The position of Qatar and Bahrain on the ninth project

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ABSTRACT
The research deals with the first initiative in the year 1968 AD when Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan, in the Al Samih area located between Abu Dhabi and Dubai, held a meeting with Rashid bin Saeed Al Maktoum, Ruler of Dubai, where a federation was announced that included the emirates of Abu Dhabi and Dubai as the beginning of a larger and more comprehensive union. The beginning ... Zayed and Rashid decided to invite their brothers, Their Highnesses, the rulers of the other emirates, including the rulers of Qatar and Bahrain, for understanding and consultation on matters that concern their countries. The opportunity to achieve this arose when the British Labor Government announced in 1968 its intention to liquidate its presence in the area east of the Suez Canal no later than the end of 1971 AD. Policy talks with any foreign country without the consent of Britain.

Keywords: Qatar, Bahrain, the Nine-Union

Introduction

Given the availability of the elements of unity and the factors of union between the emirates of the Arab Gulf, and their fermentation in the hearts of the peoples and rulers of the region, we find that once Britain announced its intention to withdraw from the Gulf region on January 16, 1968, provided that this withdrawal was before the beginning of 1971. It took place immediately. Negotiations and consultations between Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan, the ruler of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi, and Sheikh Rashid bin Maktoum, the ruler of the Emirate of Dubai, resulted in the signing of an agreement between them on February 18, 1968, which provided for the formation of a union comprising the two countries with one flag and entrusted with foreign affairs, defense, internal security, services and citizenship and immigration. In this agreement, he left the door open for the rest of the coastal emirates and the rulers of Qatar and Bahrain to deliberate on the future of the region.

First: an overview of Qatar's position

It is historically accepted that Britain concluded an alliance treaty with Qatar in 1893, and in 1916 Britain concluded another alliance treaty with the Sheikh of Qatar, in which the Sheikh committed himself to accepting the obligations that the sheikhs of Muscat and Oman were bound by. In 1934, Britain declared its protection over this sheikhdom, according to a protection treaty concluded with it, in which its sheikh committed to granting the concession to search for oil in his emirate and exploit it for the Iraqi-English Petroleum Company, and the production of oil fields in Qatar was more than two million tons annually [1]

In addition, the Gulf Protectorates include a table of petroleum companies, their nationalities, and the countries in which they operate. The document delves into British and American policy and reconciling them in the Gulf region and the Middle East with a review of Soviet policy. Qatar was mentioned in another document issued by the Information and Publication Department of the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States two years later (1959), in which it was mentioned that the most important

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The export of Qatar is petroleum, the production of which amounts to eight million tons annually, and that the education system is the same system followed in the Republic United Arab [2].

Although Qatar has not been subjected to any Iranian claims to sovereignty over it, it issued a citizenship law in 1962 AD, which leads to the preservation of the territorial character of the state. This law defined citizens in three categories:

- The original Qatars who resided in Qatar before 1930 AD
- Those born to a Qatari father inside and outside Qatar
- Those who have acquired Qatari citizenship, and they must prove that they have lived in Qatar for twenty or fifteen years for Arabs, and that they have a source of livelihood, provided they know the Arabic language [3].

As a result of what we have mentioned regarding the issue of the Nine-Union and the ignoring of the Qatari draft of the provisional constitution, during the fourth meeting of the Supreme Council of the Federation, this reduced the Qatari enthusiasm for the union, and the Qatari government expressed this in a statement in which it indicated that it still wanted the union to be established, but it considers - To ensure that there is no failure - further consultations and prior agreement between the Emirates on the points of disagreement before holding any other meeting [4].

On September 2, 1971, Qatari Prime Minister Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad Al Thani [5] (1970-1972) announced the second Declaration of Independence, in which he defined the areas of domestic policy, in addition to Qatari policy in the Arab and international fields. Following the declaration of the Declaration of Independence, the ruler of Qatar issued several organizational decisions, the most important of which was a decision to change his official position from ruler to emir on September 4, 1971, and his decision to create the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The protection treaties relating to the relationship with Britain were also canceled and replaced with a new treaty based on consultation between them, as Bahrain did. Qatar was accepted as a member of the Arab League on September 11, 1971, and a member of the United Nations on September 21, 1971 [6].

The discovery of oil is also a prominent event in the country's history, which turned life upside down [7], and brought about important and radical changes in the structure of society, with all its economic, cultural and social dimensions. It also led to a change in prevailing concepts and values, and to an increase in activity in various aspects of life. Also, oil was one of the most important economic factors that changed the balance of power in the Gulf region after the First World War. The desire and the race to obtain it led to the emergence of a new element of the international conflict in the region, and competitors to Britain seeking to exert influence over the oil concessions, led by the United States of America, appeared on the stage [8].

**The beginning of the stage of building modern political organizations:**

This period witnessed two important events at the level of political organization:

Issuance of a law to establish an advisory council consisting of fifteen members, all members of the ruling family headed by the deputy ruler and the crown prince, and representing the various wings and sections of the family, and those of stature and respect in it. The council’s task was determined to assist the ruler by giving advice and managing some matters, but the council, despite the issuance of the law establishing it, was not destined to see the light of day [9].

The issuance of the provisional Basic Law of Governance in Qatar in 1970, the temporary Qatari constitution, In the face of the wave of political developments that shrouded the region and its countries, and represented by the British government’s intention to withdraw from the region in 1971, the Gulf states began to think about taking practical measures to confront the consequences of those The British move, he gave real and serious attention to the idea of establishing a union between the nine Arab Gulf emirates, including Qatar and Bahrain, in addition to the United Arab Emirates. Without reaching any agreement on the establishment of the desired union, despite the conciliatory efforts made by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Britain. Which prompted Bahrain to declare independence, and the Seven-Year Confederation to form the United Arab Emirates, which made Qatar, in turn, declare its independence [10].
Declaration of Independence:
Qatar had made great strides during the sixties in building its administrative organizations. It even had two ministerial positions, one for knowledge since 1957, and the other for finance in 1960 AD. The position of British government advisor was also abolished, and the government adopted a plan to Arabize and distill the administration, so the British director of security was excluded.” Cochrane” and most of the British directors were dismissed, and in 1968, only some specialists in some technical and military affairs remained in the Qatari administration [11]
Qatar, in particular, since the early sixties, has tried to obtain some semblance of independence, despite the legal link and political commitment with Britain, where it has participated in some types of international activity, by joining technical organizations affiliated with the United Nations, such as UNESCO and the World Health Organization. It also participated in conferences of oil-producing countries, and in the conferences of boycottting Israel, as well as in the fourteenth session of the Cultural Committee [12]
The independence of a state and the tendency of the seven Arab Emirates to form the United Arab Emirates was a justification for Qatar’s tendency towards independence, as there was no escaping from its path. Indeed, independence was declared on the eve of the 3rd of September 1971 in a speech addressed by Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad Al Thani, Deputy Ruler and Crown Prince at the time ) to the people, declaring the end of British dependency, canceling all the obligations stipulated in the Protection Agreement concluded in 1916 AD and replacing it with a treaty of friendship between the two countries. The independence speech also included the following [13]:
- A statement of the reasons that led to the failure of the establishment of the Nine-Emirates Federation, despite the efforts that were made and which were not destined to succeed, and the repetition of faith in the Federation of the Arab Emirates and the preservation of the intention to return to it and the desire to enter it.
- List the justifications that prompted Qatar to declare independence.
- Belief in the principles and goals that underpin the charter of the League of Arab States and the United Nations.
- Determining the firm foundations of the lines upon which Qatar's foreign policy is based, in the Arab, Islamic and international fields.
- Referring internally to what was issued from the temporary basic system of governance in Qatar and the principles and foundations established by it that determine the organization of power, clarify the rights and duties of citizens, and organize the method of governance and its various organs [14].
The declaration of independence resulted in a decision to establish the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which was assumed by the Deputy Ruler and Crown Prince, and a decision was issued to change the title of the head of state from “ruler” to emir on September 11, 1971 AD, Qatar actually joined the League of Arab States, and on September 16, 1971 AD it joined to the United Nations, and thus included the page of British protection. The canceled protection treaty was replaced by a friendship treaty between Qatar and Britain signed on September 3, 1971 AD, which included a reference to the memoranda exchanged between the two countries regarding the termination of the special treaty relations between them “for their contradiction to Qatar’s assumption of its full international responsibilities, as an independent state.” [15]
By taking the previous steps and then Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad Al Thani assuming the reins of government on February 22, 1972 AD, Qatar entered a new stage in its history [16].

The Qatari position on the Nine-Union project:
The ruler of Qatar, Ahmed bin Ali Al Thani [17] (1960-1972) announced on February 8, 1968, “It is natural for the Gulf emirates, rulers and peoples, to unite their efforts to achieve their aspirations of progress, prosperity and consolidation of security.” For his part, the ruler of Dubai Rashid Bin Maktoum, “The idea of establishing the union of the Emirates stems from the desire of the rulers themselves, and Britain has not entered into this matter, contrary to what was announced that the union
would be a cover for the British presence in the region [18].

Adviser to the Qatari government, Hassan Kamel, presented a draft to Ahmed bin Ali Al Thani entitled (Agreement on the Union of the Arab Emirates), which included (34) articles, the most important of which stipulated the formation of a union comprising five emirates: (Dubai, Qatar, Bahrain, Abu Dhabi, the Arab coast emirates that make up Sharjah Ras al-Khaimah, Umm al-Qwain, and Fujairah), and the project stressed the settlement of border disputes and the unification of foreign and defense policy, in addition to that, the most important content of the project was that each emirate retained its sovereignty and independence [19].

The United Arab Emirates project was basically built on the Qatar project. On February 27, 1968, the Dubai Agreement was concluded to establish the Union of the Arab Emirates, which became the basis for the negotiations of the union, which indicated the importance of the Qatari role in establishing the union [20].

Consultations between the rulers of the Emirates continued, as it resulted in setting a date for a meeting of the nine rulers in Dubai. However, Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan and Rashid Al Maktoum held a meeting in the Samih area three days before the agreed date, which resulted in the establishment of a union between the Emirates of Abu Dhabi and Dubai. This union has one flag, and it was agreed to unify the position in foreign affairs, defense and security, and the educational, health and legislative systems [21].

Ahmed bin Ali Al-Thani revolted, criticizing the Samih agreement, saying that what happened was to keep Qatar and Bahrain away from the union, stressing that the (Samih) agreement was intended to address the borders between Abu Dhabi and Dubai only and not to establish the union. As a result, Ahmed bin Ali traveled Ali Al Thani to Abu Dhabi and met with Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan, and the matter was discussed, and the latter confirmed that the (Samih) agreement is not a substitute for the union and that it is to settle the borders between the two countries and end the differences between the participating Emirates in it to facilitate the union process [22].

The rulers of the nine emirates approved the Qatari project during their meeting on February 27, 1968, after some amendments were made to it. The sixth article of the draft was canceled, which stipulated that the president of the federation would have a deputy from among the rulers of the Emirates to act on his behalf in the event of his absence, as well as the abolition of the seventh article, which stipulated that Appointing a Commander-in-Chief of the Federal Armed Forces, and Article Thirteen, which stipulated the establishment of a Supreme Council for Joint Defense, was abolished [23].

The first signs of failure in the union project appeared when the council was unable to meet according to the set date on March 30, 1968, as the meeting was postponed to May 25 of the same year, which sparked criticism from the rulers of the Emirates and these problems crystallized during the aforementioned meeting on issues of the full charter of the union and the issue of the president of the union. The union, which led to the division of the union between two directions, such as the first union, the rulers of Abu Dhabi and Bahrain, and the second direction, the ruler of Qatar [24].

For its part, Qatar took the initiative to ratify the draft of the union on March 4, 1968, and promised it to be effective as of the 30th of the same month, and as a result of the continuing differences between the rulers of the nine emirates and the failure to reach a solution, some legal experts from Egypt and France were consulted, as well as the Kuwaiti mediation between the parties The dispute was agreed upon to form the Federal Council [25].

The Deputy Ruler of Qatar, Khalifa bin Hamad Al Thani, stated about these differences between the nine rulers and said: "We will lose more than we will gain, and we will jeopardize our good relations with Iran and with Saudi Arabia... We are now in a neutral position between Saudi Arabia and Abu Dhabi over the Buraimi Oasis and we are not from The other party is a party to the conflict between Iran and Bahrain, but when we become a member of the Union, we will bear the responsibility of reaching a settlement between the conflicting parties."

The second meeting of the Supreme Council of Rulers was held in Doha from 20-22 October 1968, and the meeting approved the establishment of the armed forces of the Union, provided that the training, armament and command should be unified, and the meeting was repeated in Sharjah on November 26,
1968, in which the discussion of the defense issue was completed. The representative of Bahrain presented a proposal that included Britain being the party that was asked to bring in military experts, and after the end of the meeting, the British government agreed to the request of the Federal Council and nominated General John Woolby and some assistants to accomplish the task [28]. Abu Dhabi witnessed on October 20, 1969 meetings between the rulers of the nine emirates in order to resolve the problem of the permanent headquarters of the union and the federal capital of the union, so it was agreed that the headquarters of the union should be in Abu Dhabi and that the capital should be in a neutral area between Abu Dhabi and Dubai, and it was also agreed to form The National Consultative Council according to the systems of appointment and election [29]. Disagreements continued, especially between the Qatari and Bahraini delegations, with the failure of the Kuwaiti and Saudi mediation led by King Faisal bin Abdul Aziz, and the union talks failed. As a result, Zayed but Sultan Al Nahyan on June 28, 1971 invited the rulers of Dubai, Sharjah and Ras Al Khaimah to prepare studies for the establishment of the Seven Union and the exclusion of Qatar and Bahrain [30]. The contacts between the seven emirates resulted in the completion of the negotiations to establish the union. Prior to the union’s announcement, Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan sent his envoy, Adnan al-Bachachi, on May 21, 1971, to Qatar and Bahrain to explore the two countries’ position on the union. The Qatari position was adherent to joining the union, provided that differences between its members are resolved and matters are agreed upon. As a result of the controversy, and as a result of Adnan Al-Bachachi’s failure in the task of persuading Qatar and Bahrain, he announced the establishment of the union between the seven emirates on July 18, 1971, thus ending the nine-union project [31].

**Second: An overview of Bahrain's position on the nine-nation union;**

Following the project presented by Qatar, which we mentioned earlier, Bahrain was one of the emirates that strongly supported the idea of union in order to get rid of the differences with Iran, which was demanding the annexation of Bahrain, as the Bahrainis saw that their entry into the nine-member union would give them strength to confront Iranian attempts [32]. Differences developed between the rulers of the ninth emirates and we are not here to repeat what was previously mentioned on the subject of Qatar’s position on the Nine-Emirates. The first Bahraini dispute with the rulers of the nine emirates is due to the selection of the Deputy Ruler of Qatar, Khalifa bin Hamad Al Thani, as Chairman of the Interim Federal Council. Bahrain suggested that The President of the Council shall be devoted to federal work and shall not occupy any position in his country. However, the rulers of the nine emirates ignored the Bahraini proposal, and the presidency of the Federal Council was assigned to Khalifa bin Hamdan Al Thani [33].

The meetings of the Federal Council continued during 1969 and witnessed tangible progress in the issues of unifying cash and mail, education, health and transportation, and differences appeared again in the issue of unifying the immigration and nationality law due to some accounts that were raised around it [34].

May of the year 1969 witnessed the meeting of the third session of the Federal Council, and during the meeting it appeared that the rulers of the nine emirates returned to the starting point in the controversial issues, as Bahrain objected to the agenda of the meeting prepared by Qatar. Khalifa bin Hamad Al Thani, President of the Federation [35].

Disagreements intensified over the issue of the National Consultative Council, which was the parliament of the union, as Bahrain proposed that representation in the council be according to the number of the population, which means that more than half of the seats will be its share, given that its population exceeds the population of all other emirates, and the Bahraini proposal came After losing the position of the President of the Federal Supreme Council, which went to Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan, and the position of the President of the Federal Council, which went to the Deputy Ruler of Qatar, Khalifa bin Hamad Al Thani [36]. Qatar objected to the Bahraini proposal and submitted a project to elect 20 representatives from each emirate, as well. Another dispute arose over the appointment of the headquarters of the union capital, so Bahrain proposed choosing Abu Dhabi as the temporary capital of the union in order to complete the meetings there without the need to move between the other emirates.
but Qatar objected to the Bahraini proposal and was supported by the rest of the Emirates [37].

The continuation of differences, especially the Qatari-Bahrainis, about the nine-member union, as well as the rapprochement witnessed by the seven emirates with the exception of (Qatar and Bahrain), as well as the length of discussions between the rulers of the nine emirates negatively affected the establishment of the union [38].

It became clear that the negative attitude of the rulers of the other emirates towards Bahrain and their repeated rejection of Bahraini proposals was due to their fear that their relationship with Iran would deteriorate [39].

According to the foregoing, Bahrain began organizing its administration, especially after the failure of the fourth session of the Supreme Council, which was held on January 19, 1970, to solve the previous controversial problems. It was assisted in this by the referendum conducted by the United Nations on Bahrain’s independence or its accession to Iran, whose result came on May 11, 1970 in favor of Bahrain’s independence, which created a kind of reassurance for Bahrain’s rulers in changing Iranian policy towards them [40].

The seven emirates agreed to establish a union among themselves, as we mentioned previously, so Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan sent his envoy, Adnan Al-Bajiji, to Qatar and Bahrain. August 1971 [41].

On August 14, 1971, Sheikh Khalifa bin Salman Al Khalifa, the Prime Minister, announced the Bahraini Declaration of Independence. With this announcement, Bahrain has entered a new phase of its modern and contemporary history, around which there is great controversy. If the independence came simultaneously within a basket of independence that included a number of The Arab Gulf emirates such as: Qatar, Oman, Abu Dhabi, Dubai and the rest of the small emirates, the independence of Bahrain, even if it coincides with the rest of the Gulf emirates, it differs in terms of context, reasons, backgrounds and active and influential forces in it, and this is due to the nature of the special geopolitical situation of Bahrain, and the historical problems resulting from This situation and how the Al Khalifa family controlled Bahrain since 1783 [42].

On this basis, the independence of Bahrain is not related to Britain (the colonial state) only, nor to the rulers of Bahrain alone. Rather, it is related to regional powers such as Iran, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, the United Nations, and even local forces [43].

The official newspapers mentioned the basic stages of Bahrain's independence and were as follows [44]

- August 15, 1971 - Bahrain declares its independence and signs a new treaty of friendship with Britain. Sheikh Issa becomes the first emir, and the State Council becomes the Council of Ministers.
- December 16, 1971 - Bahrain officially becomes independent from Britain.
- December 23, 1971 - Bahrain and the United States sign an agreement allowing the United States to lease naval and military facilities.
- December 1972 - Elections for the Constitutional Council are held, and only Bahraini males over the age of 20 have the right to vote.
- December 1973 - After the implementation of the constitution on December 6, elections are held on December 7 for the National Assembly, which is a legislative advisory body, consisting of 44 members, (14 are members of the Council of Ministers, and 30 are elected by males).

By reviewing the historical sources, we find that the regime during the period between 1968-1971 AD hastened the pace of modernizing the administrative apparatus to face the tasks entailed by it in the awaited state after the British withdrawal. One of the most important of these efforts is the formation of the Bahrain Defense Force. In addition to supporting the police in maintaining law and order, the Bahrain Defense Force maintains a balance of power within the ruling family. It also gives the system an extra margin to reward loyal allies through employment and prestige, and the two brokers have taken advantage of these new opportunities [45].

The preparations for the British withdrawal included finding a solution to Iran's allegations in Bahrain. During this critical period, the ruling family demonstrated an orphan of preserving the cohesive patriotic nature of the people of Bahrain and learning from the past in order to build the future beyond sectarian divisions. The ruling elite made various pledges and promises to representatives of different groups and interests; In order to encourage them to confront Iranian allegations, I made generous and contradictory
pledges to various groups, starting with clerics, dignitaries and conservatives from both Sunni and Shiites, and ending with prominent intellectuals known for their enthusiasm for the enlightenment project, including the former leaders of the National Union Authority [46].

But in view of the historical disputes between Qatar and Bahrain over the Hawar Islands problem, historical sources can be cited in this regard, and by reading some of the scientific letters, the researcher found that the Hawar Islands problem between Qatar and Bahrain has continued, appearing at times and disappearing at other times until 1971, the year in which Britain withdrew From the Arab Gulf, as Qatar and Bahrain gained their independence from Britain, and thus border disputes erupted once again between the two countries. Qatar tried to enter the issue from another angle and presented all possible economic temptations, as it declared its willingness to finance or participate in financing any project desired by the Government of Bahrain [47].

However, the Bahraini government rejected the Qatari offer, considering that the homeland is neither sold nor bought. Consequently, the dispute between Bahrain and Qatar over the ownership of these islands located between them led to the delay in concluding the agreement to determine the boundaries of the continental shelf between the two countries [48].

The Gulf Arab countries neighboring Bahrain and Qatar have made efforts to settle the Qatari-Bahraini conflict, especially the Saudi endeavors, as King Faisal bin Abdul Aziz worked to resolve the issue between the two countries, but the Al Buraimi problem between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on one side and Muscat and Abu Dhabi on the other hand was working to resolve the issue. Delaying the Saudi efforts, and after resolving the Al-Buraimi problem on July 20, 1974, the Saudi government felt that its hand had become free and that it was necessary to resolve the conflict between Qatar and Bahrain by peaceful means. This is part of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia’s attempts to attract all the Arab Gulf states to the Saudi sphere of influence [49].

She succeeded in holding a meeting in London between the Emirs of Qatar and Bahrain, Khalifa bin Hamad Al Thani and Isa bin Salman Al Khalifa, on August 1, 1974. During the meeting, it was agreed to settle the issue of the Hawar Islands, with Qatar accepting the planning of the Bahraini-Qatari border and defining the continental shelf between the two countries after it had relinquished the Hawar Islands, provided that this is done in a hidden Gulf manner during an official visit by the Emir of Bahrain to Doha, after the blessed Eid al-Fitr of that year, during which an agreement is announced on the exchange of diplomatic representation and joint economic cooperation between the two countries [50].

However, everything that the two countries agreed upon did not take place, as Qatar retracted its position by relinquishing the Hawar Islands, and the problem remained unresolved with the insistence of each of the parties on the subordination of the Hawar Islands to it. Unresolved [51].

With the beginning of the eighties, the issue of the borders came back to the top of the political scene between the two countries. It appeared that the Dukhan field, the richest Qatari oil field, began to face the risk of leaking its large oil reserves through natural underground cavities to the Hawar Islands, and what increased Bahrain's adherence to those islands was the lack of oil reserves. And this is what the Prime Minister stated when he said: “His country does not have large reserves like another country, and that its oil reserves are sufficient for it for another forty or thirty years.” On the other hand, Qatar’s insistence on its claim to those islands also increased, with a desire to discover oil wells New support for its oil reserves [52].

**Conclusion:**

At the end of the research, we reached the following results

1- Bahrain and Qatar were among the first emirates to call for the establishment of a nine-member union that includes all the emirates of the Arabian Gulf and the unification of word and forces after the British withdrawal, especially with the presence of major powers in the region represented by Iran, Saudi Arabia and Iraq.

2- Bahrain wanted the Nine-Union as a means to protect it from Iranian ambitions to re-establish control over it, but after the referendum that Bahrain witnessed and Iranian pledges not to prejudice Bahrain’s sovereignty, its policy changed towards independence as an independent emirate in its own

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right. It would create problems for it with Iran, but it did not care about the unified Gulf interest.

3- One of the most important problems that faced the Nine-Union is the issue of the location of the capital of the union, as Bahrain demanded that it be the capital, based on the fact that it is the most populous of the Gulf emirates, that its society is more developed, and that it is the first of the Gulf emirates to take actual steps towards establishing government institutions.

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5. Khalifa bin Hamad Al Thani (1932-2016): The sixth prince of Qatar from 1972 until his overthrow in 1995. He is one of the sons of Sheikh Hamad bin Abdullah Al Thani. He was appointed crown prince during the era of Sheikh Ahmed bin Ali Al Thani, and took over the reins of government. After he staged a bloodless coup against his cousin on February 22, 1972, he assumed several positions, including commander of the security forces and responsible for the civil courts in the State of Qatar, until he became the deputy ruler of the state on October 24, 1960 AD, and then assumed the position of Minister of Finance on November 5, 1960 AD. Then his cousin entrusted him on February 17, 1962 AD to prepare a general policy for economic, social, cultural and administrative advancement, and also supervised the management of the Department of Foreign Affairs after its establishment on June 26, 1969 AD, and the first ministry in the State of Qatar was formed in accordance with the provisions of the temporary political system on May 29, 1970 AD, which took over It holds the position of Prime Minister, in addition to the position of Minister of Petroleum, while retaining the positions of Deputy Governor of the State and Ministry of Finance. See: Arafat Ali Jarghoun, Qatar and the Change of Foreign Policy, Al-Manhal, Beirut, 2016, p. 163.
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