

#1387 America as Media-Persia and the Building of Israel – U.S. Secretary of State James Baker explained in his book, *The Politics of Diplomacy*, the interrelationship between (i) the defeat of Saddam Hussein’s Iraq in the 1991 Gulf War and (ii) the restarting of the Middle East peace process (continued)

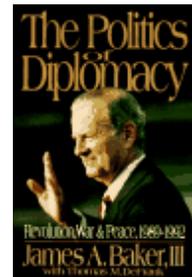
Key Understanding: U.S. Secretary of State Jim Baker’s convening of the 1991 Middle East peace conference in Madrid, Spain, (i) was a direct result of the 1991 Gulf War and (ii) was a steppingstone toward the September 13, 1993, accord between Yassir Arafat’s PLO and Yitzhak Rabin’s Israel, each a part of the latter day(s) (*counterfeit*) fulfillment of Isaiah 44:28.

Following are two more excerpts from Jim Baker’s book, *The Politics of Diplomacy: Revolution, War and Peace, 1989-1992*, explaining that the defeat of Saddam Hussein’s Iraq in the 1991 Gulf War led to the restarting of the Middle East peace process. The first excerpt is about his meeting with King Fahd of Saudi Arabia and the second excerpt is about his meeting with Syria’s president Hafez al-Assad.

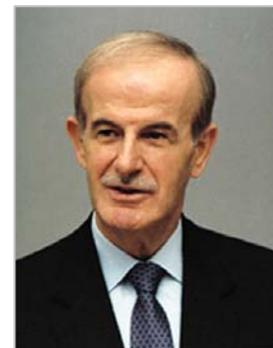


King Fahd of Saudi Arabia

“I later met with King Fahd [of Saudi Arabia] privately to discuss the peace process. ‘We can take great satisfaction in what we have accomplished together,’ I said. ‘But we cannot rest on our achievements in war. Now we must put just as much energy and determination into securing the peace. I do not wish to sound arrogant or immodest,’ I said, ‘but the United States has gained credibility on both sides of the Arab-Israeli conflict. We are prepared to spend this credit. **We are prepared in the aftermath of the war to roll up our sleeves and work just as hard to achieve Arab-Israeli peace as we did to defeat Saddam.**” (p. 418, *The Politics of Diplomacy: Revolution, War and Peace, 1989-1992*)



“Finally, our discussion [referring to the meeting between Jim Baker and Syria’s Hafez al-Assad, after the Gulf War] turned to the peace process. In language I would repeat scores of times throughout my travels, I described to Assad my vision of the ultimate scenario: Once Saddam’s overriding threat to regional stability was removed, all the parties would feel more comfortable in taking risks for peace.” (p. 426, *The Politics of Diplomacy: Revolution, War and Peace, 1989-1992*)



Hafez al-Assad

James Baker and the 1991 Gulf War. U.S. Secretary of State James Baker was deeply involved in the 1991 Gulf War defeat of Saddam Hussein, which 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:*

James Baker and the 1991 Madrid Conference. U.S. Secretary of State James Baker was deeply involved in the Middle East peace process – which was a direct result of the 1991 Gulf War – through his convening of the 1991 Madrid Conference. The 1991 Madrid Conference and the Middle East peace process were 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.

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