



It's Not Just the Oil. The Middle East War and the Conquest of Natural Gas Reserves

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Are the Wars in the Middle East and North Africa Really About Oil?

The Iraq war was really about oil, according to [Alan Greenspan](#), [John McCain](#), [George W. Bush](#), [Sarah Palin](#), a [high-level National Security Council officer](#) and [others](#).

Dick Cheney made Iraqi's oil fields a national security priority [before 9/11](#).

The Sunday Herald [reported](#):

Five months before September 11, the US advocated using force against Iraq ... to secure control of its oil.

The Afghanistan war was planned before 9/11 (see [this](#) and [this](#)). According to French intelligence officers, the U.S. wanted to run an oil pipeline through Afghanistan to transport Central Asian oil more easily and cheaply. And so the U.S. told the Taliban shortly before 9/11 that they would either get "a carpet of gold or a carpet of bombs", the former if they greenlighted the pipeline, the second if they didn't. See [this](#), [this](#) and [this](#).

Congressman Ed Markey [said](#):

Well, we're in Libya because of oil.

Senator Graham [agreed](#).

And the U.S. and UK overthrew the democratically-elected leader of Iran [because he announced that he would nationalize the oil industry](#) in that country.

It's a War for GAS

But it's about gas as much as oil ...

As key war architect John Bolton said last year:

The critical oil and **natural gas producing region that we fought so many wars to try and protect our economy from the adverse impact of losing that supply or having it available only at very high prices.**

For example, the pipeline which the U.S. wanted to run through Afghanistan prior to 9/11 was to transport [gas as much as oil](#).

John C.K. Daly [notes](#):

The proposed \$7.6 billion, 1,040 mile-long TAPI [**T**urkmenistan-**A**fghanistan-**P**akistan-**I**ndia ... admittedly a mouthful, but you'll be hearing a lot about it in the coming months] natural gas pipeline has a long regional history, having first been proposed even before the Taliban captured Kabul, as in 1995 Turkmenistan and Pakistan initialed a memorandum of understanding. TAPI, with a carrying capacity of 33 billion cubic meters of Turkmen natural gas a year, was projected to run from Turkmenistan's Dauletabad gas field across Afghanistan and Pakistan and terminate at the northwestern Indian town of Fazilka.

TAPI would have required the assent of the Taliban, and two years after the MoU was signed the Central Asia Gas Pipeline Ltd. consortium, led by U.S. company Unocal, flew a Taliban delegation to Unocal headquarters in Houston, where the Taliban signed off on the project.

The Taliban visit to the U.S. has been [confirmed](#) by the mainstream media. Indeed, here is a picture of the Taliban delegation visiting Unocal's Houston headquarters in 2007:

U.S. companies such as Unocal (lead on the proposed pipeline) and [Enron](#) (and see [this](#)), with full U.S. government support, continued to woo the Taliban right up until 2001 in an attempt to sweet-talk them into green-lighting the pipeline.

For example, two French authors with extensive experience in intelligence analysis (one of them a former French secret service agent) - [claim](#):

Until August [2001], the US government saw the Taliban regime "as a source of stability in Central Asia that would enable the construction of an oil pipeline across Central Asia" from the rich oilfields in Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Kazakhstan, through Afghanistan and Pakistan, to the Indian Ocean. Until now, says the book, "the oil and gas reserves of Central Asia have been controlled by Russia. The Bush government wanted to change all that."

Pepe Escobar [notes](#):

Under newly elected president George W Bush... Unocal snuck back into the game and, as early as January 2001, was cozying up to the Taliban yet again, this time supported by a star-studded governmental cast of characters, including undersecretary of state Richard Armitage, himself a former **Unocal lobbyist**.

Negotiations eventually broke down because of those pesky transit fees the Taliban demanded. Beware the Empire's fury. At a Group of Eight summit meeting in Genoa in July 2001, Western diplomats indicated that the Bush administration had decided to take the Taliban down before year's end. (Pakistani diplomats in Islamabad would later confirm this to me.) The attacks of September 11, 2001 just slightly accelerated the schedule.

Soon after the start of the Afghan war, Karzai became president (while Le Monde reported that Karzai was a [Unocal consultant](#), it is possible that it was a mix-up with the Unocal consultant and neocon who got Karzai elected, [Zalmay Khalilzad](#)). In any event, a mere year later, a U.S.-friendly Afghani regime [signed onto TAPI](#).

India just [formally signed on to TAPI](#). This ended the long-proposed competitor: an [Iran-Pakistan-India](#) (IPI) pipeline.

Competing Pipe Dreams

Virtually all of the current global geopolitical tension is based upon whose vision of [the “New Silk Road”](#) will control.

But before we can understand the competing visions, we have to actually [see the maps](#):





And here are the competing pipelines backed by the U.S. and by Iran, before India sided with the U.S.:

Two Proposed Pipelines in South Asia



With maps in hand, we can now discuss the great geopolitical battle raging between the U.S. and its allies, on the one hand, and Russia, China and Iran, on the other hand.

Iran and Pakistan are still discussing a pipeline without India, and [Russia backs the proposal as well](#).

Indeed, the “Great Game” being played right now by the world powers largely boils down to the United States and Russia [fighting for control over Eurasian oil and gas resources](#):

Russia and the USA have been in a state of competition in this region, ever since the former Soviet Union split up, and Russia is adamant on keeping the Americans out of its Central Asian backyard. Russia aims to increase European gas dominance on its resources whereas the US wants the European Union (EU) to diversify its energy supply, primarily away from Russian dominance. There are already around three major Russian pipelines that are supplying energy to Europe and Russia has planned two new pipelines.

The rising power China is also [getting into this Great Game](#):

The third “big player” in this New Great Game is China, soon to be the world’s biggest energy consumer, which is already importing gas from Turkmenistan via Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan to its Xinjiang province — known as the Central Asia-China Pipeline — which may tilt the balance towards Asia. Pepe Escobar calls it the opening of the 21st century Silk Road in 2009 when this pipeline became operational. China’s need for energy is projected to increase by 150 per cent which explains why it has signed probably the largest number of deals not just with the Central Asian republics but also with the heavily sanctioned Iran and even Afghanistan. China has planned around five west-east gas pipelines, within China, of which one is operational (domestically from Xinjiang to Shanghai) and others are under construction and will be connected to Central Asian gas reserves.

China is also pushing for an alternative to TAPI: an [Turkmenistan-Afghan-China](#) pipeline.

Iran is also a [player in its own right](#):

Another important country is Iran. Iran sits on the second largest gas reserves in the world and has over 93 billion barrels of proven oil reserves with a total of 4.17 million barrels per day in 2009. To the dislike of the United States, Iran is a very active player. The Turkmenistan-Iran gas pipeline, constructed in 1997, was the first new pipeline going out from Central Asia. Furthermore, Iran signed a \$120 billion gas exploration deal, often termed the “deal of the century” with China. This gas deal signed in 2004 entails the annual export of approximately 10 million tons of Iranian liquefied natural gas (LNG) to China for 25 years. It also gives China’s state oil company the right to participate in such projects as exploration and drilling for petrochemical and gas industries in Iran. Iran also plans to sell its gas to Europe through its Persian Gas pipeline which can become a rival to the US Nabucco pipeline. More importantly, it is also the key party in the proposed Iran-Pakistan (IP) pipeline, also formerly known as the “peace pipeline.” Under this pipeline plan, first proposed in 1995, Iran will sell gas from its mega South Pars fields to Pakistan and India.

China’s support for Iran is [largely explained by oil and gas](#):

Referring to China, Escobar states “most important of all, ‘isolated’ Iran happens to be a supreme matter of national security for China, which has already rejected the latest Washington sanctions without a blink” and that “China may be the true winner from Washington’s new sanctions, because it is likely to get its oil and gas at a lower price, as the Iranians grow ever more dependent on the China market.”

China has also shown interest in the construction of IP on the Pakistani side and further expanding it to China. This means that starting at Gwadar, Beijing plans to build another pipeline, crossing Balochistan and then following the

Karakoram Highway northwards all the way to Xinjiang, China's Far West. China is also most likely to get the construction contract for this pipeline. As stated above, Chinese firms are part of the consortium awarded the contract for the financial consultancy for the project. Closer participation in the Asian energy projects would also help China increase its influence in the region for its objective of creating the "string of pearls" across the region — which has often scared India as an encirclement strategy by the Chinese government.

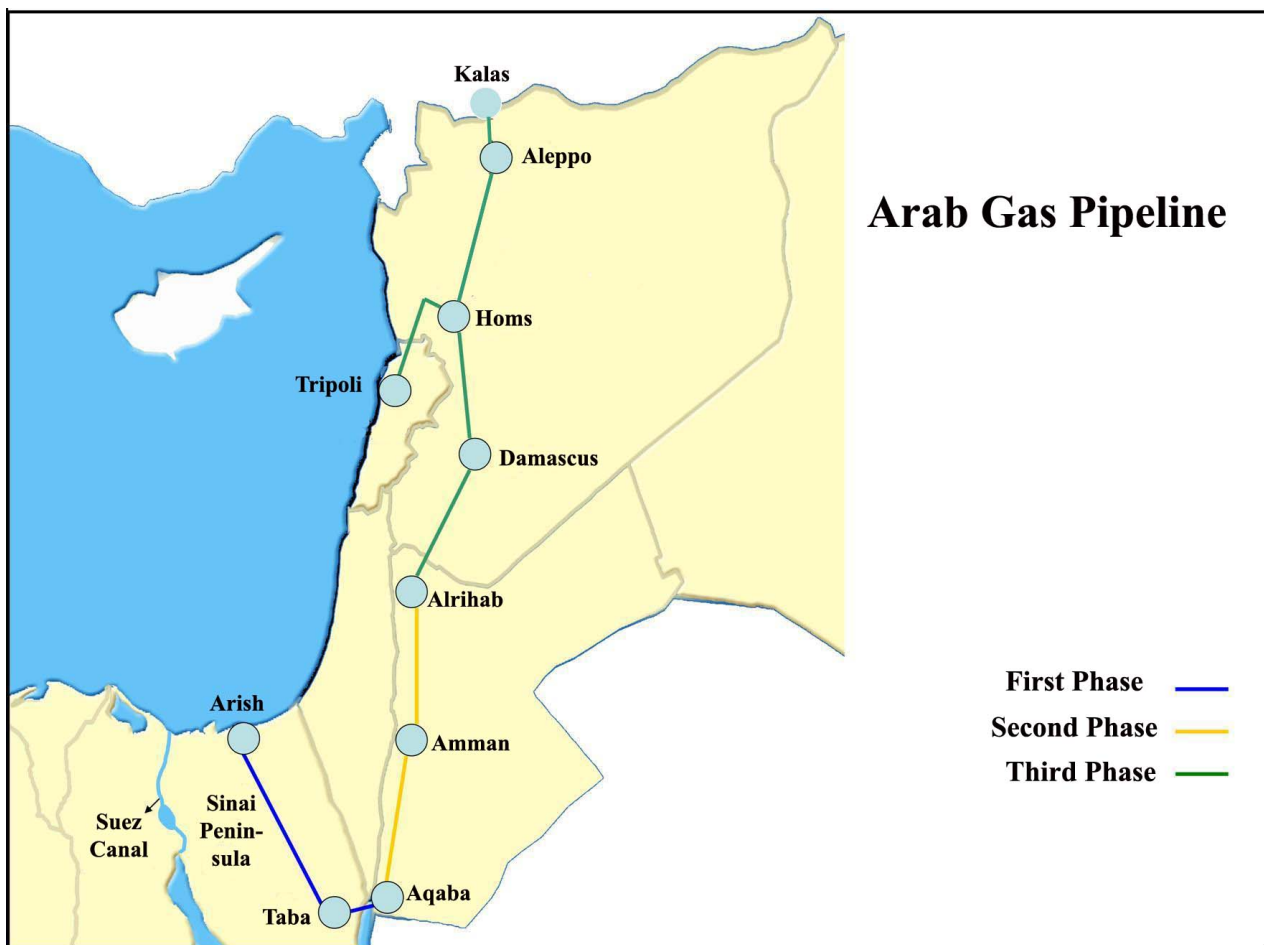
Why Syria?

You might ask why there is so much focus on Syria right now.

Well, Syria is an [integral part](#) of the proposed 1,200km Arab Gas Pipeline:



Here are some [additional graphics](#) courtesy of Adam Curry:



ARAB GAS PIPELINE PROJECT



- THE EGYPTIAN GAS IS CURRENTLY BEING SUPPLIED TO SYRIA
- THE NETWORK OF TURKEY AND SYRIA WILL BE LINKED WITH THE CONSTRUCTION OF REMAINING 230 KM.
- FURTHER GAS SUPPLIES MUST BE SECURED BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH SYRIA – TURKEY INTERCONNECTOR

TECHNICAL FEATURES

Total Length :1200 Km
 Pipeline Dia. :36 Inch
 Max.Capacity :10 bcma



So yes, regime change was planned against Syria (as well as Iraq, Libya, Lebanon, Somalia, Sudan and Iran) [20 years ago](#).

And yes, attacking Syria weakens its close allies [Iran](#) and [Russia](#) ... and indirectly [China](#).

But Syria's central role in the Arab gas pipeline is also a key to why it is now being targeted.

Just as the Taliban was scheduled for removal after they demanded too much in return for the Unocal pipeline, Syria's Assad is being targeted because he is not a reliable "player".

Specifically, Turkey, Israel and their ally the U.S. want an assured flow of gas through Syria, and don't want a Syrian regime which is not unquestionably loyal to those 3 countries to stand in the way of the pipeline ... or which demands too big a cut of the profits.

Pepe Escobar [sums up](#) what is driving current global geopolitics and war:

What you're really talking about is what's happening on the immense energy battlefield that extends from Iran to the Pacific Ocean. It's there that the liquid war for the control of Eurasia takes place.

Yep, it all comes down to black gold and "blue gold" (natural gas), hydrocarbon wealth beyond compare, and so it's time to trek back to that ever-flowing wonderland - Pipelineistan.

Postscript: It's not just the Neocons who have planned this strategy. Jimmy Carter's National Security Adviser helped to [map out the battle plan for Eurasian petroleum resources](#) over a decade ago, and Obama is clearly [continuing the same agenda](#).

Some would say that the wars are also be about forcing the world into dollars and private central banking, but [that's a separate story](#).

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