

# “THE POSITION OF THE IRAQI PUBLIC OPINION ON THE FOURTH POINT PROGRAM, 1951”

Dr. Zinah Harith Jirjees

*Department of History /college of Education IbnRushdfor Human Sciences / University of Baghdad/Iraq.*

## ABSTRACT

*On April 10, 1951, the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Iraq concluded the Fourth Point Agreement, The agreement aims at providing financial and moral assistance to Iraq in the health, education, technology and commercial aspects to make Iraq a developed country.*

*The fourth point project faced fierce opposition from Iraqi public opinion, Because the Iraqi people counted this agreement as a type of American colonialism on the country. The United States worked to exploit Iraq's economic resources, especially oil, The opening of Iraqi markets to United States goods, The breadth of United States influence in Iraq, And the decline of British influence in Iraq.*

*Also The United States had faced strong opposition from the United States public on the fourth point in Iraq, because it think that the United States financial assistance that will be provided to Iraq will be taken from the American people by taxing, Which affects the economic level of the American people.*

**Key words:** *Iraqi public opinion, fourth point program, Agreement*

## INTRODUCTION

After the End of World War II, Iraqi- United States of America relations began to take shape and a new perspective at the level of international relations. The United States began dealing with Iraq at the level of developed countries in the world, not as a third world countries, The visit of King Abdullah to the United States of America, ( Abdullah was uncle of King Faisal II King of Iraq(1939-1958) and The Personal Guardian of Iraq) Where this visit is the first of its kind in history for Iraq, and is of great importance in the view of the United States of America in the character of the guardian of Iraq Abdullah, This is illustrated by the statements made by Mrs. Armin-Aj-Mayer, the director of the United States of America Information Office in Baghdad on August 13, 1945, who was accompanied by the guardian Abdullah while traveling to the United States, describing the American people in the figure of the guardian Abdullah:

**”His Royal Highness the Prince Abdullah bin Ali bin Al Hussein, the guardian of the throne of Iraq, the heir of the Kingdom of the firm personalities who rarely find time in their ideals and he is one of the great thinkers of the Arabs who have violated the sanctification of freedom on which is based of the right democracy.... His Highness is becoming more enthusiastic and active in order to walk the Kingdom of Iraq wisely. Iraq entered with him( strong leadership) the war with alongside the Democrats and joined the Atlantic charter that great historical charter that**

**guaranteed all peoples freedom of life and freedom of independence...., Iraq has been successful in the whole success in being at the head of his kingdom in these critical circumstances His Majesty the beloved King Faisal II, sponsored by His Highness the uncle of the Almighty, the patron saint of the great”<sup>(1)</sup>**

In another document sent to Mr. Ahmed Zaki Al-Khayat, director-general of the Iraqi government's public information by the United States Information Office in Iraq describing the American people in the figure of the guardian Abdullah:

**”His Royal Highness the great custodian concluded his trip to the United States of America, saying that it is a glorious page in the history of United States -Iraqi relations. The total affection that the people of the states received, the great guardian, was evidence of the impression that the Prince made on the Americans....”<sup>(2)</sup>**

We find a remarkable development in the field of Iraqi- United States relations through the conviction of the guardian Abdullah that the hospitality received by the American people and the United States government must be matched by concessions and economic facilities by Iraq to this country and it will contribute to open the doors to Iraq to start a new economic stage which meaning American experts, administrators, doctors and engineers are going to Iraq and will contribute to Iraq's economic development. On the other hand, the United States is convinced of Prince Abdullah and is aware that he is capable of running the country. The Custodian assured that in the event of any kind of cooperation between his country and the United States, he would be the first and last word in the fateful decisions. Abdullah was found this in important matters as well as the presence of American interests in Iraq will strike a strong blow to the British economic interests in Iraq which the British end in the country.

The British realized that when Abdullah visit the United States this visit does not bode well for its economic interests in Iraq. In 1950, the beginning of the conflict between the United States and the United Kingdom (British) over the extension of its influence and interests in Iraq, this conflict was reflected in Iraqi political circles its began tow division ,First British division represents the character of Nuri Said the Prime Minister of Iraq, which finds that the survival of the economic interests of British in Iraq is the safest guarantor of Iraq and its people , that he could not any force in the world to replace them. Second the United States of America division represents the character of guardian Abdullah which finds that the United States is the strongest force in the world ,It is able to promote Iraq and make it in the ranks of developed countries economically if there is cooperation with them and find that the role of British seemed to weaken in Iraq and the Arab region as a whole and must be a new force to replace them, namely the United States of America.

The United States had realized from the first moment of the visit of Abdullah to the United States that the relationship between him and British is very tense and that he is looking for an alternative to British in Iraq. The United States have played their game in their favor through high diplomacy in convincing Abdullah, that Iraq needs a hand ,To help him progress to the ranks of the major powers, so that American politicians can convince Abdullah to gave them a role in the process of building and developing the country by allowing United States companies to invest in Iraq.

Several years later, diplomatic efforts between Iraq and the United States culminated in an agreement known as the General Agreement on the Fourth Point of Technical Cooperation between Iraq and the United States of America on April 10, 1951. The fourth point program is a United States program that was first announced in a speech by United States President Harry Truman<sup>(3)</sup>. (On January 20 - 1949) on the occasion of assuming the presidency for a second term has been stated, in his speech:

**"We should step up to develop a new program to make our scientific progress and industrial progress in the service of the development of the underdeveloped country in the world. Our goal is to help the free people of the world in their own efforts to produce more food, more clothes, more means of living and more devices. Technological, and all this to alleviate the burdens of these peoples "**<sup>(4)</sup>

He then talked about four main goals of the United States foreign policy, the most important of which is helping poor people improve their status through the fourth point program. The program was approved by the United States Congress on 5 June 1950 and allocated 25 million U.S dollars for during the year 1950-1951 to help countries On the development of its economy.<sup>(5)</sup>

The fourth point program was not clear at the beginning of its declaration, and most countries went to misinterpretation. Why is the United States helping developing countries economically? Is the money allocated to the program a military or economic objective? Do the United States want this program to be famous internationally ? All these and other questions were clarified only after the implementation of the program in Third World countries.<sup>(6)</sup>

## **FOURTH POINT AGREEMENT IN IRAQ**

### **The most important texts:**

#### **Article 1**

##### **Assistance and cooperation**

1.The Governments of Iraq and the United States of America undertake to cooperate with each other in the exchange of technical information and various arts and related activities that benefit the balanced and unified growth of Iraq's economic resources and productivityThe implementation of special technical cooperation programs and projects under the respect of written agreements independent of these projects and advanced programs is subsequently reached between designated Iraqi representatives and the Technical Cooperation Department of the United States of America.

2.The Government of Iraq shall, through its designated representatives for this purpose, cooperate with the representatives of the Technical Cooperation Department of the United States of America and the representatives of the relevant international institutions who are in the state of peace with Iraq to unify and coordinate all technical cooperation programs implemented in Iraq.

3.The Government of Iraq shall cooperate in the exchange of technical information and various arts with other countries that are in technical cooperation programs related to the programs implemented under the Agreement.

4.The Iraqi Government shall endeavor within the limits of its possibilities to make effective use of the results of the technical projects carried out in Iraq.

5.The two Governments(Iraq - United States of America) shall consult at the request of either of them in any matter relating to the application of this Agreement to future project agreements and to the works and arrangements made under these Agreements.

6.It is understood by the Contracting Parties to the Government of Iraq and the Government of the United States of America that this Agreement shall be implemented taking into account the principles and decisions of the United Nations Commission on Technical Assistance<sup>(7)</sup>.

#### **Article 2:**

##### **publishing and information states**

1.The Government of Iraq shall inform the Government of the United States of America of the following parameters in the form and paragraphs agreed upon by both parties:

(A) The information relating to the projects, programs, procedures and acts performed under this, including a statement of how the allocated appropriations, processed materials and services rendered under this Agreement shall be used.

(B)Information relating to technical assistance requested or to be requested by any other country or international institution.

2.The Governments of Iraq and the United States of America shall publish periodic reports at least once a year in their respective countries on the technical cooperation programs carried out under this Agreement and include information on the use of funds, materials, numbers and services.

3.The Governments of Iraq and the United States of America shall endeavor to disseminate the purposes and progress of the technical cooperation modalities under this Agreement.<sup>(8)</sup>

#### **Article 3:**

##### **Curricula and Service Projects states:**

1.Curriculum and project agreements referred to in the first paragraph of Article 1 shall include plans and administrative assets and how to act or calculate the appropriations or the contribution of each team to the expenses of the curriculum or project to show the detailed information on the approach mentioned above.

2.The appropriations and materials imported by the Government of the United States of America to Iraq shall be waived at the request of the Government of Iraq under the Curriculum and Project Agreements of taxes, service charges, levies on deposits, investments and currency changes.

3.The Government of Iraq agrees to contribute in an appropriate manner the expenses of technical assistance curricula and projects as agreed between the parties in the curriculum and business agreements.

#### **Article 4**

##### **the agreement concerns employees**

All employees of United States of America Government assigned to work in Iraq on technical assistance projects and programs as well as family members accompanying them to Iraq are exempted from income and social security taxes on their revenues subject to income and social security taxes in the United States of America They are also exempted from property tax on their personal property. These employees and accompanying family members are treated with the same treatment as the diplomatic members of the United States of America Embassy in Baghdad in respect of the payment of customs duties, import taxes, personal baggage and equipment imported to Iraq for their personal use.

#### **Article 5**

##### **of the Convention, which specifies the duration of the agreement and the date of its implementation, states the following:**

1.This Agreement shall enter into force on the date of its signature by the Iraqi National Assembly and shall remain in effect for a period of three months after one of the Governments informs the other Government in writing of its intention to terminate it.

2.If, during the period of the operation of this Agreement, one of the Governments decides that an amendment is required, it shall inform the other Government in writing, and then the two governments shall consult for the purpose of agreeing on the amendment.

3.Sub-projects, agreements and other measures that may be agreed upon shall remain in force until after the termination of this Agreement, under such arrangements as may be established by the Governments.

Support for the above Agreement was signed by the Iraqi side, "Tawfiq al-Suwaidi," Undersecretary of the Iraqi Foreign Minister and the American side, "Edwards. Crocker," the United States of America ambassador in Iraq on( April 10, 1951 in Baghdad). <sup>(9)</sup>

## THE OPINION OF THE IRAQI PUBLIC OPINION FROM THE FOURTH POINT

The Agreement on the Fourth Point Program was signed and signed only on 10 June 1951. This date has been preceded by many proposals between the Iraqi and the United States of America sides to crystallize the form of a bilateral agreement between the parties.<sup>(10)</sup>

Has received in the form of articles and multiple expectations on the Convention outlines ways and how to cooperate between the two governments, the Iraqi alaitihadaldstwryu "Newspaper", said that by saying:

**“The fourth point is waiting for permission, it has reached our sources of information that the competent ministries have recently completed the preparation of a list of experts and determine the plan that will be used to benefit from the draft point four of United States President Truman and asked the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of those ministries to submit as soon as possible that list and plan to the Council of Ministers In order to obtain the approval until the ministry mentioned for its part on the subject, especially since delaying the end of this issue leads to deprive Iraq of the expected benefits of this project and that the approval of the plan from the United States requires time and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Education and economy and to give their opinion in connection with the fourth point of the project.”<sup>(11)</sup>**

In another article, the paper said that the text of the agreement between Iraq and the United States cooperative is to provide United States assistance to those in need in Iraq and that Iraq will issue a decision to exempt such assistance from customs duties, taxes and local laws.<sup>(12)</sup>

The fourth point does not include Iraq itself, but all the countries of the Middle East and Africa, according to a report issued by the American Advisory Committee on the exchange between the United States and other countries that the United States government sent 425 American experts to the Middle East in 1950 under the technical assistance project and the United States The United States awarded scholarships to technicians and 214 aid to the Middle East and Africa to complete their training at American institutes.<sup>(13)</sup>

The financial allocation was \$ 17 billion divided over four years ,The United States administration has focused its program on two main points: the allocation of funds in the face of the Communist threat and the second: the establishment of a new international economic order based on free trade and the growth of the United States economy and avoid falling into the stage A recession in the global economy, especially taking into account the importance of European countries as economic partners of the United States of America.

President Truman's proposal to expand the phase of the Marshall Plan into Europe's reconstruction to a broader stage that includes other parts of the world, particularly developing countries, to strengthen its economic structure and support its political stability is the fourth point program. The United States is committed to mobilizing the various forces of interest in the program To Congress, but the United States later discovered the difficulty of implementing the program because of the high costs on the one hand and the intervention of the United States government in the economic management of developing countries on the other hand, starting from within the United States opposition to the program point four.<sup>(14)</sup>

The Iraqi Lawa' alaiștiqlal, "newspaper", wrote an article entitled "Truman Point IV" in which it said: The State Department received a letter from the United States government requesting the signing of the technical agreement proposed between Iraq and the United States of America to enable Iraq to obtain technical and financial assistance from the United States government under the fourth point of Truman Project The Ministry referred this book to the ministries of the state as a whole requesting the study of the draft agreement and informing it to its readers so that it can refer it to the Council of Ministers.<sup>(15)</sup>

The interpretation of the fourth point in the Lawa' alaiștiqlal, "newspaper", is that a project presented by President Truman provides assistance to economically backward countries and may include the most important agricultural projects that can be implemented in Iraq after receiving United States assistance through the establishment of model farms in Iraq to generalize agriculture and poultry raising throughout Iraq.<sup>(16)</sup>

therefore, an Iraqi delegation was sent to attend a conference of the **World Food and Agriculture Organization**, which was held in Washington. The Iraqi delegation discussed all the points related to the Iraqi agricultural reality and the issue of its advancement.<sup>(17)</sup>

On the fourth point, **Dr. AfifTannous**, a regional agricultural expert at the United States Department of Agriculture, The Middle East Journal, published by the Middle East Institute in Washington, addressed the efforts of progressive groups in the Arab East to reform the ownership of agricultural land in Iraq, Egypt and Syria

Such groups are increasing not only among intellectuals, but also among senior owners, and the reform efforts to organize land are vital to ensure the success of technical assistance approaches to Arab countries under the fourth draft point and to help achieve the main objective of the project is to establish a sound system of agricultural development based on the foundations A democracy for the benefit of the people and it is unfortunate that the aid was used for the purpose of increasing production without concern that it benefits the people or not?<sup>(18)</sup>

This was the view of the Iraqi newspapers on the fourth draft point. As for the opinion of Iraqi government officials, Iraqi Minister of Education **Khalil Kanah** described the fourth point project as primarily aimed at removing British influence from Iraq and creating an educated Iraqi class loyal to the United States of America in the future. Iraqi Minister Education is aware of the intentions of the American project so the Minister of Education to prevent the management of the project of the selection of scholarship candidates at their own expense and make it the exclusive hand of the Ministry of Education.<sup>(19)</sup>

Although the report on the importance of the fourth draft point for Iraq, but the reports received from Baghdad to Washington confirmed a lack of clear understanding of the program of the fourth point, and that the Iraqi people in some region have interpreted this program misinterpretation, including the Basra: Few of the families of Basra could understand the program The fourth point as a program aimed at promoting the Iraqi reality and the development of economic projects and development, but the majority of the people, especially the uneducated group did not care for the program of the fourth point, but considered it a project aimed at taking the money of Iraqis and transferred to the expense of the United States And that this misinterpretation helped spread a class of the Catholic minority who lived in the city of Basra for a long time. They attacked an educated and radical group of orientalist

foreigners coming from France and other countries whose allegiance and attachment to the Catholic Arabs in Lebanon were against the fourth point project and contributed to its misinterpretation<sup>(20)</sup>

The Basra region was not the only one to interpret the fourth point in this way. The United States position was inwardly opposed to this project. New York Governor **Thomas Dewey** accused President Truman of being too weak to pursue such projects that do not serve the United States interest in Beshi. The United States Congress, who found that the project was not useful to the United States and would bring it into serious economic problems.<sup>(21)</sup>

That the majority of the American people were not aware of the draft point IV program as the prevailing idea among the popular circles that the United States government will provide funds and service projects for developing countries at the expense of the American people to the United States Secretary of State to explain the concept of this program before the Committee on Foreign Relations in Congress in 1950:

**"I think there's a common idea that we're going to build big factories and mines for those economically backward people, so I've declared here that it's not true"**

American economist **Victor Pirlo** commented on the minister's speech by saying: that the idea was so common because United States officials spent the entire year promoting the myth that the United States was determined to take on the burden of a genuine development program and then questioned what remained of the program if Industrialization?<sup>(22)</sup>

Some United States political analysts have said in writing that the fourth-point program could not increase United States capital and that it will make economic progress for states. On the contrary, this program has diverted United States capital from states to other countries, including Iraq, negatively impacting the country's internal economic situation. Tax increases on the American people, low investment inside the country, an inflated value of loans to traders and investors, as well as the transfer of United States expertise and competencies to developing countries. The United States and some of its politicians stand against communism and its spread in the Middle East.<sup>(23)</sup>

As for the peoples of the Arab countries, he explained **Truman's** fourth point program as a project aimed at interfering in the internal affairs of the Arab countries. **Dr. Ibrahim Hajjaj** said that the Arab peoples were aware that the real reason behind the assistance provided by the United States is not to help them But that these peoples feel gratitude and gratitude to the United States lose global communism influence in the Arab region and result in reducing the threat against the United States and its economic interests

The fourth-point program was a weapon of the United States that, whenever it wished, would object to any country that objects to its interests in the Middle East. For example, United States aid under Egypt's fourth point was canceled when the latter refused to join and sponsor United States -led European alliances in the region<sup>(24)</sup>

As for Jordan, it is one of the countries that received its share of United States aid under the fourth point. The United States was able to exert its influence in Jordan, which was the monopoly of Britain, and gradually took over the political decisions of its government rather than economic support<sup>(25)</sup>.

## ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE FOURTH POINT PROGRAM IN IRAQ

1. Establishing the Technical Institute in Iraq, a specialized institute for agricultural research, allocating the sum of 250 thousand dollars provided by the United States of America to the Government of Iraq to be disbursed either through the establishment of a joint institute between the United States and Iraq. The Institute includes a specialized American team, To spend the amount on the purchase of raw materials and the preparation and preparation of the Institute of tools and furniture, for the purpose of promoting the agricultural and economic realities of the country.<sup>(26)</sup>

After the opening of the Institute several months under the fourth point was able to provide classrooms and laboratories specialized in the field of research and the submission of reports by the Iraqi Ministry of Agriculture to the United States Department of Agriculture.<sup>(27)</sup>

2. On April 1, 1956, the Samarra Dam, which controls flood waters, opened the Tigris River and headed towards Tharthar, which brings great benefits to Iraq in the field of agriculture and water storage. The project was carried out by American experts. The United States International News Agency, which operates in Iraq Under the Iraqi- United States agreement for technical cooperation to export and disseminate the achievements of these achievements in the field of reconstruction of Iraq.

3. The United States investment in Iraq reached US \$ 60 million, and US \$ 48 million invested in oil and exploration, while the rest invested in the establishment of United States companies inside the country.

4. The number of American experts inside Iraq to 100 technical and administrative experts responsible for the development and development of oil projects in the country.

5. The program opened the fourth point of the door to the dead in front of United States companies to come to Iraq, some companies and agencies to conduct a survey and statements intended to establish roads linking Iraq to Turkey during the year 1957.

As well as the promises of the United States of America to provide expertise in the field of transportation and development of roads in Iraq, specifically a railway as Iraq agreed with the United States of America on a survey of the region to see the possibility of establishing a network linking Iraq with Iran and Pakistan wirelessly.<sup>(28)</sup>

6. The United States of America presented a souvenir to Iraq on March 24, 1957, where the Washington government has established an atomic energy laboratory as evidence of the interest of the United States in the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. The United States of America took this project after King Faisal II issued A law providing for its approval of the export of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in 1957

For the scientific purposes in Iraq under Article 26 of the Basic Law was signed on 15 January 1957. The most important reasons for the approval of the establishment of an International Atomic Energy Agency in Iraq are: to provide assistance in the field of atomic research to be used for peaceful purposes and the Agency undertakes not to use Power for military use.<sup>(29)</sup>

The main tasks of the Agency are:

- 1..Providing assistance in scientific research
- 2.Encourage experts and exchange scientists.
- 3.Expanding the exchange of technical and scientific information.
- 4.Set security measures when using materials .
- 5.Establish factories and factories to carry out these tasks.
- 6.Ensure international cooperation in the field of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.
- 7.To submit annual reports on its activities to the United Nations and specifically to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.<sup>(30)</sup>

On June 8, 1957, Iraqi Prime Minister **Nuri al-Said** opened the Atomic Energy Laboratory in Iraq by an Iraqi scientist, Dr. Kashif al-Qaht, who studied at the expense of the United States Fulbright grant at the United States National Atomic Energy Commission's Arlon Laboratory in Lamonde, Illitops State. Mrs. DaaJaafar, Chairman of the Iraqi Reconstruction Council, delivered a speech in which he expressed his thanks to the Government of Washington on behalf of the Government of Iraq and quoted in his speech from President Eisenhower's speech when he stated:

**“The duty of mankind in the future is to find the way in which human creativity can be harnessed to his life, not to his death.”<sup>(31)</sup>**

The establishment of a laboratory for atomic energy in Iraq is one of the important steps in the field of economic and scientific cooperation between the Government of Iraq and the Government of Washington. Iraq has become one of the first Arab countries that has reached an important stage in international relations between the countries of the world and specifically with the United States of America.

The work of this agency did not continue if its role in Iraq quickly ended before it started because of the political changes in the country and the revolution of July 14, 1958, which brought down the monarchy in the country, the announcement of republican rule and the termination of the Agency's role.

## CONCLUSION

From the above, we can reach the following results:

- 1.The work of the fourth point program in Iraq and the third world countries was more media and propaganda than a service project. The situation of the poor countries in need of economic, cultural and health assistance was exploited by the United States to top the list of countries in the world in terms of helping poor people. Because of the draft fourth-point program, the influence of the United States in Iraq has widened, which is a negative reflection on Britain's position after the latter was fully in control of Iraq's capabilities in all aspects.

- 2.Explained the program of the fourth point in Iraq wrong interpretation was met with strong opposition by some of the region of Iraq, specifically Basra, has been counted by some as a colonial project aimed at the control of the United States on the country's economic potential, especially in the field of oil.
- 3.The fourth-point program faced strong opposition within the United States. Some members of the Congress have described President Truman as very weak in his foreign policy, and this project has negatively affected the United States economyUnited States capital has shifted from its mandate to other countries, including Iraq, which has led to an increase in taxes on the American people, a lack of investment inside the country and an inflated value of loans to traders and investors, shifting United States expertise and competencies to developing countries.
- 4.The policy of exempting United States goods entering Iraq from customs duties under the fourth point agreement has negatively affected the treasury of the Iraqi state
- 5.disbursement of large sums of money by the Iraqi government on the salaries of government employees and their nationals appointed under the program of the fourth point in Iraq.
- 6.disbursing large sums of money from the treasury of the Iraqi government, in the field of surveying and disclosures, studies and tests on the development of oil fields or the possibility of work transport network where the majority of these tests failed.
- 7.The fourth point program contributed to the intensification of the United States -British competition in Iraq, specifically in the Reconstruction Council, where the council was corrupted by a number of American and British experts working together to develop the country. But the competition made the British interfere in the country's domestic policy through its embassy. To pressure the Iraqi government in order to end the contract of the American expert before the completion of the duration or completion of his project, which contributed to the negative impact on the development of the economy of the country and the exhaustion of funds from the treasury of the Iraqi state.
- 8.The fourth point project in Iraq did not produce any development projects for the country which had an impact on its economic advancement. The main reason behind this is not only the Americans, but the political circumstances of the country, which were the hidden conflict played by Britain in order to strike American interests on the one hand Another was to change the regime in the country to the republican regime on 14 July 1958 and the fall of the royalty is one of the main reasons behind the failure of the program in Iraq.  
If the fourth draft point in Iraq was to succeed and the political conditions were favorable to him, we would witness an economic renaissance of the country and great achievements.

**FOOTNOTE**

(1).D K.W, Ministry of Interior, Directorate of Public Propaganda, Baghdad, Document No. 32, p. 75,76,77

(2) D.K.W, Letter to Mr. Ahmed Zaki Al-Khayat, Director-General of the Government of Iraq, Baghdad, Document No. 33, p. 82.

(3)Harry Truman: Born in Lamar, Mizui (May 8, 1884- December 26, 1972). He was the thirty-third president of the United States of America. He took over the presidency from April 12 -1945 to 20-January 1953, succeeding the president. Franklin Roosevelt. In 1934, he became a member of the U.S.A Senate from Missouri and then Vice President of the United States under President Franklin D. Roosevelt. He played an important role in bringing an end to the Second World War. In making a decision to use nuclear weapons on Japan, he hastened to end the war and with the least losses on the United States. His most important achievements were the founding of the United Nations and the promulgation of the Truman Doctrine to contain communism and the creation of NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization, 1949).

(4)Ibrahim Hajjaj, Arab-American Relations after the Second World War, Urban Dialogue, "Journal", No. 3810, 2012-8-5

(5)In 1950, the fourth point program was run by a special agency of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1953. The Agency was merged with the U.S.A foreign program. Following the fourth point program, several international organizations and agencies were formed along the same lines. 1956 The International Finance Corporation (IFC) for capital investment in companies established in Third World countries. In 1957, the Development Loan Fund was established to secure long-term loans. In 1961, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) obtained regional loans. The U.S.A also sought to increase the capital of these organizations and agencies International Monetary Fund, World Bank and Import and Export Bank

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(7)Iraqi Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Treaty Series and Bilateral Agreements between Iraq and Foreign Countries, Part II, Government Press, 1957, p53.

(8)Ibid., P.54.

(9).Ibid., P. 55-56.

(10)alaitihadaldstwryu "Newspaper", No. 220, dated 1 January 1951.

- (11)alaitihadaldstwryu"Newspaper", No. 221, dated 2 December -1951.
- (12)alaitihadaldstwryu"Newspaper", No. 226, dated 8 December -1951.
- (13)alaitihadaldstwryu"Newspaper", No. 229, dated 11 December -1951
- (14)Douglas Little, American Orientalism: The United States and the Middle East since 1945, National Center for Translation, Cairo, 2009, p720.
- (15)Lawa' alaistiqlal, "newspaper", no. 1168, dated 8 December -1951
- (16) Lawa' alaistiqlal "newspaper", no. 1163, on 2 December -1951.
- (17)Lawa' alaistiqlal, "newspaper", no. 1165, on 4 December – 1951
- (18)Lawa' alaistiqlal, "Newspaper", No. 1194, dated 7 February 1951.
- (19)Lawa' alaistiqlal, "newspaper", no. 1165, dated 4 December1951.
- (20)Basra to the department of state Washington, A microfilm project of University publications (AMERICA.INC),Film No. 19 ,misconception in Basra regarding point four ,April 17,1953,p.342.
- (21)Embassy ,Baghdad to the department of state Washington,A microfilm project of University publications (AMERICA.INC),Film No. 19 ,INACCURATE News Releases Regarding point IV ,May 26,1953,p.439.
- (22)Victor Pirlo and Albert A.Kan , Pillars of American Colonialism and the Death of Democracy in the New World, Translated by MunirBaalbaki, Dar al-Ilm for Millions, Beirut, 1980, p. 58..
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(29)D.K.O, File 4422/311, International Atomic Energy Agency Regulations, 1957 for Peaceful Uses, Document Number 2, p1-2.

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(31)Weldmarghalman, Iraq Nuri Al-Said, My impressions of Nouri Al-Saeed between 1954-1958, Beirut, 1965, pp. 192-193.

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