

US Anti-Iranian Position Might Destabilize the Middle East

By Global Research

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In-depth Report: IRAN: THE NEXT WAR?

■US President George W. Bush has said Iran's action destabilizes the situation in the Middle East and the world as a whole and threatened Teheran with reprisals if it failed to stop supplying weapons to Iraqi rebels.

This time the US President had not clarified what would be the reprisals, unlike in his previous statements where he threatened to toughen sanctions against Iran and do the best to fully isolate the country on the international stage. Experts perceived these threats as a sign of preparation for a possible military operation against Iran. However, a Russian expert in the Middle East affairs, Sergei Demidenko insists that such a move is extremely improbable.

Sergei Demidenko says firstly, to this end the US has neither military nor political strength at present. Secondly, Congress will hardly give green light to wage a second war. Thirdly, the political situation in Iran is so complicated at present it might turn into second Iraq. This is fraught with serious consequences for the regional stability and the US interests in the Middle East, said Sergei Demidenko.

In short, by accusing Iran of destabilizing the Middle East, Washington's policy could create a giant strip of instability, which poses a threat to both regional and global aspirations of the US. However, a close ally of Washington, Iraqi Prime Minister Nuri al-Maliki believes that Teheran plays a constructive role in solving Iraqi issues, especially fighting terrorism and the establishment of security in the country. He made this statement at his meeting with the Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad during his recent visit to Teheran. In fact, Americans indirectly admit that it will be extremely difficult to achieve peace and stability in Iraq without the involvement of Iran. On their initiative, the US and Iran have held three rounds of talks in Baghdad on security in Iraq. The talks were held with the involvement of Iraqi officials, and the outcome of the consultations was the agreement on setting up a trilateral subcommittee on security.

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