

## **CHAPTER III**

### **THE US ISLAMOPHOBIA FOREIGN POLICY**

This chapter will begin with an explanation of the response of the American government to the September 11, 2001 terrorism events, and continue with American foreign policies influenced by Islamophobia such as the US military invasion of Afghanistan and Iraq.

#### **A. The response of the US Government to the WTC tragedy**

The United States is a country that upholds freedom and justice. As stated in the constitution which allows its citizens to embrace any belief. The state is also not allowed to intervene in it because this includes individual rights. Treatment received from the issue of Islamophobia shows that America is not so. Ethnicity, race, religion, and belief should not be a problem in that country. Moreover, it causes hatred and acts of violence. In practice, in responding to the issue of terrorism after the 9/11 events, Bush tends to apply policies that corner Muslims, giving rise to a reaction of fear that has always been linked to Islam and led to the development of Islamophobia in the United States. Most US citizens also take action to discriminate against Muslims in the US.

The event known as "Nine Eleven" (9/11 or September 11) has killed nearly 3,000 people, injured 6,000 and 19 Al Qaeda terrorists who hijacked planes. After that, the FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation) immediately issued the names of groups that were allegedly the masterminds of the incident. Mohammed Atta, referred to as the leader in this event. Regarding the global impact, US President George W Bush then blamed a number of countries for allegedly hiding the terrorist group led by Osama

bin Laden. George W Bush also made the 9/11 attack as an excuse to attack Afghanistan, which was still led by the Taliban.

Black Tuesday, September 11, 2001 'The event that shocked the world was a" national tragedy for the United States. "No fewer than 5,000 people died, and the main buildings in the United States collapsed. This attack has caused panic; even the United States Federal Aviation Agency (FAA) closed US airspace and declared it a no-fly zone. On Friday, September 14, 2001, the United States held a ceremony of Mass mourning at the Washington DC Cathedral Church to commemorate and pray for victims of the September 11, 2001, national tragedy.

Various policies were formed in the aftermath of 9/11 as a response to fighting terrorists, such as the Patriot Act which contains a policy that gives freedom to security forces and secret services such as the FBI and NSA to search homes or intercept social network accounts for anyone who has a relationship with terrorist networks. In short, the policy violates personal rights or privacy. There is also a Homeland Security Act which is a policy for regional security so that it is closely related to the immigration and transportation fields. Migrants from the Islamic world or names that indicate identity as Muslims must wait long enough for a visa to be obtained. They also have to pass an identity check by the US State Department. Since the start of the program, more than 113,000 men have been registered at the immigration office and more than 13,400 have been deported. The most noticeable impact of this policy is the reduction in the numbers of Arab, Muslim and Southeast Asian immigrants in the United States. Indirectly, this policy shows that Muslims must bear the consequences of the events of 9/11.

There is also a war on terrorism policy issued by Bush as a response to the events of 9/11 to quell terrorism in order to maintain security stability in the United States. The existence of this action against terror was demonstrated by the American invasion of Afghanistan in 2001 and the invasion of Iraq in 2003. Generally, this was done in the Middle East to pursue Al-Qaeda. In conducting war on terror, Bush used the principle of "Doctrine of Pre-emption". Pre-emptive military strikes doctrine is a possible policy. President Bush at that time changed the pattern of US foreign policy based on national interests which in this issue of terrorism was trying to protect all citizens and interests at home and abroad and to create a Preemptive military strikes sense of security for their citizens as an urgent need. In the face of the United States Secretary on September 20, 2001, Bush issued a threat to the international community, "Either you with us or you are with the terrorist". Bush also said, "If you are not with us, you are against us". This statement, better known as the "Bush Doctrine".

Specifically, during the service, President Bush gave his speech and expressed his grief. It is interesting to note that each time Bush delivered his speech, Bush always ended it with "God Bless ...". Even at the Mass, in strengthening the families of the victims, Bush took Psalm 23 as the comfort and reinforcement script for those who were grieving. 'On the same day at the Islamic Cultural Center Mosque, New York, Friday prayers at the place were completed with a prayer sheet for the victims. The priest invited condolences and prayed for the victims of the WTC. "Anyone I think will not agree with such cruel actions. I think the culprit is not a true Muslim, "Yunus, a manager of the magnificent mosque in New

York (Peristiwa 11 September dan Akibatnya terhadap hubungan Islam dan Kristen, 2010).

‘The day after the attack President Bush immediately declared a War on Terrorists. They even quickly said "of all the possibilities, Osama bin Laden is the only one who is approaching. On the grounds that he has enough funds, organization, and determination to carry out attacks on several US intelligence institutions, including the blasting of the US Embassy in East Africa. "Even at that time, it was also stated that US Intelligence arrested talks among people involved with Osama and alluding to attacks on the WTC and the Pentagon. What makes it even more interesting is the statement of President Bush who sprained by stating that the United States would carry out crusades against the Terrorists World Reaction (Peristiwa 11 September dan Akibatnya terhadap hubungan Islam dan Kristen, 2010).

‘The outside world immediately condemned this attack. NATO also immediately agreed to an agreement to fight terrorists on 12 September 2001 afternoon. The American Congress immediately approved a war budget proposal to destroy terrorists put forward by the government and provides US \$ 40 billion in funds, and prepares 50 thousand reserve soldiers to go to war. President Bush in his speech before Congress on Wednesday, September 20, 2001, urged the world to support him against world terrorists, "You are with us or with terrorists." Bush also urged the Taliban to hand over Osama and the entire network of Al-Qaeda leaders to the United States. ‘The Taliban then became cornered when its neighbors side with the United States. Pakistan, which is more than a friend of the Taliban, officially declares its support for the United States. This

sparked domestic demonstrations. China, in general, supports US calls for action against terrorism. Tajikistan is also an important base for US troops. Uzbekistan has become the base for the Taliban opposition based in the north. Turkmenistan does not want to be too involved. Iran has become one of the key anti-Taliban alliances because of its past grudge against the Taliban. Arab countries also expressed their support for the United States.

The OIC (Organization of Islamic Countries) states that they flatly reject terrorist attacks that have befallen the US, but retaliatory actions must not be subject to unrelated civilian targets and may not extend to other targets that have nothing to do with the terrorist attacks in the US. This reason makes the United States more courageous in continuing their planned attacks on Afghanistan by using their war equipment with the most sophisticated technology that uses satellite systems so that long-range missiles and bombs can be controlled via satellite. This has made the Taliban stuck. Afghan clerics also issued a fatwa for the Taliban government to ask Osama bin Laden to leave the country voluntarily, this request was later rejected by the Taliban. 'But the demonstrations against the attack on the Taliban were also no less intense. There are quite a lot of Pakistanis who oppose the policies of the government that supports the US, and finally, take up arms against the US Indonesia itself was enlivened by a demonstration against the American attack on Afghanistan. Thousands of demonstrators took to the streets in various cities in Britain (Saturday, 9/22) to protest the threat of the US to carry out a military attack on Afghanistan. This action is only one of a wave of anti-war protests in a number of countries in Europe. 'On October 7, 2001, the Americans began their

attack on Afghanistan, the flying pilots (Peristiwa 11 September dan Akibatnya terhadap hubungan Islam dan Kristen, 2010).

## **B. War on Terrorism Policy**

The War on Terrorism policy was issued by President George W Bush just days after the September 11 attacks. Policies that can bring about changes in the attitude of the United States both in and out of the country. Through political and diplomatic instruments, military and intelligence and the economy, the United States seeks to eradicate the existence of terrorists throughout the world in order to maintain world security.

Thursday night September 14, 2001, in his speech Bush invited all the American people for the war on terrorism. "A war that won't end until the entire global reach terrorist group loses and knocks down ". In his speech, Bush also said that this was a war for justice, as revenge for the September 11, 2001 attacks. Bush mentioned to making the terrorists bow to their knees, military operations are a choice that cannot avoided. He pointed to Osama bin Laden and the Al Qaeda network as targets main to be destroyed. In addition, the Afghan government (Taliban) also entered in the shooting list, because it protects Usamah bin Laden (Gray, 2004).

Global War Terror aims to eradicate al-Qaeda, the nest of other Muslim terrorists, and political regimes that support all forms of this action. The most visible manifestation of this policy is efforts to engage militarily in Afghanistan and Iraq. Furthermore, Global War on Terror has a wide range of involvement, whether it starts from intelligence, diplomatic, legal, and in the realm of foreign and domestic politics

This policy differs one hundred and eighty degrees from the grand strategy The United States during the Second World War because it was no longer passive deploying military capacity and resources to confine enemies (as George Keenan intended in the doctrine of the Containment) however now the United States relies more on offensive capacity to eradicate possible threat of terror to the security of the United States.

Related to the explanation above, indications of the war on terrorism proclaimed by the United States have the purpose of propaganda that America as a super power country has an interest in regulating and securing world order from terrorism and the use of weapons of mass destruction. On the other hand, there are other interests. Therefore, according to the author's view that the Global War on Terrorism proclaimed by America has multiple interests, namely the interests of idealism and pragmatism. This means that America as a world leader and world police is obliged to maintain the stability of world security from the dangers of weapons of mass destruction possessed by Iraq and terrorism that are contrary to the values and character of the United States as stated in the declaration of independence, charter of peace and human rights (Crawford, 2003).

### **C. American invasion of Afghanistan in 2001**

There is one aspect of the Taliban that is hated by the West, especially United States: Taliban will build Afghanistan with Shari'at Islam. Ministry of Amar Ma'ruf Nahiy Mungkar or Ministry of Peasants Goodness and Prevention of Crime, or in English is called Ministry for Promotion of Virtue and Prevention of Vice is characteristic fundamental to the application of Islamic shari'a or Islamic law in

Afghanistan. This Amar Ma'ufuf Nahiy Mungkar Ministry will control the implementation Islamic law in Afghan society. In ordinary language, this ministry will assign security units such as police who work to ensure the passage of Islamic Shari'a in society Afghans. With the presence of components of the application of Islamic law, The Taliban can enforce social rules and anchor policies or its political views are based on Islam.

If glance at the policy and the application of this rule, people will argued that the rules applied by the Taliban were revolutionary very strict and changing the traditional rules of Afghan society. In a country that is in tribal and sect fragmentation, if also referred to as *firqah* or religious groups, the Taliban has an important task to unite fragmentation in under the auspices of Islamic rule implemented by the Taliban. Along with it, The United States can also sue the Taliban on behalf of it Human Rights which contain Western values because of using the application of Islamic Law called the West is very strict.

Some Afghan people do feel firmness towards the application of Islamic law by the Taliban. All of them cause and effect the application of Islamic law is a major security program promoted by the Taliban. During the transition period, the power is reasonable if the people feel a kind of "cultural shock" that is so contrasting, especially the people woman. Intrepetasi Islamic law against the use of female body coverings apparently requiring women to cover their entire bodies with clothes called burqas, which are loose clothes that cover the whole body and face. (Yunita, 1998) The Taliban really do it seriously development of law and identity through state programs (Rahman, 2002).



Prey for the West and his friends. With the Right flag Human Rights; the West might blame the Taliban. Maybe this is the reason for the West to always attach its intervention to countries that are classified the West as a Third World Country, according to them "Still needs guidance". In the bustle of the West HAM campaign, a question scattered: whether the Taliban should not interpret it the identity of the people with the independence they get from Islam? Standard Western values and Islam are indeed a pair of poles that will not work met by (Maley, 1999).

America is really serious about facing all resistance entities Islam against its hegemony, coinciding at that time Usamah bin Ladin became an icon and symbol of leadership who diligently issued statements of resistance against the United States. This is post-Cold War United States policy. To fight "Islamic fundamentalism" the United States does not need to wear frills "Cold" (Husaini, 2005). Frontal military action and missile attacks are the answer certain of all the policies and agendas of the United States in hunting "Islamic radicalism and fundamentalism", especially Osama bin Laden. If you look at this, it could be US propaganda indeed strong in showing that all elements of "fundamentalist Islam" is the first party to declare war on America Unions through actions and attacks aimed at interests US politics and military, as it has been occurred in 1993-1998. But the Islamic world clearly has a collection the fact is, about how the United States protects Israel — which the Islamic world melabeliya as colonialism - about how interests The United States in the Gulf countries has brought many changes the moral side and the transformation of very sharp values, and about how Usamah regretted the loyalties of the

Muslim regimes that were wasting himself to the United States.

On November 14, 1999, he was not satisfied with the attack against the Taliban-controlled training camps, through The UN Security Council, the United States and the United Nations call for sanctions limited economy of Afghanistan. The action of the United States has been denying the Taliban's sovereignty in Afghanistan as a country. The Taliban remained seated in the ivory tower by insisting they refused to evict Usamah who came to Afghanistan in May 1996. Government.

The Taliban has expressed its firm stance on foreign policy they, that they will not heed any resolution launched by the United States and the United Nations. (Husaini, 2005) This feud will continue continues, even when the United States must continue to mobilize aid formally from countries and increasingly set the threat to countries that don't want to come with him. Meanwhile, the Taliban's assertive stance led to his policy get ready and further strengthen the increasingly solid military elements with the help of foreign Mujahideen - and has long lived in an Islamic state that is. In 2000, training camps and Islamic movements those under the auspices of the Taliban increasingly increase the intensity and the strategic training process. Even when there are training camps and movements it also purifies its purpose for all the interests of "global jihad".

Coordination of the Arab Mujahideen against the Ministry the Taliban defense strengthened and showed brilliant consolidation. This is also supported by events "bai'at", or pronunciation oath of allegiance, to Mullah Muhammad ar Umar as Amirul Mu'minin by Mujahideen coming from all directions. (Husaini,

2005) In other words, the Taliban was prepared to face all the possibilities that happened to anything the United States emphasized to Afghanistan. International media have warned of an American attack Unions to Afghanistan, despite the Taliban's stern attitude and seemed to be underestimating the US's independence. Likewise, The United States is increasingly furious and threatens to fight against "terrorists" there, especially the archenemies of Osama bin Laden. But it seems that Osama bin Laden and all the elements and networks of al-Qaidah is at the forefront of its hostility to America The union at that time, believed that "the best defense is with do the best attack "The best defenses are the best offenses".

On September 11, 2001, the world was shocked by its existence US commercial aircraft, American Airlines, hit the twin buildings of the World Trade Center (WTC) in New York, America Union. The world community is still shocked and stunned to wonder whether the incident was accidental or deliberate. Have not had time to taste surprised was lost, shocked again by the attack from commercial aircraft to the Pentagon building located on Washington. The attack destroyed one side of the building United States Department of Defense. Attack on the WTC causing thousands of people who are currently on duty at the WTC to die. The attack on the Pentagon caused a lender (Martabaya., 2001).

The United States Army died The incident was a barbaric act that caused it the people of the United States are angry because the WTC is a symbol of supremacy the economy of the United States and the Pentagon is a symbol of supremacy United States defense security. Society in the world continues wondering why it can happen considering the security

system flights in the United States are famous for their sophistication. As a superpower country and after the collapse of the Soviet Union the country its competitors, the United States is the only force lead the world. The anger of the people of the United States is welcomed by George W. Bush's government. The President of the United States stated war against terrorists including those behind terrorists.

The president promises his people that his government will soon crush the terrorist. Bush has accused Osama bin Laden, Saudi-born Arabia who was expelled from his country for alleged terrorism. Osama accused of being involved in the events of September 11, 2001, and leading Al-Qaeda network and is estimated to reside in Afghanistan and supported by the Taliban regime. The United States has asked Taliban government to hand over Osama bin Laden to America Union. Demand from the United States has been driven by the Taliban because The Taliban believes that Osama was not involved in the tragedy II September. The Taliban is asking the United States for proof Osama's involvement. The refusal of the Taliban government to surrender Osama to be tried in the United States has encouraged the government United States to attack Afghanistan on October 7, 2001 (Rahman, 2002).

The above incident is very complex because the attack was carried out by non-state actors who attack other countries. In general, countries fight with other countries or fight rebels in his territory. But in the case of American assault Unions in Afghanistan are in order to hunt down those who are considered responsible for actions taken on September 11, 2001, which is believed to be in Afghanistan.

#### **D. American invasion of Iraq**

The United States invasion of Iraq on March 20, 2003, shocked the world. The United States attacked Iraq even though it did not get approval from the United Nations and 3 members of the UN Security Council and at that time the United States was only supported by Britain and its coalition. The invasion was carried out on the grounds that Iraq had a weapon mass destruction (WMD), and this was considered to threaten world peace. Although previously, four UN international weapons inspection bodies (UNSCOM (United Nations Special Commission), IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency), IISS (International Institute of Strategic Studies), and UNMOVIC (United Nation Monitoring, Verification, and Inspection Commission)) conducting investigations in Iraq and apparently the allegations directed by the US and Britain to Iraq were not proven (Al-Mudarris, 2004).

This is very unlikely for Iraq because, after the Iraqi attack on Kuwait, Iraq received economic sanctions and the UN disarmed missiles owned by Iraq. In addition, after several times Iraq experienced war, some Iraqi infrastructure for uranium enrichment was destroyed and Iraq could not rebuild because Iraq suffered a crisis due to economic sanctions from 1991 to the United States invasion in 2003. Before the 2003 invasion, the United States and Britain once attacked Iraq in 1998 because of an incident of expulsion of envoys from UNSCOM, which was assigned by the United Nations to inspect nuclear weapons in Iraq. The expulsion was carried out by Iraq because the envoy was suspected of being a spy from the United States. As a result, the United States dropped its missiles in Iraq, which at that time was still in a state of crisis, resulting in many Iraqi civilian casualties.

This action received a strong reaction from the world community because the attack was carried out without notice.

Then in 2003, Iraq was again attacked by the United States and Britain, until finally, they succeeded in overthrowing the government of Saddam Hussein, who had ruled Iraq for 24 years and the domination of the Ba'ath party for 35 years. Iraq was led by Saddam Hussein in 1979. During Saddam's leadership, Iraq was led by authoritarianism and often experienced war. As a result, Iraq suffered heavy losses and the loss had a direct impact on the economic conditions of the Iraqi people. Iraq's economy declined after the war with Kuwait. This condition is further exacerbated by the fall of UN sanctions to Iraq. Iraq's income has fallen by around 95 percent, the disease has spread, and there is no cure for it. More than two hundred thousand children died because of these sanctions. Only the Ba'ath and Saddam Hussein party elites did not feel the suffering of the Iraqi people (Ansary, 2009).

The invasion by the United States only made Iraqis free from dictatorial and authoritarian rule but did not bring Iraq in a better direction after experiencing a crisis. Seeing the conditions of Iraq like this, which are full of crime, terror, and attacks on the occupying forces of the United States and civil war, as contained in the mass media, make Iraq even further away from peace. The news more often contains the condition of Iraq every day after invasion filled with violence. A suicide bombing which killed many victims that often happened in the Iraqi capital, Baghdad. Not to mention the recent acts of terrorist crimes that has killed 58 people as a result of suicide bombings in the church<sup>4</sup>. Not only that, the shooting of residents is still common, especially those who

work for the government. There are still many other events that can describe the condition of Iraq after the invasion of the United States (OKEZONE.com, 2010).

After the fall of Saddam's government, Iraq was under a temporary administration of occupation of the United States for 2 years. During these 2 years, there has been no significant development for Iraq even after the re-administration of the Iraqi government to its people, Iraq has not changed and the post-intervention conditions in Iraq have not become normal and better. Iraq still desperately needs the role of the United States to restore Iraq to its original condition because Iraq still has to undergo UN sanctions as a result of Iraq's attack on Kuwait, by paying 5% of the proceeds of oil sales to replace the Iraq-Kuwait war at a special agency designated by UN (OKEZONE.com, 2010).

Iraq also still needs help from US troops to maintain the stability of security in the region of Iraq. The invasion of Iraq's condition has become chaotic, economically, socially and politically. This instability makes the condition of Iraq even worse. There is no peace promised by the United States, only chaos. The new Iraqi government must struggle to rebuild their country which has been devastated by the invasion of the United States. During the 7 years (2003 - 2010) there were many violations committed in the United States in Iraq. The presence of many US occupation forces in Iraq did not want it; this can be seen from the number of attacks aimed at the occupying forces. Even so, Iraq still needs US assistance to maintain security. The Iraqi government has signed an agreement with the United States to keep 5,000 US troops in Iraq assigned to train Iraqi military forces.

Until now the problem for Iraq was a domestic security problem, which was getting worse and worse. There is no solution that can be given by the United States as a country that has attacked and destroyed Iraq and promised peace to its people. The presence of the United States in Iraq only exacerbated the condition of the country which was previously during the Saddam Hussein period; Iraq was a safe and peaceful country because everything was under the control of the country's leaders even though Iraq had a crisis at that time. But when Saddam Hussein's leadership ended and was replaced by a government appointed by the occupying government of the United States and at that time the condition of Iraq became unstable. Disunity occurred in Iraq, those (Sunnis, Shiites, and Kurds) who had always experienced differences of opinion during Saddam's reign, after the invasion of the United States, competed for power. Ethnic groups who were eliminated from the time of Saddam are now trying to occupy the seat of government. Now Iraq is a failed state because the new Iraqi government cannot control the country which results in prolonged conflicts within the country.

According to Article six of the Nuremberg Charter, aggression is included in crime against peace because it includes actions that violate the agreement international. War crimes are violations of law or practice war which resulted in the fall of casualties from civilians. While crimes against humanity include inhumane acts committed against civilians. Whereas Article 1 of the UN Resolution 3314 in 1974 provides a definition aggression as an act of using armed forces by a country which violate sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence of other countries, or all actions prohibited by the UN Charter (General



Assembly Resolution 3314: Article 1 "Definition of Aggression", 12/14/1974).

There are several reasons why the United States should not invade Iraq. First, the act of US aggression against Iraq is not a way to justify it war, considering Iraq has not carried out attacks on the US, and Iraq does not proven to be involved in the September 11 attacks. Second, the US states that the attack on Iraq was intended to prevent Saddam Hussein from using its weapons of mass destruction. But during the 1990s UN weapons inspectors have dismantle all Iraq's main weapons factories. Third, the US has little international allies who support sending weapons inspectors to Iraq for disarming Iraqi weapons but does not support the purpose of change regime in Iraq. Fourth, the US attack on Iraq will create a sense of insecurity for international community. Fifth, war will only spend more money a lot compared to the needs of the US people. Sixth, aggression against Iraq will injure international peace. Seventh, war will kill thousands of people. The US attack on Iraq will result in far more casualties big than the war in Afghanistan because US aggression against Iraq can cause the deaths of 80,000 innocent civilians. Eighth, the main goal of the US carrying out aggression against Iraq is to control Iraqi oil. Lastly, there are options other than war because of the aggression carried out by the US in violation the sovereignty of the country of Iraq as a country that has been independent and sovereign and override negotiation options that should guarantee stability international security.

Broadly speaking, there are five main factors causing US aggression to Iraq in 2003. The first factor was weapons of mass destruction or "Weapons of Mass Destruction "(WMD) which was the reason the

US attacked Iraq even before war began. (Sarkesian, 2004) This reason is identified as an excuse main for the invasion of Iraq by the Bush administration. (Daalder IH, 2003) The US action is related to the interpretation of intelligence assessments that Iraq has have weapons of mass destruction. (Enemark C, 2005) The second contributing factor as a justification for attacking Iraq is the threat of terrorism caused by Saddam Hussein. For the Bush administration, the invasion of Iraq is considered an extension of the war on terror. Attack September 11 terrorists caused a paradigm shift to a new phase emerged in US foreign policy and national security strategies. Immediately after on September 11, the majority of US policymakers called for an invasion of Iraq. One of them, Defense Minister Donald Rumsfeld advocating using military force against Saddam Hussein (Lieberfeld, 2005).

Therefore, the Bush administration declares the use of force military, first, against Afghanistan and then against Iraq in reaction against the September 11 attacks. The third factor is the Iraq war seen as a process of freedom, not an invasion because Saddam's regime was described as one of the dictators of evil in world. The US government and allied coalition military intervention agreed to start what known in the United States as "Operation Iraqi Freedom". Release and the promotion of democracy have an important role to play in changing the Iraqi regime. The reason for the fourth invasion was the formation of a unique alliance and partnership formed between the United States and Israel to counter that strategic threat developing in the Middle East benefits both parties (Mearsheimer JJ, 2006). Israel's security is the most important thing for United States and has been supported since the 1990s as a result of threats

from terrorist groups from the Arab world and other countries. (Mearsheimer JJ, 2006) The last reason is the economic factor in the form of controlling the oil fields. The relationship between oil and military power re-emerged in the early year's twentieth century (Klare, 2004).

In this case, US interests in the source sector oil and energy is not a new subject. American policy has been encouraged by two objectives namely support from Israel and indirect control in the market Worldwide oil secures future energy supplies. (Hinnebusch, 2007) Getting control of Iraqi oil is needed so that the United States can reduce dependence on European and East Asian countries on oil The Persian Gulf, and there is no doubt that US hegemony depends on oil and energy resources. Based on the data obtained, it is known that there are also factors alternative, namely a security threat to the strategic position of the United States in The Middle East. The Bush doctrine begins with the assumption that the United States is in the area the post-Cold War era was the only superpower in the world and was wrong one country that seeks to maintain the position of hegemony for the future unlimited. Power is a key element of the Bush administration, so that invasion is a rational act for the United States in achieving its main goal to show its strength to allies and same competitor. This is a US desire for return to previous policies regarding improving strategies to meet its purpose is hegemony, and the first step begins with the Iraq War (Mearsheimer JJ, 2006). However, after re-analysis of the factors the cause of military aggression that justified the United States invasion of Iraq found that:

1. Alleged United States that Iraq sponsors terrorism not proven and there is no evidence that Saddam

Hussein was involved in the events of 9/11 the US government tried to create a case for manipulating opinion public so that military aggression against Iraq is considered legal in response to perceived threat.

2. The UN weapons inspector found no evidence of weapons of mass destruction in Iraq because after the Gulf War I UN weapons inspectors had dismantled all nuclear, chemical and biological weapons development facilities in Iraq. Ownership of weapons of mass destruction is the reason for other countries to agree on the planned Iraqi attack.

3. The reason for the United States to give full freedom to society Iraq with democratization was not proven because until 2011 troops the US military is still occupying territory in Iraq.

4. The decision to overthrow Saddam Hussein was the first step to change the strategic position of the US in the Middle East, in the presence of war, the US can establish its military base in Iraq to control the East Middle and provide full protection to Israel.

5. The trigger for the US aggression against Iraq for a long time and not yet an agreement was reached at the time of Gulf War I because Iraq had violated UN Security Council Resolution 687.

6. The main reason for US aggression against Iraq is control of Iraqi oil has been dominated by US companies as the main pillar of US hegemony in the Middle East.