Strong Competition Among Great Powers During First World War in Persian Gulf Region and the Role of United Nations

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Abstract. Intensifying clashes and disagreements within or outside of green continent made provision for emergence of different crises and wars that ultimately resulted in First World War. Investigating of the incurred events during the firs world war and following years in Persian Gulf strategic region (geopolitical, geostrategic, geo-economics) and competition among great power in this region is of major importance. Therefore the main purpose in writing this text is to analyze this issue at length. In addition the role played by United Nation in international arena during these clashes and managing crises is the second aim of current study. Accordingly , the main research question can be stated as follow: " What is the effect of establishing the newly-emerged universal and international organization on the competition among great powers in Persian Gulf strategic region?".

Tentative or temporary answer is that" Power's competition through considering forces equilibrium principle in Persian Gulf hinders the efficiency of universal international and local organizations in this area " .

According to research findings, international and local organizations are affected by great powers' policies, so the role of these organizations lies at the end of previous exploitative policies. For instance, the " custody " that was presented by United Nation aims at contributing to achieve the intended purposes of great powers in Middle East and Persian Gulf. Combined policies of European great powers in Persian Gulf region made provisions and sufficient backgrounds for the emergence of later competitions that were more serious than previous one. Accordingly, the significance of this strategic region increased greatly. Detailed analysis of above-mentioned statements and claims are among the aims that researcher wants to answer in present study.

Keywords: Persian Gulf , Middle East , Great Powers , United Nation , Strategic Region , Power Equilibrium

Introduction

The First World War imposed great impact on people's lives in Europe in all aspects and affected world political system profoundly. Millions were killed or wounded. A large number of jobs disappeared meanwhile destructive effect of vain war made people impassive to ethical issues . In addition to falling of great emperors , we can mention simultaneous falling of aristocratic regimes and advent of political systems on the basis of democracy.

The establishment of republic in Germany and Otrish resulted in expansion of democracy in the world. Besides, in France, England, and Italy some modification were made to develop democracy. The idea to found United Nations was to globalize the parliamentary democratic system that, theoretically speaking, was a major step in the direction of the victory of law and order-based policy compared to the policy on the basis of might and power in international Relation (Naghibzadeh, 2002, 169- 171). But some positive aspects do not prevent forgetting a lot of negative aspects of policies of great powers on the basis of power equilibrium principle which necessitate further research in this regard. First World War and the formation of United Nation along with international crises following it in Middle East and Persian Gulf were quite influential in this regard. Therefore, investigation of happened events during first world war and earlier years in Persian Gulf strategic region (geopolitical, geostrategic, geo-economic) and competition among greater powers in this region is of paramount importance. So the aim of current research is to pinpoint and analyze this issue. The role played from the part of nations community, in the arena of international system, during those events and dealing with crises is the other aim of study. So the

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main research question is "What is the effect of founding newly-formed international and universal organization (like nations community) on the power's competition in Persian Gulf strategic region ? "

Temporary response is that " Given forces' equilibrium powers' competition in Persian Gulf strategic region hampers the efficiency of international and local organization in this region ."

Full investigation of stated statements are among the purposes of the current study for which the researcher seeks answer.

1) Theoretical Foundation

1-1) Realism

Comprehending international system in order to perceive interaction among governmental and non-governmental political units and dominant perspective in this system in conjunction with investigating different conditions and proprieties is of great significance.

Machiavelli, a prominent and classical adherent of realism, had found that developing a comprehensive ethical issues to guide the behavior of the administration that was to be effective in all occasions and warrant the survival of the government is so arduous and difficult. Machiavelli understood the constant changes in political life and accentuated that change is a constant process.

In so ding the main skill that is required for the leader of the country, in his viewpoint, is " he accepts the formation and changing identity of the power in the comprehensive politics and accommodate himself to it "(Don & Schmitt, 2003 : 334-339). With the arrival of twentieth century , they witnessed modern realism with revival of "traditional statements " in which the governments are the main actors in the domain of international politics, environment and administration in which the governments live was basically anarchism (Moshirzadeh, 2007: 82). Those who viewed international politics from the perspective of "power" were considerably influenced by outlooks of Morgenthau (Russell, 1994: 80).

Altogether to recognize realism and power equilibrium theory, it was of major importance that one identify his thoughts and his five statements that are mentioned as follow:

National benefits are defined on the basis of power

Ethical codes that govern the behaviors of the countries depend upon time and place restrictions that are not necessarily consistent with ethical codes of the world.

Belief in innateness of political principles and premises

Measures taken from the part of politicians depend on fulfilling advantages that contribute to improving the status of power and integrity of the country.

Advantages discrepancies does not necessary mean permanent wars among countries (Seifzade, 2008 : 151-152)

So he contends that administration, on the basis of power, have restricted political choices as follow: preserving current advantages, increasing power, evincing power (gaining prestige) (Ghelam, 2006: 59)

As far as realism is concerned, three basic principles are regarded as three sides of realism triangle, meaning statism, self help, and survival.

1-1-1) Statism

Realists regard administration as the leading actor in international politics arena and government is the distinguishing feature. Other actors in the scene such as international organizations, non-governmental organizations, multi-government incorporations and so on are serving within the government framework. There exists an inextricable Relation between administration and power. While the government has a sovereign and authentication in internal affairs, in external levels it has an administration without any

central sovereign to exist efficiently with other countries(Ghavam, 2005: 80). In fact governments are seeking power and national advantage in an anarchism situation which result in creation of competition among governments. In other words what is axiomatic, from the perspective of realists, is that gaining national advantages and profits is the other governments guises. For this reason there exits a competition to attain power and national advantages in an anarchistic environment, whose rule to play in is based on "Zero-Sum Game" rule. It means that gaining extra profits for the government equals less advantages for other governments or absolute security in one government equals absence of security for other actors. To put it briefly, more gaining for one actors means less gaining for other actors .

Therefore the first action from the part of government is organizing power internally and the second one collecting power in international arena.

To sum up , realists security thoughts are founded on five main assumptions :

First assumption emphasize haphazard quality of international system . According to this assumption , haphazardness means " absence of central sovereignty, excellence to enact laws and international legitimate trends ".

Second assumption: "Countries possess certain extent of aggressive military capabilities innately that make it possible for them to raze each other. Countries are inherently dangerous for each other " .

Third assumption The very fact that countries can never be sure of purposes of other countries , particularly that no country can make sure that other countries will not apply their military capabilities against it .

Fourth assumption: The most important impetus that encourages the countries is existence motivation . Countries are to preserve their dominance .

Fifth assumptions states that countries are thinking strategically of the survival mechanism in international system. Countries are basically astute but in information era they perform ineffectively since adversaries and opponents hold some motivations to hide their strong and possible weak points and real purposes. What deserves a lot of attention is that non of these assumptions per se does not rationalize competitive behaviors of countries (Abdullah Khani, 2004, 63-65) .

2-1-1) Survival

The second principle the connects realists irrespective of their tendency is the very belief that in international politics the supreme purpose is " survival " . Although there exists a doubt that whether gaining power is the purpose or not . There is no question in this fact that ultimate aim of countries is security (Don & Schmitt , 2004: 341-344) and that countries are able to preserve their existence and integrity solely through resorting to power . So one can infer that power can play a key role in materialists thoughts . So overestimating this factor , in realism ideology, results in their being accused of overlooking ethical principles (Ghavam ,2005: 80).

3-1-1) Self-help

Realists contend that , as there does not exist dominancy in international system to preclude power application and hinder it , security is only warranted through self-help and in this desultory position " self-help is obligatory action taking " ((Don & Schmitt , 2004: 348) and since dominancy is a great importance therefore administrations can not , to warrant their security , rely on other administrations . The expression coined to signify the increase and reduction in security is " security dilemma" . In realism school of thought , existence of confidence deficiency as a cornerstone in international system , behavioral model in international politics is based on " self-help " . In this case , self-help means that no

country can rely on other countries to provide security in its own nation and hope to receive help from other countries will bring about the falling . Therefore , each country should rely on its power and capabilities . Perusing security in political system without administration means the significance of self-help to preserve one , which is a natural response for security dilemma (Ghavam , 2005 : 81).

2-1) International Organizational in Realistic Approach

Realists believe that there is no sovereign hierarchical in international relations. International system is recognized through anarchism in which sovereign is accompanying each government . Realism emphasizes classification of government on the basis of hierarchy (superpower , great power , medium power , small power) and from this power hierarchy creation and identity of international organizations accounted for(Piece, 2008 : 101. Nonetheless , realists emphasize preserving national profits separately so seriously that they can not conceive , in spite of benefits and privileges attained through cooperation and affiliation with international organizations and regimes , that they should give up their attempts to keep national profits (Ghavam , 2005: 92).

  Realists outlook with regard to profits discrepancies in the world and emphasizing vicarious international Relation . As far as intellect is concerned , cooperation to achieve common benefits is difficult since there does not exist any reliance , time horizons are restricted , and administrations are uncertain about their future decisions. In other word , fear of being exploited restricted the power of mutual reliance to spurring cooperation and formation of choral identity . In anarchist position of international system and when it comes to basic profits of the country , there exists a possibility they resort to deception and trick . This group highlights the dangers resulting from deception and indicates that this issue can hinder cooperation particularly in the domain of security (Ghasemi , 1999: 85-86).However cooperation , from the perspective of realists , is not something impossible. Governments will undertake cooperation as long as this policy serves in preserving national profits and signifies their power that increase their national power. Therefore international organizations can be founded on the basis of the fact that countries must have common benefits. For instance , after Napoleon 's wars got through , Veean 's forum, (1814-1815) established " European Concert " to keep peace in Europe . Great powers in Europe tended to cooperate owning to the fact that they all have common grounds and benefits in preventing wars and precluding gaining more power by particular country . Europe , in 1815 , was a multi-polar system in which countries preferred to cooperate than fight against each other in order to prevent war . In this regard m realists tend to focus on international organizations that have general and intergovernmental identity. As countries are the main reactionary forces in international relations, their organizations sponsored by them should be analyzed in detail .

On the other hand the existence of the atmosphere of mistrust governing international Relation , fear of exploitation , being deceived by other actors exclude the possibility of cooperation leading to using too much caution in creating Relation.   Besides , with intensifying individual- oriented competition the role of international organization discolors . Therefore with decreasing the role of United Nations following the first world war and united nations in second world war in international crises and providing international security , countries resorted to " self-help " and providing " survival " and self security per se . This , by itself , resulted in reduction of strategic role played by international organizations. All theses incidents , in a specific period , were all connected in realism . So in different eras of realism change the government was the leading actor in international system.

The existence of powers that support the international organizations increases their efficiency. To put it another way , role presenting and efficiency of different international organizations appears while they are underpinned by strong governments supporting them . Therefore practically speaking , realism regard international organizations at a tool available for hegemonic powers or strong powers which these organizations are not able role play as an independent actors within international system.

2) Strong Powers Equilibrium Before First World War

Nineteenth century Europe play a crucial role in creation and evolution of concepts in the field of international Relation. Vian Forum caused gathering of great powers in the era to fight against the common threat named " Napoleon ". This common threat necessitate the gathering and approaching of powers together to accomplish survival f which   became meaningful and helpful in the form of "European Concert " cooperation. However this threat can not last for ever . So this issue was worked out through management and powers' policies . To put it scientifically , Chaumont equation in early March 1814 which was based on powers' coalition , lost identity .

 After vanishing of this factor , powers' competition recommenced bur European Concert prevent serious alignment of the countries against each other .   Vian Forum is the first operational example of international organizations or more accurately European inter-governmental organization. In this forum , held after Napoleon wars, truces were declared between European countries that was identical to European Concert and a turning point in international organizations (Mosazadeh , 2007: 18) . European Concert was a starting point for periods in which international consulting and counseling among great powers became internalized and ingrained . It lasted from 1815 to 1914 , the time when the first world war continued.

European Concert involves shortcomings as follow:

Variety in powers' combining prevents persuading each other for additional cooperation .

Well-organized combination of great powers and disregarding the outlooks of other smaller European powers such as Spain , Denmark , Portugal , Swiss , Sardine , along with refuting Othman as the great power in Europe.

Absence of a permanent structure to hold well-organized gathering and forums.

Decision making based on unanimity and increasing conference's vulnerability.

Increasing clashes and disagreements within and outside of the Green Continent , resulted in emergence of crises and wars that ultimately led to the First World War .

Russia and Japan war (1905) , Bosnia crisis (1908-1909) , Second Crisis Marrakesh – Oghadir (1911) , Balkan wars (1912-1913) are only a few numbers of competitions and clashes among great powers that all led to the final stage meaning The first World War (1914-1915), which was unique in terms of depth and breadth. During the intervening years particularly last years along with resulted frustration for Europeans , all great powers were seeking for ceasefire and peaceful truce.

In fact world was trying to find a savior to disentangle from the vain marsh. At last it was Woodrow Wilson and his Fourteen Points that realized this goal . Its fourteen article points out the necessity of establishing United Nations to resolve disagreements and prevent genocides and carnages.

 Table 1 below presents a brief trend in creation of United Nations from the part of great powers . briefly.

3) Role of United Nations in Managing International Crises

Lack of dedication to some ethical codes , like what is decided on Great Lahe Conference (1899) but was obeyed , such as warranting the benefits of a real peace , founding a commission of military and navy experts , disseminating international cooperation , combating against war and so on indicated that to attain a genuine peace international system requires one or two super power that prevent war .

This principle , due to equality of or lower power of Second Nicoli , Russian tsar , than other powers that presented the establishing the conference on August 1989 along with absence of America great power in

the first world war in United Nations, can result in the falling of two international organizations that are able to preclude two world wars carnages:

Given this fact , adherents of United Nations had never been able to absolve themselves from the blames of realists that regard them impractical realists . After the war , a peace conference was held in Paris whose first agenda was convenient resolving of altercations between countries . During the talks there were two dominant thoughts against each other , a European and a an Anglo-Saxon , the former was advocated in France and the latter in America . At last , the Anglo-Saxons thought was dominant due to staunch support of America and Alignment countries . The leading concern of this school of thought was restricting the governing power of administrations (Saraf Yazdi & Sabri , 2012 : 143) . Finally the United Nations was founded ON January 10th , 1920 officially with forty nine members through

Enacting Treaty of Versailles.

According to statements included in United Nations treaty, the first and the most important purpose of the universal organization was to guarantee international peace and security in the countries. In other words, United Nations is seeking for a mechanism by which fortify the Relation between countries on the basis of specific rules and laws so as to prevent disagreement and in the case of disagreement members find a solution for it according to predicted peaceful rules. Therefore, another purpose of this organization is to resolve international discrepancies via   peaceful solutions. To achieve this purpose, United Nations proposes five main ways as follow:

1-Discussion and Diplomacy.2-Intermediary

3-Through judgment or based on Judicial laws

4-Referring discrepancies to Supreme court or any judicial organization appointed by two sides of the case

5-Referiing to United Nation Council.

Among other purposes that United Nations peruses to accomplish its main goal is to prevent or restrict resorting to force . But United Nation has not fulfilled its purposes yet. Extensive and extended dissatisfactions led to failure of United Nations as the most comprehensive international organization . Stalin Russia, Mussolini Italy, Hitler German, Jingoist Japan, Franco Spain are among the regimes that brought about the economical crises or provided enough conditions for its emergence and finally made them intrepid in suppressing and militating . Occupation of Manchuria by Japan, Italy invasion of Habasheh , German's occupation of Sudetes , disintegration of Czechoslovakia , Russia's invasion of Finland are among the measures taken by these countries to disregard current order and creating new structure consistent with their purposes. Undermining of the United Nations results from these expanding policies by these regimes, but the reaction of United Nations concerning these events was very weak and trivial(Saraf Yazdi & Sabri , 2012 : 145- 153) . United Nations required power on the basis of a social security system to achieve its supreme purpose , bur due to the presence of the America, Russia, and Germany as great powers in one side and absence of executive warranty of the comprehensive passed bills on the other side along with membership cancellation of a lot of countries in this universal organization did not have , practically speaking, sufficient power and sovereign to actualize creation of international peace and security .On the hunch of a lot of theoreticians and scholars , disintegration of United Nations was a catastrophe. Unwillingness of The United States to take a leadership role of Liberal Stronghold (as Hegemon), inefficiency and infidelity of United Nations members to social security system , dethroning of some great powers and converting United Nations to an assembly of satisfied governments, undemocratic identity of international politics and dominancy of forces equilibrium system and so on were at work in incidence of the catastrophe .

Despite all these shortcomings and deficiencies mentioned above, if we want to evaluate fairly the effectiveness of United Nations we mustn't disregard its temporary and a few accomplishments. Ascribing occurred crises during the lifetime of United Nations to inappropriate reactions of this organization is a straightforward action, but attributing and approving of the crises that never appeared due to preventive actions from the part of UN would be somehow difficult.

4- Great Powers and Undermining United Nations

On the verge of The first World war and particularly following Extremist Nationalism, meaning jingoism (the main component of Nazism – Fascism) as the most powerful political forces was one of the threatening factors of international peace that converted the campaign of classes and ideologies into campaign of nations against each other.

Fascism, given its historical meaning that emerged during the interval between world wars one and two in many countries, was a mix of extreme nationalism, imperialism, contradiction with intellectual customs and enlightment, pragmatisms, statism, racial discrimination, plutocracy, elitisms, ethnic volunteerism, belligerence , leader raising, conservatism, feudalism, radicalism, small bourgeois ,and traditionalism. This very complex mix in fascism movements' ideology, made their conception difficult (Bashirieh, 2003: 315). The structure of two regimes, one Benito Mussolini in Italy and Hitlerism in Germany, are among the clearest examples of Totaliter and Fascism Model . To sum up its appearance is the result of emotional strains of modernism , social haphazardness, factionist society and engendered by the feeling of apprehension and class insecurity that was severely affected by reconstruction process and mercantilism. Some factors and short-term crises such as the outcomes of world war one , recession crisis, nationalism feelings and other factors are effective in creation of fascism (Bashirieh, 2003: 316).

Anyway, Mussolini Italy , Staling Russia , and Hitler Germany should be regarded as three administrations created between world wars one and two that have some indications of Perfectionism and whose creation, with some remiss, was the result of reaction to inability of parliamentary democracy.

On universal aspects , if we view UN as a universal parliament that consists of a number of countries from one perspective and also from other perspective given the reactions of Totaliter regimes as a liberal democrat consequently we should not expect interaction and cooperation of these regimes with UN. Ineffective role playing of these countries in UN should be regarded as equality to belief structures, ideological and even administrative of these countries for which following the revivalism politics was effective. Therefore at the luckiest state , following the changes in status qua, these regimes while interacting with UN seeks for its desired alternative .

5) Custody and Policies of Great Powers

Establishment of custody was one of the UN important measure since it deals with improving the political status of " underprivileged " people in " deprived " regions. The aims of this pillar in UN can be stated as follow:

Strengthening peace and international security

Contribution and help to economical and political prosperity in the regions under its custody and improvement toward independent and autonomous administration

Spurring reverence for humans' rights and basic freedoms for all citizens irrespective of their ethnicity , race , gender , language ,and religion

Fair treatment with all countries under its custody in social , political ,and economical affairs

It should be claimed that different countries particularly those in Middle East and Persian Gulf are greatly different for great powers . These countries that had emerged within Othman Emperor following world wars were greatly important for great powers logistically , geopolitically, geostrategically, and even

geoeconomically (due to oil exploration and fuel exchange in powers' industry). Due to this importance countries in this region were a place for new clashes of great powers, accordingly undertaking the custody of these countries was an appropriate occasion for clashes and hidden compacts whose effects on UN and neighboring countries in this region was clear. The defeat of the Aligned in the Othman region was a turning point in the history of Middle East . As their attempt to invade the center of Othman Emperor resulted in failure , Allied countries focused their attempts on the strips and Arab states . This plan was desired by Arab since they wanted to be released from the control Othman Administration. Official misses was done with Hossein eb Ali , Hejaz Kingdom, and Mecca Kingdom as well . He , along with his sons were involving establishing Arabia Government in conjunction with Aristocrats in Damascus that can broaden from South East Turkey to Red Sea to Mediterranean to Iran's borders . In 1915 , British government regarded Hossein 's government as an official government by sending him a letter .

The reality is that resulted clashes from the first world war are still alive in Arab world , Middle East is experiencing the situation experienced by Europe after signing of 1919 Treaty . They are working on a plan that overlooks the religious and ethnical realities of the region . In Africa , Latin America, and Europe majority of people imposes the boundaries imposed on them by history but this is not the case in Middle East. The administration founded after 1914 in the region and the respective borders are regarded still as illegitimate from the perspective of people and neighboring countries.

According to David Framkin, the author of " A Ceasefire to End all Ceasefires ", the legitimacy of all regional governments was resulted from the emergence of novel Middle East that is derived from tradition, authority, and family ingenuity of the founders or is derived from not particular source. The only two countries in this region that have a long and continuous history that resulted in their consistence even in crises, Iran and Egypt. Other two countries , Turkey and Saudi Arabia, own their consistence to the bases that were established by their founders, Kamal Ataturk and Abdul Aziz Ibn Saud. These four countries make up the main powers in the Middle East . There are other four countries and a region that Framkin regards as offsprings of France and England as follow: Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, and Palestine. In spite of their small size , these countries have experienced the majority of wars , internal clashes, government disinheritance, and terrorist attacks in recent decades (Eshpigel Online , 2013).

England, given its complete controlling of the region in last years of nineteenth century , along with other measures , made use of " Disintegrative and Administration Destructive " policy and undermined their governments and convulsed the region through aggravating the internal clashes between clergies.

During this period England circumvented France . Until the time when Russia's Bolshevik Revolution in 1917 born fruits and disclosure of France – England Agreement, the British signed a surreptitious treaty of which neither France nor Arabs were aware of. On November 2, 1917 Arthur James Belfour, England minister of foreign affairs, promised Great Britain Zionist Federation to establish a country for Jews in Palestine meanwhile Great Briton with major contribution of Arabs built additional bases in the region that expanded from Damascus to Baghdad . Between 1915 and 1918 over 1.5 million soldiers were fighting in the region . Hundreds were killed. With the ending of war Othman emperor was disintegrated and its territory (except Anatoly) was divided among its allies. It was during this period that battles broken up between France and England intensified on the former assigned treaty (Eshpigel Online , 2013) . In this stage England could defeat the clergies in Bahrain, Qatar, Dubai, Sharjeh , Abudabi, Masghat, Amman. Then during the second half of nineteenth century after fortifying its position among clergies in Persian Gulf , it made more attempts to undermine and weaken Iran and Othman through imposing different wars on these countries and expropriating different lands from them so as to expand its influence in these countries as much as possible (Taheri ebn Chenari , 2014: 1).

The outbreak of world war one has not threaten the clout of England but , on the other hand, through ending of war and undermining of the power of Russia and Othman improved the position of England stronger than prior to war in a way that it could expand it dominancy in Iraq and colonized the country. In

intervening wars between two world wars , England preserved its position in Persian Gulf and acted as the leading actor in Persian Gulf and Middle East policies during this period. This position continued until the outbreak of world war two .

In spite of Britain 's many interferences in Middle East in Persian Gulf , France was also seeking for profit sharing. It could, by means of " custody Council " policy in United Nations colonized Syrian and Lebanon under its control. It could, in addition, establish appropriate Relation with Saudi Arabia following world war one, although Relation between France and Saudi Arabia has a long history among whose indications one can point to official documents writing from the part of " Sharif Ghaleb " Mecca king for Napoleon . In addition "Menendez Sugher " , a history Expert , in his book titled " Saudi – France Relation in 20s and 30s made a great contribution to his country through analyzing the documents in Malek Abdul Aziz . He stated that in 1818 during the clashes between Arabia Peninsula and Othman-Egypt forces made a great contribution to Saudi Arabia by sending military counselors . These Relation extend to the stage when peaceful deal were signed between France and Saudi Arabia during the reign of Malek Abdul Aziz in 1931.In so doing France centered all attempts on creating of power equilibrium with Brittan . So this country in conjunction with Britain attained a great clout in this region. In doing so it was natural that it resort to applying fore and to develop an instrumentalist view on United Nations . National profits were basically noticeable in the policies of these countries through peace and international security, an incorrect policy whose wrong statements become more apparent with the outbreak of world war two.

6) Conclusion

Middle East and Persian Gulf, as its historical background, have always been invaded by many great powers after world war one. Two great powers, France and England, played the most important roles, be in exploitive clout or in applying custody tools of United Nations. Fortunately, the region has a great chance that other great powers were involved seriously in more important international issues and that their policies did not cover this region . Hitler Germany and Mussolini Italy were involved in perfectionist issue and Fascist Systems to take possession of Europe. Leninist and Stalinist Russia were entangled with Communist ideology and combating Imperialism. United Sates of America preferred to be restricted to its own country and to terminate the 1930 economic crisis.

Based on present research findings, international and regional organizations are greatly influenced by the policies of great powers. so the role of these organizations lies at the end of former exploitive policies. For instance, " custody" policy that was presented by United Nations to pursue the purposes of great powers particularly in Middle East and Persian Gulf. Combined policies of European great powers in Persian Gulf region provided enough preconditions for forthcoming competitions that were more serious and according to which this strategic region became more important to exert influence on . Current research findings make it clear that if the growing importance of Persian Gulf and Middle East had been elaborated in the period and great powers has sought headquarters in this region, world war two would have broken up earlier than 1939, a trend that occurred in this region after world war two and inflicted wars and crises in Middle East and Persian Gulf. Nowadays great powers particularly United States are thinking of not only Persian Gulf but a broad region in the Middle East and Central Asia and put it at premium among their macro strategic purposes.

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