

Section Three: United Nations and World Politics

I. U.S. Take Active Part

A. Hopes for better world: Roosevelt's Four Freedoms

1. Freedom of speech
2. Freedom of religion
3. Freedom of want
4. Freedom from fear

B. Steps toward the UN

1. Atlantic Charter (1941) – patterned after Wilson's Fourteen Points
 - a. desired no territorial gain
 - b. respected the right of all peoples to choose their own form of government
 - c. hoped that all men would live in freedom from fear and want
 - d. believe that nations must abandon the use of force
 - e. establish a "system of general security" or an international organization
 - f. 1942 Allies met & pledged support for Charter and name of United Nations
2. Yalta Conference (Feb. 1945)
 - a. Big three – Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin decided procedures for voting in UN Security Council
 - b. Called nations to send delegates to San Francisco to prepare final charter
3. San Francisco Conf. (April-June, 1945)
 - a. 50 nations meet and plan for the UN
 - b. US is the first nation to ratify the Charter
 - c. Senate ratifies membership, and provided headquarters in New York City

C. Purposes of the United Nations

1. Maintain international peace and security
2. Collectively, remove threats to the peace and suppress acts of aggression
3. Develop friendly relations among nations
4. Promote human rights without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion
5. Encourage international cooperation in solving economic, social, cultural, and humanitarian problems

II. Organization of the UN

A. General Assembly

1. Membership and voting
 - a. Consist of all member nations, about 191
 - b. Each country has one vote and decision require 2/3s majority
2. Powers
 - a. Discuss international problems
 - b. Make recommendations to other UN agencies
 - c. Elect members of other UN organs
 - d. With Security Council authority suspend or expel member nations
 - e. Approves the UN budget and expenditures
 - f. Propose UN charter amendments
3. Sessions – UN meets for three months, can be called into special session

- B. Security Council – maintain international peace and security
 - 1. Membership – consist of fifteen members
 - a. Five permanent members – US, GB, France, Russia, and China
 - b. 10 non-permanent members -- a two year term by the General Assembly
 - 2. Voting
 - a. An affirmative vote of nine members, including the 5 permanent members
 - b. A negative vote by any of permanent members defeats or is a veto power
 - 3. Powers
 - a. Investigate disputes that endanger world peace
 - b. Make recommendation for peaceful settlement
 - c. Call UN to take economic or military action against an aggressor nation
 - 4. Sessions – to react quickly the Security Council meet continuously
 - 5. Other Security Council agencies
 - a. Military Staff Committee
 - b. Disarmament Commission
- C. Secretariat: The Civil Service
 - 1. Personnel and Duties
 - a. Secretary General and staff – five year term chosen by General Assembly
 - b. Authorized to:
 - 1. Performs UN clerical and administrative work
 - 2. Alert Security Council world “hot spots”
 - 3. Perform other task as directed by Gen. Assembly or Sec. Council
 - 2. Former Secretary Generals
 - a. Trygve Lie of Norway – first one
 - b. Kurt Waldheim of Austria (1972-81) – controversy
 - c. de Cuellar of Peru – third world country
 - d. Ghali of Egypt
 - e. Kofi Annan of Ghana (1997 -) – controversy
- D. International Court of Justice – Jurisprudence system for the UN
 - 1. 15 Judges who decide cases by majority vote
 - 2. Settle legal disputes and advise UN organs on legal questions
 - 3. Nations who submit disputes agree to accept its decisions
- E. Trusteeship Council: Protects Colonial and Third World Nations
- F. Economic and Social Council: Welfare issues
 - 1. 27 members, three year terms, majority vote
 - 2. Concerned with improving economic, social, cultural, educational, and health conditions
- G. Other Specialized Agencies
 - 1. United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
 - 2. International Labor Organization
 - 3. Food and Agriculture Organization
 - 4. World Health Organization
 - 5. International Monetary Fund
 - 6. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)

III. Major actions by the UN

A. UN actions pertaining to social and economic matters

1. Children's Fund – United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
 - a. Provides food, vitamins, medicines, to millions of needy children
 - b. Provides training programs
 - c. Financed by voluntary contributions of governments and individuals
2. Declaration of Human Rights – all human beings are born free and equal this agency protects civil rights, legal rights, economic rights, and social rights
3. Genocide Convention – illegal to deliberately exterminate any human group
4. Technical Assistance – improve social and economic conditions in Third World

B. UN actions pertaining to international disputes – American interest and influence derive from (1) our leadership of the free world nations and (2) our tremendous financial, industrial, and military power. American influence in the UN is great, but the US does not control the organization because of the veto power in the Security Council.

1. Iran – Russia remove troops after WW II
2. Greece – Charges three communist nations Yugoslavia, Albania, and Bulgaria for supporting guerillas. UN confirms and induces Yugoslavia to stop there support.
3. Palestine – Biblical homeland of the Jews – located on eastern shore of Med.
 - a. Given to the British as a League of Nations mandate for a Jewish homeland
 - b. Increasing number of Jews enter Palestine to escape persecution in Europe, WW II and Hitler.
 - c. Jews meet with hostility from Palestinian Arabs who also claimed the land.
 - d. 1948 UN decides to partition Palestine, one Jewish state and one Arab state
 - e. Palestinian Arabs reject plan as well as neighboring Arab states who launch a joint attack against the Jewish state
 - f. US recognizes the new Jewish state
 - g. UN mediator Ralph Bunche negotiates armistice and Israel becomes a member in 1949
4. Indonesia – fight for their independence in 1947 and 1949 (Ind.)
5. Korea – after WW II peninsula split into Russian zone (N) and American zone (S) pending independence. US grants the south there independence but Russia refuses UN can't unite country
 - a. 1950 N invades S the Sec. Council (Russia is absent) request that the N withdraw the N refuse and member nations are asked to provide assistance
 - b. 16 nations send troops, US generals and troops
 - c. 1951 the Chinese forces entered the Korean War
 - d. UN negotiates peace in 1953
6. Kashmir – disputed area between India and Pakistan 1948, it is still disputed to this day and both nations have nuclear weapons
7. Hungary – Russian troops suppress an uprising by Hungarian people against Russian puppet regime. UN condemns Russia but Russia ignores UN demands

8. Egypt – 1956, Israel invades to stop borders raids by Egyptian guerrillas
 - a. Britain and France invade to try and undo Egyptian nationalization of the Suez Canal, US opposes the invasion, opposes also by threatens to help Egypt
 - b. Gen. Assembly votes to condemn invasion and passed resolutions to that were heeded
12. Rhodesia (Zimbabwe)
13. South-West Africa (Namibia)
14. Arab-Israeli War of 1967
15. Indian-Pakistani War (1971)
 - a. Background
 - b. At the United Nations
16. Arab-Israeli War of 1973
 - a. The Security Council Cease-Fire
 - b. Subsequent General Assembly Votes
17. Iran
18. Afghanistan
19. Israeli Raid on the Iraqi Nuclear Facility
20. Israeli Annexation of the Golan Heights
21. The Falklands
22. Israeli Invasion of Southern Lebanon

I. Israel and the Arab States

A. Emergence of Israel

1. Jewish Claims to Palestine

- a. had lived in Palestine during ancient times
- b. needed a refuge from anti-Semitic persecution

In 1917, Britain gave support to the Zionist movement by the Balfour Declaration, which viewed “with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people.” To fulfill the Balfour Declaration, Britain in 1923 received the League of Nations mandate over Palestine. 500,000 Jews migrated to Palestine.

2. Arab Opposition and a New British Policy

- a. Arab nationalists, who desired an Arab Palestine
- b. Arab ruling classes, who feared Western ideas of democracy
- c. Arab peasants and nomads, who feared the loss of their traditional ways.

In 1939 just before World War II, Britain limited Jewish immigration to Palestine. Appeasing the Arabs, the Zionists claimed Britain was violating the Balfour Declaration. During the World War II, 6 million European Jews—men, women, and children—were savagely murdered by the Nazis. Of those who survived, many sought admission to Palestine. Britain, however, still kept the gates closed. Britain’s policy was:

1. defied by Jews, who smuggled immigrants into the Holy Land
2. condemned by the U S, Britain rejected President Truman’s requests to ease many restrictions.

3. Palestine and the U.N.

- a. end the British mandate
- b. place Jerusalem under international control
- c. partition Palestine into separate Arab and Jewish states.

1948 Israel proclaimed its independence under President Chaim Weizmann and Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion. The new Jewish state received immediate recognition from the United States. The Israeli republic is the Middle East's only modern democratic state.

4. Israel Maintains Its Existence

- a. Israeli War for Independence (1948-49) – Arab nations defy UN decision and attack
- b. Continued Arab Hostility (1949-1956)
 - 1. Arab League enforced an economic boycott against Israel and against Western companies doing business with Israel
 - 2. Under President Nasser, an Arab nationalist, Egypt barred Israeli ships
Barred Israeli ships from the Suez Canal
 - 3. Egyptian artillery on the Sinai Peninsula blockaded ships bound for Israel's southern port of Elath on the Gulf of Aqaba
 - 4. Egypt allowed Fedayeen (guerrilla) raids against Israeli border communities.
- c. Sinai Campaign (1956) Israel feared Egypt's military buildup from an arms deal in 1955 between Egypt and the Communist bloc. In 1956 Israel seized the initiative and invaded Egypt to wipe out Fedayeen bases and end the Aqaba blockade. Israeli forces quickly scattered Nasser's armies and overran the Sinai Peninsula. (Britain and France also invaded Egypt to regain control of the Suez Canal.) The UN condemned the attacks, secured withdrawal of the invading forces, and stationed a UN Emergency Force (UNEF) in Egypt on the border with Israel and at the tip of the Sinai Peninsula. For ten years Israel was free from Egyptian Fedayeen raids and free to use the Gulf of Aqaba.

B. Survey of Arab Nationalism (since 1945)

- 1. Roots – geography, language and religion
- 2. Evidences of Arab Unity:
 - a. Arab League- founded in 1945, the Arab League seeks to unify Arab policy on world insures, especially Arab efforts to destroy Israel
 - b. Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) 1960, economic purpose is to increase members oil revenues.
 - c. Military Cooperation – loose association
 - d. Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)

C. Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)

- 1. Background
- 2. Arab Support for the PLO
- 3. PLO as a Divisive Force in the Arab World

D. Survey of Arab Disunity

1. Differences among the Arab Nations

- a. Libya, Algeria, and Iraq are radical, and pro-Soviet; whereas Saudi Arabia, Jordan, and Tunisia are rightist, conservative, and generally pro-Western
- b. Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Morocco, and Kuwait are monarchies headed by hereditary rulers; most others are republics- in reality military dictatorships and one-party states

2. Disputes in the Arab World

- a. Jordan vs. Palestinian Guerrillas (1970-1971) King Hussein of Jordan thwarted the efforts of the Palestine guerrillas to overthrow his regime and drove them out of Jordan. They fled northward into Syria and Lebanon
- b. Algeria vs. Morocco (since 1975). These two nations have disputed control of phosphate-rich Western (Spanish) Sahara.
- c. Lebanon Civil War (1975-1976)
- d. Iran-Iraq War (Beginning in 1980) Libya and Syria expressed support for non-Arab Iran as a revolutionary Moslem state. Iraq thereupon broke diplomatic relations with Libya and Syria. However, Jordan backed Iraq as defending Arab interests
- e. Syria vs. Jordan (1980) Supporting opposing sides in the Iran-Iraq war, Syria and Jordan became bitter enemies. Syria accused Jordan of aiding a terrorist organization, the Moslem Brotherhood, which Syria claimed was seeking to overthrow the regime of Syria President al-Assad. For Jordan, King Hussein denied these charges. As Syria and Jordan massed troops along their common border, a Saudi Arabian envoy helped defuse the situation, but tension remained.
- f. Egypt vs. Libya (since 1977) These countries became bitter enemies as Egypt under President Sadat adopted a pro-American stance, while Libya under Colonel Muammar al-Qaddafi moved into the soviet orbit. In 1977, the two nations clashed in air and land border battles. In 1980, Libya sent troops southward across the border into Chad. This Libyan invasion, Egypt feared, endangered its security and the security of Egypt's ally, the Sudan. Sadat and Qaddafi called for the overthrow of each other's governments, and Sadat considered Qaddafi a fanatic and terrorist supporter. In 1981, when Sadat's assassination became known, Libya was officially jubilant. Meanwhile, Sudan's president, General Gaafar al-Nimeiry, voiced fear that Libya was planning to use Chad for an invasion of his country. In 1983 Libya expanded its military intervention in Chad's civil war, supporting the pro-Libyan rebel forces.

E. Arab-Israeli War (1967)

1. Background. Egypt, Syria, and Jordan, in military alliance, moved their armies toward their borders with Israel. Nasser secured removal of the UNEF and closed the Gulf of Aqaba to Israeli shipping. Meanwhile, Israel called up its military reserves. Eventually war started.

2. The War. In a six-day war, the Israelis routed the Arab forces and seized
 - a. From Egypt-the Gaza Strip and the entire Sinai Peninsula westward to the Suez Canal and southward to Sharm el Sheikh, opening the Gulf of Aqaba to Israeli shipping
 - b. From Jordan-all territory on the West Bank of Jordan River, including the old City of Jerusalem; and
 - c. from Syria-the golden Heights. UN Security Council resolutions helped end the fighting. Israel urged direct negotiations to achieve a permanent peace settlement, but Egypt and Syria spoke of another “round” of fighting.
- F. Arab Hostility and Diplomacy (1967-1973)
1. No war but no Peace -- Arab guerrilla groups gave Israel no peace. Raided Israeli settlements and gunned commercial airplanes at airports. In 1972, Arab terrorists murdered 11 Israeli Olympic athletes at Munich. In response, Israel raided guerrilla bases in Syria and Lebanon. Israel main threat was Egypt, whose leaders called for “fire and blood.” Egypt became dependent upon Russia for military equipment and 20,000 troops, who manned missile sites and trained Egyptian forces.
 2. Egypt Under Sadat -- Nasser died and Anwar al-Sadat took his place. He directed his nation’s foreign policy away from the Soviet Union. In 1972 he ordered the 20,000 Soviet military personnel to leave Egypt. Although they left, the Soviet military equipment remained, and the Soviets continued to supply Egypt with military spare parts
- G. Arab-Israeli War (1973)
1. Military Front. The Syrians and Egyptians gained the surprise advantage when they attacked on Yom Kippur, the holy day of the Jews. Syrian forces advanced on the Golan Heights, and the Egyptian forces crossed the Suez Canal eastward into the Sinai desert. Israelis lost many planes to Russian-built SAM anti-aircraft missiles but eventually achieved air supremacy. The Israelis trapped a 20,000-man Egyptian force in the Sinai desert. The three warring nations accepted the U.N. cease-fire.
 2. Arab Unity Moves
 - a. Other Arab states sent troops and planes to help Syria and Egypt
 - b. Oil embargo mainly Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the Arabian Peninsula sheikhdoms, Iraq, Libya, and Algeria possess the world’s major known oil fields and supply: the United States, West European countries, and Japan. They raised oil prices fourfold, and totally embargoed oil shipments to the United States. After the U.N. achieved a cease-fire, American Secretary of State Kissinger negotiated an Israeli-Egyptian troop-separation agreement that restored Egyptian control of both sides of the Suez Canal. Thereafter most oil-producing Arab states lifted the embargo against the United States.
 3. Superpower Involvement. After the outbreak of the 1973 war, the USA tried to halt the hostilities. The Soviet Union acted to spur hostilities and voiced support for Egypt and Syria and urged other Arab states to join the struggle. The Soviet Union airlifted supplies to Egypt and Syria when supplies ran low. The USA re-supplied Israel.

4. Observations

- a. Israel “won” the war militarily but in other ways “lost.” With its small population, Israel suffered heavy casualties, although they were only one-tenth those inflicted on the Arabs. With its limited resources, Israel incurred heavy war costs. Israel was more isolated diplomatically.
- b. Egypt experienced a tremendous upsurge of confidence as its armies demonstrated ability to master modern military equipment.
- c. the US increased its leverage (ability to influence mideast affairs). While reaffirming its support for Israel’s right to exist, the US avoided an extreme partisan stand and gained increased respect among moderate Arabs, especially Egypt.
- d. the Soviet Union demonstrated its ability to influence Mideast affairs.

H. Recent Middle East Developments

1. In 1976 Sadat, bitter that the Soviet Union had refused to replenish Egypt’s weapons and to ease Egypt’s debt repayment, moved to end the 1971 Soviet-Egyptian friendship treaty.
2. In 1976 Palestinian guerrillas in Greece hijacked an Air France plane coming in from Israel. After compelling the pilot to fly the plane to Entebbe airport in Uganda, the hijackers threatened to kill over 100 Israeli hostages unless Israel released jailed Palestinian terrorists. While pretending to negotiate, Israel launched a daring 2500-mile air rescue mission. Israeli commandos landed at Entebbe, wiped out the Palestinian hijackers and 20 Ugandan Soldiers aiding the hijackers, and flew back all but four hostages and one commando safely to Israel.
3. The Sadat Visit to Israel. In 1977 President Sadat journeyed to Israel. Sadat thereupon received an official invitation from Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin. Sadat became the first Arab leader ever to visit Israel. He received a warm welcome from the Israeli people, worshipped in a mosque in Jerusalem, paid his respects Yad Vashem-the Israeli memorial to the 6 million Holocaust victims of Nazi Germany-and addressed the members of the Knesset, the Israeli parliament. In his speech Sadat acknowledged that Israel’s existence is a fact and stated that we Arabs “welcome you to live among us in peace and security.” However, he reiterated Arab demands for the return of all lands occupied by Israel in the 1967 war and for the recognition of Palestinian rights to a homeland, but he significantly did NOT mention the PLO. In response Prime Minister Begin praised Sadat for his courage and vision but reiterated Israeli demands for secure borders so as to protect the nation against the danger of destruction. In final statements the two leaders pledged “no more war.” The Sadat visit to Israel sharply divided the Arab world. Sadat’s initiative was hailed overwhelmingly by the Egyptian people and was approved by the governments of Sudan, Tunisia, and Morocco. Sadat was denounced as a traitor to the Arab cause by the PLO and by the radical Arab states of Libya, Algeria, and Iraq. These states were known as “rejectionists” because they rejected any compromise that provide for the existence of Israel. For the USA, the Sadat initiative was hailed as a major step toward Mideast peace.

4. The Camp David (Maryland) Summit Conference (1978). At Camp David, Sadat and Begin met with President Carter and reached 2 agreements:
 - a. "Framework for Peace in the Middle East" dealt with the west bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip. It provided:
 1. Palestinians living in these areas will receive self-rule through an elected council. Thereafter the Israeli military government will end and Israeli troops will be partially withdrawn.
 2. Within three years, Israel, Egypt, Jordan, and the elected Palestinian representatives will begin discussions on the "final status" of the areas. The negotiators will consider the "legitimate rights" of the Palestinians and also the security of Israel.
 - b. "framework for a Peace Treaty Between Egypt and Israel" dealt with the Sinai Peninsula. It provided:
 1. Israel agreed to return the Sinai Peninsula to Egypt and, within three years, to withdraw all Israeli troops from the area
 2. Egypt agreed to demilitarize much of Sinai and the permit peacekeeping forces to be stationed in the Sinai along the Israeli border, along the Gulf of Aqaba.
 3. Israeli ships were guaranteed free passage through the Suez Canal and the Gulf of Aqaba.
 4. Egypt and Israel will negotiate a peace treaty
 - c. The agreements evoked different responses. President Carter hailed the agreements as a major breakthrough on the road to Mideast peace. The Egyptian and Israeli peoples were pleased but left unanswered several vital problems, notably the status of the Old City of Jerusalem and the future of the Jewish settlements in the West Bank. The PLO was bitter that its existence had been completely ignored. Syria, the "rejections" Arab states, and Russia denounced the agreements.
5. The Israeli-Egyptian Peace Treaty (1979)
 - a. Reaffirmed the Camp David provisions.
 - b. Contained provisions for Israel to buy oil from the Sinai fields being returned to Egypt and for Israel and Egypt to hold negotiations regarding Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.
 - c. The USA also agreed to
 1. Extend economic and military aid and loans to both Israel and Egypt
 2. Assist Israel in case of Egyptian violations of the peace treaty
 3. Help meet Israel's oil needs for up to 15 years
 4. Take part in negotiations on Palestinian self-rule.
 - d. Although the peace treaty was welcomed by the Egyptian people, it received a hostile reception elsewhere in the Arab world. Most Arab nations broke diplomatic relations with Egypt.

6. Negotiations on Palestinian Autonomy. Beginning in 1979, these negotiations were attended by Egypt, Israel, and the USA but were boycotted by Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza and by Jordan. Egypt insisted that the Palestinians be granted full local autonomy with the right, after five years, to establish an independent Palestinian state. Israel declared a “united Jerusalem” to be its “eternal capital” and asserted the right to establish additional Jewish settlements in “Judea and Samaria”-the biblical names for the West Bank region. Israel rejected any Palestinian state as a threat to its security and as a potential Soviet Satellite nation. Israel insisted upon maintaining its military forces in the West Bank but offered the Palestinians local autonomy with the right after 5 years to choose between Israeli and Jordanian citizenship. The USA urged compromise and asked the Palestinians to join the talks, but condemned new Jewish settlements in the West Bank as “harmful to peace process.”
7. The Syrian-Soviet Treaty (1980). Increasingly isolated in the Arab world and concerned over the loss of Egyptian support in a future war against Israel, President al-Assad of Syria signed a twenty-year treaty of friendship with Soviet Union.
8. Israeli Raid on the Iraqi Nuclear Facility (1981). Israeli warplanes bombed and destroyed the Iraqi nuclear facility-named Osirak- that had been purchased from and was being built by France. Israel justified the raid as an “act of national self-defense,” claiming that the Iraqi facility was meant to produce nuclear weapons and citing technical data such as the design of the reactor to require weapons-grade uranium. The Israelis further pointed out that Iraq considered itself in a “state of war” with Israel; that Iraq had often stated its goal of destroying the “Zionist entity”; and that Iraqi President Saddam Hussein was an “evil” and “crazy” person who would not hesitate to use nuclear bombs against Israeli cities. To provide historical perspective for the raid, Israeli Prime Minister Begin vowed, “There won’t be another Holocaust in history. Never again.” Iraq insisted that its nuclear facility was designed for peaceful purposes. France warned that before it would help rebuild the destroyed reactor, Iraq had to accept strict safeguards against possible military use. The U.N. Security Council voted unanimously to “strongly condemn” Israel for the raid. Before voting for the resolution, American delegate Jeane Kirkpatrick reaffirmed the USA’s commitment to Israel as a friend and an ally.
9. Assassination of Egypt’s President Sadat (1981). Anwar al-Sadat was assassinated by four men who were later identified as Egyptian Moslem fundamentalists holding similar beliefs to the religious party in control of Iran. In the month preceding his assassination, Sadat had jailed over 1000 such Moslem fanatics. Sadat’s death was mourned in Egypt, the Sudan, Israel, the USA, and most pro-Western nations, where he was viewed as a man of courage and peace. His death was greeted with joy by the PLO, Libya, and other “rejections” Arab states, where he was viewed as a “traitor” to the Arab cause. Hosni Mubarak, a former air force commander trained in the Soviet Union, had been handpicked by Sadat as his Vice-President and successor.

10. USA Sale of AWACS to Saudi Arabia (1981). The Reagan administration proposed to sell to Saudi Arabia \$8.5 billion of military equipment, including five Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) planes. These are complex, high-technology radar planes capable of detecting approaching aircraft at a distance of several hundred miles. The administration defended the proposed sale as
 - a. enhancing the military security of the Persian Gulf area against any Soviet threat
 - b. providing vital early-defense information,
 - c. encouraging the Saudis to be more supportive of American Middle East peace efforts,
 - d. representing no threat to Israel
 - e. removing any need for the Saudis to purchase similar equipment from Britain.
 - f. opponents argued that the sale does not serve the “best interests of the USA” because Saudi Arabia
 1. is an unstable country, creating the danger that the AWACS might fall into unfriendly hands
 2. has rejected proposals for American military bases on its territory
 3. has been a “negative” influence on the Middle East peace process by financing the PLO, opposing the threatens the security of America’s ally Israel. In condemning the sale, Israeli leaders expressed fears that Saudi Arabia could use the AWACS to undermine Israeli military security.
 - g. by a narrow vote, the senate upheld the sale of the AWACS. They are scheduled for delivery in late 1985.
11. Israeli Annexation of the Golan Heights (1981). In the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, Israeli troops climbed up and captured the Golan Heights from Syria. Previously, Israeli towns and communities lying below the Golan Heights and been subjected, even in peace time, to sporadic Syrian artillery attacks, compelling the Israeli civilians to seek shelter in underground facilities. For almost 15 years, the Israelis kept the Golan Heights under military rule while Syria pursued a hard-line policy against Israel-opposing the Camp David accords and vowing not to recognize Israel. In late 1981, Israel formally annexed the Golan Heights. Syria labeled the Israeli annexation a “declaration of war” and secured U.N. condemnation of Israel. The USA criticized the Israeli action as detrimental to the Middle East peace process.