

SAUDI ARABIA

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King Saud

11/9/1953 to 11/2/1964



King Saud bin Abdulaziz al Saud



Mutawakkilite Kingdom (north Yemen)



Najran, Saudi Arabia





Crown Prince Faisal
bin Abdulaziz al Saud



King Saud
bin Abdulaziz al Saud

The Problems with Wealth



going to take a good, sincere look," said Mr. Conker, who was accompanied to the meeting by two other officials of his association.

He said he had asked Mr. Ford to lift a freeze imposed on housing construction industry into a corner."

It appears people are afraid to make long-term commitments," Mr. Conker said. He said that the public's concern about rising prices had "squeezed the housing construction industry into a corner."

Miss Graham also had a urged the singing dancers, actors and musicians "to look for yourself" and said, "You'll have great joy and you'll have great anguish—that's part of it."

Miss Graham also had a

Arab Princes Described as High-Stakes Gamblers

LAS VEGAS, Nev., Dec. 13 (UPI)—Members of the Arab royalty, accompanied by bodyguards and food tasters, are reported to be gambling wildly at the casinos these days with \$2,000 bets on the turn of a card or roll of the dice.

Morris Jaeger, the casino manager at the MGM Grand Hotel, said three Saudi Arabians alone had dropped more than \$4 million in five days at the Metro Club.

Arabians have been flying in from the Middle East in the last several weeks in private jets, Mr. Jaeger said, and gam-

bling at MGM, Caesar's Palace, the Sands and other casinos.

Three of the Arabs stayed in \$850-a-day suites at the Grand on the same penthouse floor as the Metro Club.

The Arabs, in their 30's and 40's and most of them graduates of American or British universities, wore conservative black business suits instead of turbans and white flowing robes.

"Each prince walked into the club with three guards in front of him, three behind him and one on each side," Mr. Jaeger said.

A security guard said that their own cook prepared food flown in from Saudi Arabia and that before the princes would eat, tasters would sample their food.

They gambled only with \$500 chips, placing, but at a time on single bets, the casino maximum for a single bet is \$2,000.

Mr. Jaeger said that one Arab won \$300,000 one night but that the casino came out well ahead most of the time.

The Arabs were not only big gamblers but big tippers. A security guard said that each of the room maids got \$50 and that a woman photographer got \$250 for a shot of the three princes together.

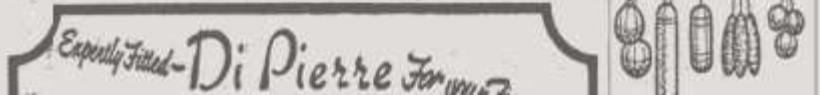
BY NEWSPAPER GUILD

Thomas P. Murphy, the second vice president of the Newspaper Guild of New York, was chosen president of the guild last night in its first contested election in 24 years.

Mr. Murphy, an employee of the circulation department of The New York Times, defeated Judy Klamesrud, a reporter at The Times, by 2,118 to 1,478 in balloting yesterday and Thursday by members of some 30 Guild units.

Harry Findell, the guild's secretary-treasurer, who ran with Mr. Murphy on the slate, was elected executive vice president over Peter McLaughlin, the unit chairman at The Daily News, 2,222 to 1,406.

Miss Klamesrud and Mr. McLaughlin headed the revitalization party, which forced the challenge to the guild's usual





Crown Prince Faisal
bin Abdulaziz al Saud



King Saud bin Abdulaziz al Saud

Nasser and Egypt



Colonel Gamal Abdul Nasser and General Mohammad Naquib
lead the Free Officer's Movement in Egypt in 1952



Prince Talal bin Abdulaziz al Saud,
heads the Free Princes Movement in Saudi Arabia



Mutawakkilite Kingdom (north Yemen)



Yemen Arab Republic (north Yemen)



Yemeni Royalist forces attempt to repel an Egyptian armored attack.



Yemeni Royalist rebels set up a heavy machine gun above a hideout cave



Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser and
Crown Prince Faisal bin Abdulaziz al Saud.



Crown Prince Faisal
bin Abdulaziz al Saud



King Saud
bin Abdulaziz al Saud



Prince Abdullah bin Abdulaziz.
Progressive, tolerant, pragmatic.
Not aligned with family factions.



Prince Talal bin Abdulaziz. Liberal leader
of the “Free Princes Movement”
reconciles with Crown Prince Faisal.

King Faisal

11/2/1964 to 3/25/1975



King Faisal bin Abdulaziz al Saud



King Faisal bin Abdulaziz al Saud



Crown Prince Khaled bin Abdulaziz.
Religious, congenial, stable, honest.

The Six-Day War

June 1967



June 5, 1967, Israel attacks Egypt, Jordan and Syria, captures Gaza, Sinai, West Bank and Golan Heights.



Israeli troops enter the Old City of Jerusalem, June 7, 1967

Islamic Resurgence

After the 6-Day War



Defeat in the 1967 war, among other things, spurred the Islamic Resurgence of the 1970s



Anwar Sadat, third President of Egypt



Cease-Fire Lines After the Six-Day War

Territory held by Israel after the 1967 Six Day War

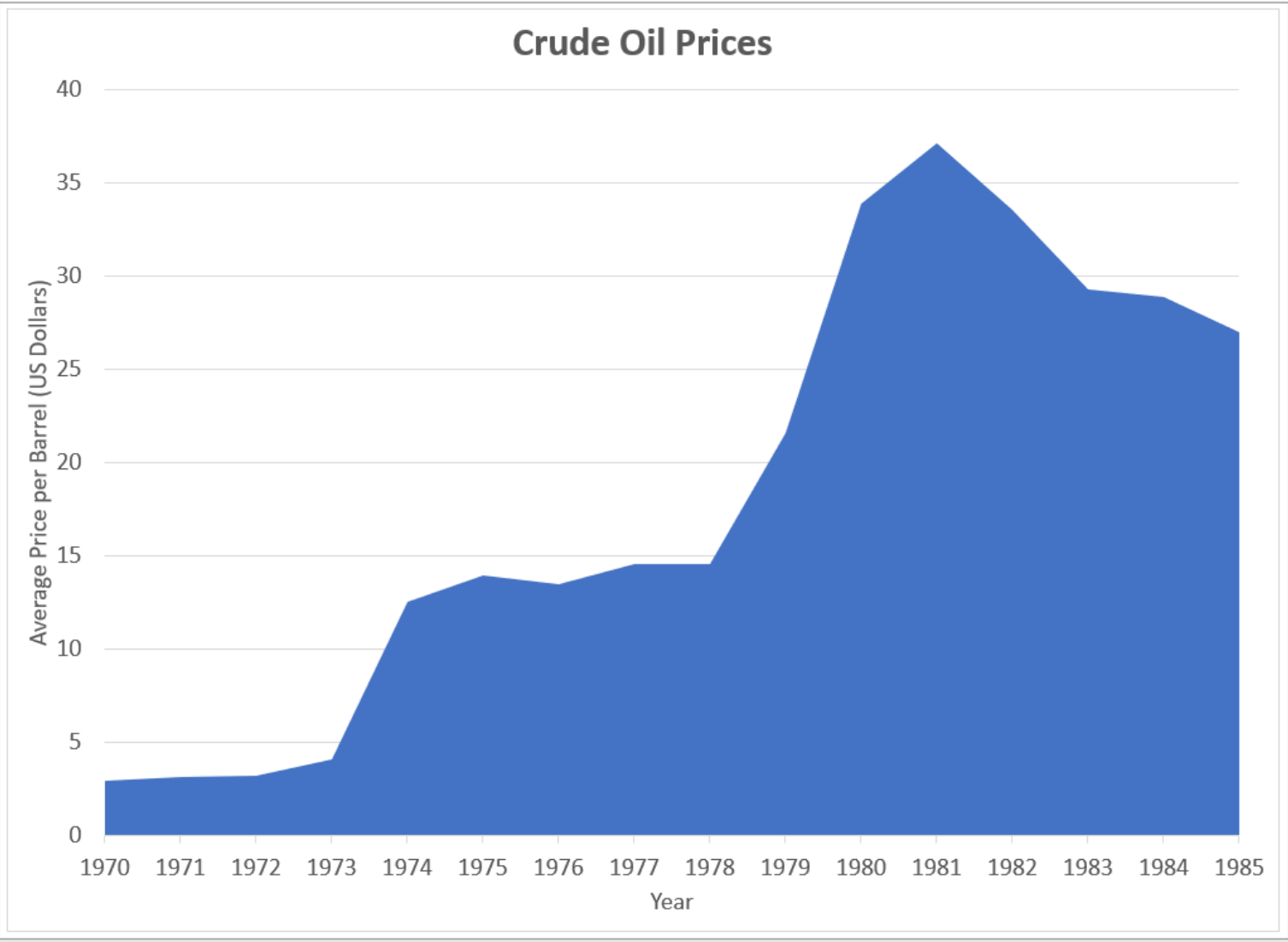


Cease-Fire Lines After the Six-Day War

October 6, 1973, Egyptian surprise attack across the Suez Canal,
Syrian tanks attack the Golan Heights



King Faisal of Saudi Arabia
Imposed the Arab oil embargo on October 14, 1973.





King Faisal bin Abdulaziz al Saud



King Faisal's assassin, Prince Faisal bin Musaid bin Abdulaziz al Saud



Deera Square in Riyadh, where public executions are carried out.
(aka al-Safaa (Justice) Square and “Chop Chop” Square.)

King Khalid

3/25/75 to 6/13/1982



King Khalid bin Abdulaziz al Saud
3/25/75 to 6/13/1982



1979--Iran



Protesters in Tehran in December 1978.



1979. Ayatollah Khomeini returns from Iraq to take over.



1979, The first Islamic Republic.
The beginning of “Radical Islam.”



Hamas



Al Queda



Islamic Jihad



Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade



Taliban



After his takeover in 1979, Ayatollah Khomeini vowed to export his Iranian Revolution to Lebanon, Iraq and Saudi Arabia.

1979--Afghanistan



1979, Soviet Union invades Afghanistan



1948. Russian Jews invade Darul Islam.
1979. Russian atheists invade Darul Islam.



Arab youths go to Afghanistan to help fight this 2nd invasion of Dar es Islam. Prince Turki funnels money to the mujahidin through Osama bin Laden.



Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Iran, U.S., China support the *Mujahideen* through Pakistan's ISI.

1979—the Grand Mosque



Nov. 20, 1979. 179 Mahdi terrorists attack the Grand Mosque in Mecca. 256 killed, 461 wounded. The surviving attackers were beheaded. Saudi society braced itself against outside attack.



Led by Juhayman al-Otaybi,
educated at Madinah
College of Theology.



Some of the gunmen involved in the Amhadi attack on the Grand Mosque.



Deera Square in Riyadh, where public executions are carried out.
(aka al-Safaa (Justice) Square and “Chop Chop” Square.)

1979—Qatif Uprising



Qatif Uprising in Safwa City, Eastern Province, November 1979.



"Let our position be absolutely clear: An attempt by any outside force to gain control of the Persian Gulf region will be regarded as an assault on the vital interests of the United States of America, and such an assault will be repelled by any means necessary, including military force."

Jimmy Carter 1980



South America:
Ecuador
Venezuela

Southern Africa:
Angola

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)
Formed in 1960



Former Saudi Oil Minister
Ali bin Ibrahim al Naimi



Saudi oil revenue, 1977, \$40B
Saudi oil revenue, 1980, \$90B
ARAMCO renamed Saudi Aramco.



Agricultural development. Wheat, chickens, eggs, etc.





1975--Yanbu and Jubail were Saudi Arabia's first "new cities," designed to attract young Saudi engineers and professionals.



Yanbu Industrial City,
On the Red Sea.



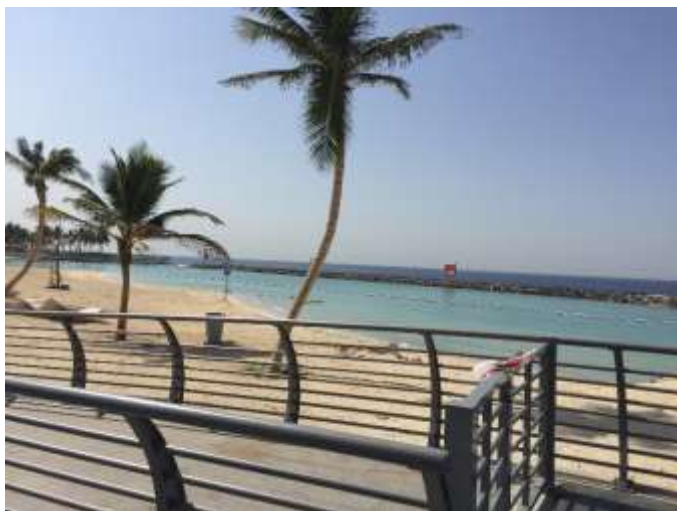
Al-Jubail Industrial City,
Persian Gulf.



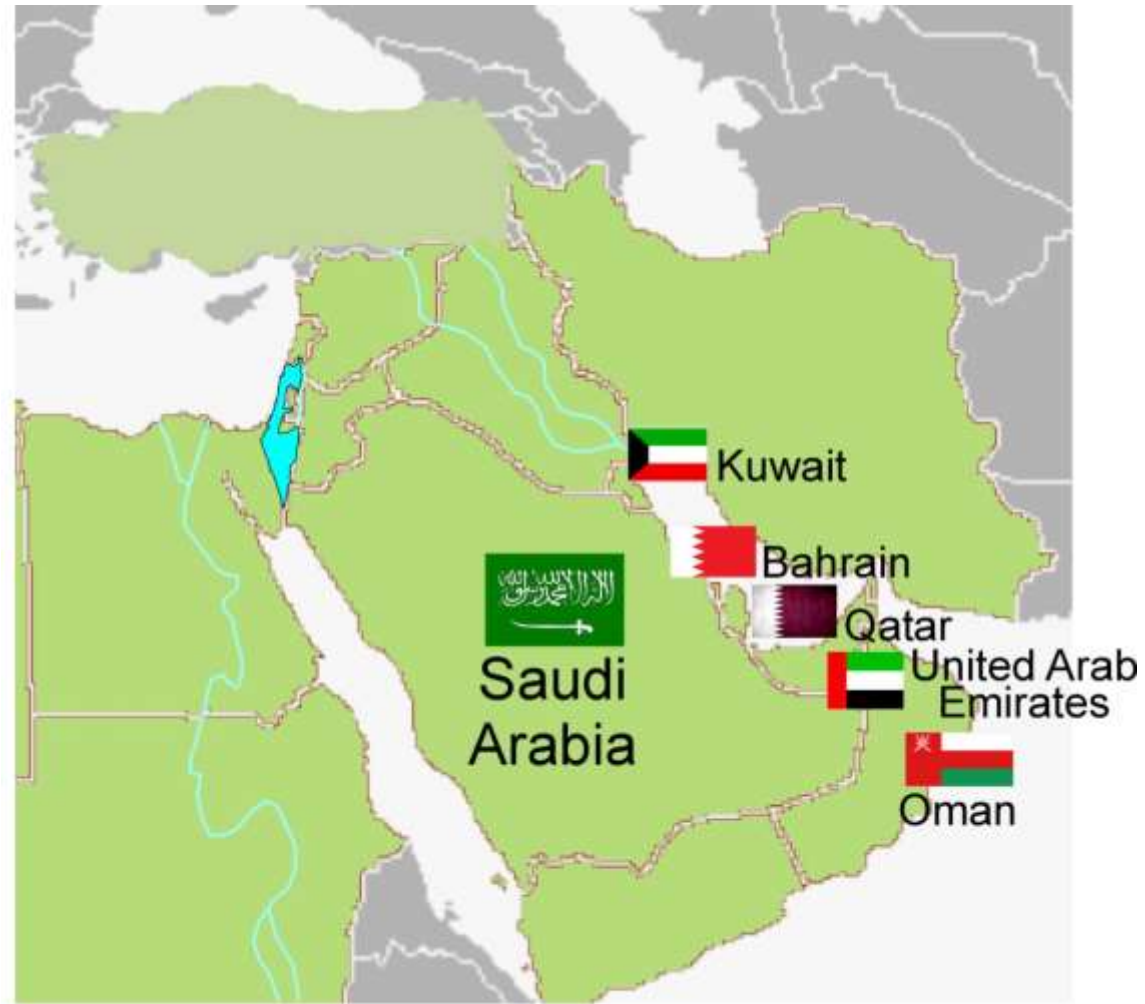
Saudi Arabia created jobs through massive investment in domestic and foreign industrialization.



The Cornish, Jeddah.







1981, The Gulf Cooperation Council



King Khalid bin Abdulaziz al Saud
Died June 13, 1982

King Fahd

6/13/1982 to 8/1/2005



King Fahd bin Abdulaziz al Saud
6/13/1982 to 8/1/2005



King Fahd bin Abdulaziz al Saud



Crown Prince Abdullah bin Abdulaziz al Saud

Facing al-Qaeda



Colonel Gamal Abdul Nasser



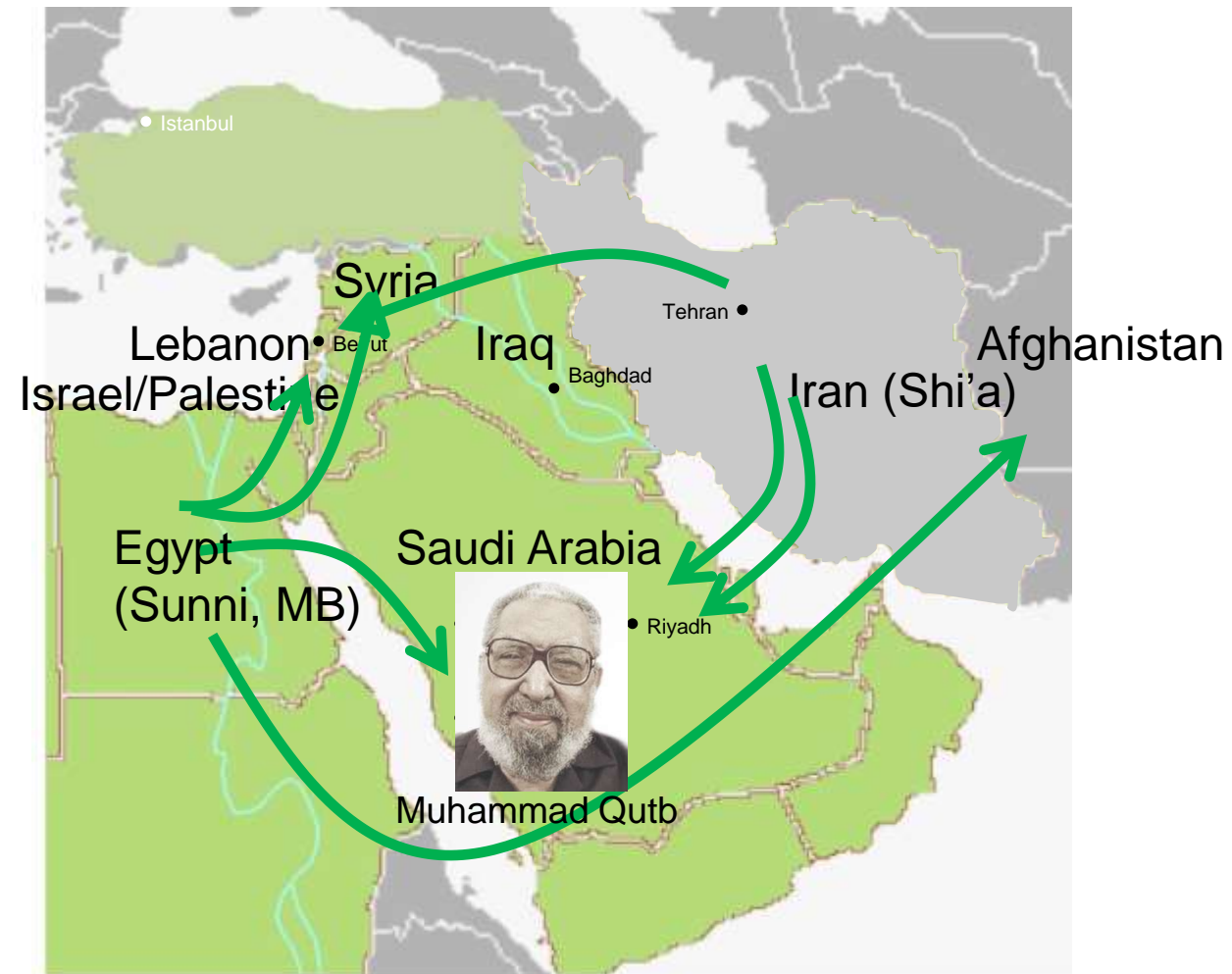
Sayyid Qutb, Muslim Brotherhood philosopher



1966 Nasser hangs Sayyid Qutb



Muhammad Qutb



Egypt exports leaders of the Muslim Brotherhood to Palestine, Syria, Saudi Arabia and Afghanistan. Egypt's problem becomes everybody's problem.



Muhammad Qutb



Osama bin Laden



Beginning in 1950s Saudis fund education in rural Afghanistan and Pakistan.



Madrasa students



February 1989. The last Soviet troops leave Afghanistan.





1990, bin Laden returns to Jeddah.



August 2, 1990, Saddam Hussein invades Kuwait.



King Fahd and Crown Prince Abdullah of Saudi Arabia



September 1990. bin Laden's offer to defend Saudi Arabia against Saddam Hussein is rejected by Prince Turki and Prince Sultan.

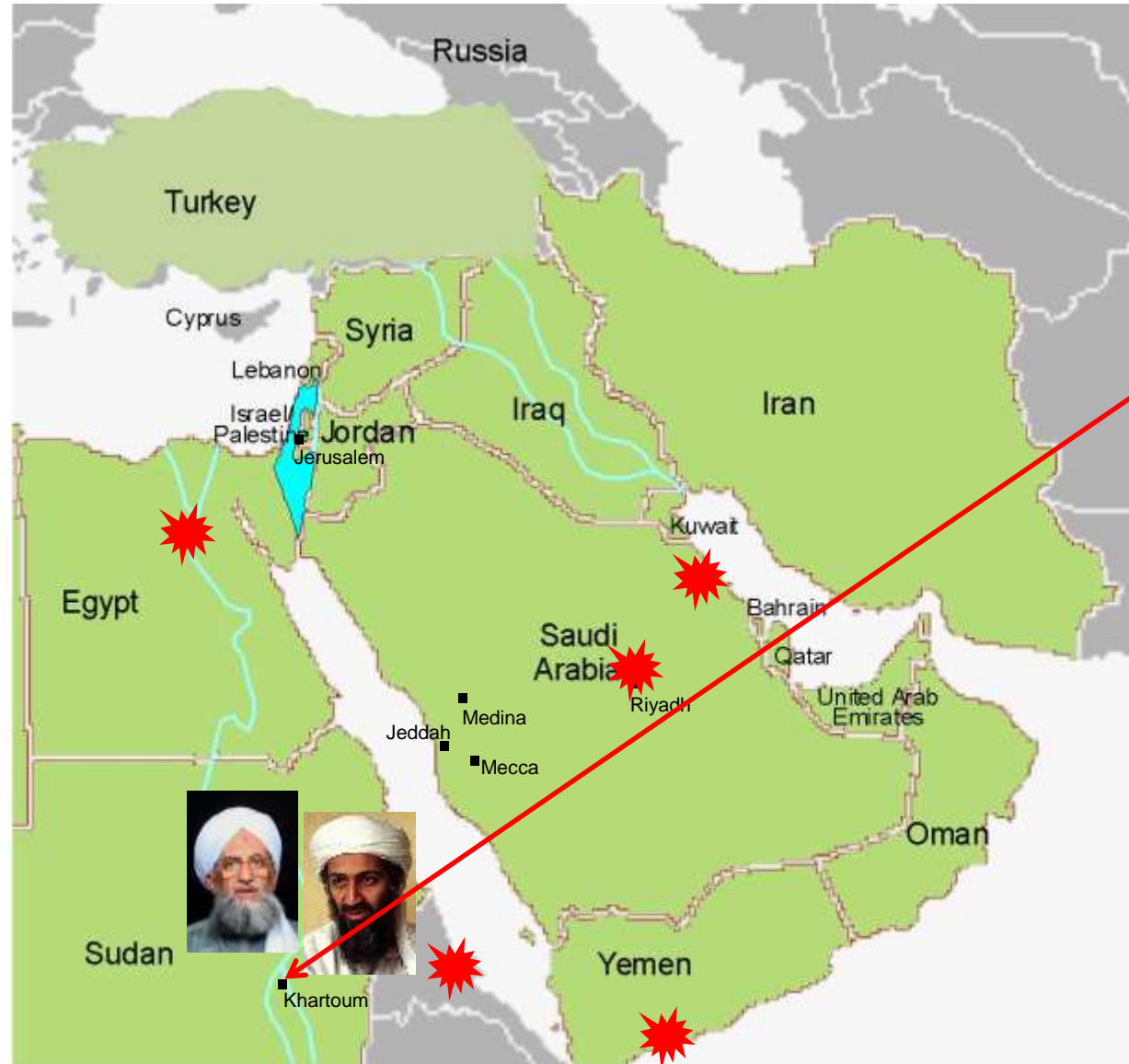


February 1991. U.S.-led coalition expels Iraq from Kuwait.

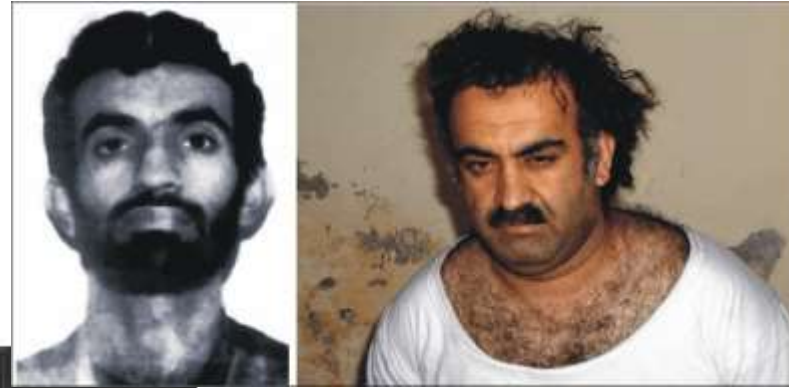


December 1990. Osama bin Laden and Ayman al Zawahiri form al Qaeda in Afghanistan. It is a Sunni organization, founded to

- Overthrow the Saudi Royal family
- Overthrow the Egyptian government
- create a Sunni Islamic state in Dar al Islam.



The al Qaeda leaders move to Khartoum, Sudan where they conduct attacks on Saudi Arabia, Egypt, and U.S. troops in Yemen.



2/26/1993. Ramzi Yousef, Kalid Sheikh Mohammad and their cohorts set off a car bomb in the parking garage of the World Trade Center in New York. 6 killed, 1,042 injured.



1992-1996, Taliban takes over most of Afghanistan



They execute Soviet-backed President Muhammad Najibullah by hanging him from a goal post in the Kabul soccer stadium.



OPM-SANG Headquarters building in Riyadh after al Qaeda car bomb attack, Nov 13, 1995.



11/19/1995. Egyptian Embassy,
Islamabad, Pakistan.



6/25/1996. Al Khobar Towers
Dahran, Saudi Arabia.



October 12, 2000. USS Cole, Yemen.



May 1996. Under pressure from the Saudi and Egyptian governments, Sudan expels bin Laden and al-Zawahiri. They return to Afghanistan. Bin Laden forges a relationship with Mullah Omar, leader of the Taliban.



9/11/2001. Second al-Qaeda attack on the World Trade Center, and on the Pentagon. 3,000 killed.



Sponsored by al Qaeda



Executed by
Mohammad Atta and Kahlid Sheikh Mohammad



November 2001. U.S. Special Forces arm and train the *Mujahideen* in fighting the Taliban.



12/11/2001. U.S. and *Mujahideen* forces have Bin Laden trapped at Tora Bora, but he escapes into Pakistan.



5/12/2003. Riyadh Compound bombing in Saudi Arabia.
39 killed, 160 wounded.



11/8/2003. al-Muhaya bombing in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.
18 killed, 87 wounded.



11/15 and 11/20/2003. al-Qaeda bombs two synagogues and the HSBC bank building in Istanbul, Turkey. 57 dead, 700 injured.



5/29/2004. Oasis Compound, Khobar, Saudi Arabia. 25-hour siege ends with 22 killed, 25 Injured, and 45 hostages freed.



12/6/2004. Saudi security personnel outside the U.S. Consulate in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, where 5 al-Qaeda gunmen killed 9 and wounded dozens of Saudi and foreign employees.

King Abdullah

8/1/2005 to 1/23/2015



King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz al Saud
8/1/2005 to 1/23/2015



King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz al Saud.

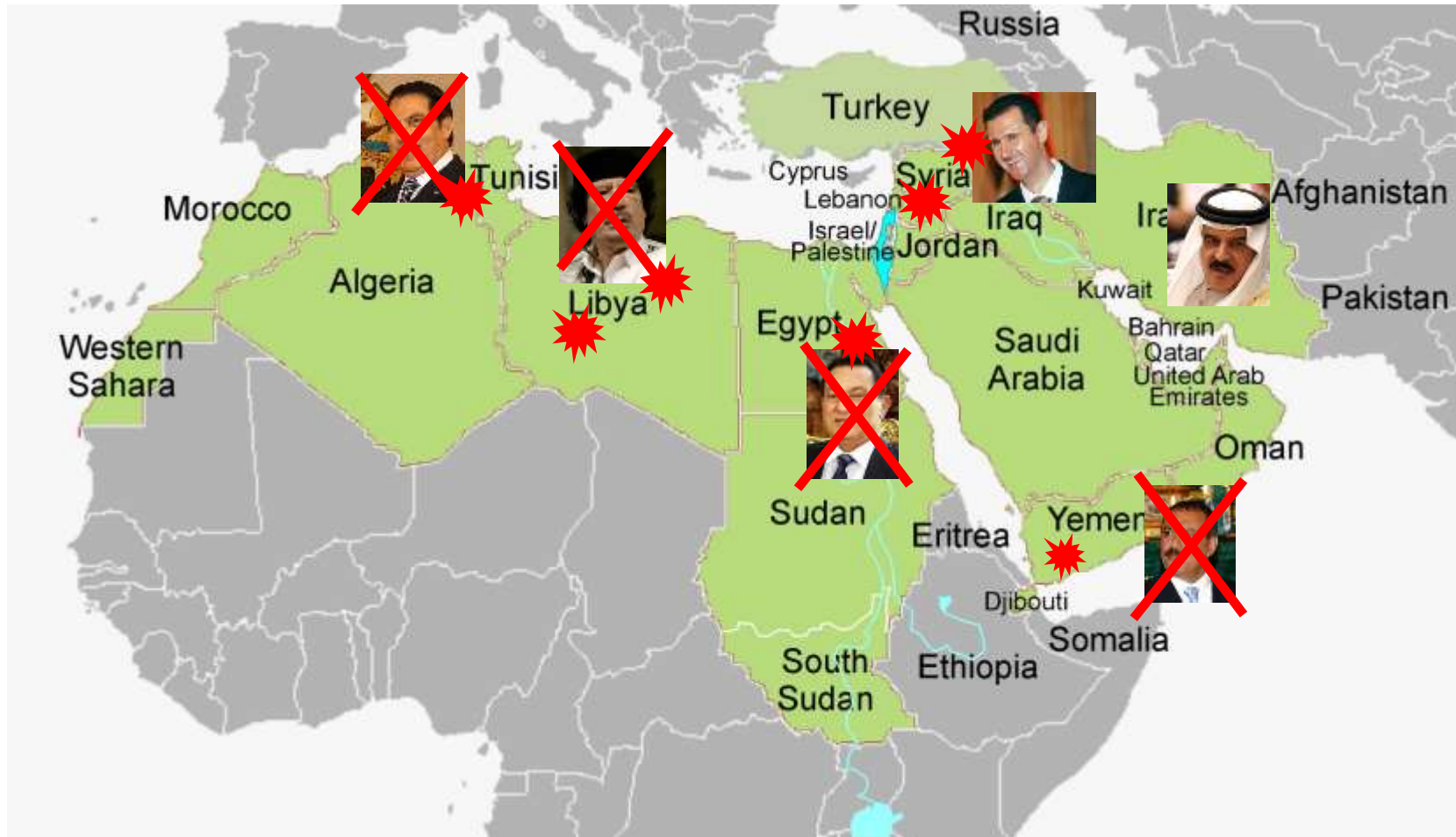


Crown Prince Sultan bin Abdulaziz al Saud.



King Abdullah University of Science and Technology.

The Arab Spring, and its aftermath



March 2011, Arab Spring protests in six Middle Eastern countries.



May 2011 Bahrain protestors are almost completely suppressed by force.

Yemen



People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (communist South Yemen)



1990—North and South Yemen are united by President Ali Abdullah Saleh.





2004 Abdul-Malik Badreddin al-Houti joined his brother Hussein Badreddin al-Houti in North Yemen, to oppose corrupt dictator Ali Abdullah Saleh.



2011, Yemenis protest against government corruption



February 2012, President Ali Abdullah Saleh steps down



2012, Abd Rabuh Mansur Hadi, the new President of Yemen



King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz al Saud.



Crown Prince Nayef bin Abdulaziz al Saud.



Abdullatif al Asheikh.

1/2012 appointed President of the Commission for the Prevention of Vice and Promotion of Virtue (religious police).



King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz al Saud.



Crown Prince Salman bin Abdulaziz al Saud.



2012. President Obama announces the U.S. foreign policy “Pivot to Asia.”



Shocked and disappointed, King Abdullah announced that henceforth Saudi Arabia would take the lead in international relations in the Middle East.



March 7, 2014, King Abdullah outlawed the Muslim Brotherhood.



April 30, 2014. “Abdullah’s Shield” military exercise in Saudi Arabia.



King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz al Saud,
died January 23, 2015.

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