



Among the Iranian attempts to pierce the Arab world

## The Shah rejected Bahrain's independence in (1971) After being surprised by "self-determination"

For decades, Iran has Unduly remained claiming with Bahrain, which is only a few kilometers away from the shores of the Arabian Island, while it is more than 200 kilometers apart from the Iranian land, a geographical distance that did not convince the Iranians that they have no historical or geographical right, nor an argument or logic to advance it. Rather, it is a flimsy debate, However, in all its rulers and in all its covenants, Iran has falsely claimed with Bahrain; Because Iran is aware that Bahrain is the bridge to the Arabian Island, the old dreams that Sassanid kings have long had, from King Sapur II to Shah Reda Pahlavi, are ambitions that did not stop even with the advent of the new mullahs, but rather increased in fury and conspiracy.

### Britain's withdrawal... awaken Iranian's greed

The British cannot be acquitted in Bahrain matter, as both Iran and Bahrain were under British influence, but they allowed Iranian ambitions to grow until the British came out of Bahrain, so that the Shah became brutal, announcing his false claim and reject its independence from Britain in (1971), also rejected referendum results, so that Iran would continue its illegal claim, although mutual recognition took place during the exchange of ambassadors between the two countries in 1999, but this was a tactic abandoned by Tehran's mullahs.

### The evil beginnings of Iranians in Bahrain

Writer and researcher Abbas Bu Safwan brings us back to the beginnings of the story, by saying: "The story began when Britain announced its withdrawal from eastern Suez in (1968), at that time the Bahraini authority was worried about the future considering the repeated Iranian claims, which were echoed under the ear and sight of the British, that Bahrain would be subordinate to it.

The Bahrainis put a lot of pressure on the British Mandate, who agreed to engage in dialogue with Iran regarding Bahrain's independence, which led to the Iranian Shah's agreement to grant Bahrainis the right to self-determination, which the Shah does not have this right. Nevertheless, the British granted him that matter, and after the Shah agreed to a referendum across the United Nations, the people decided to choose their independence from Iran.

Britain and the Shah's Iran agreed to refer the matter to the UN Security Council on March (1970) 28, and the Secretary-General of the United Nations appointed his personal representative to head the fact-finding mission on Bahrain's independence.

Iran's claims in Bahrain were one of the main factors in fueling Bahrain's nationalist sentiment, and reinforced the anti-Iranian feeling in Bahrain, that growing feeling remained burning in many quarters inside Bahrain who organized several initiatives and movements to resist the Iranian occupation of their country, and to preserve its Arab identity and independence. The British signs to leave Bahrain and the rest of the Gulf emirates were a first warning of the importance of gaining independence before the Iranians attack Bahrain.

### Renewed Iranian ambitions in Bahrain:

Although the Iranians recognized independent Bahrain after the referendum, the extremist regime in Iran, which seized power since the year (1979); He repeated the claims and greed, as if to say that he did not recognize Bahrain independence. Rather, he went further than that, when he tried to interfere in the internal affairs, send terrorists, and try to spread instability and tension in Bahrain, in order to create an atmosphere that capable of occupying it.

Researcher Amal Medhat Abdul Hamid says in a study entitled "The Impact of Iranian Regional Policy on Arab National Security": The Iranian parliament approved a draft law stipulating Bahrain's subordination to Iran, considering it the fourteenth Iranian governorate, forgetting that in (1965) Iran and Britain, before its withdrawal from the Gulf, started talks about the Iranian state borders in the Arab Gulf, and these talks failed. Because of Iran's insistence that Bahrain would be under Iranian subordination, but Iran's ambitions in Bahrain did not end with Shah's fall, as it was renewed at intervals, allegations and its sources were repeated from people outside regime to sources with a clear connection to the head of regime, or from elements inside The Iranian regime itself. When looking at the statements of Iranian officials, we find that there is no difference between the mentality of some of those who were at the time of Shah, and the mentality of those who belong to the Republic ideology of Iran, where the aspirations of history want to restore themselves today with the arguments of Bahrain's subordination to Iran, and betting once again on the loyalty and affiliation of its people. Despite the expiration of those intentions since the referendum (1970), in which the Bahraini people with their Sunnah and Sha 'ah were unanimously agreed on Bahrain Arabism.

Despite the change in the Iranian political systems, the attempt to pierce Bahrain was a constant policy of the Persians

### Between Abadan and Bahrain

Iran's permanent justification when claiming with Bahrain was relied upon the fact that it protects the Shiite component in Bahrain, but Iran does not accept in return that the Gulf demand to protect the Arabs in Abadan and the rest of Ahwaz's mainland, which has an Arab identity. Therefore, Iran is deliberately obscuring the real existence of the Arabs in Al-Ahwaz and its unjustified occupation of their lands, while it persists in its illegal claims in Bahrain.

The writer Abdullah Alami in his book "Iranian Ambitions in the Gulf" reveals several Iranian attempts to invade Bahrain and cause sedition one after another, including the attempt to overthrow Bahrain's regime in 1982, which was repeated again under the mantle of what was called the Arab Spring. (2011), when it engaged in terrorist operations, smuggled weapons, and explosives to Bahrain.

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