Union. While the fall of the Soviet Union should bring peace and stability to the world, much work is still necessary to bring about guaranteed safety.

Discussion Questions

1. Should the United States seek to amass the nuclear weapons themselves or seek assistance in recovering them?
2. Which actors, both government-sanctioned and nonstate actors, are most likely to attempt to acquire nuclear weapons?
3. What preemptive plans to a nuclear strike are necessary should nuclear weapons be mislaid?

Keywords

- Marshall Plan
- Satellite State
- Iron Curtain
- NATO
- Korean War
- Warsaw Pact
- Vietnam War
- Cuban Missile Crisis
- Prague Spring
- Détente
- Reagan Doctrine
- Glasnost
- Perestroika

Cabinet of the United States of America Topic: Revitalizing the Israeli-Palestinian Peace Process

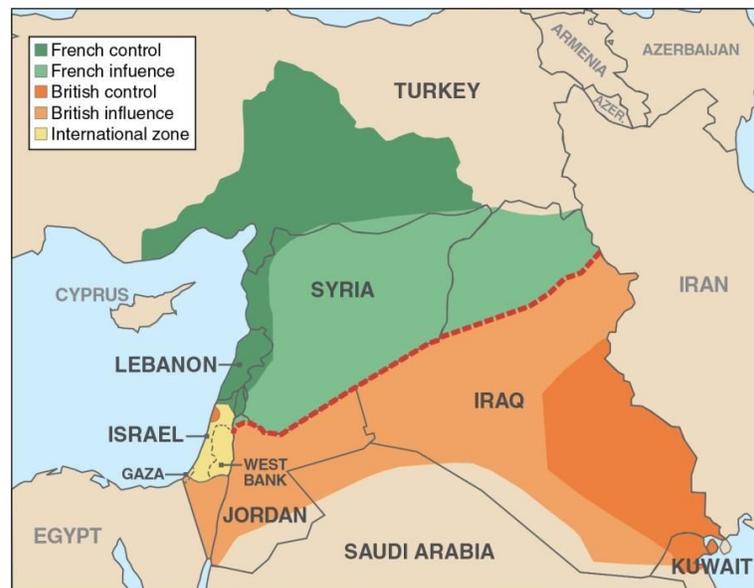
Introduction

In the wake of the United States' decisive victory over Iraq in the Gulf War, the United States is well positioned to advance its interests abroad. Realizing that a "New World Order" in the Middle East can be achieved by an Arab-Israeli treaty and peace between Israel and Palestine is particularly important for the national interests of the United States. This will safeguard the economic and security interests of the state, while continuing to strengthen the relative position of the United States in the global order.

Historical Background

Since its creation, the existence of the Jewish state of Israel has been rooted in conflict. Zionism—a Jewish nationalist movement focused on securing a Jewish homeland in Palestine—began as early as the late 19th century.¹ Tensions rose with the Arabs, who were the primary occupants of Palestine before the Zionist movement.

During World War I, two separate political actions had a lasting impact on current Israeli-Palestine dynamics. The first was the 1917 Balfour Declaration, in which the British government issued a statement in favor of a Jewish national home in Palestine, regardless of the civil or religious rights of Arabs populating the region.² The second significant political action was the 1916 Sykes-Picot Agreement, in which Britain, France, and Russia agreed upon the division of the land of the Ottoman Empire, creating the borders of the Arab states we recognize today. This had lasting ramifications, as the borders created were generally independent of ethnic lines and histories within the region.³ Both of these became even more significant when the League of Nations gave Great Britain a mandate to govern the region of Palestine in 1922.



In the 1930s, the genocide of approximately six million Jewish people and the persecution of countless other Jewish individuals under Nazi Germany during the Holocaust increased both the

¹ <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Zionism>

² <https://www.infoplease.com/dictionary/balfour-declaration>

³ <https://www.britannica.com/event/Sykes-Picot-Agreement>

pace and public support of Zionism. Following World War II, the United Nations adopted a resolution in 1947 for the partitioning of Palestine and, consequently, Great Britain terminated its mandate to govern Palestine.⁴ On May 14, 1948, the state of Israel was claimed by the Jewish National Council.⁵ U.S. President Harry Truman was the first world leader to recognize the newly formed state of Israel.⁶

Shortly after its formation as a state, neighboring Arab countries invaded Israel with the intent to reclaim the territory. However, Israel was victorious and increased its land by approximately 50 percent. After Israel was admitted to the United Nations in 1949, the remaining areas of Palestine—including the West Bank, which was annexed by Jordan, and the Gaza Strip, which was annexed by Egypt—were divided. This division of land sparked lasting tensions. In 1956, Egypt nationalized the Suez Canal and promptly ceased Israeli shipping through the canal. This created military conflict, which resulted in Israel seizing the Gaza Strip. Israel also invaded the Egyptian Sinai; however, they withdrew under pressure from the United Nations and the United States.⁷

Peace was short-lived, and the Palestine Liberation Organization, generally viewed as a terrorist organization by the state of Israel, was formed in 1964. Additionally, the Arab-Israeli War broke out in 1967. In this war, Israel was once again victorious as it defeated Egyptian, Syrian, and Jordan forces to annex East Jerusalem, Golan Heights, and the West Bank. In November of that year, the United Nations passed Resolution 242, which called for a “just and lasting peace” with Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories in exchange for respect of sovereignty from all states in the area.⁸ This war marks a turning point for US-Israeli relations, as United States military and economic aid significantly increased after Israel proved itself as a military power in the region.⁹ Given significant cultural and political differences to other states in the region, positive relations with Israel gave the U.S. an attractive alliance in the region.



⁴ <https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/history-and-overview-of-the-british-palestine-mandate>

⁵ <https://www.infoplease.com/history/world/early-history-of-the-israeli-palestinian-conflict>

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⁷ <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-palestinians-israel-usa-timeline/timeline-u-s-israeli-relations-since-1948-idUSTRE62E45Z20100315>

⁸ <https://www.infoplease.com/history/world/early-history-of-the-israeli-palestinian-conflict>

⁹ https://ips-dc.org/why_the_us_supports_israel/

The 1970s was a tumultuous decade for the state of Israel. In 1973, Egypt and Syria began the short-lived Yom Kippur War. Tides began to turn following significant U.S. pressure for Israel to pull back from the Sinai Peninsula—which Israel had taken control of from Egypt in 1967.¹⁰ In 1977, Egypt expressed a willingness to reach peace with Israel. Egypt and Israel signed a peace treaty facilitated by U.S. President Jimmy Carter in 1979,¹¹ after which Israel began to withdraw from the Sinai Peninsula.

While that treaty led to temporary peace in the region, violence erupted again in 1982 when Israel launched an assault in southern Lebanon, where the Palestine Liberation Organization—which had consistently plagued Israel with acts of terrorism—had a stronghold. U.S. President Regan expressed outrage at the Israeli bombing of Beirut¹² and mediated a peace agreement between Lebanon and Israel in 1983. Per the agreement, Israel withdrew its troops from Beirut; however, Israel kept troops in southern Lebanon due to ongoing skirmishes, which prompted Lebanon to call off the agreement in 1984.¹³

In 1987, Palestinians living in the West Bank and Gaza began the intifada riots. The Israeli police cracked down on the violence, but the Palestinians escalated their response. In 1988, the Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization stated that he was open to entering negotiations with Israel to create a Palestinian political entity that would coexist with Israel, as he acknowledged that Israel had a right to exist. Similarly, in 1988 the Palestine Liberation Organization also accepted Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, which called for peace and Israeli withdrawal from the territories occupied in 1967. This positive momentum ended in 1990 when Chairman Arafat of the Palestine Liberation Organization refused to condemn a terrorist attack conducted by the Palestine Liberation Front, a particular faction of the Palestine Liberation Organization.¹⁴

Current Situation

After Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein invaded Kuwait in August of 1990 and then defied United Nations orders to withdraw from Kuwait by January 1991, the Gulf War began with the U.S.-led Operation Desert Storm.¹⁵ The conflict was exceptionally short, as President George H.W. Bush declared a cease-fire on Feb. 28, 1991.

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<https://www.reuters.com/article/us-palestinians-israel-usa-timeline/timeline-u-s-israeli-relations-since-1948-idUSTRE62E45Z20100315>

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<https://www.reuters.com/article/us-palestinians-israel-usa-timeline/timeline-u-s-israeli-relations-since-1948-idUSTRE62E45Z20100315>

¹²

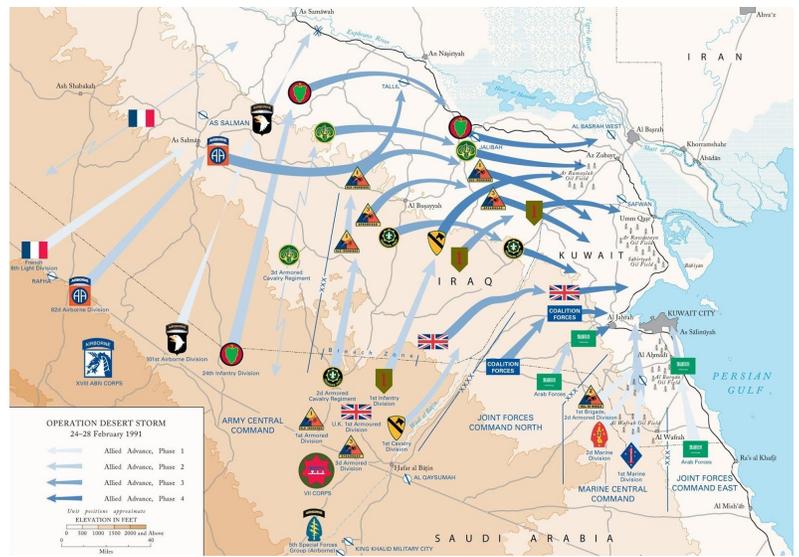
<https://www.reuters.com/article/us-palestinians-israel-usa-timeline/timeline-u-s-israeli-relations-since-1948-idUSTRE62E45Z20100315>

¹³ <https://www.infoplease.com/history/world/early-history-of-the-israeli-palestinian-conflict>

¹⁴ <https://history.state.gov/milestones/1989-1992/madrid-conference>

¹⁵ <https://www.history.com/topics/middle-east/persian-gulf-war>

The success of the United States in the Gulf War strengthened the position of the United States as a global power. With the declining power of the USSR, the U.S. was able to form a broad coalition of over 30 countries to oppose Iraq. This coalition included former members of the Warsaw Pact, such as Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Poland. The Soviet Union and China refrained from blocking action against Iraq in the United Nations, signifying a changing tide in the Cold War. In spite of the close relationship between the United States and Israel, U.S. President Bush pressured Israel to stay out of the Gulf War due to concerns that Israeli involvement would cause the coalition formed by the U.S. to dissolve. This was partially motivated by international tensions over Israel's history and Palestinian rights, yet it likely was a more tactical approach, as there was widespread international condemnation of Israel's 1981 bombing of Iraq's nuclear reactor.¹⁶ However, Israel did informally aid the coalition by showing restraint in the face of Iraqi missile attacks.¹⁷



Following the resounding success of the Gulf War, President Bush capitalized on America's powerful role in the Middle East and his high level of popularity within the United States. The President announced to Congress that "the time has come to put an end to the Arab-Israeli conflict" on March 6, 1991 as part of his plan for a "New World Order." Following this declaration, U.S. Secretary of State James Baker began intensive efforts to advance diplomacy on this issue. The United States' efforts were helped by the fact that the Palestine Liberation Organization supported Iraq during the Gulf War, which alienated most of the Gulf States, including key players such as Egypt and Syria.

The United States' new approach to achieving Israeli-Arab peace marked a shift from the focus of 1989 and 1990, when the U.S. centered its peacemaking efforts on a plan proposed by Israel—which would have the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip elect representatives to negotiate interim plans for self-governance, while a permanent peace status was negotiated. This plan failed when slow progress led to the fall of Israel's national unity government.

For the United States to succeed at achieving Israeli-Arab peace and a "New World Order" in the Middle East, it will be imperative that the U.S. succeed at diplomatic efforts for Arab Leaders and Palestinian representatives to allow Palestine Liberation Organization officials participate in the peace process to ensure Israeli engagement. It is equally important that Israel backs away

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<https://www.reuters.com/article/us-palestinians-israel-usa-timeline/timeline-u-s-israeli-relations-since-1948-idUSTRE62E45Z20100315>

¹⁷ <https://foreignpolicy.com/2011/01/20/the-gulf-war-in-retrospect/>

from its insistence on bilateral negotiations.¹⁸ In the context of the post-Cold War era, cooperation from the USSR will advance widespread acceptance of any agreement reached.

Discussion Questions

1. What impact will the Cold War have on Arab-Israeli peace efforts?
2. Why is Israel an important ally for the United States?
3. What impact does the Gulf War have on Arab-Israeli peace efforts? How can the United States use this to its advantage?
4. What non-negotiable will Israel have in order to be open to discussing peace agreements? How can the U.S. respond to these demands?
5. What non-negotiable will the Palestinian and Arab states have in order to be open to discussing peace agreements? How can the U.S. respond to these demands?
6. What does the U.S. need to achieve in an Arab-Israeli peace agreement?
7. What role, if any, should the Palestine Liberation Organization have in peace talks?

Key Terms

- *Arab-Israeli War of 1967/ The Six Day War*: A conflict fought between Israel and the Arab states of Syria, Jordan, and Egypt that resulted in Israel seizing the Sinai Peninsula and Gaza Strip from Egypt; East Jerusalem and the West Bank from Jordan; and the Golan Heights from Syria.¹⁹
- *United Nations Resolution 242*: The primary United Nations resolution for the Israeli-Arab conflict, which was passed in 1967 and emphasizes a “just and lasting peace” with Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories in exchange for termination of belligerency and respect for sovereignty.²⁰
- *Palestine Liberation Organization*: A group established in 1964 that embodies the Palestinian national movement. It was established as the “sole and legitimate representative of Palestinian People” at the 1974 Arab Summit, and is recognized as a terrorist organization by the state of Israel.²¹
- *Gulf War*: The successful effort of a U.S.-led coalition in 1991 to roll back an Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.
- *Intifada*: Uprising of Palestinians against the Israeli occupation of the Gaza Strip and West Bank territories in 1987.

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- <https://unispal.un.org/DPA/DPR/unispal.nsf/0/7D35E1F729DF491C85256EE700686136>
- <http://palestineun.org/about-palestine/palestine-liberation-organization/>
- <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Zionism>
- <https://www.britannica.com/event/Sykes-Picot-Agreement>

¹⁸ <https://history.state.gov/milestones/1989-1992/madrid-conference>

¹⁹ <https://www.history.com/topics/middle-east/six-day-war>

²⁰ <https://unispal.un.org/DPA/DPR/unispal.nsf/0/7D35E1F729DF491C85256EE700686136>

²¹ <http://palestineun.org/about-palestine/palestine-liberation-organization/>

- <https://www.unitedjerusalem.org> (image)
- <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-palestinians-israel-usa-timeline/timeline-u-s-israeli-relations-since-1948-idUSTRE62E45Z20100315>
- https://ips-dc.org/why_the_us_supports_israel/
- <https://history.state.gov/milestones/1989-1992/madrid-conference>
- <https://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=10801564> (image)
- <https://www.infoplease.com/dictionary/balfour-declaration>
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- <https://www.stripes.com/news/sykes-picot-agreement-line-in-the-sand-still-shapes-middle-east-1.289723> (image)
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- <https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/history-and-overview-of-the-british-palestine-mandate>
- <https://www.history.com/topics/middle-east/six-day-war>
- <http://sites.bu.edu/gwic/the-gulf-war/> (image)