

THE VISIT OF KING SAUD BIN ABDUL-AZIZ OF SAUDI ARABIA TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN LIGHT OF THE REPORTS OF THE BRITISH EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON, 1957

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The 20th century decade witnessed a clear beginning of the relations between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Hijaz and Najd and its dependencies.

King Abdul-Aziz bin Abdulrahman Al Saud was looking for an American recognition of the kingdom as he saw the United States a power that could be used and established relations with it because it has no colonial past.

In deed the Kingdom of Al-Hajaz and Najd and its dependencies were recognized in the fourth of May in 1931, which prompted King Abdul-Aziz to further strengthen his relations with the United States, when he granted a concession to oil exploration in his kingdom to Standard Oil of California Co. in 1933.

then the U.S.-Saudi relations took an upward trend during the Second World War when US President Franklin Roosevelt included Saudi Arabia in the Lend-Lease Act and the relations between the two countries were developed when King Abdul-Aziz met US President Roosevelt in 1945 in Egypt to discuss issues at that time were of interest to both sides and so the US -Saudi Arabia relations evolved during the reign of King Abdul-Aziz

After the death of the latter in 1953, U.S.-Saudi relations faced a sort of slowdown after allegiance Saud bin Abdul-Aziz as a king to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, as this slowdown was caused by the change of Saudi policy after coming the new king that coincided with the events that took place in the Arab world in 1956, when Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser declared on the 26th of July 1956 the nationalization of the Suez Canal and the following three British French-Israeli aggression against Egypt in the October 1956, these events prompted King Saud to support the policy of Abdul Naser and stand up to Egypt side.

The United States has been apprehensive about the growing Soviet influence in the region and, on this basis, President Eisenhower announced the principle of filling the void in 1957 or so-called

the theory of filling the void, and accordingly the US President saw in King Saud has been able to challenge the ambitions of President Gamal Abdel Nasser.

Thus, the American president decided to invite King Saud to visit the United States of America, which was accepted by King Saud with a welcome and appears from the British reports that reported the research and conveyed precise details about that important visit and the American preparations for that trip, the reception and the hospitality accorded to King Saud when he visited the United States of America, all of which strengthened the relations between the two countries.

In any case, the study was divided into three topics, the first one explaining why King Saud visited Washington and the second topic discussed the visit of King Saud to Washington and its results while the third devoted to the echoes of the visit in the American press, knowing that the study has learned most of the information from British documents and a number of sources as referred to in the list of sources.

FIRST: REASONS FOR VISITING KING SAUD BIN ABDUL-AZIZ TO WASHINGTON

U.S. relations with the Kingdom of Hijaz, Najd and its dependencies. are traced back to the early thirties of the 20th century, when US government, after long-lasting negotiations, recognized full diplomatic recognition of the Kingdom of Hijaz, Najd and its dependencies on the 4th of May 1931 (1)

The American recognition was only one year ahead and five months before the announcement by Abdul-Aziz bin Abdulrahman al-Saud of (1876 – 1953), King of Hijaz, Najd and its dependencies to unite his kingdom with the name of Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), in 22 of September 1932.

US administration found that it would be preferable to have direct discussions with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), and had already conducted those talks, which had been frank and in which the two sides had reached a trade agreement on the 7th of November 1933 (2)

On the 29th of May 1933, King Abdul-Aziz granted an oil concession to the Standard Oil of California Co. (3)

This is the first step for US companies to enter Saudi Arabia, which at the same time contributed to the strengthening and development of relations between the two countries later.

Thus, relations between the two countries evolved and took an upward trend when US President Franklin D. Roosevelt (4) covered Saudi Arabia with the Lend and Lease Act (5) on the eighteenth of January 1943 and this law is an important act during the second world war, which

was approved by the US House of Representatives on the 11th of March 1941 under the act, the president was allowed to provide every country in which the United States finds that it is in its interest to defend it, whatever weapons and equipment it needs. (6)

In 1945, King Abdul-Aziz met with US President Roosevelt aboard an American warship in the Red Sea (7) and the two sides held talks on bilateral relations, as it was agreed to use Saudi ports bordering the Arabian Gulf by the American and the British fleets were approved by King Abdul-Aziz for the use of the US Air Force Dhahran Air Base and in this meeting the two sides reviewed the facts of the Second World War and U.S. efforts to join Saudi Arabia to the United Nations, If officially declare war on the axis countries (8)

After the death of King Abdul-Aziz in 1953 took the throne his son Saud bin Abdul-Aziz (9) and the US-Saudi relations in his reign faced some sort of slowdown after the termination of the Point Four Program (10) by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and refused US military assistance with the liquidation of the work of American experts in Saudi Arabia as well as some companies operating in the kingdom these attitudes seem to coincide with a change in Saudi foreign policy as it seems to have tended towards a policy of positive neutrality, especially in the corridors of the Arab League (11) where it escalated Nasiriya trends in the Middle East in the mid-1950s Saudi Arabia asked the United States of America in August 1954 to suspend technical assistance under the 1951 convention (12) on the basis that the allocated amount to the Kingdom is 1.7 million dollars, which is a sum that it deems little by the kingdom compared to what the United States offering to Israel.

When the Dhahran treaty ended in June 1956, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia did not renew it except in stages (13) of this can be said that the US-Saudi relations have deteriorated and worsened again.

When Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser (1918-1970) decided to nationalize the Suez Canal on 26 July 1956, King Saud did not object to the nationalization resolution but strongly supported Egypt and stood by its side with all its energy, especially after the triple aggression against Egypt in the same year, Britain was disappointed as a result of the abandonment the United States of America of her support in the aggression against Egypt both the United States and the Soviet Union have, as it appears, exploited these events to provide support and arms to the Arabs to win and find their place of influence, and this is what has happened in the region and it is incumbent upon the States United States of America to exert a diplomatic game away from the force in order to achieve the gains that were most needed to win the Arabs, especially the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia .

The United States fears that the Soviet Union has increased its influence in the Middle East region , Which may affect U.S. policy calculations-at least from her point of her view, US President Dwight Eisenhower (14) on the first of January 1957 announced the principle (Eisenhower Doctrine), which stipulated that the United States should fill the void in the Middle East before Russia (15)

Accordingly, the United States of America has sought to strengthen its relations with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia at all levels and has stated that Saudi Arabia is an old friend and it is wise not to waste that friendship, then realized that the right person who could promote the Eisenhower Doctrine is the king Saud .

This nomination came in the memorandum of US President Eisenhower to the Congress, which stated that Saud is the only person who can challenge Nasser in protecting the Arab world and converts the movement of Arab nationalism from the trend toward the Soviet direction to the West (16)

In this context, on the 7th of January 1957, US President Eisenhower issued an official invitation to King Saud to visit the United States (17) and British circles have followed up on that invitation and British documents quoted the British Ministry of Defense as asking What does the United States hope to get from King Saud's visit to Washington? Secretary of State John Foster Dallas (18) explained that there are two important things , the first cut King Saud's relationship with Nasser and convince him of the danger of Soviet penetration in the region and this could help to hold a meeting in the United States between King Saud and Crown Prince Abdullah bin Ali (1913-1958) and second to a settlement on the Dhahran air base as the United States intends to make money to develop the base as for the Al Buraimi Oasis ,Dallas stated it is necessary for Saudi Arabia to regain its site in Al Buraimi Oasis (19)

For his part, King Saud bin Abdul-Aziz accepted US President Eisenhower invitation to visit the United States and set the date of the visit on the thirtieth of January 1957 and is the first official visit of its kind in 1957 and the first of its kind in the history of Saudi Arabia, That a senior official visit the United States of America and this has been prepared for a visit for several months and the visit was expected to discuss several issues in the Middle East region and the common interests of the two countries (20) and in all cases the US administration prepared to receive King Saud bin Abdul-Aziz formally and popularly.

SECOND: KING SAUD VISIT TO WASHINGTON.

After accepting the invitation of US President Eisenhower to visit the United States of America, which was agreed on the date, King Saud came to Cairo where he met the two president Gamal Abdel Nasser (1918-1967) and Syrian president Shukri Al Quwatly (1918-1967) and King Hussein bin Talal (1935-1999) King of Jordan on the 19th of January 1957, King Saud signed with both the Egyptian and Syrian presidents and King Hussein the Arab Solidarity Agreement (21) and then Saud departed on Saturday, 20 of January 1957. Heading to Naples, Italy (22), where both the envoy of U.S. President Victor Peeress , Head of special protocol and the U.S. Ambassador to Saudi Arabia George Wasrworth were accompanying him to the United States, and on this occasion, several swarms of bombers flew of its bases miles away to welcome with King Saud who boarded the warship Constitution on his way to the United States of America (23)

When King Saud arrived in New York on the 29th of January 1957, the mayor of New York City Wagner refused to welcome King Saud while he faced a protest from some Jewish organizations (24)

This disturbed the position of the President of the United States, who held a press conference on the thirtieth of January 1957, and during the conference, he scolded those who did this, describing the situation as a diplomatic intervention by jamming a leader. We agree with the policy and the President of the United States sorry for the use of this tone by mayor of New York in front of King Saud, a figure who is visiting the United States of America at the official invitation of the US government, said that he regretted the lack of taste, which was issued by the mayor (25) and the King Saud in his visit accompanied his son Mashhour of 3-year-old with the aim of treating him polio--and the king's son--according to British sources--has a lot of gifts, including a cowboy suit, little dolls, crayons and postcards, as well as a number of kindergartens,. The first one was a postcard that included their greetings to him which became clear that the father of this child can't to be a terrible person (26) according to the British embassy's report in Washington.

King Saud arrived in Washington on the US president's plane and greeted by US President Eisenhower on the airport and it is strange that President Eisenhower has not received any head of state before, which raised many questions and comments (27) and when King Saud descended from the plane ladder the President Eisenhower moved to shake hands with him. He said to him--the United States welcomes you and then one of King Saud's assistants, who holds the son of King Prince Mashhour , who once President Eisenhower saw him rushed to shake his hand (28) and instructed to prepare the necessary arrangements for his treatment as the president asked his private physician, Colonel General Howard Snyder, to carry out his medical examination for the purpose of his treatment (29) On this occasion, the US President delivered a welcoming speech to King Saud on behalf of the American people, in which he stated that he saw King Saud as a great leader of Arab nation and protector the two holiest cities of Muslims and a friend of the United States (30) King Saud responded to the word of welcome by the words of the hospitality and the extraordinary interest that the President, American officials and the American people have expressed in welcoming him and the warm welcome to him and his entourage (31)

In general, the US press has officially reinforced the image of King Saud and his oil-rich kingdom as a powerful force in the Middle East, while quoting the United States ' Saud as a friend and influential with the Arabs anti-colonial nationalist and the guardian of Islamic places. The American press saw him as a natural leader of Muslims in a sacred campaign against communism.(32)

The US-directed press seems to have wanted to win King Saud, restore his strong natural relations with the United States of America and play a bigger role in the Middle East on the basis of according to studied American plans .

From its side the British Embassy in Washington followed the visit of King Saud in its report dated 9 February 1957 stated that the King Saud agenda in New York, which began on the 29th of January, contained a speech in the General Assembly of the United Nations and mentioned the report itself.

The discourse of Saud is a set of outdated ideas and added that he was speaking in an inaudible voice. (33)

In his speech, King Saud asserted that the Charter of the United Nations was a sincere and welcome response from my nation when we are a peaceful people according to the King Saud term. (34)

United Nations Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld received King Saud on 9 February 1957 and hosted a luncheon at the Commission's headquarters in his honor (35)

The British Embassy in Washington, which was closely following the visit in its own report, said on the thirtieth day of January and after accompanying the president to Blair's house, the presidential guest house King Saud did not remain at the White House, The President of the United States hosted a dinner in honor of the king, attended by Vice President and foreign minister in return, King Saud hosted a dinner for the US president and senior officials, followed by two meetings with President Eisenhower in the thirtieth of January and the first of the February and third meeting with Minister for Foreign Affairs on the thirty-first of January and the first of February and another meeting with the Minister of Foreign Affairs on the thirty-first of January as well as his last meeting with the President on the eighth of February and on this occasion King Saud put wreaths of flowers in Many places visited Mount Vernon and the city of Annapolis and have lunch with the Navy officers as attended basketball game (36)

The embassy followed up on the visit, stating in its report that King Saud left Washington for a quiet break at the White Sulpher Springs in Virginia on the third of February (37), but apparently King Saud changed his plans at the last minute as he asked to be assigned to him house, 30-minute walk away from Washington, the residence accommodates 80 people, including nine of his bodyguards (38)

The confusion of those responsible for the visiting has undoubtedly contributed to the change of plans as the king decided to stay at Blair's house, where he received a number of Arab and foreign ambassadors including the ambassadors of the countries of the Pact of Baghdad, Turkey, Iran, Pakistan as well as the reception of the foreign Minister of Lebanon Charles Dabbas.

In the same vein, Crown Prince Abdullah of Iraq visited King Saud at his residence on the 6th of February 1957, in return, King Saud visited Prince Abdullah at his residence on the 7th of February, and on this occasion King Saud met with a number of correspondents of the American newspapers, he also sent a televised speech to the American people, stating that there is no fear

for the Middle East of communism and that the countries of the region will remain steadfast in the face of the Communist line, but they may accept the Eisenhower Doctrine because it aims to bring peace in the region (39)

In a subsequent development, the British Embassy in Washington, in its report dated 9 February 1957, revealed that King Saud had decided to stay in Washington and not to abide by the approach of his visits to the American landmarks specially prepared for him, which he explained that his coming to Washington to discuss the commercial projects, and these reports indicated that King Saud was determined to remain the first officer in the business talks rather than to be held by his advisors, including Yusuf Yassin (1892 – 1962), Khaled Abu al-Walid (1882-1971) and Abdul Rahman Azzam (1893-1976) (40) The Dhahran Air Base agreement is one of the important paragraphs on the schedule of the US-Saudi talks during the visit and despite all this, the problems of the Middle East had a part in the discussions between the two sides, where the American Foreign ministry providing the editorial answers as well as a memorandum on the conference held in Cairo before the departure of King Saud to Washington, a document that expressed the common views of Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Egypt and Syria and his attitude of her leaders and the main idea in this, it is a mistake to press for an early settlement of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. (41)

On the other hand, the British embassy said in the same report that the US State Department commented on the visit in a statement that we are very pleased with the results of that visit and we believe that it did a lot of good things and that King Saud has become with more aware about the danger of communism especially in Syria and to a lesser extent in Egypt it also found that the king's suspicions, which he believed were real about Russian weapons, were handed to Yemen, adding that the king wished to give him convincing evidence on the subject (42)

The same report said that most of the negotiating time focused heavily on the Dhahran air base and not on the terms of the agreement, and the Saudis seem to have retreated considerably from their offer in the summer of 1956 to buy US weapons worth 250 million dollars and in this regard the US administration has developed some remarks about the U.S. assistance program for Saudi Arabia and bilateral cooperation in terms of importance as follows;

A. Military training program on the basis of a grant.

B-Agreement for the construction of a terminal to transport passengers to and from Dhahran.

C. The Convention is in fact a recommitment to some of the paragraphs under the title repatriation of debts and military assistance of 1951 for the sale of certain weapons over the next two years .

The British embassy in Washington quoted US secretary of state Dallas as saying that the value of 100 million dollars of weapons is the value of purchases, export to Saudi Arabia within five years, as well as economic assistance for the development of the Dhahran area, which is intended

for the facilities used by the Dhahran Airbase (43). These reports confirmed that the US Foreign Ministry believes that

as a result of the talks, King Saud has reached a more understandable position on the Baghdad Pact and the direction of Iraq and Iran, and the British report itself confirmed that the Iraqi embassy in Washington the crown prince of Iraq was confident of holding a meeting with King Saud that the latter looks at the Baghdad Pact with a more friendly eye-in the words of the British report-and neither the Crown Prince nor the Baghdad Pact ambassadors have tried to persuade King Saud to join with pact because they are wary of some aspects that might offend relations with the kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the concentrated on the illustration only its importance (44)

In this regard, the Iranian ambassador to Washington, Dr. Amini, after meeting with King Saud, explained that the plans to visit Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi (1919-1980) to Saudi Arabia will be implemented within about a month, while the Ambassador of Pakistan in Washington Mohammed Iqbal stated that the King Saud was highly skeptical of Nurri al-Saeed (1888-1958) and the positions of Britain as a member of the pact and King Saud insisted on maintaining friendly relations with all Islamic Countries (45)

The British Embassy has followed the news of King Saud's visit, quoting a statement from the US State Department that they are satisfied with the way in which King Saud was visited to Washington, and that Saud is now more convinced of Eisenhower Doctrine and the US press quoted for King Saud his saying , That the Arab countries will find it acceptable after realizing the reality of its goals (46)

On the other hand, a telegram to the British Embassy in Washington by the eighth of February 1957 quoted the US secretary of State as saying that the Saudis have raised the issue of the Al Buraimi oases and have been advised to renew their diplomatic relations with the British government otherwise the issue will not be discussed (47)

Dallas explained that King Saud arrived with a memorandum signed by both Gamal Abdel Nasser, King Hussein and Sabri al-Asali (1903-1976) Syrian Prime minister as well as King Saud himself about Israel, and mentioned in their note (**The settlement with Israel must be in a way other than war**) The memorandum also stated that the time for settlement was not yet ripe, but that arrangements must be made to prevent further hostilities and that the signatories to that memorandum had accepted the existence of the State of Israel.(48)

In this context, the U.S. Secretary of State Dallas revealed that King Saud may ask for the opening of Egyptian blocked balance in the US banks and Dallas declared his rejection that unless the Egyptian government show reasonable settlement on the canal issue (49)

On the results of King Saud's visit to the United States of America, a joint statement was issued on the 8th of February 1957, which referred to meetings between the US and Saudi sides and that the two sides reached the following;

1-The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia occupies a geographical and economic position as well as its spiritual position, which is of great importance in the Middle East and is in the interest of world peace, which requires the strengthening of the Kingdom's position and requires maintaining its stability and the development of her institutions.

2-The two governments will make efforts to achieve a just settlement of the problems in the Middle East region by peaceful and legal means within the framework of the Charter of the United Nations and have affirmed their strong opposition to the use of force from any side.

3- The objective of the peoples is to maintain their independence and to live in peace with a prosperous and free economy and that any aggression against political independence or the regional integration of these nations and interference from any side in the affairs of the States of the region is an act that endangers peace and stability to the danger (50)

4-King Saud noted the continued close cooperation with the United States of America and expressed his hopes that the rest of the Arab leaders would improve their relations with the United States of America and President Eisenhower had made clear his goals and proposals submitted to Congress for the Middle East, it is intended to preserve the world peace expressed in the UN Charter and, as the King assured President Eisenhower, he welcomed every step to promote the principles of the United Nations.

5-President Eisenhower expressed his country's desire to grant assistance to strengthen the Saudi armed forces in constitutional procedures and to provide them with military equipment, as well as a training program for the Saudi Army for the purpose of defending and maintaining internal security in the Kingdom, while at the same time King Saud confirming to President Eisenhower that he has consistently intended the United States to use the Dhahran air base for another five years within the terms set out in the agreement of the 8th of June 1951.

6-King Saud and President Eisenhower exchanged views on a number of issues with Common Interest (51)

In all cases, the visit took the lead in the American press and the comments of the American radio show.

III. THE ECHOES OF KING SAUD'S VISIT IN THE AMERICAN MEDIA AND THE RADIO COMMENTS.

The American press and broadcast showed a remarkable interest in the visit of the king Saud and agreed that the visit had been a success for all the concerned parties and that the talks between King Saud and President Eisenhower had been concluded in a spirit of friendship and cooperation that could be interpreted as the process of supporting peace in the Middle East, as reported in the Philadelphia Inquirer newspaper. , which was transported by a telegram from the British Embassy in Washington sent to its Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the thirtieth of January 1957 (52) and Cincinnati Times –Star newspaper quoted, that the meeting included all the signs of victory and in the same direction the Washington Post newspaper said, that the terms

of the joint statement were warmly agreed as a testament and guarantor from both the president and the Arab ruler on the agreement reached and added when the document is fully implemented it will greatly support the hopes for peace in the Middle East, either The Herald Tribune newspaper has written that (there is a strong conviction that the United States lease renewal of the Dhahran Air Base is an important addition to our national security in the words of the newspaper.

From the exceptional interest in the visit is unanimous of most newspapers and most commentators that King Saud has accepted the Eisenhower Doctrine, with full shape as best framework for real peace and the best protection against pressure and Soviet conspiracy (53)

The Rocky Mountain News confirmed that there are widely held hopes that the king can make other Arab leaders see- this principle-the Eisenhower Doctrine -anti-imperialist in its real light, believing in general that there is a man in force in the Middle East looking for the United States as a friend. The New York Times wrote about the visit that the support of Saudi Arabia and Lebanon for our Middle East policy is to add new dimensions to the Baghdad Pact in any necessary implementation of the Eisenhower Doctrine and that the countries of the Baghdad pact will accept it automatically and , Baltimore Sun newspaper went on to believe that strengthening the relationship of Colonel Nasser with Saud at this time is of particular importance, Nasser needs the friendship of Saud and is not likely to be hostile or even uncourteous to guard the most sacred Islamic places, and Saud made a more realistic effort from Nasser since the Suez Canal has been closed for a long time, which has hampered the shipping of Saudi oil through the canal (54)

Murrow of the CBC channel particularly expressed his concern by the fact that approving the supply of arms to Saudi Arabia had changed the balance of power against Israel, adding that it was very doubtful that we had persuaded him or any of the Arabs in a way that would give justice equally to every both sides of conflict the Arab and Israel.

Stringer, president of the Christian Science Monitor newspaper, warned that happened is a victory for politics within the very long-term policy program for many years and in the face of Soviet penetration in the Middle East and was more critics released from the press of retired politicians who doubted that King Saud's journey had been more successful than President Eisenhower and that the need to strengthen the Eisenhower Doctrine is the dominated impression of the Americans if the Arabs agree on the Eisenhower Doctrine that they can get US aid, the amounts proposed by the US President, which could amount to 600 million dollars over the next two years (55)

From the foregoing it seems clear that the American press closely followed the news of the visit and showed its point of view precisely in accordance with their respective orientations and political leanings, which gave a clear picture of the reasons and reactions of the fourth authority on that visit, which conveyed accurately by British Embassy

in Washington and after followed the subject of the visit and what the newspapers reported about it as well as the development of the US-Saudi relations.

CONCLUSION

King Saud's visit to the United States of America and the warm reception of King Saud at both the official and popular levels have considered as a turning point in the course of U.S.-Saudi relations as well as the sense of the United States of America that these relations should be re-established to its old era ,after the slowdown in it, on the other hand the US President Eisenhower saw in King Saud a suitable person to stand up to Gamal Abdel Nasser and his ambitions that the United States itself wanted to curtail Nasser's role in the Arab world and found that King Saud could do this role to convince Arab leaders to approve US President Eisenhower's project, 1957, but the refusal of Gamal Abdel Nasser, Shukri al-Quwatli and King Hussein after Saud's meeting with them after his return from Washington and his attempt to convince them to accept the Eisenhower Doctrine was a shock for him and dashed his dreams which pushed him to abandon the idea of accepting the Eisenhower Doctrine although he had brought him to the American administration a memorandum signed by Nasser, King Hussein and the Syrian president on the peaceful settlement with Israel and their acceptance of its existence and the support provided by that note for the Saudi king attitude during the visit.

The United States of America hoped this visit would get a renewal of the Dhahran Air Base lease, which is very important for the US Air Force, in return for the United States to provide Saudi Arabia with military equipment, weapons and ammunition worth 1 million dollar , as well as to agree on points of interest to both countries and the President's assertion of the importance of the role of Saudi Arabia in religious and economic terms as well as to discuss the importance of peace in the Arab region and she wanted to confirm through the visit her adherence to the friendship of the kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Thus, the United States of America has tried to restore its relations with Saudi Arabia, which has been an important partner in the region, and perhaps the hospitality shown by the Americans to King Saud has demonstrated the United States' adherence to Saudi friendship and support in all fields.

Footnotes & References

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- 3- Fouad Al-Farsy, Sandi Arabia- a case study in development London ,1978.p. 44.
- 4-Thirty-second President of the United States of America, born on 30 January 1882 in New York and elected a senator in 1913 from New York State and then governor of the same state for the years 1928-1930 was elected President of the United States as the successor to Herbert Hoover 1932 the only president who was elected four times 1933-1945) succeeded in legislating New Deal program and died in 1945, *see*: Udo Zawter the United States of America presidents since 1789 until today, 1st edition, Dar for Wisdom, London, 2006, pp. 177-226.
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- 6-Khalil Ali Murad, Evolution of American policy in the Arabian Gulf region, 1941-1947 ,University of Basra ,1980, p. 155
- 7- Fared Halliday, Society and politics in the Arabian Peninsula, translation of Mohammed Rumaihi , 1st edition the Government of Kuwait Press, 1967, P. 46
- 8- A.A Libedeef ,N.S Lutuskaya ,The history of contemporary Arab countries, 1917-1970 , the first part, Dar Al Taqaddum, Moscow, 1975, p. 408.
- 9-Born in Kuwait in 1902, he learned to read, write and memorize the Holy Qur'an at the age of 7 and became crown Prince in 1933, his assigned to him the general Command of all Saudi forces, in 1952, assumed the throne after the death of his father, King Abdul-Aziz in 1953. he was known from extravagance which led to his ouster in 1964 and died in 1969. for detail ;see, Juma Khalifa King Ali, Internal developments in Saudi Arabia, 1953-1964, unpublished PhD

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10-The program of the U.S. President Harry Truman on the 24th of January 1949, under which the United States is providing technical and economic assistance to non-developing countries in order to strengthen their position and prevent their siding with the Soviet Union, see; Juma Khalifa King Ali, Previous source, P. 67.

11-Ghassan Salama, Saudi foreign policy since 1945, study in International Relations, Strategic Studies (3)1st edition , Arab Development Institute, 1980 p. 279.

12-The Convention, which was concluded between Saudi Arabia and the United States of America on 18 June 1951, allowed the United States of America to use the airport for a period of five years, and article 1 of the Convention specified the land and area of the airport. For detail ,see: Samira Ahmed Sonbol, previous source, p. 216.

13 -Ibid., p. 215 .

14-Thirty-fourth President of the United States born on 14 October 1880 in Denson, Texas, military, has reached the rank of Brigade, led Allied armies in Europe during World War II, became President of Columbia University in 1948, joined the republic party ,He became president of the United States in 1953 and was re-elected in 1956 and died in 1969. See; Udo Zotter, Previous Source, P. 235.

15- Fared Halliday, Previous Source, p. 47 .

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18- Born in New York in 1888, graduated from the Faculty of Law and worked as a lawyer , practicing diplomacy and international activity for thirty-three years. In 1919 he became a legal advisor to the American delegation at the 1919 Versailles Conference as a United Nations delegate 1948-1950, and became Foreign minister1953-1959 a well-known writing(War or Peace) devised a cliff-edge policy died in 1959 ,for detail see; (the encyclopedia Americana) Vol.9 ,Canada,1980,P.463.

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28- -Al Zzaman (Newspaper) Baghdad, No. 5858, 1 ,February. 1957.

29- Al Bilad (Newspaper) Baghdad, No. 4873, 1 ,February. 1957.

30- F.O., 371, Report , No. ES. 10354, from British Embassy (Washington) to foreign office (London) February 9, 1957.P.360.

31-Ibid.

32- Ibid., P. 363.

33- F.O., 371, Report , No. 42 Confidential, from Harold Caccia to Selwyn Llyod, February 29,1957,P. 360.

34- Al Zzaman (Newspaper) Baghdad, No. 5858, 30 ,January, 1957.

35- F.O., 371, Report , No. 42 Confidential, from Harold Caccia to Selwyn Llyod, February 9,1957,P. 360.

36- Ibid.

37- F.O., 371, Report , No. 42 Confidential, from Harold Caccia to Selwyn Llyod, February 19,1957,P. 362.

38-Al Bilad (Newspaper) Baghdad, No. 4874,3, February ,1957.

39-Quoted from Al Hawadith (Newspaper) No. 4229,9,February ,1957

40- F.O., 371, Report , No. 42 Confidential, from Harold Caccia to Selwyn Llyod, February 19,1957,P. 362.

41- Ibid. P. 362.

42- Ibid.

43- F.O., 371, Report , No. ES. 10354/18 , Confidential, from (Washington) to foreign office (London) February 9, 1957,.P.360.

44-- Ibid. P. 360.

45- Ibid.

46-Quoted in; Ibid

47- F.O., 371, Secret Tel. , No. 264, from Washington to foreign office (London) February 6, 1957.

48- F.O., 371, Secret Tel. , No. 280, from Washington to foreign office (London) February 8, 1957.P.325

49- Ibid.P.353.

50- Ibid.

51- F.O., 371, Tel. No. 79 Saving from Washington to foreign office (London) February 9, 1957, P.354.

52- Quoted in; Ibid.

53- F.O., 371, Tel. No. 51 Saving, from Washington to foreign office (London) February 30, 1957, P.348.

54- Quoted in; Ibid.

55- F.O., 371, Tel. No. 79 Saving, from Washington to foreign office (London) February 9, 1957, P.355.