

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION

As one of the superpower country in the world, the United States tend to be seen as the most reliable aid moreover in terms of obtaining power. There are countless of aid given by the United States as their diplomacy to obtain the attention from another country. The aid given is usually useful for a country to gain their power and thus the outcome received by the United States is can be seen aligned with its national interest.

Independence of a nation is a situation of complete freedom of state where its society enjoys the freedom of control or influence from other party. Iraqi Kurdistan has dreamed of this freedom since the World War I, and asked for help by the United States to help them gain their independence from the current state of Iraq. However, the long-term policy of the United States has sought to bridge the Kurdish-Arab gap, pressuring the Kurds not to declare independence from Iraq and not using force against the Kurds. The policy appears to have failed, leaving the United States with the option of maintaining a neutral posture or adopting a pro or anti Kurdish policy. There are strong historical, moral, and strategic cases to support the Kurds. They are the largest ethnic group in the world without their own country (the number of Kurds around thirty-five million people in four countries), and they have long persecuted minorities. Since the establishment of the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) in 1992, Iraqi Kurds have shown themselves as US's loyal friend. The KRG wants to host as many troops as possible willing to send the United States, and it is impossible to impose restrictions on US operations. Erbil Airport is already home to a major command center that coordinates operations for the US-led coalition against the Islamic State.

Success will require an honest and influential broker. It is a role uniquely positioned by the United States, as long as it retains enough troops in Iraq to remain credible (five thousand or more US military personnel in Iraq is minimal) and so long as it remains diplomatically involved. The current crisis has

occurred in size is not small because Washington has been disrupted by the battle against the Islamic State. When the Trump government finally focused on KRG, Foreign Minister Rex Tillerson failed to convince the Kurds to cancel their independence referendum.

Going forward, the US armed forces need to facilitate cooperation between peshmerga and Iraqi military commanders to ease tensions, while US diplomats lead in forging a big deal between Erbil and Baghdad. The United States may use its military aid as an influence, threatening to decide on one side if it refuses to compromise, insisting it will help the Kurds militarily if Iraqi forces try to push into the core provinces of KRG, Erbil, Dohuk and Sulaymaniya. The worst option for the United States is to continue to disrupt, work to ensure Kurdish autonomy while maintaining the fiction that Iraq remains a unitary state. It offers a way to write over difficult disputes, such as between Baghdad and Erbil, which would otherwise result in unnecessary bloodbaths.