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Cold War Years and their Repercussions Iran and the Arabs

Iran has always been trying to have a pivotal and influential role in the balance of regional powers in the Arab region, as Iran considers itself one of the main regional actors and drivers of political and security interactions in the Arab region, given its military and political capabilities that enable it to intervene and influence the tracks, contexts and developments of the main pivotal issues in the region. Iran's policies and Iranian foreign positions have a negative impact, especially on pivotal issues that impact regional balance of power in the region, including crises in both Syria, Yemen and Iraq, proceeding towards interfering in contemporary Arab crises and exploiting the deteriorating conditions in each of (Iraq-Syria-Yemen-Lebanon).

This contributed to the amplification of Iranian influence and the support of Iran's regional position at the expense of the Arab state for those who share in religious sectarianism. It has also contributed to increasing the complexity of these crises rather than resolving them and impacted the security of some Arab states, in addition to exacerbating regional rivalry, especially among non-Arab regional powers, e.g., Turkey and Israel, and adversely affected the security of the region and its foreign relations, not to mention a group of unprecedented threats and challenges in the history and development of the region. Iran seeks to reshape and restructure the region to implement the Iranian project and increase its influence and regional status, so that it would be able to use that power in the conflict with the major states in the international system, with a view to create the future of the regional conflict in light of the current strategic, security, political and military threats.

Iran's position from political issues in the Arab region since 1975-1973 AD was a position that plays a vital role in the Arab region, according to some reports of the US State Department. Throughout the ages and historical eras, Iran's role stems from strategic necessities that Iranian governments see. They reinforce the policy of Iran's national security and its attitudes confirm the nature of Iran's relations with neighboring states. In addition to intervening in destabilizing the security of the Arabian Gulf region and the Arabian Peninsula without distinguishing one state to the other from the Iranian perspective, especially between Iran's position on the Arab-Israeli conflict and its attempt to play a leadership role in the region's crises.

These reports indicated that during the seventies of the twentieth century, Iran did not abandon its tasks entrusted thereto by the United States of America, especially in the Arabian Gulf region. However, the ambitions of Shah Muhammad Reza Pahlavi were greater than that. He believed that he was able to play a broader and greater role than that the American administration assigned him, as he aspires to be the leader of the Middle East region; according to his plan for the Arab region, and to create a Middle East that is managed by them in secret, through his participation in managing the crises that afflicted the region and his departure from the scope of the role permitted thereto.

Iran's foreign policy has always been problematic in diplomatic dealings, which has caused real confusion to those dealing therewith, This is due to the fact Tehran does not speak with a voice, but it is the control of two political and economic camps, enveloped in doctrinal sectarianism, which it entrusted with the task of deliberating this issue, in addition to the cautious and complex nature of its policy and the methods of its policy that affect Iran's foreign policy, including legal factors that are far from the context of internationally customary laws, despite being known as an Islamic Republic, as well as ideological factors. Arab states have been affected by terrorism and its penetration into them with its suspicious administration. Arab-Iranian relations began to take a different turn as Iran attracted some Arab parties separate from the rest of the parties in the other states, with a view to achieve their goals in Gulf ambitions and its possession of the entire geography of the waters of the Arabian Gulf extending into the Arabian Peninsula.

Despite the Iranian twisted policies, the position of the League of Arab States towards it was a constant and unchanged position regarding the Arab-Iranian relations. It can be summed up in the fact that Iran is a neighboring Islamic country, with which the League affirms good relations, but it is the Persian legacy towards the Arabs that is transmitted and influential.