

American, Tunisian Military Relations (1989 – 1969)

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Abstract

The study focused on the military relations between the United States of America and Tunisia since the beginning of the reign of the thirty-seventh US President Richard Nixon in 1969, whose reign witnessed the beginning of the détente between the eastern and western camps under the Cold War, and until 1989, with the end of the second session of the forty-seventh US President Ronald Reagan. Thus, I dealt with the study of the relationship during the reign of four presidents of the United States of America.

The research discussed the beginnings of HabibBourguiba's approach to the Washington government, the causes for the US military support to Tunisia, the military and strategic importance of the Tunisian position on the Mediterranean to the Washington government, the American military aid and backing for the Tunisian government between (1969 - 1989), and the US government's standing by the Tunisian government against The Libyan threat, as well as the stance of the United States of America on the internal events in Tunisia and the support of the Tunisian government in facing those crises.

Introduction

Tunisia was notable by an important strategic location between North African countries and the Mediterranean, and the United States of America aspired to consolidate its influence in that region to secure its interests in that region that linked Europe in the northern Mediterranean with the Middle East from the east, and African countries from the south, especially Al-habibBourguibais one of the Arab countries that do not object the alignment towards Western countries and the United States of America, hence the beginning of the Tunisian directions towards the Washington government to benefit from its political, military and economic support.

The importance of the study lies in the fact that it discusses an essential aspect of the US-Tunisian relations, the fact that the United States of America was the first financing country for Tunisia's military needs, and the study focused on the military relations between the United States of America and Tunisia between (1969 - 1989), that is, since the beginning of the president's rule The thirty-seventh American Richard Nixon in 1969, whose reign witnessed the beginning of the détente between the eastern and western camps during the Cold War, and until 1989, with the end of the second session of the forty-American President Ronald Reagan.

The study discussed the beginnings of HabibBourguiba's orientation towards the Washington government, the reasons for the US military support to Tunisia, the military and strategic importance of the Tunisian position on the Mediterranean to the Washington government, the US military aid and support for the Tunisian government between (1969 - 1989), and the US government's standing by the Tunisian government against The Libyan threat, as well as the stance of the United States of America on the internal events in Tunisia and the support of the Tunisian government in facing those crises.

The researcher used sources that varied between the CIA documents that conveyed details about the mutual visits between the US and Tunisian sides, and the letters and theses that discussed the US foreign policy towards Tunisia, such as the thesis (The Politics of Decolonization in Tunisia, The Foreign Policy of a New State) .

In addition to the researches published in journals such as Tunisia Next Friend to Fall, Foreign Policy, and publications of foreign newspapers and news agencies that followed developments in US military support for Tunisia such as the New York Times, Xinhua News Agency, and Encyclopedia Britannica. Britannica) obtained by the researcher on a compact disc (CD) and used to identify the characters that were mentioned in the folds of the study.

First: The Beginning of Military Support for Tunisia

Tunisia has a unique strategic location on the Mediterranean, linking Europe in the north of the sea with the Middle East to the east, and African countries from the south, and such it must coordinate its policy according to those geographical coordination's in both economic and political fields ⁽¹⁾.

The basis of the military relations between the United States of America and Tunisia were determined in the late 1950s after the visit of Vice President Richard Nixon ⁽²⁾ to Tunisia in March 1957, that is, three months after the emergence of the Eisenhower Doctrine ⁽³⁾ who offered US military and economic aid For any country in the Middle East seeking to resist direct or indirect communist threats, the visit was fruitful and culminated in the conclusion of an agreement providing for the provision of US economic, technical and military assistance to Tunisia, and most importantly, Tunisia agreed to allow the US Sixth Fleet, including US nuclear warships, to visit Its ports ⁽⁴⁾.

The United States of America has become the main supplier of weapons to Tunisia since 1957, after France refrained from providing the Tunisian government with the necessary military equipment, so HabibBourguiba⁽⁵⁾ resorted to obtaining weapons from the United States of America that sought to provide them by the countries of Western Europe. Tunisia has no arms trade or aid from the Eastern Bloc, and that the Tunisian defense strategy has relied heavily on taking help from Western countries such as the United States of America in case of external aggression, It may be concluded from this that the United

States has controlled interests in maintaining a pro-Western regime in Tunisia throughout the 1960s and beyond ⁽⁶⁾. France accused the US government of seeking to replace the French hegemony in North Africa with its own influence, especially since the American influence since the independence of Tunisia in 1956 gradually increased ⁽⁷⁾.

At that time, many speculations and rumors emerged about the establishment of military relations between Tunisia and the Soviet Union. Indeed, in 1957 the Tunisian government had received many offers of military aid from Egypt and the Soviet Union, but Bourguiba adhered to the issue of armament from European countries, the United States of America and France. In particular, Bourguiba appealed to the United States of America and the Arab countries to obtain weapons after France refused ⁽⁸⁾. As a result of his failure to meet his country's need for military weapons, he made an agreement with Yugoslavia in June 1957 to supply Tunisia with weapons, and it became clear to the United States of America that Bourguiba sought to benefit militarily from the Eastern Bloc to obtain weapons, especially after Tunisia received weapons from Egypt on September 16 in the year 1957, therefore, the United States of America had to act and face the dangers to its interests that Tunisia would obtain military aid from communist countries, resulting in the possibility of communism penetrating Tunisia through Egypt due to the flow of weapons. Therefore, the United States of America sent a written confirmation to the Tunisian government on September 24 of the same year, that American weapons would arrive in Tunisia by October of 1957, and announced in October of 1957 that the British and American governments announced that both of them intend to ship weapons to Tunisia ⁽⁹⁾.

As a result of these developments in the military relations between the Tunisian regime and the Eastern bloc, that is why the Washington government worked to preserve a pro-Western government in the Maghreb, and this was represented in the state of Tunisia and based on an approach to Tunisia about the rights of an American base on its territory, and this was represented in the naval base in Bizerte, which may be returned. Opened it for use by the American Sixth Fleet ⁽¹⁰⁾, and the US-Tunisian relationship was strengthened by the American agreement to continue providing aid to weapons in 1958 ⁽¹¹⁾.

Military relations between Tunisia and the United States of America continued to develop throughout the 1960s, and through its military assistance to Tunisia, it was able to easily access the Tunisian air and naval facilities, and it worked to enhance the presence of the Sixth Fleet in Tunisian waters and ports, despite the presence of facilities for the repair and renewal of Soviet ships. In the mid-1960s, Tunisia agreed to the Pentagon's ⁽¹²⁾ request to stop providing those services, and Tunisia was using financial aid from the World Bank to improve port facilities, And the ports in La Goulette and in Sfax, and these facilities gained great importance for the US Sixth Fleet ⁽¹³⁾.

The Tunisian government has greatly benefited from the presence of the US Navy in its ports a lot, through the Washington government's work to renew the Tunisian ports and seaports in proportion to their needs, and the fact that there are many technical factors that can be taken into account when determining the suitability of Tunisian ports for the use of the navy. Among these criteria, the characteristics of the joint American naval vessels of the Sixth Fleet, the general size, description of each port and access channel, depth and width of the channel and docks, berth facilities, available repair facilities, expansion possibilities in the port area and the infrastructure to deal with basic activities ⁽¹⁴⁾.

Second: The United States -Tunisian Military Relations

With the end of the sixties and the beginning of the seventies of the twentieth century, the United States of America began planning to establish a military base that would serve its interests and strengthen its presence in the Mediterranean region, and in return it would provide economic and security advantages to Tunisia, and the port of Bizerte was the only practical site proposed for the American base, due to its proximity to Algeria and Libya, It is 110 kilometers from Algeria and 600 kilometers from the Libyan border. However, it is possible that the presence of an American naval base in Tunisia will lead to the political destruction of Tunisia because the Arab countries will look to Tunisia as a hostile country, and those countries will gather and try to destroy Tunisia through Libya and Algeria, the placement of an American military facility between two rich and aggressive Arab regimes may provoke repercussions and one of those countries may attack the American bases in Tunisia, and there could be a rapid intervention to the extent that there is an escalation in hostilities with the Soviet Union that leads to an unacceptable embarrassment to the United States of America. Therefore, the issue of the American base in Tunisia is useless in order for the USA to avoid direct confrontation with its enemies ⁽¹⁵⁾.

The US Congress decided in 1976 to cancel the military grants, and replace them with helping Tunisia carry out a program of military purchases in exchange for cash and credit, which averaged (18.8) million dollars annually between (1978-1981) ⁽¹⁶⁾.

There was a widespread opinion in Tunisia that the Washington government provided the weapons that Bourguiba requested in exchange for allowing the United States of America to use Tunisian airspace and land in the event of a conflict supported by the Soviet Union with the participation of Algeria, Libya and Egypt, or in another Arab-Israeli war, according to the report of the Foreign Relations Committee In the Senate in April 1979, any real or threatening interruption of the flow of oil across the Mediterranean could mean a disaster for the industrial and defense power of the West, and the increasing maritime movement in and out of the Libyan and Algerian ports, the changing military balance in the southern Mediterranean, and the uncertainty of the situation The American administration in Egypt and Greece are all matters that recommend to defense planners the need for backup facilities in Tunisia ⁽¹⁷⁾.

The debate about increasing US military aid began after the Gafsa incident in January 1980, when Bourguiba requested the support of the White House. President Jimmy Carter ⁽¹⁸⁾ told Habib Bourguiba the son ⁽¹⁹⁾ of his deep concern about any threat to the independence and freedom of the people of Tunisia, Therefore, ready-made weapons for the request from Washington were accelerated, and Carter sent a special team from the Pentagon to assess the military needs of Tunisia, and the final report of the US Department of Defense summarized that the weapons and aircraft of the Tunisian armed forces are not very advanced, as they were unable to mount a reliable defense against any Libyan attack, But by June 1980, the Carter administration officials' enthusiasm for the plan had virtually vanished due to the high cost. Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1981 provided only \$ 5 million in credit for the purchase of Tunisian weapons. By October 1980, Tunisia requested the Washington government provide it with two squadrons fighter jets and a number of M-60 tanks, and Tunisian officials presented Washington with a list of requests worth \$ 312 million, and the Washington government responded that the Tunisians had reduced the real cost, including spare parts, training and maintenance, but the cost was closer to a billion Dollars, According to the calculations of the United States of America, it is certain that Tunisia could not

afford that amount more than Carter was willing to support, and Bourguiba concluded that it was better to wait for the US presidential elections ⁽²⁰⁾.

The Ronald Reagan⁽²¹⁾ administration developed its policy of fighting communism represented in the Soviet Union and limiting its expansion in North Africa, so it took Tunisia an enthusiastic partner in the opposition front and supplied it with weapons that help it resist any attack on it, and the year 1981 was prominent on the political front for the presence of a Tunisian government more open to the United States of America, despite the continued existence of oppressive authoritarian regimes ⁽²²⁾. According to American intelligence reports, the Tunisian President Bourguiba's appeal for emergency assistance in the wake of the major attack launched by guerrillas on the city of Gafsa was "a good foundation", as the United States agreed to Tunisian requests to ship six Bell Huey helicopters and a number of (M-113 armored personnel carriers) for the Tunisian Armed Forces, which consist of (28) thousand soldiers⁽²³⁾.

The capacity of the Tunisian Air Force was increased as the number of aircraft reached less than 100 aircraft, including some F-86 fighters from the United States of America to provide air defense and tactical air support for ground forces operations. Tunisia had accepted as a result of military aid the presence of the American Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean Sea, and Tunisia sought to be useful to the United States of America ⁽²⁴⁾.

Some officials in the Reagan administration have criticized the priority placed on the high-cost aircraft and tanks that are clearly intended for direct military use against the Libyan forces rather than fighting the rebellion in Gafsa, and considered that such weapons would be insufficient against the Libyan threat, because the (F) squadron of aircraft -5E) is relatively slow compared to the Mirage and MiG high-speed aircraft in Libya, and the American M-60 tanks represent a great deterrent to the hundreds of Libyan tanks provided by Moscow ⁽²⁵⁾.

In a meeting at the US Secretary's office on the fourteenth of Algeria, 1981, the Tunisian Minister of Interior, IdrisGuigha, asked whether there was any way in which the United States of America could provide the necessary military equipment to repel any aggression from the Libyan side. The US Deputy Defense Secretary replied that we must do so within a framework The (FMS) program, and he said that he knew that what we were providing (95) million dollars in funds was not enough for all the things that Tunisia wanted to do. Then he said there is hope that the program is a mixture of grants and credits, and that decision is in the hands of The US Congress, and Mr. Idris also spoke of the possibility of providing surplus military equipment, The US Deputy Secretary said that although we had a large surplus after World War II, older equipment is being transferred to National Guard and Reserve units to be used as long as it can be maintained ⁽²⁶⁾.

Tunisian Interior Minister IdrisGuika visited the United States of America on July 14, 1981, and Mister Hilbrandt, the US Deputy Secretary of State, affirmed the determination of the United States of America to pursue a tougher policy against Libya and international terrorism. During these discussions, IdrisGuika requested the Washington government for military aid. And sending experts to train Tunisian forces, to which the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs replied that his country could help within the framework of the IMET program, to establish a military unit with a rapid response capacity, He recommended coordinating the activities of the Tunisian army with the US Department of Defense, but he assured Idris that one must wait to transfer the supply of military equipment to Tunisia, because the American surplus stockpile of military equipment needs maintenance before it is reused again. In the

conclusion of the discussions Mr. Helbrandet that he is going to speak to the US Senate members on the issue of military aid to Tunisia ⁽²⁷⁾.

When Prime Minister Mohamed Mazali⁽²⁸⁾ was asked in an interview with him in July 1981 whether the government would accept the US request to facilitate the transfer of rapid reaction forces in the region, he said: "In this case, President Bourguiba is the only one who takes the decision." ⁽²⁹⁾

In November 1981, a high-ranking American military delegation arrived in Tunis to attend the first meeting of the Tunisian-American Joint Military Committee, headed by Francis J. West ⁽³⁰⁾, Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs, the American team, and the United States of America promised Tunisia (200) million dollars in weapons in the wake of the bloody fighting in the Tunisian city of Gafsa. In return, Tunisian sources said that the government of President Habib Bourguiba requested more arms supplies ⁽³¹⁾.

Bourguiba expected the US administration to increase economic and military aid to meet the Libyan threat, especially in the funds that would be used to purchase F-5 aircraft and M-60 tanks. The Carter administration had increased financial allocations to Tunisia from (15) million dollars. To (30) million dollars in the financial year 1981, and it was proposed to increase it to (60) million dollars in the budget of the 1982 financial year ⁽³²⁾, and many reliable sources said that it is possible that the United States of America will contribute by transferring (30) to (40) troop carriers Armored vehicles to Tunisia as a show of support ⁽³³⁾, and between (1982 - 1984), The government of the United States of America provided (90) million dollars annually to Tunisia, as loans for Tunisian military purchases, but due to the need to repay the loans, the costs of purchases were difficult for Tunisia, and the continuing difficulties in financing the sale process was the cause behind postponing the delivery of the planes and tanks that had been agreed upon until two years 1984 ⁽³⁴⁾.

President Habib Bourguiba visited on the eighteenth of June 1985 the United States of America, and met with President Reagan, Vice President George Bush, US Secretary of State George Shultz, Defense Minister Caspar Weinberger and the directors of the World Bank. It was agreed to grant Tunisia financial aid amounting to about (66.5) million dollars to buy Military equipment from the United States of America ⁽³⁵⁾. The Washington government sold in that year to Tunisia dozens of fighters (F-50) and M-60 tanks) and transport aircraft (C-130) ⁽³⁶⁾.

After the Israeli raid on the Palestine Liberation Organization in 1986, reports showed the Washington government's fear of military officers in the Tunisian army that are more in line with Arab and Islamic cultural values that are increasingly supported by Tunisian youth determined to direct policy towards Arabs instead of France or the United States of America And there was a much greater feeling of disappointment in the United States of America about what is believed to be its unwillingness to sell weapons and modern military spare parts to Tunisia, so it worked to overcome their positions by training a number of young Tunisian officers in military training in Washington every year ⁽³⁷⁾.

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The Reagan administration worked to increase the foreign military sales funds to Tunisia according to a five-year military modernization plan that includes the purchase of one billion dollars in weapons by the end of 1986, and these funds will finance the purchase of a squadron of F-5E and F-5F aircraft in addition to the accompanying expenses. Maintenance and training, so the total aid for that squadron represents (125) million dollars, and the administration expected that the Tunisians would pay an additional 30 million dollars in cash, although Washington granted a number of countries such as Israel and Egypt low-interest terms and grants for military equipment, but it did not provide Tunisia A similar deal, and Reagan administration officials recommended that the Tunisian government ask the Saudis for help ⁽³⁹⁾.

Since that time, the US government has also supported Tunisia's efforts to raise the level of its armed forces, especially in the face of growing Libyan threats to the country's safety. In order to help Tunisia finance its arms purchases, the United States has increased the aid grant through the Military Assistance Program (MAP) and the Economic Support Fund (ESF), and the International Military Education and Training Program (IMETP), and in the two financial years 1957 and 1986, the American Congress agreed on bunch of economical back total US aids to Tunisia amounted to nearly \$ 1 billion, for their economical regression and their importance as peace maker in middle east. ⁽⁴⁰⁾.

In April 1988, the Tunisian-American Joint Military Committee concluded its eighth session by strengthening bilateral military cooperation, as the American defense chief, Frank Carlucci⁽⁴¹⁾, revealed that the United States government and Congress would continue to support Tunisia, and the United States decided to provide Tunisia with 30 million Dollars in 1989 without paying Tunisia to buy military goods⁽⁴²⁾.

Tunisia was not highlighting the usual headlines or clearly indicating vital American interests on its soil, but its internal development will follow Washington and will be influenced by both the content and style of US policy, and American officials realize that the future of Tunisia will affect the future of the sensitive Maghreb region as a whole, and US policymakers indicate the political and strategic importance of Tunisia for the United States, the Reagan administration has maintained high-level diplomatic visits to Tunisia, in addition to increasing US military aid to Tunisia by nearly fivefold, which reflects the administration's strategic interest in increasing Tunisia's power in front of Libya ⁽⁴³⁾.

Conclusion

It can be said from the above that Tunisia has possessed an important strategic position for the United States of America, as it is one of the countries bordering the Mediterranean, and connects between Europe in the north of the sea with the Middle East from the east, and African countries from the south, accordingly the United States of America must coordinate its policy towards Tunisia according to these geographical coordinates in both economic and political fields. Therefore, successive American governments have wanted to take advantage of Tunisia's position on the Mediterranean to serve their interests in the North African region in general.

The military relations between the United States and Tunisia have gradually developed since 1956, through the Washington government's keenness to support the government of Habib Bourguiba with weapons and military equipment necessary to maintain the security situation in Tunisia, and not to move towards the Soviet Union and the Eastern Bloc.

Military relations could have developed dramatically after the events of Gafsa in 1980, as the Washington government worked to support the Tunisian government militarily throughout the 1980s to confront the danger threatening it from the regime of Muammar Gaddafi in Libya, because it found in the Libyan regime, which is directly supported by the Soviet Union, a true danger to its interests in Tunisia and the general countries of North Africa and the Mediterranean.

References

⁽¹⁾ Tunisia has a unique strategic location on the Mediterranean, linking Europe in the north of the sea with the Middle East to the east, and African countries from the south, and from here it must coordinate its policy according to those geographical coordinates in both economic and political fields ().

⁽²⁾ Richard Nixon: The thirty-seventh American president, was born in 1913 in California, enrolled in Winter College High School, and studied law at Duke University in 1937, worked as a lawyer in California, and then served in the US Navy in World War II, was elected in 1946 as a member of the state California in the US House of Representatives for two years, and became a member of the Senate in 1950, became Vice President of the US Dwight Eisenhower between (1953-1961), and headed his country between (1969-1974). He was forced to step down at the beginning of his second term in office due to the Watergate scandal. He died in 1994. For more, see::

Encyclopedia Britannica Library (C.D), Chicago, 2014.

⁽³⁾ The Eisenhower Doctrine: US President Dwight Eisenhower delivered a speech on January 5, 1957, as part of a special message to Congress on the situation in the Middle East, which stipulated that any country can request US economic and military assistance if it is threatened by another country. Eisenhower singled out noting, in its principle, the Soviet threat to issue the commitment of the American forces to secure and protect the unity and political independence of those nations that request aid against outright armed aggression from any nation controlled by international communism. For details, see: Ahmed Abdul Rahim Mustafa, *United States and the Levant, Kuwait, National Council for Culture, Arts and Literature, 1978, pp. 126-130.*

⁽⁴⁾ Karl P. Magyar, *United States Interests and Policies in Africa Transition to a New Era*, Palgrave Macmillan, Library of Congress Catalog, 2002, p.30.

⁽⁵⁾ Habib Bourguiba: A Tunisian politician, born in 1903 in the city of Monastir, his father was an officer in the Bey Guards and a humble middle-class landowner, he received his education at the Sadikia High School in Tunisia and after completing his high school he went to France to complete his studies after he received a scholarship from the Sadikia School With the support = = from his older brother Muhammad, he traveled to France in 1924, when he studied the Faculty of Law and Political Science, and after obtaining the certificate he returned to Tunisia and worked in the legal profession as he was inclined to interest in public political affairs, he joined the party Constitutional Freedom in 1933, then he resigned from him and established with his comrades the new Constitutional Free Party. He was arrested in 1938 by the French occupation forces. He remained in prison in France until the German forces were released in 1943, after which he moved between a number of countries to demand and pressure France and help Tunisia in Independence, he led the Tunisian national movement at the end of the forties and the beginning of the fifties, like his country in signing the Declaration of Independence from France in 1956, became the first president of Tunisia in 1957 after the monarchy was abolished and the country ruled individually until he was overthrown by Zine El Abidine Ben Ali in October 1987, passed away in 2000. For more, see: Hassan Zughair Hazim, *Habib Bourguiba and his political role (1933-1987)*, unpublished MA Thesis, College of Arts, University of Baghdad, 2003; Khair El Din Haseeb, *National indications for the return of the statue of Habib Bourguiba for his previous position*, *The Arab Future Magazine*, Vol. 39, No. 449, 2016, pp. 7-8; *Asharq Al-Awsat Newspaper*, *Bourguiba Resist France and Preserve Hogger's Poems*, Issue 8778, 2001.

⁽⁶⁾ Leslie Joanne Gunn, *Op. Cit*, p. 164-165.

⁽⁷⁾ Carol Mae Barker, *The Politics of Decolonization in Tunisia, The Foreign Policy of a New State, The Degree of Doctor of Philosophy*, In the Faculty of Political Science, Columbia University, 1971, p. 114-122.

⁽⁸⁾ *Keesing's Contemporary Archives*, November - December 1957, P.15883 – 15884.

⁽⁹⁾ Ronald Castald, *Op. Cit*, P. 273-274.

⁽¹⁰⁾ Leslie Joanne Gunn, *Op. Cit*, p. 164-165.

⁽¹¹⁾ Carol Mae Barker, *Op. Cit*, p. 349.

⁽¹²⁾ Pentagon: a name given to the headquarters of the US Department of Defense, which is located in Arlington, Virginia. It is usually used to refer to the Ministry of Defense itself instead of the building itself. And reinforced concrete with some limestone, between (1941-1943) at a cost of (83) million dollars, and it aimed to unify the offices of the War Ministry that occupied (17) separate facilities in Washington, and it is considered one of the largest buildings in the world, and it represents the Executive Division of the government The United States of America. . He directs and monitors the work of the armed forces and assists the head of state in matters of national security. The Pentagon is divided into major subsections that are the Secretary's Office, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Military Departments, Unified and Designated Commands, and the Armed Forces and Agencies Policy Board. The staff in the minister's office are civilians who advise and assist the minister in administration at the highest level.

⁽¹³⁾ Claudia Wright, *Tunisia Next Friend to Fall*, *Foreign Policy*, No. 46, 1982, p. 126.

⁽¹⁴⁾ Colonel James P. Bergen Prmdr, *United States Naval Bases If Tunisia In The 1980'S? Unswaw Military Studies Program Paper*, US Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania 17013, 29 April 1977, p.21.

⁽¹⁵⁾ *Ibid*, P. 35.

⁽¹⁶⁾ Claudia Wright, *Op. Cit*, p. 121.

⁽¹⁷⁾ *Ibid*, p. 127.

⁽¹⁸⁾ Jimmy Carter: The thirty-ninth president of the United States of America, born in 1924 in Georgia and obtained a high school diploma from one of its schools, joined the University of Southwestern Georgia and the Georgia Institute of Technology before graduating from the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland in 1946, he began his political career through His work in the local education

council, and he won the election as a Democratic member of the Georgia State Senate in 1962 and re-elected in 1964, he became between (1971 - 1975) Governor of Georgia state, and President of the United States of America between (1977 - 1981).

Encyclopedia Britannica Library (C.D), Op.Cit.

⁽¹⁹⁾ *Habib Bourguiba son: He is the only son of Bourguiba, born in Paris in 1927 to a French mother, he received an education at the Sadikia School, after which he studied law school in Paris, was appointed consul general in New York in 1956, then ambassador to Rome in 1957 and 1964, then ambassador to Paris in 1958, and ambassador In the United States of America in 1960, after that he was appointed Secretary General of the Tunisian government, then Secretary General of the New Constitutional Party, then Minister of Foreign Affairs to succeed Mounji Salim between 1964-1970, and Minister of Justice for a period of six months until the end of 1970, In 1971 he held the position of Director General of the Tunisian Bank for Economic Development, and in 1977 he was appointed as a special advisor until 1986. University of Baghdad - Ibn Rushd College of Education, Baghdad, 2010.*

⁽²⁰⁾ *Claudia Wright, Op. Cit, p. 124 - 125.*

⁽²¹⁾ *Ronald Reagan: He is the 40th President of the United States of America, was born in 1911 in Illinois, obtained a BA in economics from Eureka College in 1932, began his career as a sports broadcaster, moved to Hollywood in 1937 and became an actor. Reagan was elected twice as president of the Actors Union. A liberal democrat, but his views changed, and he became a conservative and turned to the Republican Party in 1962. Reagan was elected governor of California in 1966 and president of the United States of America between (1981 - 1989), he died in 2004.*

Encyclopedia Britannica Library (C.D), Op.Cit.

⁽²²⁾ *David Anderson, America in Africa, Foreign Affairs, Vol. 60, No. 3, 1981, p. 659.*

⁽²³⁾ *U.S. Ambassador Reaffirms Support for Tunisians, The Associated Press, International News, February 21, 1980, Dusko Doder, U.S. Provides Tunisia Arms to Offset Pressure by Libya, The Washington Post, March 1, 1980.*

⁽²⁴⁾ *Law of the Sea Country Study Tunisia, Central Intelligence Agency, United State of America, January 1975, p. 5.*

⁽²⁵⁾ *Claudia Wright, Op. Cit, p. 126.*

⁽²⁶⁾ *The Deputy Secretary's Meeting with Minister of Interior Guiga (Tunisia): Official of The Assistant Secretary of Defense, International Security Affairs, Washington, 24 July 1981, p. 2.*

⁽²⁷⁾ *USA, CIA, The deputy secretary's meeting with minister of interior Guiga (Tunisia), 16/7/1981, P. 1 – 2.*

⁽²⁸⁾ *Mohamed Mezali: Tunisian politician, born in 1925 in Monastir, completed his high school education in Tunis in 1947, obtained his baccalaureate from France, and obtained a BA in Arts from the Sorbonne University in Paris, and in 1950, he began teaching Arabic language and literature at the Sadikia School in Tunis The capital, in 1959 he became director of youth and sports and director of radio and television in 1964, became minister of defense in 1968 and minister of youth and sports in 1969 and education in 1970 and health 1973 and 1976, became prime minister in 1980 and was dismissed in 1986 on charges of corruption, he fled to Algeria as a result and returned in 2002 He passed away in 2010. For more, see: Naama Bahr Fayyad Al-Hamdani, the previous source, p. 113; The Tunisian Open Encyclopedia, 25/2/2019.*

<http://www.mawsouaa.tn>

⁽²⁹⁾ *Claudia Wright, Op, Cit p. 127.*

⁽³⁰⁾ *Francis J. West: American author, navy fighter, and former assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs, born in 1940 in Boston, graduated from Georgetown University and Princeton University, where he was a colleague of Woodrow Wilson, served in the US Army as an officer in the Marine Corps during the Vietnam War, and commanded The Mortar Platoon of the 2nd Battalion and the 9th Marine Corps, became the Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs in 1981 during the era of Ronald Reagan administration, and chaired the United States' US Security*

Committees with El Salvador, Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt, the Israeli entity, Jordan, Pakistan, South Korea and Japan.

Encyclopedia Britannica Library (C.D), Op. Cit.

⁽³¹⁾ *U.S. Military Delegation Arrives in Tunisia, International News the Associated Press, November 6, 1981.*

⁽³²⁾ *USA, CIA, An Intelligence Assessment: Tunisia, Cautious Liberalization, 12 January 1981, p. 4.*

⁽³³⁾ *John M. Goshko, U.S., Tunisia Conducting 'Urgent' Arms Aid Talks, The Washington Post, First Section; A13, February 1, 1980.*

⁽³⁴⁾ *Harold D. Nelson, Tunisia: a country study, Washington, Washington D.C, 1986, Vol. 4, p. 306.*

⁽³⁵⁾ *New York Times, October 23, 1985, P. 15.*

⁽³⁶⁾ *U.S. Backs Tunisia In Fight with Libya, Washington Dateline, August 28, 1985.*

⁽³⁷⁾ *USA, CIA, Political Uncertainty in Tunisia, Central Intelligence Agency, United State of America, National Foreign Assessment Center, 5, 10 March 1980, p. 8.*

⁽³⁸⁾ *USA, CIA, Tunisia: Cautious Liberalization, 12 January 1981, P. 3.*

⁽³⁹⁾ *Claudia Wright, Op. Cit, p. 126.*

⁽⁴⁰⁾ *Karl P. Magyar, Op. Cit, p.30.*

⁽⁴¹⁾ *Frank Carlucci: Born in 1930 in Pennsylvania, he studied at Princeton University and obtained a master's degree in business administration from Harvard University. 1978 and Deputy Secretary of Defense in 1981, then he served as Secretary of Defense of the United States from 1987 to 1989 in President Ronald Reagan's administration, he passed away in 2018.*

Encyclopedia Britannica Library (C.D), Op. Cit

⁽⁴²⁾ *meeting, The Xinhua General Overseas News Service, April 10, 1988.*

⁽⁴³⁾ *James Rupert, Tunisia, Testing America's Third World Diplomacy, World Policy Journal, Vol. 4, No. 1, 1987, Duke University Press, p. 138.*