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| 1. Record Nr.           | UNINA9910698380603321  |
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| Titolo                  | Kuwaiti national security and the U.S.-Kuwaiti strategic relationship after Saddam / [[electronic resource]] / W. Andrew Terrill   |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa      | [Carlisle Barracks, PA] : , : [Strategic Studies Institute, U.S. Army War College], , [2007]   |
| Descrizione fisica      | xiv, 102 pages : digital, PDF file   |
| Soggetti                | National security - Kuwait<br>Persian Gulf War, 1991<br>Kuwait Strategic aspects<br>United States Military relations Kuwait<br>Kuwait Military relations United States<br>Kuwait Relations Iraq<br>Iraq Foreign relations Kuwait   |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Inglese  |
| Formato                 | Materiale a stampa   |
| Livello bibliografico   | Monografia   |
| Note generali           | Title from title screen (viewed on Sept. 21, 2007).<br>"September 2007."   |
| Nota di bibliografia    | Includes bibliographical references (pages 85-102).  |
| Nota di contenuto       | Introduction -- The structure of the Kuwaiti political system -- The nature of Iraqi claims against Kuwait -- The looming threat: Iraq's long-standing interest in Kuwait -- Kuwait security policies and relations with the United States before the 1990 Iraqi invasion -- The Iraqi invasion, Operation Desert Storm, and the emergence of the U.S.-Kuwaiti alliance -- The evolution of the Kuwaiti military and its capabilities -- The end of the Saddam Hussein regime and legacies of the sanctions years -- Kuwaiti concerns about Iraqi insurgency and sectarian warfare -- Contemporary political differences between Kuwait and the United States -- Kuwait and Iran -- The terrorist threat in Kuwait -- Political tensions and political reform in Kuwait -- Conclusion. |
| Sommario/riassunto      | The U.S.-Kuwaiti military and political relationship has been of considerable value to both countries since at least 1990. This alliance was formed in the aftermath of Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein's brutal   |

invasion of Kuwait and the U.S. decision to free Kuwait with military force in 1991. Saddam's later defeat and removal from power in 2003 has ended an important rationale for the alliance, but a close look at current strategic realities in the Gulf suggests that Kuwait remains an important U.S. ally. It is also an ally that faces a number of serious national security concerns in the turbulent post-Saddam era. Problems with an assertive Iran, an unstable Iraq, and the continuing threat of terrorism will require both Kuwaitis and Americans to rethink and revise previous security approaches to meet the shared goals of reducing terrorism and regional instability.

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