

The Iran Iraq War A Military And Strategic History

The Iran-Iraq War is one of the largest, yet least documented conflicts in the history of the Middle East. Drawing from an extensive cache of captured Iraqi government records, this book is the first comprehensive military and strategic account of the war through the lens of the Iraqi regime and its senior military commanders. It explores the rationale and decision-making processes that drove the Iraqis as they grappled with challenges that, at times, threatened their existence. Beginning with the bizarre lack of planning by the Iraqis in their invasion of Iran, the authors reveal Saddam's desperate attempts to improve the competence of an officer corps that he had purged to safeguard its loyalty to his tyranny, and then to weather the storm of suicidal attacks by Iranian religious revolutionaries. This is a unique and important contribution to our understanding of the history of war and the contemporary Middle East.

Driven by the Iranian Revolution of 1979 and the insecurities it provoked in Saddam Hussein's Iraqi dictatorship, the Iran-Iraq War would become the largest conventional conflict of the period. Curiously little-known considering its scale and longevity, the struggle between Iran and Iraq was primarily fought along the 1,458km border in a series of battles which, despite both sides being armed with modern small arms, armour and aircraft, often degenerated into attritional struggles reminiscent of World War I. Such a comparison was underlined by frequent periods of deadlock, the extensive use of trenches by both sides, and the deployment of chemical weapons by Iraq. Fully illustrated with specially commissioned artwork, this study investigates the organization, appearance and equipment of the ground forces of both sides in the Iran-Iraq War, including Iraq's Republican Guards and Iran's Pasdaran or Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps. The war resulted in stalemate with some half a million dead and at least as many wounded. The financial costs incurred in waging such a long and debilitating war were one of the spurs that led Saddam Hussein to invade Kuwait barely two years later, setting in motion one of the defining currents of recent Middle-Eastern history.

This book deals with a number of the most important international legal aspects of the Gulf War of 1980-1988. To date, remarkably little attention has been paid to this war from the international legal perspective. However, the need to do so seems obvious. Many more States than the two belligerents have directly or indirectly become involved as a result, in particular, of the extensive activities of the belligerent parties which were detrimental to the shipping of non-participating States. Furthermore, even if the hostilities have finally come to an end, the international community will still have to cope with the international legal aftermath for a prolonged period of time. After all, the Gulf War of 1980-1988 has placed certain matters, which for a long time seemed to have lost their place of prominence, at the centre of interest for international lawyers, notably the law of neutrality and some areas of the law of international armed conflict, particularly the rules regarding the conduct of war.

Iranian Perspectives on the Iran-Iraq War

The Iran-Iraq War

A Military and Strategic History

Gulf Security and the Iran-Iraq War

Chaos in a Vacuum

This book is a major reinterpretation of the Iran-Iraq War and is a source for

reexamining the U.S. involvement in the Gulf. Pelletiere demonstrates that the war was not a standoff in which Iraq finally won a grinding war of attrition through luck, persistence, and the use of poison gas. Instead, Iraq planned the last campaign almost two years prior to its unfolding. [The Iraqis] trained extensively and expended enormous sums of money to make their effort succeed. What worked for them was their superior fighting prowess and greater commitment. Gas--if it was used at all--played only a minor part in the victory.' Pelletiere concludes that the key to understanding the war is the Extraordinary Congress of the Ba'th Party held in July 1986. It was there that the initial planning for the final campaign was done, and this campaign is what decided the fate of the conflict. The study centers around the last Iraqi campaign, which Pelletiere argues was based upon World War II blitzkrieg tactics, but he also treats the background, the politics, and the history of the conflict, and analyzes the significance of the war to the Middle East and to the position of the United States there.

The Iran-Iraq War was one of the bloodiest conflicts of the 20th century and accidentally created the current nightmare of Islamic fundamentalist terrorism. There have been many books on the conflict, but this is the first detailed military history using materials from both sides, as well as materials obtained from US intelligence circles and British governmental archives. It provides a unique insight into a war which began through miscalculation and rapidly escalated into the longest conventional conflict in the post-Second World War era. The first volume looks at the background and describes in detail how Saddam Hussein decided to invade, but hamstrung, the Iraqi Army to restrict its greatest success to a narrow strip of territory in Iran's southern province of Khuzestan. This left the Iraqis unable to either advance or withdraw, and exposed them to ever greater and more successful Iranian counter-strokes which drove them out in May 1982 in the ferocious Battle of Khorramshahr.

The Iran-Iraq War (1980-1988) is a cornerstone of the Islamic Republic of Iran's existence. It entrenched the newly established regime and provided the means for its consolidation of power in the country following the 1979 Revolution. Officially recognized as the "War of Sacred Defense", the Iranian government has been careful to control public discourse and cultural representation concerning the war since the since wartime. Nearly 30 years since the war's end however, debates around the war and its aftermath are still very much alive in Iran today. This volume uncovers what some of those debates mean, nearly 30 years since the war's end. The chapters in this volume take a fresh look at the far-reaching legacies of the Iran-Iraq War in Iran today - a war that dominated the first decade of the Islamic Republic's existence. The chapters examine the political, social and cultural ramifications of the war and the wide range of debates that surround it. The chapters in this book were originally published in Middle East Critique.

The Politics of Aggression

Saddam's War: an Iraqi Military Perspective of the Iran-Iraq War - Saddam

Hussein As Political and Military Leader, Ba'ath Party, Chemical Weapons, WMD, Iranian Strategy, Republican Guard

Saddam's War: An Iraqi Military Perspective of the Iran-Iraq War Thirst

The Iran-Iraq War was one of the bloodiest and longest conventional conflicts of the twentieth century - and one that, accidentally, created the current nightmare of Islamic fundamentalist terrorism. There have been many books on the conflict, but Helion's Iran-Iraq War mini-series was the first detailed military history using materials from both sides, as well as materials obtained from US intelligence circles and British Governmental archives. It provided a unique insight into a war which began through miscalculation and rapidly escalated into the longest conventional conflict in the post-Second World War era. Combining the four @War volumes previously published on this topic, The Iran-Iraq War: The Greatest Land War of the Late Twentieth Century details the origins of the conflict and how Saddam Hussein decided to invade; how the hamstrung Iraqi Army was able to conquer only a narrow strip of territory of Iran's southern province of Khuzestan; the constantly growing Iranian counteroffensives that first recovered Khuzestan before invading Iraq and nearly breaking the back of its armed forces; the warfare between Iran and Iraq on the Central and Northern Fronts, and final Iraqi victories that forced Iran into accepting a UN-mediated cease-fire. This special edition features an extensive quantity of new material that does not appear in the individual volumes, including detailed appendices providing the organizational structure of the protagonists' armies and their equipment holdings. It is lavishly illustrated with color photographs as well as color artworks of the vehicles, aircraft and soldiers involved, a number of which have been specially commissioned for this edition. The Iran-Iraq War: The Greatest Land War of the late Twentieth Century is the most detailed military history of this conflict available, and a unique, single-point source of reference on this topic.

In a tradition that dates back to the time of Thucydides, and the Peloponnesian War, the systematic examination of conflict and war has long been a preoccupation of political scientists seeking to resolve the enduring question: Why do wars occur? This study directly engages this question with a specific focus on explaining the conflict between Iran and Iraq, arguably the longest and one of the more costly conventional wars of the twentieth century. Explaining the systemic nature of conflict within the Middle East, and specifically between Iran and Iraq, the book illustrates how IR theory can be utilised in explaining conflict dynamics in the Middle East. The author's integrated approach to understanding interstate conflict escalation demonstrates that when taken together issues, interaction and power capabilities lend themselves to a much richer account of the dyadic relationship between Iran and Iraq in the lead up to war in 1980. Addressing a disparity between international relations and Middle Eastern area studies, this book fills an important gap in the existing scholarly literature on the causes of war. As such, it will be of great interest to scholars of peace and conflict studies, Middle Eastern studies and International Relations.

From 1980 to 1988 Iran and Iraq fought the longest conventional war of the century. It included tragic slaughter of child soldiers, use of chemical weapons, striking of civilian shipping, and destruction of cities. Pierre Razoux offers an unflinching look at a conflict seared into the region's collective memory but little understood in the West.

Debating the Iran-Iraq War in Contemporary Iran

Saddam's Generals: Perspectives of the Iran-Iraq War

Armies of the Iran-Iraq War 1980-88

Saddam's War

The Iran-Iraq War (RLE Iran A)

The Iran-Iraq War, which ended in August 1988, one month short of its eighth anniversary, was one of the longest, bloodiest and costliest Third World armed conflicts in the twentieth century. Professor Karsh addresses the causes of the Iran-Iraq War, unpacking the objectives of the two belligerents and examining how far objectives were matched by strategy. He assesses the war's military lessons regarding such key areas as strategy, tactics and escalation and in particular the use of non-conventional weapons. Finally, he examines the utility of armed force as an instrument of foreign policy.

"A comprehensive collection of original essays . . . by scholars and policy experts living in Iran, some of whom experienced the war firsthand. . . . A valuable book."--Hooshang Amirahmadi, Rutgers University "Contains considerable new information on the Iran-Iraq War and as such is a contribution to our understanding of this important conflict. The most original contribution of the [book], however, is the unique forum that it provides for documentation of a genuinely Iranian perspective on the war. There is no other book . . . that accomplishes this."--Mohiaddin Mesbahi, Florida International University This collection of original essays examines the difficult conclusion of the Iran-Iraq War and assesses the impact of the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, the effect of UN Resolution 598 (1988), and the enduring effects of the war on both Iran and Iraq. Compiling the work of Iranian scholars educated in the West but living and working in Iran, the volume provides the only genuinely Iranian assessment available of the war and its aftermath. CONTENTS 1.

Introduction: Views from Within, by Farhang Rajaee Part I: The Policy Dynamics 2. Taking Sides: Regional Powers and the War, by Saideh Lotfian 3. Neutral Statements, Committed Practice: The USSR and the War, by Kazem Sajjadpour 4. Collectively or Singly: Western Europe and the Iran-Iraq War, by Ahmad Naghibzadeh 5. Containment and Animosity: The United States and the War, by Reza Ra'iss Tousi 6. Double Standard: The Security Council and the Two Wars, by Bahram Mostaghimi and Masoud Taromsari Part II: Conceptual Dimensions 7. National, Ethnic, and Sectarian Issues in the Iran-Iraq War, by Neguin Yavari 8. Revolution, Ideology, and the War, by Hossein S. Seifzadeh 9. Facts and

Allegations: Iraqi Disclaimer of the 1975 Treaty, by Jalil Roshandel 10. *Decision-Making Inputs: Iraq's Premises before the War*, by Mahmood Sariolghalam 11. *Peace through Deception: The Iran-Iraq Correspondence*, by Ali Asghar Kazemi Part III: *Postwar Developments* 12. *The Implementation of UN Resolution 598*, by Djamchid Momtaz 13. *Iranian Foreign Policy in the Postwar Era*, by Houchang Hassan-Yari 14. "Continual Aggression": *Iraq's Decision to Invade Kuwait*, by Daryoush Akhavan-Zanjani Farhang Rajaei is associate professor of international relations at Iran's National University in Tehran and editor of *The Iran-Iraq War: The Politics of Aggression* (UPF, 1993).

The Iran-Iraq War, which ended in the summer of 1988, a month short of its eighth anniversary, is undoubtedly the Third World's longest and bloodiest conflict in a half-century. As such, its lessons and implications extend beyond the geographical confines of the Middle East. Bringing together Israeli, American and European specialists from the fields of Middle East history, international relations, strategy and economics, this book offers the first comprehensive post bellum analysis of the impact and implications of the Iran-Iraq war. The book starts with an examination of the war's impact on the domestic and foreign affairs of the two belligerents, continues with a discussion of the political ramifications of the war in both the regional and the global spheres, and concludes by analysing the economic, military and strategic implications.

Iran-Iraq War in the Air, 1980-1988

The Iran-Iraq War 1980-1988

U.N. and the Iran-Iraq War

Islam Embattled

A Military Analysis

The Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps, founded after the Iranian revolution in 1979, is one of the most powerful and prominent but least understood organizations in Iran. In this book, Annie Tracy Samuel provides an innovative and compelling history of this organization, and by using the Iran-Iraq War as a focal point, analyzes the links between war and revolution. Examining how the Revolutionary Guards have recorded and assessed the history of the war in the massive volume of Persian-language publications produced by top members and units of the IRGC, Tracy Samuel presents an internal view of the IRGC. This not only enhances our comprehension of the IRGC's roles and power in contemporary Iran, but it also demonstrates how the history of the Iran-Iraq War has immense bearing on the Islamic Republic's present and future. In doing so, it reveals how analyzing Iran's history provides the critical tools for understanding its actions today.

This collection of papers analyzes the causes and consequences of the Iran-Iraq war not only from the standpoint of the belligerent parties but from the perspective of Islamic and international law. It is edited with an intro. by Farhang Rajaei, an author, editor, and senior research fellow at the Cultural Studies and Research Inst. in Tehran, Iran. These papers were originally presented by Iranian scholars in 1988 at the International Conference on Aggression and Defense sponsored by a number of Iranian Universities and research centers. In this volume, the essays are organized by theme: genesis, development, and implication; superpowers, international law, and politics; and theoretical aspects and meaning.

How did the fall of Saddam Hussein's regime look from the Iraqi perspective? That question triggered the Iraqi Perspectives Project (IPP), sponsored by U.S. Joint Forces Command and the National Intelligence Council. The effort was named "Project 1946" inspired by the methodology used by U.S. Army historians and intelligence officers working with former members of the German General Staff to develop an understanding of World War II from the German perspective. This McNair Paper covers a broad spectrum of Middle Eastern military history through the eyes of Iraqi Lieutenant General Ra'ad Hamdani, who held various command positions in the 1980-1988 war and, during Operation Iraqi Freedom, commanded the II Republican Guard Corps. Contents: Part One * Summary and Analysis * General Comments * The Arab-Israeli Wars and the rise of the Ba'ath Party * Between the 1973 War and the Iran-Iraq War (1980-1988) * The Iran-Iraq War (1980-1988) * Thoughts on the Iran-Iraq "Cold-War" in the 1990s * Comments on * Part Two * The Interviews * Discussion One * Arab-Israeli Wars of 1967 and 1973 * Military Transition under Ba'athist Rule * Discussion Two * Iraqi Military and Political Transition through the 1970s * Prologue to Iran-Iraq War * Transition of Iranian Leadership and Military * Decision to Invade * Saddam's Aspirations * Earliest Phase of the War * Political and Professional Soldiers * Disorganized Command and Control of Iranian Operations * Discussion Three * Early Use of Air Power * SIGINT [Signals Intelligence] * Winter 1980-1981 Iraqi Command Changes * Saddam's Response to Failure and Executions * 1980-1982 Losses and Army Expansions * Developments of Iranian and Iraqi Forces * Discussion Four * Saddam's Psychology and Personality Development * January 1981 Armor Battle * Iranian Human Wave Tactics and Iraqi Minefields * Khomeini's Spiritual Influence * Battles of Abadan and Khorramshahr * Loss of Special Forces * End of Initial Iraqi Offensives in May 1981 * Discussion Five * 1981-1982 Turbulence in Tehran * Iranian Infiltration Tactics * 1982 Attacks around Basra * 1984-1988 Marsh Infiltrations and Iraqi Engineering Efforts * International Support to Iran * Chemical Weapons Usage * Iranian Response to Weapons of Mass Destruction * Postwar Preparations with WMD * 1982-1983 Reorganization and Recruiting for Republican Guard * Psychological Support of Saddam to Troops * Postwar Republican Guard Reorganization * Discussion Six * Summer 1983 Iranian Offensive into Haj Umran * Northern Mountain Operations and Kurdish Support * A 1,000-kilometer Front * Threats to the Dams and Baghdad * Unpredictable Iranian Strategy and Tactics * February 1984 Iraqi 6th Armored Division Losses * Iranian Marsh Operations * Intelligence Development and Satellite Support in March 1985 * Discussion Seven * 1986 Al-Fao Campaign and Baghdad's Misinterpretation of Iranian Strategy * Traitors in the Iraqi Leadership * Prisoners of War * Operation Dawn * Iraqi Casualty Competition and the "Bedouin Mentality" * Discussion Eight * Republican Guard Expansion and the Response to Al-Fao * Hussein Kamel * General Hamdani's Command Obstacles * 1987 Iranian Attack on Basra and Casualty Inflation * Shalamjah: The Somme of the Iran-Iraq War * Hamdani's Venture through the Front and the Battlefield Conditions * Discussion Nine * July 1987 Republican Guard Command Changes * Battlefield Missiles * Halabjah * Factors of Post-1987 Shift in "Correlation of Forces" toward Iraq-Planning Effort for Al-Fao Offensive * Use of Helicopters * Front of 1988 * July 1988 Iraqi Incursion through to Ahvaz and the Mujahideen-

e-Khalq * Discussion Ten * Foundations of the Iraqi Military and Saddam's Detrimental Influence * Hamdani's Effort to Improve Iraqi Military Culture * Questioning Military Orders and Planning * Lessons Learned from the Iran-Iraq War * Fight to Follow the War and Saddam's Perception of Victory and Warfare * Discussion Eleven * Stories of War Heroes
The Unfinished History of the Iran-Iraq War

A Ford Foundation Conference Report

The Iran-Iraq War:

Antecedents and Conflict Escalation

Lessons Learned

Includes detailed and edited transcripts of interviews with General Hamdani as well as a summary of insights as interpreted by the interviewers.

Keen to learn but short on time? Get to grips with the events of the Iran-Iraq War in next to no time with this concise guide. 50Minutes.com provides a clear and engaging analysis of the Iran-Iraq War. On 22 September 1980, Saddam Hussein attacked the Shatt al-Arab with the aim of annexing territories around it. This marked the start of a protracted war between Iraq and Iran. After eight years of hostilities that included the controversial use of chemical weapons, the war finally came to an end, with neither side achieving significant gains and both suffering a devastating number of casualties. In just 50 minutes you will:

- Understand the political and social context of the war and the reasons behind the first attack
- Identify the main leaders of Iran and Iraq and their role in the conflict
- Analyse the outcome of the war and its impact on the futures of Iran, Iraq and the countries that supported them

ABOUT 50MINUTES.COM | History & Culture 50MINUTES.COM will enable you to quickly understand the main events, people, conflicts and discoveries from world history that have shaped the world we live in today. Our publications present the key information on a wide variety of topics in a quick and accessible way that is guaranteed to save you time on your journey of discovery.

Looks at the causes and events surrounding the war between Iran and Iraq, which raged in the 1980s, and examines its ongoing effect on the region and for oil-dependent countries.

The Gulf War of 1980-1988

New Weapons, Old Conflicts

Iran-Iraq war

The United Nations and the Iran-Iraq War

Faith, Firepower, and Iran's Revolutionary Guards

The final index entry of "zero-sum game" aptly encapsulates much about the 1980-88 Iran-Iraq War (or Gulf War I as the author terms it) and its spinoff of the 1991 Gulf War II, particularly from the perspective of the US. Torock (whose background is unspecified except for the Melbourne signoff on the preface) views Saddam Hussein as a Frankenstein monster created by, and later turning against, the superpowers in a familiar pattern of their contest of political intervention in the Third World. Includes 16 pages of references.

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These were Major General Mizher Rashid al-Tarfa al-Ubaydi, a senior officer and section leader in Iraq's military intelligence service dealing with Iran during the conflict; Major General (ret) Aladdin Hussein Makki Khamas, corps chief of staff, division commander, and director of Iraq's Combat Development Directorate during the war; Lieutenant General Abid Mohammed al-Kabi, commander-in-chief of the Iraqi Navy from 1982 to 1988; and Major General 'Alwan Hassoun 'Alwan al-Abousi, a squadron and wing commander during the conflict. As a result of these interviews, the Project 1946 team deepened and extended its understanding of a number of aspects and incidents during the period.

Thirst is the latest novel translated into English by award-winning novelist Mahmoud Dowlatabadi. Following the critical success of his acclaimed 2013 novel The Colonel, for which he won the Jan Michalski Prize for Literature, Thirst is profound, humane and mischievous in its humour, shining a light on the madness and the absurdity of a brutal war. On a strategic hill overlooking the frontier, Iraqi and Iranian troops battle for access to a water tank. The troops are delirious with thirst and on the brink of madness. They are, moreover, characters in a novel being written by an Iraqi journalist. That is, if he is given the chance to write it, a chance denied him by an Iraqi major who is in charge of a military prison and who commands the journalist to write a fictitious report about a murder in the camp aimed at demoralising the enemy soldiers. At the same time, on the other side of the border, an Iranian author writes the story of the same troop of soldiers but from an Iranian perspective. He, likewise, is interrupted, not by external forces, but by memories of his first encounter with a gun... Told in a kaleidoscopic style that weaves between the ongoing battle and the struggles of the writer, Thirst is rich with dark humour and surreal images. The emphasis on maintaining humanity and individual identity in the midst of a dehumanising conflict shows, once again, why Mahmoud Dowlatabadi is the most important Iranian novelist writing today.

A Retrospective

An Iraqi Military Perspective on the Iran-Iraq War
The Iran-Iraq War in International Legal Perspective
The Iran-Iraq Military Conflict
Perspectives of the Iran-Iraq War

The Iran-Iraq War was personified by the determination and ambition of the key leaders, Saddam Hussein and Ayatollah Khomeini, and characterised by mass casualties, the repression of the civilian populations and chemical warfare. Fought with lucrative oil money, it left the belligerents with crippling debts. In this important reappraisal, Rob Johnson explores the major issues surrounding the war, offers a fresh analysis of the military aspects and assesses the far-reaching consequences for the wider world. It is essential reading for anyone who wishes to understand the ensuing conflicts in the region, including the invasion of Iraq in 2003.

The Iran-Iraq War**A Military and Strategic History****Cambridge University Press**

Discusses relations between Iran and Iraq throughout their conflict from 1980-1986. Introduction by Gary Sick and Brian Urquhart, authors of "Douse the Spreading Iran-Iraq Flames", an article which is reprinted at the end of the book. Includes articles about the U.N. and the war, covering the initiation of the fighting, the U.N. Security Council, the shift to the U.N. Secretariat, questions and conclusions.

The Superpowers' Involvement in the Iran-Iraq War

The Iran-Iraq War

The Greatest Land War of the Late Twentieth Century

Saddam Hussein's Attack in the Middle East

Saddam's War: An Iraqi Military Perspective of the Iran-Iraq War

This volume offers a wide-ranging examination of the Iran-Iraq War (1980-88), featuring fresh regional and international perspectives derived from recently available new archival material. Three decades ago Iran and Iraq became embroiled in a devastating eight-year war which served to re-define the international relations of the Gulf region. The Iran-Iraq War stands as an anomaly in the Cold War era; it was the only significant conflict in which the interests of the United States and Soviet Union unwittingly aligned, with both superpowers ultimately supporting the Iraqi regime. The Iran-Iraq War re-assesses not only the superpower role in the conflict but also the war's regional and wider international dimensions by bringing to the fore fresh evidence and new perspectives from a variety of sources. It focuses on a number of themes including the economic dimensions of the war and the roles played by a variety of powers, including the Gulf States, Turkey, France, the Soviet Union and the United States. The

contributions to the volume serve to underline that the Iran-Iraq war was a defining conflict, shaping the perspectives of the key protagonists for a generation to come. This book will be of much interest to students of international and Cold War history, Middle Eastern politics, foreign policy, and International Relations in general.

This book focuses on the role of the air power in the Iran-Iraq War of 1980-1988, one of the most underestimated and under researched events in the history of aerial warfare. The authors have made full use of extensive research, eyewitness accounts, interviews with dozens of people directly involved, as well as recently declassified documents from around the world which are published here for the first time. Their balanced, exhaustive coverage describes and analyzes both the development of the Iranian and the Iraqi air forces, their involvement in combat operations, while simultaneously discussing their organization and capabilities, and detailing their equipment to detail. Over 200 photographs (most never before published), tables, charts and maps are included, making this book a must for any serious military and aviation researcher, as well as enthusiasts and modelers. 200 colour & b/w photographs

This study was inspired by post-World War II efforts of U.S. Army historians and intelligence officers to gather and preserve insights and perspectives of the German General Staff. This is the second volume in a series of studies, sponsored by the National Intelligence Council, designed to cast light on issues involving Saddam's Iraq by interviewing former Iraqi officials. The first volume, *Saddam's War: An Iraqi Military Perspective of the Iran-Iraq War*, contained interviews with Lieutenant General Ra'ad Hamdani, a former Iraqi Republican Guard Corps commander. This second volume includes an additional interview with Hamdani, along with four additional senior officers who discuss issues including Iraqi naval operations, airpower, military intelligence, and capability development.

New International Perspectives

The Longest War

Impact and Implications

Volume 1, the Battle for Khuzestan, September 1980-May 1982

Saddam's Generals

Traces the history of the eight-year-long war between the two Middle Eastern neighbors, describes the results of the war, and assesses its impact on the region

The Iran-Iraq war broke out in September 1980. It brought death and suffering to hundreds of thousands of people on both sides and devastated the economies of both countries. It also increased international tensions by precipitating new alliances and rearrangement of forces in the already turbulent Middle East. The focus of this book is on the historical, economic and political dimensions of the war between Iraq and Iran. It examines many aspects of what

proved to be a very complex conflict; including its long history, its present economic and political setting, the different responses to the war by outside parties and its regional and world implications.