

#1382 America as Media-Persia and the Building of Israel – U.S. Secretary of State James Baker: His role in (i) the defeat of Saddam Hussein’s Iraq in the 1991 Gulf War and (ii) the interrelated September 13, 1993, accord between the Palestinians and Israel, part 1

Key Understanding #1: It is the person of James Baker, U.S. Secretary of State during the January 20, 1989 – January 20, 1993, administration of George H. W. Bush, the 41st, who is the chief representative in linking (i) the defeat of Saddam Hussein’s Iraq in the 1991 Gulf War with (ii) the September 13, 1993, accord between the Palestinians and Israel.



Note the bolded and underlined portions of the following biography on James Baker, which illustrates Baker’s involvement in both (i) the defeat of Saddam Hussein and (ii) the Middle East peace process.

Baker, James Addison, III, born April 28, 1930, in Houston, Texas – U.S. political leader. After graduating from Princeton Univ., he served in the U.S. Marines and earned a law degree from the Univ. of Texas. A successful corporate lawyer, he switched from the Democratic to the Republican Party in 1970 and served (1975-76) as Undersecretary of Commerce during Gerald Ford’s administration. Baker was campaign manager for Ford in his unsuccessful bid for a second term in 1976 and for

George H. W. Bush in his unsuccessful bid for the Republican presidential nomination in 1980. Under President Ronald Reagan, Baker served as chief-of-staff (1981-85) and as Secretary of the Treasury (1985-88). He helped secure passage of the Kemp-Roth tax cut. In 1988 he managed George H. W. Bush’s successful presidential campaign. As Secretary of State (1989-92) in Bush’s administration, Baker negotiated arms reduction treaties with the Soviet Union, lent U.S. support to Germany’s reunification, **marshaled international opposition to Iraq’s 1990 invasion of Kuwait, and convened (1991) a Middle East peace conference** [the 1991 Madrid Conference] **that involved Israel, several Arab countries, and the Palestinians**. In 1992, he resigned to become White House chief-of-staff again, with responsibility for domestic policy and for overseeing the unsuccessful Bush reelection campaign.

Baker later returned to law practice, and served (1997-2004) as U.N. envoy to the parties in the Western Sahara conflict. He also directed George W. Bush’s legal efforts with respect to the contested 2000 presidential vote in Florida, and was appointed President George W. Bush’s personal envoy, charged with restructuring



James Baker arriving in Kuwait, 1991

Iraq's national debt, in late 2003. In 2006 he co-chaired the Iraq Study Group, a bipartisan panel established by Congress to review and make recommendations on U.S. policy concerning Iraq. Baker has written *The Politics of Diplomacy* (1995, with T. M. DeFrank) and *Work Hard, Study ... and Keep Out of Politics* (2006, with S. Fiffer), a memoir.



Key Understanding #2, part a: U.S. Secretary of State Jim Baker's marshalling of international opposition to Iraq's 1990 invasion of Kuwait, which led to the 1991 Gulf War victory of the U.S. as the *second (but counterfeit) Media-Persia*, was a part of the latter day(s) (*counterfeit*) fulfillment of Isaiah 44:28, part a,



part (a)

Isaiah 44:28 (KJV) [Thus saith the Lord] **THAT SAITH OF CYRUS, HE IS MY SHEPHERD, and shall perform all my pleasure:**



Key Understanding #2, part b: U.S. Secretary of State Jim Baker's convening in 1991 in Madrid, Spain, of a Middle East peace conference that involved Israel, several Arab countries, and the Palestinians was the beginning of "face-to-face" meetings in the Middle East that had its place in leading to the eventual September 13, 1993, accord between Yassir Arafat's PLO and Yitzhak Rabin's Israel, which was a part of the latter day(s) (*counterfeit*) fulfillment of Isaiah 44:28, part b,



part (b)

EVEN SAYING TO JERUSALEM, THOU SHALT BE BUILT; AND TO THE TEMPLE, THY FOUNDATION SHALL BE LAID.

[<< Previous](#)

[Main Page and List of Unsealing Summaries](#)

[Next >>](#)