

Abstract

Abstract

The study probes the depth of the economic American interests in the Arab Gulf region. The latter reservedly occupies a prominent position for both its significant strategic locale and its wide wealth as well. However, the American prospects are apparently hidden under fake slogans such as protecting freedom, anti communism, the freedom of trade, democracy, anti terrorism, etc. In this respect, America traces silently both regional and international changes in these countries along the period between the two wars and subsequently. It is also crucial to determine when and how America is supposed to interfere so as to protect its own economic interests. Out of these well-planned American steps towards the Arab Gulf region, the study reaches a number of conclusive statements.

The researcher faces a number of problems during the process of research. Among these is the way the Arab Gulf region is specifically determined from a geographical perspective. Yet, the American vision settles such a controversy by adding Iran to the list of the Arab Gulf countries. This is simply because Iran shares those countries both the geographical extension as well as the historical depth. Moreover, both the Iranian security and future are strongly related to those countries'. Unfortunately enough, another problem arises with regard to such a classification. The specific name given to those countries; namely, "the

Arab Gulf” countries. However, such a formal problematic issue can be easily resolved the moment one considers the American policy towards those countries including Iran.

The availability of the Arab Gulf documents, too, in Arabic constitutes another difficulty during research. Statistical data, in the sense, are taken from foreign resources instead, not to mention their western agenda. They pinpoint the issue of subsidies for those countries especially after the periods of war. Yet, they neglect, whether intentionally or not, the fact that the issue of helping those countries does bring financial interests for the United States of America as well.

The researcher depends heavily upon the documents of the Egyptian Foreign Policy and the Countries’ Archive, U.S. Cong. Publications, Ruling Families of Arabia, F.R.U.S, U.S. Dept. of War, U.S. Aid, Records of the Foreign Service, United Nations Publications as well as the International Bank provide the basic data of this study. Speeches, notes, periodical, Arabic and foreign paper and other references can not be ignored.

The study consists of five chapters, an introduction and a conclusion with a bibliographical list at the end. Yet, a preface is added to shed light upon the concept of foreign economic policy. How it is defined, classified and affected by either internal or even external factors. The first chapter explains how the Second World War stands behind

America's setting up for a military base in the Arab Gulf area, taken into consideration the innumerable expenses used to achieve such a goal. America's interference in the region can be flourished in the periods of economic crises.

The second chapter deals with the conflict among great powers' interests. London, Moscow, and Washington struggle with regard to this area. The study examines closely the different consequences of such a conflict on all levels. The third chapter highlights America's urgent need to invest in the field of petrol. How it urgently needs to decrease such a shortage. The fourth chapter considers the role of the American subsidies to raise the American economy itself. This is fully explained in this chapter including its conditional cases, types, size, etc. the fifth chapter capitalizes on the issue of the commercial policy of the United States of America. Finally, the conclusion sums up the results reached.