American policy in the six day war and anti-Americanism in the Middle East

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Abstract: *Since the end of the Suez Canal War, Britain and France gradually began to withdraw from the Middle East, the United States and the Soviet Union began to gradually enter the vacuum left by Britain and France, and launched a new round of cold war in the Middle East. On June 5, 1967, Israel launched a sudden air attack on the airports of Egypt and Syria, marking the outbreak of the six day war. In less than two hours, the air forces of the two Arab countries were paralyzed, and the war ended with the brilliant victory of Israel and the devastating defeat of Arabia. On the surface, this is a war between Arab countries and Israel, but in fact, this war is the result of the Middle East policy of the United States, which also contains a deep game with the cold war between the United States and the Soviet Union. After the war, anti Americanism in the Middle East also developed to a great extent.*

Keywords: *American policy, Six Day War, Anti Americanism in the Middle East*

1. Introduction

Since the end of World War II, the Middle East has gradually become another main battlefield of the cold war between the United States and the Soviet Union, which also makes the Middle East more volatile under the alternation of the old and new pattern, and falls into a vicious circle with the Arab Israeli conflict as the core. This vicious circle has led to many wars between Middle East countries and Israel. In this series of wars, the six day war, which lasted only 132 hours, had a very important impact on the change of the political pattern in the Middle East. The war not only involves the gratitude and resentment between Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Israel and other countries, but also involves the in-depth game between the United States, the Soviet Union and other major countries. This war is a war to change the political pattern of the Middle East. A comprehensive analysis of this war can not only clearly compare the military strength of Arab and Israeli sides and the factors hindering the Arab Israeli peace process, but also analyze the strategic planning of the United States and the Soviet Union here and their role in the Middle East, and further understand the emergence of anti Americanism in the Middle East.

2. The situation in the Middle East before the war

The Suez Canal War marked the complete weakening of the influence of Britain and France on the Middle East. The United States and the Soviet Union began the cold war in the Middle East. Since entering the Middle East, the Soviet Union began to provide political, economic and military support to pro Soviet countries such as Egypt, and also took this opportunity to grab oil interests in major oil countries such as Egypt and Iran. Under such a policy, the United States realized the threat of the Soviet Union, which indirectly made the United States need to adopt a policy that can compete with the Soviet Union. Before the outbreak of the six day war, the situation in the Middle East had changed greatly. For Egypt, Nasser ruled Egypt established friendly relations with the Soviet Union. In the Arab world, Arab nationalism is becoming more and more prominent. In addition, under the influence of communism on the Soviet side, Nasser wants to unify the Arab world. By the mid-1960s, Nasser's power reached its peak. In addition, he was gradually known as the leader of the Arab world after the Suez Canal War, and with the support of the Soviet Union, he had the illusion that Egypt was invincible. For the Israeli side, the US Israeli relations developed greatly in the 1960s. Especially during the period of President Kennedy, the US Israeli relations began to change fundamentally. "In 1962, the United States agreed to provide" Hawk "surface to surface missiles to Israel. [1]This benchmark decision marked a revolution in the US arms policy and a significant reversal of the US policy of providing weapons and military equipment to Israel." Kennedy even promised that in order to protect Israel, the United States

could even attack Arabs, an unprecedented promise. On the whole, behind the confrontation between Arab countries and Israel in 1967, there were two superpowers such as the Soviet Union and the United States, and the two countries also gave them a steady stream of support.

2.1 Consideration of American foreign policy before the war

From 1948 when the United States supported the establishment of Israel, 1953 when the CIA planned to overthrow the Mohamed Mossad government of Iran, to the end of the Suez Canal War, the United States launched Eisenhower Doctrine and declared that the United States would support the friendly government facing the threat of communism in the Middle East. For the United States, what he wants to establish in the Middle East is a new Middle East order centered on the United States and maintain absolute control over the region. The most important prerequisite for this is to curb the expansion of the Soviet Union in the region and avoid direct conflict between the two sides. [2]As Arlene lazarowitz said, "in the 1960s, the main goal of the United States in the Middle East was to maintain regional security and stability, minimize the influence of the Soviet Union, and maintain friendly relations with as many countries in the region as possible while supporting Israel."

2.2 Renewed unity of Arab States

Since President Nasser took office in 1956, Nasser has been trying to expand his influence in the Arab world. Israel's existence has always been a thorn in Nasser's throat. In the 1960s, under the leadership of President Nasser, Egypt entered a honeymoon period with the Soviet Union. With the assistance of the Soviet Union, Egypt's comprehensive strength has also increased significantly, accompanied by the deepening hatred of Israel and the United States. [3]"This is largely due to the increased hostility of Egypt to Israel and is consistent with Johnson's Pro Israel view."

After the Suez Canal War, the United Nations set up a buffer zone between Egypt and Israel - and stationed the United Nations Emergency Force on the Sinai Peninsula. Since the 1960s, tensions in the Middle East have been escalating, and small-scale conflicts between Arab countries and Israel have become more and more frequent. By May 1967, Nasser asked the United Nations Emergency Force to withdraw from the Sinai Peninsula and stationed its troops near Sharm el Sheikh. Then they have to contact Syria, Jordan and other countries to launch a war against Israel.

3. American policy after the outbreak of war

3.1 The United States actively promotes the consideration of a ceasefire between the Arab and Israeli sides

In his letter to ashkol on May 27, 1967, [4]Johnson said: "Israel must not take any pre emptive military action to hold itself responsible for the beginning of hostilities. In my reply to the Soviet Union, I will certainly accept your and my common views on the international nature of the Gulf of Aqaba and the Strait of Tiran." Just after Johnson received the letter calling for a ceasefire from the Soviet Union, President Johnson also tried his best to promote a ceasefire. The reasons are: (1) based on the consideration of Israeli military forces. In the war, Israel has to deal with all the military forces of several Arab countries such as Egypt, Syria, Jordan and Iraq, which is undoubtedly a severe test for Israel. The subsequent war ceasefire negotiations are often very long. If Israel cannot withstand strong military pressure, the sooner the United States proposes a ceasefire, the less damage it will do to Israel. In addition, even if Israel can gain a temporary military advantage, Israel's economy cannot support the huge consumption of the war, and will eventually be scarred. (2) After putting forward the demand for a ceasefire, the United States can grasp the dominant power of the war and control the whole process of the war according to the development of the war. However, when the United States realized that Israel occupied military dominance, the United States was not so urgent to promote a ceasefire between the two sides.

Generally speaking, since the outbreak of the war, although Egypt has also received a lot of assistance from the Soviet Union, Israel is basically in a military dominant position and even has the ability to cross the Suez Canal. [5]The purpose of the United States is to get the Arab world out of the control of the Soviet Union and pave the way for its next step to promote the Arab Israeli peace process. On the other hand, let Israel strive to be accepted as a middle east country. [6]As Johnson said before, "I fully support President Kennedy's public statement of May 8, 1963, that we are determined to

safeguard the security of all countries in the Near East and our other public and private guarantees for Israel's security. The policy of the United States government on this issue will not change." At the same time, the representative of the United States also accused the Arab countries of blocking the tirang Strait of aggression, which led to the outbreak of the war. [7]The United States believes that the nature of the war should be defined as conflict, not Israel's war of aggression.

3.2 The acquiescence and connivance of the United States to Israel in the war

After the outbreak of the Suez Canal War, the cold war between the United States and the Soviet Union was in full swing. The performance of Israel in the war was that the United States saw the strategic value. After that, the close relationship between the United States and Israel began to slowly open the prelude. During the Kennedy period, he began to recognize the special relationship between the United States and Israel.

And further increased its assistance to Israel. During President Johnson's time, his relations with the United States and Israel were more mature, and his military exports to Israel were better than before. "From 1948 to 1958, the United States was unwilling to alienate Arab oil producers through direct arms sales and only provided economic assistance. [8]In 1961, President Kennedy authorized the first direct arms sales: Eagle missiles. In 1962, the United States provided the first military assistance (loan) to Israel."By December 1962, Israeli diplomacy had achieved a certain degree of success. [9]President Kennedy assured foreign minister Gorda Meier that "if there is an invasion, the United States will support Israel.

Compared with Kennedy, President Johnson is more partial to Israel. He is willing to provide Israel with offensive and defensive weapons. By 1964, the United States provided modern tanks to Israel; In 1966, the United States and Israel signed an agreement to provide aircraft. With the increasingly close U.S. military assistance to Israel, the United States has become a major arms supplier to Israel.

On June 7, 1967, although the United Nations put forward a ceasefire resolution, the war between the Arab and Israeli sides continued. In the early morning, Israeli planes bombed the Jordanian stronghold outside Jerusalem. Last night, there were some shootings in the city. [10]Israel seemed to control most of the Sinai Peninsula. Cairo ordered Egyptian troops to withdraw from Sharm el Sheikh in the Tiran Strait.

On the whole, the formation of this situation seems to be taken for granted. In this situation, the Arab world has the support of the Soviet Union and Israel has the support of the United States. In this way, it seems more reasonable for the Arab world to have another conflict with Israel. In the consideration of the United States, the United States either deeply intervenes by providing direct political, economic and military support to Israel, or has to give up its policy of continued existence to Israel. In the cold war environment, the direct confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union was inappropriate, and the Arab world and Israel became weapons in their hands. Although the United States supports Israel, it also has deeper considerations. If the United States wants to expand its influence in the Middle East, many Arab countries are the objects that the United States must win over. [11]The United States wants to strengthen its relations with radical Arab countries, strengthen its status as a moderate country in Lebanon, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia, and further weaken the influence of the Soviet Union.

3.3 The tension between the United States and the Soviet Union

Due to the tacit approval and support of the United States to Israel during the war, after Egypt, Syria, Jordan and other countries accepted the mediation of the United Nations Security Council, Israel still pushed forward to the Sinai Peninsula, the Golan Heights and the West Bank unscrupulously. Israel even occupied East Jerusalem and occupied the whole Jerusalem. During the war, the Soviet Union also continued to give military assistance to Egypt and other countries, but it could not stop the fierce attack of Israel. In order to prevent Israel from moving forward, kosikin changed his usual way of contacting Johnson and expressed his views in a very tough attitude.

Although Israel announced the decision of the UN Security Council on June 7, there was no ceasefire. The United States wrote to kosikin on the morning of June 7 that Israel would accept the ceasefire and we are taking steps to ensure that the Security Council resolutions are implemented by all parties concerned. We are ready to work with all other parties to establish a lasting peace in the region. Completely false reports and fabricated allegations about the involvement of US aircraft in the attack

on Egypt led to mob actions against US embassies and consulates, and seven Arab countries suspended diplomatic relations with the United States. [12]Their despicable behavior and failure to provide adequate protection to American officials and ordinary citizens in Arab countries will lead to a very serious deterioration of the situation.

In his letter to Johnson on June 10, 1967, [13]kosikin said: now has reached a very critical moment. If we do not stop military operations in the next few hours, we must adopt an independent decision. However, these actions may plunge us into conflict, which will lead to serious disasters. Kosikin's words clearly showed the Soviet Union's view and soon put it into practice. The Soviet Union sent aircraft carriers to the Mediterranean region.

In the face of the Soviet Union's tough attitude, [14]US Secretary of State Robert McNamara negotiated with Johnson to let the US Mediterranean Sixth Fleet sail to the eastern Mediterranean, forming a confrontation with the Soviet Union. At the same time, the United States changed its previous attitude and urgently urged Israel to cease fire. At this time, Israel has occupied twice its own territory. Although the United States and the Soviet Union were at loggerheads in the Mediterranean, they did not want to start a war.

For radical Arab countries, the Soviet Union is the only dependence of radical Arab countries such as Egypt, Syria and Algeria. The Soviet Union's Middle East policy can only be realized through exchanges with these Middle East countries. It seems that the two sides need each other. Therefore, within a certain range, the Soviet Union could only agree with the Arab policy at many times, and even sometimes encouraged the Arabs to compromise. [15]But for the Arab countries, they did not realize that the Soviet Union had been trying to avoid the risk of conflict with the United States.

4. The development of anti Americanism in the Middle East after the Second World War

The six day war is a war to change the political pattern in the Middle East. This war not only clearly compares the military strength of both Arab and Israeli sides and the factors hindering the Arab Israeli peace process, but also makes a small analysis of the strategic planning of the United States and the Soviet Union here and their role in the Middle East. More importantly, this war has had a multifaceted impact. The most important thing is, The progress of anti Americanism in the Middle East showed an upward trend after the war. The six day war also brought huge losses to Arab countries. On the one hand, Arab countries lost areas such as the Sinai Peninsula, the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip, and even the holy city of three religions, Jerusalem, was occupied by Israel. Whether Jews, Christians or Muslims, Jerusalem is not only a place, but also a faith.

Demonstrations against American embassies and facilities have taken place throughout the Arab world. Arab oil producing countries meeting in Baghdad said they would stop selling oil to any country participating in or supporting the Israeli fighting. Baghdad radio said this morning that Iraq's oil exploitation has stopped "due to the attitude of the United States and Britain". [16]In the battle, Israel won an early and overwhelming victory in the air, but the progress of the ground war is not clear.

Until the six day war, a series of policies adopted by the United States in the Middle East had aroused the disgust of the people of many Arab countries. Before the war, when the American aircraft carrier brave passed through the Suez Canal, many Arab people demonstrated and protested against the United States on both sides of the canal.

Before the war, Israel made detailed and careful deployment in terms of strategic thinking, military strength and operational plan. [17]Therefore, after launching large-scale wars against Egypt, Syria and Jordan, Israel occupied the Gaza Strip, the West Bank, the old city of Jerusalem, the Sinai Peninsula The Golan Heights have a total of more than 65000 square kilometers of Arab land - thus determining Israel's strategic advantage. " In addition, Israel successfully created the appearance of American support before launching the war, which also made the United States hostile and angry by Arab countries. On June 4, the new Israeli cabinet held an emergency meeting. The Israeli ambassador to the United States specially brought back a secret letter from Johnson from Washington to attend the cabinet meeting and hurried back to the United States that night. Then Israel launched terrorist attacks on Arab countries. The purpose of this Israeli approach is to create an illusion for Arabs that Israel's sudden attack has the support of the United States.

On the second day of the war, Arab media reported that American and British troops were fighting on the Israeli side. Cairo radio and the government newspaper al Ahram issued a series of statements, including: American and British shipborne aircraft flew to Egyptians; US spy satellites provide images

to Israel. Mohamed hasanin hekal, the head of Al Ahram during Nasser, repeated a similar statement on Al Jazeera. Later, the Libyan government of Omar Muammar Gaddafi also confirmed these statements, and he was only looking for an excuse for the coup on September 1, 1969. The United States and Britain denied this claim. The Egyptian media even said that King Hussein personally saw that radar observations showed that British aircraft took off from aircraft carriers, but later King Hussein denied this allegation. After the war, terrorism increased significantly. [18]However, in the past three days, it has been quiet again. Generally speaking, there are few events in summer. They began to increase at the end of September and have increased by 22 since 1 October. In addition, after the outbreak of the war, anti American activities in every country continued. The Six Day War accelerated the process of anti Americanism in the Middle East, which was manifested in the growth of leftist and religious fundamentalist movements and their increasing use of terrorism as a weapon in the fight against the United States. In fact, it transcended the Arab countries and spread to Iran, Pakistan and the third world. [19]The representatives of these countries in the United Nations began to take an increasingly critical attitude towards the United States. In general, the realization of anti Americanism in different countries in the Arab world is different, but in general, it is developing in a more complex and diverse direction.

At the Arab summit held in Khartoum in August 1967, [20]the Arab announced the three no policies towards Israel, namely "no peace with Israel, no negotiation with Israel and no recognition of Israel". In the years after the war, there were still small-scale armed conflicts between Israel and Egypt. [21]In the eyes of the Arabs, the United States will not intervene unless Israel has the upper hand in its military struggle with Arab countries. If the Arabs have the upper hand, the United States will support Israel.

5. Conclusion

Overall, the change of American Middle East Policy after the Suez Canal War had a great impact on the Middle East. First of all, since the Kennedy period, the United States and Israel began to develop in the direction of paramilitary alliance. On the basis of the Kennedy period, the Johnson administration has made more efforts to promote the development of U.S. - Israeli relations. The result was that Arab countries hated Israel more, hated the United States, and threw themselves into the arms of the Soviet Union. When the war broke out, even though the United States tried to mediate the war between Arab and Israeli, it was also based on Israel's absolute advantage. At that time, the United States had no credibility in the eyes of Arabs, even if the United States did not aid Israel. After the war broke out, there were more anti American waves than anti Israeli waves in Arab countries. The situation in Arab countries was serious, and Israel was the spokesman of the United States in the Middle East. So many Arab countries have severed diplomatic relations with the United States. It also led to the continuous growth of anti Americanism in the Middle East, outside the anti Americanism at the national level and the public level. The war also promoted the development of radical Arab extremist organizations such as the Palestine Liberation Organization, which greatly increased the terrorist attacks on Israel and the United States in the next few years. The Black September in Jordan was also one of the effects of the incident. During the Nixon administration, on the one hand, the United States continued to increase its close relations with Israel, on the other hand, it continued to support pro american countries such as Iran in the Middle East, but this practice produced a greater wave of anti American.

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