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The King Faisal's Efforts in Support of the Issues of the Islamic World (Palestinian Cause Model)

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Abstract

This study illustrated Saudi Arabia's efforts to support and support the Palestinian cause during the 20th century. the role of King Faisal bin Abdulaziz in standing with the Palestinians and their cause, The study also showed two different stages for King Faisal in support of the Palestinian cause s father, King Saud, and his brother, King Saud, as King of Saudi Arabia.Saudi Arabia supported and defended the Palestinian cause, even before the conflict gained fame in the late 1960s. Palestine was at the centre of Saudi Arabia's concerns and its founder King Abdulaziz Al Saud peace ", as the Kingdom has affirmed on every occasion that the desired peace is just and comprehensive under United Nations resolutions, It is peace for the Palestinian people and guarantees their full rights to self-determination, and emphasizes the need for Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has also advocated and stood by the Palestinian people since the very beginning of the Palestinian cause, politically, morally and economically, and this remains one of the pillars of Saudi Arabia's consistent policy to date. The study then reached some conclusions and made some recommendations.

Keywords: Islamic World, Issues, Palestine

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Introduction

The Palestinian issue forms part of a broader issue, the colonial issue during which Arab European countries were occupied If liberation movements in the Arab world have succeeded in achieving the political independence of the Arab country, with the exception of Palestine, Palestine remains the main test of the League of Arab States' ability to develop joint Arab action capable of countering the Jewish invasion of Palestine (Nafa'aa, 1983, p.127).

The British Government did not allow any Arab Government to interfere in the Palestinian judiciary, because it viewed it as an internal matter. In return, it was keen to follow up on all that the Palestinian leaders were doing while addressing and defending their cause in the Arab and Islamic countries (Wahba, p.154).

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The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has also advocated and stood by the Palestinian people since the very beginning of the Palestinian cause, politically, morally and economically, and this remains one of the pillars of Saudi Arabia's consistent policy to date. The Palestinian issue has been one of the most important challenges that has preoccupied King Abdul Aziz since the founding of Saudi Arabia and has had the greatest share in the direction of the Kingdom's foreign policy

Interest in the Palestinian cause has also increased as Saudi Arabia's foreign policy evolved during the reign of King Faisal, the mid-1960s, in which the Kingdom became more open to the outside world and played influential and effective roles in regional, Arab and international fields (Al-Bazeie, 2006, p.394).

Faisal bin Abdulaziz played a prominent role in the Palestinian cause during his father's reign and during his presidency of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and his views have been clear and consistent since the Palestinian cause was found (AlShetwei, p.139).

The first Stage: Prince Faisal and his support for the Palestinian cause:

Prince Faisal bin Abdulaziz had a role in the defence of Arab countries, particularly the First Arab Question, the question of Palestine. He also had honourable tours in the fields and committees of the United Nations in defence of the unity and cause of the Arab nation.

Al-Faisal realized that the Palestinian cause was a central global issue with a crucial impact on world peace, stability and development. Jews were not returned because they threatened our race or religion. "I am not racist, not the problem is racist, but the realization of the truth, there were many Jews living in Arab States and we called them Arab Jews, and it was hundreds of years ago when Jews in Spain tortured Christians who were protected by Muslims.

Prince Faisal's role in the Palestinian cause has emerged since the beginning of his political and diplomatic life During the reign of his father King Abdulaziz, he was privy to all its details since he was appointed as King's Deputy in Hijaz. 1348 A.D. 1962 and Minister for Foreign Affairs in 1348 A.D. 1930, through which he was able to take over the outside world, and to discuss with the various States of the world the development of the Palestinian judiciary in all its dimensions.

Prince Faisal was the first Arab minister to visit the Soviet Union on 23 March 1351 AH/29MA1932. In this visit, he raised the question of Palestine with the constraints of Mosko, indicating to them the injustice caused to the Holy Country and the implications of Palestine's

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Jewish immigration, and demanded that Moscow side with the Arab right to Palestine Al-Faisal was certain, however, that communist Moscow would not stand with the Arab right in the face of Zionism (Al-Fatih, 2008, p.11).

In Faisal's view, the Palestinian issue represented two dimensions of the Arab and Islamic dimensions, and his efforts on this issue were divided into two time frames: The first, when he was an emir, and the second, when he became King, placed the question of Palestine in its rightful place at the top of Saudi policy. King Faisal's rule witnessed a critical period of time through the evolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict. However, his policy in all positions was consistent and clear on the side of the Arab right and the Palestinian question (Eleiwa, 1982, p.19).

Saudi policy continued to work with Arabs to bring them together to confront Arab issues Most important is the Palestinian question, and with the increase in Jewish migration to Palestine under the British Mandate policy The Palestinian Revolution of 1354H/1966, which lasted for three years, The revolution faced violent resistance from the British Mandatory Forces and endowed Arab peoples with and sent Arab kings and presidents to Britain by finding just and quick solutions to this problem (Al-Samarai'e, 1978, p.57). In order to calm the situation, the United Kingdom sent a committee to Palestine in Sha 'aban 1355H/November 1986, called the "Milner" Committee to Study the Situation in Palestine (Al-Tahawei, p.76).

The Commission's work culminated in a project to divide the philosophies of Arabs and Jews, which was announced in the spring of the other 1356H/July 1973. This draft resolution found opposition and rejection from all Arab States, notably the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which rejected the idea of partition, and affirmed the Kingdom's position in support of the Palestinian Revolution. The Princess issued an order to form a number of committees named after the King and Minister for Foreign Affairs on the First Jumad 1356H/August 1973. (Palestine committees) distributed throughout the Kingdom to raise donations to the Palestinian People's National Movement and provide them with in-kind and material assistance (Wahraan, p.55).

The British government has not stopped rolling out projects one by one, although they have all failed, and has therefore issued a statement in Ramadan 1357 HDS1938 in which the British government announced the reversal of the idea of division, justifying the many political, financial and administrative obstacles to the establishment of an Arab State and another Jewish within Palestine (Obaidat, p.84).

Rotationals Conference, 1375H/1939:

The Arab view was of great importance to Britain, and with the onset of the threat of the Second World War, the problem of large numbers of Jews fleeing Nazism entering Palestine became another problem facing the British (Al-Samak, p.82). (M. Mc.Donald) invited Arabs to convene

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an Arab-Jewish conference in London in 1357 AH/1939 to lay the groundwork for resolving these problems through negotiations (Umm Al Qura Magazine, issue no. 734, 1939, p.40).

Before heading to the London Conference (Rotational Table), it was decided to convene a preliminary meeting in Cairo, attended by representatives of Arab States, to discuss and consult on all matters related to the forthcoming negotiations and to find a unified plan before going to London for the Round Table. King Abdulaziz was selected to represent Saudi Arabia at this Conference. Prince Faisal, Deputy King in Hijaz and Minister for Foreign Affairs accompanied by Fouad Hamza, Hafiz Wahba and Ibrahim Al-Sulaiman, Prince Faisal and his accompanying delegation went to Cairo in 22 Dhu 'al-Qa'ada 1357 AH/12th January 1939, in response to the Egyptian Government's call to address the Palestinian issue. On the arrival of the Prince and his accompanying delegation, he was officially received, during which time four meetings were held for Arab delegations: The first meeting was held on Tuesday, 27, 1357 A.D./17 Jan. 1939. The second meeting was held on Saturday, the first day of argument 1357 A.D./21, January 1934, and the fourth meeting was held on Saturday, the first day of argument 1357 A.D (Daradaqah, p.29-30).

Since his arrival in Cairo, Prince Faisal has actively participated in the work of the Conference with other representatives of Arab States. Following the Conference's conclusion, Arab delegations travelled to London after having discussed and consolidated views among themselves. The London Conference (Rotational Table) was held from 18 to 28, with argument 1357H/7 to 17 February 1939. Fourteen meetings were held during the Conference. Prince Faisal and his accompanying delegation, as opposed to the British delegation headed by Malcolm McDonald, Minister of Colonies, who met with each delegation separately (Hakim, 1967, p.171).

Before the London Conference (Round Table) It was decided to hold a preliminary meeting in Cairo, attended by representatives of the Arab countries, to discuss and consult on all matters related to the upcoming negotiations and to find a unified plan before going to London to attend the round table conference. King Abdulaziz chose to represent the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia at this conference, Prince Faisal, Deputy King in Hijaz and Minister for Foreign Affairs. Accompanied by Fuad Hamza, Hafez, Wahba and Ibrahim al-Sulaiman, Prince Faisal and his accompanying delegation headed on 22 Dhul al-Qada 1357 AH/12 January 1939 to Cairo, in response to the invitation received from the Egyptian government to address the Palestinian issue, and when Prince Faisal and his accompanying delegation arrived he was received officially, during which four sessions were held for Arab delegations (A-Samak, p.82): The first session was held on Tuesday 27th of the year 1357H/ 17th of January 1939, and the second session was held on the fifth day 29th of the year 1357 H/ 19 January 1939, and the third session was held on Saturday the first day of the argument 1357 H/ 21 January 1939, and the fourth session was held on Tuesday 34th of January 1934 (Al-Daweri, 2011, p.101).

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Since his arrival in Cairo, Prince Faisal has actively participated in the work of the conference with the other representatives of the Arab countries. After the end of the conference, the Arab delegations went to London after discussing and uniting their views. The London Conference (Roundtable) was held from 18-28 with the authority of 1357 AH/7 to 17 February 1939, and fourteen meetings were held during the conference Prince Faisal and his accompanying delegation, in exchange for the British delegation headed by Malcolm MacDonald, Minister of colonies, who met each delegation separately.

Before the talks began, Prince Faisal explained the Saudi role in the Palestinian cause, saying: (If the incident occurs, you will see us in the forefront on the borders of Palestine, and if Palestine is lost, there is no hope for any Arab Qatar to survive, and the Saudi Arab Kingdom will not be less targeted than others. The Arab entity and their fate depends on their survival as an Arab and this is a fact that cannot be ignored or ignored by a single Arab, everything can happen, except the position of Saudi Arabia on this issue will not change.(Dowaradqah, p.4)

During the conference, Prince Faisal addressed a speech in which he stressed the religious aspect of the question of Palestine, which is an Islamic issue, as is an Arab issue. He also called on the British Government to respect the promises that had been given to the Arabs (Hakim, 1967, p.171), and reviewed the close friendship between Saudi Arabia and Britain, and that he feared that this relationship would be broken if Britain did not pursue a fair policy in its dealings with the Palestinian people. He also called on the British government to find a quick solution to this issue, which is the reason for the dispute between the Arabs and the British government, considering that Britain is the mandatory state of Palestine (Dowaradqah, p.29-30).

Prince Faisal also explained that the Balfour Declaration is not legal and is not binding on the Arabs, for the following reasons:

First, he gave after the promises given to the Arabs, which is the basis, and he is the violator.

Second, he gave without the knowledge of the Arabs.

Third, this statement is contrary to Article 22 of the principles of the League of Nations, which recognized the independence of the groups that were copied from the Ottoman Empire, one of which is Palestine.

The Arab delegations to this conference included the Saudi delegation headed by Prince Faisal bin Abdulaziz, Fouad Hamza, Ibrahim Al-Sulaiman and Hafez Wahba. The Palestinian delegation, the Egyptian delegation, the Iraqi delegation, the delegation of Transjordan and the Yemeni delegation (Umm Al Qura Magazine, issue 741, 1964, p.5).

King Abdulaziz recommended that his son Prince Faisal, head of the delegation of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, before going to the London conference, that there are three important things that cannot be waived during the negotiations, he told him: We have no special purpose in the

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proposed form of solution, other than securing the demands of the people of Palestine and making those demands the basis of those negotiations and each overall project contains:

The first is to prevent Jewish immigration.

Second, to prevent the sale of land to Jews.

Third: Securing the independence of Palestine.

In London you should note the following:

First, the friendship between us and the English.

Second: The correct Arab appearance for us, so that your position is no less than that of any Arab government that supports Palestine.

Third: Take the plan that you think is appropriate to secure the arrival of the Palestinian people and achieve

King Abdulaziz also recommended his son Prince Faisal to work with the English to reach two important things:

First, to prevent immigration to Palestine.

Second, release all Palestinian prisoners.

The question of the independence of Palestine is discussed after the application of the two previous orders.

At the beginning of the conference, British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain (Prime Minister) delivered a speech on the conference and its importance, which was held during fourteen sessions. Before the conference began, the British government tried to bring the Arabs together with the Jews at one table, but Prince Faisal threatened to withdraw from the conference if they insisted on this, and the British government only met in the morning with the Arab delegations and in the evening with the Jewish delegation (Al-Hussain, p.159).

During the conference, Prince Faisal delivered a speech in which he showed great zeal and enthusiasm when explaining the Palestinian cause, in which he also stressed the support of the Saudi Arab Kingdom for the Palestinian people and the issue of Palestine as an Islamic and Arab issue, and their right to live well on their land. He also stated that Saudi Arabia does not see the Balfour Declaration as legal and therefore does not consider it binding on the Arabs because it was given without the knowledge or consent of the Arabs. It is also contrary (Dowaradaqah, p.33) to the principles of the League of Nations (Article XXII), which affirmed the independence of the groups copied from the Ottoman Empire and Palestine.

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Prince Faisal bin Abdulaziz concluded his speech by stressing the good relationship and strong friendship between Saudi Arabia and Britain, and that, to preserve this friendship, it is imperative that the Palestinian problem be resolved and the Palestinian people receive all their rights, and that Britain must be serious during this conference and take a decisive step to solve this problem. The right to return to his family during this conference.

The British bias in favor of the Jews against the Arabs was evident from the beginning of the conference, which affected the course of the negotiations, and thus led to the failure of the conference to reach a consensus result or formula agreed to by the Arabs and Jews, and consequently the Arab delegations withdrew from the conference after the delay of the British (Al-Agaalani, 1939, p.5). Britain issued what was known as the White Paper (the White Paper) on 28th Rabi 1358 AH/17 May 1939, in which reference was made to the establishment of an independent Palestinian government, and Palestine becomes an independent state after a transitional period of ten year and allows the migration of 75,000 Jews each year to Palestine for five consecutive years after which the migration stops. The transfer of Arab land to Jews is prohibited, and Jews are allowed to buy certain Palestinian land (Dowaradaqah, p.52).

The statement in the (White Paper) of the Arab higher Committee was rejected because all of it is not in accordance with the aspirations of the Arab nation or with the right of the Palestinian people to establish Palestinian states for them.

After the end of the conference, the Arab delegations returned to Cairo, where the talks with the British government were completed later, and before the Saudi delegation left Egypt, the Egyptian Prime Minister Mohamed Mahmoud sent a telegram to King Abdulaziz asking him to extend his stay in Egypt in order to discuss and reach a solution to the Palestinian issue. King Abdul Aziz responded by accepting his request (Umm Al Qura Magazine, issue 754, 1949, p.447).

It is clear from the above that the efforts of Prince Faisal bin Abdul Aziz in the service of the Palestinian cause have been prominent since its inception on the international stage, he defended it with all courage and took responsibility for defending the rights of the Palestinian people, calling for its right to live on its land in peace and security like the rest of the world. Prince Faisal and the problem of Palestine at the United Nations 1366 AH/ 1947: Prince Faisal bin Abdulaziz was close to the Palestinian problem since its inception, until it became the first problem of the Arab and Islamic Nations. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has adopted it as one of the main axes in its foreign policy orientations. With the end of World War II, the Palestinian issue was at its peak, and on 1364 AH/31 July 1945, Prince Faisal met with the acting US Secretary of State, Mr. Gro (Grew), as Vice President of the United States, Truman (Truman), who was outside Washington. During the meeting, the two sides discussed relations between the two countries. Prince Faisal affirmed his father's keenness on the friendship of the United States of America, then discussed the possibility of the Kingdom obtaining financial aid, and asked the Americans

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not to support any policy that could lead to the denial of the Arabs their rights in Palestine. But President Truman's policy has not changed, secretly supporting Jews, and in return giving Arabs assurances otherwise.

In September 1365 AH/ 1946, Prince Faisal arrived in Alexandria to participate in the conference called by the League of Arab States for member states to address the Palestinian issue, after the developments that occurred at the end of the Second World War, according to which the United States became a supporter of the Jews and supported them by their power and influence. The Arab delegations traveled to London, including the Saudi delegation, Prince Faisal, to negotiate with the British government on the Palestinian issue, and there were talks between the Arab and British parties, which ended without any result, and Prince Faisal traveled to New York. On 24 September 1366 AH/ 10 September 1947, he was on his fourth visit to the United States, to attend the United Nations session that was devoted to the consideration of the Palestinian question in addition to the study of the project of partition of Palestine.

Before the vote on the partition resolution, the prince delivered a vote on 11th of the month. At 1366 AH / 26 October 1947 in which he defended the Palestinian cause before the General Assembly of the United Nations, and stated in his speech: (Today should not be considered Palestine Day, but in fact it is United Nations Day, it is the day when either justice or injustice prevail, it is the day when the voice of truth, justice or falsehood rises. Remember that in the Charter you have pledged that you will stand up to every aggressor and make your efforts to achieve world peace and international security. Is it not unfair that there are people who want you to destroy with your own hands what you built yesterday, remember that peace in the Middle East lies in your hands, and similarly, there is conflict and bloodshed in your hands. I do not need to remind you that the world has its hopes on you (Al-Aziim, p.42). Prove that you are with truth and justice and stop aggression is more important than anything else.)

Prince Faisal stood strongly against the partition project within the United Nations and opposed it with the other delegations of the Arab governments, and these attempts did not succeed, as most approved the partition project, and issued UN resolution No. 181 on 15th/1367H/29th November 1947, which divided Palestine into three regions: Arab, Jewish, and Jerusalem are international after the United States exerted considerable pressure on its exports, which is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations.

The conference did not reach an agreement, but the Arab delegates led by Prince Faisal had urged the British government to take a decision to impose a solution to the problem, and Britain issued (the White Paper) several months later this book was not satisfactory to the Arabs, but they did not oppose it as it guaranteed the independence of Palestine within ten years. This book was canceled due to the Second World War (Saeed, p.41).

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The partition decision was widely condemned and rejected in various Arab countries, as did the demonstrations condemning this decision and demanding that Arab governments unite their word and work to save Palestine, and in the same context, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia warned of the partition decision and the consequences of this decision. She sent two notes to both Britain and the US Commission in Jeddah to protest the partition resolution.

After the return of Prince Faisal and the Arab delegations from the United Nations to their countries, the political Committee of the League of Arab States held a meeting in Cairo on December 1367, 1947, attended by most of the heads of ministries of Arab countries to address the United Nations resolution on the partition of Palestine. In conclusion, they issued a statement condemning the draft partition and the establishment of a Jewish state, and the need to defend Arab rights.

Despite the failure of the Arabs to address the dangers surrounding Palestine, Prince Faisal maintained his firm and firm stance toward all the countries and forces that helped to establish a Jewish state on the Palestinian territories, including those American countries that Prince Faisal strongly criticized for their bias and quick recognition of the Jewish state. Considered contrary to human justice and fairness, Prince Faisal began to make this issue the main axis around which the Kingdom's foreign relations revolve, and he also held himself responsible for defending this issue and explaining it to the outside world and supporting all attempts that would bring the word of the Arabs and unite them to face the dangers that threaten them. Al-Faisal was in the forefront of Cairo's attendance to sign the mutual Defense Treaty, which was concluded between the member states of the League of Arab States, all of this confirms Prince Faisal's keenness to support and support the efforts of Arab political orientations to stand together against the enemies of the Arab and Islamic Nations.

On the establishment of the Committee on Palestine, the political Committee of the League of Arab States, at its meeting held at the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Cairo on 7 Muharram 1369 AH/30 October 1949, adopted the following resolution:

A permanent committee called the " Committee on Palestine" shall be constituted with its status as a force majeure and shall be composed of a delegate from each of the Arab Member States whose task it shall be to follow up the development of the question of Palestine and all that it is affiliated with, and what must be done with regard to any matters concerning it. Any delegate who expresses his or her opinion after receiving the approval of his or her Government and the fact that the Committee ' s decision is binding on Governments, Saudi Arabia immediately appointed its Permanent Representative to the Committee.)

After the partition decision, Prince Faisal was convinced of the need to seek another way to liberate Palestine, and he called on the Arab countries to develop a military plan for the defense of Palestine that depends mainly on the Palestinians after training them and providing them with

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money and weapons, in addition to supporting them politically. The Saudi people have responded to this call and have made a campaign of donations to the Palestinians, in addition to calls for jihad for Palestine, as a number of them joined their brothers in Palestine, which led the British government to send a note of protest to Prince Faisal in his capacity as Foreign Minister on these calls. Prince Faisal's response to that memo was that it was the Jews who committed crimes against the Palestinian people .

Prince Faisal bin Abdul Aziz also held himself responsible for explaining the issue to the outside world and standing with all calls and attempts to collect the word of the Arabs, so that they can address the risks facing them, he was in the forefront of attending Cairo to sign on behalf of his country (the Joint Defense Treaty) Held among the Arab League countries on 25 Rabi al-Thani 1370 AH 2 February 1951. Prince Faisal's assistance to the Palestinian people has not stopped at all levels, since in 1371 AH/1952 he ordered the establishment of a daily newspaper to be published in Cairo to convey his voice on the Palestinian cause to the world and to disseminate news of the development of the Palestinian cause.

During his presidency of the delegation of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations, Prince Faisal stressed in his speech to the General Assembly of the United Nations on 11 Jumada I 1382 AH/ 9 October 1962 that what threatens peace in the Middle East is the problem of Palestine. In the same context, Prince Faisal stressed that Palestinians are an Arab land, and its legitimate people are the Arabs of Palestine. Saudi Arabia will not abandon or abandon the question of Palestine as an Arab country.

Prince Faisal ordered the doubling of its aid to Palestinian refugees from \$100,000 to \$200,000 to be paid annually, in addition to allocating half a million riyals of scholarships to a number of Palestinian refugee children in all Arab and foreign universities. With the continued disbursement of half a million riyals worth of 2,000 tons of kerosene distributed by the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to Palestinian refugees in the Arab countries through the International Relief Agency in Beirut .

Prince Faisal said in his speech to the Arab News Agency on Wednesday 12th of the base 1383 AH/ 26 March 1964, in which he talked about the correct way to recover Palestinians, he said that the treatment of the Palestinian issue lies in unifying the Arab effort, saving its energies and continued his speech and added that Saudi Arabia supports the decisions of the Palestinians themselves .

During the second Arab summit, held in Alexandria last spring, 1384 AH/ September 1964, Al-Faisal provided two million pounds to the Palestinians to form the first two battalions of the fedayeen, Al-Faisal said in this (we are not those who run battles from behind offices and telephone devices. If the hour comes and the struggle begins, I will be with myself, my brothers and my children before you, I do not say this as hypocrisy or extravagance, but I say it about a

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fixed doctrine, because if we do not defend with our blood, and with all that we have, our issues will not stand, and if we are limited to speeches, declarations, promises and promises, we will not be. This is not our character)(Al-Fatih, p.30).

All these efforts by Prince Faisal confirmed his determination and keenness to serve the Palestinian cause and restore the Palestinian people's full rights.

The second stage/ King Faisal and the Palestinian issue:

On the twenty-seventh Monday of Jumada al-Hathi for the year 1384 H/2nd November of 1964, the King of Saudi Arabia was introduced by the King Faisal bin Abdulaziz Al Saud (Umm Al Qura Magazine, issue 2045, 1964, p.27)). The assumption of the reigns of power by King Faisal was met with wide reactions at the internal and external level. At the domestic level, all the members of the Saudi people who have come in large marches to offer the sale to King Faisal were very pleased.

On the external level, the telegrams of congratulations from all the kings and heads of state of the world, and the international reactions agreed that " the accession of Faisal to the throne of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has pushed this emerging Kingdom forward and prepared it to become the threshold of the twentieth century." The fact that King Faisal's assumption of power was not only a gain for the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, but also for the entire Arab nation was included in political work and had succeeded in all the positions he had held since his father's appointment as envoy, Deputy King in Hijaz, then Foreign Minister and then Crown Minister and Prime Minister (Umm Al Qura Magazine, issue 2045, 1964, p.1).

In his first speech after his sale, he announced the directions underlying his foreign policy, which are based on cooperation with all Arab States, the liberation of all Arab lands still under colonization and the endorsement, support and support of the League of Arab States' Charter (New York Time: Nov, 1964. p3). In addition, we support the Charter of the United Nations and that justice prevails throughout the world. King Faisal did not forget to support the Palestinian cause and support the Palestinian people (Umm Al Qura Magazine, issue 48, 1964, p.27).

In 23 Rajab 1384H 27 November 1944, King Faisal received the delegation of the Supreme Authority of Palestine, which congratulated the Palestinian people on their accession to the throne of the Kingdom. King Faisal reaffirmed Saudi Arabia's continuing position in support of the Palestinian cause. King Faisal also assured the Secretary-General of the Arab League on 3 Shaaban 1384 H/8 December 1964 of Saudi Arabia's commitment to all its commitments approved by the Second Arab Summit regarding the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian Liberation Army and paid all the financial dues to which it had committed itself (Eleiwa, p.19).

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During the Islamic Conference on the Question of Palestine, held in Makkah on April 18, 1965, 17 1384 A.H., King Faisal said: "This is your case. We shall convey it to your conscience by doing what meets the hopes of Muslims and Arabs." (Umm Al Qura Magazine, issue 1067, 1965, p.1)

King Faisal was also asked at the press conference held in Jeddah in 5 1385 AH/5 June 1965 about the practical solution to the Palestinian question. He replied: (Arabs should think of themselves before considering solutions) and asked: (Do we really resolve and earnest to rid Palestine of it?) As King Faisal said in his answer to another question about Saudi Arabia's position: (My country's position is neither valid nor negotiated with Israel for too long nor short.) In the Islamic world, King Faisal has consistently called for the Palestinian cause as the custodian of the two Holy Mosques. He sent letters to all the kings and heads of Arab, Islamic and State countries inviting them to jihad and enter the battle of right and honour to save Philosophy and liberate the holy sites from Zionism (Eleiwa, p.25).

In a statement, the United Nations also noted Saudi Arabia's unlimited support for the Palestinian cause by indicating that the Kingdom had donated approximately \$2 million to the Palestine Refugees Relief Agency since its inception.

King Faisal's rule has witnessed significant and serious events in the conflict between Arab States and Israel. and the Ramadan War of 1392H/October 1977 and the grave consequences of those events for the Arab and Islamic nation in general and Palestine in particular, At these stages, Saudi Arabia's policy was clear and reflected its unwavering position in favour of the Palestinian cause and the Arab right (Eleiwa, p.19).

The duration of King Faisal's rule is one of the most consistent and decisive stages in Al-Faisal's advocacy of the Palestinian cause, given the internal, regional and international variables that have affected the progress and evolution of the Palestinian cause (El-Sheteewie, p.146).

It is also one of the brightest pages of history written by King Faisal during his 11-year reign (1384-1395 AH/1964-1975). At that point, Faisal's achievements testify to his honourable positions on the Palestinian cause not only in the history of Saudi Arabia but also of the entire Arab nation (Eleiwa, p.5).

On the question of Palestine, which had become the first question of King Faisal, he said: "The people of Palestine are waiting for you to help from everywhere and to seek the liberation of every Arab State from colonialism in the interest of the Arabs." (King Faisal for research and islamic studies, 85/54). King Faisal's interest in the Palestinian cause was once nothing less than his interest in his country, and King Faisal left an occasion only when he spoke of the question of Palestine (Wahran, p.55).

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Al Aqsa Mosque fire incident:

King Faisal was striving for the return of Jerusalem and wished himself to pray in the Al-Aqsa Mosque. When the incident occurred at the Al-Aqsa Mosque fire by an extremist Israeli in the Jumada 11 of the aftermath 1389H/21 August 1969, King Faisal was greatly affected and called on all Muslim peoples to declare jihad against Israel.

The Arab Council of Foreign Ministers held its emergency session on 11-12 August 1969 under the chairmanship of Mr. Tahir Ridhan, Permanent Representative of Saudi Arabia to the Arab League, following Israel's heinous crime of burning the Al-Aqsa Mosque, which provoked indignation and anger throughout the Arab and Islamic world.

King Faisal has just appealed to the leaders and peoples of Islamic States to declare holy jihad and liberate Palestine and the Al-Aqsa Mosque from the hands of Zionists after all peace negotiations with them stalled. In the same vein, the Saudi army has declared its full readiness to heed the appeal and the victory of the Al-Aqsa Mosque.

The first Islamic Summit Conference of Arab States in Rabat City was held on 9 Rajab 1389 AH/22 September 1969 and was attended by representatives of 25 Islamic States. The Conference affirmed the unity of the rapprochement of Islamic peoples, belief in the teachings of Islam, adherence to the Charter of the United Nations with regard to human rights and the maintenance of international peace and security; The leaders of the Islamic States also agreed to assume responsibility for defending the Arab territories and standing up to the Zionist entity to put an end to its excesses against the Islamic holy sites. The Conference produced the first public statement by the leaders of Arab and Islamic States, whereby all agreed to a meeting of foreign ministers of Arab and Islamic States (Umm Al Qura Magazine, issue 2286, 1964, p.7). This meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Islamic States was held in Jeddah in Muharram 15 1390 AH/23 March 1970. King Faisal inaugurated the Conference and expressed the hope that the Conference would produce positive results reflecting the aspirations of Islamic peoples. The main decisions and recommendations of the Meeting include the following:

First: Meet once a year to review decisions and make recommendations for joint action.

The date and venue of the Islamic Summit Conferences.

The establishment of the General Secretariat of the Islamic Conference to serve as a liaison between the Member States with the provisional headquarters of the city of Jeddah. In pursuit of the decision of the Conference at the international level, King Faisal visited Malaysia at the invitation of the King of Malaysia, Ismail Nasiruddin, from 2-5 A.D. 1390H/5-8 June 1970, addressing issues of concern to the Islamic world, including the question of Palestine.

After completing his official visit to Malaysia, King Faisal went to Indonesia at the invitation of the Indonesian President "Soeharto", during the period from the 5-8 of the other spring 1390H

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11-14 June 1970M, where he was received with the warm appreciation of the Indonesian people, the aim of these visits was to discuss the issues of the Islamic world, first and foremost the Palestinian question, as well as to strengthen the ties and links between the peoples of Islam.

It is clear from the foregoing that King Faisal bin Abdulaziz is one of the Arab leaders for the defence of Arab issues, especially the Palestinian cause, which he believed in and defended in all sincerity and honesty in all local and international events and forums and stressed that Palestine will only recover by unifying the Arab class, We reject the differences between the Arabs in order to confront the threats posed to them and work hard to ensure the restoration of Palestinian rights and the end of Israel's presence(Umm Al Qura Magazine, issue 2325, 1970, p.110).

Conclusion

The Palestinian question is part of a broader issue, the colonial issue during which Arab States were occupied from the European countries. If the liberation movements in the Arab world succeeded in achieving the political independence of the Arab country except Palestine, Palestine remains the main test of the League of Arab States' ability to develop joint Arab action capable of countering the Jewish invasion of Palestine. Saudi Arabia supported and defended the Palestinian cause, even before the conflict gained fame in the late 1960s, Palestine was at the centre of Saudi Arabia's concerns and its founder King Abdulaziz Al Saud peace ", as the Kingdom has affirmed on every occasion that the desired peace is just and comprehensive under United Nations resolutions, It is peace for the Palestinian people and guarantees their full rights to self-determination, and emphasizes the need for Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has also advocated and stood by the Palestinian people since the very beginning of the Palestinian cause, politically, morally and economically, and this remains one of the pillars of Saudi Arabia's consistent policy to date. The Palestinian issue has been one of the most important challenges that has preoccupied King Abdul Aziz since the founding of Saudi Arabia and has had the greatest share in the direction of the Kingdom's foreign policy. Attention to the question of Palestine has also increased as Saudi Arabia's foreign policy evolved during the reign of King Faisal, the mid-1960s, in which the Kingdom became more open to the outside world and played influential and effective roles in regional, Arab and international fields.

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