

## P R E F A C E

This study deals with the United States and the Arab world with special reference to the relations between U.S.A. and the U.A.R. from 1952 to 1963. It is an attempt to analyze, objectively and dispassionately the relations between the two countries. The period from 1952 to 1963 has been chosen to explore and analyze the stages through which the U.S.A.-U.A.R. relations have passed. It is also the purpose of this study to analyze the forces and factors responsible for shaping such relations.

This subject is not merely of academic importance but is of interest and concern to all those who are interested in a proper understanding of the West Asian (Middle Eastern) situation today.

The present situation can be understood only with reference to the past and the seeds of the present malaise in the area were sown in the years immediately following the Second World War.

It is, therefore, imperative that a careful study be undertaken of the relations between the two countries most intimately and intricately involved in the Arab-Israeli confrontation in West Asia.

No major work has so far been published on the subject of U.S.A. - U.A.R. relations specially relating to this period.

The relations between the two countries may affect the peace of the world as a whole. The scope of this study is confined to political and governmental relations between the two countries. However, wherever non-governmental agencies and other internal forces have substantially affected U.S.A. - U.A.R. relations, they have received attention.

The study is divided into an introduction, six chapters and a conclusion. Appendixes, relevant maps and a comprehensive bibliography have been added.

The introduction contains a study of the Arab world, the importance of the region, Arab nationalism, and the American interests in the region.

The first chapter has been devoted to the study of the United Arab Republic's Foreign Policy in which the author has pointed out the various factors shaping the country's foreign policy. The Egyptian foreign policy is working within some circles such as Arabism, Africanism, Islamism, non-alignment and International Peace and understanding. The second chapter forms a comprehensive study providing the reader with the broad outlines of the relations between the U.S.A. and the Arab world. The third chapter gives an account of the American attitude and its stand towards the Suez Crisis of 1956. General observations about the relations between the U.S.A. and a Egypt have

been discussed in the fourth chapter, while the last two chapters are devoted to the study and discussion of the U.S.A. - Egyptian relations from 1962 to 1963. The conclusion contains the concluding observations of the author based on the study.

The study is mainly based on books published on the subject, namely, publications of the Governments of the U.A.R. and the U.S.A., U.N. Official Documents, Newspapers, Newsweeklies and other source material available in English as well as in Arabic.

The Archival material related to the study of this subject is not yet open to scholars and this puts great limitations upon one who undertakes this study. The author is no exception to this. When he went to U.A.R. for six months for field work, he got in contact with officials of the External Affairs Ministry of the U.A.R., asked them for special permission to see and consult documents but was not allowed to do so for official as well as security reasons.

In spite of these limitations, the subject under study is very interesting, though a delicate one. The interesting side of it is that it is a study of the policy of one of the smaller developing countries and of their diplomacy and desperate efforts to assert for themselves a positive existence in a world governed by the advanced Great Powers. Secondly

it constitutes an important chapter in the contemporary history of Egypt.

Limitations of time and space have prevented me from analysing in depth or detail the motivations of U.S. Foreign Policy or the role of other Powers, particularly the non-aligned ones in shaping the course of relations between the U.S.A. and the U.A.R. Nevertheless I hope that the study may be found of interest and some use by all those interested in International Relations, Diplomacy and West Asian Studies.

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