

O conflito EUA-Irão no Golfo Pérsico

POLÍTICA INTERNACIONAL E GEOPOLÍTICA

Instituto Cultural D. António Ferreira Gomes

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26/06/2019

PARTE I - A Revolução Islâmico no Irão e a hostilidade aos EUA

As origens da hostilidade Irão-EUA (1)

[IMAGEM: celebração nas ruas de Teerão do golpe de estado de 1953 que derrubou o governo de Mosaddegh. FONTE: Encyclopædia Britannica]



As origens da hostilidade Irão-EUA (2)

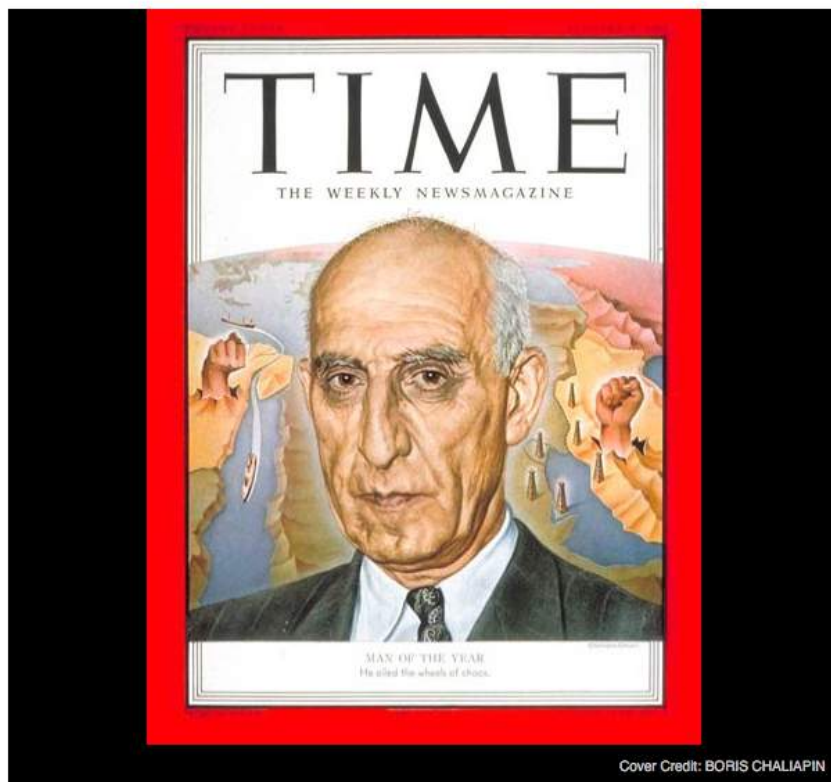
[FONTE: The Mossadeh Project, 7/01/2012 e Time, 7/01/1952]



Mohammed Mossadegh, Man of the Year | Jan. 7, 1952

◀ PREVIOUS WEEK'S COVER

FOLLOWING WEEK'S COVER ▶



The “Moral Challenge” Not Taken

TIME's "Man of the Year" Choice Portends 60 Years of US Policy

Arash Norouzi

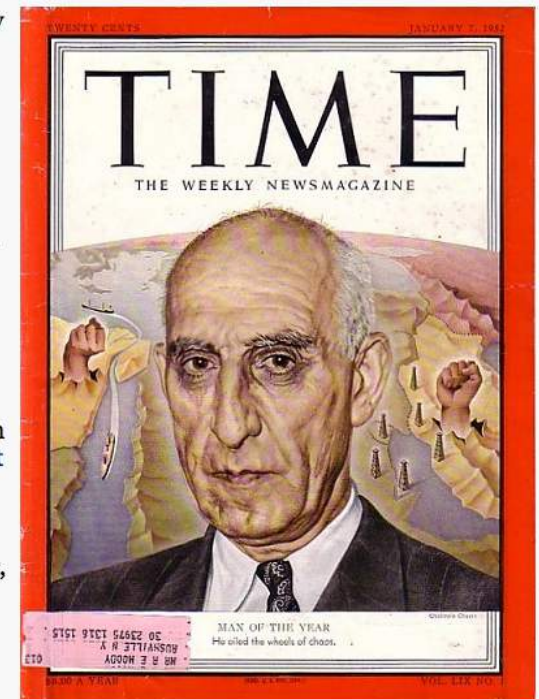
The Mossadeh Project | January 7, 2012

Like 187 Tweet 5 Share 52

60 years ago, *TIME* magazine reluctantly named its Man of the Year for 1951: the elected Premier of Iran, **Mohammad Mossadegh**. According to *TIME*, Mossadegh was immensely popular, representing the hearts and minds of millions of people both within and outside his country's borders. And that, they argued, was precisely the problem...

Riding a wave of nationalist fervor, Dr. Mossadegh had come to prominence after nationalizing the British controlled oil industry in southern Iran. Though he had performed numerous roles as a public servant since he was a teenager, in a few short months, the elderly aristocrat had become a figure of international consequence (this was *TIME's* second cover story on him since June). What's gone overlooked all these years, however, is that *TIME's* distinction actually had little to do with Mossadegh himself.

This was not, as one would expect, an article about a man, but the meandering, public introspection of post-WWII America, searching for influence in the Middle East at a crucial historical crossroads. Mossadegh, whom *TIME* callously labeled “The New Menace”, was merely the most visible symbol of a trend toward independence they believed presented a “fundamental moral challenge” to the West, testing U.S. mettle in the most provocative and maddening of ways. To help define this agenda, they titled the cover article “Challenge of the East” — referring not only to the contemptible figure of Mossadegh, but to all Mossadeghs of the world, whomever they may be.



As origens da hostilidade Irão-EUA (3)

[FONTE: Expresso 19/08/2013]

Documentos secretos revelam: CIA orquestrou golpe de 1953 no Irão

19.08.2013 às 19h21



Era uma suspeita, hoje foi confirmado. Documentos da CIA revelam a sua participação no golpe que depôs o primeiro-ministro iraniano Mohammed Mosaddegh.

MARGARIDA MOTA

Documentos da CIA, desclassificados em 2011 e publicados hoje no sítio do Arquivo de Segurança Nacional, confirmam a participação da CIA no golpe de Estado que afastou o primeiro-ministro iraniano Mohammed Mosaddegh, em 1953.

"O envolvimento norte-americano e britânico no afastamento de Mosaddegh é há muito do conhecimento público, mas o que publicamos hoje inclui o que cremos ser o primeiro reconhecimento formal da CIA de que ajudou a planear e a executar o golpe", lê-se no texto que acompanha a publicação dos documentos.

A informação divulgada revela que a operação decorreu em cinco fases. A primeira aconteceu a 19 de agosto de 1953, com a realização de grandes manifestações populares, lideradas por rufias pagos para o efeito. Os grupos reuniram-se no bazar e noutras partes do sul de Teerão, pelas seis da manhã, dirigindo-se depois para a parte norte da capital iraniana.

As origens da hostilidade Irão-EUA (4)

[FONTE: Expresso 19/08/2013]

GOLPE COM VASTOS RECURSOS

O material publicado no sítio do [Arquivo de Segurança Nacional](#) (ASN) – instituição fundada em 1985, por jornalistas e académicos, para "verificar o crescente secretismo do Governo" – consta de 21 documentos originários dos arquivos da CIA e outros 14 dos arquivos britânicos.

Os documentos da CIA "reforçam a conclusão que os Estados Unidos, e a CIA em particular, empregaram vastos recursos e atenção política ao mais alto nível para derrubar Mosaddegh, e suavizar as suas consequências", diz o ASN.

O primeiro-ministro Mohammad Mosaddeq foi deposto há 60 anos, após ter nacionalizado a indústria petrolífera iraniana, até então controlada pelos britânicos da Companhia Petrolífera Anglo-Persa (mais tarde, British Petroleum, BP). Sucedeu-lhe o general Fazlollah Zahedi nomeado pelo Xá.

"Partidários políticos de todos os lados, incluindo o Governo iraniano, invocam regularmente o golpe para discutir se o Irão ou poderes estrangeiros são os principais responsáveis pela trajetória histórica do país, se podem confiar que os Estados Unidos vão respeitar a soberania do Irão, ou se Washington precisa de pedir desculpa pela sua interferência prévia antes que as relações melhorem."

As origens da hostilidade Irão-EUA (5)

[FOTOS: O regresso do Ayatollah Khomeini ao Irão a 1/02/1979. FONTE: Wikipedia]



۹ صبح فردا، دیدار با امام در تهران

فردا مردم تهران بزرگترین استقبال قرن را برای چوکیولاز خواهند داشت و میلیونها صحنه و صحنه صورت می‌دهد است

حرکت و وسایل سنگین نظامی و شایعه کودتا در تهران

در جوارث امروز تهران گروهی گشته و می‌روند و جند نام از صحنه صحنه

اطلاعات

پیام آیت‌الله کاتانی به ارتشیان:

برادران ارتشی به روی مردم نیغ نگشاید

اولین عروایان و کسان و یکی از پدران امام خدای امروز در تهران همه زمین گشتند

کودتای امریکائی در شرف انجام است

میر عامل امروزین گفت پنجاه خدا

دستور تخلیه امریکائی‌ها از ایران صادر شد

میر عامل امروزین گفت پنجاه خدا

آرایش گروهها مقارن با ورود امام

در تهران امروز آرایش گروهها در مقارن با ورود امام

رقم نمایندگان مستعفی بالامیرود

در تهران امروز آرایش گروهها در مقارن با ورود امام

حرکت و وسایل سنگین نظامی در سطح شهر

در تهران امروز آرایش گروهها در مقارن با ورود امام

دیر کل را معاونش اخراج کرد

در تهران امروز آرایش گروهها در مقارن با ورود امام

As origens da hostilidade Irão-EUA (6)

[FONTE: BBC, 27/01/2016]

1978 September - The Shah's policies alienate the clergy and his authoritarian rule leads to riots, strikes and mass demonstrations. Martial law is imposed.

Shah exiled, Khomeini returns

1979 January - As the political situation deteriorates, the Shah and his family are forced into exile.

1979 1 February - The Islamic fundamentalist, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, returns to Iran following 14 years of exile in Iraq and France for opposing the regime.

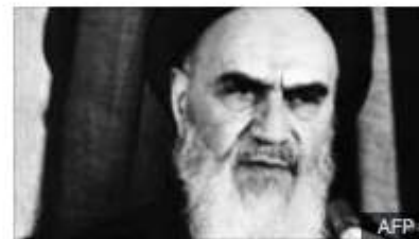
1979 1 April - The Islamic Republic of Iran is proclaimed following a referendum.

1979 4 November - Islamic militants take 52 Americans hostage inside the US embassy in Tehran. They demand the extradition of the Shah, in the US at the time for medical treatment, to face trial in Iran.

1980 January - Abolhasan Bani-Sadr is elected the first president of the Islamic Republic. His government begins work on a major nationalization programme.

1980 July - The exiled Shah dies of cancer in Egypt.

Ayatollah Khomeini



- Born 1902, died 1989
- Exiled under Shah 1964-79
- Supreme leader 1979-89

1979: Exiled Ayatollah Khomeini returns to Iran

Khomeini: do exílio em França a líder da revolução islâmica no Irão (7) [FONTE: CNN, 16/07/2015]



As origens da hostilidade Irão-EUA (8)

[FONTE: CNN, 16/07/2015]

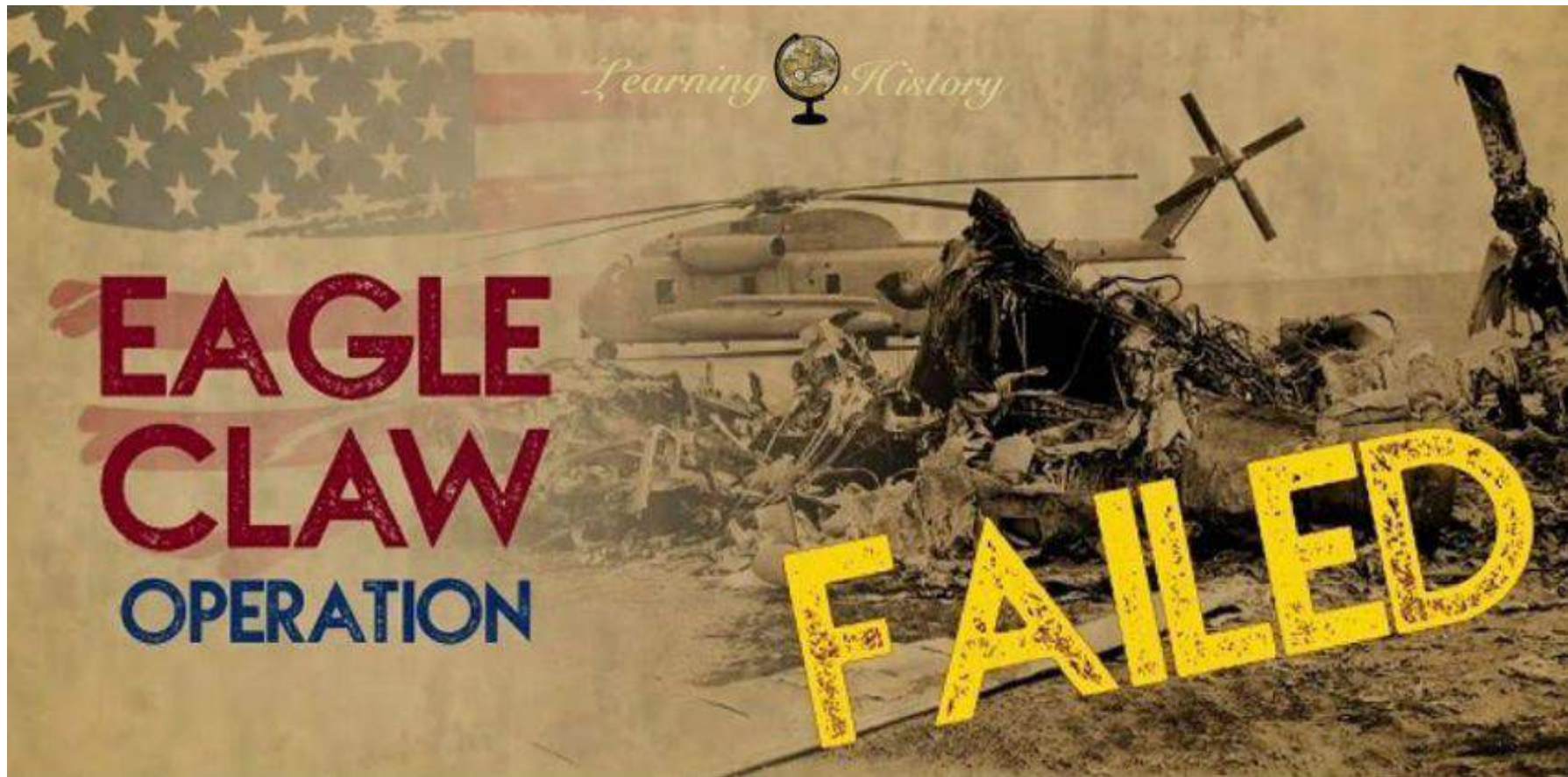


19 photos: 1979 Iran hostage crisis

Iranian students climb over the wall of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran on November 4, 1979.

As origens da hostilidade Irão-EUA (9)

[FONTE: Learning History]



Operation Eagle Claw, known as Operation Tabas in Iran, was a United States Armed Forces operation ordered by U.S. President Jimmy Carter to attempt to end the Iran hostage crisis by rescuing 52 embassy staff held captive at the Embassy of the United States, Tehran on 24 April 1980.

As origens da hostilidade Irão-EUA (10)

[FONTE: Wikipedia]

Operation Eagle Claw (Persian: عملیات طبیس) (or **Operation Evening Light** or **Operation Rice Bowl**)^[1] was a United States Armed Forces operation ordered by US President Jimmy Carter to attempt to end the Iran hostage crisis by rescuing 52 diplomats held captive at the embassy of the United States, Tehran on 24 April 1980. Its failure, and the humiliating public debacle that ensued, damaged US prestige worldwide. Carter himself blamed his loss in the 1980 US presidential election mainly on his failure to win the release of U.S. hostages held captive in Iran.^[2]

The operation encountered many obstacles and was eventually aborted. Eight helicopters were sent to the first staging area, Desert One, but only five arrived in operational condition.^[3] One encountered hydraulic problems, another got caught in a cloud of very fine sand, and the last one showed signs of a cracked rotor blade. During planning it was decided that the mission would be aborted if fewer than six helicopters remained, despite only four being absolutely necessary.^[3] In a move that is still discussed in military circles, the commanders asked President Carter for permission to abort and Carter granted the request.^[4]




As the U.S. force prepared to leave, one of the helicopters crashed into a transport aircraft which contained both servicemen and jet fuel. The resulting fire destroyed both aircraft and killed eight servicemen.^[3] Operation Eagle Claw was one of Delta Force's first missions.^[5]^[Note 1]

Operation Eagle Claw

Part of the Iran Hostage Crisis



Overview of the wreckage at the *Desert One* base in Iran

Location	Near Tabas, Iran 33°04'23"N 55°53'33"E
Commanded by	 United States President Jimmy Carter  Maj. Gen. James B. Vaught  Col. James H. Kyle  Lt. Col. Edward R. Seiffert  Col. Charles A. Beckwith
Target	Embassy of the United States, Tehran
Date	24–25 April 1980
Executed by	 United States Army ▪  Delta Force

As origens da hostilidade Irão-EUA (11)

[FONTE: CNN, 16/07/2015]

1) This conflict is often described as the United States' first brush with political Islam.

In 1979, the Ayatollah Khomeini installed an anti-Western Islamic theocracy, which replaced the pro-Western monarchy of the Shah of Iran. The U.S. was referred to as "the Great Satan" by the new Iranian government, and Iranians looked at the United States with suspicion because of its role in keeping the Shah in power. Iranians felt the United States meddled too much in Iran's internal affairs, and were afraid the CIA was plotting to return the Shah to power. The Ayatollah himself blessed the hostage-taking at the embassy, further fueling the government's hard line against the United States.

2) The U.S. Embassy in Tehran warned Washington the embassy would be attacked.

By October 1979, the Shah had fled Iran and was staying in Mexico. There, doctors discovered the Shah was suffering from an aggressive cancer and recommended he be admitted to a hospital in the United States. The situation in Tehran was already tense, and the head of the diplomatic mission at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran sent several cables to Washington, saying that if the Shah was allowed to come to the United States for treatment, the embassy would be taken. President Jimmy Carter allowed the Shah into the United States, with much hesitation, and the Iranians were outraged. They saw this as an excuse to bring the Shah to the United States to plot his return to power. This was just weeks before the embassy was attacked.

As origens da hostilidade Irão-EUA (12)

[FONTE: CNN, 16/07/2015]

4) The hostages were released only after President Reagan was sworn in.

Ted Koppel described this as the Iranians' last act of cruelty toward President Carter. Even though the United States and Iran had come to an agreement to free the hostages in December, the Iranians waited literally until the hour President Reagan was sworn in before allowing the plane with the hostages to take off. The Iranians had a deep hatred of Carter and wanted to deny him this last moment of victory as President.

5) After the hostages were released, they met with President Jimmy Carter.

William Daugherty, who was held in solitary confinement for almost the entire time he was a hostage, said, "It was not a warm welcome" when Jimmy Carter flew to the U.S. military base in Germany to meet the hostages right after their release. The hostages were split on their thinking. Many felt they were left unprotected in the embassy after Carter made the decision to allow the Shah into the United States. Daugherty said that during the meeting, Carter went around to hug all the hostages, and many remained still with their arms at their sides and did not return his hug.

6) The former U.S. Embassy in Tehran has been preserved as a museum.

The embassy in Tehran is now an Islamic cultural center and a museum, preserved from the days when it was a prison in 1979. It stands as a symbol of the Iranian revolution, and is known in Iran as the "den of spies." Old typewriters, communication equipment, even old visa photos, are on display. Every year on the anniversary of the hostage taking, Iranians hold rallies where "Death to America" is chanted, just as it was in 1979.

As origens da hostilidade Irão-EUA (13)

[FONTE: Wikipedia]



As origens da hostilidade Irão-EUA (14)

[IMAGEM: mural em Teherão. FONTE: Wikipedia]



As origens da hostilidade Irão-EUA (15)

[FONTE: Hudson Institute / The Independent]



PARTE II – A “guerra dos petroleiros”, o primeiro confronto militar EUA-Irão

A “guerra dos petroleiros” 1987-1988 (1)

[FONTE: Wikipedia]

Iran–Iraq War

The **Iran–Iraq War** was an armed conflict between Iran and Iraq, beginning on 22 September 1980, when Iraq invaded Iran, and ending on 20 August 1988, when Iran accepted the UN-brokered ceasefire. Iraq wanted to replace Iran as the dominant Persian Gulf state, and was worried that the 1979 Iranian Revolution would lead Iraq's Shi'ite majority to rebel against the Ba'athist government. The war also followed a long history of border disputes, and Iraq planned to annex the oil-rich Khuzestan Province and the east bank of the Arvand Rud (Shatt al-Arab).

Iran–Iraq War

Part of the Persian Gulf conflicts



Participation of child soldiers on the Iranian front (top left); Iranian soldier wearing a gas mask (top right); Port quarter view of USS *Stark* listing to port after being mistakenly struck by an Iraqi warplane (middle left); Pro-Iraq PMOI forces killed in Operation Mersad (middle right); Iraqi prisoners of war after the re-capture of Khorramshahr by Iranians (below left); ZU-23-2 being used by the Iranian Army (below right).

Date	22 September 1980 – 20 August 1988 (7 years, 10 months, 4 weeks and 1 day)
Location	Iran, Iraq, Persian Gulf
Result	Stalemate; both sides claim victory

A “guerra dos petroleiros” 1987-1988 (2)

[FONTE: Wikipedia]

Air and tanker war in 1987

With the stalemate on land, the air/tanker war began to play an increasingly major role in the conflict.^[136] The Iranian air force had become very small, with only 20 F-4 Phantoms, 20 F-5 Tigers, and 15 F-14 Tomcats in operation. Despite that, Iran managed to restore some damaged planes into service. The Iranian Air Force, despite its once sophisticated equipment, lacked enough equipment and personnel to sustain the war of attrition that had developed, and was unable to lead an outright onslaught against Iraq.^[119] The Iraqi Air Force, however, had originally lacked modern equipment and experienced pilots, but after pleas from Iraqi military leaders, Saddam decreased political influence on everyday operations and left the fighting to his combatants. The Soviets began delivering more advanced aircraft and weapons to Iraq, while the French improved training for flight crews and technical personnel and continually introduced new methods for countering Iranian weapons and tactics.^[119] Iranian ground air defense still shot down many Iraqi aircraft.^{[53][119]}

The main Iraqi air effort had shifted to the destruction of Iranian war-fighting capability (primarily Persian Gulf oil fields, tankers, and Kharg Island), and starting in late 1986, the Iraqi Air Force began a comprehensive campaign against the Iranian economic infrastructure.^[119] By late 1987, the Iraqi Air Force could count on direct American support for conducting long-range operations against Iranian infrastructural targets and oil installations deep in the Persian Gulf. U.S. Navy ships tracked and reported movements of Iranian shipping and defences. In the massive Iraqi air strike against Kharg Island, flown on 18 March 1988, the Iraqis destroyed two supertankers but lost five aircraft to Iranian F-14 Tomcats, including two Tupolev Tu-22Bs and one Mikoyan MiG-25RB.^[119] The U.S. Navy was now becoming more involved in the fight in the Persian Gulf, launching Operations Earnest Will and Prime Chance against the Iranians.

A “guerra dos petroleiros” 1987-1988 (3)

[FONTE: Wikipedia]



USS *Stark* listing after being struck
by two Iraqi Exocet missiles in 1987

A “guerra dos petroleiros” 1987-1988 (4)

[FONTE: US Naval Institute, “The Tanker War”, Maio 1988]

The First Tanker War

If tensions between the US and Iran in the Persian Gulf lead to war, it will not be the first time.

Martin S. Navias | Published 14 June 2019



A starboard bow view of ships of tanker convoy No. 12 underway in the Persian Gulf, 21 October 1987

A “guerra dos petroleiros” 1987-1988 (5)

[FONTE: AP, 14/06/2019]

Oil tanker attacks echo Persian Gulf’s 1980s ‘Tanker War’

By JON GAMBRELL June 14, 2019



1 of 10

FILE - This Sept. 21, 1987 file photo shows mines aboard the Iranian ship Iran Ajr being inspected by a boarding party from the USS Lasalle in the Persian Gulf. Mysterious attacks on oil tankers near the strategic Strait of Hormuz show how susceptible one of the world's crucial chokepoints for global energy supplies remains, 30 years after the U.S. Navy and Iran found themselves entangled a similarly shadowy conflict. (AP Photo/Mark Duncan, File)

A “guerra dos petroleiros” 1987-1988 (6)

[FONTE: US Naval Institute, “The Tanker War”, Maio 1988]

Table 1. Attacks on Ships in the Persian Gulf By Belligerent

Attacker	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	Total
Iraq	5	22	16	53	33	66	88	283
Iran	0	0	0	18	14	45	91	168
Total	5	22	16	71	47	111	179	451

Sources: *The Washington Post*, 13 October 1987, p. A12, and *The New York Times*, 10 January 1988, p. E3. (From Lloyd's Shipping Intelligence Unit for 1981 through 1986, and Center for Defense Information for 1986 and 1987. The two sources differ slightly on the numbers for 1986. Other sources vary considerably from the numbers presented here.)

A “guerra dos petroleiros” 1987-1988 (7)

[FONTE: US Naval Institute, “The Tanker War”, Maio 1988]

Table 3. Attacks on Ships in the Persian Gulf By Type of Ship Attacked

Type of Ship	1984*	1985	1986	1987	Total
Oil Tanker/Product Carrier	21	35	78	125	259
Cargo/Freighter/Container/Combination	11	9	1	31	52
Supply/Support	3	3	0	4	10
Tug	0	3	3	6	12
Other/Not Specified	2	0	2	3	7
Total	37	50	84	169	340

Source: Same as for Table 2.

* Data for June through December.

A “guerra dos petroleiros” 1987-1988 (8)

[FONTE: US Naval Institute, “The Tanker War”, Maio 1988]

Table 4. Attacks on Ships in the Persian Gulf By Type of Weapon Used

Type of weapon used	1984*	1985	1986	1987	Total
Missile/Rocket/Grenade	20	37	63	67	187
Mine	2	0	0	8	10
Gunfire	1	1	1	11	14
Other/Unknown	14	12	20	83	129
Total	37	50	84	169	340

Source: Same as for Table 2.

* Data for June through December.

A “guerra dos petroleiros” 1987-1988 (9)

[FONTE: Wikipedia]



IRGC navy speedboats using swarm tactics

A “guerra dos petroleiros” 1987-1988 (10)

[FONTE: Wikipedia]

Operation Praying Mantis was an attack on 18 April 1988, by U.S. forces within Iranian territorial waters in retaliation for the Iranian mining of the Persian Gulf during the Iran–Iraq War and the subsequent damage to an American warship.

On 14 April, the guided missile frigate *USS Samuel B. Roberts* struck a mine while deployed in the Persian Gulf as part of Operation Earnest Will, the 1987–88 convoy missions in which U.S. warships escorted reflagged Kuwaiti oil tankers to protect them from Iranian attacks. The explosion blew a 4.5 m (15-foot) hole in the *Samuel B. Roberts's* hull and nearly sank it. The crew saved their ship with no loss of life, and the *Samuel B. Roberts* was towed to Dubai, United Arab Emirates on 16 April. After the mining, U.S. Navy divers recovered other mines in the area. When the serial numbers were found to match those of mines seized along with the *Iran Ajr* the previous September, U.S. military officials planned a retaliatory operation against Iranian targets in the Persian Gulf.

According to Bradley Peniston, the attack by the U.S. helped pressure Iran to agree to a ceasefire with Iraq later that summer, ending the eight-year conflict between the Persian Gulf neighbors.^[3]

Operation Praying Mantis

Part of the Iran–Iraq War



The Iranian frigate *Sahand* attacked by aircraft of U.S. Navy Carrier Air Wing 11 after the guided missile frigate *USS Samuel B. Roberts* struck an Iranian mine

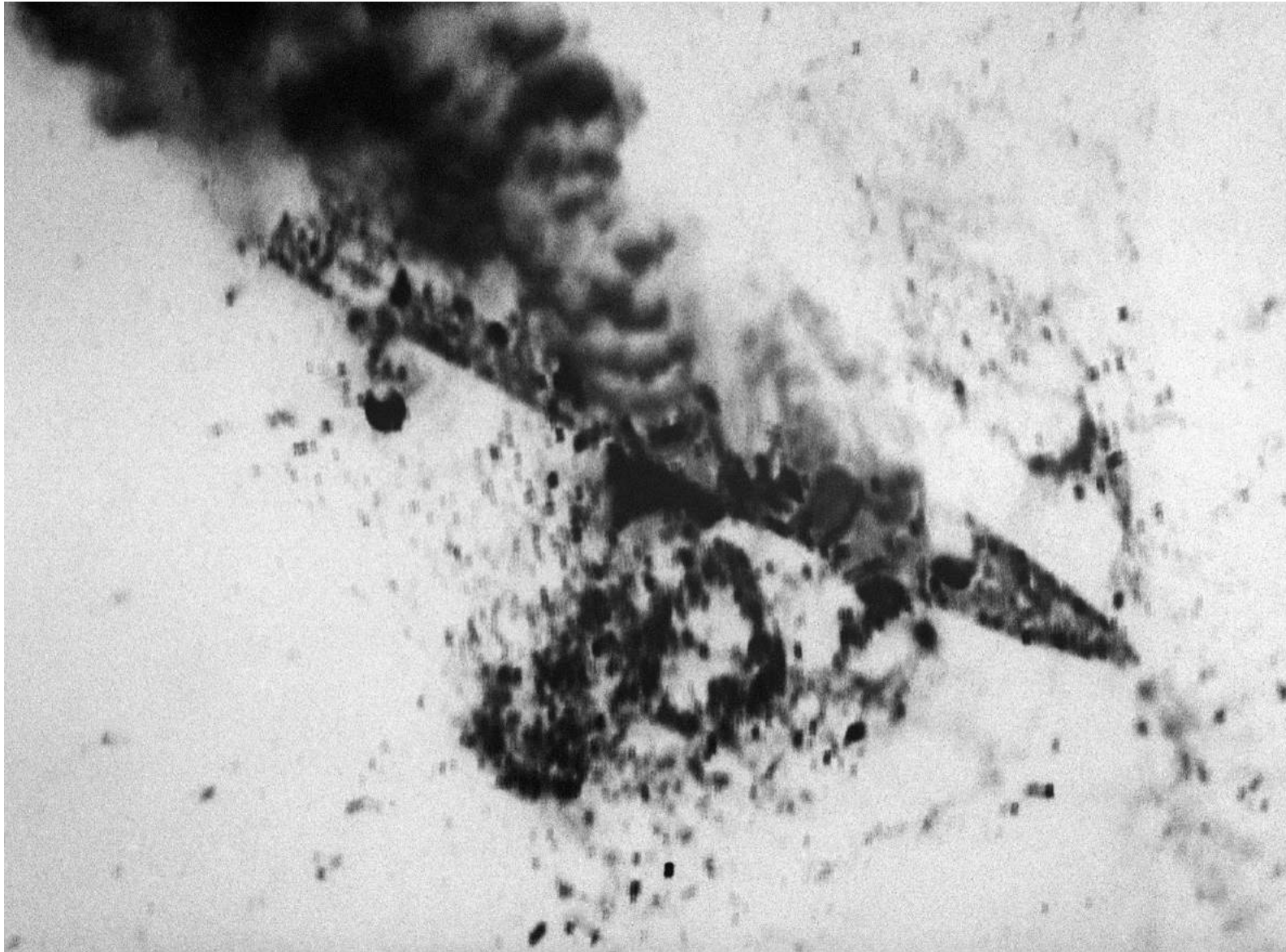
Date	18 April 1988
Location	Persian Gulf
Result	United States victory

Belligerents



A “guerra dos petroleiros” 1987-1988 (11)

[FONTE: Wikipedia]



The Iranian frigate *Sahand*

A “guerra dos petroleiros” 1987-1988 (12)

[FONTE: NYT, 19/04/1988]

ARCHIVES | 1988

U.S. STRIKES 2 IRANIAN OIL RIGS AND HITS 6 WARSHIPS IN BATTLES OVER MINING SEA LANES IN GULF

By JOHN H. CUSHMAN JR. and SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES APRIL 19, 1988



The United States Navy clashed with Iranian forces across the southern half of the Persian Gulf today, crippling or sinking six armed Iranian vessels. One American attack helicopter was reported missing.

The attacks began when six American ships destroyed two Iranian oil platforms in what the Reagan Administration said was retaliation for the mining that damaged a Navy vessel last week.

The worst fighting between Iranian and American forces coincided with heavy clashes in the Persian Gulf war between Iran and Iraq. In that land battle, Iraqi forces assaulted the Iranian-held Fao Peninsula at the northern end of the gulf. Iraq maintained that its forces were retaking the small peninsula, which has

been in Iranian hands for two years. [Page A11.] U.S. Denies Aiding Iraq
Iran has been able to use the peninsula as a launching base for Chinese-made Silkworm missiles aimed at Kuwait. It has also used its presence there to threaten Basra, the key Iraqi city near the Iranian border.

A “guerra dos petroleiros” 1987-1988 (13)

[FONTE: Wikipedia]

Iran Air Flight 655

Iran Air Flight 655 was a scheduled passenger flight from Tehran to Dubai via Bandar Abbas, that was shot down on 3 July 1988 by an SM-2MR surface-to-air missile fired from USS Vincennes, a guided missile cruiser of the United States Navy. The aircraft, an Airbus A300, was destroyed and all 290 people on board, including 66 children, were killed.^[1] The jet was hit while flying over Iran's territorial waters in the Persian Gulf, along the flight's usual route, shortly after departing Bandar Abbas International Airport, the flight's stopover location. *Vincennes* had entered Iranian territory after one of its helicopters drew warning fire from Iranian speedboats operating within Iranian territorial limits.^{[2][3]}

The reason for the shootdown has been disputed between the governments of the two countries. According to the United States government, the crew of *USS Vincennes* had incorrectly identified the Airbus as an attacking F-14 Tomcat, a U.S.-made jet fighter that had been part of the Iranian Air Force inventory since the 1970s. While the F-14s had been supplied to Iran in an air-to-air configuration,^{[4][5]} the crew of the guided missile cruiser had been briefed that the Iranian F-14s were equipped with air-to-ground ordnance.^[6] *Vincennes* had made ten attempts to contact the aircraft on both military and civilian radio frequencies, but had received no response.^[7] The International Civil Aviation Organization said that the flight crew should have been monitoring the civilian frequency.^[8] According to the Iranian government, the cruiser negligently shot down the aircraft, which was transmitting IFF squawks in Mode III, a signal that identified it as a civilian aircraft, and not Mode II as used by Iranian military



An Airbus A300 similar to the aircraft involved in the incident, EP-IBT

Shootdown

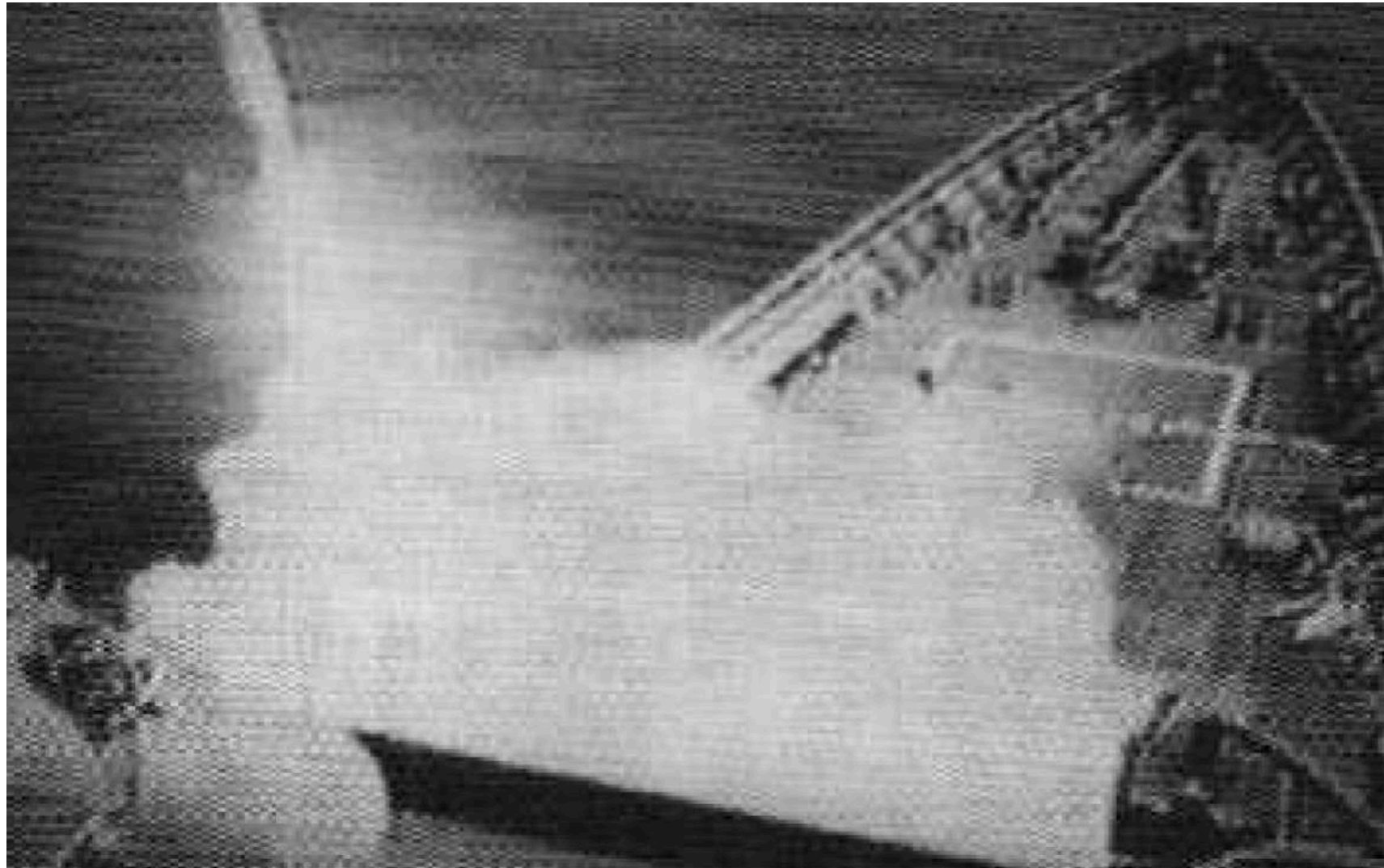
Date	3 July 1988
Summary	Shot down by a missile fired from <i>USS Vincennes</i>
Site	Strait of Hormuz, near Qeshm Island, Iran

Aircraft

Aircraft type	Airbus A300B2-203
Operator	Iran Air
Registration	EP-IBU
Flight origin	Mehrabad International Airport Tehran, Iran
Stopover	Bandar Abbas International Airport Bandar Abbas, Iran
Destination	Dubai International Airport Dubai, United Arab Emirates
Passengers	274

A “guerra dos petroleiros” 1987-1988 (14)

[FONTE: US Naval Institute / Vincennes: A Case Study, Agosto 1993]



It's been five years since two Standard missiles fired from the USS Vincennes (CG-49)—here, the first missile leaves the rail—brought down the Iranian airliner. So what's to be gained by bringing up this unfortunate chapter in the Navy's history? The hope is that serving professionals will better understand what actually happened, and be wiser for it.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

PARTE III – Guerra de sombras, guerra assimétrica, ou negociação?

A “guerra de sombras” no Golfo Pérsico (1)

[MAPA: Encyclopædia Britannica]



A “guerra de sombras” no Golfo Pérsico (2)

[FONTE: AP, 14/06/2019]

May 2019 Gulf of Oman incident

On 12 May 2019, four commercial ships were damaged off Fujairah's coast in the Gulf of Oman. The ships included two Saudi Arabian registered oil tankers, a Norwegian registered oil tanker, and an Emirati registered bunkering ship. The ships were anchored on the United Arab Emirates territorial waters for bunkering in Port of Fujairah.^{[1][2][3]} The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates reported that the ships had been subject to a "sabotage attack".^{[4][3]} The United Arab Emirates launched a joint investigation probe with United States and France.^[5] The initial investigation assessment determined that 5-to-10-foot (1.5 to 3.0 m) holes near or below all the ships' waterlines were probably caused by explosive charges.^[6]

The incident occurred amid increasing tension between the United States and Iran in the Persian Gulf region, leading U.S. officials to suspect Iran of being behind the attack. The United Arab Emirates government did not name any perpetrators, stating that the report of the investigation probe must first be finalized.^[7] The government of Iran called for an international investigation of the incident, describing it as a possible false flag operation.^{[2][1][8]} The United States accused the Iran Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) of being "directly responsible" for the attacks.^[9] The findings of an Emirati-led international investigation into the attacks has stated that a sophisticated and coordinated operation by divers from fast boats utilized limpet mines to breach the hull of the ships, concluding that a "state actor" is the most likely culprit.^{[10][11]} A similar incident took place a month later on 13 June 2019.

May 2019 Gulf of Oman incident



A *Michel*, seen listing after the attack, is one of four commercial ships damaged in the incident.

Date	May 12, 2019
Location	Gulf of Oman
Coordinates	25°10′18″N 56°22′38″E
Type	Limpet mine attack
Target	Merchant ships flagged in: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪  Norway^[1]▪  Saudi Arabia▪  United Arab Emirates
Property damage	4 merchant ships damaged ^[1]
Suspects	 Iran (alleged by the United States, and supported by Saudi Arabia, Israel, and the United Kingdom; denied by Iran)

A “guerra de sombras” no Golfo Pérsico (3)

[FONTE: AP, 14/06/2019]

June 2019 Gulf of Oman incident

On June 13, 2019, two oil tankers were near the Strait of Hormuz while transiting the Gulf of Oman. The Japanese *Kokuka Courageous* and Norwegian *Front Altair* were attacked, allegedly with limpet mines or flying objects, sustaining fire damage. American and Iranian military personnel responded and rescued crew members. The attacks took place a month after the similar May 2019 Gulf of Oman incident and on the same day the Supreme Leader of Iran Ali Khamenei met with Japanese Prime Minister Shinzō Abe in Iran. Abe was acting as an intermediary between American President Donald Trump and Khamenei.^{[7][8]}

Amid heightened tension between Iran and the United States, the United States blamed Iran for the attacks. Saudi Arabia and the United Kingdom supported the United States' accusation.^[5] Germany has stated that there is "strong evidence" that Iran was responsible for the attacks,^[9] while Japan has asked for more proof of Iran's culpability.^[10] Iran denied the accusation, blaming the United States for spreading disinformation and warmongering.^[8] In response to the incident, the United States announced on June 17 the deployment of 1,000 additional troops to the Middle East.^[11]



Kokuka Courageous after the fire, with damage shown on the left and the alleged unexploded limpet mine still attached on the right

Date	June 13, 2019
Location	Gulf of Oman, Indian Ocean
Coordinates	25.483°N 57.543°E
Target	Merchant ships operated by companies based in: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪  Japan^[a]▪  Norway^[b]

A “guerra de sombras” no Golfo Pérsico (4)

[FONTE: AP, 14/06/2019]



▲ An oil tanker on fire in the Gulf of Oman on Thursday. Photograph: AP

**A visual guide to the Gulf
tanker attacks**

A “guerra de sombras” no Golfo Pérsico (5)

[FONTE: AP, 14/06/2019]

Tanker attacks in Strait of Hormuz



A “guerra de sombras” no Golfo Pérsico (6)

[FONTE: Guardian /AP, 14/06/2019]

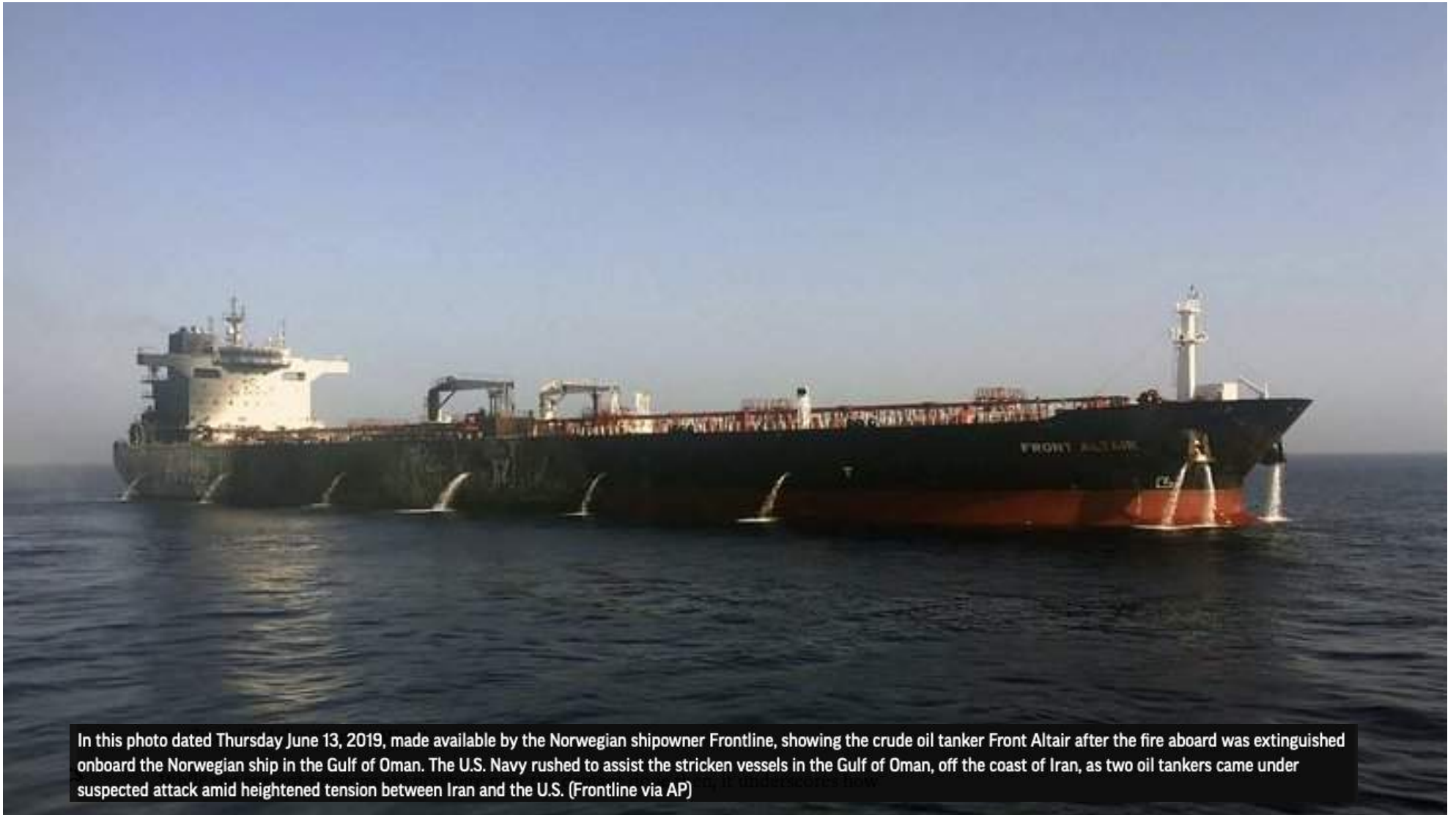


SOURCE: maps4news.com/©HERE, European Commission

AP

A “guerra de sombras” no Golfo Pérsico (7)

[FONTE: AP, 14/06/2019]



In this photo dated Thursday June 13, 2019, made available by the Norwegian shipowner Frontline, showing the crude oil tanker Front Altair after the fire aboard was extinguished onboard the Norwegian ship in the Gulf of Oman. The U.S. Navy rushed to assist the stricken vessels in the Gulf of Oman, off the coast of Iran, as two oil tankers came under suspected attack amid heightened tension between Iran and the U.S. (Frontline via AP)

A “guerra de sombras” no Golfo Pérsico (8)

[FONTE: BBC, 14/06/2019]



Gulf of Oman tanker attacks: US video shows 'Iran removing mine'

The US has released footage showing what it says are Iranian forces removing an unexploded limpet mine from the side of a ship in the Gulf of Oman.

The US also released images of the Japanese tanker apparently showing the unexploded mine before it was removed.

A guerra “às claras” no Golfo Pérsico (1)

[FONTE: Encyclopædia Britannica]



A guerra “às claras” no Golfo Pérsico (2)

[FONTE: American Security Project]

United Arab Emirates

The U.S. maintains approximately 5,000 personnel in the UAE under a defense cooperation agreement.⁹⁵ The security relationship between the U.S. and UAE is robust, and has featured combat operations in Afghanistan in which UAE aircraft provided close air support to American troops on the ground.⁹⁶

Al Dhafra Air Base

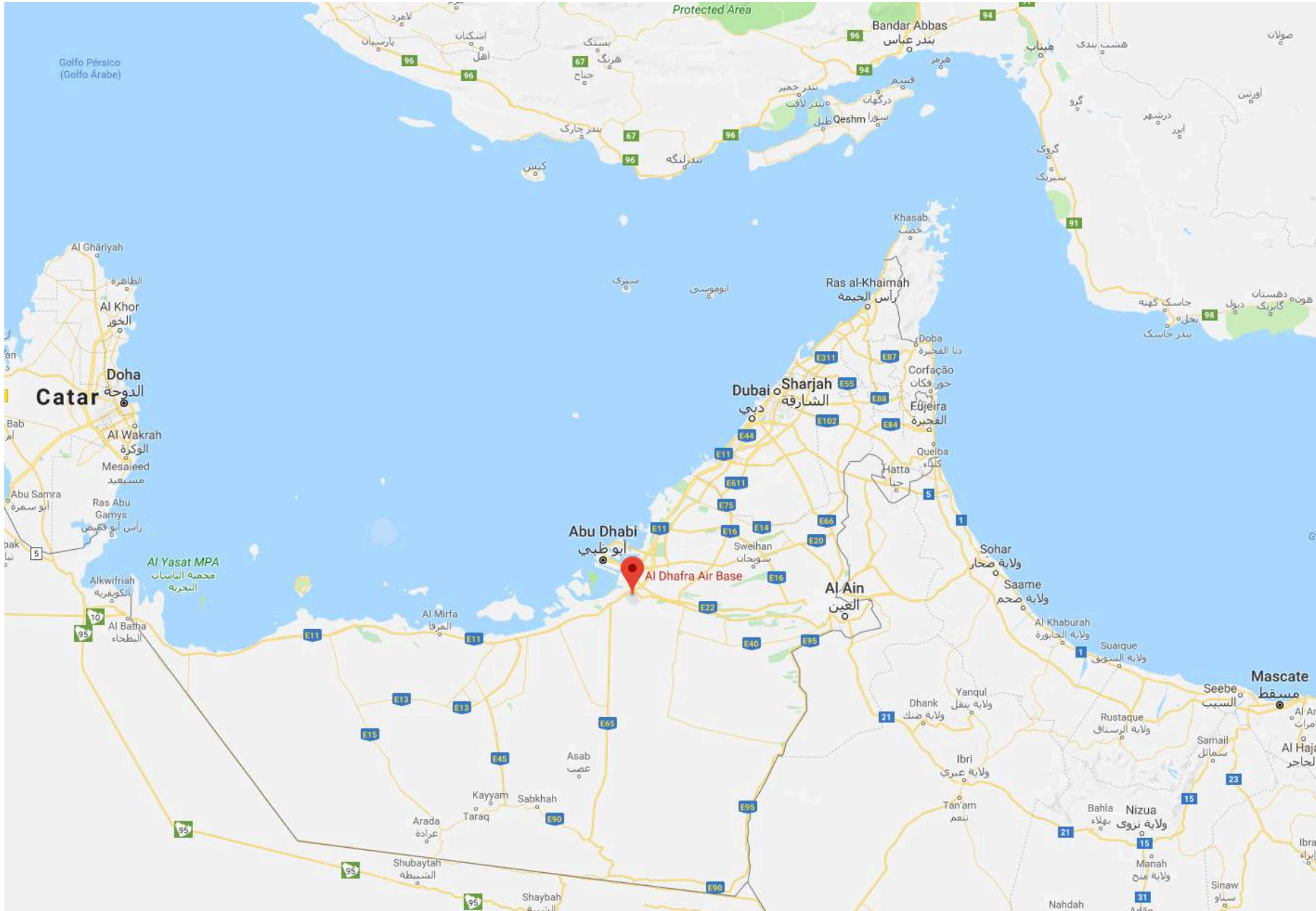
- U.S. presence at this base not publicly acknowledged until 2017.
- Host the 380th Air Expeditionary Wing, including such aircraft as the F-22 Raptor,⁹⁷ KC-10, RQ-4 Global Hawk, E-3 Sentry, and U-2 Dragon Lady.⁹⁸
- Two 12,012 foot runways.⁹⁹
- An estimated 3,500 U.S. personnel stationed in 2015,¹⁰⁰ upwards of 3,800 in 2016.¹⁰¹
- Busiest U.S. base in the world for surveillance flights.¹⁰²



Al Dhafra. Google Earth.

A guerra “às claras” no Golfo Pérsico (3)

[FONTE: Google maps]



A guerra “às claras” no Golfo Pérsico (4)

[FONTE: The Drive. IMAGEM: o drone Northrop Grumman RQ-4 Global Hawk]



A guerra “às claras” no Golfo Pérsico (5)

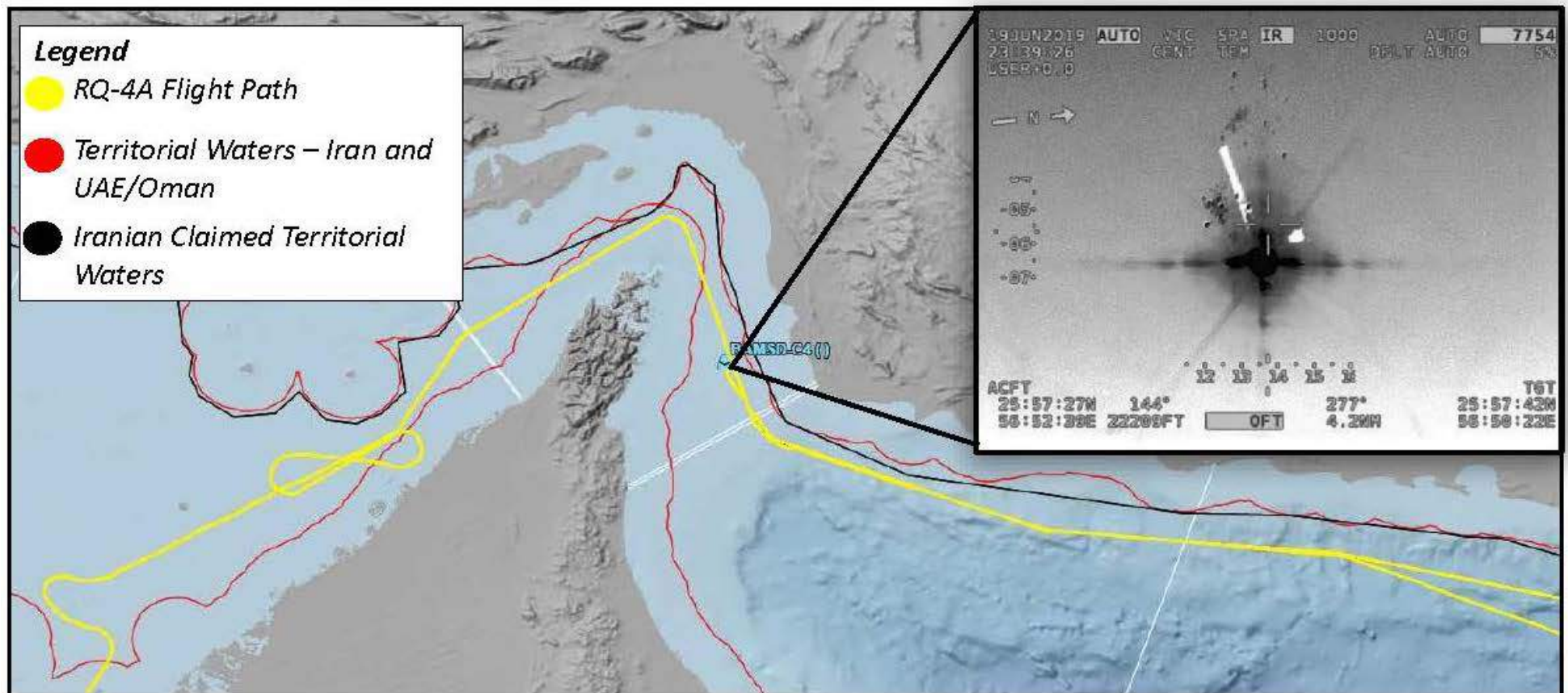
[FONTE: Guardian 21/06/2019]



Guardian graphic. Source: Marine Regions, US Central Command

A guerra “às claras” no Golfo Pérsico (6)

[FONTE: US CENTOM]

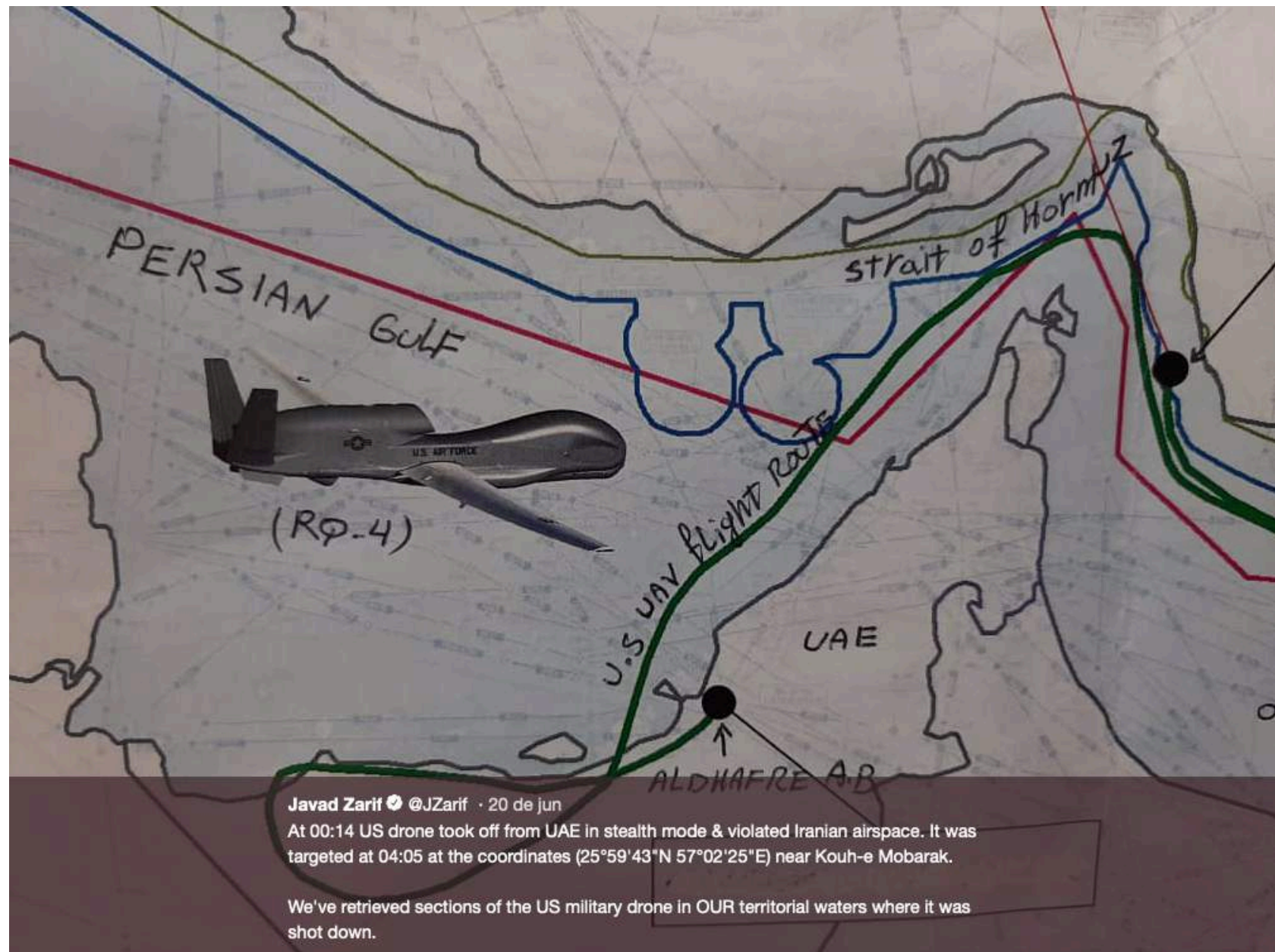


U.S. Air Forces Central Command Map of the U.S. RQ-4 Flight Path

"A U.S. Navy RQ-4 was flying over the Gulf of Oman and the Strait of Hormuz on a surveillance mission in international airspace in the vicinity of recent IRGC maritime attacks when it was shot down by an IRGC surface to air missile fired from a location in the vicinity of Goruk, Iran. This was an unprovoked attack on a U.S. surveillance asset that had not violated Iranian airspace at any time during its mission. This attack is an attempt to disrupt our ability to monitor the area following recent threats to international shipping and free flow of commerce. Iranian reports that this aircraft was shot down over Iran are categorically false. The aircraft was over the Strait of Hormuz and fell into international waters. At the time of the intercept, the RQ-4 was operating at high-altitude approximately 34 kilometers from the nearest point of land on the Iranian coast. This dangerous and escalatory attack was irresponsible and occurred in the vicinity of established air corridors between Dubai, UAE, and Muscat Oman, possibly endangering innocent civilians." - Attributable to Lt. Gen. Joseph Guastella, Commander, U.S. Air Forces Central Command

A guerra “às claras” no Golfo Pérsico (7)

[FONTE: MNE Irão / Javad Zarif]



A guerra “às claras” no Golfo Pérsico (8)

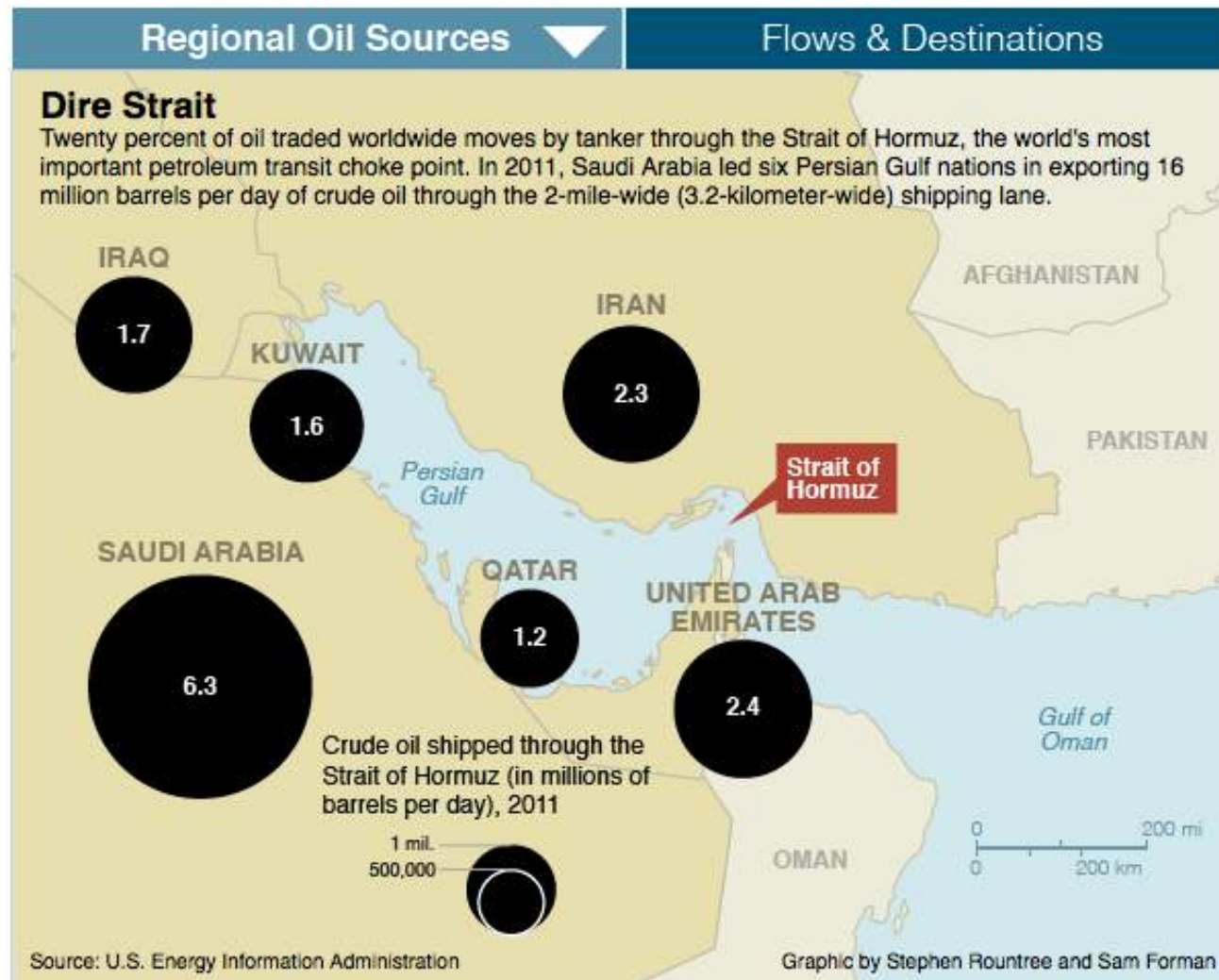
[FONTE: MNE Irão / Javad Zarif]



Impacto geopolítico: o caso do petróleo (1)

[FONTE: National Geographic]

Strait of Hormuz: The World's Key Oil Choke Point



Impacto geopolítico: o caso do petróleo (2)

[FONTE: US Energy Information Administration, 22/04/2019]

The 10 largest oil¹ producers and share of total world oil production² in 2018³

Country	Million barrels per day	Share of world total
United States	17.87	18%
Saudi Arabia	12.42	12%
Russia	11.40	11%
Canada	5.27	5%
China	4.82	5%
Iraq	4.62	5%
Iran	4.47	4%
United Arab Emirates	3.79	4%
Brazil	3.43	3%
Kuwait	2.87	3%
Total top 10	70.96	70%
World total	100.66	

¹ Oil includes crude oil, all other petroleum liquids, and biofuels.

² Production includes domestic production of crude oil, all other petroleum liquids, biofuels, and refinery processing gain.

³ Most recent year for which data are available when this FAQ was updated.

Impacto geopolítico: o caso do petróleo (3)

[FONTE: War on The Rocks / Anand Toprani, 15/05/2019]

OIL AND THE FUTURE OF U.S. STRATEGY IN THE PERSIAN GULF

ANAND TOPRANI
COMMENTARY

MAY 15, 2019



Will the so-called “shale revolution” allow the United States to disengage from the Persian Gulf? A rich body of scholarship argues that since the United States no longer depends on imports of Gulf oil, it can extricate itself from the region militarily and even disengage politically with minimal negative repercussions. The United States cannot, in fact, afford to radically downsize its footprint in the Persian Gulf in the immediate future.

Impacto geopolítico: o caso do petróleo (4)

[FONTE: War on The Rocks / Anand Toprani, 15/05/2019]

Conclusion

The fact that the United States is again energy “independent” does not change the underlying rationale for the U.S. presence in the Gulf. The region’s oil remains as vital today as it was after World War II. If we accept the proposition that America’s security is tied to the welfare of its allies and partners, the United States cannot afford to discard the Carter Doctrine, for there is no substitute for the security that U.S. military force provides. If anything, a U.S. withdrawal from the Gulf could encourage China to accelerate the growth of its military capabilities there. U.S. allies such as Japan and South Korea could theoretically redeploy naval assets to the Gulf to protect their oil lifelines, but this would tilt the military balance in the Far East further in China’s favor, thereby undermining the U.S. “rebalance” to Asia.

None of this means the United States cannot learn from its recent mistakes. Rather than serving as a justification for U.S. interventionism in other nations’ domestic affairs, a rejuvenated Carter Doctrine should focus on two things. First is the provision of public goods — ensuring the world’s access to oil and natural gas on nondiscriminatory terms. Second is the attainment of *negative* aims — denying others the ability to influence conditions in the Gulf to the detriment of the United States.

Impacto geopolítico: a guerra assimétrica (1)

[FONTE: Encyclopædia Britannica]

Asymmetrical warfare

WRITTEN BY: [Ellen Sexton](#)

[See Article History](#)

Asymmetrical warfare, unconventional strategies and [tactics](#) adopted by a force when the military capabilities of belligerent powers are not simply unequal but are so significantly different that they cannot make the same sorts of attacks on each other.

[Guerrilla warfare](#), occurring between lightly armed partisans and a conventional army, is an example of asymmetrical warfare. [Terrorist](#) tactics, such as [hijackings](#) and [suicide bombings](#), are also considered to be asymmetrical, both because they tend to involve a smaller, weaker group attacking a stronger one and also because attacks on civilians are by definition one-way warfare. War between a country that is both able and willing to use [nuclear weapons](#) and a country that is not would be another example of asymmetrical warfare.

Victory in war does not always go to the militarily superior force. Indeed, colonial powers have contended with asymmetrical threats since the rise of empires. In the 6th century BCE [Darius I](#) of Persia, at the head of the largest and most powerful army in existence at the time, was checked by the [Scythians](#), who possessed a smaller but far more mobile force. As recounted by [Herodotus](#) in Book IV of his [History](#), the Scythians retreated before the main body of the Persian army, drawing it deeper into Scythian territory, only to launch lethal mounted strikes on Persian encampments. Darius was forced to retire, leaving the Scythians in command of the lands beyond the [Danube River](#).

Impacto geopolítico: a guerra assimétrica (2)

[FONTE: NBC, 24/05/2019]

Iran uses proxies to punch above its weight in the Middle East, experts say

May 24, 2019, 12:29 PM GMT+1

As the United States and Iran trade threats and risk a potential collision, the Trump administration is struggling to counter Tehran's network of proxies across the Middle East. The sprawling network is armed not only with missiles and mines, but also with political influence.

Earlier this month, U.S. officials said intelligence indicated Tehran had given a green light to its proxies in the region to go after U.S. targets. That prompted the White House to issue stern [warnings](#) to Iran, beef up U.S. forces in the Persian Gulf, and order a partial [evacuation](#) of American diplomatic missions in Iraq.

A still unexplained attack on four ships in the Persian Gulf, along with a drone attack on a pipeline in Saudi Arabia claimed by Houthi rebels, has fueled tensions and underscored the dilemma Washington faces in confronting a regime that can strike back through its partners without leaving clear fingerprints. Iran has denied any role in the attacks.

If the war of words erupts into a full-blown conflict, the U.S. military would have to contend with Iran's network of armed militias in the region. Despite its relatively modest military might, Iran has long employed proxies to fend off adversaries and extend its power and political influence.

Impacto geopolítico: a guerra assimétrica (3)

[FONTE: NBC, 24/05/2019]



Supporters of the Houthi movement shout slogans as they attend a rally to mark the 4th anniversary of the Saudi-led military intervention in Yemen's war, in Sanaa, Yemen on March 26, 2019. Khaled Abdullah / Reuters

An arm of Iran's Revolutionary Guard Corps, the Quds Forces, runs the training efforts for various proxies, and Hezbollah in Lebanon has grown into that country's most powerful political and military force.

By operating covertly through partners who don't wear Iranian military uniforms, Tehran can deny its involvement, experts said.

"When Iran's proxies carry out attacks, it's highly implausible that they don't coordinate with Tehran, but it's usually not provable," said Karim Sadjadpour, a senior fellow at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Impacto geopolítico: a guerra assimétrica (4)

[FONTE: CSIS, 11/10/2018]

SHARED VISION, IDEOLOGY DRIVE AXIS EXPANSION

The wars of Syria, Iraq, and Yemen have expanded the axis of resistance from core members Iran, Syria, and Hizballah to now include Iraq's Iran-backed PMF and Yemen's Huthi Movement. Binding the axes is a shared vision of regional ascendancy, ideological solidarity to defend Shia, and commitment to resist common enemies Israel, the United States, Saudi Arabia, Gulf allies, and the Salafi-jihadist group's the axis claims these enemies support

SYRIAN PRESIDENT, BASHAR AL-ASAD

"The fighters of Hezbollah played no less a role in defending Syrian soil than their brothers in courage, the fighters of the Syrian armed forces. When we talk about them, we speak with a pride that equals our pride in any Syrian fighter... As for Iran, it did not hesitate to stand alongside us from day one."²

IRGC-QF COMMANDER, QASSEM SOLEIMANI

"Our nation uprooted the greatest danger of all – the evil of ISIS and the takfiris. In the words of our leader, this was done in the service of humanity. You saw how Hezbollah... gave such a slap to an enemy armed to the teeth. All the Arab countries together could not confront this enemy, but Hezbollah defeated it and put it in its place."¹

HEZBOLLAH SECRETARY GENERAL, HASSAN NASRALLAH

"To our brothers in Palestine, Syria, Iraq, Lebanon, Yemen... wherever the Resistance is struck and its blood is shed unjustly...this aggression must not remain unanswered... We know what war is, we know what it is to fight against a powerful nation... We know what Resistance, endurance and perseverance are."³

PMF DEPUTY COMMANDER, ABU MAHDI AL-MUHANDIS

"The PMF has become an important player in the region and in the country. We view Hezbollah and Iran as our allies, our friends, and our partners in the region... They say: 'We have brought slaughter upon you,' and we say that we have brought resistance and steadfastness upon them."⁵

HOUTHİ MOVEMENT LEADER, ABDUL MALİK AL HOUTHİ

"We hope that in the future, we will be able to reach the port of Palestine, and participate in any future war with Israel, in a way that will enable us to do anything to support the Palestinian people, or other people and countries of our Arab and Islamic nation."⁴

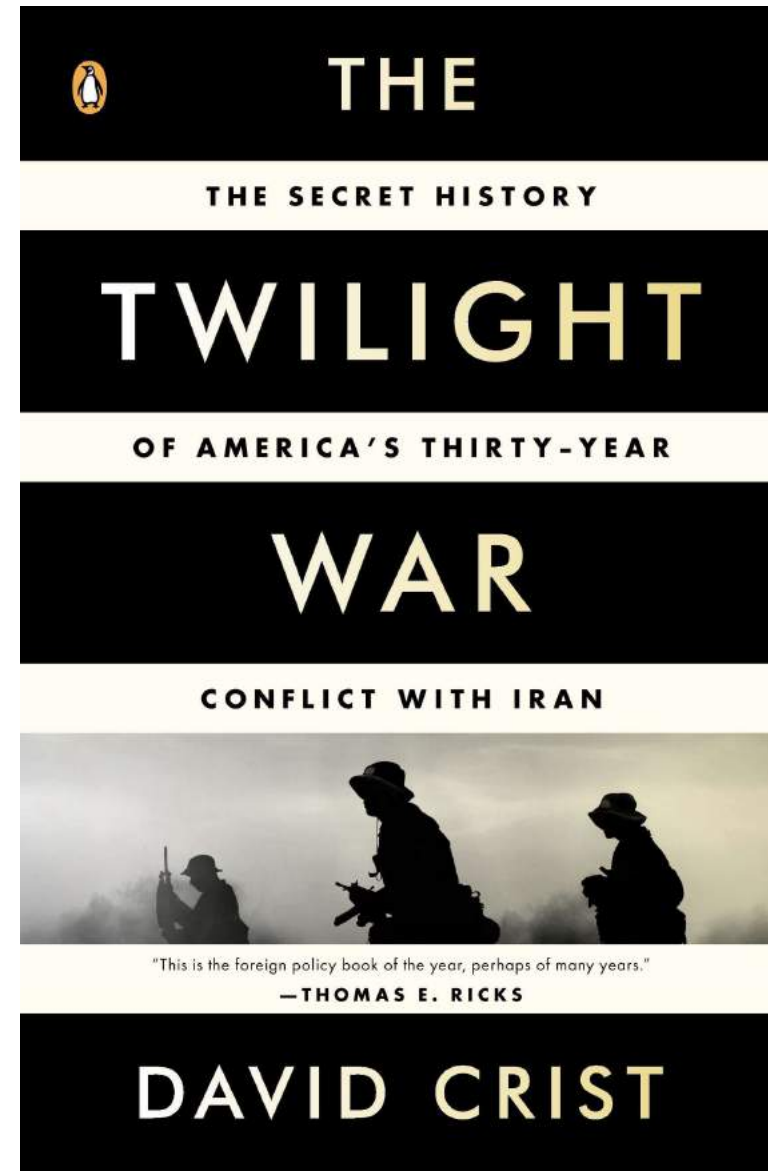
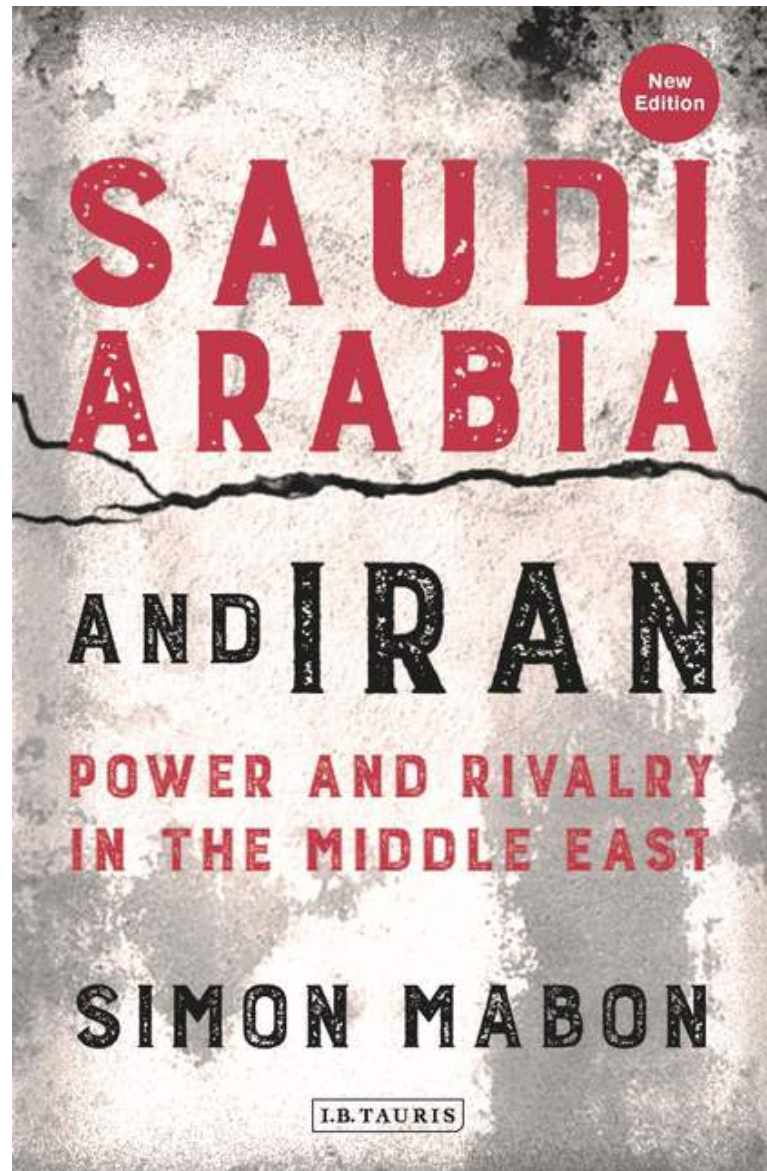
1. Photo: MEHDI GHASEMI/AFP/Getty Images.
2. Photo: MIGUEL GUTIERREZ/AFP/Getty Images. Quote: <https://www.memri.org/tv/syrian-president-bashar-assad-praises-iran-russia-china-hizballah>
3. Photo: PATRICK BAZ/AFP/Getty Images. Quote: <https://sayed7asan.blogspot.com/2018/07/hassan-nasrallah-resistance-victorious.html>
4. Photo: MOHAMMED HUWAIS/AFP/Getty Images. Quote: <https://www.memri.org/tv/houthi-leader-threatens-abu-dhabi>
5. Photo: AHMAD AL-RUBAYE/AFP/Getty Images. Quote: <https://www.memri.org/tv/abu-mahdi-al-muhandis-deputy-commander-popular-mobilization-units-optimism-over-liberation-mosul>

Impacto geopolítico: a guerra assimétrica (5)

[FONTE: Cartoon Cox and Forkun, 2012]



Bibliografia



Bibliografia

