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أثر التنافس السوفيتي الأمريكي على اليمن

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التاريخ / التاريخ الحديث

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تناول البحث التي الصراع السوفيتي الأمريكي أبان فترة الحرب الباردة بشكل عام وفي منطقة الشرق الاوسط بشكل خاص وتأثيرات السياسات الدولية وانعكاساتها على الأوضاع في اليمن التي كانت مفصلة متكونة من شطرين الأول اطلق عليه اليمن الشمالي الذي عرف بتأثره بالقبلية والعشائرية حيث كانت تحكمة الامامة الملكية المتوكلية بوصفها نظاماً دينياً شريعياً ثم تغير الوضع بعد إقلاّب عام 1962م ووصل الجمهوريين للسلطة السياسية فيه، أما الثاني أطلق عليه اليمن الجنوبي الذي شكّلت ماسمي بمحميات الجنوب العربي جزءاً كبيراً منه وكانت المملكة المتحدة تحتل أجزاء واسعة منه ثم انبثقت ثورة في عام 1963م ضد حكمها قادها عناصر تأثروا بالماركسية وبعضهم تأثر بالقومية وهو ما عرف بالجبهة القومية وبعد انسحاب المملكة المتحدة سيطر الجناح اليساري الماركسي في الجبهة القومية على الحكم فيه بشكل متفوق إلى أن سيطر بشكل كامل عام 1969م واستمر الحال على ما هو عليه إلى قيام الوحدة اليمنية بين الشطرين.

كما تم التطرق إلى الأوضاع الدولية أبان المناقشة السوفيتية الأمريكية على مد نفوذ كل منهما في مناطق العالم ومنطقة الشرق الاوسط واليمن بشكل دقيق عبر تأثير كل من الطرفين على شطري اليمن عبر العلاقات السياسية والاقتصادية والعسكرية التي اقامها مع كل من صنعاء وعدن الامر الذي رمى بظلاله على الواقع السياسي في الشطرين اليمنيين وكان أحد الاسباب المهمة في عدم الاستقرار السياسي بشكل او بآخر في كل منهما بفعل السياسات الدولية وأثرها في جذب العناصر المؤيدة لكل طرف دولي في داخل الشطرين سواء على المستوى الحكومي أو الحزبي القريب أيدولوجياً من توجهات الاتحاد السوفيتي أو الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية الامر الذي ادى إلى حدوث نزاعات سواء بين الشطرين أو في داخل كل شطر حيث وصلت إلى حد اندلاع حروب أهلية بين صنعاء وعدن، كما مرت العلاقات بين كل من القطبين وبين اليمن الشمالي والجنوبي بتذبذبات وتجاذبات مابين تفوية تلك العلاقات بين كل طرف منهما وبين الشطرين اليمنيين وتطورها بفعل تأثيرها بالسياسات الدولية والاوضاع السائدة في كل من اليمن الشمالي والجنوبي واستمر الوضع على ما هو عليه إلى عام 1990م

هدف البحث للوصول إلى وصف وتأثيرات السياسات الدولية بفعل الحرب الباردة التي إنتهت كل من الاتحاد السوفيتي والولايات المتحدة الامريكية أزاء اليمن بفعل مصالح كل منهما وتأثيرات ذلك على الواقع السياسي والاقتصادي والعسكري اليمني في فترة ما بين بداية و نهاية الحرب الباردة بين القطبين.

توقيع مسؤول شعبة الدراسات العليا

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أويد المستخلص في الاستمارة مطابق للمستخلص في الرسالة
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Abstract

The Soviet-American conflict during the Cold War period is characterized as an important pivotal period in world history, as it began after the entry of the Soviet Union as a dominant power in Eastern Europe and the East and Southeast Asia, and the emergence of the United States of America as a major global power after World War II, and the conflict represented in The difference in ideological policies, as each of them spread his own ideology to the world to extend their political, economic and military influence, as evidenced by the attempts of the two major powers to attract countries located in areas of competition and conflict in the policy of international alliances and support the political parties at the time, which led to the intensification of the conflict of influence and interests that influence greatly at the level The international community because of its impact on the threat to global peace and security as a result of the reactions to international events and crises that took place during that period, as well as the state of doubt and mistrust that the international parties had. Nuclear strategic missiles, and this tension contributed to the emergence of a very influential stage that controlled the fate of the For a long period of time, it had an impact on all levels in the world in general and in the Middle East in particular, and the effects of international policies and their repercussions on the situation in Yemen, which was separate and consisted of two parts, the first was called North Yemen and the second was later called South Yemen.

North Yemen was known to be influenced by tribalism and clanism, as it was governed by the royal Imamate as a legitimate religious system. Then the situation changed after the coup in 1962 AD and the two republics came to political power. As for South Yemen, whose so-called protectorates of South Arabia formed a large part of it, and it was known to be influenced by revolutionary socialist ideas and what helped On the presence of these ideas is the communists associated with the Soviet Union, which was adopting revolutionary movements that struggled to get rid of colonialism, as the United Kingdom was occupying large parts of South Yemen, and after the emergence of the revolution in 1963 AD against the rule of the British, which was led by elements influenced by Marxism and some of them influenced by nationalism, which is known as the National Front This led to the withdrawal of the United Kingdom after a period of fighting, and the left-wing Marxist in the National Front took control of the government in Aden in a superior manner, and later

managed to gain full control in 1969 AD, and the situation continued as it was until the establishment of Yemeni unity between the two parts.

The international situation during the Soviet-American competition has been carefully addressed due to its extreme importance through the influence of each of the two parties on the two parts of Yemen through the political, economic and military relations they established with Sanaa and Aden, which cast a shadow over the political reality in the two parts of Yemen and was one of the important reasons not to Political stability in one way or another in each of them due to international policies and their impact on attracting elements supporting each international party within the two parts, whether at the governmental or partisan level ideologically close to the orientations of the Soviet Union or the United States of America, which led to conflicts, both between the two parts or within Each side has reached the point of outbreak of civil wars between Sanaa and Aden, and the relations between each of the two poles and between North and South Yemen have undergone fluctuations and interactions between the strengthening of those relations between each of them and the two Yemeni parts and their lukewarmness due to their being affected by international policies and the prevailing conditions in both North and South Yemen The situation continued as it was until 1990.

The importance of the study came to search for the effects of international policies due to the cold war pursued by both the Soviet Union and the United States of America towards Yemen due to the interests of each of them and the effects of this on the Yemeni political, economic and military reality at the end of the bipolar cold war.

Several conclusions were drawn, the most important of which are:

1- International politics was controlled by the European colonial countries represented by the United Kingdom and France after the First World War, but the effects of the conflict did not appear; Because it is hidden by the interactions of the political corridors and the competition of parties in the countries of Europe in the period of the twenties and thirties of the twentieth century between liberal, communist, socialist, democratic, Nazi and fascist trends, and the matter reached the liquidations and rivalries between these political currents, until the matter settled in the world arena in general and the European arena and the East In the Middle East, with the demise of Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy, and in the Asian arena, with the demise of the Empire of Japan in particular, which led to the expansion of Soviet Marxist communism in the European continent and areas of the Asian continent. A great

industrial power and resources are looking to extend their influence in Europe, Asia and Africa at a time when British and French influence declined after World War II, which affected all the details of the political reality in Europe, Asia and the world.

2-The Soviet and American positions since the beginning of the Cold War period were characterized by ebb and flow. The international political situation was different and different, governed by the political orientations of each of the two great countries, and this affected the course of the political situation in all parts of the world.

3-The international positions of the Soviet Union and the United States of America around the world and the Middle East region were affected by the conditions of each party, both internal and external, which in turn led to variations and differences in those positions, and the only constant was the constant change towards international events in that region as a result of competition and conflict. One of the countries that have been affected in their political reality by international tensions and the conflict between Moscow and Washington is Yemen, in its northern and southern parts, for its vital importance in the region, which was previously mentioned in the discussion of political tensions and regional conflicts due to the intensification of international conflict in the various stages of the Cold War, which led to a political reality affected by those interactions and conflicts in Sana'a and Aden, each party, whether the Soviet Union or the United States of America, acted according to its interests and strategies in both parts of Yemen until the establishment of unity, and that the internal and external conflicts and the accompanying tensions and crises in it were a reflection of the Soviet-American conflict by virtue of their interests in it where the two parties were. They dictate their policy to the parties supporting and close to each other in both areas. Irrigation of Yemen with both sides maintaining their status and relations with both sides, and this led to severe rivalry and different trends and political and economic instability throughout the extended period within the Cold War, as that conflict prevented the establishment of unity between the two parts in Yemen until after its end, but on the other hand, The international conflict between the Soviet Union and the United States of America had established an international political balance that had its political, economic, military, cultural and social implications and implications in all the different regions of the world and at all levels. In deterring the aggressive policies of each of them towards the world, in addition to that, the countries of the world, including Yemen, benefited

from that conflict in many areas by virtue of international competition through the race that took place between international parties to extend influence through political, economic and military support, which had an effective impact on political facts and in Various fields in the regions of the world in general and the region and Yemen in particular.

4- The competition between the Soviet Union and the United States of America over the world and the region, and Yemen in particular, contributed to the development of regional conflicts by influencing countries by attracting them to the political orbit and the orientations of both sides, whether Soviet or American, and implicating them and pushing them to war by proxy to implement the agendas of each of the two poles from By dictating desires on it in return for providing it with the economic and armament resources required to perpetuate the conflict with the opposite side, which is what happened with Egypt and Saudi Arabia during the sixties of the last century in the Yemeni civil war.

5- The international conflict had a significant impact on the instability between North and South Yemen, as that conflict was an indirect cause of the ignition of numerous civil wars in successive periods between the two parts of Yemen, whether on the external level with the rivalry of the ruling regimes for both sides or on the internal level in each. Due to the ideological conflict and the adoption of a different political approach by each party, influenced in one way or another by the two poles, whether eastern or western.

6- The internal situation in both parts of Yemen was greatly affected at all levels by the international conflict and Soviet-American relations. North Yemen was affected in a relatively balanced way, trying to benefit from that conflict by establishing balanced relations with each of the two parties, but that balance in policies was subject to the interactions and the different moods of each From the Soviet Union and the United States of America in their relations with it, the strength and lukewarmness of relations depended on the race between the two sides to reach the region and spread influence in it, as this atmosphere created a state of competition to reach it and try to stop and prevent each party from the other competitor in return from being able to extend influence to it As for South Yemen, it was on the contrary, where the system of government was Marxist, so the Soviet Union concentrated and consolidated its influence in Aden because of its strategic importance in the region, as it maintained strong relations with it by providing large sums to supplement the budget of South Yemen with funds. Great

military aid was provided to the latter that enabled him to extend his influence to the region, where the command of the Soviet Navy in the Indian Ocean was located in Aden, and near the Finally, politically for Moscow, South Yemen was dubbed Cuba, the Arabian Peninsula, as an expression of that proximity. Therefore, we find that the political life in Aden was actually affected by the Soviet influence, and with regard to relations between South Yemen and the United States, we find that Washington viewed the regime in South Yemen as A communist regime poses a threat to its interests and the interests of its allies in the region and must be overthrown. Therefore, Washington had an important role in the region to undermine that regime, reduce it, and bring it down directly or indirectly, as this was an inevitable result of the conflict in the region, despite the efforts that were being made to create an atmosphere of relative stability in it before. Some South Yemeni politicians made attempts to contact the United States.

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The impact of the Soviet American competition on Yemen 1962-1990

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