

US 'Imperial Anxieties' Mount Over China-Brokered Iran-Saudi Arabia Diplomatic Deal

One American intelligence expert urged the U.S. to maintain friendly relations with "barbarous, but long-standing allies" in the Middle East lest China fill the vacuum.

By [Brett Wilkins](#)

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While advocates of peace and a multipolar world order welcomed Friday's China-brokered agreement reestablishing diplomatic relations between Iran and Saudi Arabia, U.S. press, pundits, and politicians expressed what one observer called "imperial anxieties" over the deal and growing Chinese influence in a region dominated by the United States for decades.

The [deal struck between the two countries](#)—which are fighting a proxy war in Yemen—to normalize relations after seven years of severance was [hailed](#) by **Wang Yi**, China's top diplomat, as "a victory of dialogue and peace."

The three nations said in a [joint statement](#) that the agreement is an "affirmation of the respect for the sovereignty of states and non-interference in internal affairs."

Iran and Saudi Arabia "also expressed their appreciation and gratitude to the leadership and government of the People's Republic of China for hosting and sponsoring the talks, and the efforts it placed towards its success," the statement said.

United Nations spokesperson **Stéphane Dujarric** thanked China for its role in the deal, asserting in a [statement](#) that "good neighborly relations between Iran and Saudi Arabia are essential for the stability of the Gulf region."

"Saudi and Iranian officials announced the agreement after talks hosted this week in China" <https://t.co/0yWdZkLaSd>

shows where the future of diplomacy is at, the US encourages war while China pushes the opposite

— Rania Khalek (@RaniaKhalek) [March 10, 2023](#)

Amy Hawthorne, deputy director for research at the Project on Middle East Democracy, a Washington, D.C.-based nonprofit group, [told](#) *The New York Times* that “China’s prestigious accomplishment vaults it into a new league diplomatically and outshines anything the U.S. has been able to achieve in the region since [President Joe] Biden came to office.”

Yun Sun, director of the China program at the Stimson Center, a think tank in Washington, D.C., [called](#) the deal a sign of “a battle of narratives for the future of the international order.”

CNN’s Tamara Qiblawi [called](#) the agreement “the start of a new era, with China front and center.”

"It is a diplomatic master stroke that contrasts the US as a warmaker with [#China](#) as a peacemaker." [#Iran](#) [#SaudiArabia](#) <https://t.co/IMOHm4suQh>

— Marcy Winograd (@marcywinograd) [March 11, 2023](#)

Meanwhile, Ahmed Aboudouh, a nonresident fellow at the Atlantic Council, another D.C. think tank, [wrote](#) that “China just left the U.S. with a bloody nose in the Gulf.”

At the Carnegie Endowment, yet another think tank located in the nation’s capital, senior fellow Aaron David Miller [tweeted](#) that the deal “boosts Beijing and legitimizes Tehran. It’s a middle finger to Biden and a practical calculation of Saudi interests”

Some observers compared U.S. and Chinese policies and actions in the Middle East.

“The U.S. is supporting one side and suppressing the other, while China is trying to make both parties move closer,” Wu Xinbo, dean of international studies at Fudan University in Shanghai, [told](#) the *Times*. “It is a different diplomatic paradigm.”

Murtaza Hussein, a reporter for *The Intercept*, [tweeted](#) that the fact that the agreement “was mediated by China as a trusted outside party shows shortcomings of belligerent U.S. approach to the region.”

Iran and Saudi Arabia to reestablish diplomatic relations under deal brokered by China. China makes peace. U.S. makes war. [#ChinalsNotOurEnemy](#) <https://t.co/WVhwHD3Q4G>

— Medea Benjamin (@medeabenjamin) [March 10, 2023](#)

While cautiously welcoming the agreement, Biden administration officials expressed skepticism that Iran would live up to its end of the bargain.

“This is not a regime that typically does honor its word, so we hope that they do,” White House National Security Council Strategic Coordinator John Kirby [told reporters](#) on Friday—apparently without any sense of irony over the fact that the United States

[unilaterally abrogated](#) the Iran nuclear deal during the Trump administration.

Kirby added that the Biden administration would “like to see this war in Yemen end,” but he did not acknowledge [U.S. support](#) for the Saudi-led intervention in a civil war that’s directly or indirectly [killed nearly 400,000 people](#) since 2014, according to United Nations humanitarian officials.

WARNING: China Threatens to make Peace around the world

Only the US can make peace. Or war. Not China!!

China-brokered Iran-Saudi deal raises red flags for US <https://t.co/Lix2N6ivn5>

— Massachusetts Peace Action (MAPA) (@masspeaceaction) [March 11, 2023](#)

U.S. relations with Saudi Arabia have been strained during the tenure of **President Joe Biden**. While Biden—who once [vowed](#) to make the repressive kingdom a “pariah” over the [gruesome murder](#) of journalist **Jamal Khashoggi**—has been [willing to tolerate](#) Saudi [human rights abuses](#) and [war crimes](#), the president has expressed anger and frustration over the monarchy’s [decision](#) to reduce oil production amid soaring U.S. gasoline prices and Russia’s invasion of Ukraine.

Nevertheless, the Biden administration is currently trying to broker a peace deal between Saudi Arabia and Israel following the Trump administration’s mediation of the [Abraham Accords](#), a series of diplomatic normalization agreements between Israel and erstwhile enemies the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain.

The United States, which [played a key role](#) in overthrowing Iran’s progressive government in a 1953 coup, has not had diplomatic relations with Tehran since shortly after the current Islamist regime overthrew the U.S.-backed monarchy that ruled with a brutal hand for 25 years following the coup.

Seeing chatter on Twitter how the China-brokered Iran / Saudi Arabia rapprochement is bad for the US. Okay but maybe what was bad for the US was choosing to be allies with an autocratic theocracy with one of the worst human rights and anti-women records on earth to begin with?

— Melissa Chan (@melissakchan) [March 11, 2023](#)

Jonathan Panikoff, director of the Scowcroft Middle East Security Initiative in the Middle East Programs for the Atlantic Council, urged the U.S. to maintain friendly relations with brutal dictatorships in the region in order to prevent Chinese hegemony there.

Panikoff wrote in an [Atlantic Council analysis](#):

We may now be seeing the emergence of China’s political role in the region and it should be a warning to U.S. policymakers: Leave the Middle East and abandon ties with sometimes frustrating, even barbarous, but long-standing allies, and you’ll simply be leaving a vacuum for China to fill. And make no mistake, a China-dominated Middle East

would fundamentally undermine U.S. commercial, energy, and national security.

Other observers also worried about China's rising power in the Middle East and beyond.

First two articles at NYT this morning highlight US imperial anxieties about China brokering a rapprochement between Saudi Arabia and Iran.
pic.twitter.com/iBfqF0ntUA

— Rania Khalek (@RaniaKhalek) [March 11, 2023](#)

New York Times China correspondent David Pierson [wrote](#) Saturday that China's role in the Iran-Saudi Arabia rapprochement shows Chinese President Xi Jinping's "ambition of offering an alternative to a U.S.-led world order."

According to Pierson:

The vision Mr. Xi has laid out is one that wrests power from Washington in favor of multilateralism and so-called noninterference, a word that China uses to argue that nations should not meddle in each other's internal affairs, by criticizing human rights abuses, for example.

The Saudi-Iran agreement reflects this vision. China's engagement in the region has for years been rooted in delivering mutual economic benefits and shunning Western ideals of liberalism that have complicated Washington's ability to expand its presence in the Gulf.

Pierson noted Xi's Global Security Initiative, which seeks to promote "peaceful coexistence" in a multipolar world that eschews "unilateralism, bloc confrontation, and hegemonism" like U.S. invasions and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

"Some analysts say the initiative is essentially a bid to advance Chinese interests by displacing Washington as the world's policeman," wrote Pierson. "The plan calls for respect of countries' 'indivisible security,' a Soviet term used to argue against U.S.-led alliances on China's periphery."

The U.S. has [attacked, invaded, or occupied](#) more than 20 countries since 1950. During that same period, China has invaded two countries—India and Vietnam.

New York Times chief White House correspondent Peter Baker also published an [article](#) Saturday about how the "China-brokered deal upends Mideast diplomacy and challenges [the] U.S."

"The Americans, who have been the central actors in the Middle East for the past three-quarters of a century, almost always the ones in the room where it happened, now find themselves on the sidelines during a moment of significant change," fretted Baker. "The Chinese, who for years played only a secondary role in the region, have suddenly transformed themselves into the new power player."

Some experts asserted that more peace in the Middle East would be a good thing, no matter who brokers it.

Highlighting this point by [@mattduss](#) in the Post. All the “sky is falling” sentiment over China’s mediation role is a bit silly for a number of reasons, chief among them being that better ties between Saudi and Iran is something the U.S. publicly supports. pic.twitter.com/f3pWuE8kjl

— Daniel DePetris (@DanDePetris) [March 11, 2023](#)

“While many in Washington will view China’s emerging role as mediator in the Middle East as a threat, the reality is that a more stable Middle East where the Iranians and Saudis aren’t at each other’s throats also benefits the United States,” [tweeted](#) Trita Parsi, executive vice president of the Washington, D.C.-based Quincy Institute for Responsible Statecraft.

“Unfortunately, the U.S. has adopted an approach to the region that has disabled it from becoming a credible mediator,” he lamented. “Too often, Washington takes sides in conflicts and becomes a co-belligerent—as in Yemen—which then reduces its ability to play the role of peacemaker.”

□
Saudi-Iran normalization is a BIG DEAL, not just because of the positive repercussions it can have in the region - from Lebanon to Yemen - but also because of mediated it (China) and who didn't (US)
>><https://t.co/tibljxzegj>

— Trita Parsi (@tparsi) [March 10, 2023](#)

“Washington should avoid a scenario where regional players view America as an entrenched warmaker and China as a flexible peacemaker,” Parsi cautioned.

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Featured image: Wang Yi, China’s top diplomat, stands between Ali Shamkhani, secretary of Iran’s Supreme National Security Council, and Saudi Arabia’s minister of state and national security adviser, Mousa bin Mohammed Al Aiban, on Friday in Beijing. (Photo: Chinese Foreign Ministry)

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