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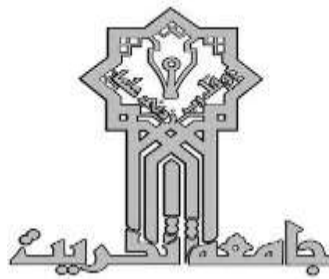
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The Geopolitic Of Oil and Iraq

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The relationship between oil , military power and geography goes back to the first few years of the twentieth century , when Britain diverted its naval fleet from coal to oil . As Britain lacked their own oil , they found themselves dependent on the middle eastern oil , the control and protection of these reserves became crucial with the outbreak of the first world war . At the end of the war , access to the oil was a major factor in the strategic planning of competing forces . ⁽¹⁾

The situation continued to be what it was after the war . The major powers insisted that oil would be crucial in any future war . That is why all them were dedicated to basic forces when world war II broke out .

(1) Fiana Fnn , Diplomacy of oil at 20th century , st ,Martin's press , New York , 1986, pp. 35-53.

Today , the united state , Russia , and china are competed for energy wealth in these areas . Each of these forces has avital interest in the global oil flow . Each seeking some degree of control over the political dynamics of most of the important oil – producing regions . Geopolitical factors are due to redraft again the strategic view of the major powers . Eurasia and Middle east (the big chessboard) have become the (Universal Conflict) as Brginiski says . United state to succeed in this conflict , its foreign policy must retain its geopolitics interest in world affairs .⁽¹⁾

In the Cold War , the U.S realized that oil supply would be crucial in the future conflicts , as in the two world wars , hence its keen interest was in the Gulf region . When the Soviet Union disintegrated in the last decade of the twentieth century , the traditional motives of the geopolitical conflict between the major powers seems to have faded .

But the traditional geopolitics did not completely disappear , because the conservative group has begun to grow the threat to the interests of the aspirational power , especially Russia and China . Hence , the centrality of military power must be emphasized in the geopolitical rivalries and energy .

Though a policy of hegemony and the United State's pursuit of a dominant in key energy areas , the U.S can do more than just secure its future supply of oil . It can also exercise a degree of control over energy supply to other oli – importing countries . So , energy security will be

(¹) Michael clare , wars on resources , transl. by Adnan Hussein , Dar al Kitab al Arabi , Beirut , 2002, pp.280-282.

linked to the presence of U.S forces capable of providing Washington comfortably the role of dominant influential , And as this matter was obtained – in one way or another – with the Gulf State's , only Iraq remained with its large reserves untouched , and this was one of the reasons that led to the invasion and occupation of Iraq .

In this tense and charged atmosphere , Bush the Son and the neoconservatives , did not miss the words of secretary of state Dean Acheson during Truman era, that "the survival of states in not a matter of law" and so was the invasion of Iraq and the slashing of international obligations .

With the advent of Bush administration many Research Centers have warned that global oil demand is heading higher , which will lead to oil shortages and rising prices

• The center for strategic and international studies (SIS) issued one of these reports under the title of " Geopolitics Energy in the 21th century " stated that energy production should increase by 50% in the next twenty years . the report recommended that Overcoming this coming crisis requires lifting the embargo on Iraq . ⁽¹⁾

(¹) Gerg Muttit , Fuel on the fire , oil and politics in occupied Iraq , the bodley head , London , 2011, pp.34-35