

declared himself a Caliph of all Muslims. The writer then presents the rise of the Wahhabi movement in Najd and the exit of Abdulaziz Ibn Saud from Kuwait, followed by his rule in Najd, how the Hejaz fell, the exile of Al Hussein, the siege of Jeddah, Muslim exposure to the Ikhwan extremists, and how Ibn Saud killed them. My daughter asked me how I was coming along with “the Iraqi author,” so I told her that I found a truth and wisdom that wasn’t written by Al Wardi. During this same period, Sheikh Mubarak ruled in Kuwait where he built a state and managed it with an intelligence and wit that Al Hussein lacked. Not only did he achieve that, but in my opinion, Sheikh Mubarak also had a role in the establishment of the Kingdom of Saud and the unification of the Arabian Peninsula. Ibn Saud was taught by him, grew up in his presence, and went out to build a Kingdom under his support. In a simple note that was not mentioned in the book, you can say that at the time the Sharif lost his throne, the Sheikh established his country and the plans for another one that became a Kingdom of security and safety. This is the truth as I see it, while the wisdom is that God has blessed us with those rulers. So read the book and you will realize the value of Kuwait and its rulers.