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water for hydroelectric production and the irrigation of cotton fields. Turkish plans for constructing multiple large-scale dams have led Syria to fear becoming completely dependent on Turkish control of the river.

Tension between Syria and Iraq appeared during the late 1960s and early 1970s over Syria's filling of Lake Assad, which greatly reduced the flow of the Euphrates into Iraq. Ultimately, Saudi Arabia brokered an agreement between Syria and Iraq over water use, signed in 1975. Iraq operates seven dams; after the overthrow of Saddam Hussein's regime in Iraq in 2003, water use in the region emerged as a central issue. In particular, the lingering fear that Turkey will use most of the water from the Euphrates before it reaches Iraq and the potential long-term effect of Turkey's water development project have reignited conflict over the control of the two rivers.

[See also Baghdad; Iraq; Marsh Arabs; and Water and Water Management, *subentry* The Middle East, North Africa, and Central Asia.]

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TARIQ AL-JAMIL

TIKRIT. Tikrit is a town in Iraq located on the west bank of the Tigris River roughly halfway between Baghdad and Mosul. The old town was perched on a sandstone cliff overlooking the river and included the ruins of a citadel. Since the 1980s most of the old quarter has fallen into ruin as the increasingly prosperous population constructed hundreds of new housing compounds, an air force officers' college, and a presidential palace on the old town's outskirts. Although Tikrit is not a major oil-drilling region, the nearby Beiji refinery is one of the country's most significant oil-production facilities.

In late antiquity Tikrit was the seat of a Jacobite Christian bishopric, and the majority of the town's population for several centuries after the advent of Islam remained Christian. Although there was mention of Christians in the town as late as the seventeenth century, the modern population is entirely Sunni Arab Muslim. Medieval Tikrit

was famous primarily as the birthplace of the ethnically Kurdish commander Salah al-Din al-Ayyubi, or Saladin, who recaptured Jerusalem from Crusader control following the Battle of Hattin in 1187.

Modern Tikrit is famous primarily as the birthplace of Saddam Hussein (1937–2006), president of Iraq from 1979 to 2003. Residents, usually referred to as "Tikriti" in reference to their town origin rather than their tribal affiliation, played a particularly prominent role in Iraqi politics from the 1960s until the Anglo-American invasion of the country in 2003.

[See also Iraq and Tigris and Euphrates Rivers.]

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NABIL AL-TIKRITI

TLATELOLCO MASSACRE. On 2 October 1968, ten days before Mexico City inaugurated the 1968 Summer Olympics (the first time the Games were held in a "developing country"), the Mexican army brutally suppressed a peaceful public demonstration held at the Plaza of the Three Cultures—so called because of the plaza's intersections of Aztec, colonial, and modern Mexican architecture—situated within the massive public housing complex called Nonoalco-Tlatelolco, commonly known as Tlatelolco. The motive of the demonstration had been to denounce the army's occupation of the Instituto Politécnico Nacional, a public university taken over by the military a week earlier as part of a generalized government crack-down against a student-led protest movement that had erupted in the capital in late July and threatened to mar the government's ability to ensure the smooth running of the Olympic Games.

Despite references to both international and national revolutionary figures, such as Ernesto "Che" Guevara and Mexico's own Emiliano Zapata, the protest movement had been generally nonviolent. Still, confrontational tactics such as openly mocking the figure of President Gustavo Díaz Ordaz (1964–1970) and engaging in direct battle with the army and police divided public opinion in its support for the movement. Many, especially outside of the capital, viewed the students' actions in the context of a broader