مكتبة قطر الوطنية
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من المصادر الإلكترونية في مكتبة قطر الرقمية تم إنشاء هذا الملف بصيغة PDF بتاريخ ٢٠٢٢/٠١/٢٦
النسخة الإلكترونية من هذا السجل متاحة للاطلاع على الإنترنت عبر الرابط التالي:
http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100000000241.0x000234
تحتوي النسخة الإلكترونية على معلومات إضافية ونصوص وصور بدقة عالية تسمح بإمكانية تكبيرها ومطالعتها بسهولة.

العربية السعودية: امتياز نفط الأحساء؛ زيارة المُقدم هولمز إلى المملكة العربية السعودية؛ حصار الكويت | ملف 10/5 المملكة.

المؤسسة المالكة	المكتبة البريطانية: أوراق خاصة وسجلات من مكتب الهند
المرجع	IOR/R/15/2/421
التاريخ/ التواريخ	١٥ مارس ١٩٣٢-٠٩ يناير ١٩٣٥ (ميلادي)
لغة الكتابة	الإنجليزية في اللاتينية
الحجم والشكل	مجلد واحد (٢٤٥ ورقة)
حق النشر	غير معروف

حول هذا السجلّ

يشتمل المجلد على مراسلات بين وزير الخارجية للشؤون الأجنبية في لندن، والمقيم السياسي في بوشهر والوكيل السياسي في البحرين, حول الأمتيازات لنفط الأحساء في المملكة العربية السعودية، ومفاوضات شركة كاليفورنيا العربية للزيت القياسي بخصوص امتياز النفط في الأحساء وزيارة المقدم فرانك هولمز للرياض لمقابلة بن سعود.

يتضمن المجلد مراسلات حول الحصار السعودي للكويت، ونسختين من اتفاق نفط الأحساء بين شركة كاليفورنيا العربية للزيت القياسي والمملكة العربية السعودية (الورقات ٥٢-٦٨ و٨٧-١٠٢)
ومراسلات حول طلب شركة ستنادرد أويل كاليفورنيا الإذن بالسفر من البصرة إلى البحرين، قابلها رفض من المقيم السياسي في بوشهر إزاء وجود الشركات الأمريكية في البحرين (الورقات ١٢١-١٢٣ وما

يليها).

يوجد فهرس في نهاية المجلد (الورقات ٢١٢ – ٢٢٣).

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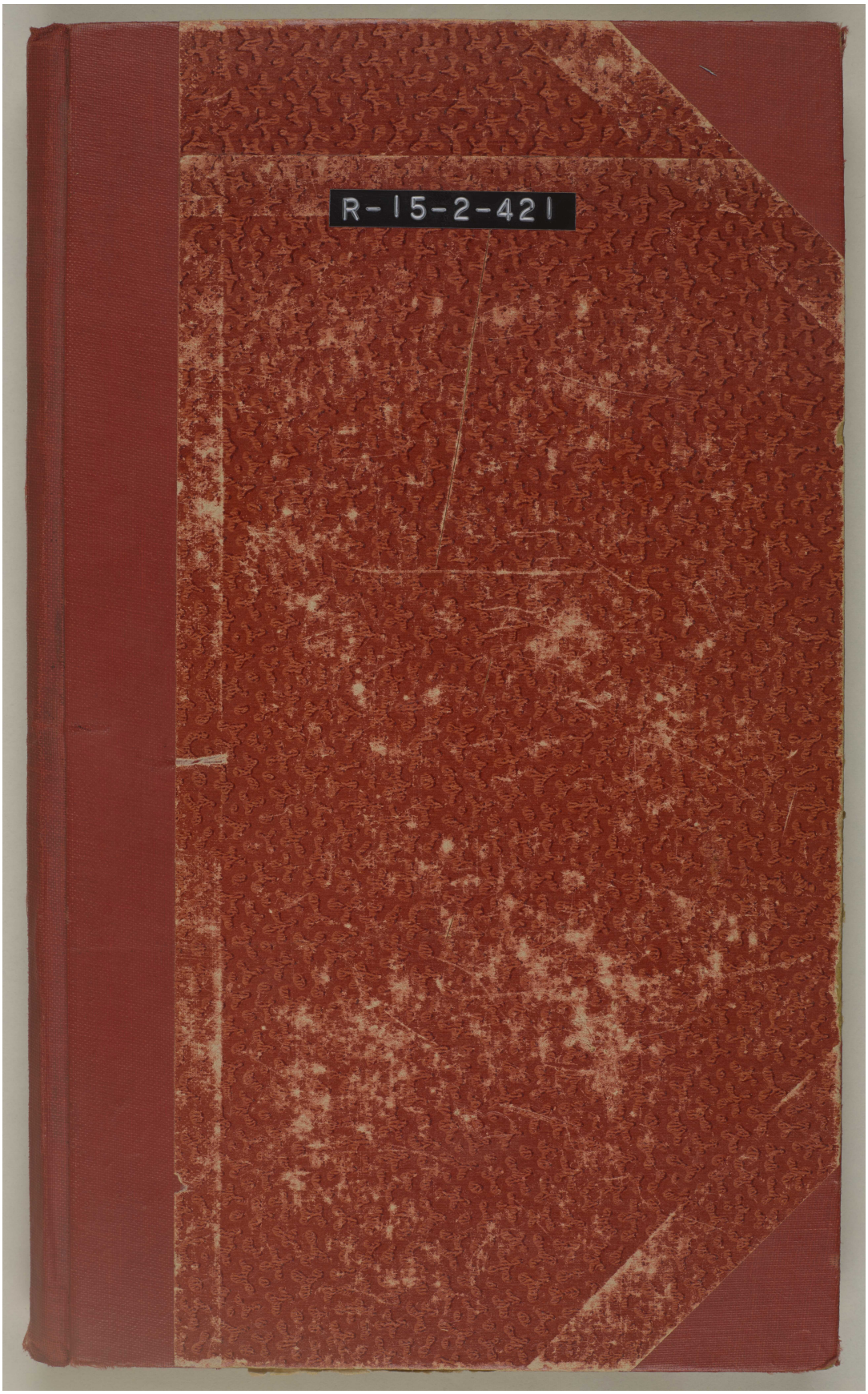
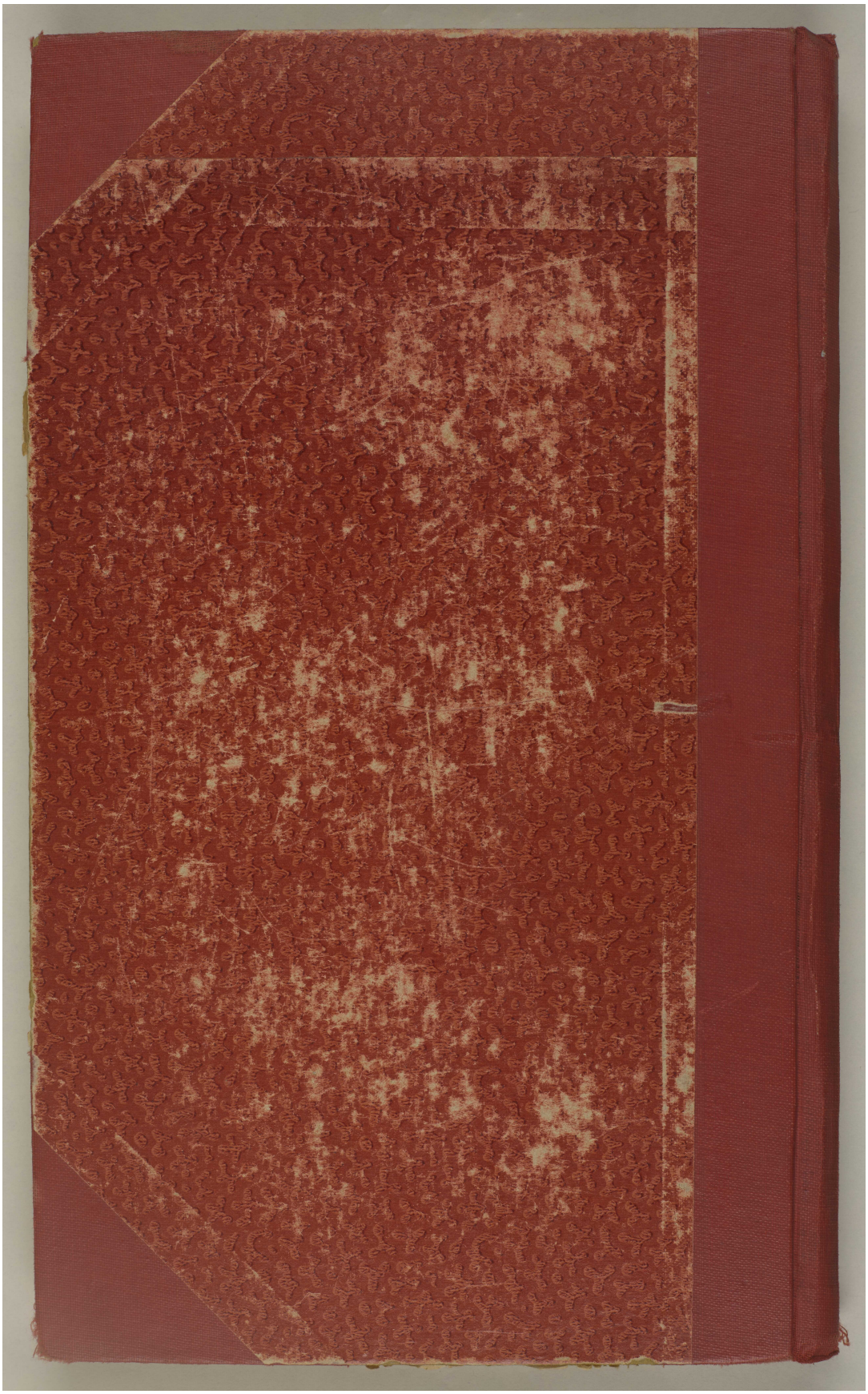
ملف 10/5 I المملكة العربية السعودية: امتياز نفط الأحساء؛ زيارة المُقدم هولمز إلى المملكة العربية السعودية؛ حصار الكويت. [أمامي] (٤٩٦/١)



المرجع: IOR/R/15/2/421 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023600811.0x000002

ملف 10/5 I المملكة العربية السعودية: امتياز نفط الأحساء؛ زيارة المُقدم هولمز إلى المملكة العربية السعودية؛ حصار الكويت. [خلفي] (٤٩٦/٢)



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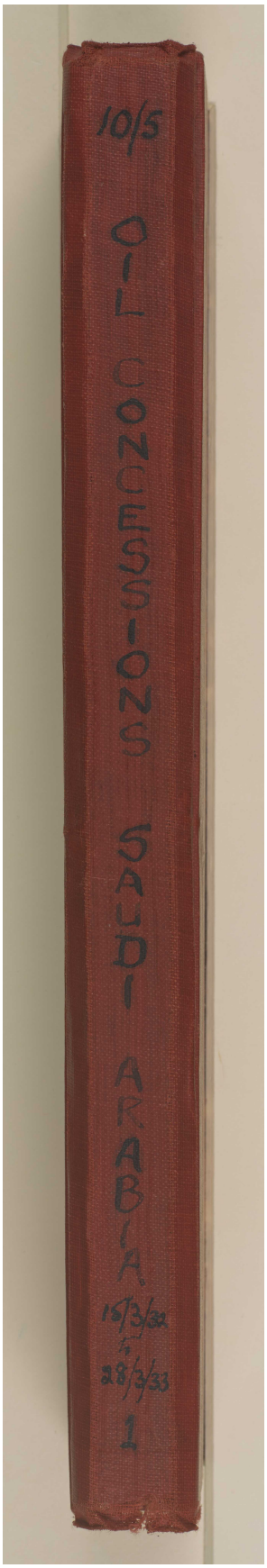
ملف 10/5 I المملكة العربية السعودية: امتياز نفط الأحساء؛ زيارة المُقدم هولمز إلى المملكة العربية السعودية؛ حصار الكويت. [صلب] (٤٩٦/٣)



المرجع: IOR/R/15/2/421 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023600811.0x000004

ملف 10/5 I المملكة العربية السعودية: امتياز نفط الأحساء؛ زيارة المُقدم هولمز إلى المملكة العربية السعودية؛ حصار الكويت. [حافة] (٤٩٦/٤)



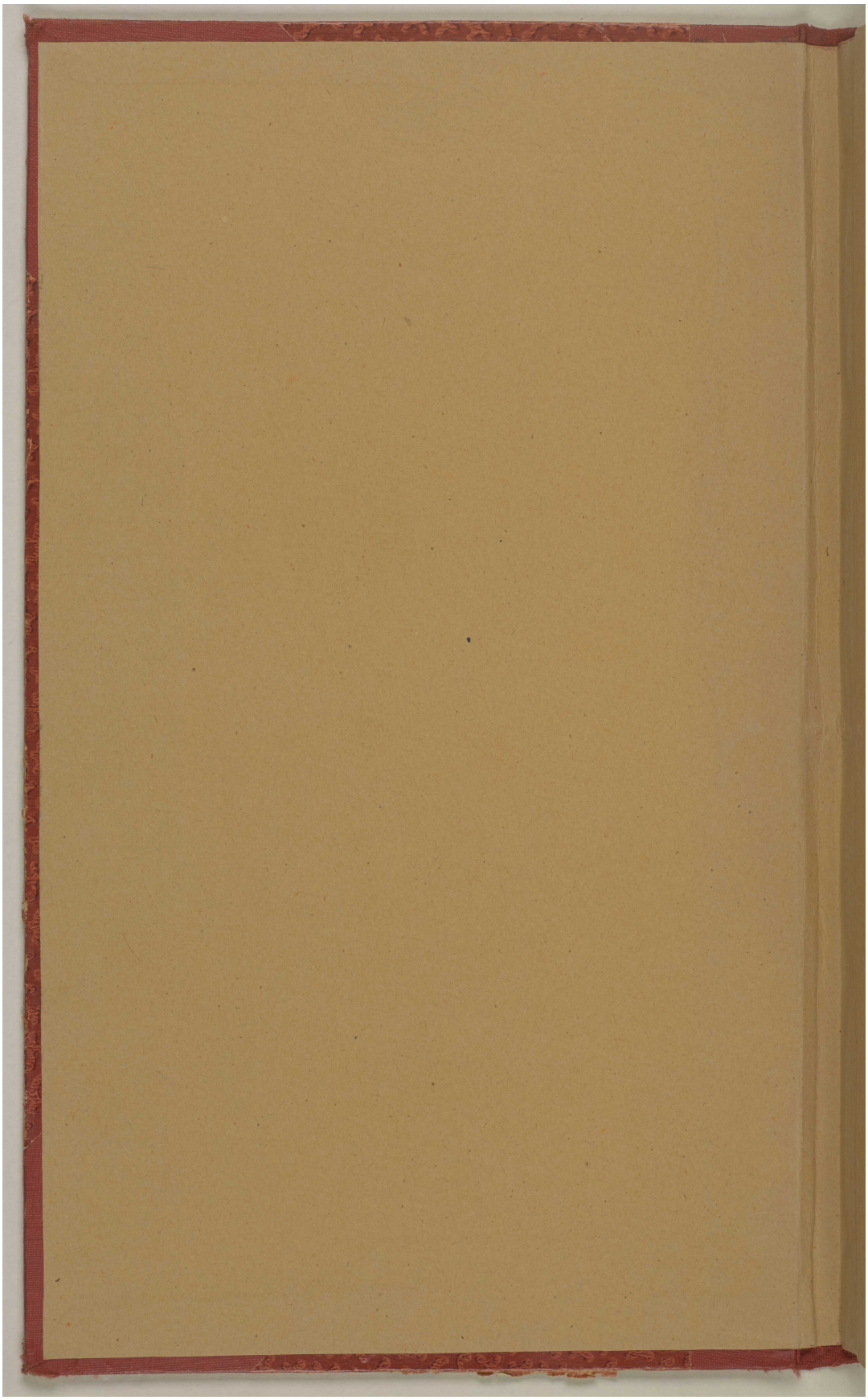
ملف 10/5 I المملكة العربية السعودية: امتياز نفط الأحساء؛ زيارة المُقدم هولمز إلى المملكة العربية السعودية؛ حصار الكويت. [رأس] (٤٩٦/٥)



ملف 10/5 I المملكة العربية السعودية: امتياز نفط الأحساء؛ زيارة المُقدم هولمز إلى المملكة العربية السعودية؛ حصار الكويت. [ذيل] (٤٩٦/٦)



ملف 10/5 I المملكة العربية السعودية: امتياز نفط الأحساء؛ زيارة المُقدم هولمز إلى المملكة العربية السعودية؛ حصار الكويت. [أمامي-داخلي] (٤٩٦/٧)



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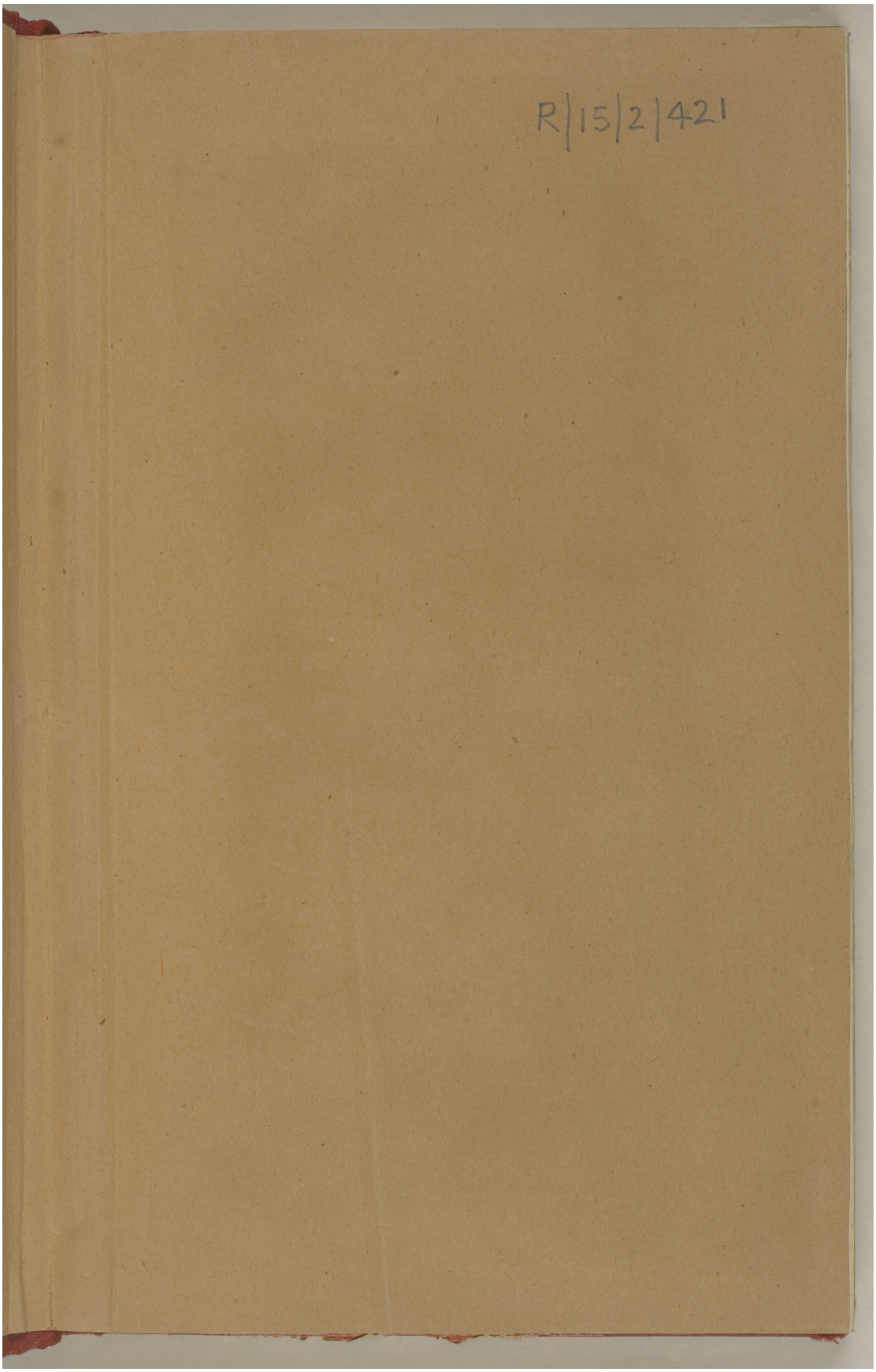
ملف 10/5 I المملكة العربية السعودية: امتياز نفط الأحساء؛ زيارة المُقدم هولمز إلى المملكة العربية السعودية؛ حصار الكويت. [i-و] (٤٩٦/٨)



المرجع: IOR/R/15/2/421 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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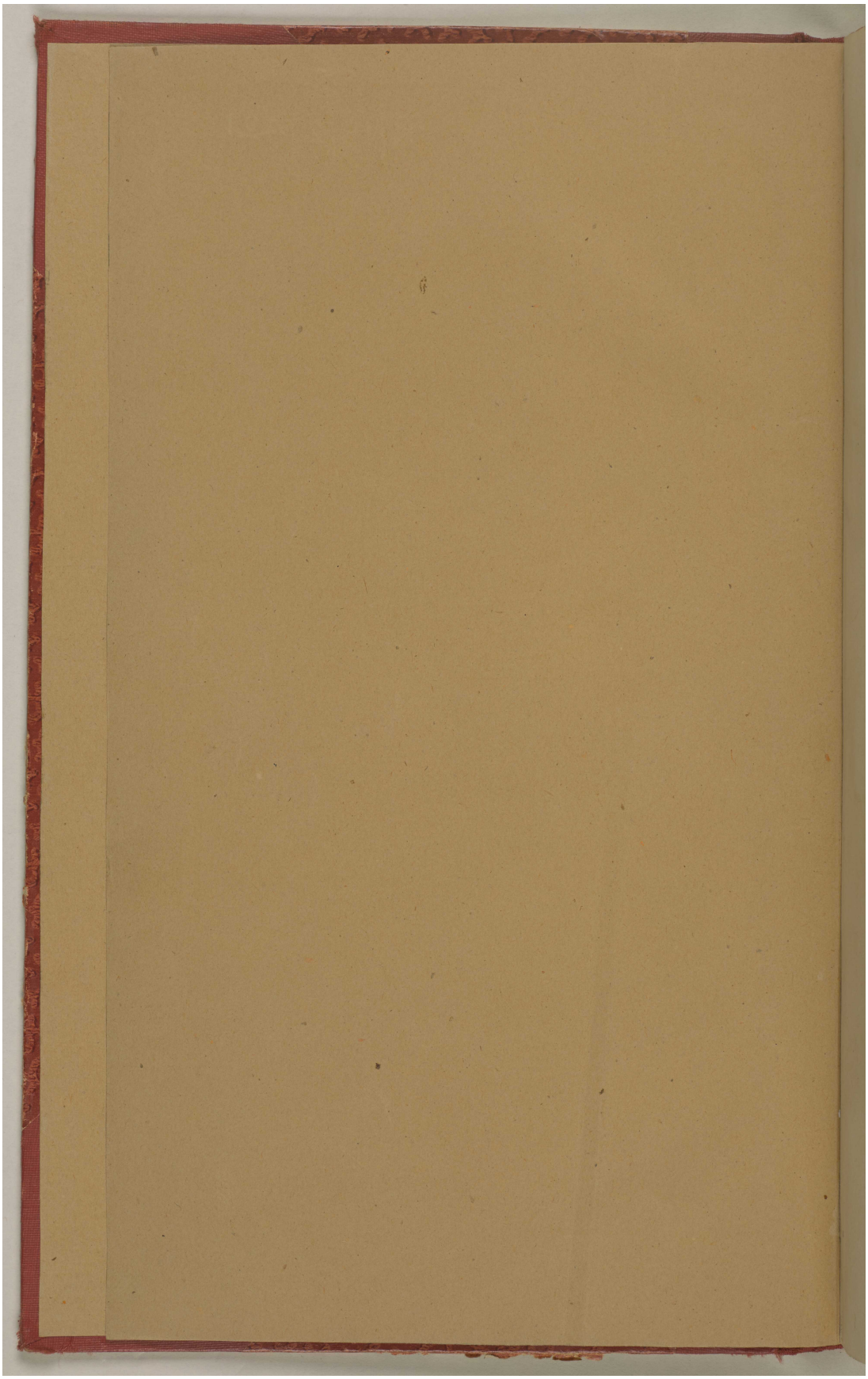

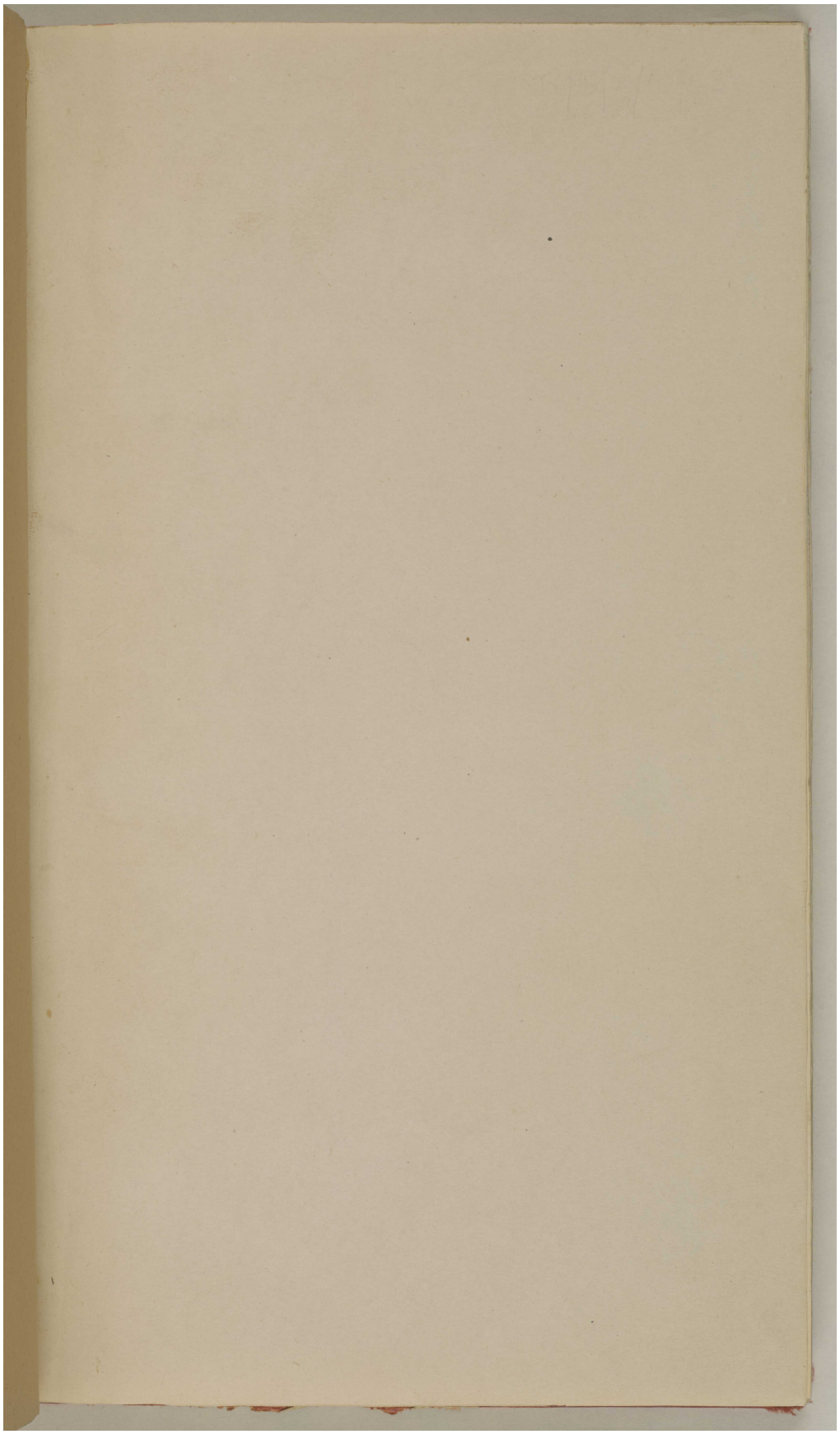

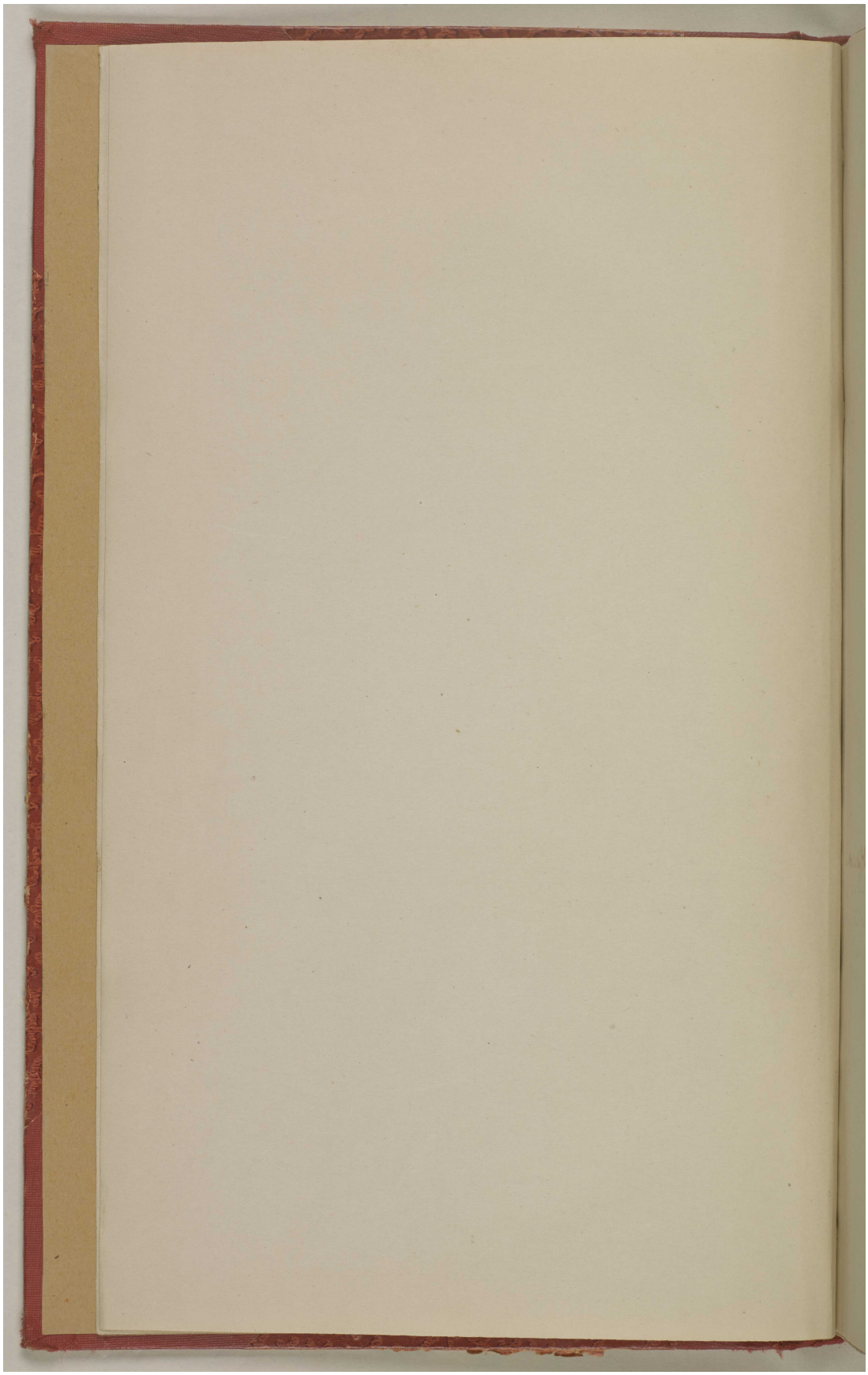



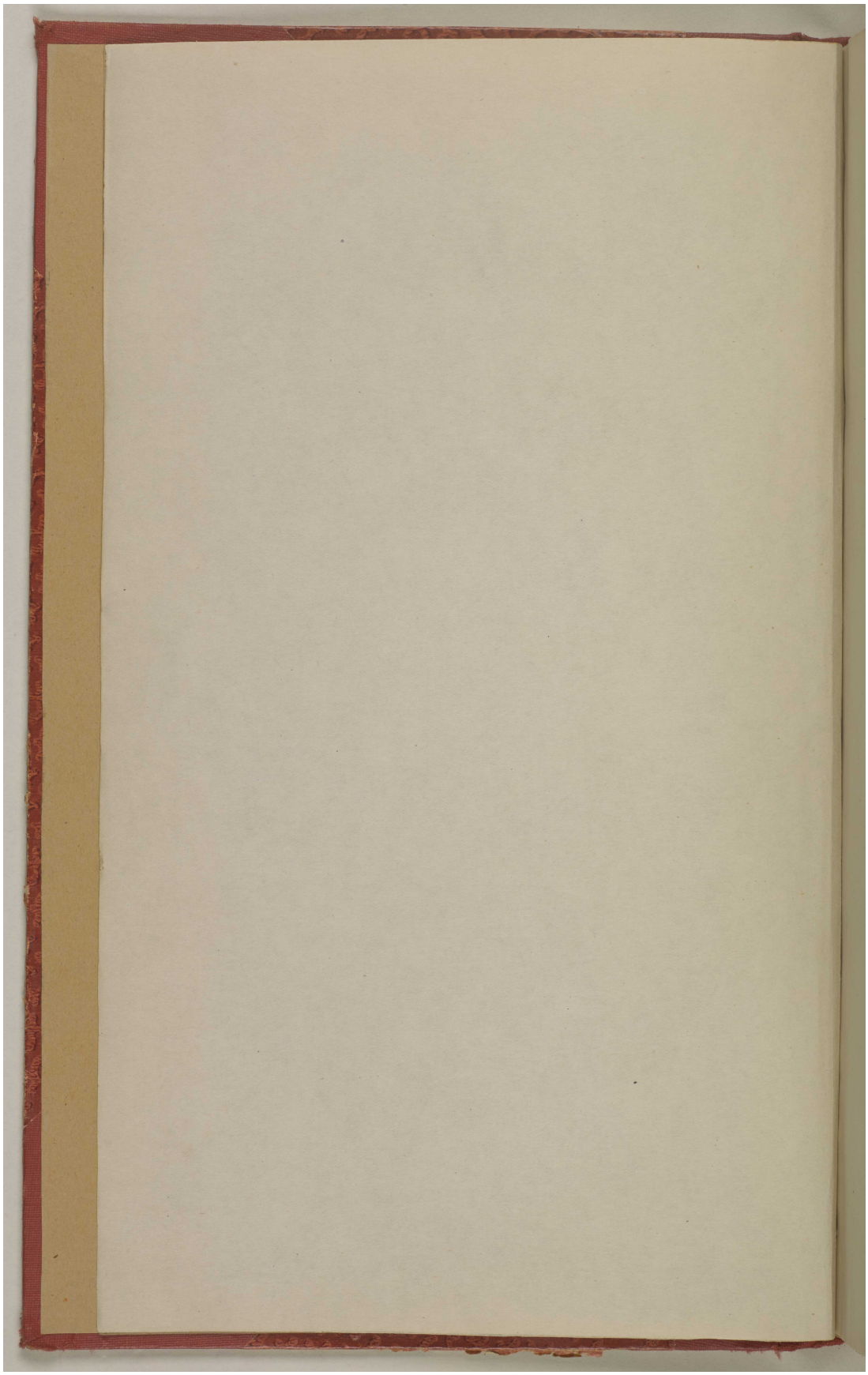

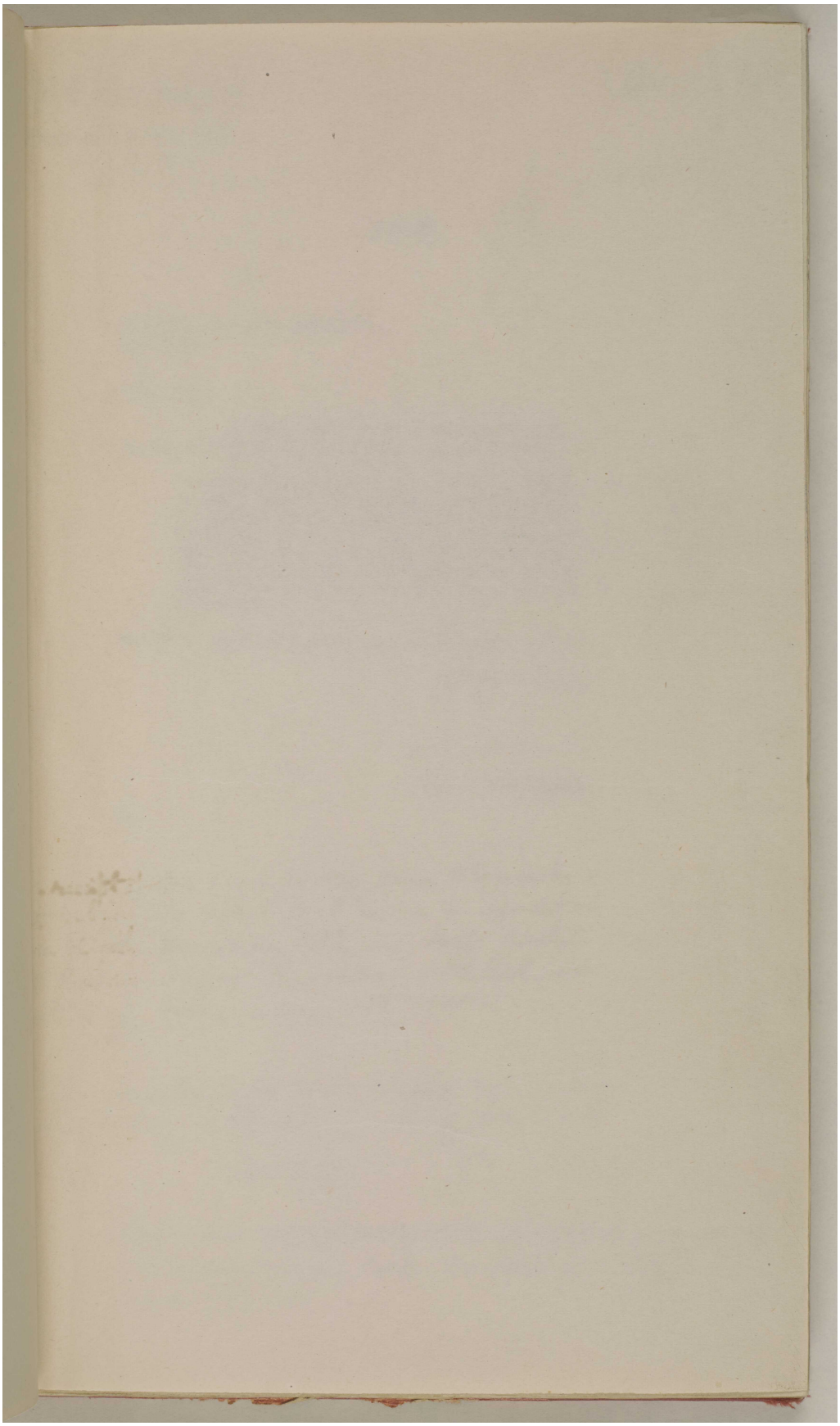

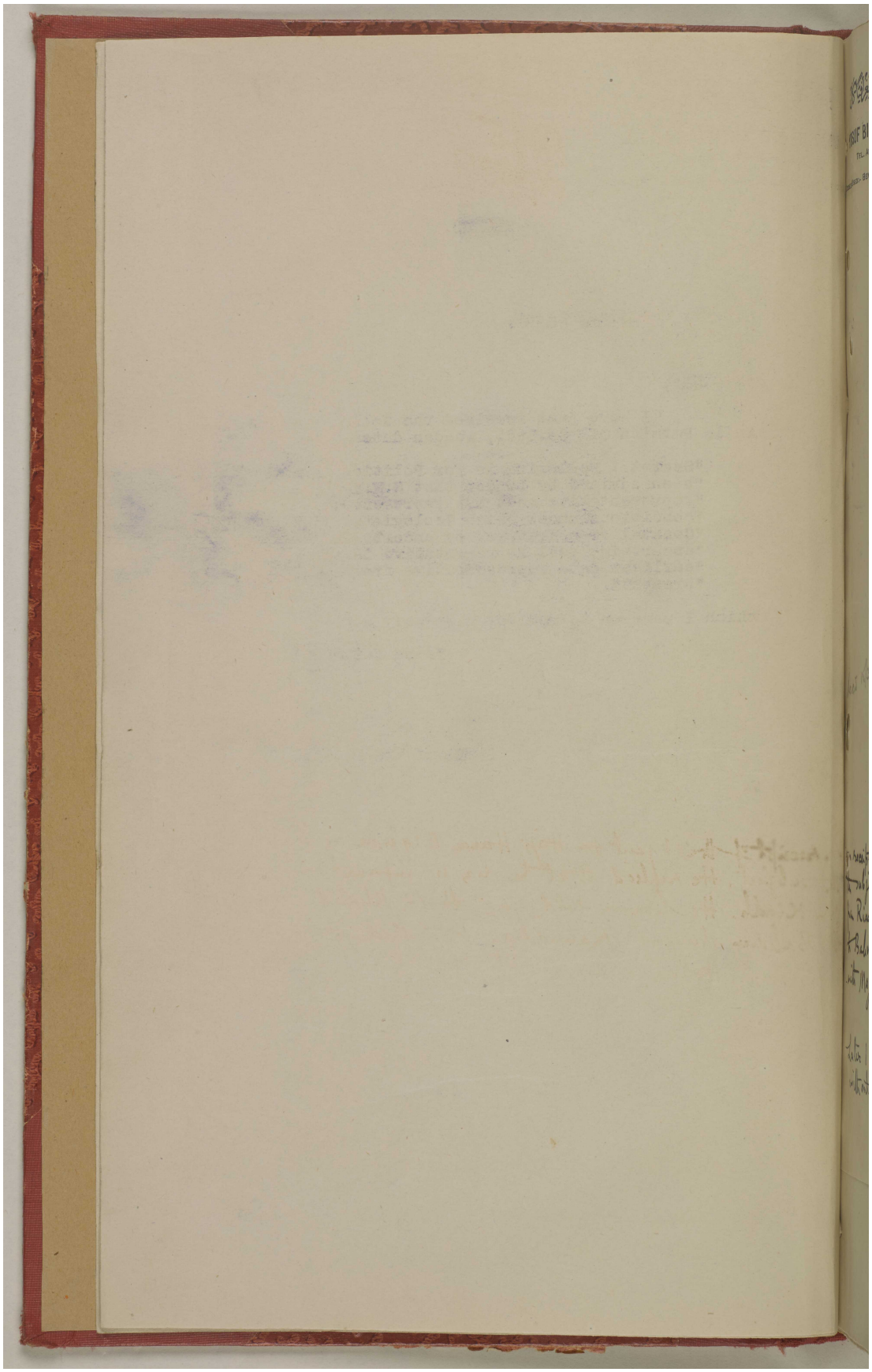

المرجع: IOR/R/15/2/421 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023600811.0x000010

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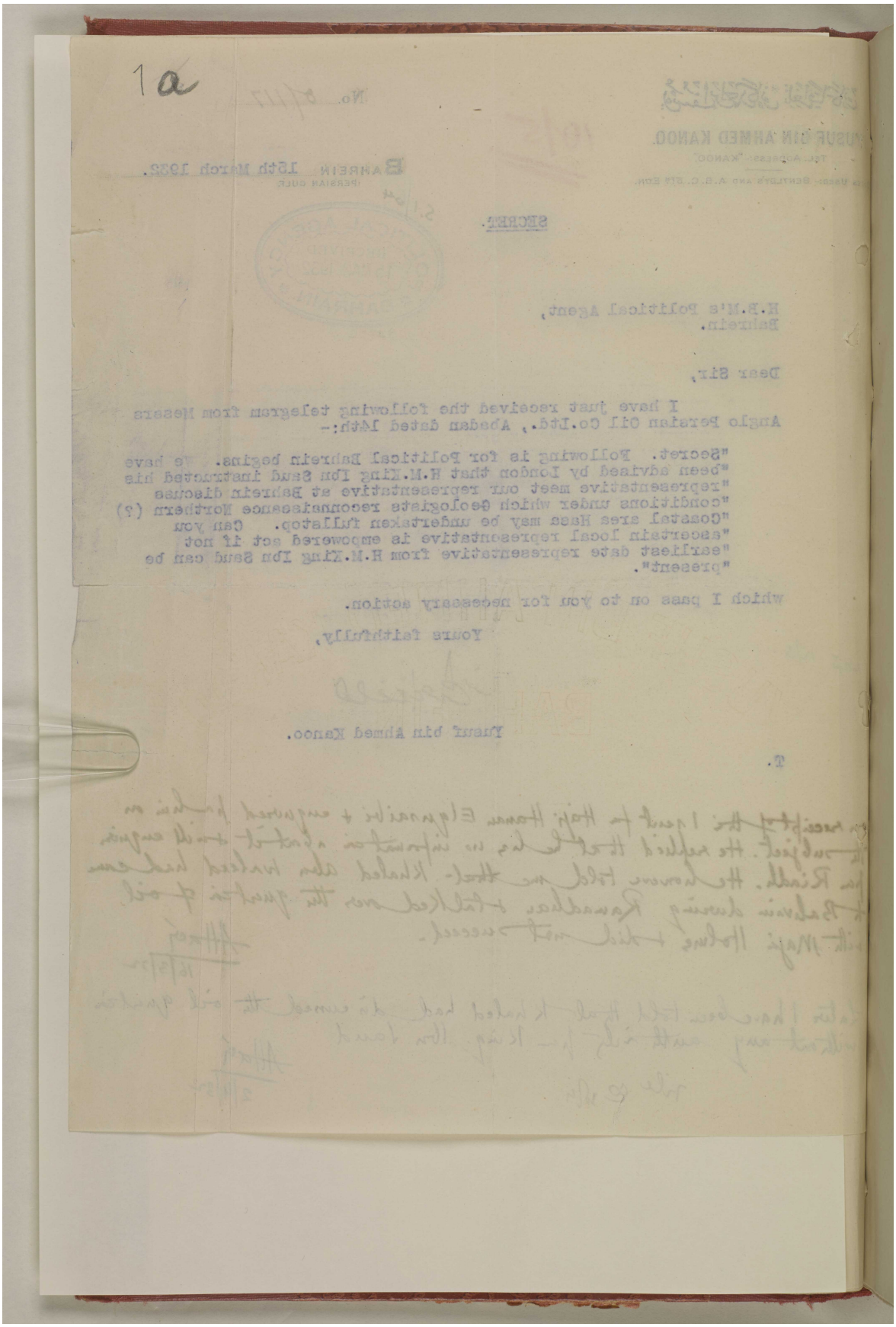
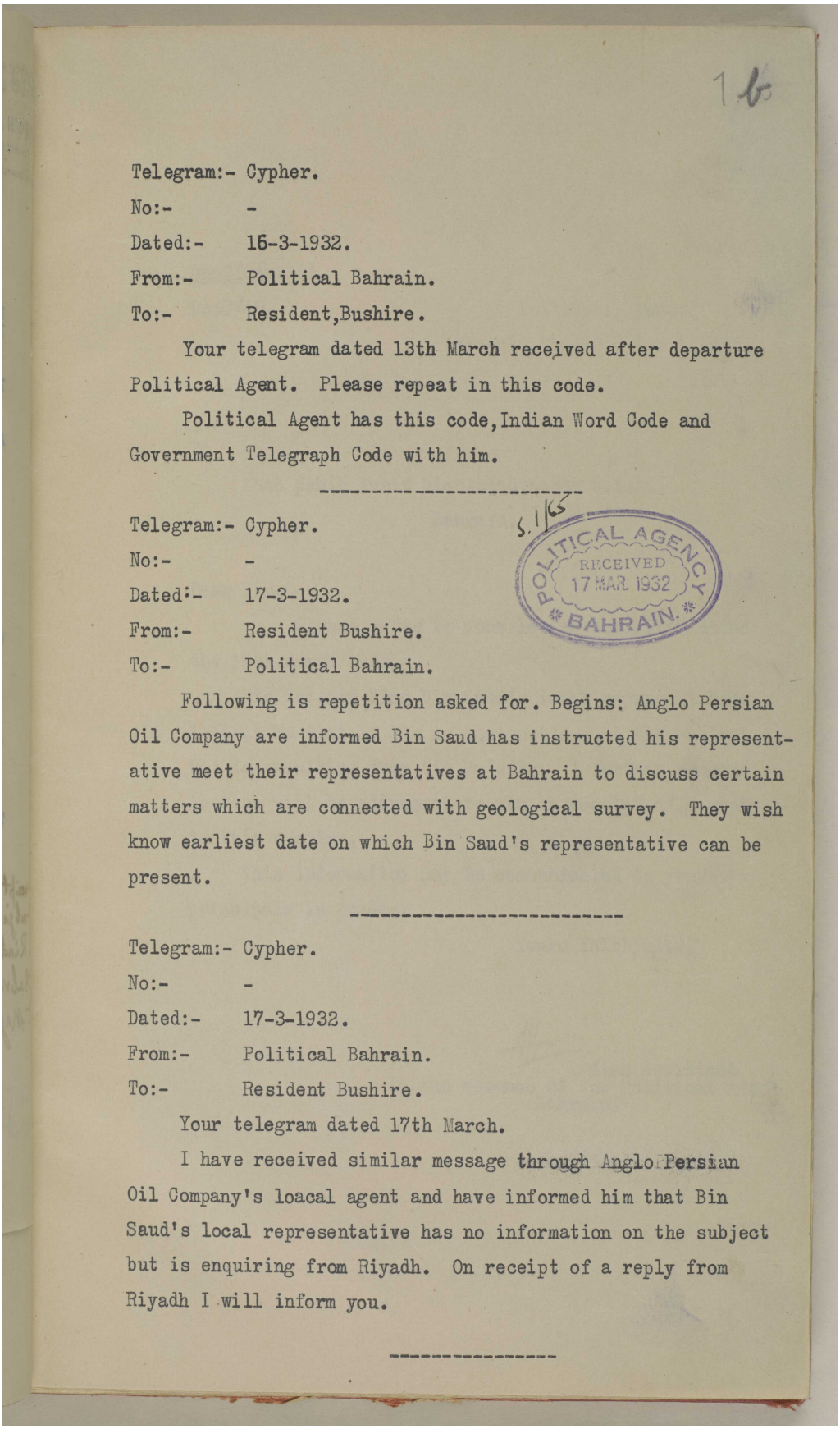
ملف 10/5 I المملكة العربية السعودية: امتياز نفط الأحساء؛ زيارة المُقدم هولمز إلى المملكة العربية السعودية؛ حصار الكويت. [١وأ] (٤٩٦/١٦)

هذه الصفحة لا يمكن إتاحتها نظرًا لضوابط متعلقة بحقوق النشر أوحماية البيانات.

اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023600811.0x000011





16

Telegram:- Cypher.
No:- -
Dated:- 16-3-1932.
From:- Political Bahrain.
To:- Resident,Bushire.

Your telegram dated 13th March received after departure Political Agent. Please repeat in this code.

Political Agent has this code,Indian Word Code and Government Telegraph Code with him.

Telegram:- Cypher.
No:- -
Dated:- 17-3-1932.
From:- Resident Bushire.
To:- Political Bahrain.

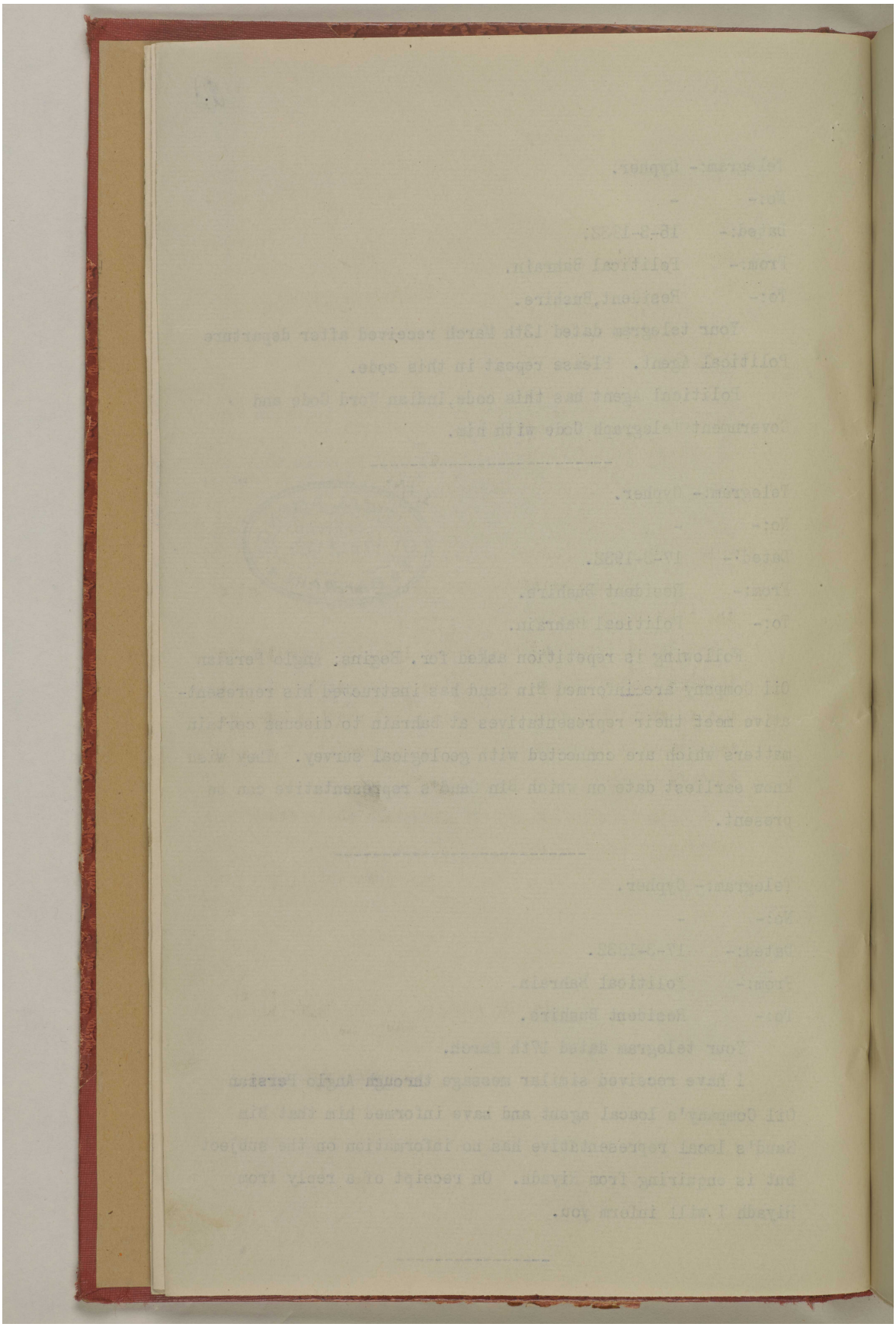
POLITICAL AGENCY RECEIVED 17 MAR 1932 BAHRAIN.

Following is repetition asked for. Begins: Anglo Persian Oil Company are informed Bin Saud has instructed his representative meet their representatives at Bahrain to discuss certain matters which are connected with geological survey. They wish know earliest date on which Bin Saud's representative can be present.

Telegram:- Cypher.
No:- -
Dated:- 17-3-1932.
From:- Political Bahrain.
To:- Resident Bushire.

Your telegram dated 17th March.

I have received similar message through Anglo Persian Oil Company's loacal agent and have informed him that Bin Saud's local representative has no information on the subject but is enquiring from Riyadh. On receipt of a reply from Riyadh I will inform you.



المرجع: IOR/R/15/2/421 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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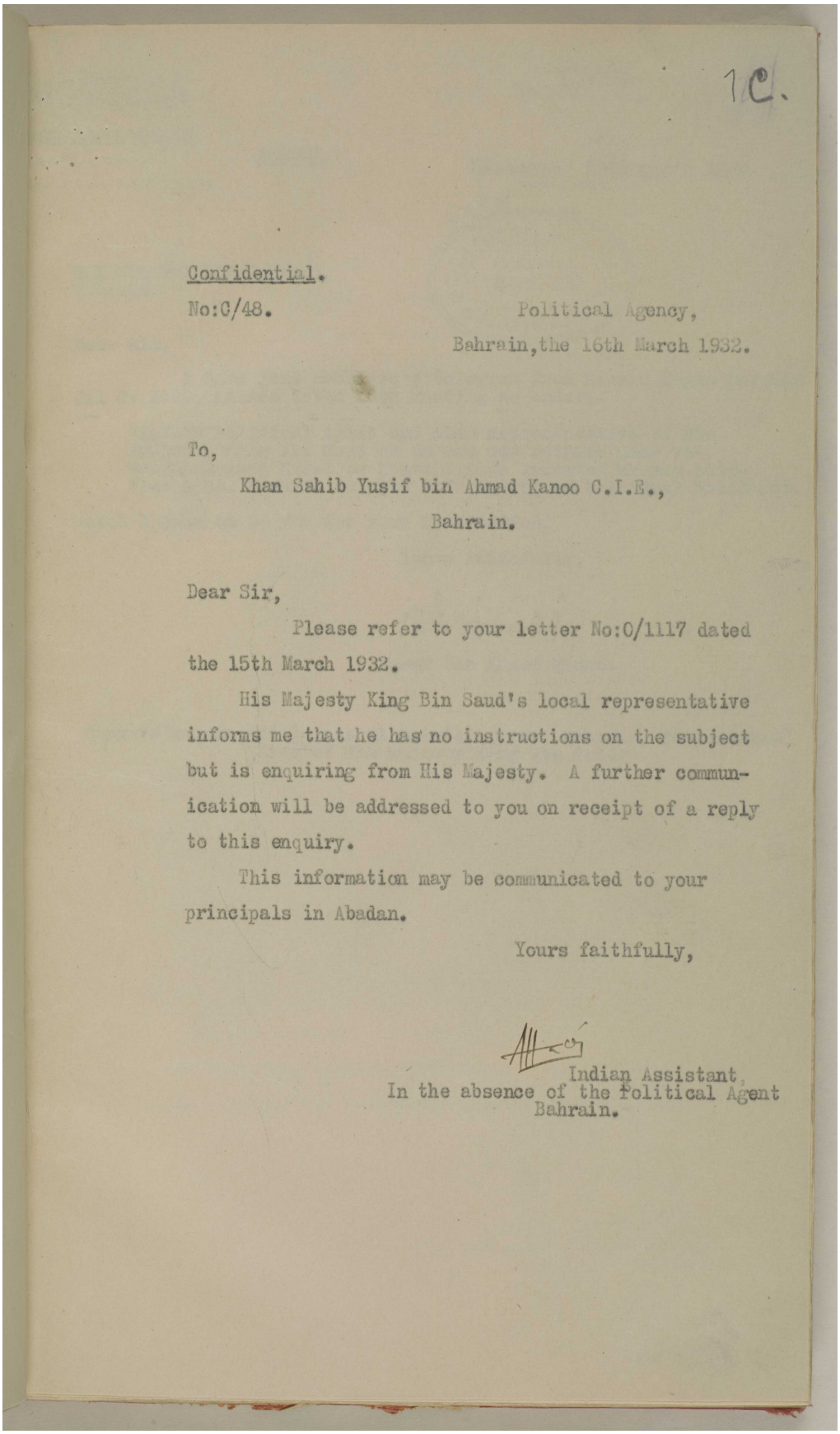

1C.

Confidential.

No:C/48. Political Agency,
Bahrain, the 16th March 1932.

To,

Khan Sahib Yusif bin Ahmad Kanoo C.I.E.,
Bahrain.

Dear Sir,

Please refer to your letter No:C/1117 dated the 15th March 1932.

His Majesty King Bin Saud's local representative informs me that he has no instructions on the subject but is enquiring from His Majesty. A further communication will be addressed to you on receipt of a reply to this enquiry.

This information may be communicated to your principals in Abadan.

Yours faithfully,

Indian Assistant,
In the absence of the Political Agent
Bahrain.

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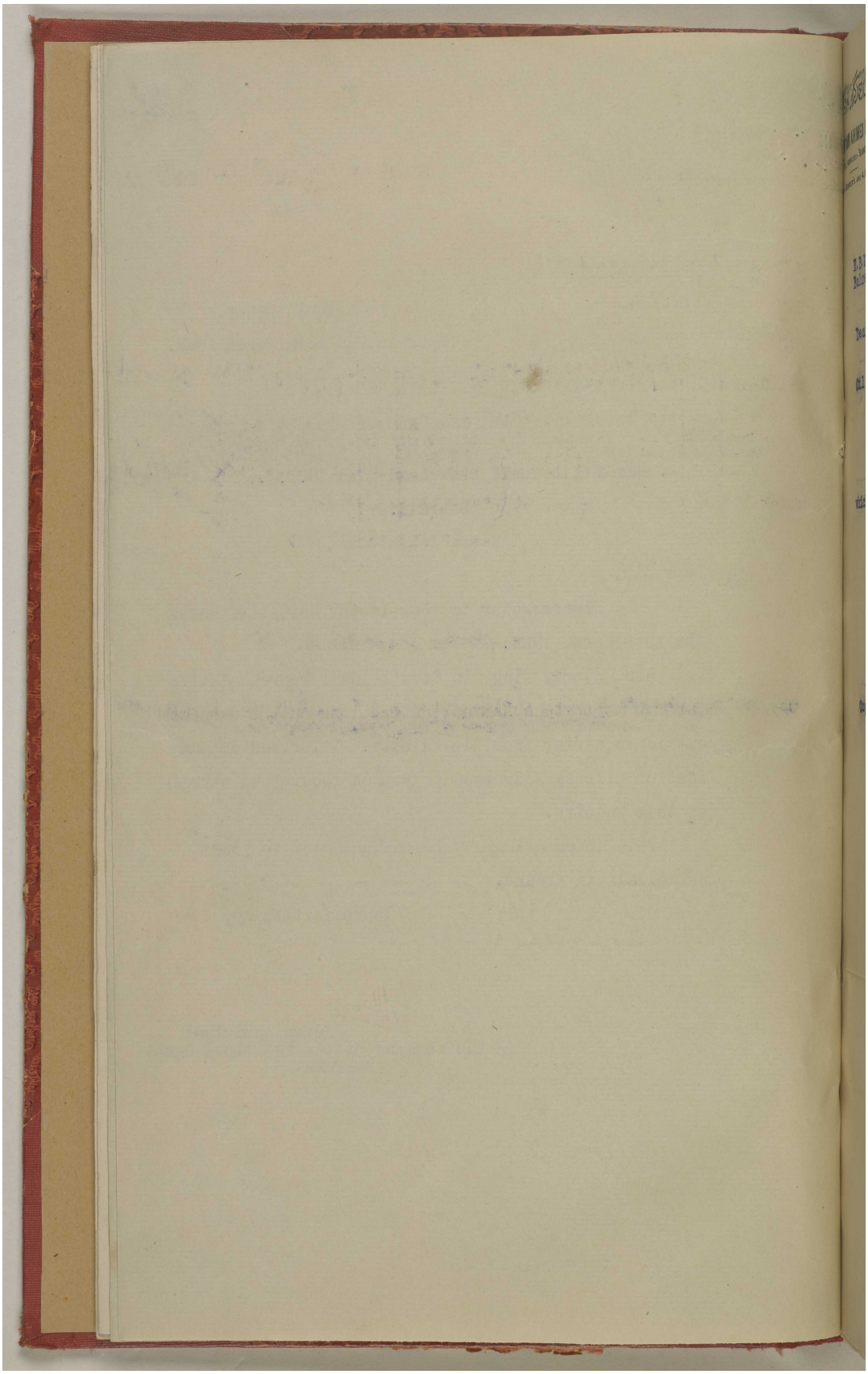
ملف 10/5 I المملكة العربية السعودية: امتياز نفط الأحساء؛ زيارة المُقدم هولمز إلى المملكة العربية السعودية؛ حصار الكويت. [١ظج] (٤٩٦/٢١)



المرجع: IOR/R/15/2/421 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023600811.0x000016

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ملف 10/5 I المملكة العربية السعودية: امتياز نفط الأحساء؛ زيارة المُقدم هولمز إلى المملكة العربية السعودية؛ حصار الكويت. [١ود] (٤٩٦/٢٢)

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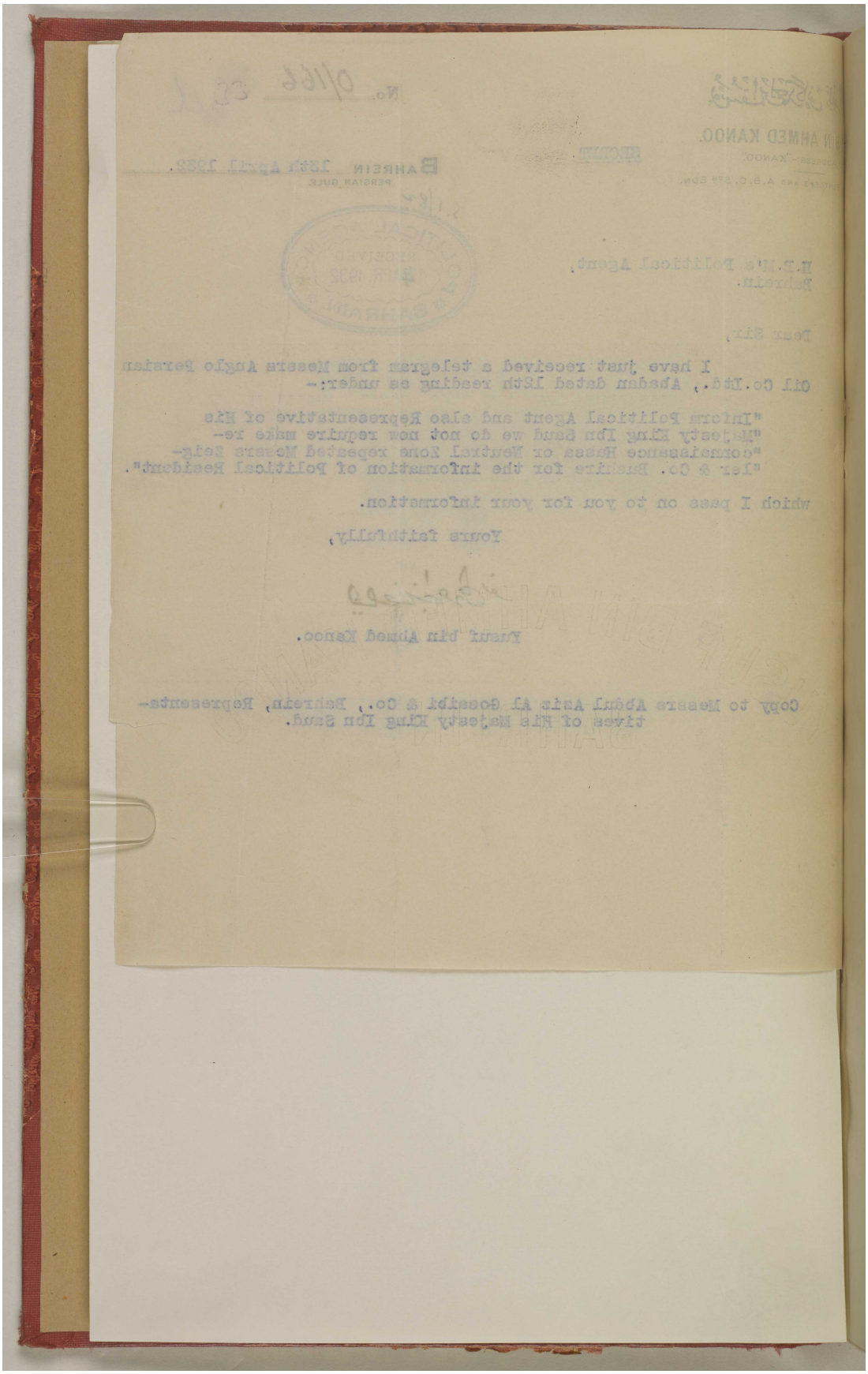

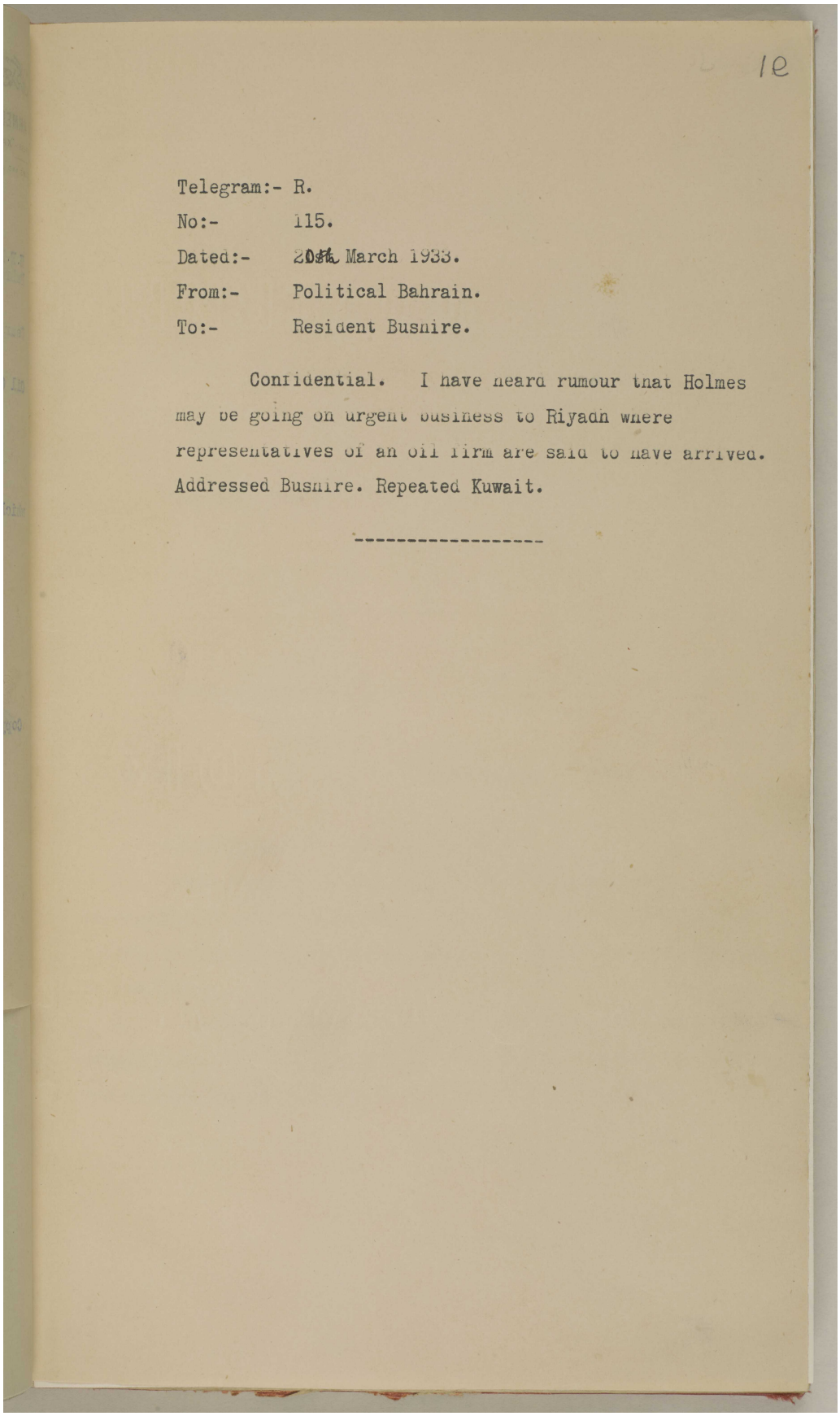

Telegram:- R.
No:- 115.
Dated:- 20th March 1933.
From:- Political Bahrain.
To:- Resident Bushire.

Confidential. I have heard rumour that Holmes may be going on urgent business to Riyadh where representatives of an oil firm are said to have arrived. Addressed Bushire. Repeated Kuwait.

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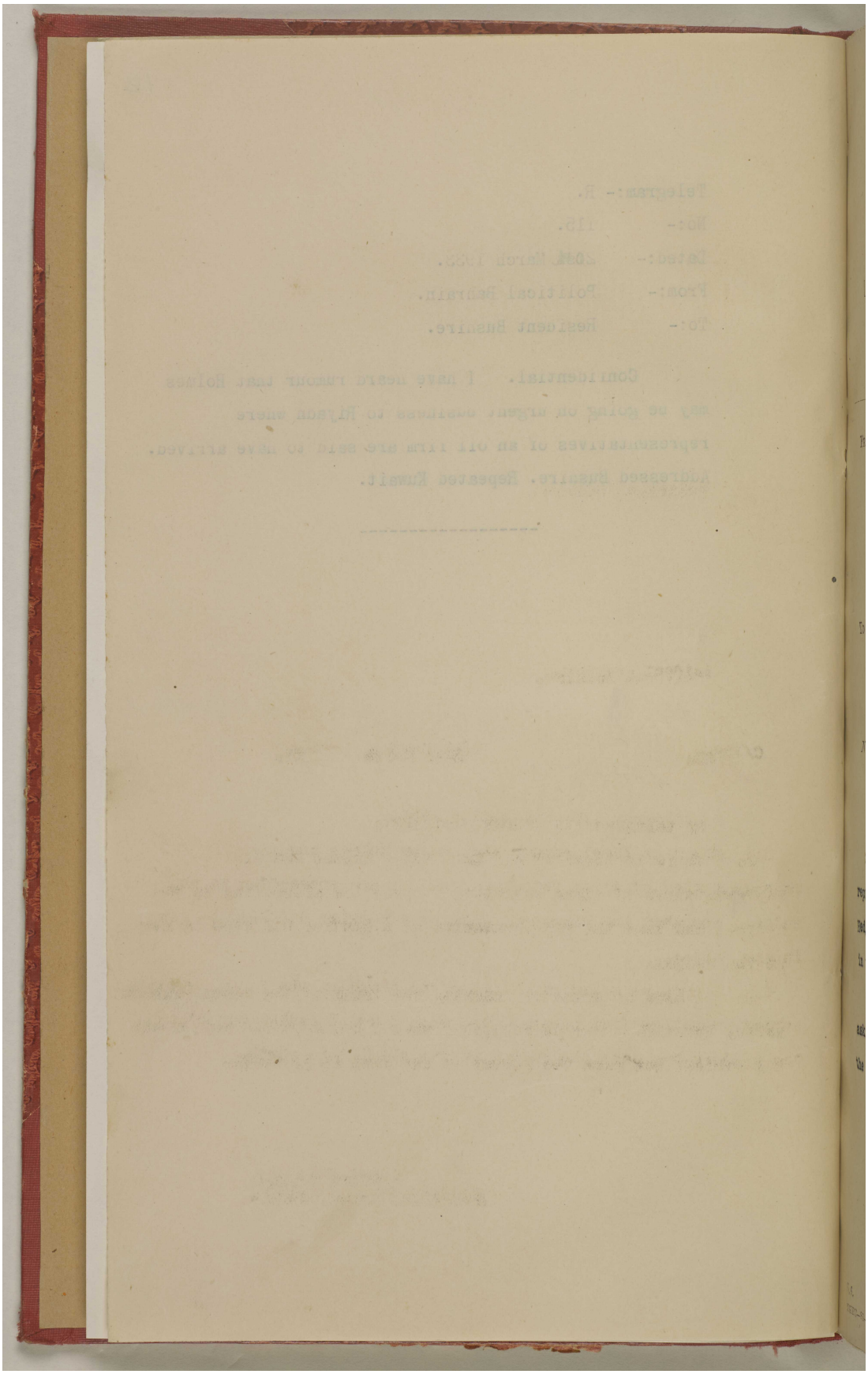
ملف 10/5 I المملكة العربية السعودية: امتياز نفط الأحساء؛ زيارة المُقدم هولمز إلى المملكة العربية السعودية؛ حصار الكويت. [١ظه] (٤٩٦/٢٥)



المرجع: IOR/R/15/2/421 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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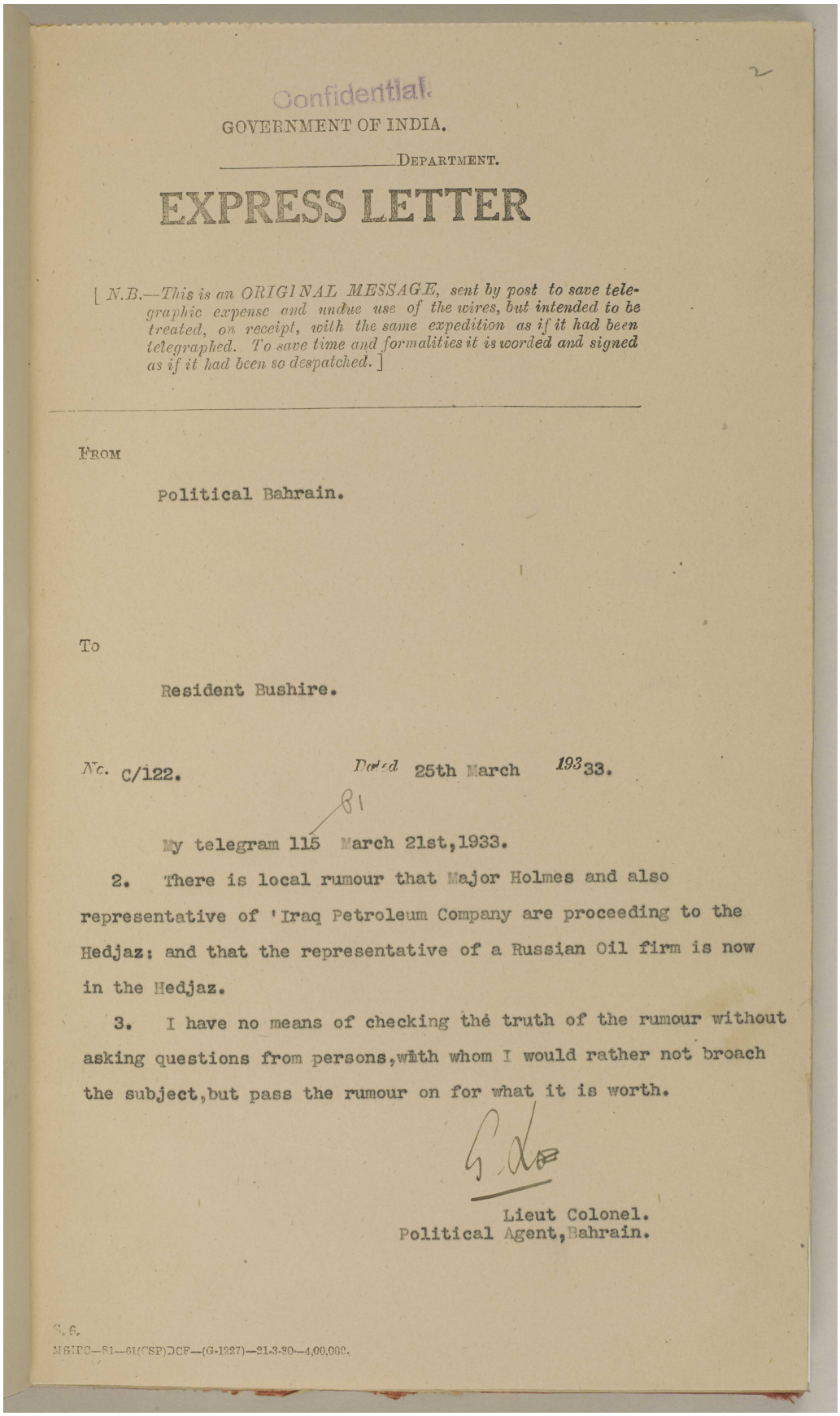


Confidential.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

_____ DEPARTMENT.

EXPRESS LETTER

[*N.B.—This is an ORIGINAL MESSAGE, sent by post to save telegraphic expense and undue use of the wires, but intended to be treated, on receipt, with the same expedition as if it had been telegraphed. To save time and formalities it is worded and signed as if it had been so despatched.*]

FROM

Political Bahrain.

To

Resident Bushire.

No. C/122. Dated 25th March 1933.

My telegram 115 March 21st,1933.

2. There is local rumour that Major Holmes and also representative of 'Iraq Petroleum Company are proceeding to the Hedjaz: and that the representative of a Russian Oil firm is now in the Hedjaz.

3. I have no means of checking the truth of the rumour without asking questions from persons,with whom I would rather not broach the subject,but pass the rumour on for what it is worth.

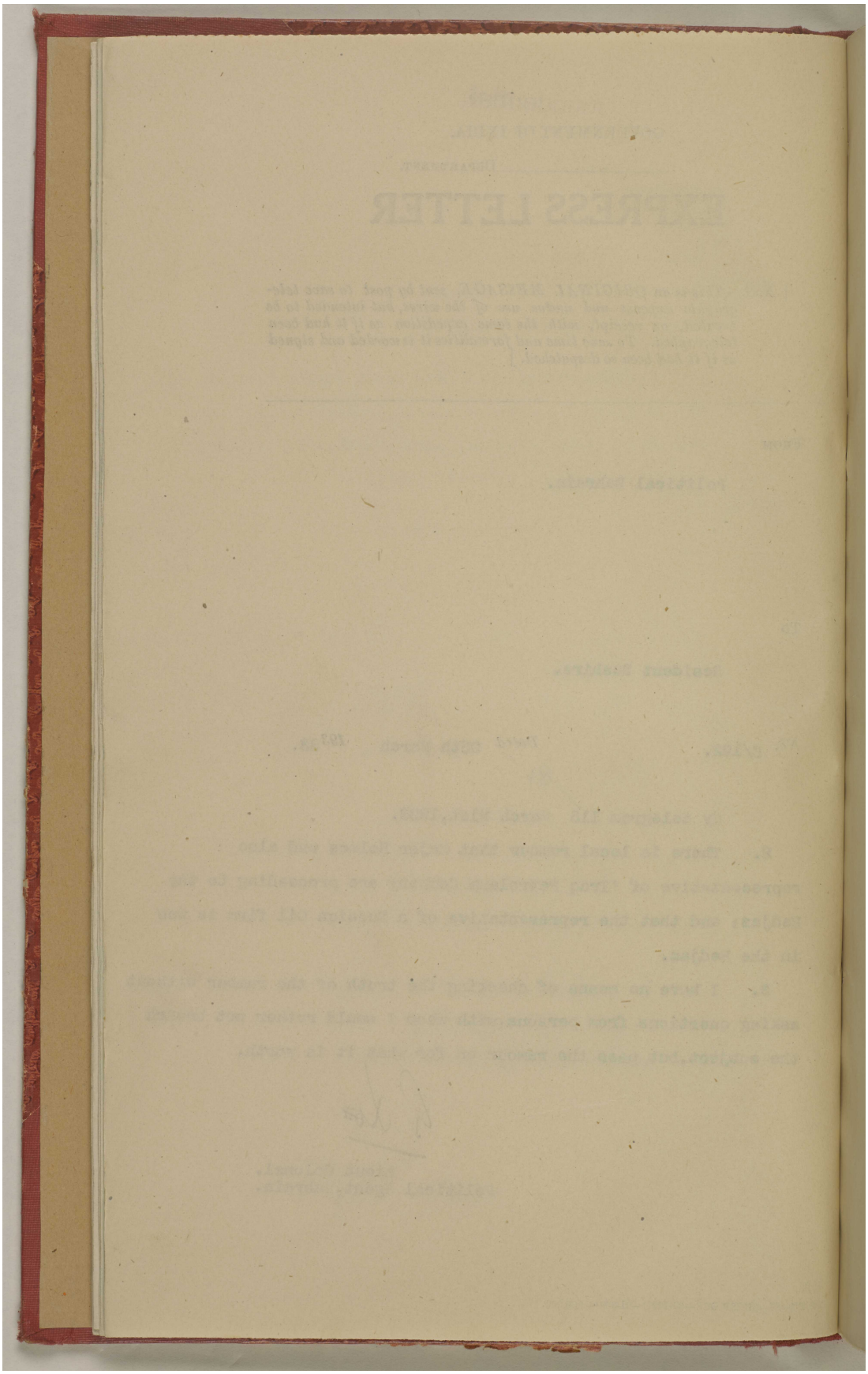
Lieut Colonel.
Political Agent,Bahrain.

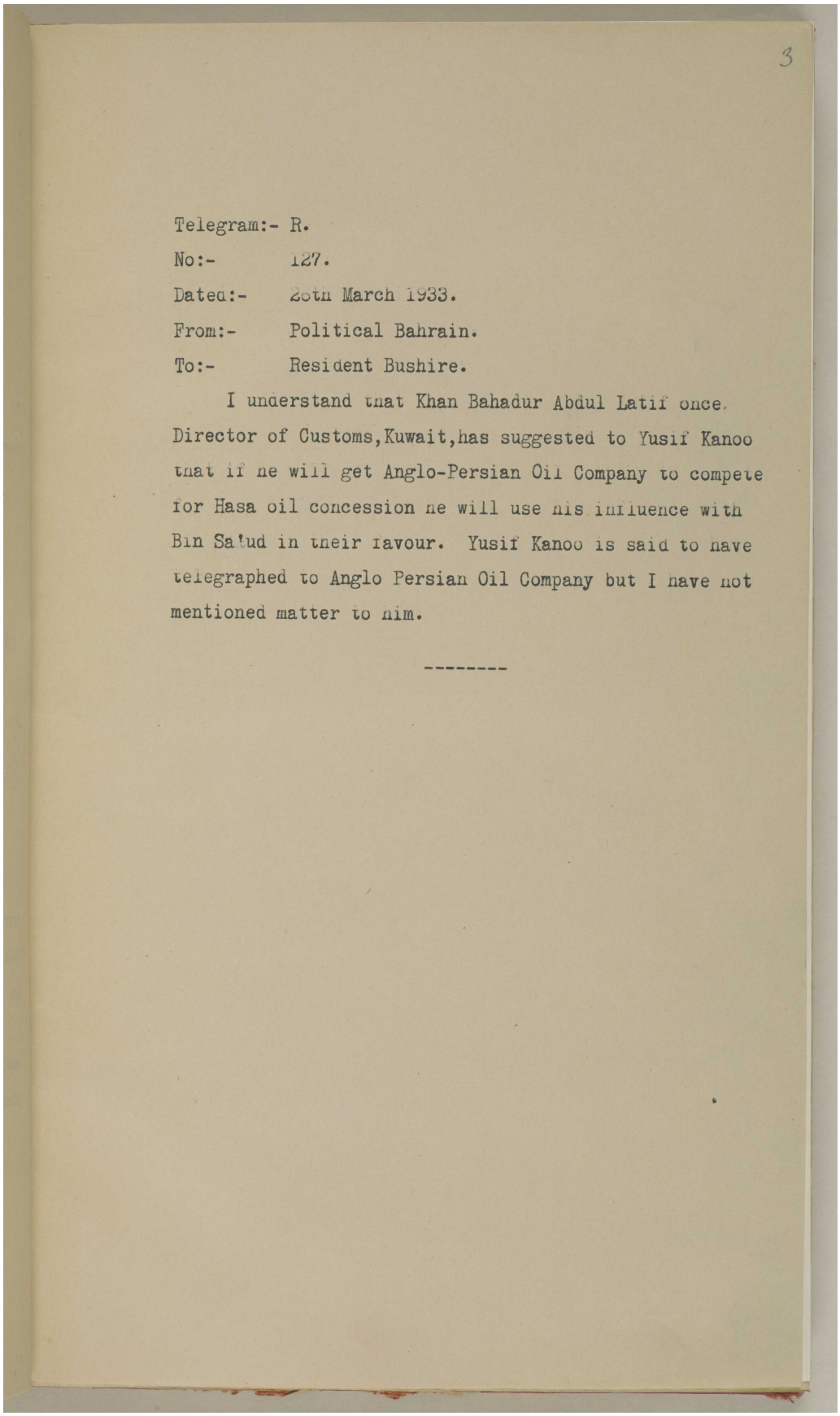
G. G.

M&IPC—81—01(CSP)DCF—(G-1227)—21-3-30—4,00,000.

المرجع: IOR/R/15/2/421 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023600811.0x00001b

ملف 10/5 I المملكة العربية السعودية: امتياز نفط الأحساء؛ زيارة المُقدم هولمز إلى المملكة العربية السعودية؛ حصار الكويت. [٢ظ] (٤٩٦/٢٧)



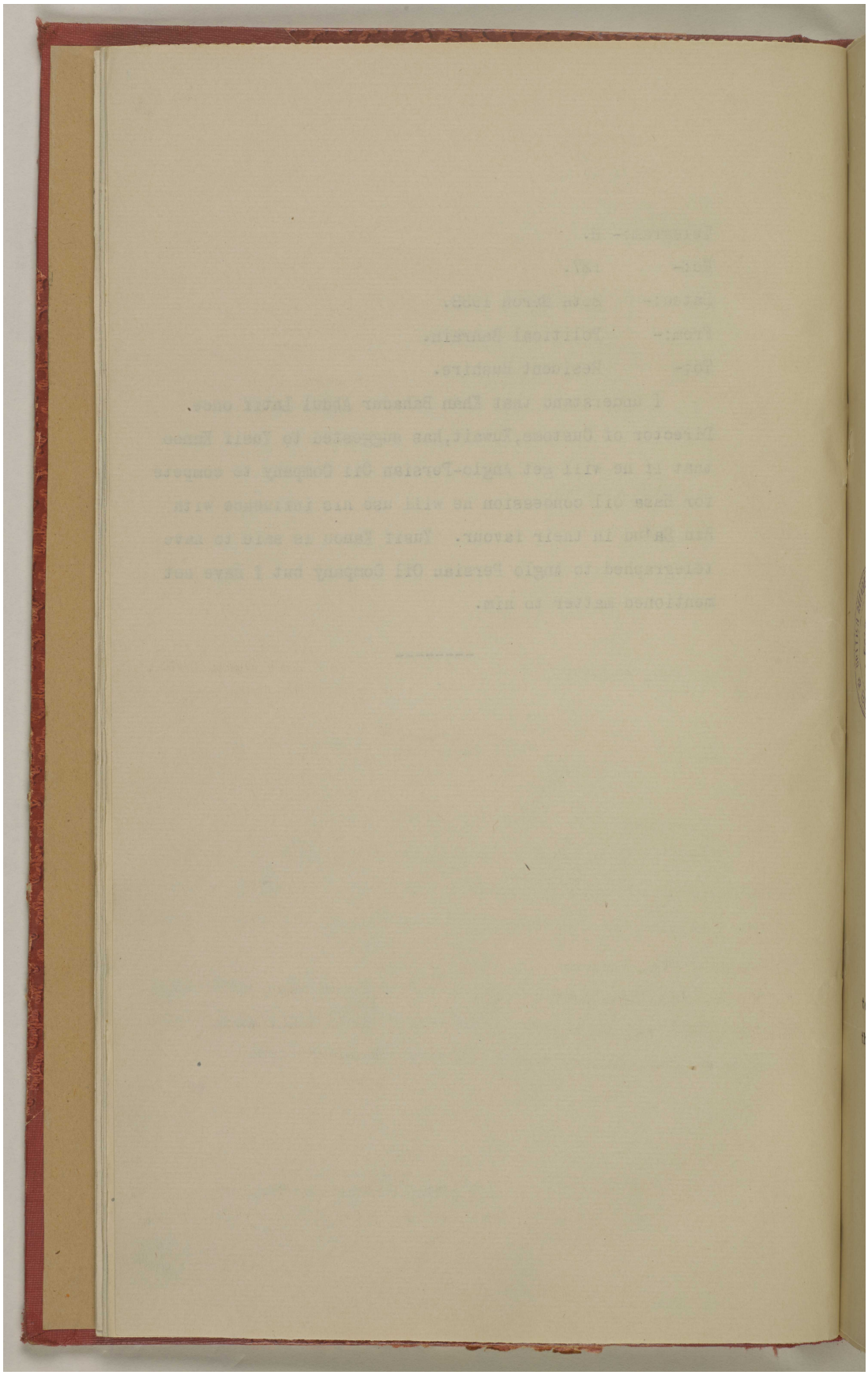


3

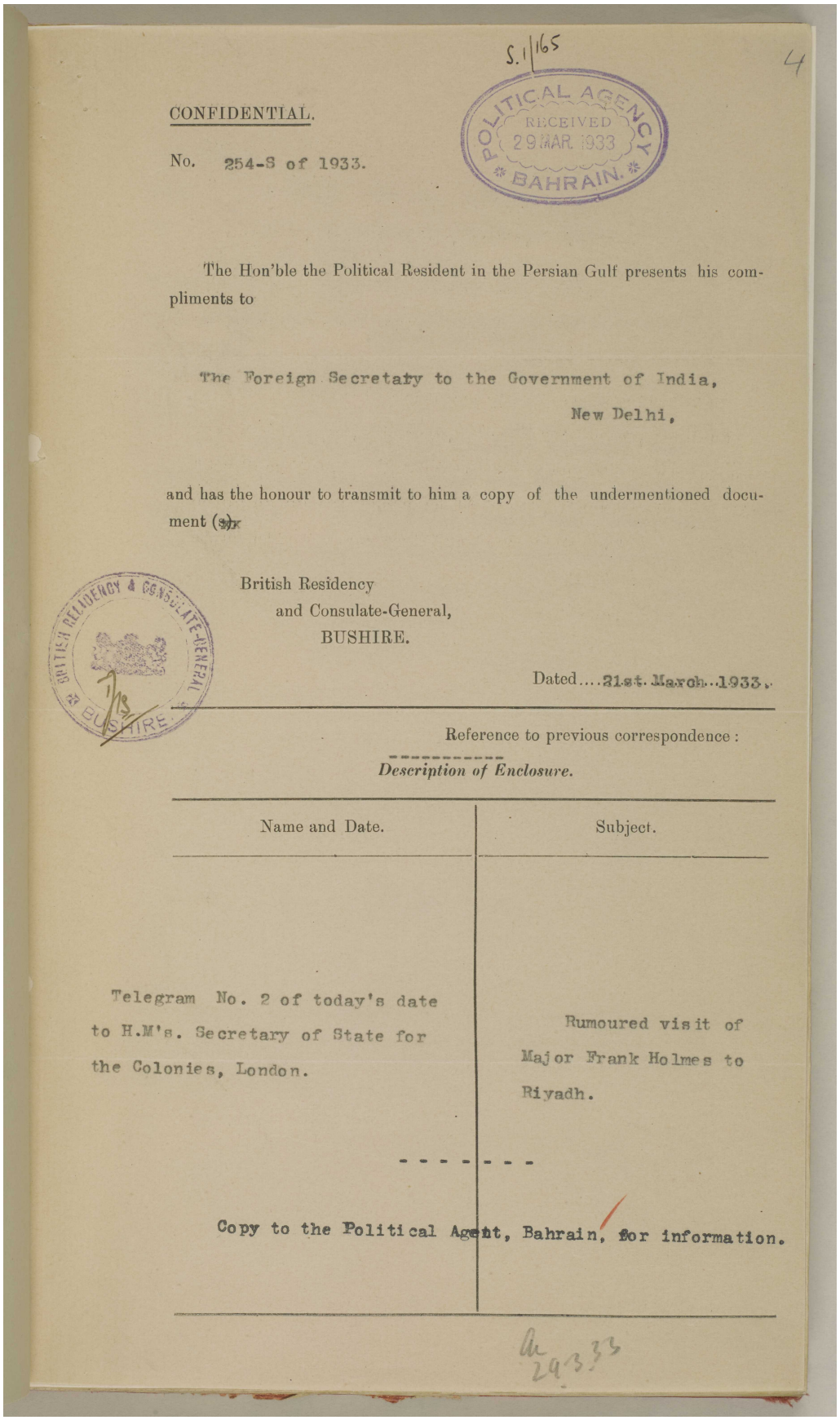
Telegram:- R.
No:- 127.
Dated:- 28th March 1933.
From:- Political Bahrain.
To:- Resident Bushire.

I understand that Khan Bahadur Abdul Latif once Director of Customs, Kuwait, has suggested to Yusif Kanoo that if he will get Anglo-Persian Oil Company to compete for Hasa oil concession he will use his influence with Bin Sa'ud in their favour. Yusif Kanoo is said to have telegraphed to Anglo Persian Oil Company but I have not mentioned matter to him.

المرجع: IOR/R/15/2/421 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023600811.0x00001d



المرجع: IOR/R/15/2/421 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023600811.0x00001e



S.1/165

4

POLITICAL AGENCY RECEIVED 29 MAR 1933 BAHRAIN.

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 254-S of 1933.

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

The Foreign Secretary to the Government of India,
New Delhi,

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned document (s)

British Residency
and Consulate-General,
BUSHIRE.

Dated....21st.March..1933.

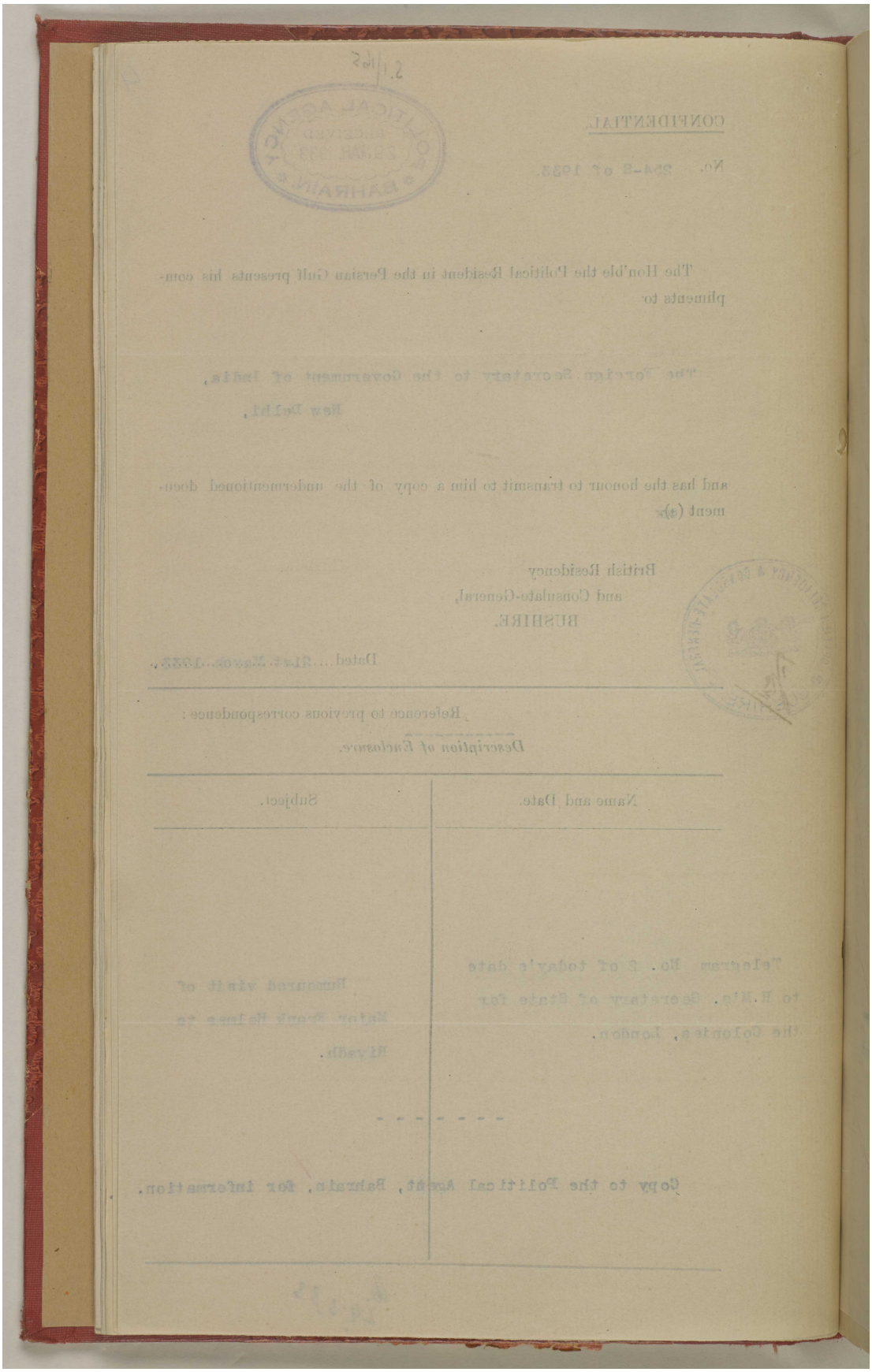
Reference to previous correspondence :

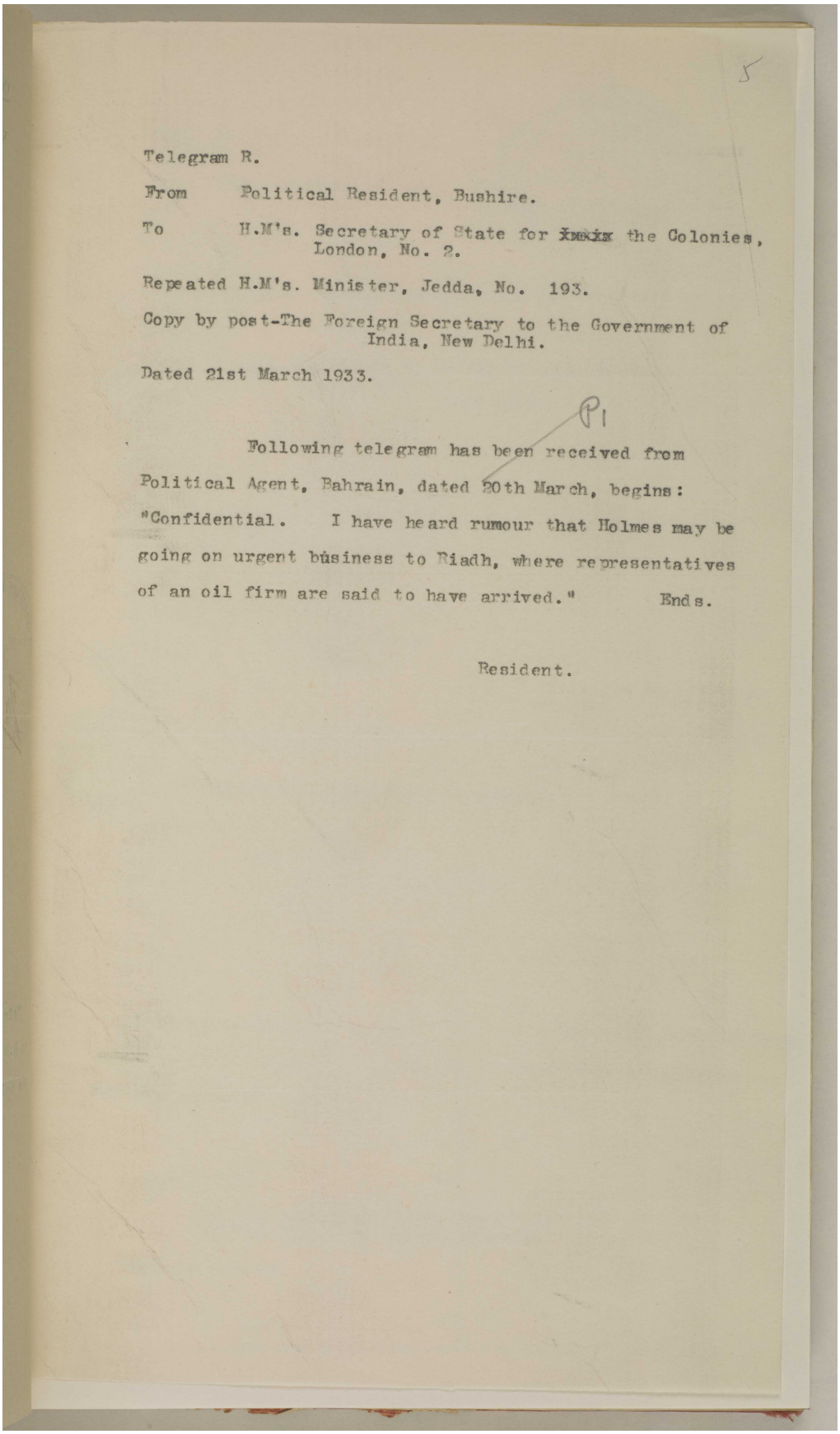
Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Telegram No. 2 of today's date to H.M's. Secretary of State for the Colonies, London.	Rumoured visit of Major Frank Holmes to Riyadh.

- - - - - - -

Copy to the Political Agent, Bahrain, for information.





Telegram R.

From Political Resident, Bushire.

To H.M's. Secretary of State for ~~xxxix~~ the Colonies, London, No. 2.

Repeated H.M's. Minister, Jedda, No. 193.

Copy by post-The Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, New Delhi.

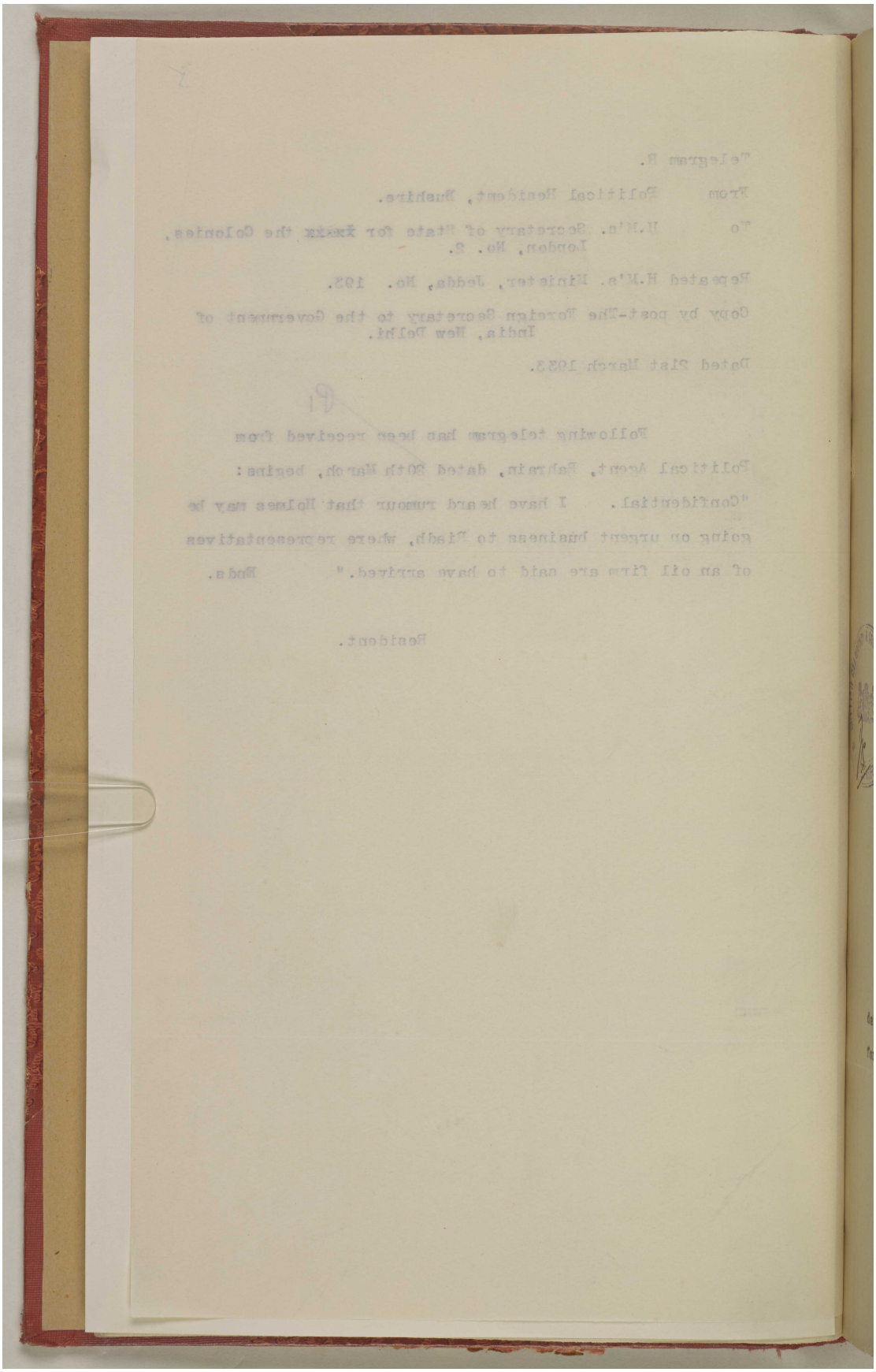
Dated 21st March 1933.

P1

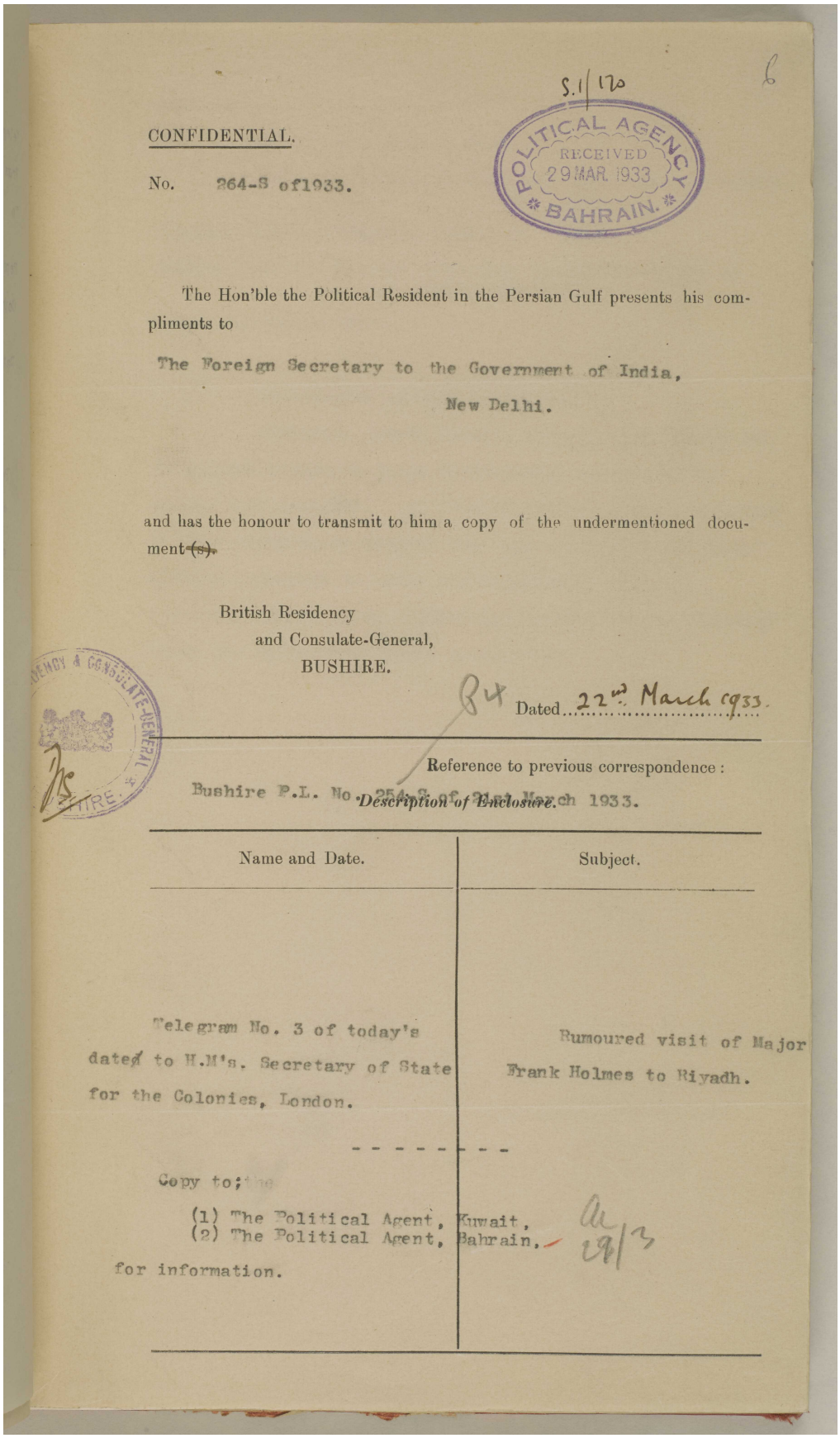
Following telegram has been received from Political Agent, Bahrain, dated 20th March, begins:

"Confidential. I have heard rumour that Holmes may be going on urgent business to Riadh, where representatives of an oil firm are said to have arrived." Ends.

Resident.



المرجع: IOR/R/15/2/421 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023600811.0x000022



S.1/170

6

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 264-S of1933.

POLITICAL AGENCY RECEIVED 29 MAR. 1933 BAHRAIN.

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

The Foreign Secretary to the Government of India,
New Delhi.

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned document ~~(s)~~.

British Residency
and Consulate-General,
BUSHIRE.

Dated 22nd March 1933.

Reference to previous correspondence:
Bushire P.L. No 254-S. of 21st March 1933.

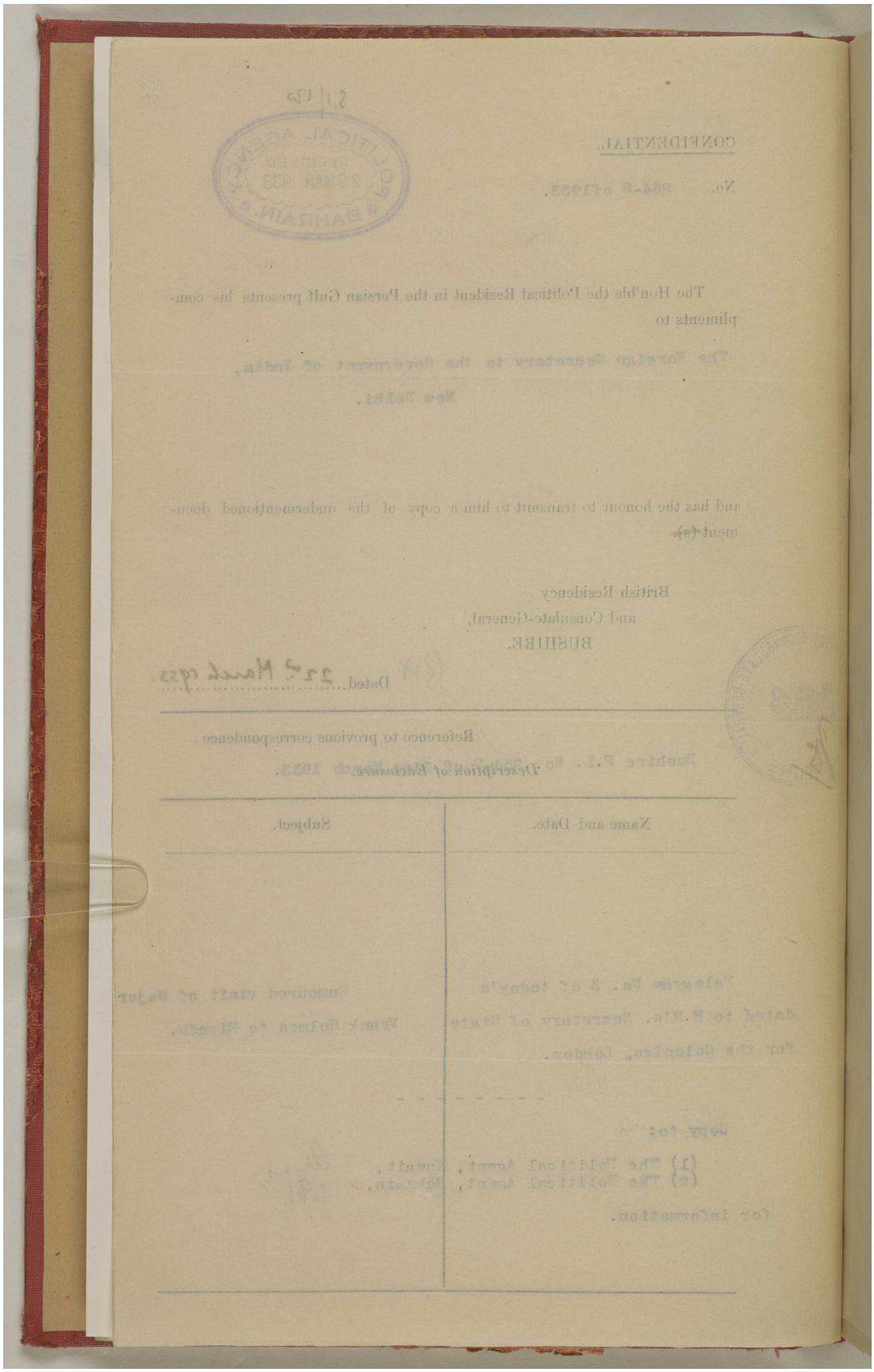
Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Telegram No. 3 of today's dated to H.M's. Secretary of State for the Colonies, London.	Rumoured visit of Major Frank Holmes to Riyadh.

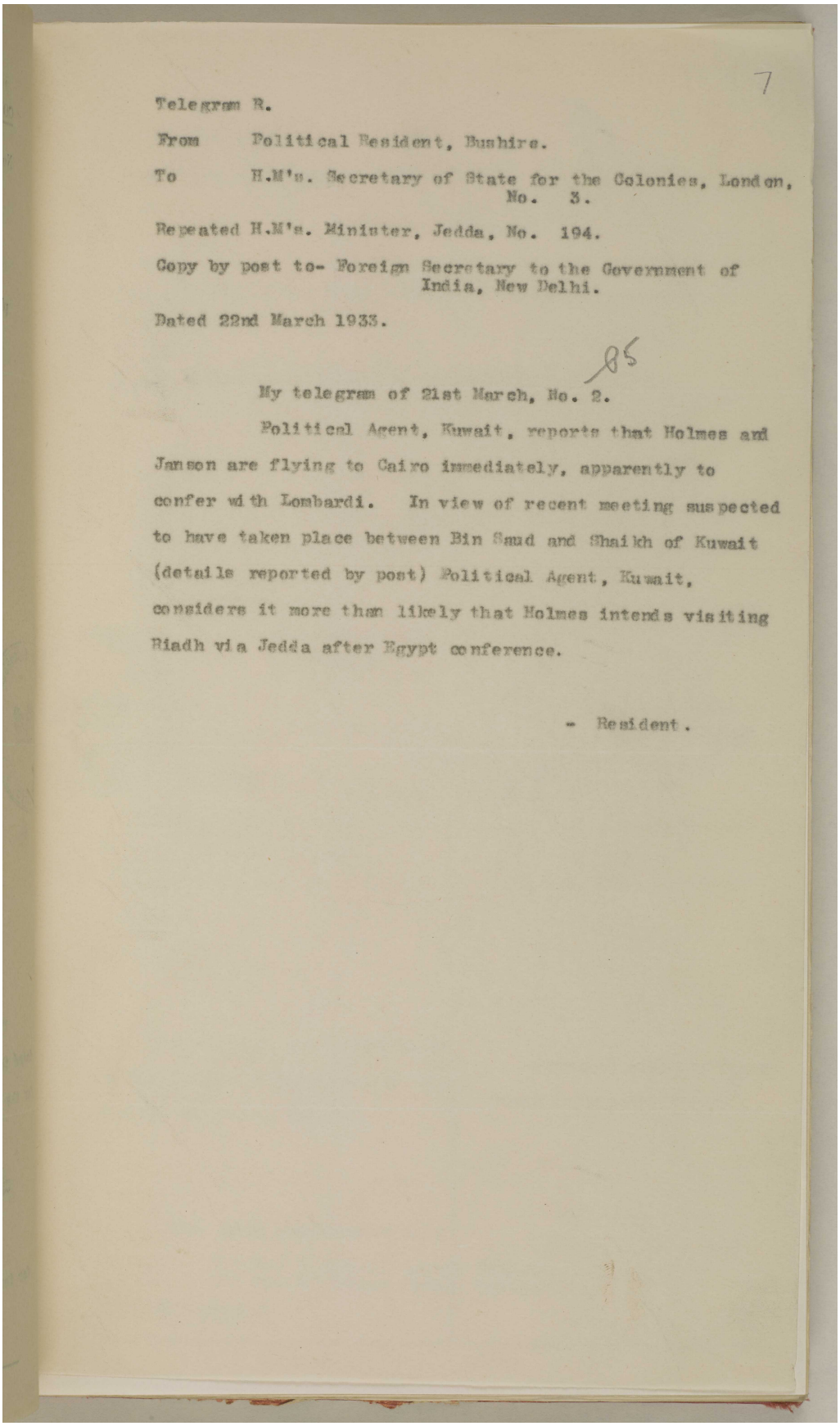
Copy to;

(1) The Political Agent, Kuwait,
(2) The Political Agent, Bahrain,

for information.



المرجع: IOR/R/15/2/421 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023600811.0x000024



7

Telegram R.

From Political Resident, Bushire.

To H.M's. Secretary of State for the Colonies, London,
No. 3.

Repeated H.M's. Minister, Jedda, No. 194.

Copy by post to- Foreign Secretary to the Government of
India, New Delhi.

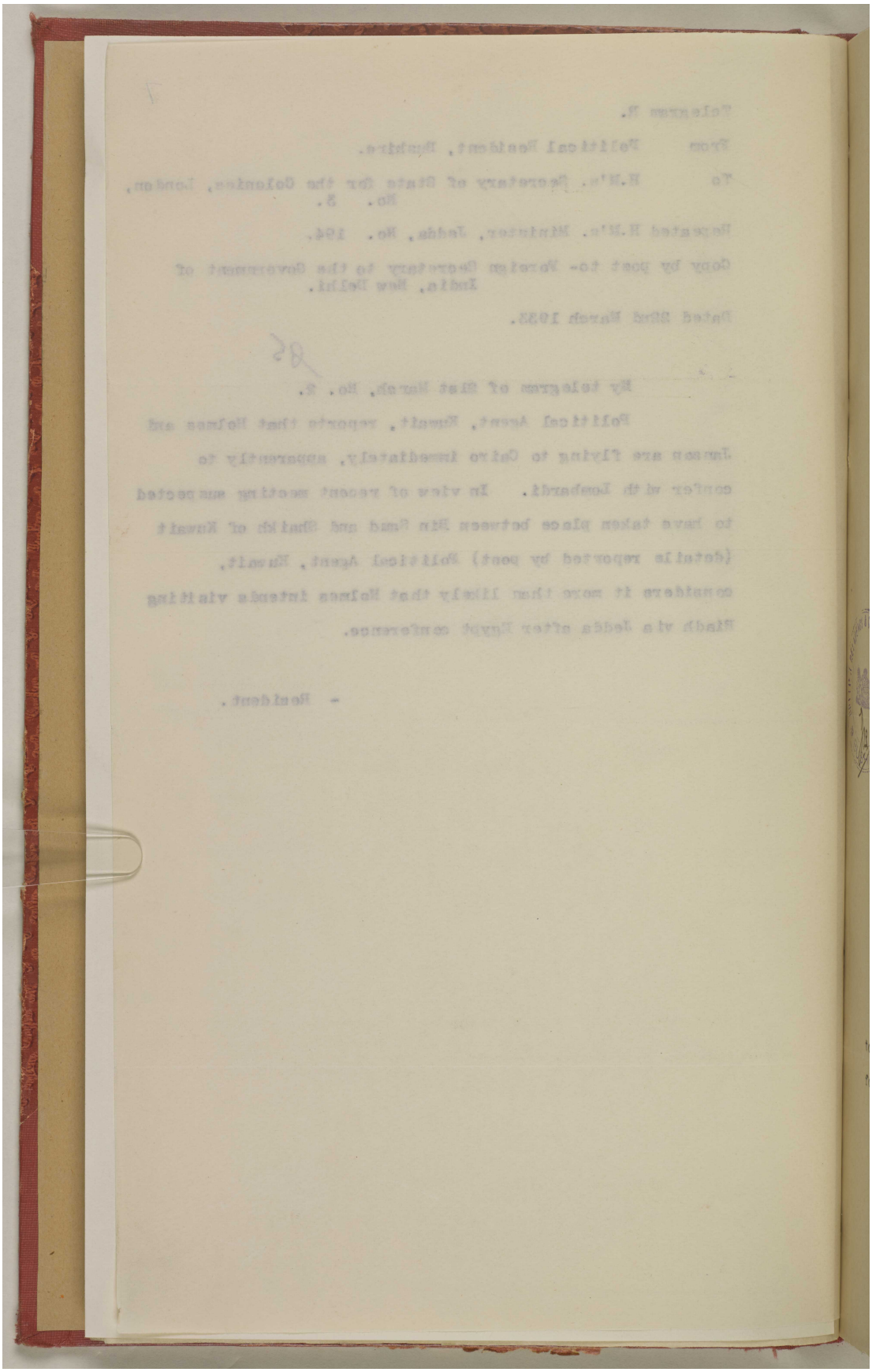
Dated 22nd March 1933.

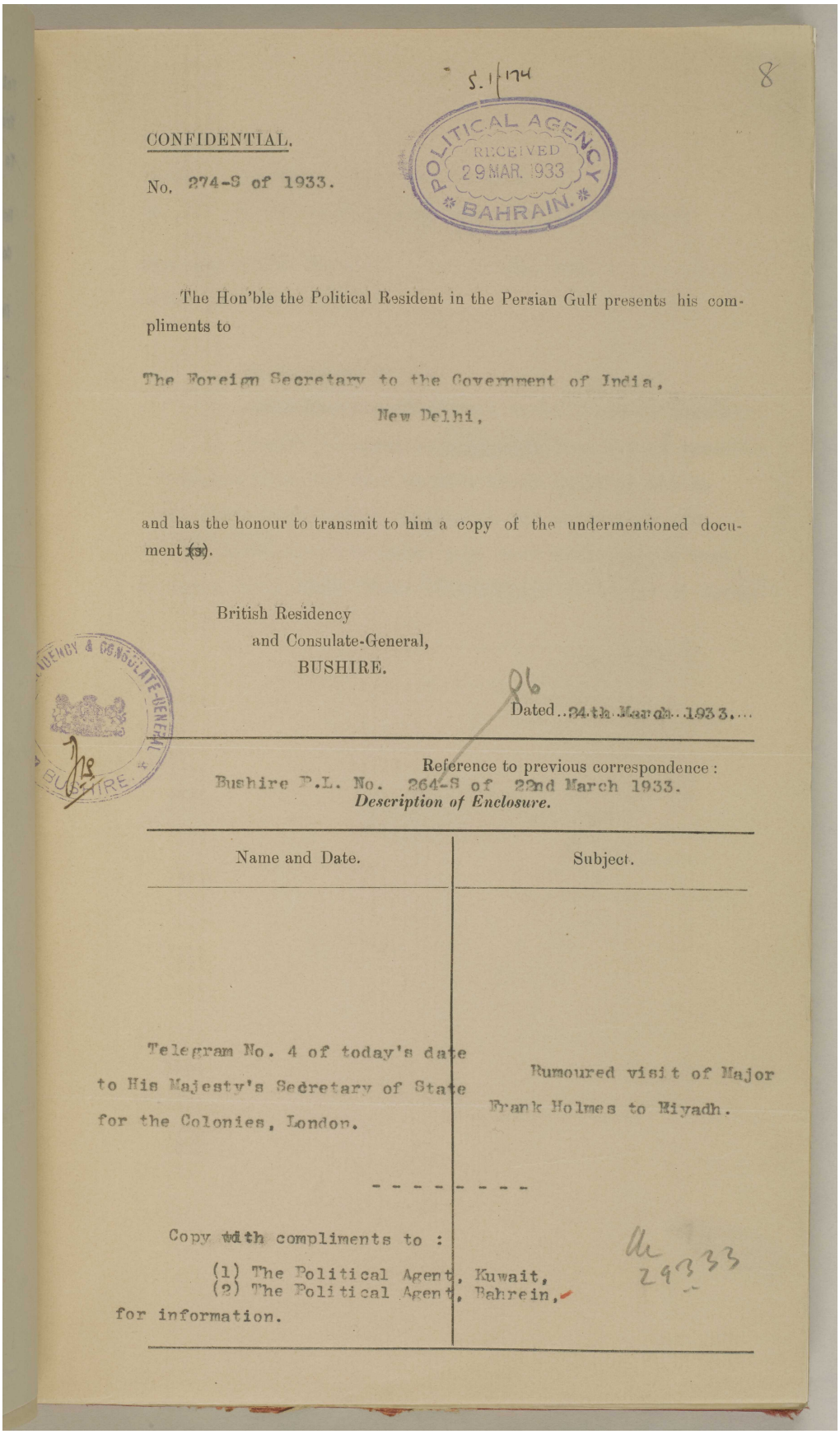
85

My telegram of 21st March, No. 2.

Political Agent, Kuwait, reports that Holmes and Janson are flying to Cairo immediately, apparently to confer with Lombardi. In view of recent meeting suspected to have taken place between Bin Saud and Shaikh of Kuwait (details reported by post) Political Agent, Kuwait, considers it more than likely that Holmes intends visiting Riadh via Jedda after Egypt conference.

- Resident.





S.1/174

8

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 274-S of 1933.

POLITICAL AGENCY RECEIVED 29 MAR 1933 BAHRAIN.

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

The Foreign Secretary to the Government of India,
New Delhi,

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned document(s).

British Residency
and Consulate-General,
BUSHIRE.

Dated 24th March 1933.

Reference to previous correspondence:
Bushire P.L. No. 264-S of 22nd March 1933.

Description of Enclosure.

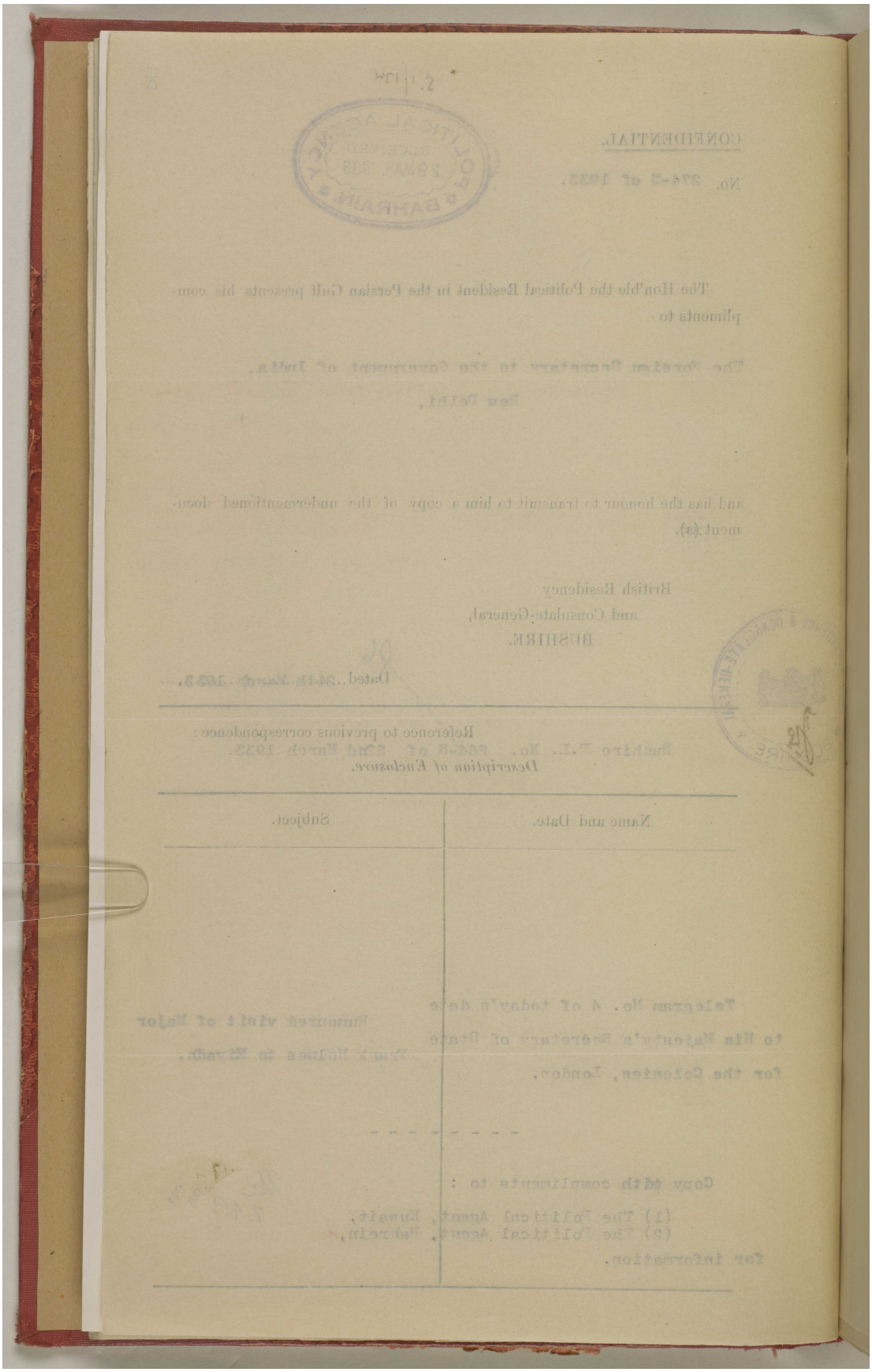
Name and Date.	Subject.
Telegram No. 4 of today's date to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, London.	Rumoured visit of Major Frank Holmes to Riyadh.

Copy with compliments to :

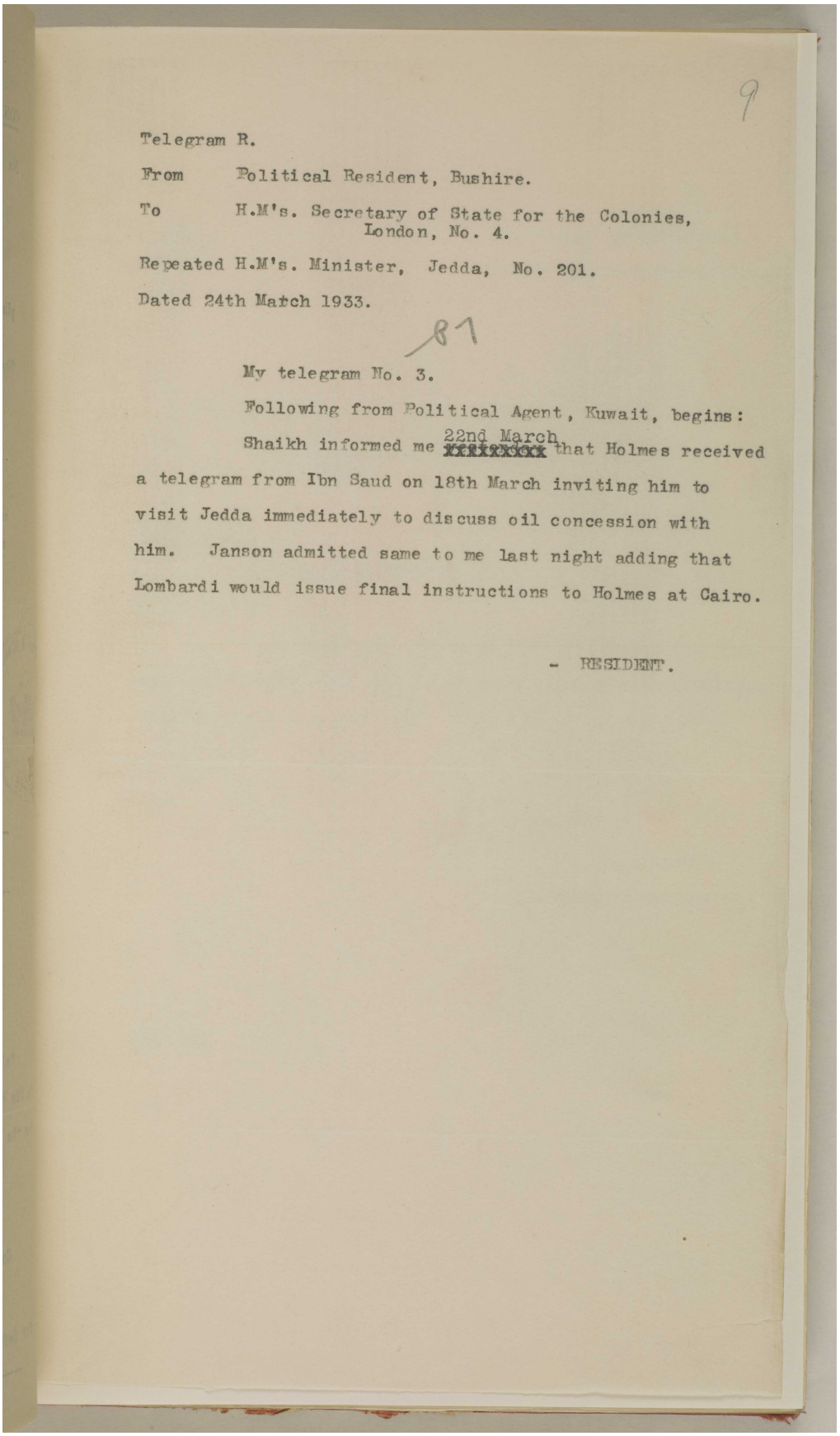
(1) The Political Agent, Kuwait,
(2) The Political Agent, Bahrein,

for information.

29333



المرجع: IOR/R/15/2/421 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023600811.0x000028



9

Telegram R.

From Political Resident, Bushire.

To H.M's. Secretary of State for the Colonies, London, No. 4.

Repeated H.M's. Minister, Jedda, No. 201.

Dated 24th March 1933.

81

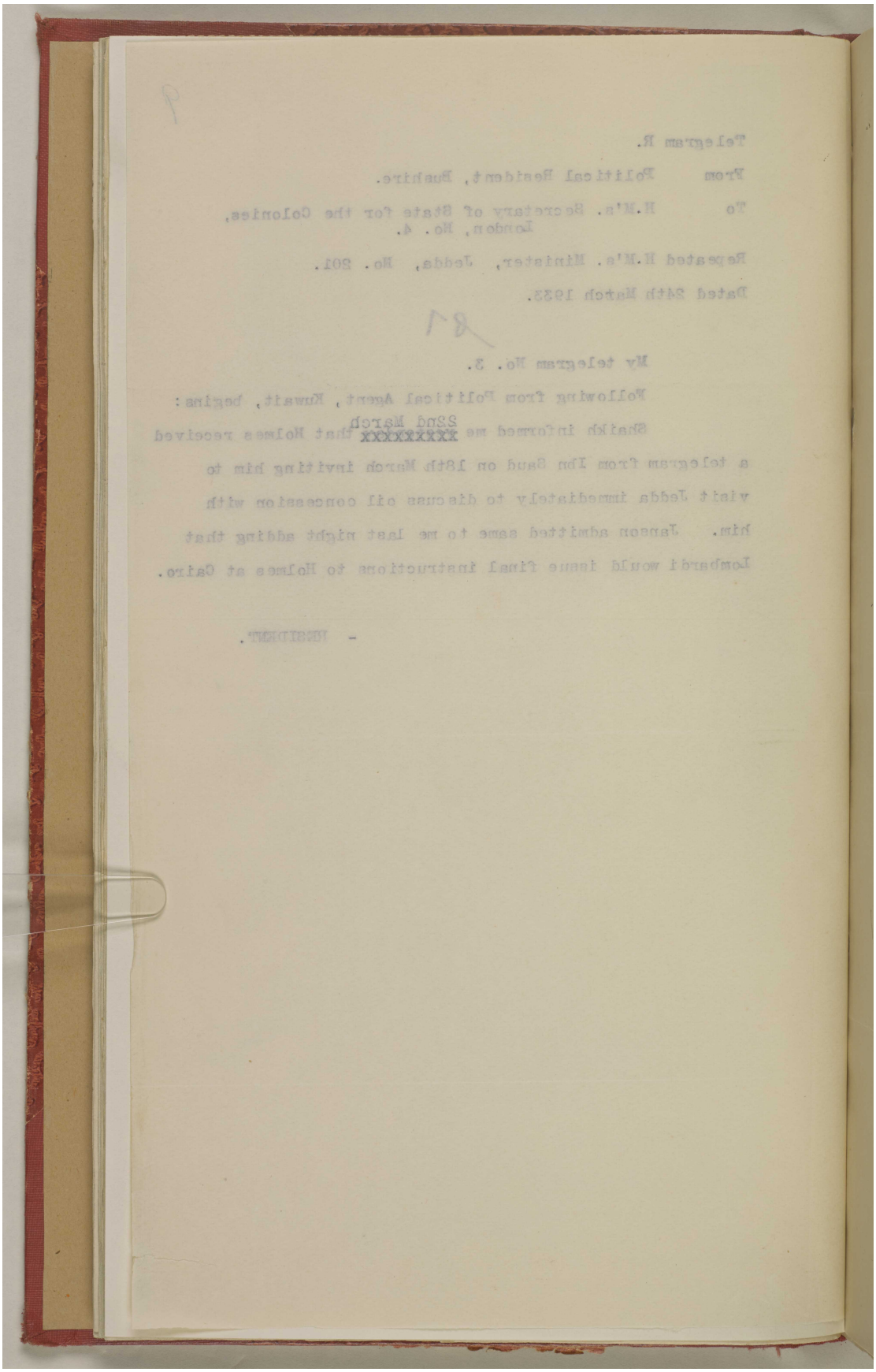
My telegram No. 3.

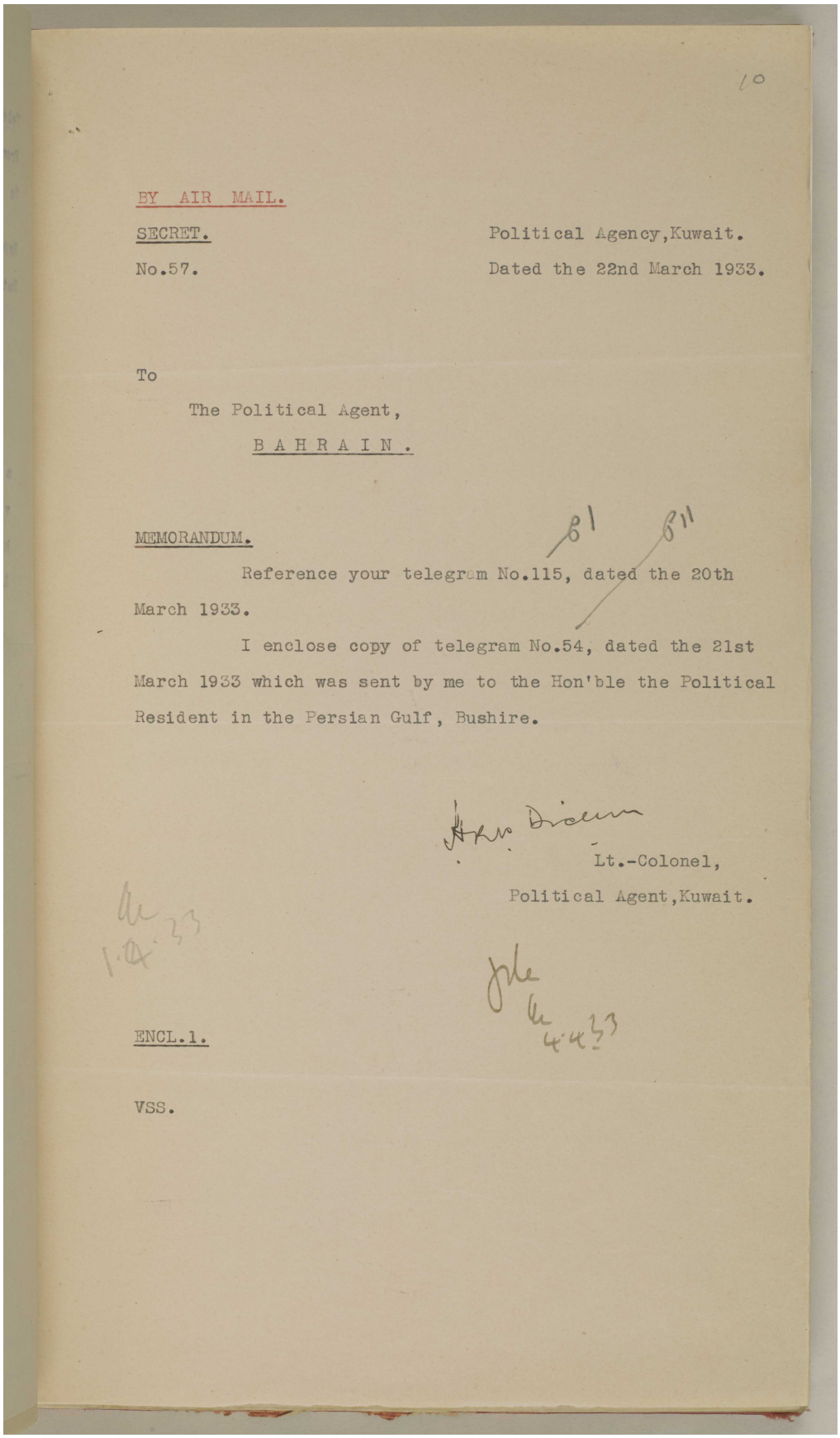
Following from Political Agent, Kuwait, begins:

Shaikh informed me 22nd March that Holmes received a telegram from Ibn Saud on 18th March inviting him to visit Jedda immediately to discuss oil concession with him. Janson admitted same to me last night adding that Lombardi would issue final instructions to Holmes at Cairo.

- RESIDENT.

المرجع: IOR/R/15/2/421 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023600811.0x000029





10

BY AIR MAIL.

SECRET. Political Agency,Kuwait.

No.57. Dated the 22nd March 1933.

To

The Political Agent,

B A H R A I N .

MEMORANDUM.

Reference your telegram No.115, dated the 20th March 1933.

I enclose copy of telegram No.54, dated the 21st March 1933 which was sent by me to the Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, Bushire.

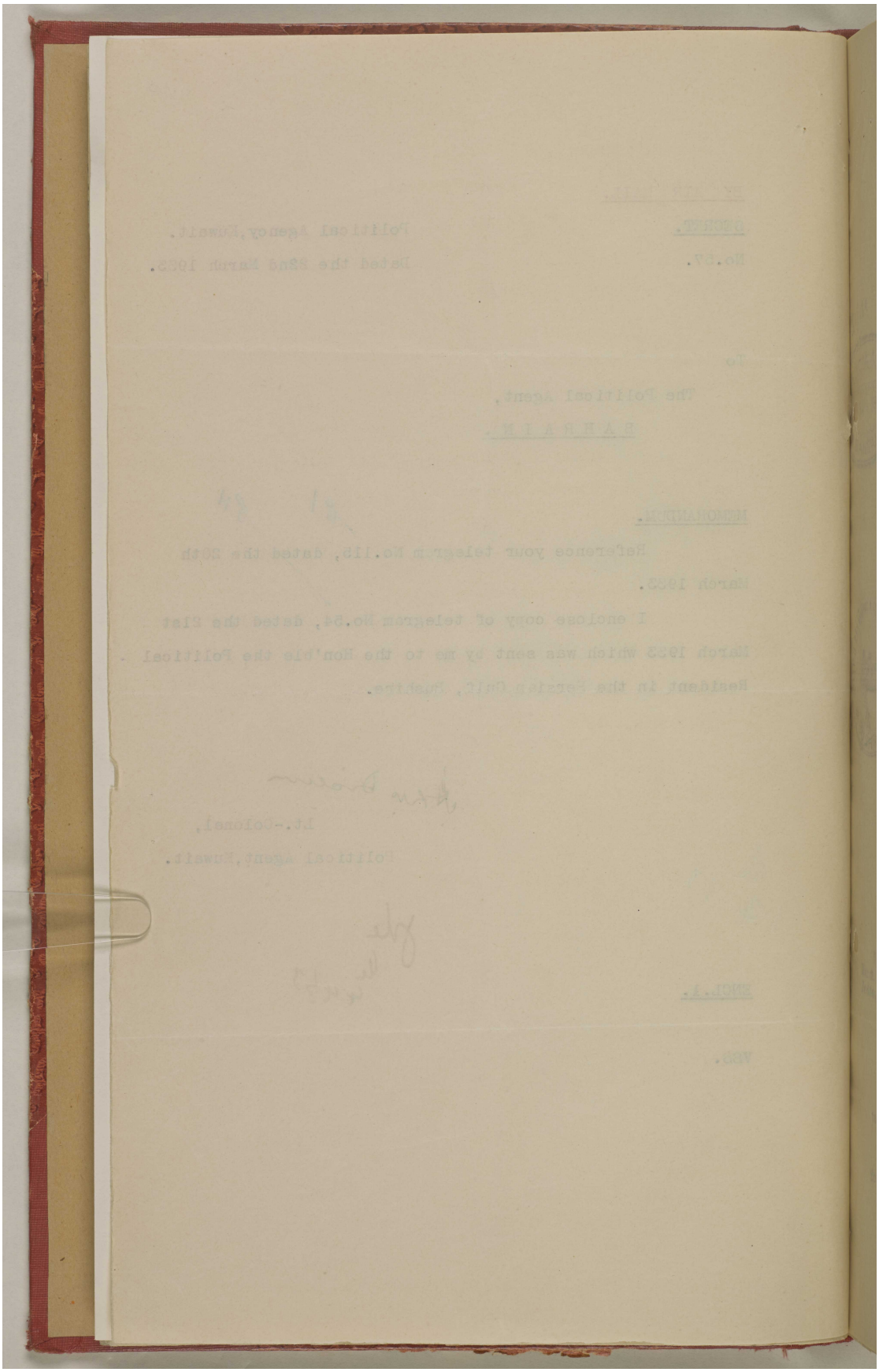
Lt.-Colonel,

Political Agent,Kuwait.

ENCL.1.

VSS.

المرجع: IOR/R/15/2/421 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023600811.0x00002b



المرجع: IOR/R/15/2/421 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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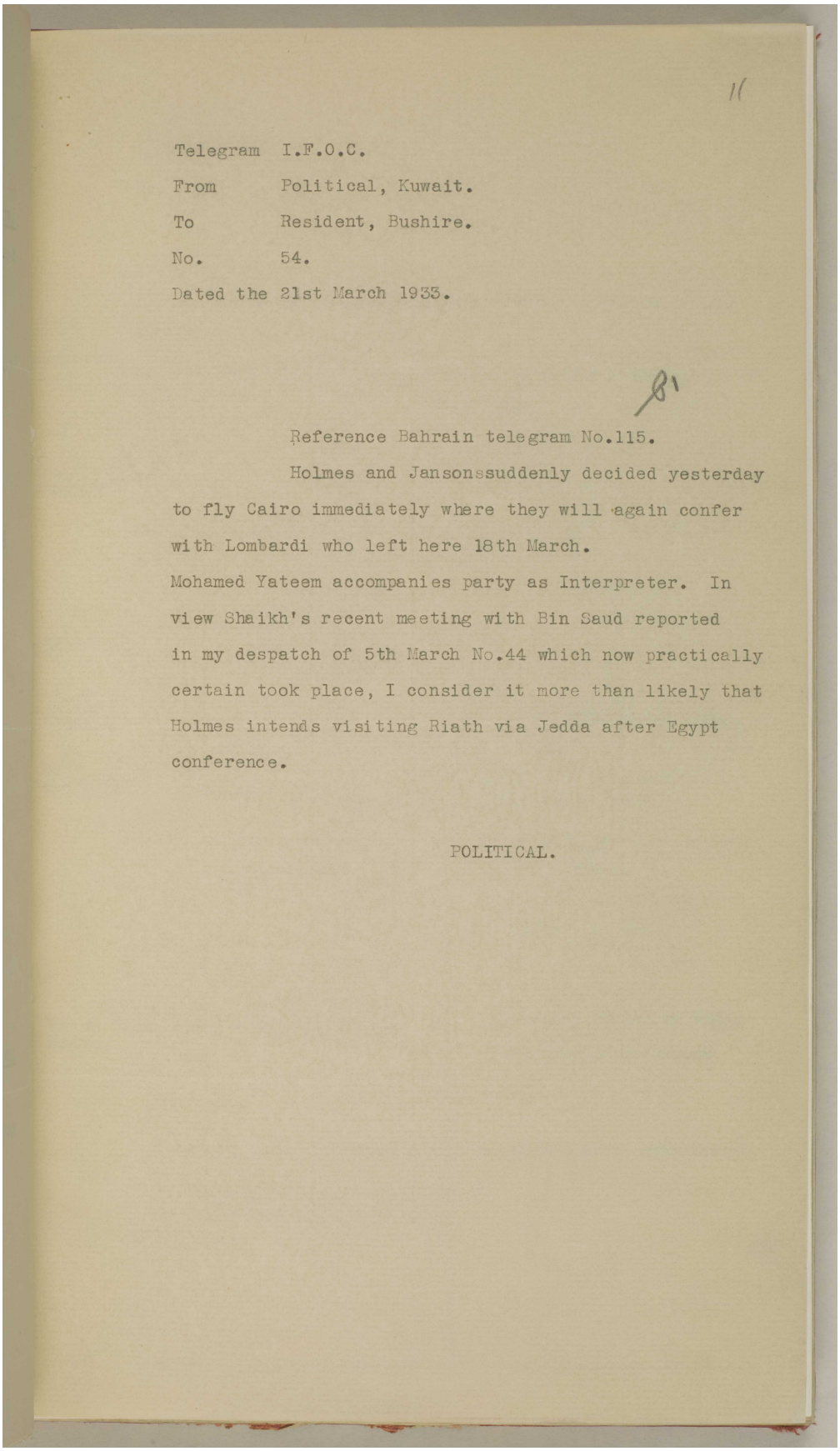


11

Telegram I.F.O.C.
From Political, Kuwait.
To Resident, Bushire.
No. 54.
Dated the 21st March 1933.

81

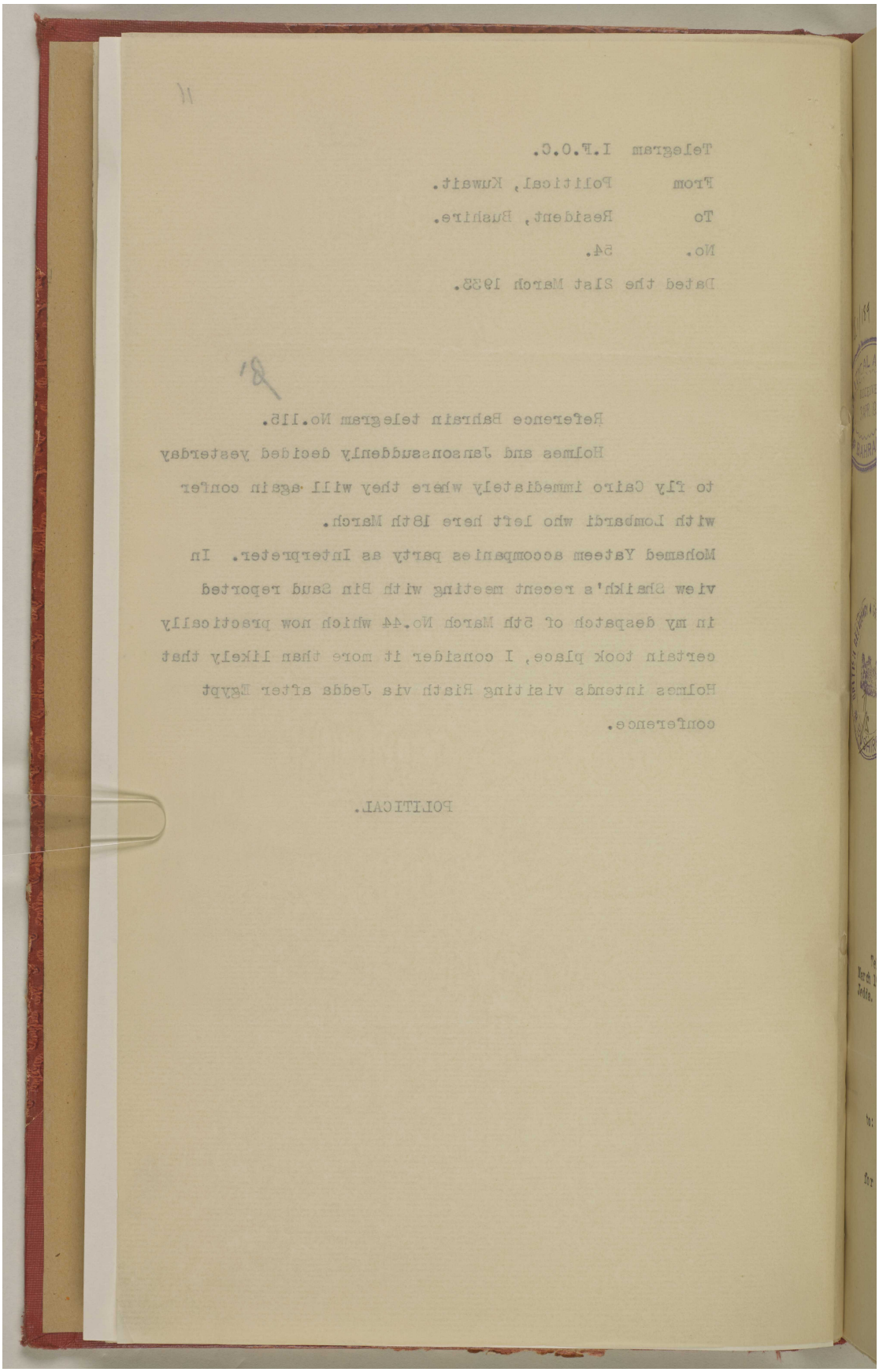
Reference Bahrain telegram No.115.

Holmes and Jansonssuddenly decided yesterday to fly Cairo immediately where they will again confer with Lombardi who left here 18th March.

Mohamed Yateem accompanies party as Interpreter. In view Shaikh's recent meeting with Bin Saud reported in my despatch of 5th March No.44 which now practically certain took place, I consider it more than likely that Holmes intends visiting Riath via Jedda after Egypt conference.

POLITICAL.

المرجع: IOR/R/15/2/421 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023600811.0x00002d



المرجع: IOR/R/15/2/421 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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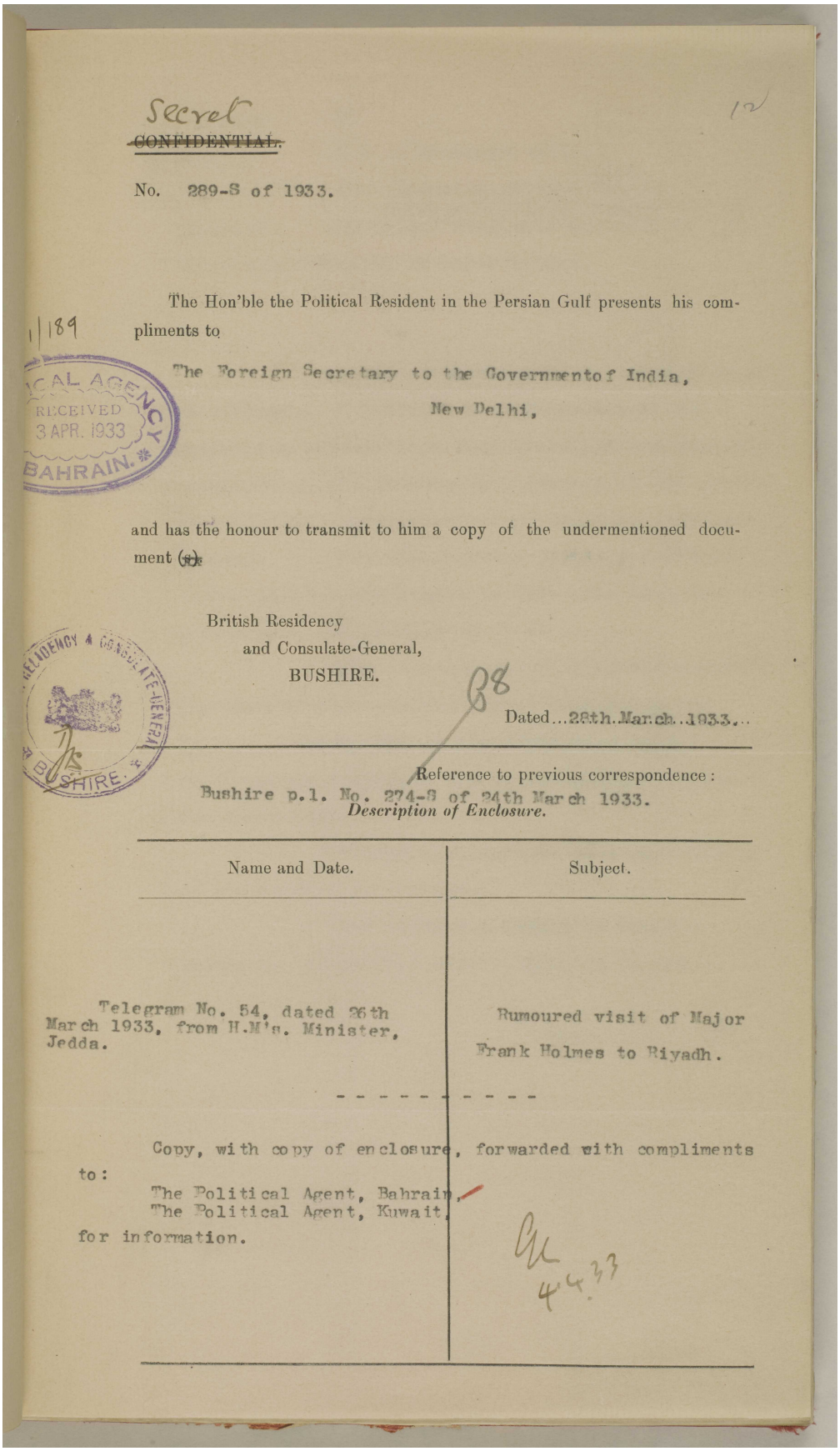


Secret

~~CONFIDENTIAL.~~

12

No. 289-S of 1933.

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

1/189

The Foreign Secretary to the Governmentof India,
New Delhi,

POLITICAL AGENCY RECEIVED 3 APR. 1933 BAHRAIN.

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned document (~~s~~).

British Residency
and Consulate-General,
BUSHIRE.

RESIDENCY & CONSULATE-GENERAL BUSHIRE.

Dated...28th.March..1933...

Reference to previous correspondence:
Bushire p.l. No. 274-S of 24th March 1933.

Description of Enclosure.

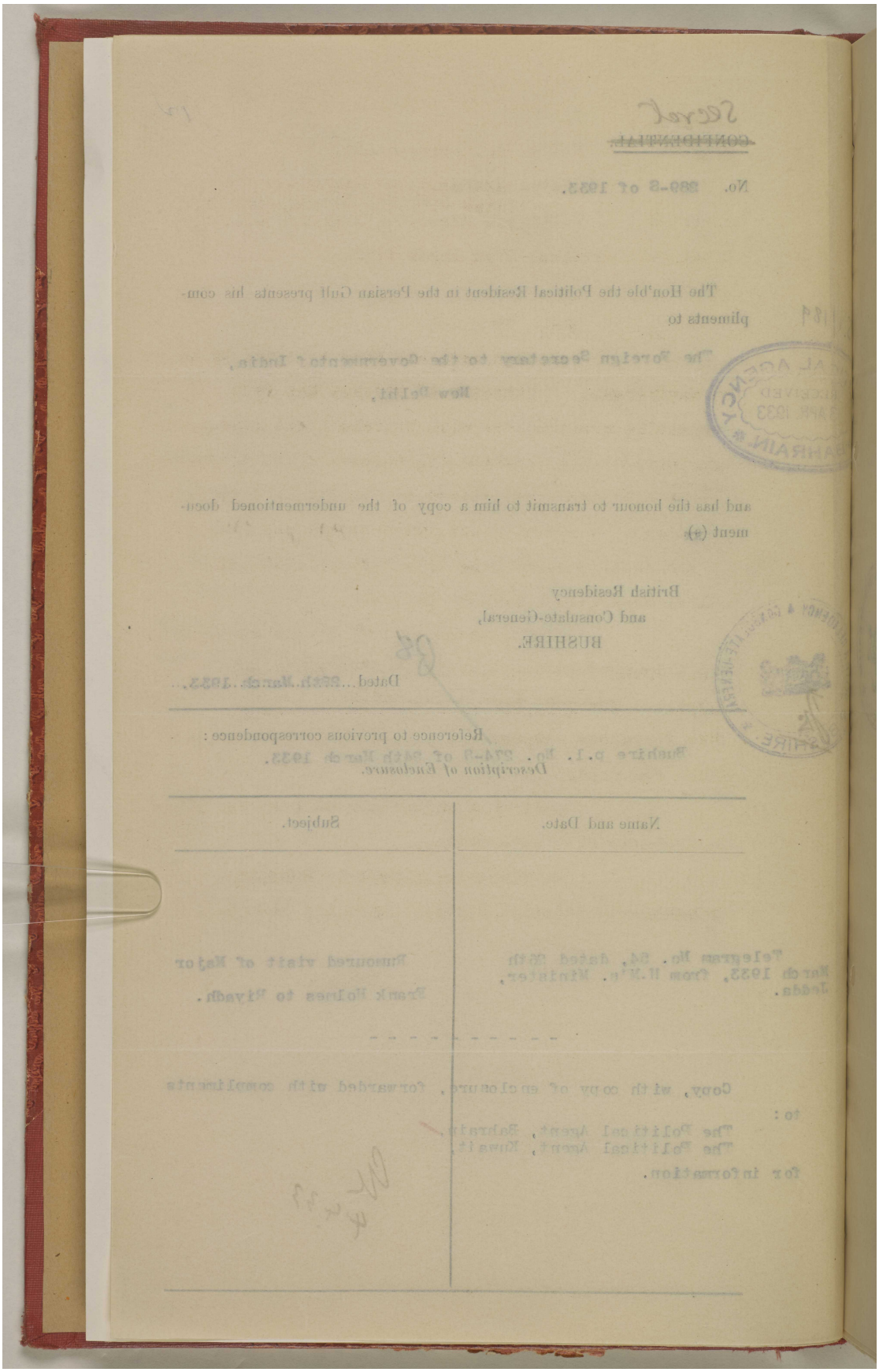
Name and Date.	Subject.
Telegram No. 54, dated 26th March 1933, from H.M's. Minister, Jedda.	Rumoured visit of Major Frank Holmes to Riyadh.

Copy, with copy of enclosure, forwarded with compliments to:

The Political Agent, Bahrain.
The Political Agent, Kuwait.

for information.

4433



المرجع: IOR/R/15/2/421 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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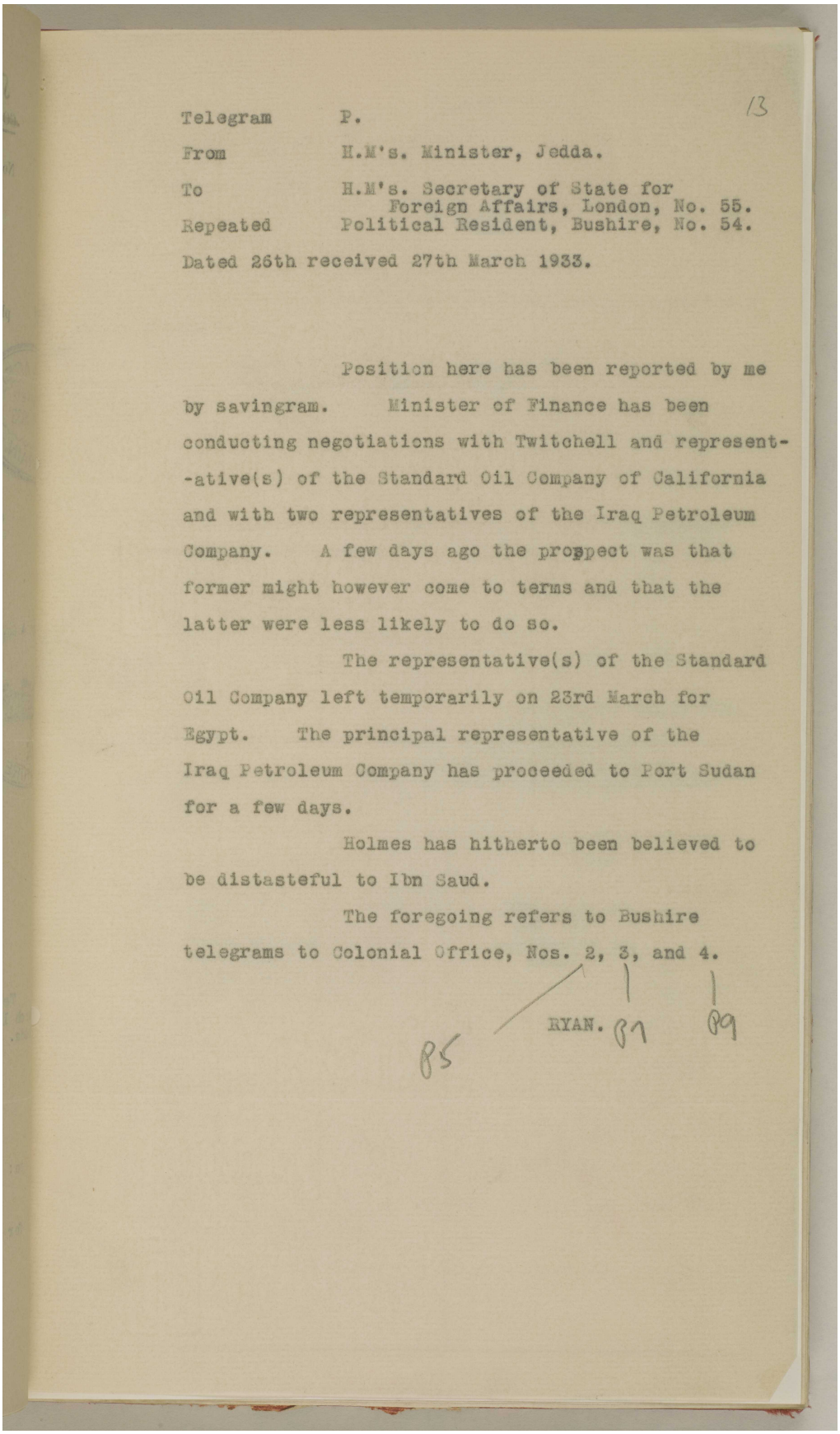


13

Telegram P.
From H.M's. Minister, Jedda.
To H.M's. Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, London, No. 55.
Repeated Political Resident, Bushire, No. 54.
Dated 26th received 27th March 1933.

Position here has been reported by me by savingram. Minister of Finance has been conducting negotiations with Twitchell and represent--ative(s) of the Standard Oil Company of California and with two representatives of the Iraq Petroleum Company. A few days ago the prospect was that former might however come to terms and that the latter were less likely to do so.

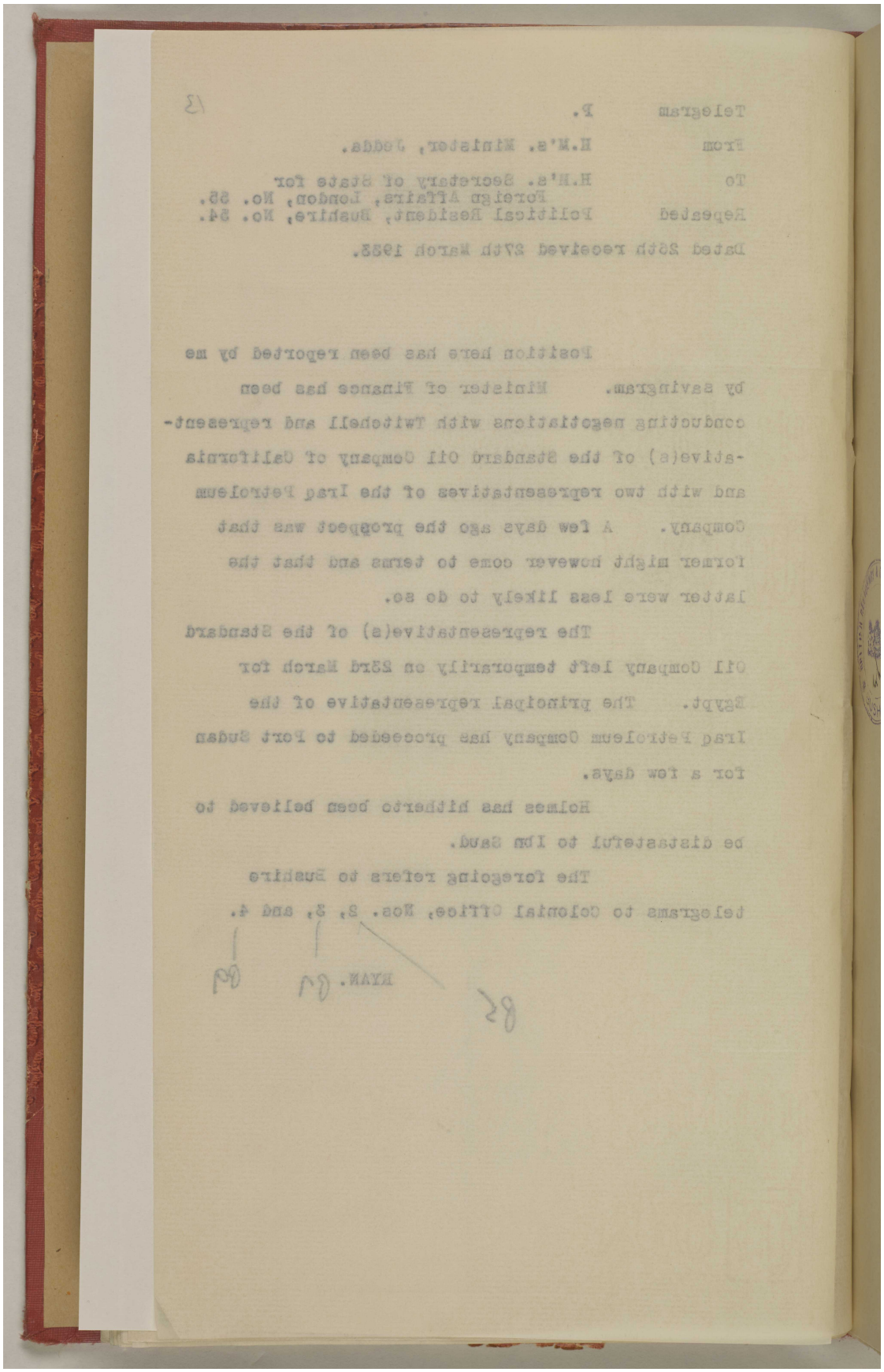
The representative(s) of the Standard Oil Company left temporarily on 23rd March for Egypt. The principal representative of the Iraq Petroleum Company has proceeded to Port Sudan for a few days.

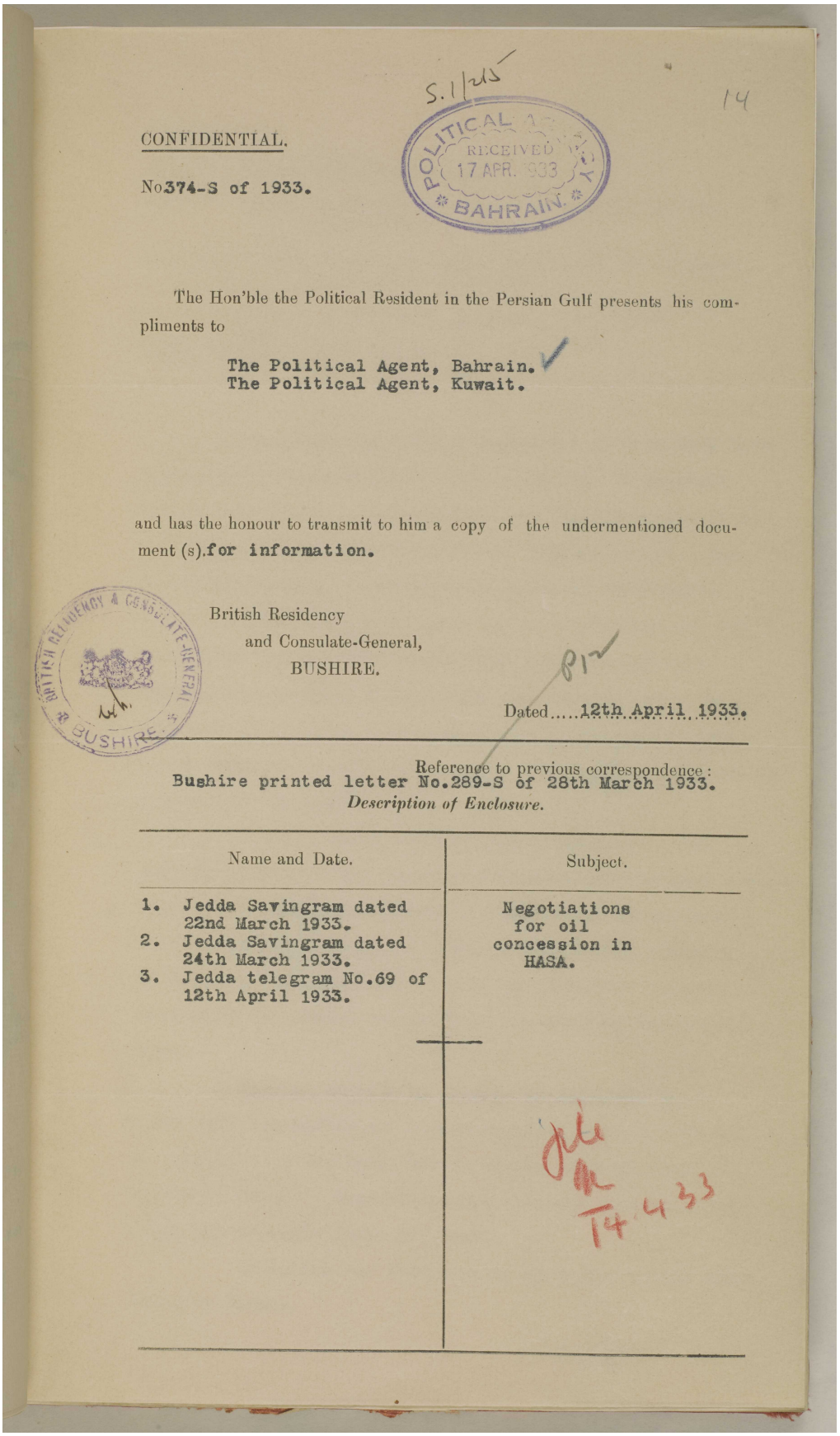
Holmes has hitherto been believed to be distasteful to Ibn Saud.

The foregoing refers to Bushire telegrams to Colonial Office, Nos. 2, 3, and 4.

RYAN.

85 87 89





S.1/25

14

CONFIDENTIAL.

No374-S of 1933.

POLITICAL AGENCY
RECEIVED
17 APR. 1933
BAHRAIN.

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

The Political Agent, Bahrain.
The Political Agent, Kuwait.

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned document (s).for information.

BRITISH RESIDENCY & CONSULATE-GENERAL
BUSHIRE.

British Residency
and Consulate-General,
BUSHIRE.

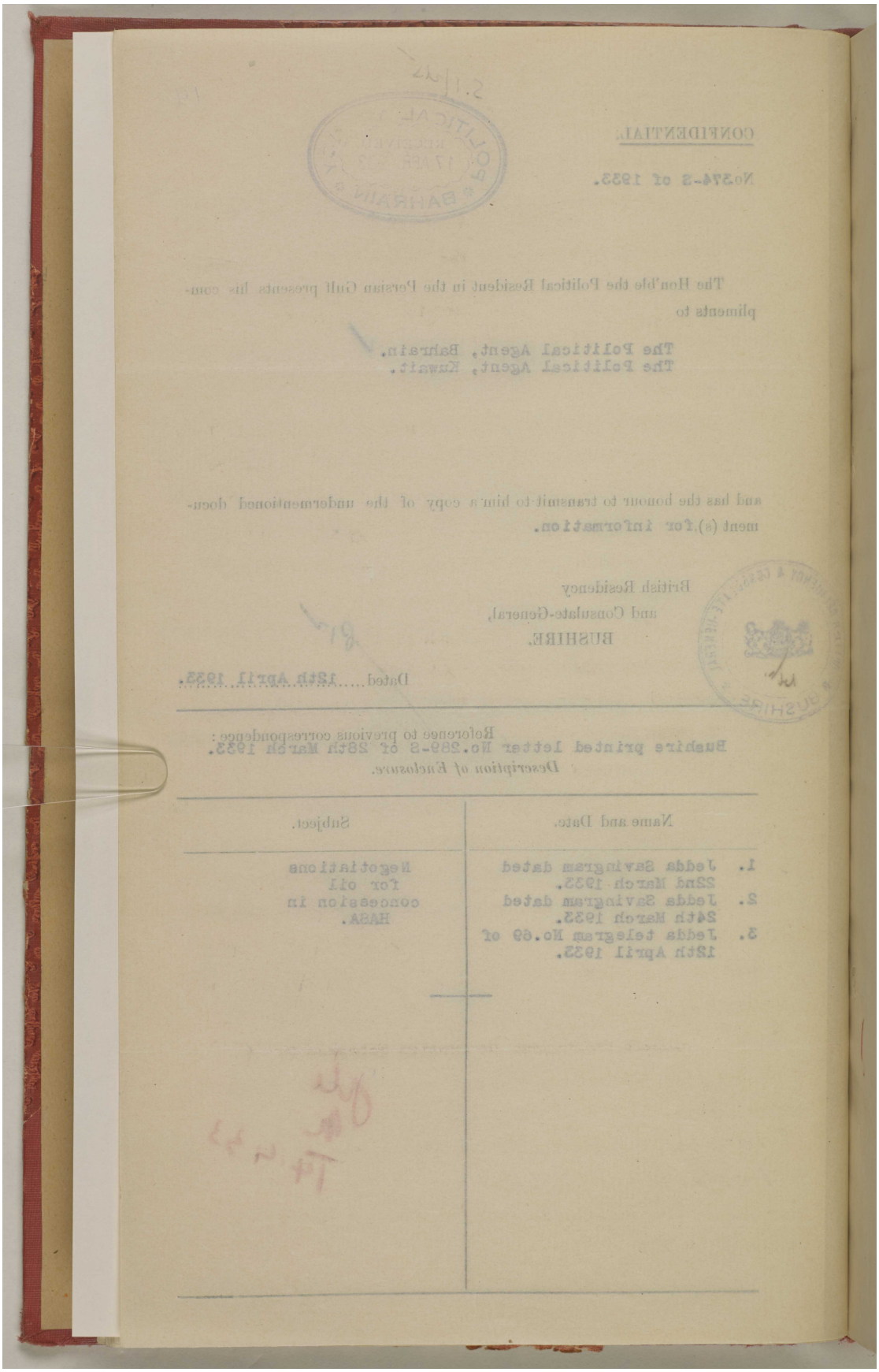
Dated.....12th April 1933.

Reference to previous correspondence:
Bushire printed letter No.289-S of 28th March 1933.

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
1. Jedda Savingram dated 22nd March 1933. 2. Jedda Savingram dated 24th March 1933. 3. Jedda telegram No.69 of 12th April 1933.	Negotiations for oil concession in HASA.

T4.433



المرجع: IOR/R/15/2/421 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023600811.0x000034

15

Telegram X.

From H.M's. Minister, Jedda.

To H.M's. Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, London, No. 3-Savings.

Repeated Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, New Delhi, Unnumbered.

Political Resident, Bushire. Unnumbered.

Dated 22nd March (received 9th April) 1933.

Negotiations for oil concession in Hasa have been proceeding between Minister of Finance and (1) Standard Oil of California, represented by Hamilton, who is in regular employments of Company, and Twitchell. (2) Iraq Petroleum Company, represented by Longrigg and Muarris.

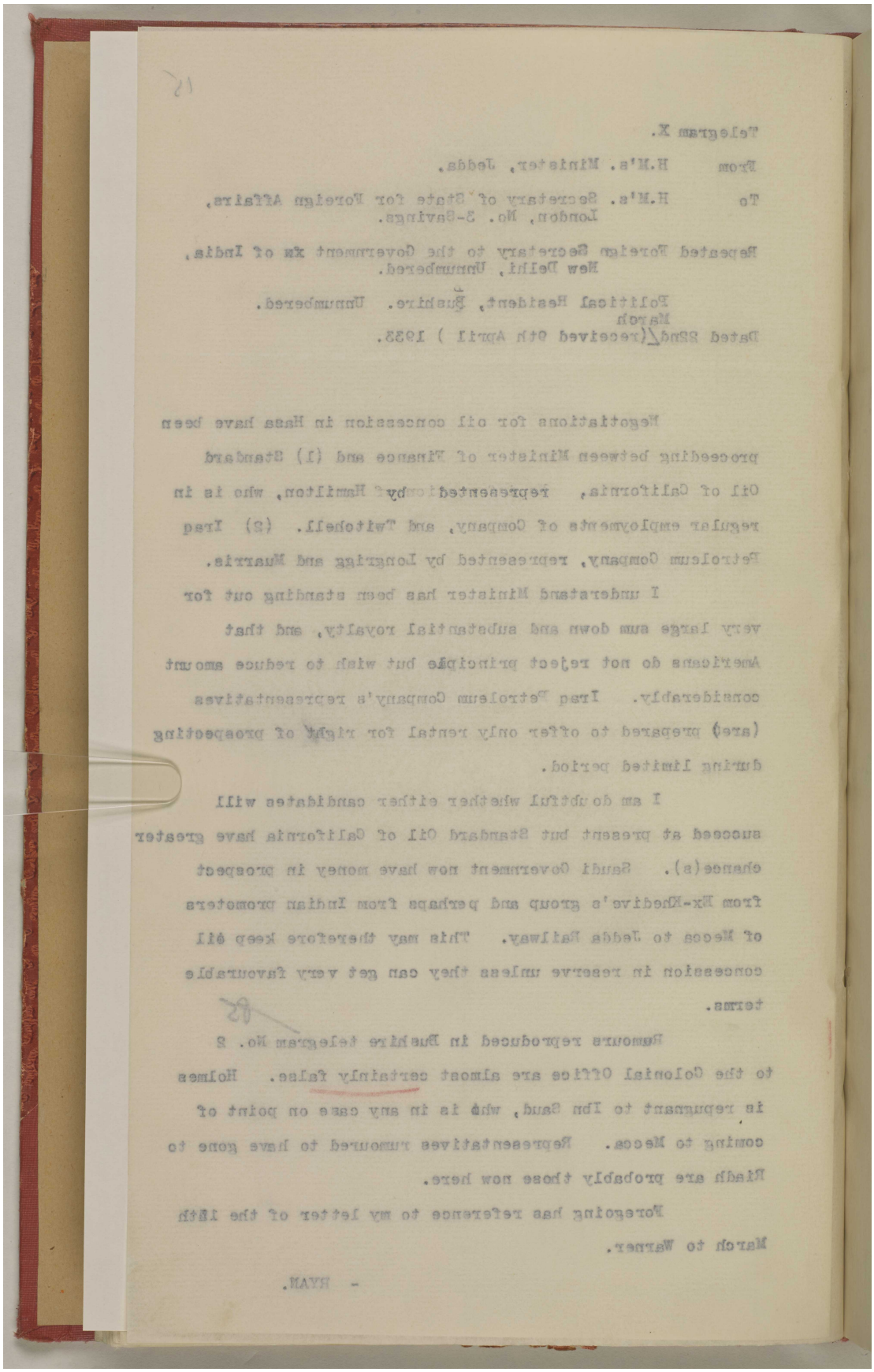
I understand Minister has been standing out for very large sum down and substantial royalty, and that Americans do not reject principle but wish to reduce amount considerably. Iraq Petroleum Company's representatives (are) prepared to offer only rental for right of prospecting during limited period.

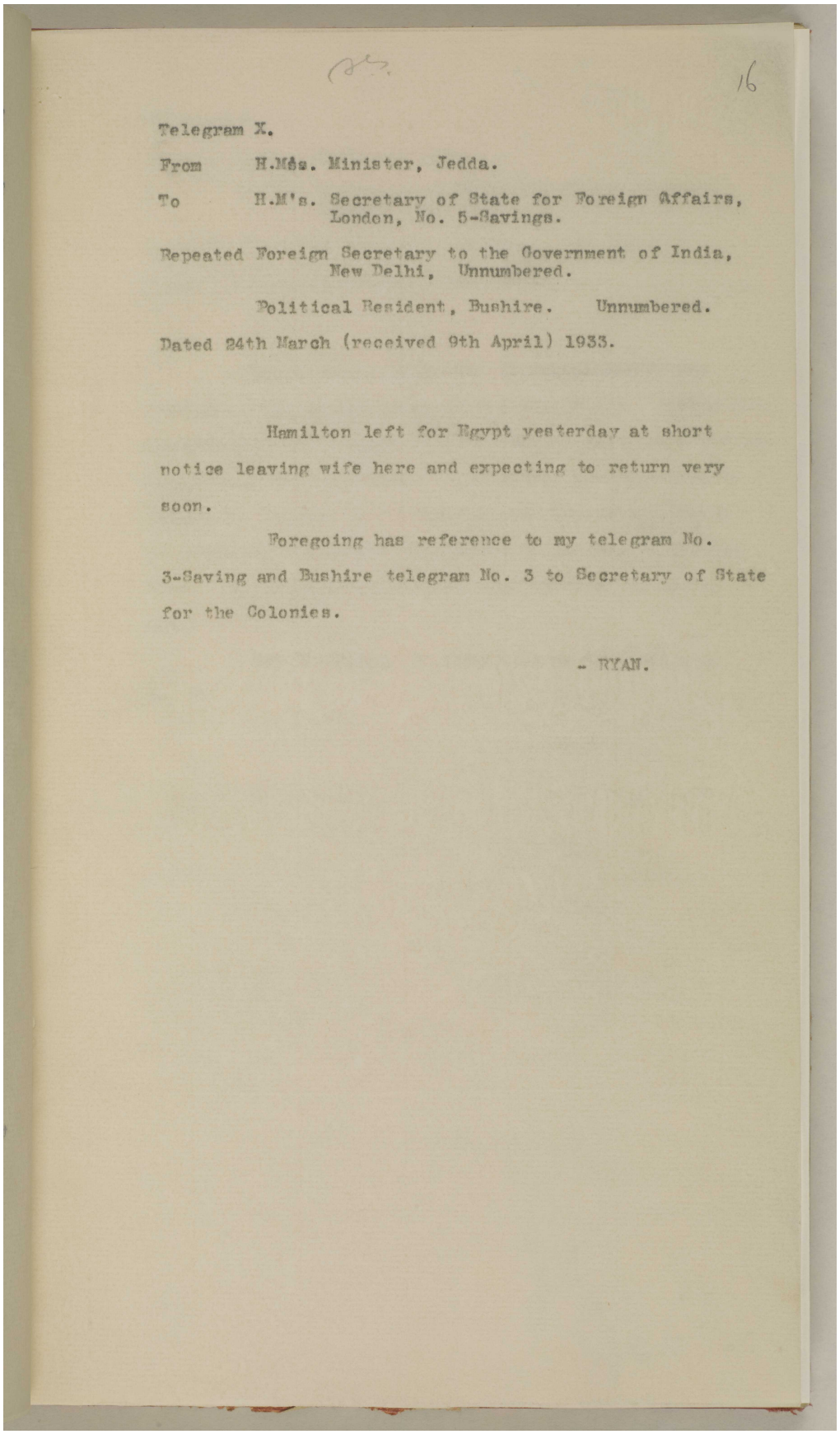
I am doubtful whether either candidates will succeed at present but Standard Oil of California have greater chance(s). Saudi Government now have money in prospect from Ex-Khedive's group and perhaps from Indian promoters of Mecca to Jedda Railway. This may therefore keep oil concession in reserve unless they can get very favourable terms.

Rumours reproduced in Bushire telegram No. 2 to the Colonial Office are almost certainly false. Holmes is repugnant to Ibn Saud, who is in any case on point of coming to Mecca. Representatives rumoured to have gone to Riadh are probably those now here.

Foregoing has reference to my letter of the 15th March to Warner.

- RYAN.





16

Telegram X.

From H.Mâs. Minister, Jedda.

To H.M's. Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, London, No. 5-Savings.

Repeated Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, New Delhi, Unnumbered.

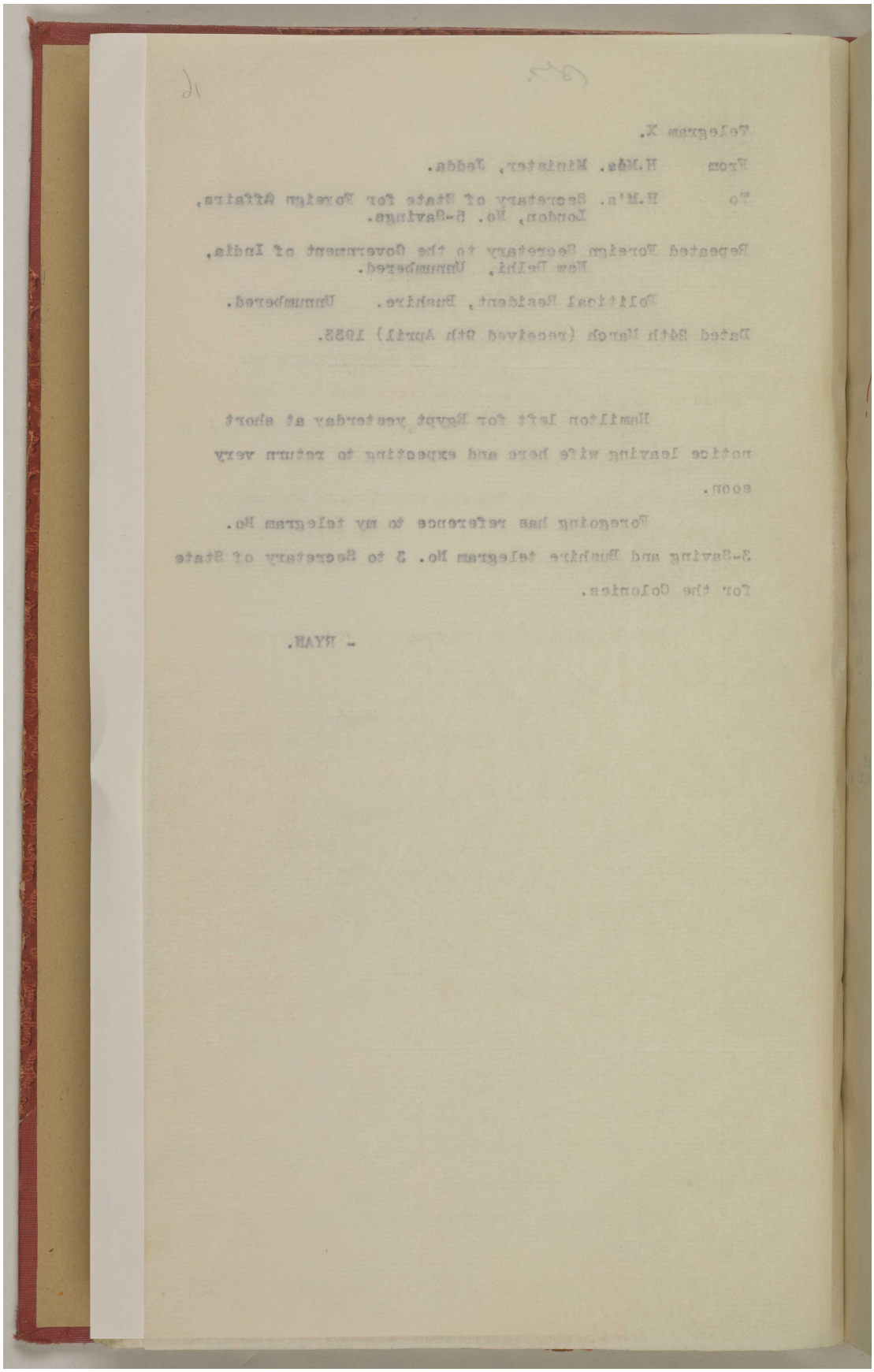
Political Resident, Bushire. Unnumbered.

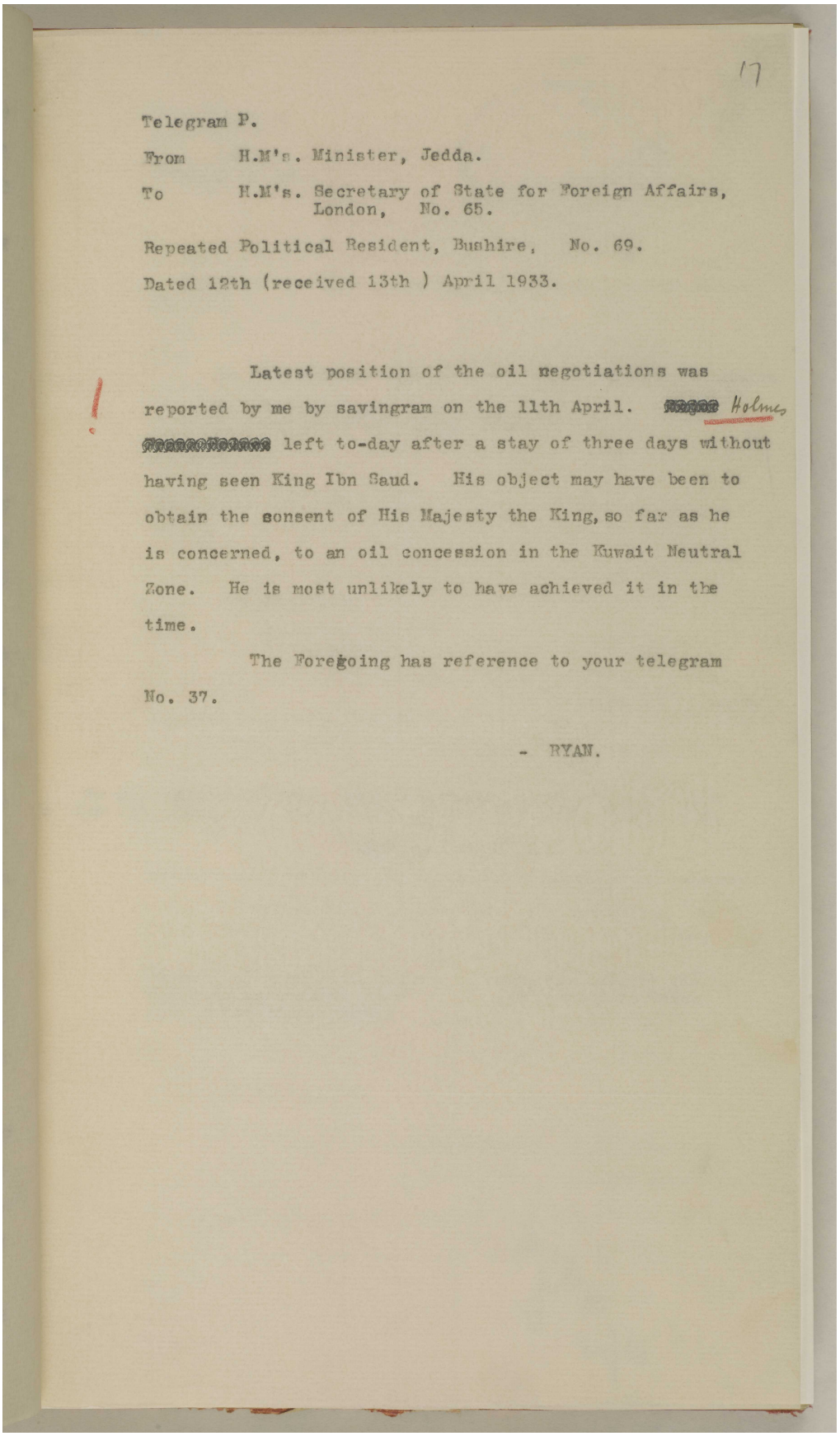
Dated 24th March (received 9th April) 1933.

Hamilton left for Egypt yesterday at short notice leaving wife here and expecting to return very soon.

Foregoing has reference to my telegram No. 3-Saving and Bushire telegram No. 3 to Secretary of State for the Colonies.

- RYAN.





17

Telegram P.

From H.M's. Minister, Jedda.

To H.M's. Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, London, No. 65.

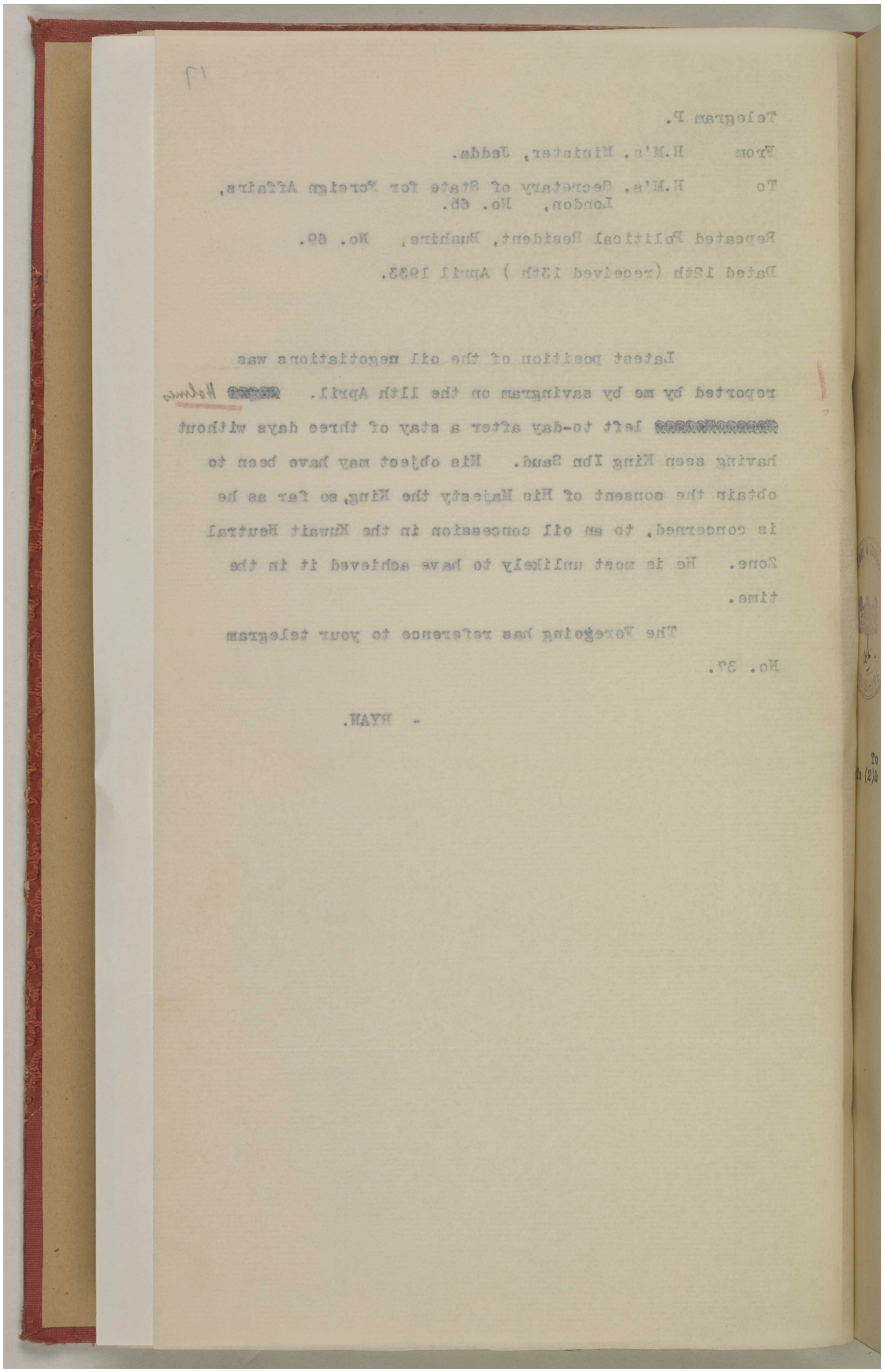
Repeated Political Resident, Bushire, No. 69.

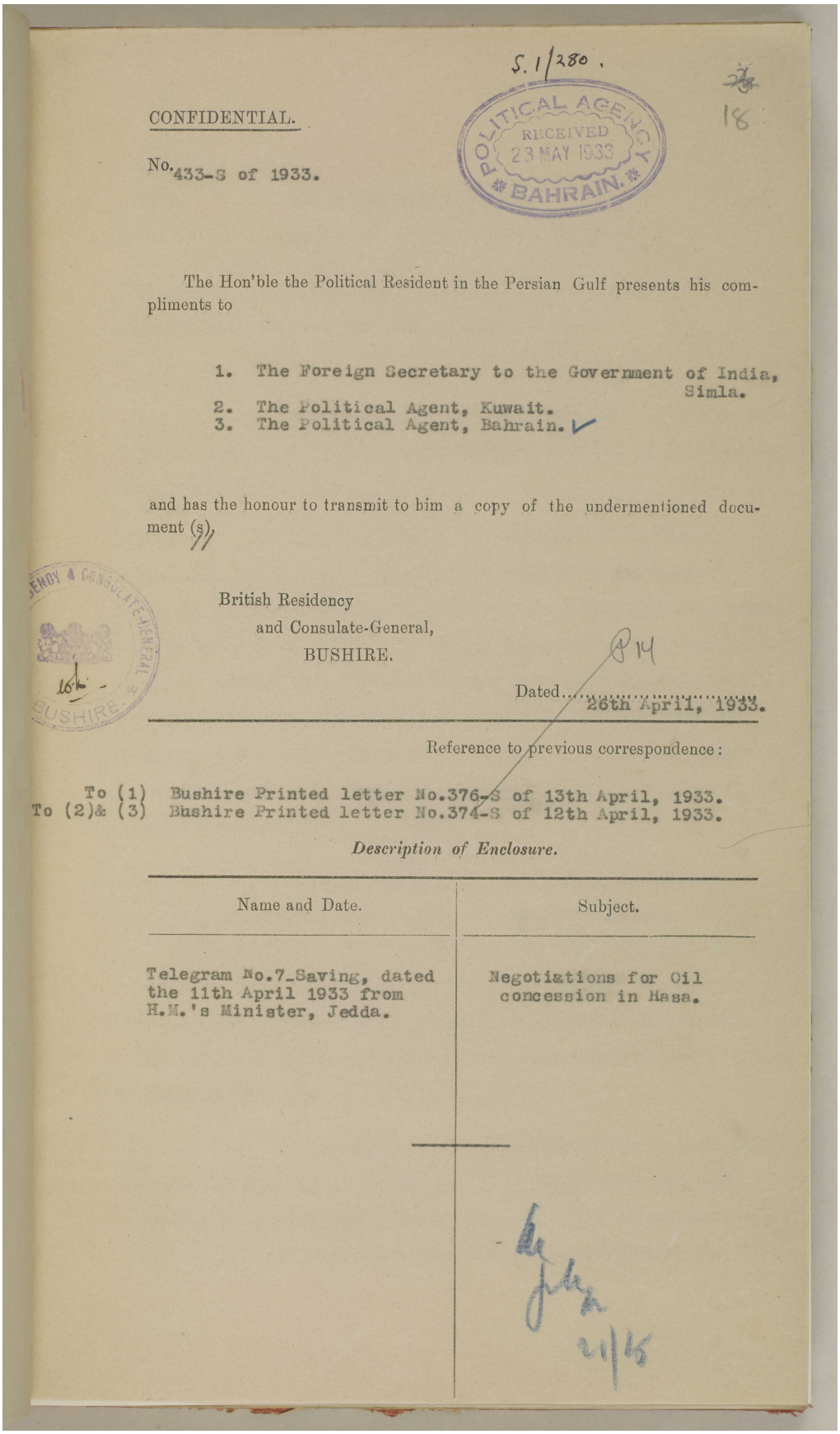
Dated 12th (received 13th) April 1933.

Latest position of the oil negotiations was reported by me by savingram on the 11th April. Major Holmes left to-day after a stay of three days without having seen King Ibn Saud. His object may have been to obtain the consent of His Majesty the King, so far as he is concerned, to an oil concession in the Kuwait Neutral Zone. He is most unlikely to have achieved it in the time.

The Foregoing has reference to your telegram No. 37.

- RYAN.





S. 1/280.

18

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 433-S of 1933.

POLITICAL AGENCY RECEIVED 23 MAY 1933 BAHRAIN.

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

1. The Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, Simla.
2. The Political Agent, Kuwait.
3. The Political Agent, Bahrain. ✓

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned document (s).

British Residency
and Consulate-General,
BUSHIRE.

Dated 26th April, 1933.

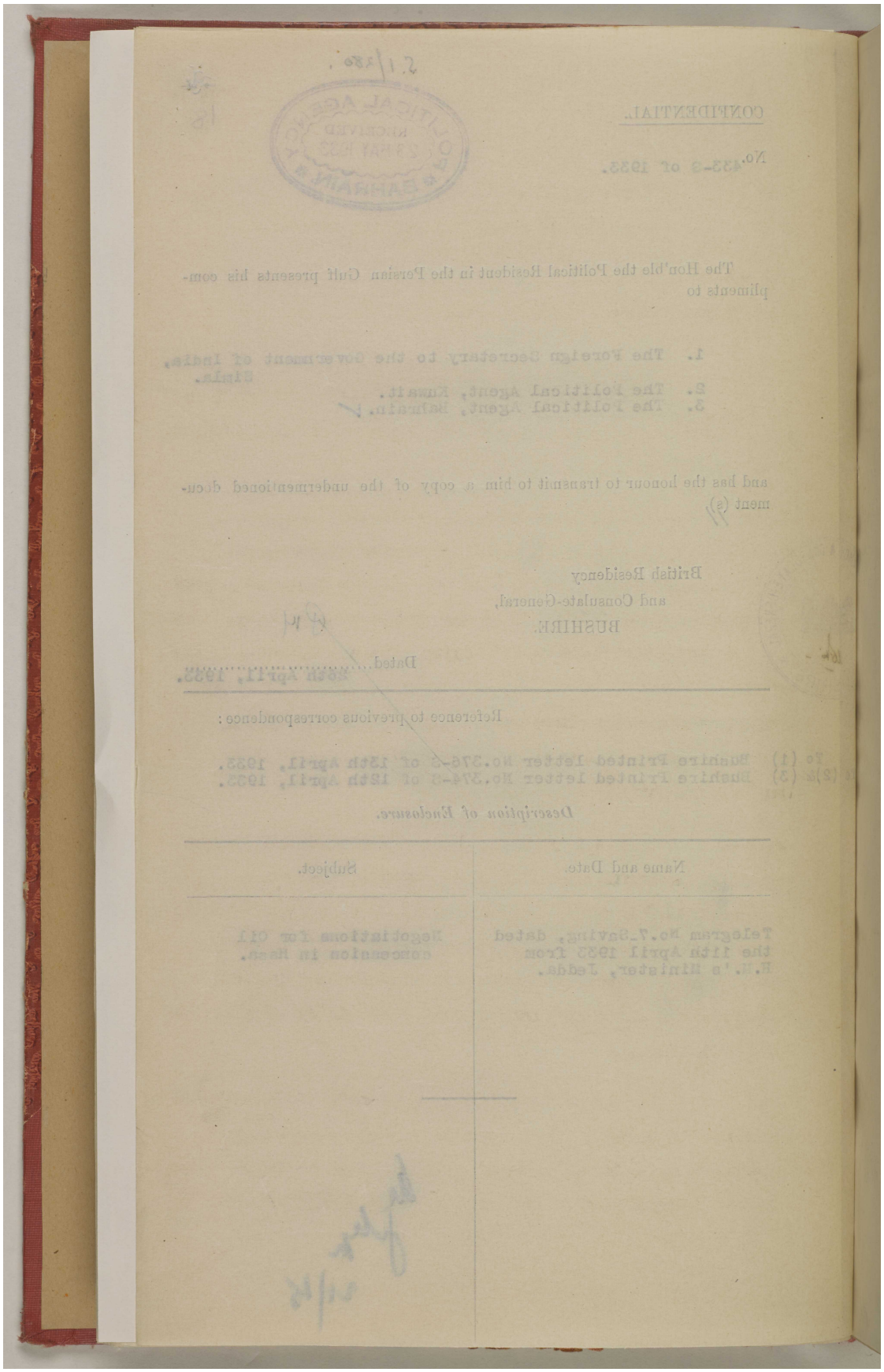
Reference to previous correspondence:

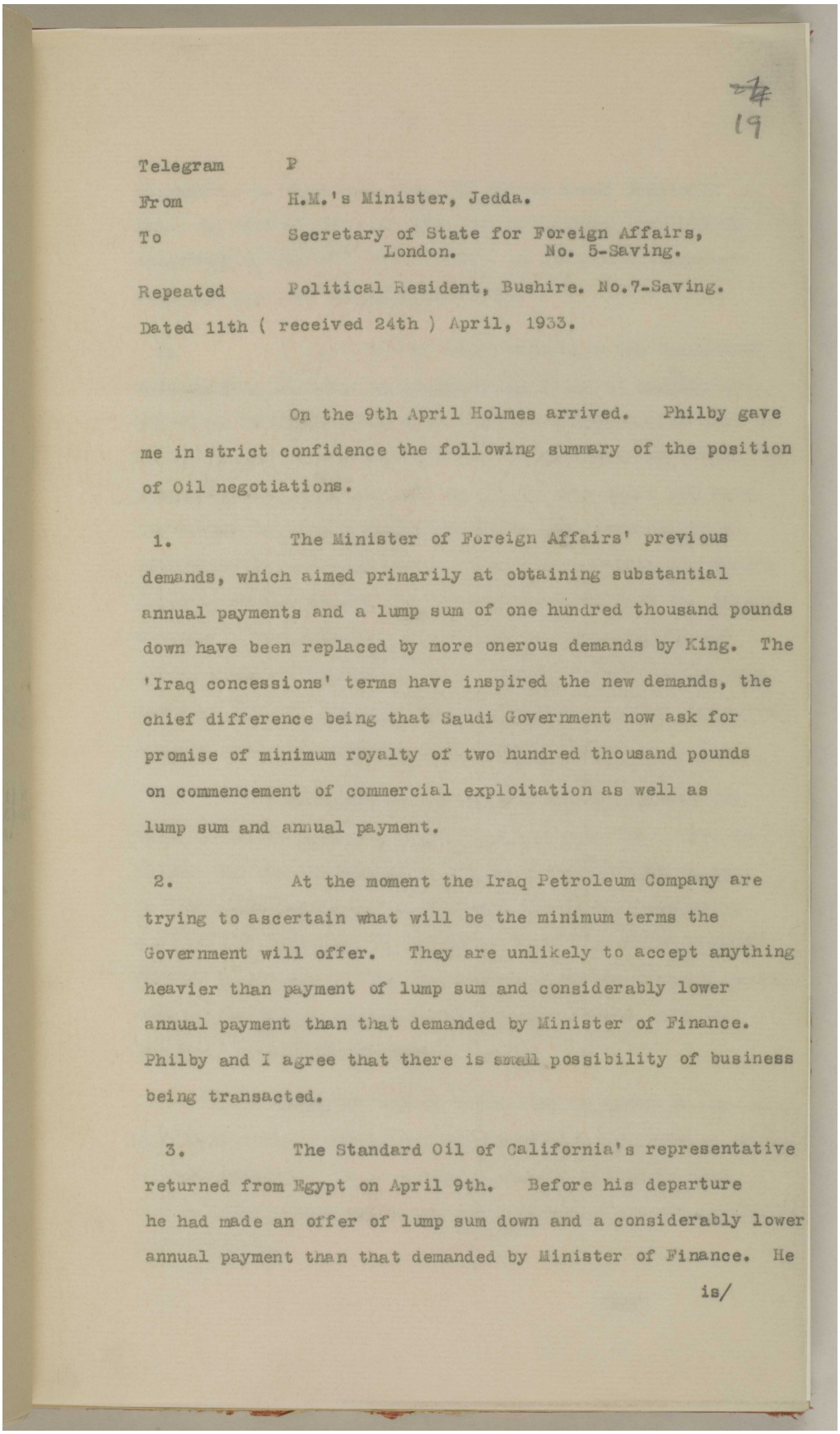
To (1) Bushire Printed letter No.376-S of 13th April, 1933.
To (2)& (3) Bushire Printed letter No.374-S of 12th April, 1933.

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Telegram No.7_Saving, dated the 11th April 1933 from H.M.'s Minister, Jedda.	Negotiations for Oil concession in Hasa.

ملف 10/5 I المملكة العربية السعودية: امتياز نفط الأحساء؛ زيارة المُقدم هولمز إلى المملكة العربية السعودية؛ حصار الكويت. [١٨ظ] (٤٩٦/٥٩)





19

Telegram P

From H.M.'s Minister, Jedda.

To Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs,
London. No. 5-Saving.

Repeated Political Resident, Bushire. No.7-Saving.

Dated 11th (received 24th) April, 1933.

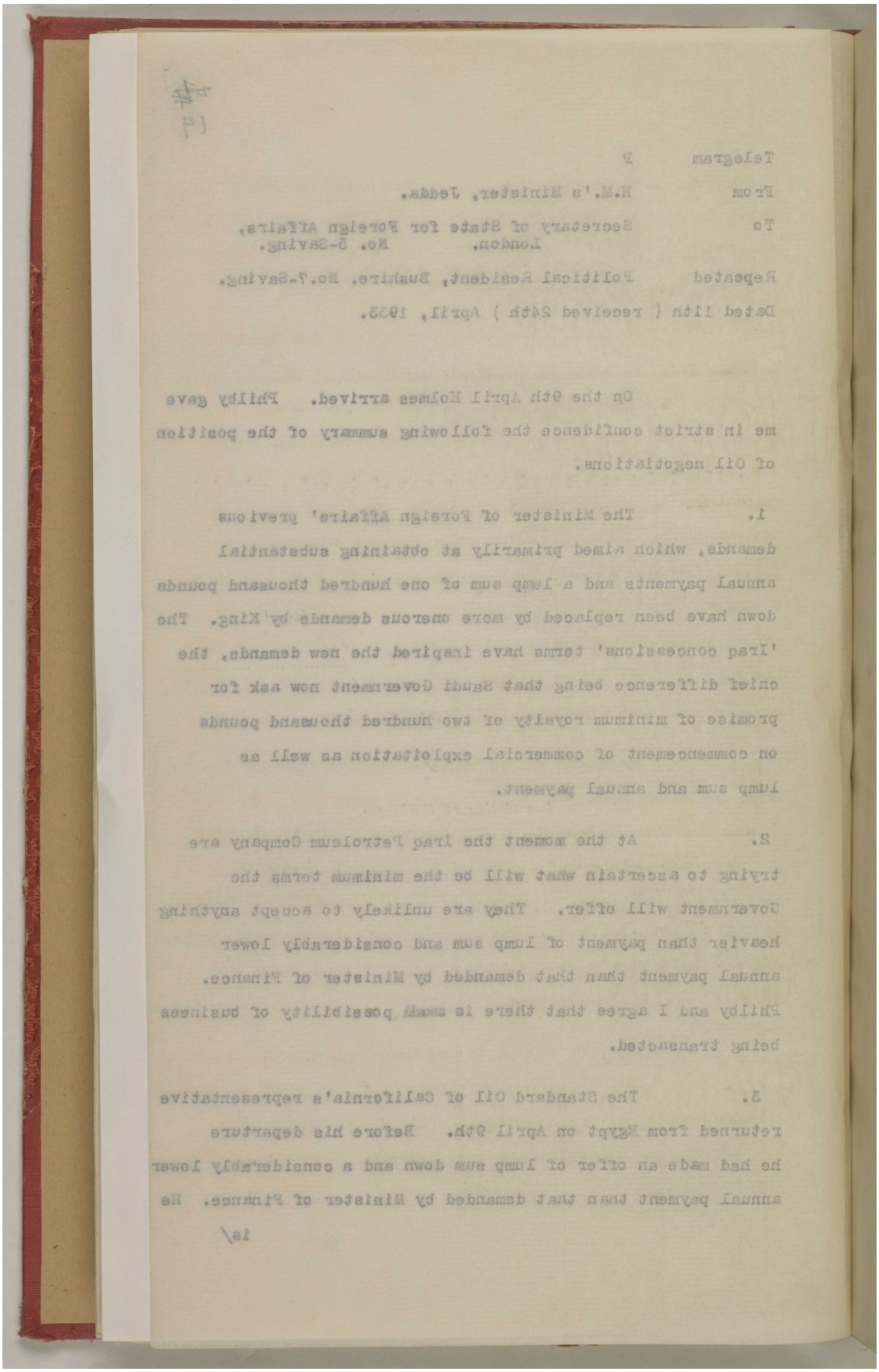
On the 9th April Holmes arrived. Philby gave me in strict confidence the following summary of the position of Oil negotiations.

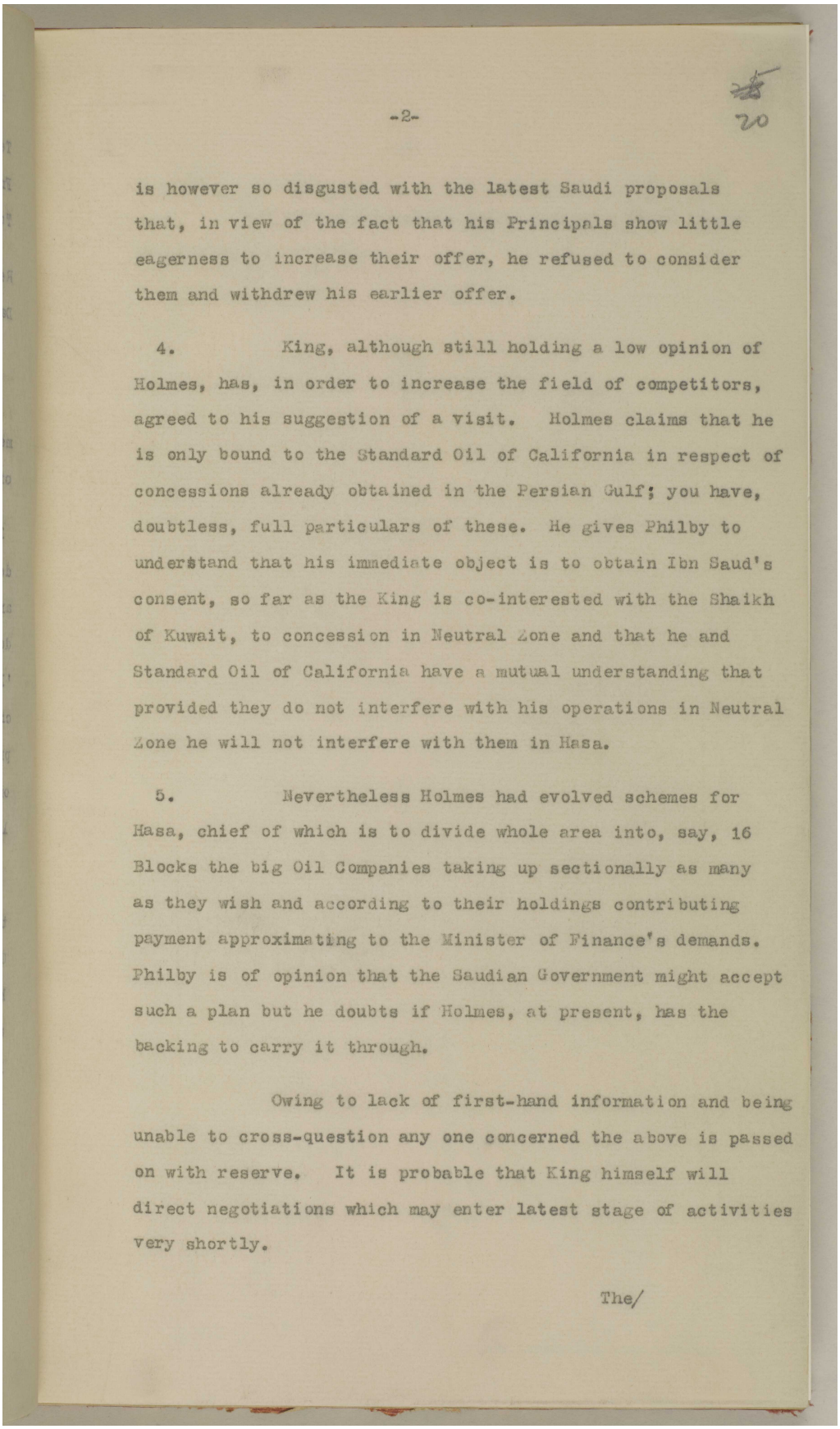
1. The Minister of Foreign Affairs' previous demands, which aimed primarily at obtaining substantial annual payments and a lump sum of one hundred thousand pounds down have been replaced by more onerous demands by King. The 'Iraq concessions' terms have inspired the new demands, the chief difference being that Saudi Government now ask for promise of minimum royalty of two hundred thousand pounds on commencement of commercial exploitation as well as lump sum and annual payment.

2. At the moment the Iraq Petroleum Company are trying to ascertain what will be the minimum terms the Government will offer. They are unlikely to accept anything heavier than payment of lump sum and considerably lower annual payment than that demanded by Minister of Finance. Philby and I agree that there is small possibility of business being transacted.

3. The Standard Oil of California's representative returned from Egypt on April 9th. Before his departure he had made an offer of lump sum down and a considerably lower annual payment than that demanded by Minister of Finance. He

is/





-2-

20

is however so disgusted with the latest Saudi proposals that, in view of the fact that his Principals show little eagerness to increase their offer, he refused to consider them and withdrew his earlier offer.

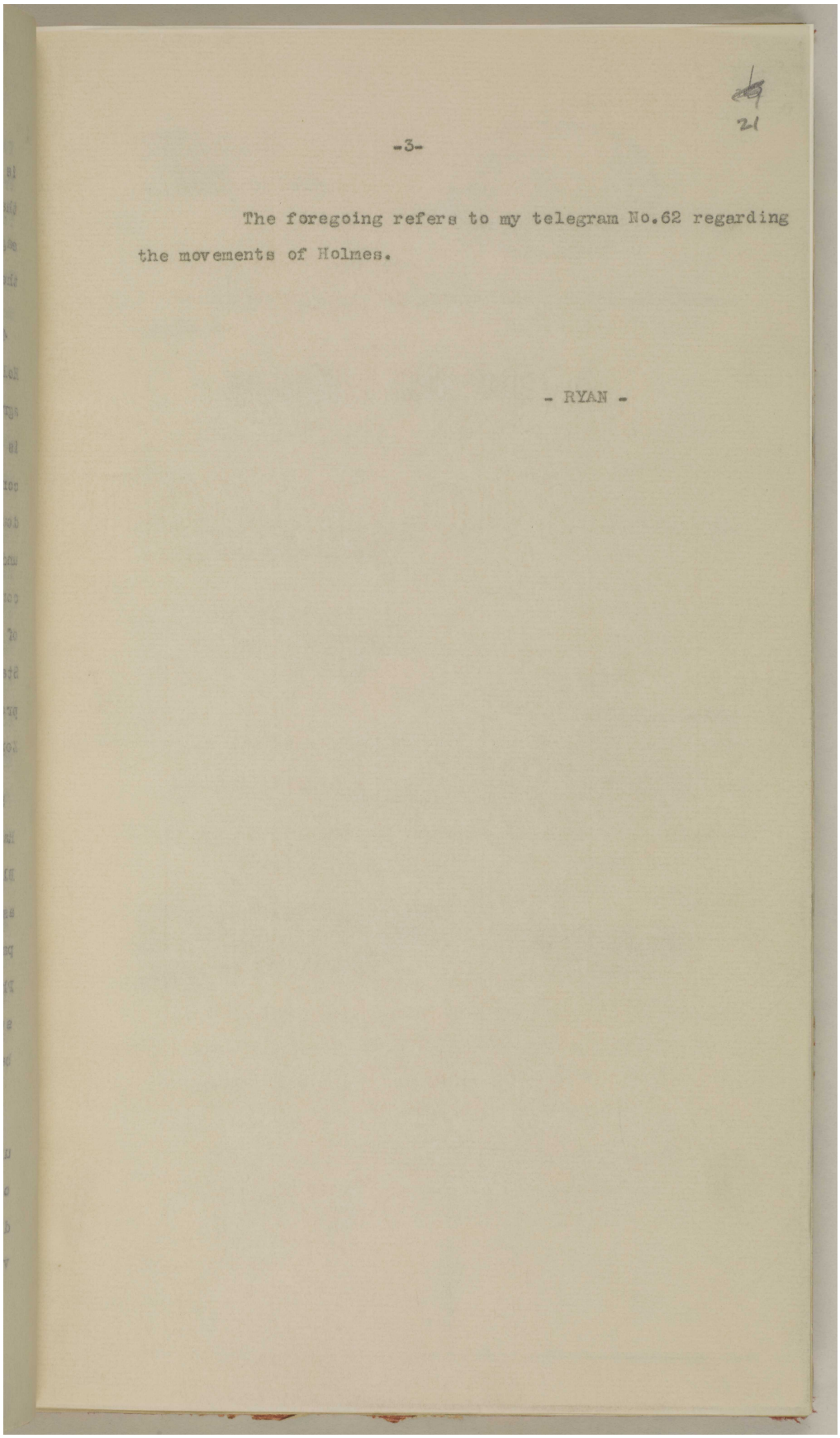
4. King, although still holding a low opinion of Holmes, has, in order to increase the field of competitors, agreed to his suggestion of a visit. Holmes claims that he is only bound to the Standard Oil of California in respect of concessions already obtained in the Persian Gulf; you have, doubtless, full particulars of these. He gives Philby to understand that his immediate object is to obtain Ibn Saud's consent, so far as the King is co-interested with the Shaikh of Kuwait, to concession in Neutral Zone and that he and Standard Oil of California have a mutual understanding that provided they do not interfere with his operations in Neutral Zone he will not interfere with them in Hasa.

5. Nevertheless Holmes had evolved schemes for Hasa, chief of which is to divide whole area into, say, 16 Blocks the big Oil Companies taking up sectionally as many as they wish and according to their holdings contributing payment approximating to the Minister of Finance's demands. Philby is of opinion that the Saudian Government might accept such a plan but he doubts if Holmes, at present, has the backing to carry it through.

Owing to lack of first-hand information and being unable to cross-question any one concerned the above is passed on with reserve. It is probable that King himself will direct negotiations which may enter latest stage of activities very shortly.

The/

ملف 10/5 I المملكة العربية السعودية: امتياز نفط الأحساء؛ زيارة المُقدم هولمز إلى المملكة العربية السعودية؛ حصار الكويت. [٢٠ظ] (٤٩٦/٦٣)



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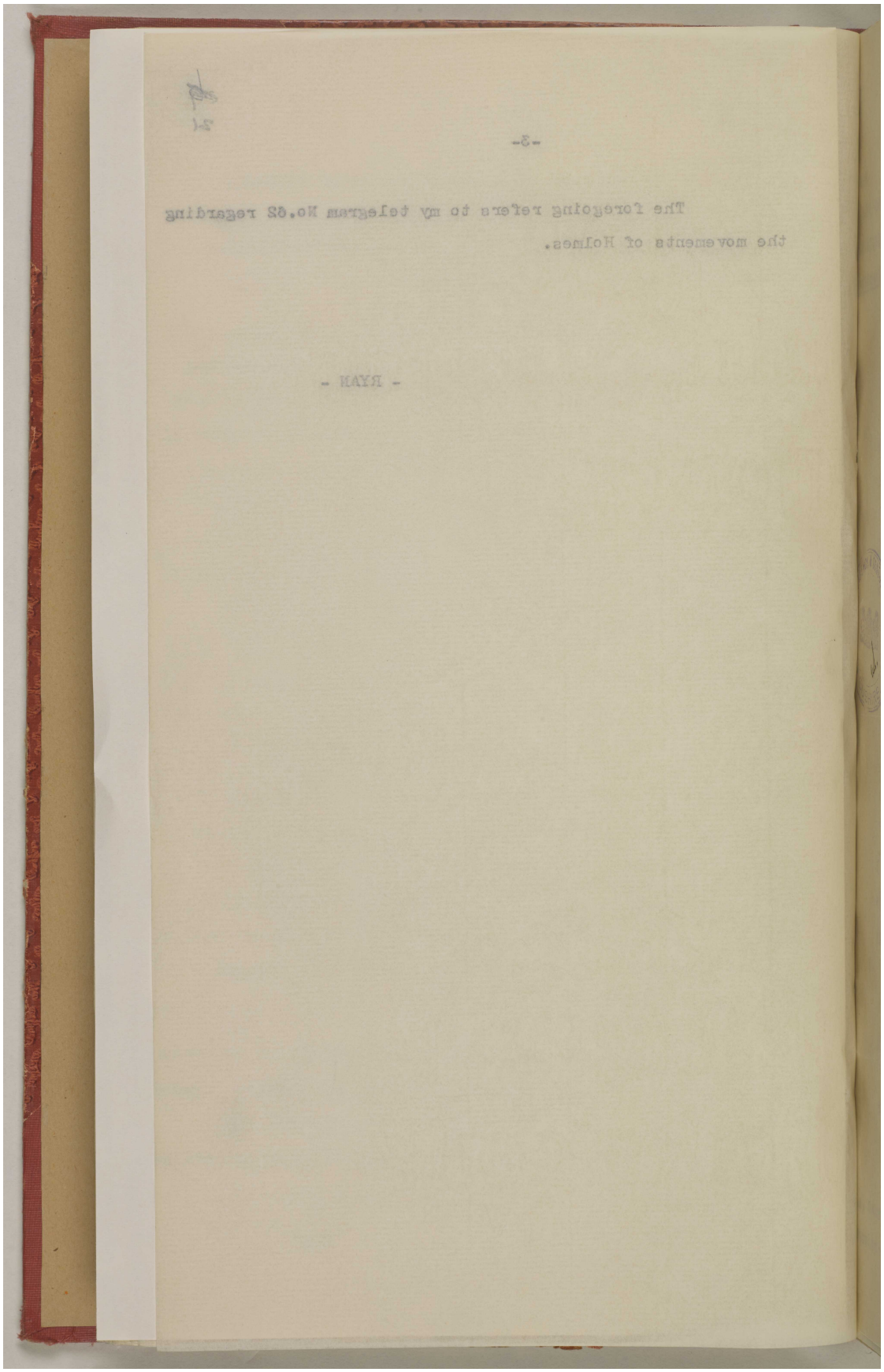
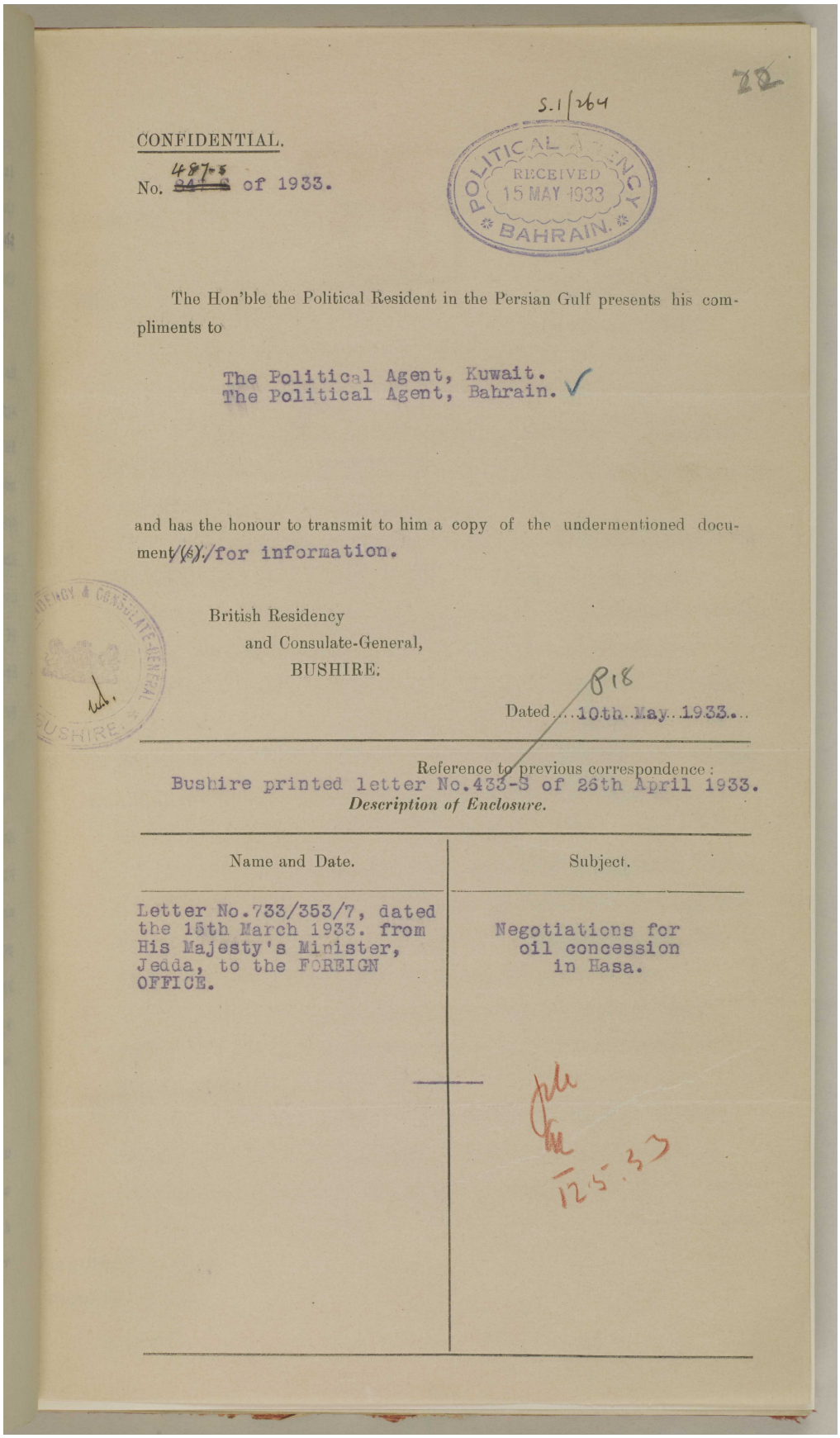
The foregoing refers to my telegram No.62 regarding the movements of Holmes.

- RYAN -





22

S.1/264

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 487-S of 1933.

POLITICAL AGENCY RECEIVED 15 MAY 1933 BAHRAIN.

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

The Political Agent, Kuwait.
The Political Agent, Bahrain. ✓

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned document(s) for information.

British Residency
and Consulate-General,
BUSHIRE.

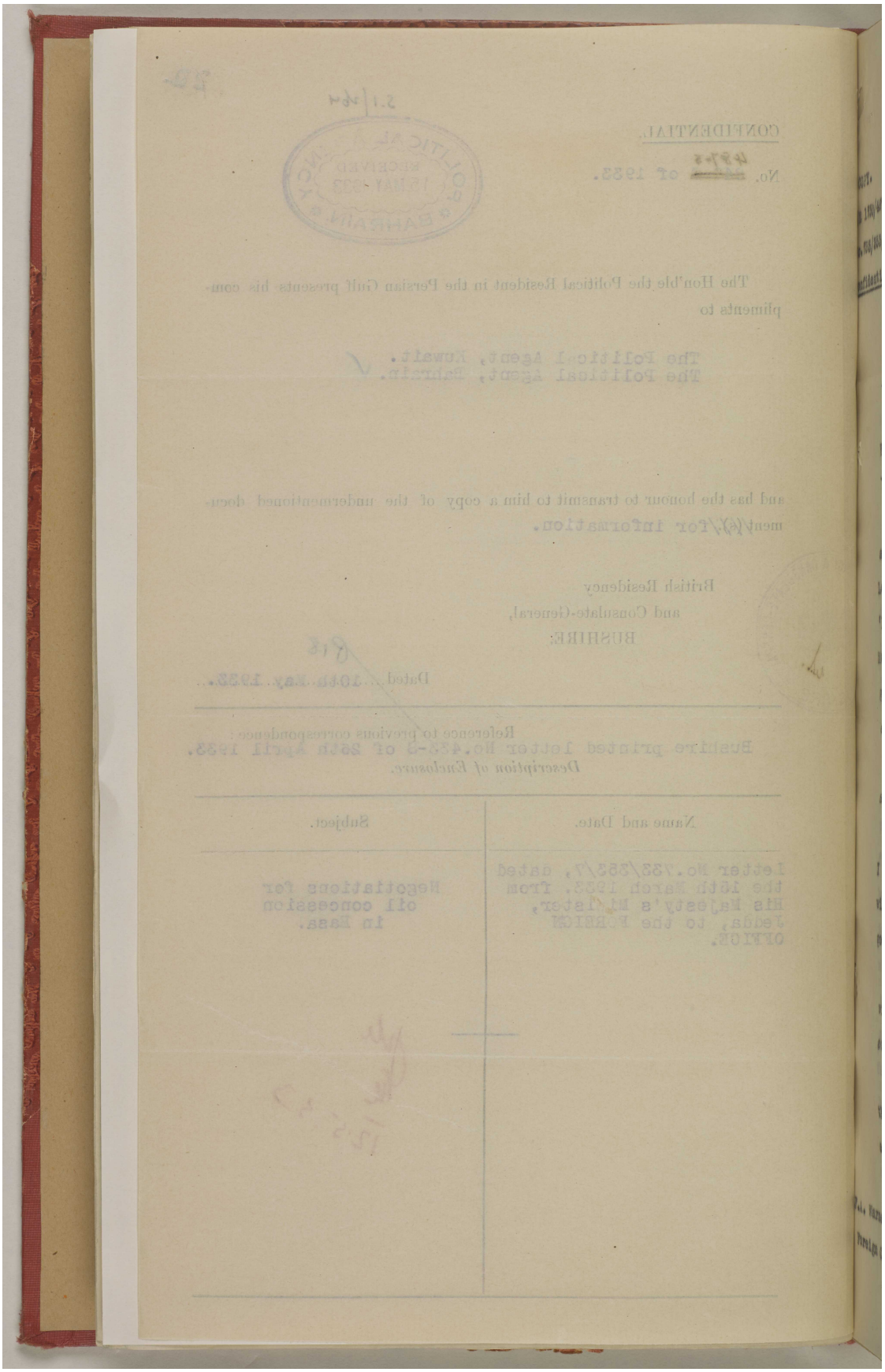
Dated 10th May 1933.

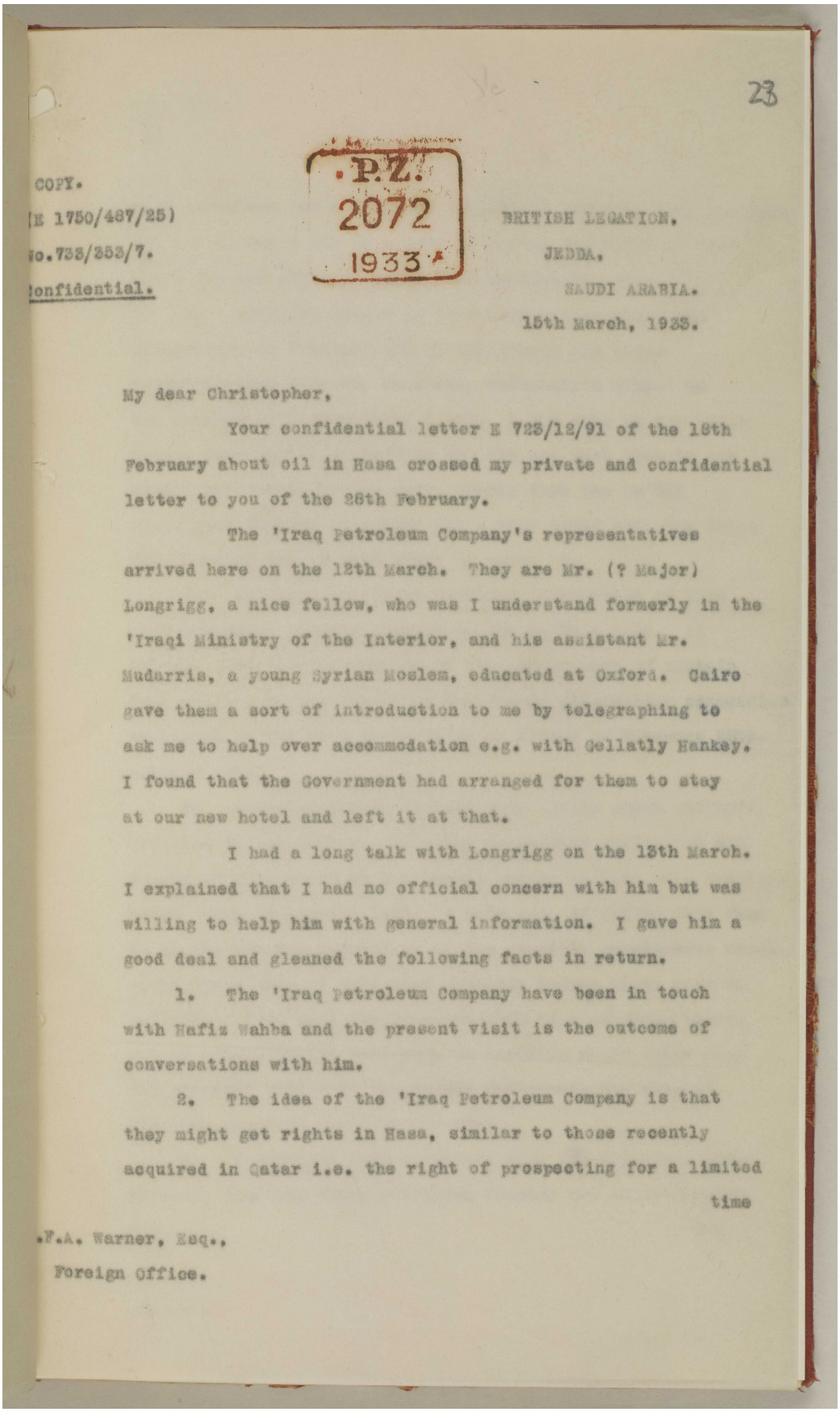
Reference to previous correspondence:
Bushire printed letter No.433-S of 26th April 1933.

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Letter No.733/353/7, dated the 15th March 1933. from His Majesty's Minister, Jedda, to the FOREIGN OFFICE.	Negotiations for oil concession in Hasa.

12.5.33





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P.Z.
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COPY.
(E 1750/487/25)
No.733/353/7.
Confidential.

BRITISH LEGATION,
JEDDA,
SAUDI ARABIA.
15th March, 1933.

My dear Christopher,

Your confidential letter E 725/12/91 of the 18th February about oil in Hasa crossed my private and confidential letter to you of the 26th February.

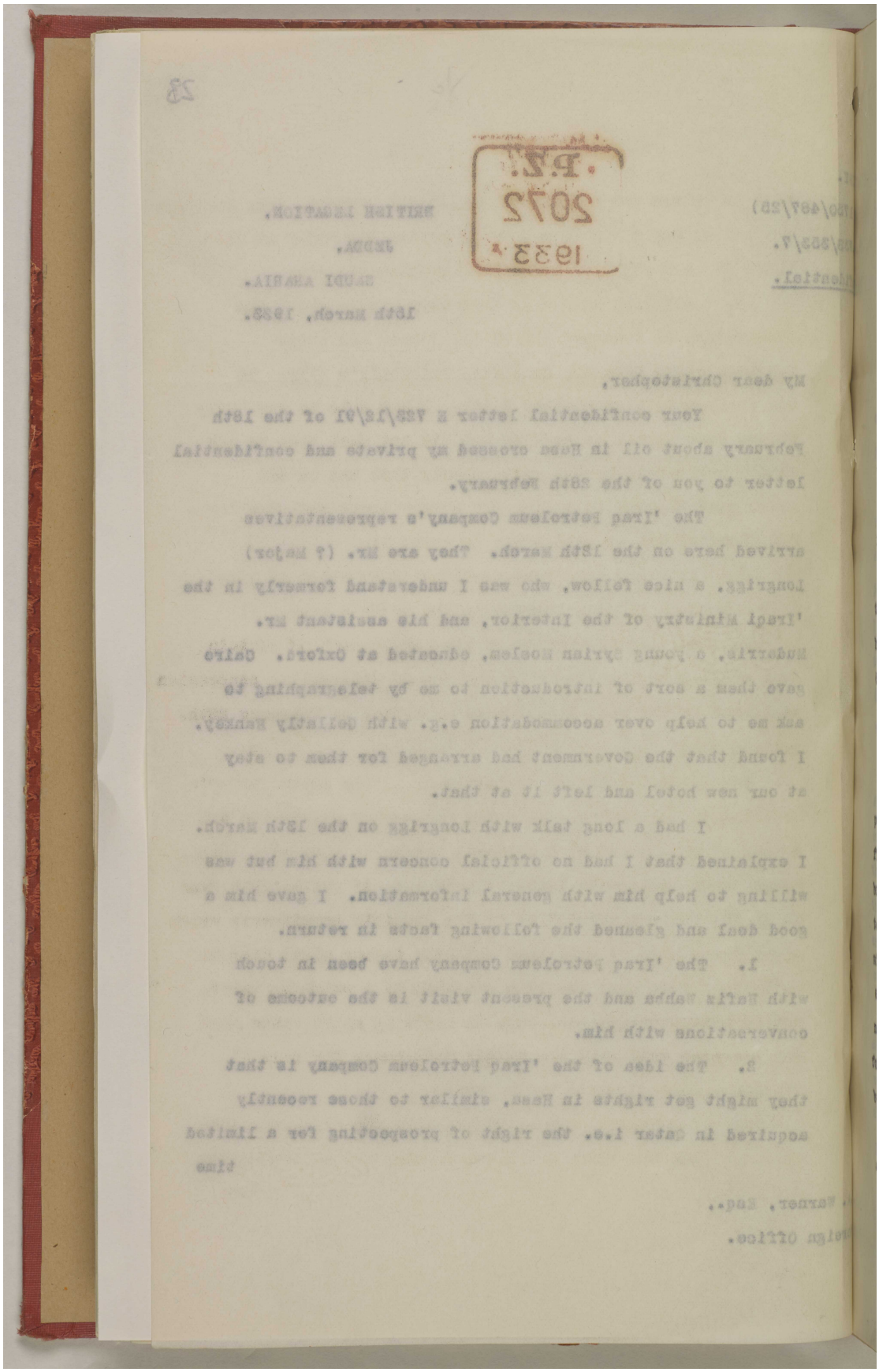
The 'Iraq Petroleum Company's representatives arrived here on the 12th March. They are Mr. (? Major) Longrigg, a nice fellow, who was I understand formerly in the 'Iraqi Ministry of the Interior, and his assistant Mr. Mudarris, a young Syrian Moslem, educated at Oxford. Cairo gave them a sort of introduction to me by telegraphing to ask me to help over accommodation e.g. with Gellatly Hankey. I found that the Government had arranged for them to stay at our new hotel and left it at that.

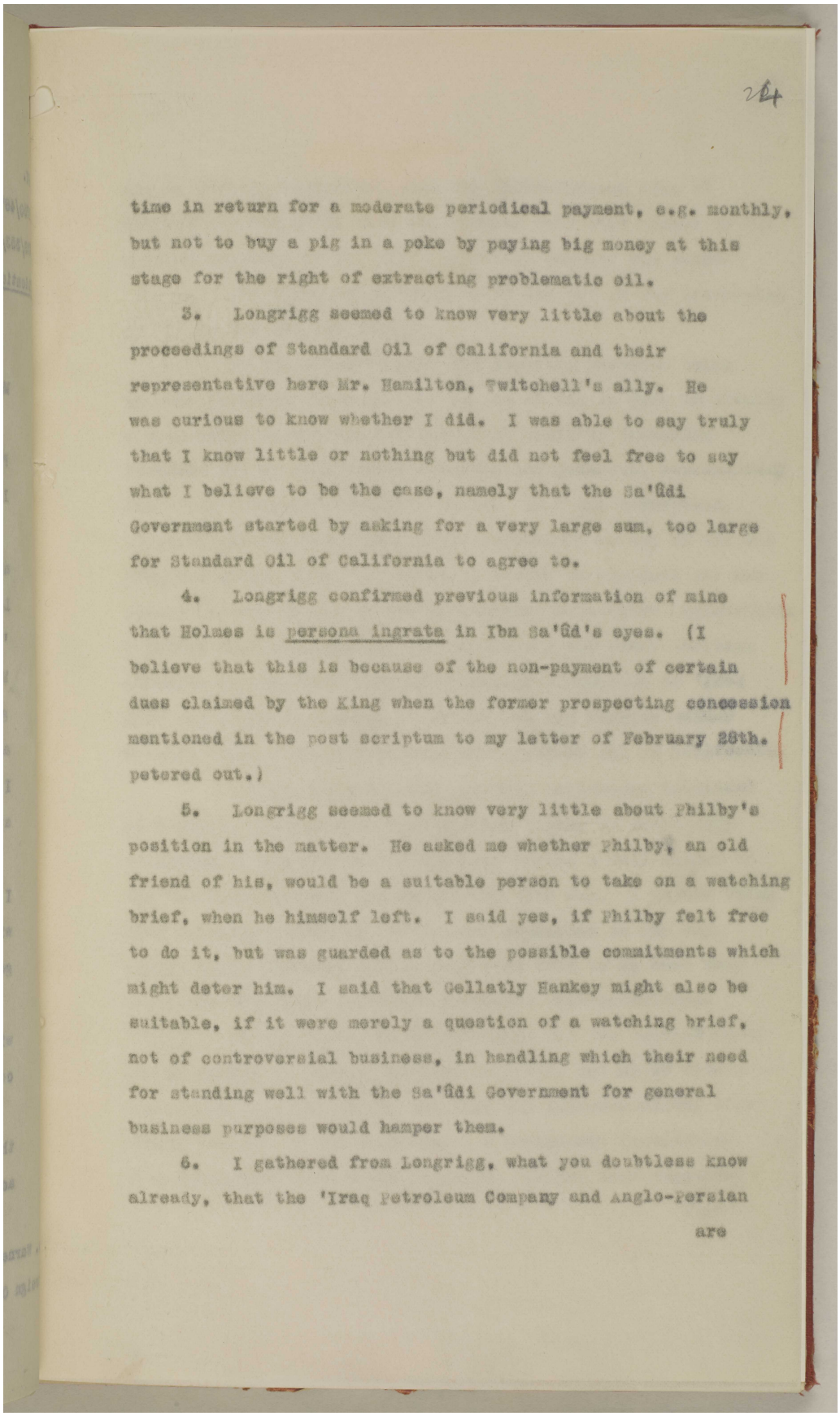
I had a long talk with Longrigg on the 13th March. I explained that I had no official concern with him but was willing to help him with general information. I gave him a good deal and gleaned the following facts in return.

1. The 'Iraq Petroleum Company have been in touch with Hafiz Wahba and the present visit is the outcome of conversations with him.

2. The idea of the 'Iraq Petroleum Company is that they might get rights in Hasa, similar to those recently acquired in Qatar i.e. the right of prospecting for a limited time

J.A. Warner, Esq.,
Foreign Office.





time in return for a moderate periodical payment, e.g. monthly, but not to buy a pig in a poke by paying big money at this stage for the right of extracting problematic oil.

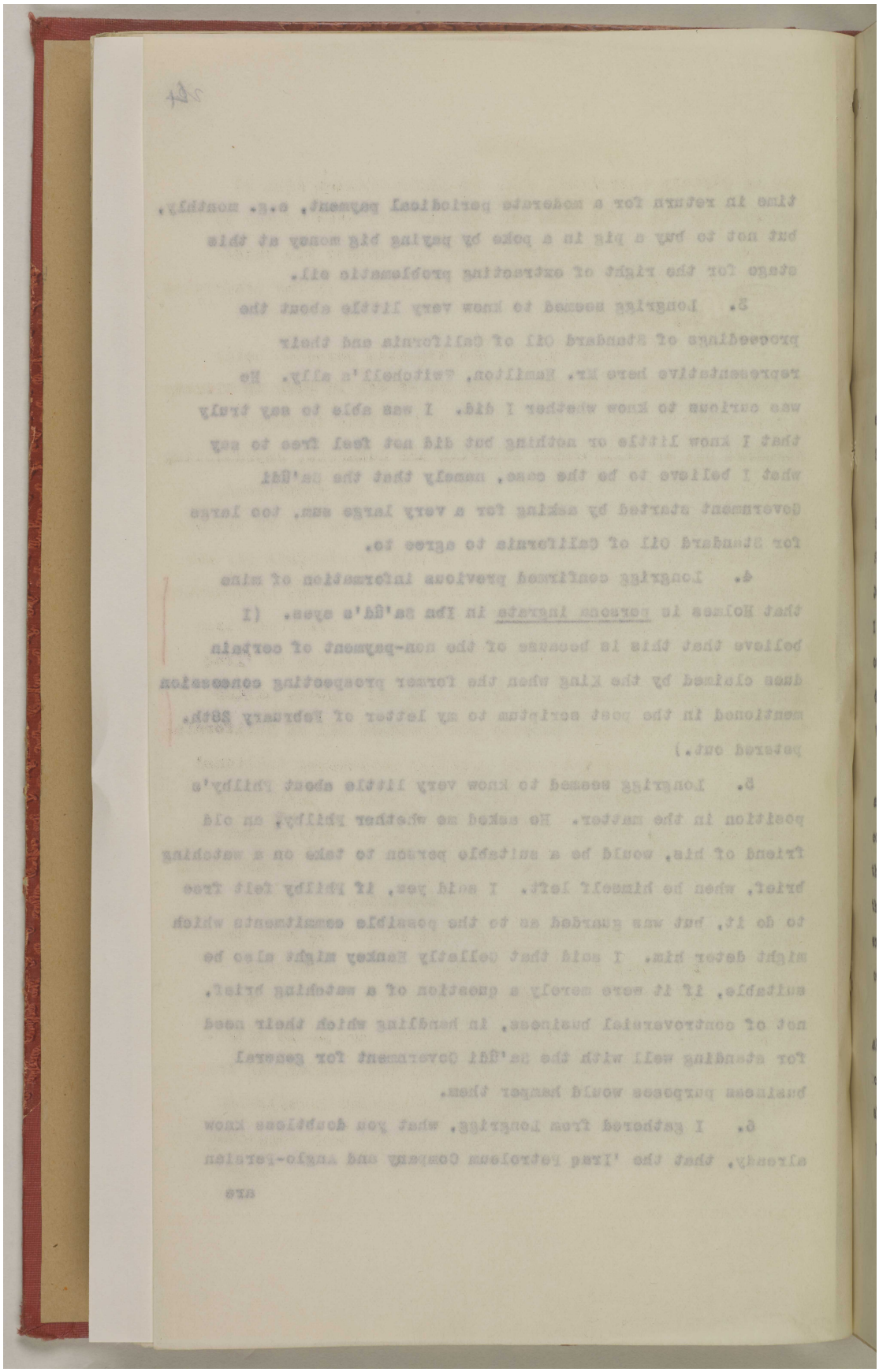
3. Longrigg seemed to know very little about the proceedings of Standard Oil of California and their representative here Mr. Hamilton, Twitchell's ally. He was curious to know whether I did. I was able to say truly that I know little or nothing but did not feel free to say what I believe to be the case, namely that the Sa'ûdi Government started by asking for a very large sum, too large for Standard Oil of California to agree to.

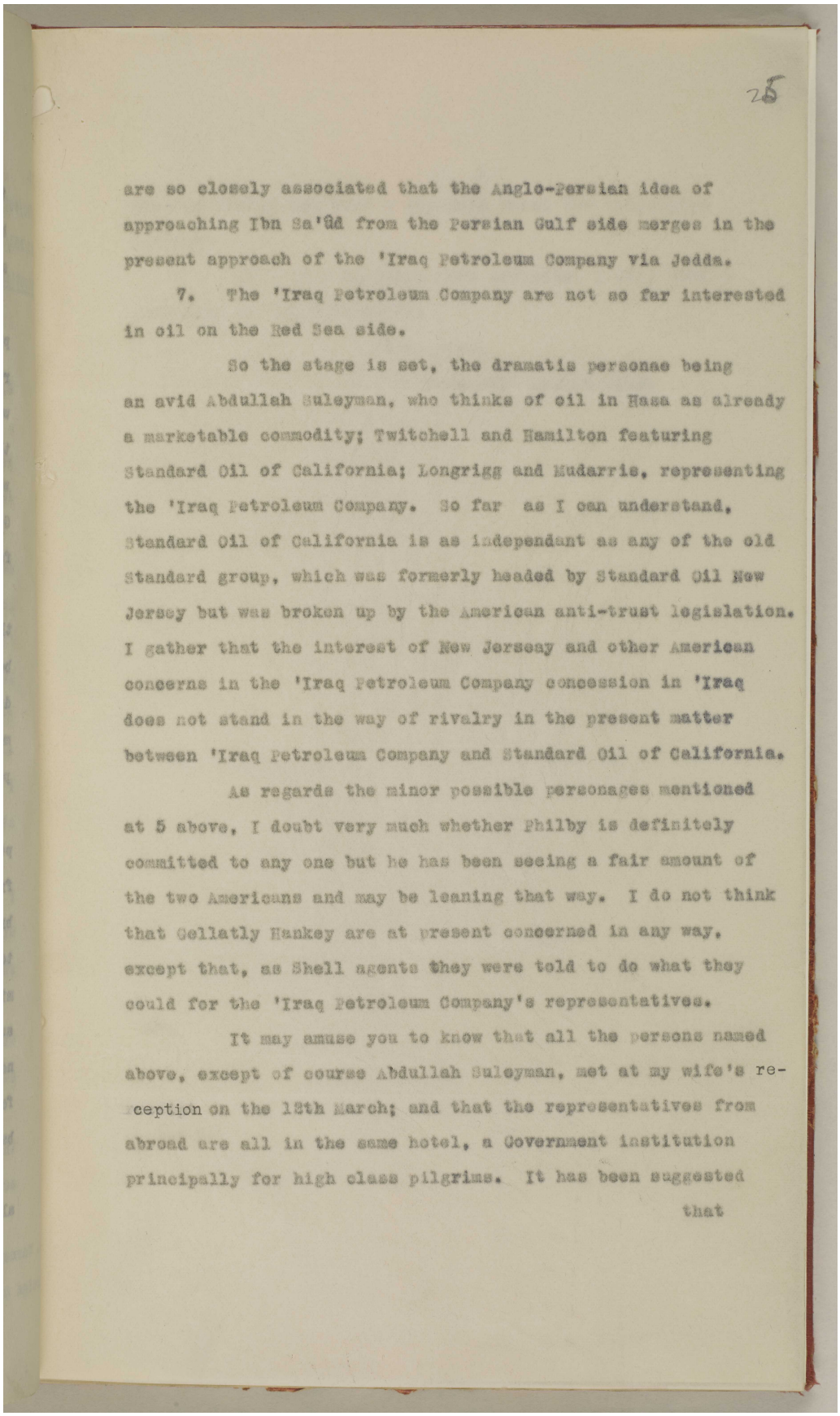
4. Longrigg confirmed previous information of mine that Holmes is persona ingrata in Ibn Sa'ûd's eyes. (I believe that this is because of the non-payment of certain dues claimed by the King when the former prospecting concession mentioned in the post scriptum to my letter of February 28th. petered out.)

5. Longrigg seemed to know very little about Philby's position in the matter. He asked me whether Philby, an old friend of his, would be a suitable person to take on a watching brief, when he himself left. I said yes, if Philby felt free to do it, but was guarded as to the possible commitments which might deter him. I said that Gellatly Hankey might also be suitable, if it were merely a question of a watching brief, not of controversial business, in handling which their need for standing well with the Sa'ûdi Government for general business purposes would hamper them.

6. I gathered from Longrigg, what you doubtless know already, that the 'Iraq Petroleum Company and Anglo-Persian

are





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are so closely associated that the Anglo-Persian idea of approaching Ibn Sa'ûd from the Persian Gulf side merges in the present approach of the 'Iraq Petroleum Company via Jedda.

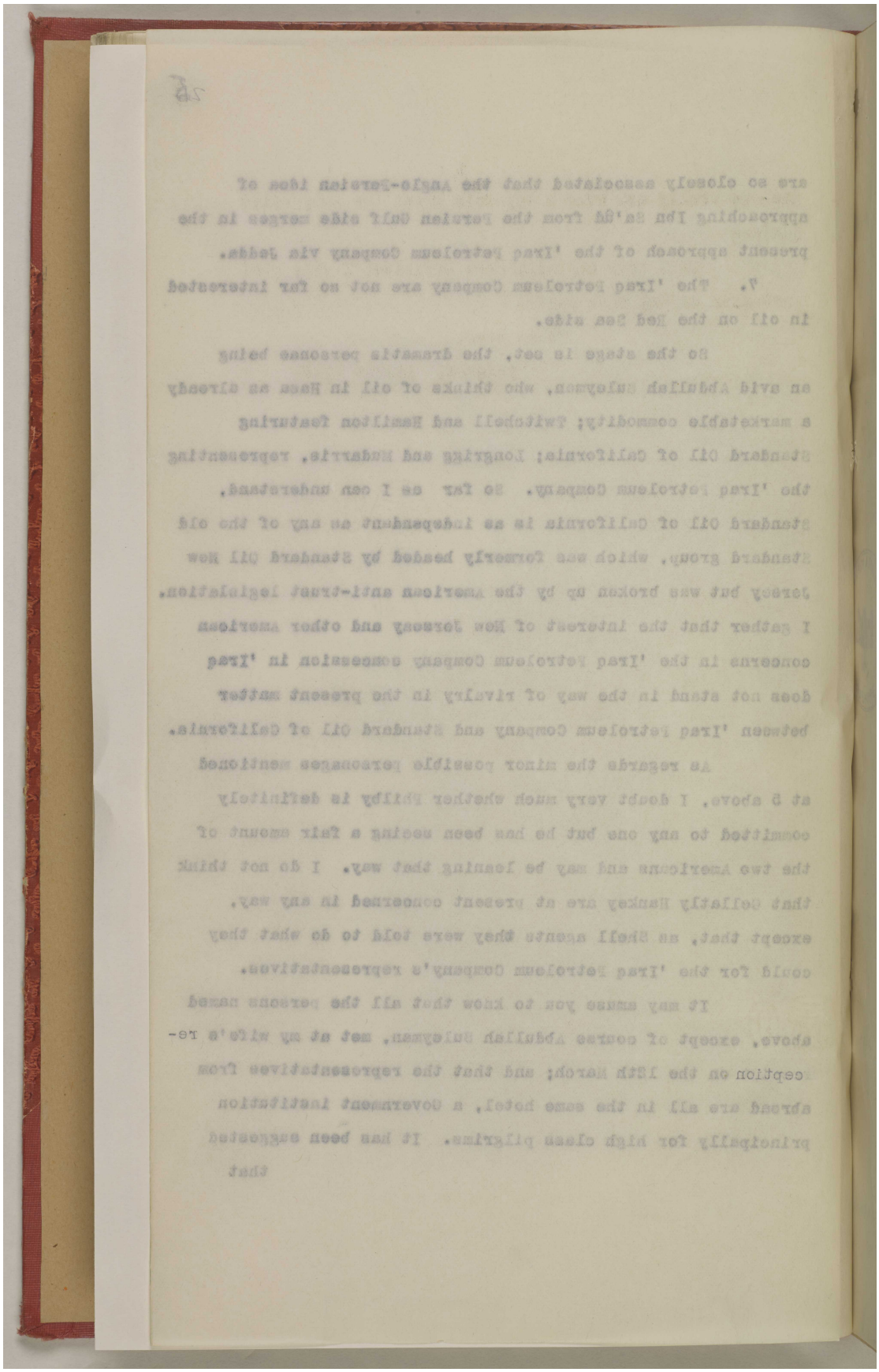
7. The 'Iraq Petroleum Company are not so far interested in oil on the Red Sea side.

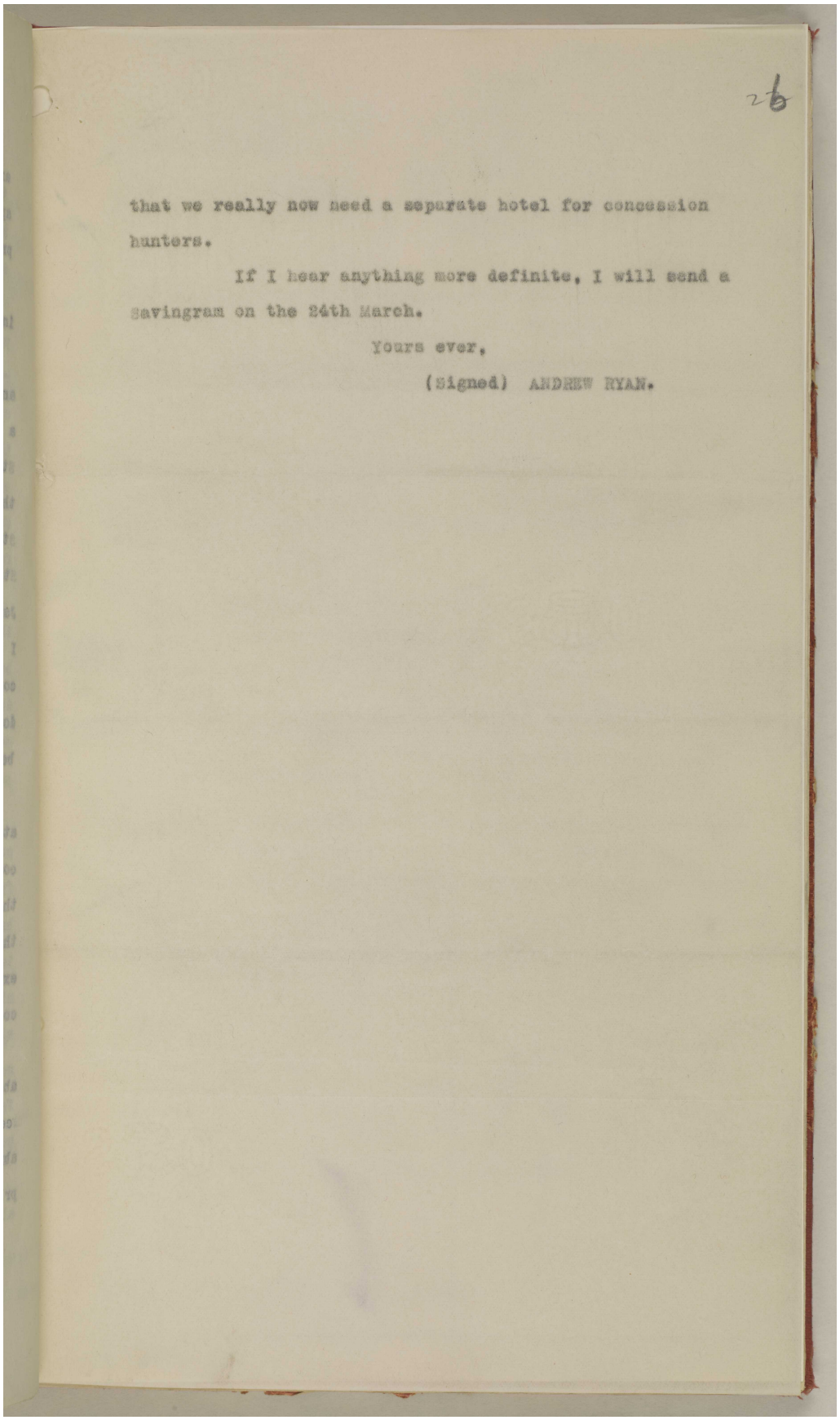
So the stage is set, the dramatis personae being an avid Abdullah Suleyman, who thinks of oil in Hasa as already a marketable commodity; Twitchell and Hamilton featuring Standard Oil of California; Longrigg and Mudarris, representing the 'Iraq Petroleum Company. So far as I can understand, Standard Oil of California is as independant as any of the old Standard group, which was formerly headed by Standard Oil New Jersey but was broken up by the American anti-trust legislation. I gather that the interest of New Jersey and other American concerns in the 'Iraq Petroleum Company concession in 'Iraq does not stand in the way of rivalry in the present matter between 'Iraq Petroleum Company and Standard Oil of California.

As regards the minor possible personages mentioned at 5 above, I doubt very much whether Philby is definitely committed to any one but he has been seeing a fair amount of the two Americans and may be leaning that way. I do not think that Gellatly Hankey are at present concerned in any way, except that, as Shell agents they were told to do what they could for the 'Iraq Petroleum Company's representatives.

It may amuse you to know that all the persons named above, except of course Abdullah Suleyman, met at my wife's reception on the 18th March; and that the representatives from abroad are all in the same hotel, a Government institution principally for high class pilgrims. It has been suggested

that





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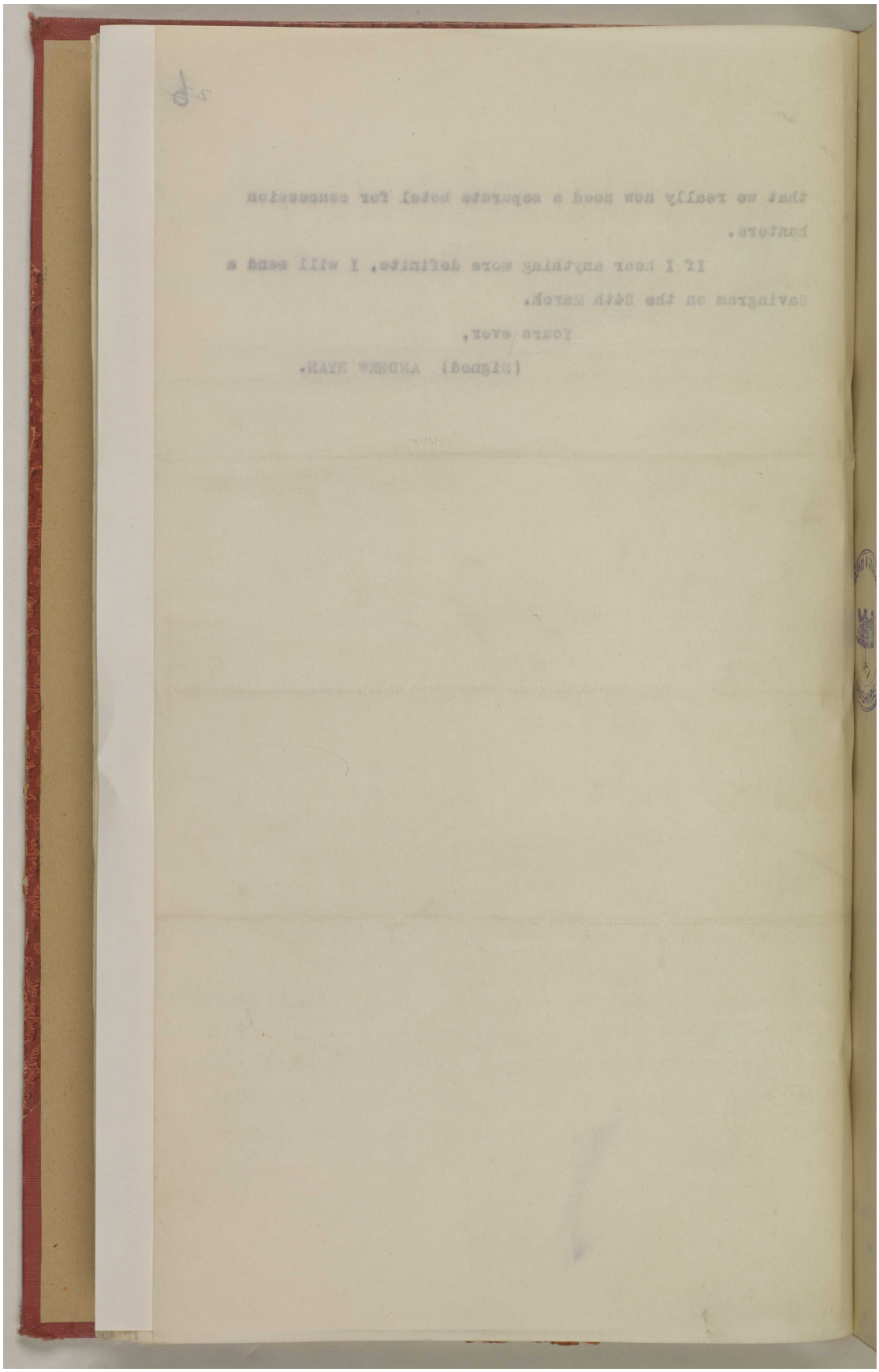
that we really now need a separate hotel for concession hunters.

If I hear anything more definite, I will send a Savingram on the 24th March.

Yours ever,

(Signed) ANDREW RYAN.

ملف 10/5 I المملكة العربية السعودية: امتياز نفط الأحساء؛ زيارة المُقدم هولمز إلى المملكة العربية السعودية؛ حصار الكويت. [٢٦ظ] (٤٩٦/٧٥)



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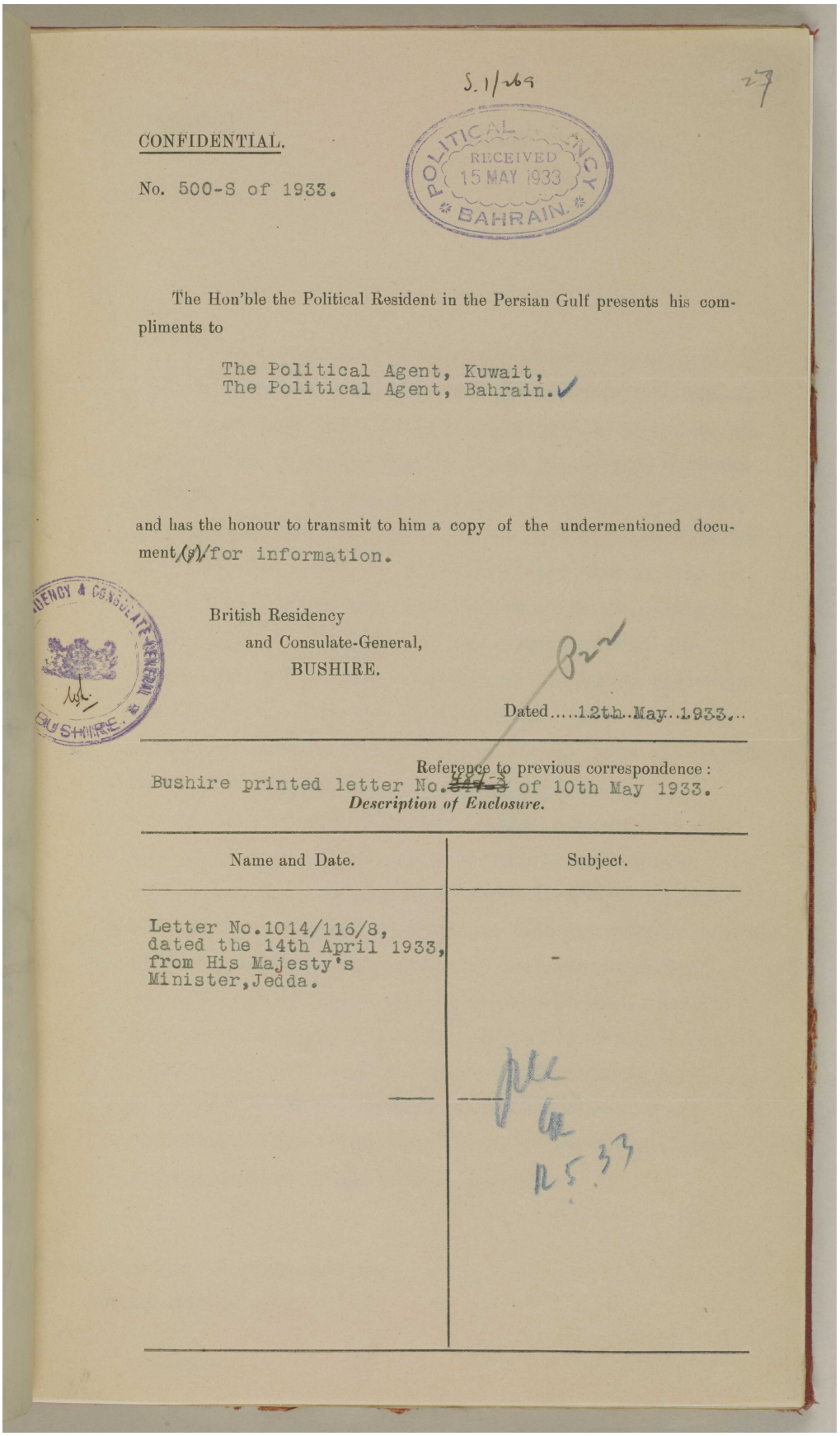


S.1/69

27

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 500-S of 1933.

POLITICAL AGENCY
RECEIVED
15 MAY 1933
BAHRAIN.

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

The Political Agent, Kuwait,
The Political Agent, Bahrain.

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned document (s) for information.

BRITISH RESIDENCY & CONSULATE-GENERAL BUSHIRE.

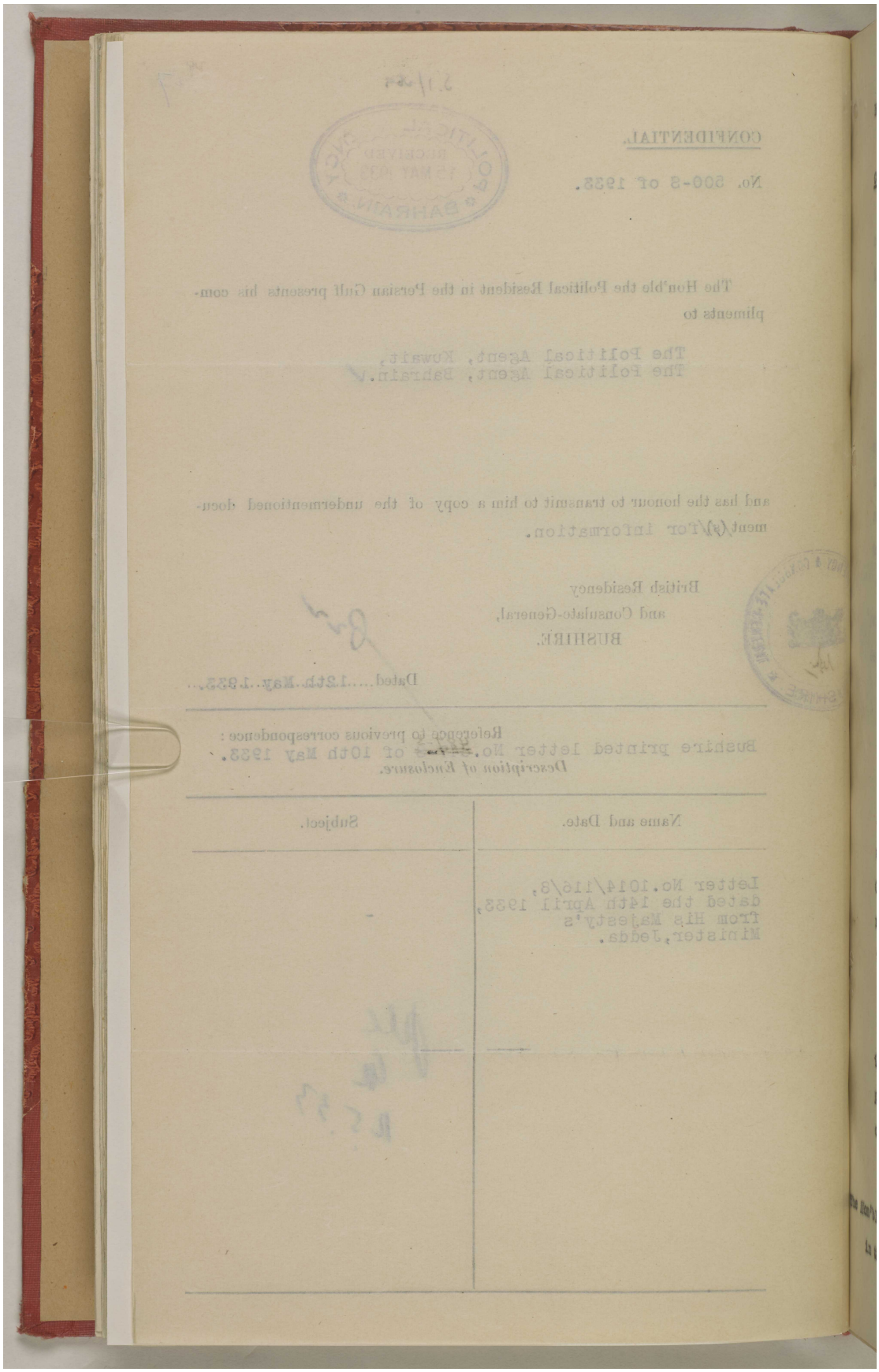
British Residency
and Consulate-General,
BUSHIRE.

Dated.....12th..May..1933...

Reference to previous correspondence:
Bushire printed letter No. ~~544-S~~ of 10th May 1933.

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Letter No.1014/116/8, dated the 14th April 1933, from His Majesty's Minister, Jedda.	-



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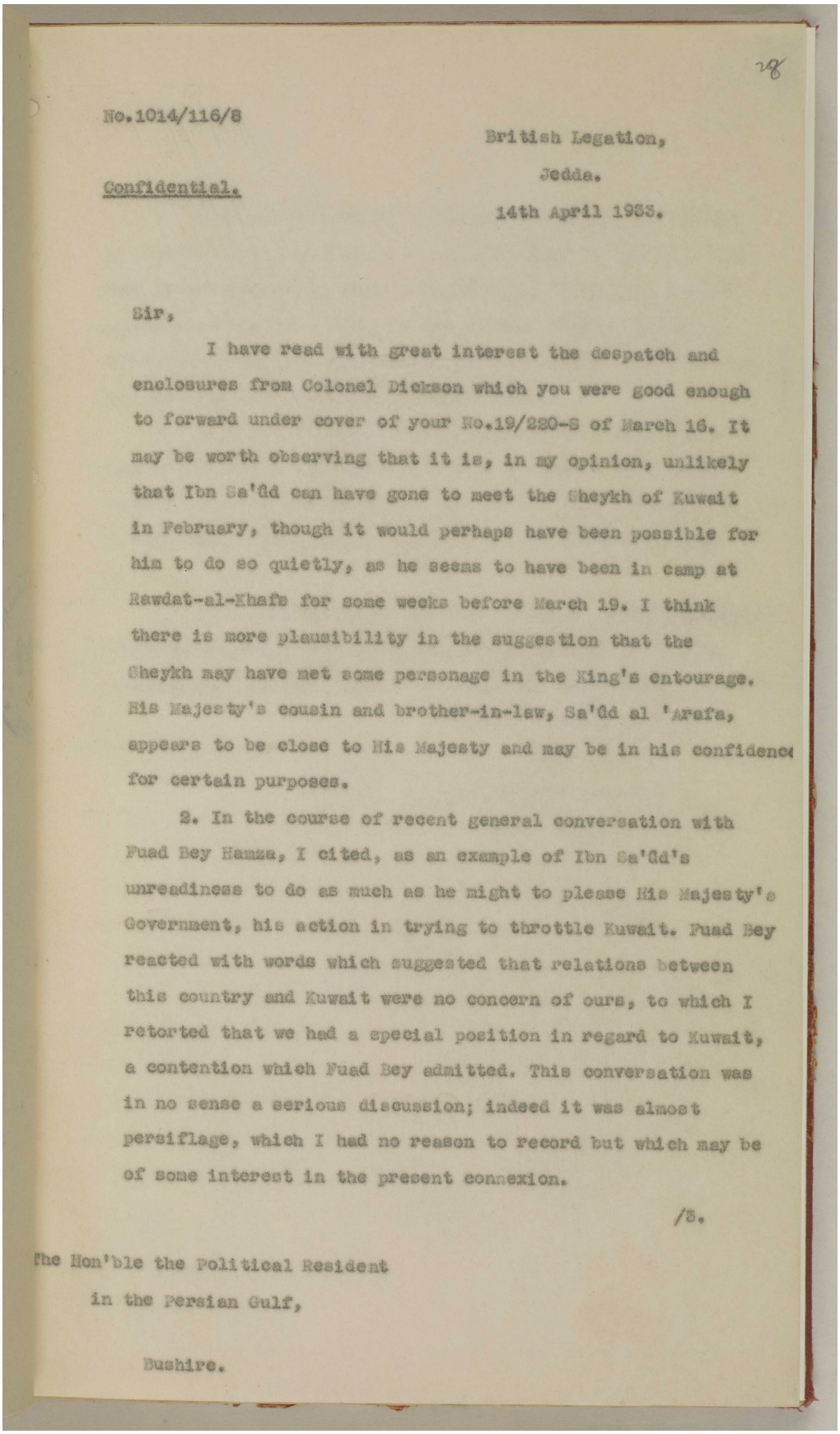


28

No.1014/116/8

British Legation,
Jedda.
14th April 1933.

Confidential.

Sir,

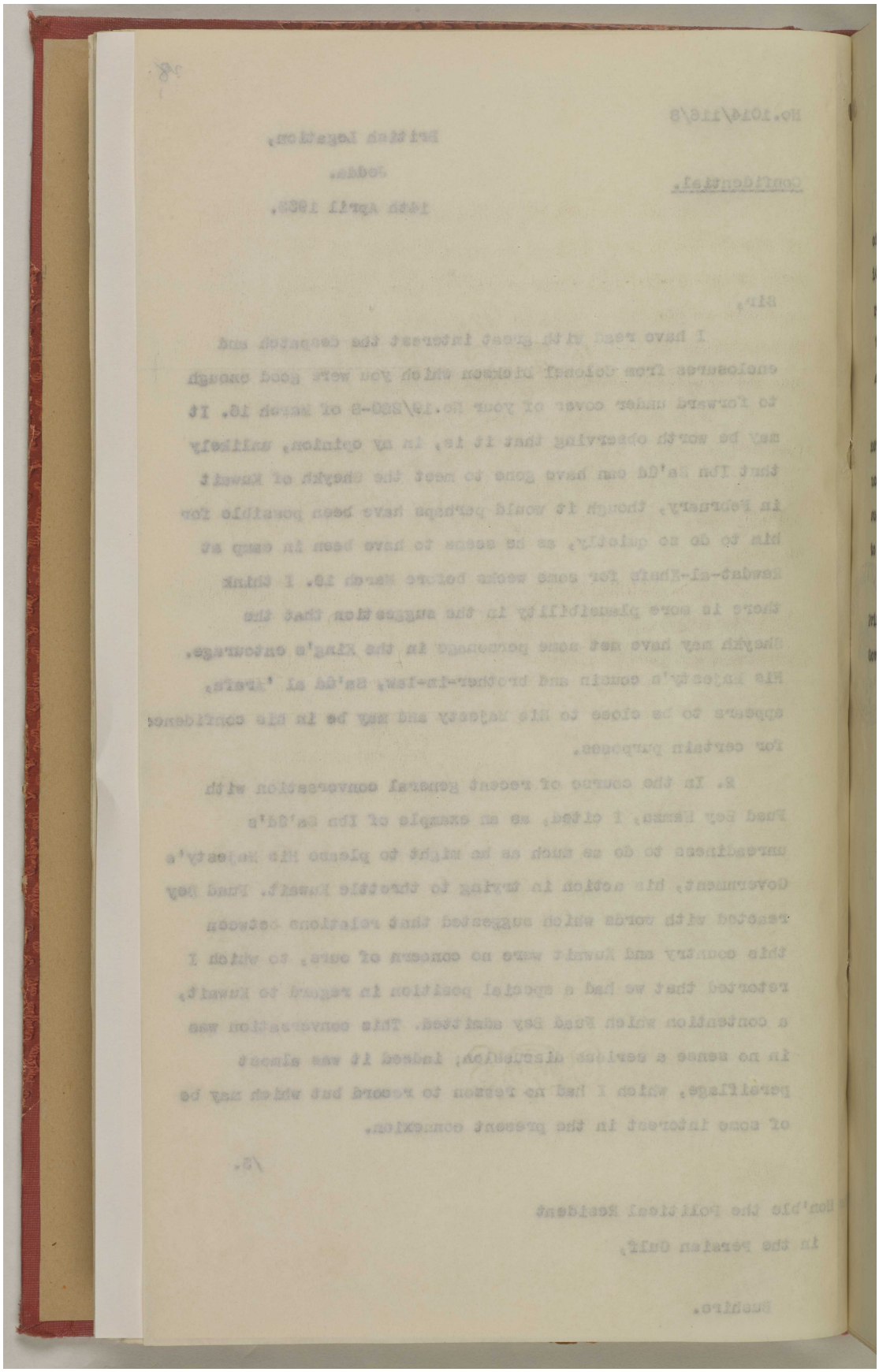
I have read with great interest the despatch and enclosures from Colonel Dickson which you were good enough to forward under cover of your No.19/220-S of March 16. It may be worth observing that it is, in my opinion, unlikely that Ibn Sa'ûd can have gone to meet the Sheykh of Kuwait in February, though it would perhaps have been possible for him to do so quietly, as he seems to have been in camp at Rawdat-al-Khafs for some weeks before March 19. I think there is more plausibility in the suggestion that the Sheykh may have met some personage in the King's entourage. His Majesty's cousin and brother-in-law, Sa'ûd al 'Arafa, appears to be close to His Majesty and may be in his confidence for certain purposes.

2. In the course of recent general conversation with Fuad Bey Hamza, I cited, as an example of Ibn Sa'ûd's unreadiness to do as much as he might to please His Majesty's Government, his action in trying to throttle Kuwait. Fuad Bey reacted with words which suggested that relations between this country and Kuwait were no concern of ours, to which I retorted that we had a special position in regard to Kuwait, a contention which Fuad Bey admitted. This conversation was in no sense a serious discussion; indeed it was almost persiflage, which I had no reason to record but which may be of some interest in the present connexion.

/S.

The Hon'ble the Political Resident
in the Persian Gulf,

Bushire.



المرجع: IOR/R/15/2/421 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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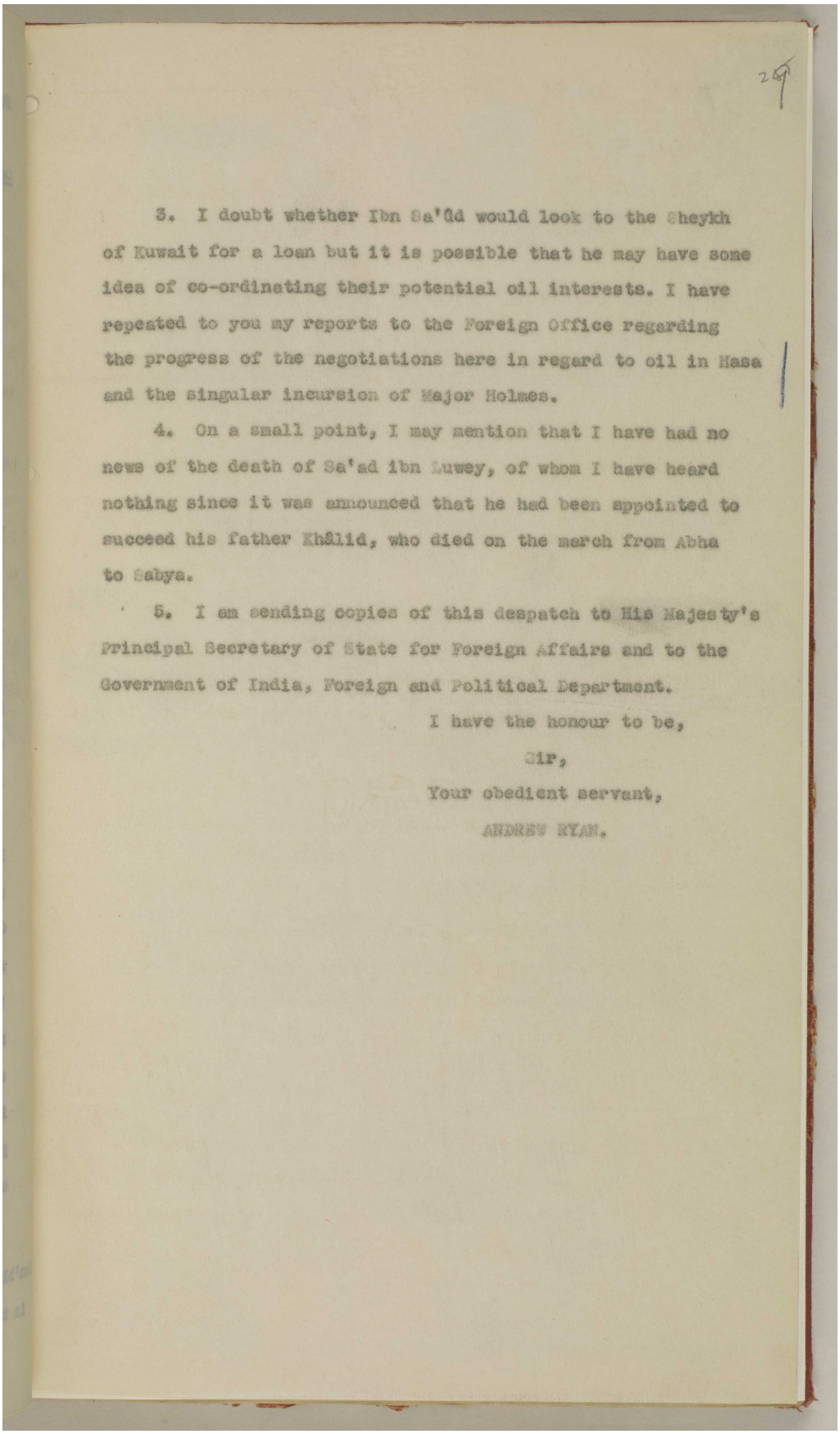


3. I doubt whether Ibn Sa'ûd would look to the Sheykh of Kuwait for a loan but it is possible that he may have some idea of co-ordinating their potential oil interests. I have repeated to you my reports to the Foreign Office regarding the progress of the negotiations here in regard to oil in Hasa and the singular incursion of Major Holmes.

4. On a small point, I may mention that I have had no news of the death of Sa'ad ibn Luwey, of whom I have heard nothing since it was announced that he had been appointed to succeed his father Khâlid, who died on the march from Abha to Sabya.

5. I am sending copies of this despatch to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and to the Government of India, Foreign and Political Department.

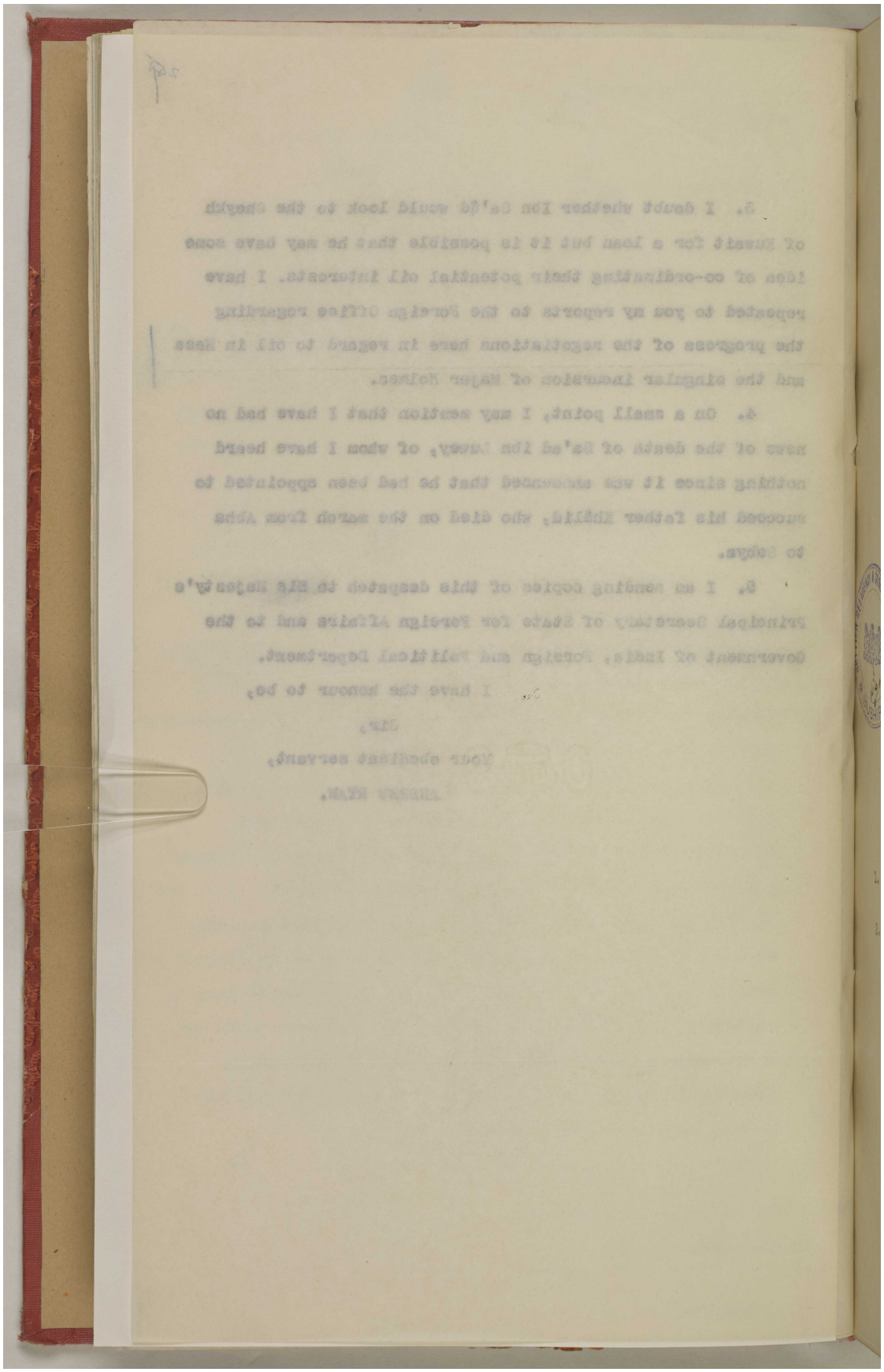
I have the honour to be,

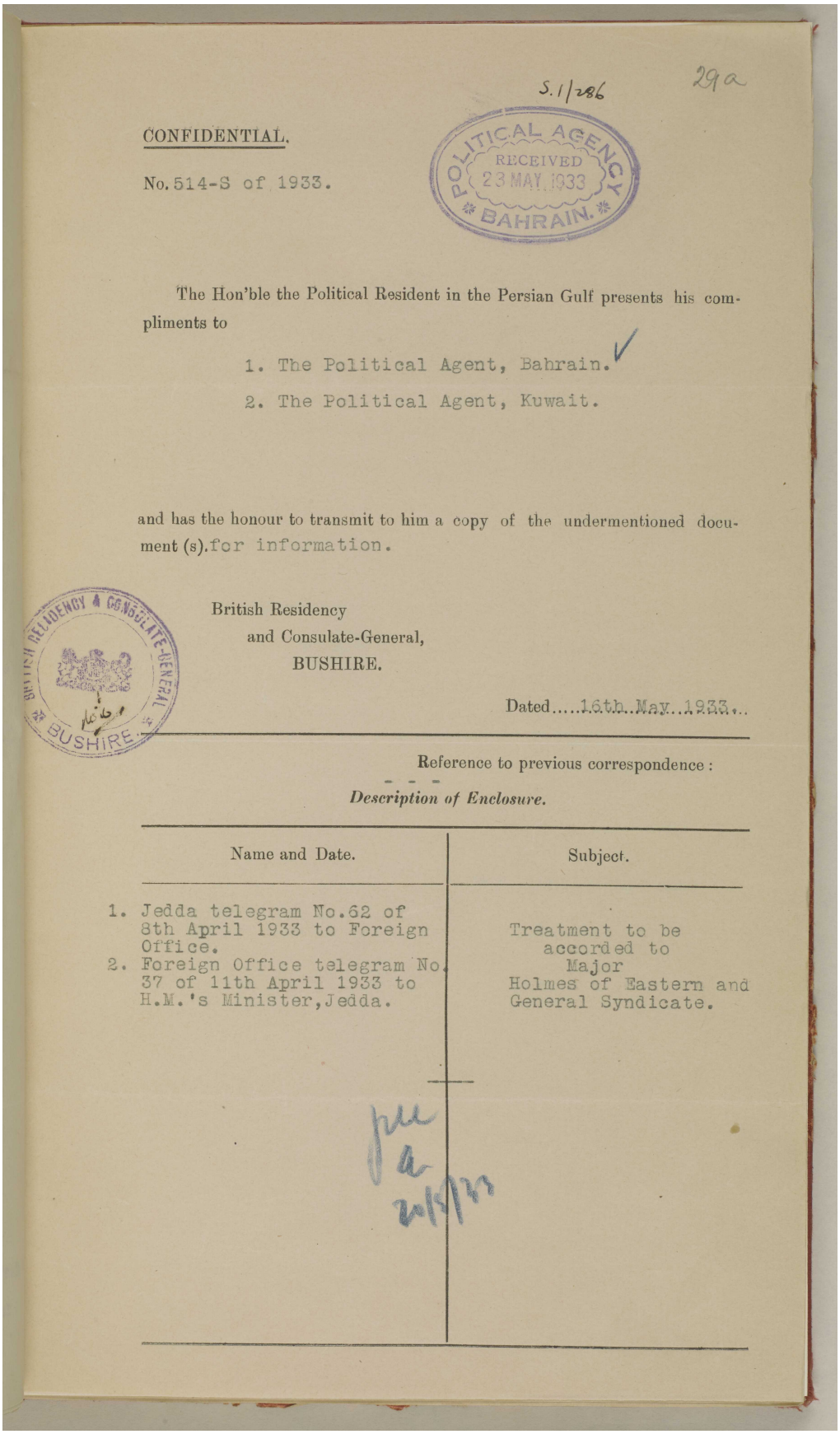
Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ANDREW RYAN.

ملف 10/5 I المملكة العربية السعودية: امتياز نفط الأحساء؛ زيارة المُقدم هولمز إلى المملكة العربية السعودية؛ حصار الكويت. [٢٩ظ] (٤٩٦/٨١)





S.1/286

29a

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 514-S of 1933.

POLITICAL AGENCY RECEIVED 23 MAY 1933 BAHRAIN.

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

1. The Political Agent, Bahrain. ✓
2. The Political Agent, Kuwait.

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned document (s). for information.

BRITISH RESIDENCY & CONSULATE-GENERAL BUSHIRE

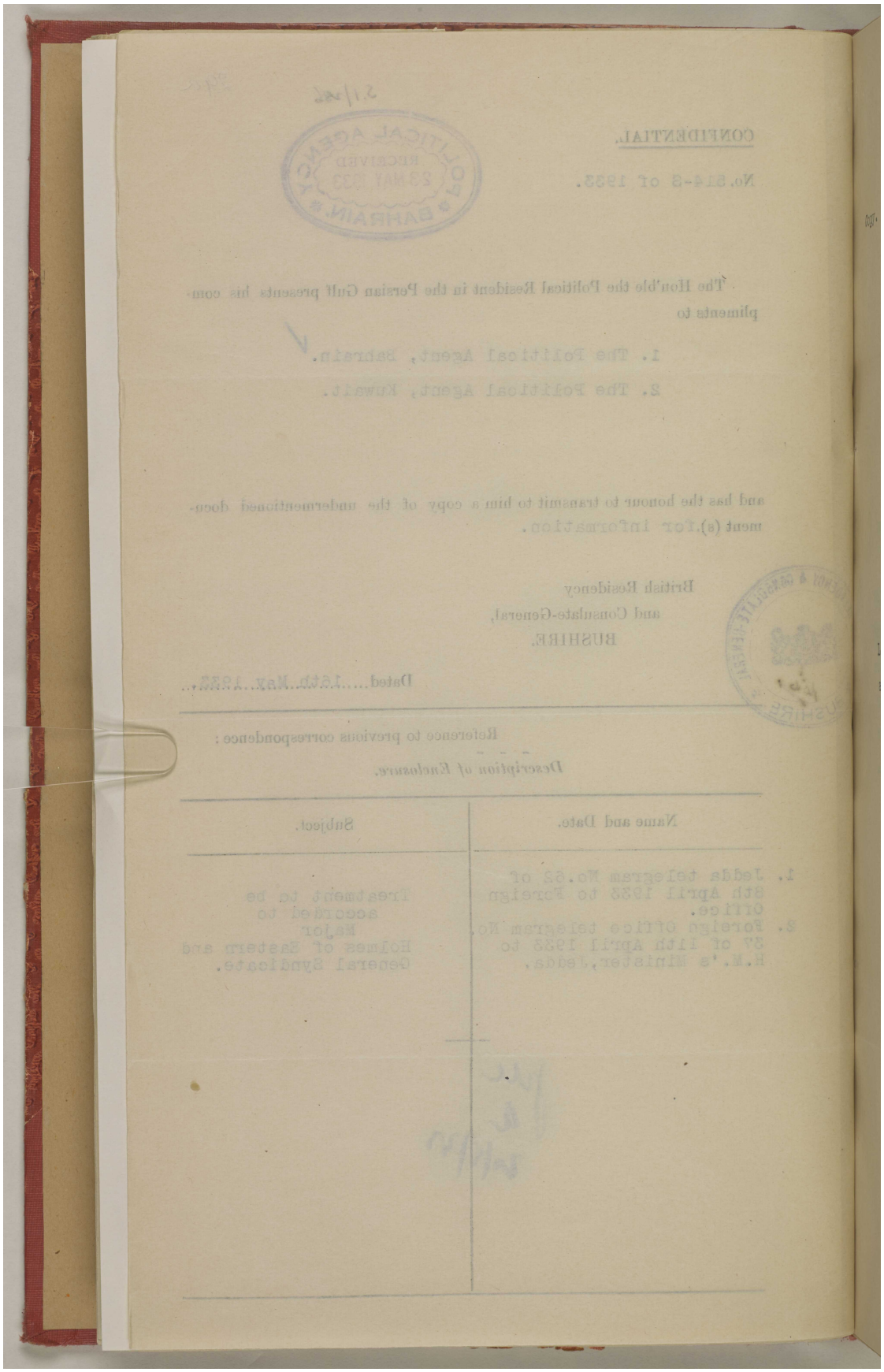
British Residency
and Consulate-General,
BUSHIRE.

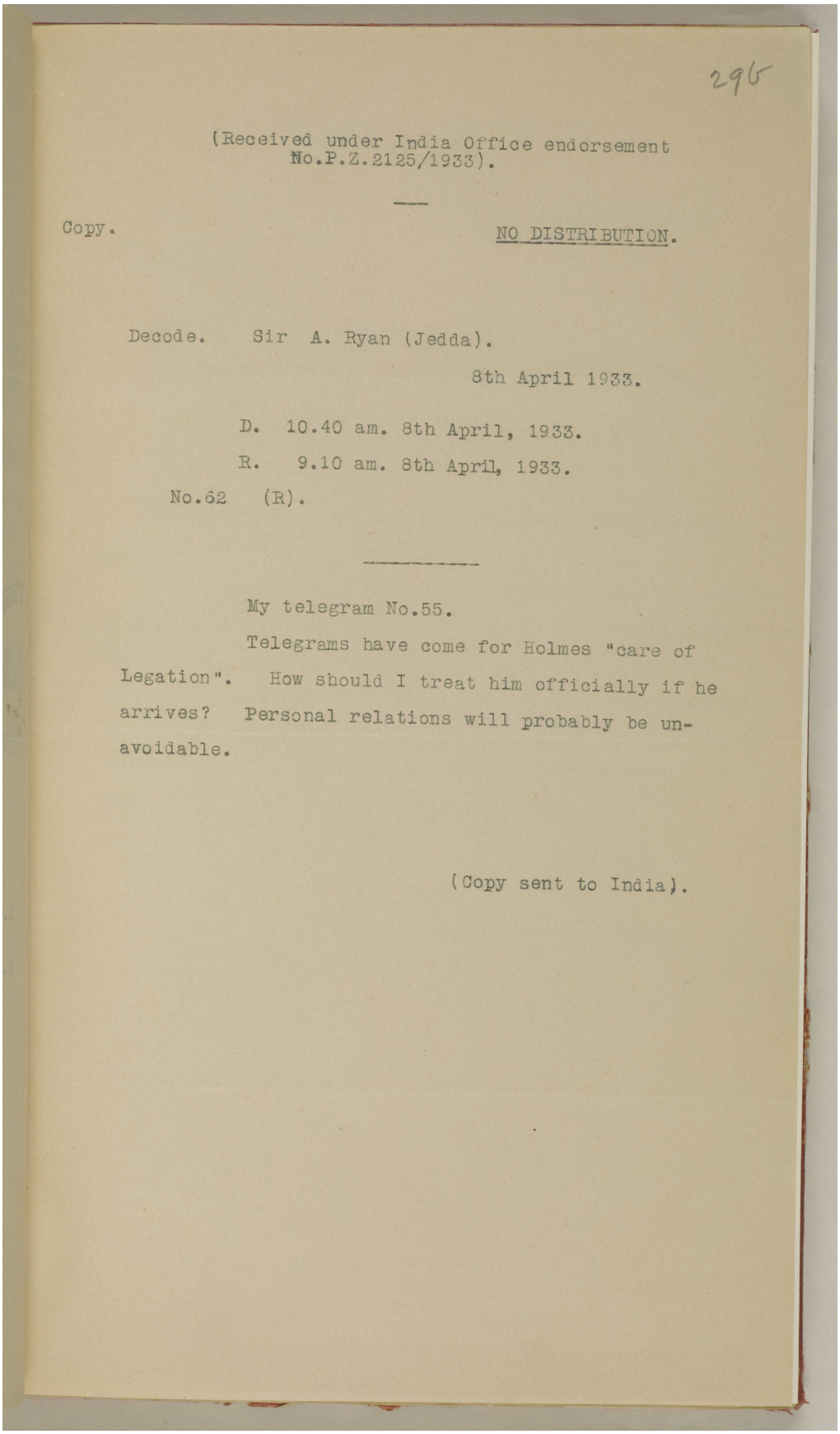
Dated.....16th May 1933...

Reference to previous correspondence:

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
1. Jedda telegram No.62 of 8th April 1933 to Foreign Office. 2. Foreign Office telegram No. 37 of 11th April 1933 to H.M.'s Minister, Jedda.	Treatment to be accorded to Major Holmes of Eastern and General Syndicate.





296

(Received under India Office endorsement
No.P.Z.2125/1933).

Copy. NO DISTRIBUTION.

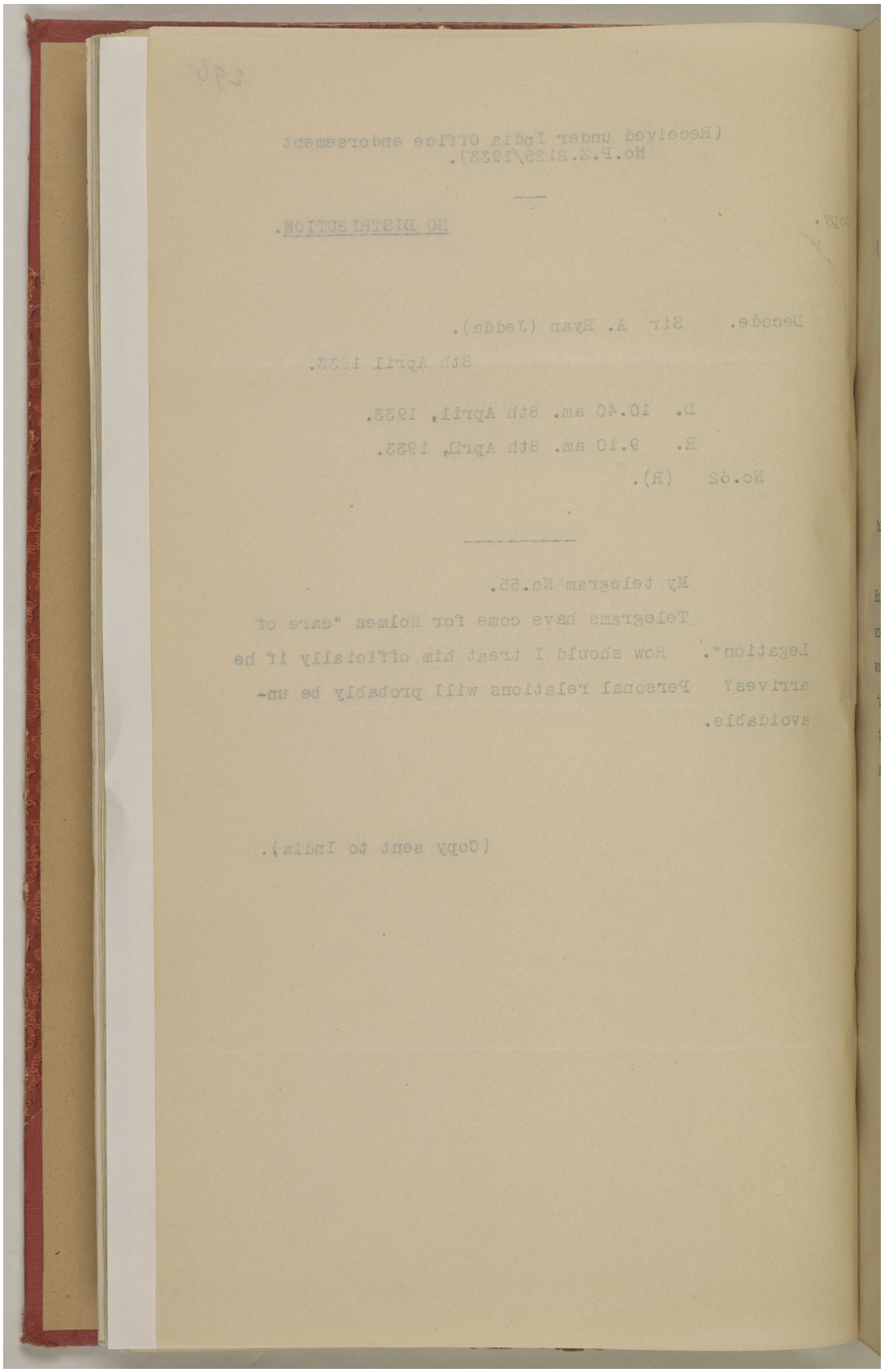
Decode. Sir A. Ryan (Jedda).

8th April 1933.

D. 10.40 am. 8th April, 1933.
R. 9.10 am. 8th April, 1933.
No.62 (R).

My telegram No.55.
Telegrams have come for Holmes "care of Legation". How should I treat him officially if he arrives? Personal relations will probably be unavoidable.

(Copy sent to India).



المرجع: IOR/R/15/2/421 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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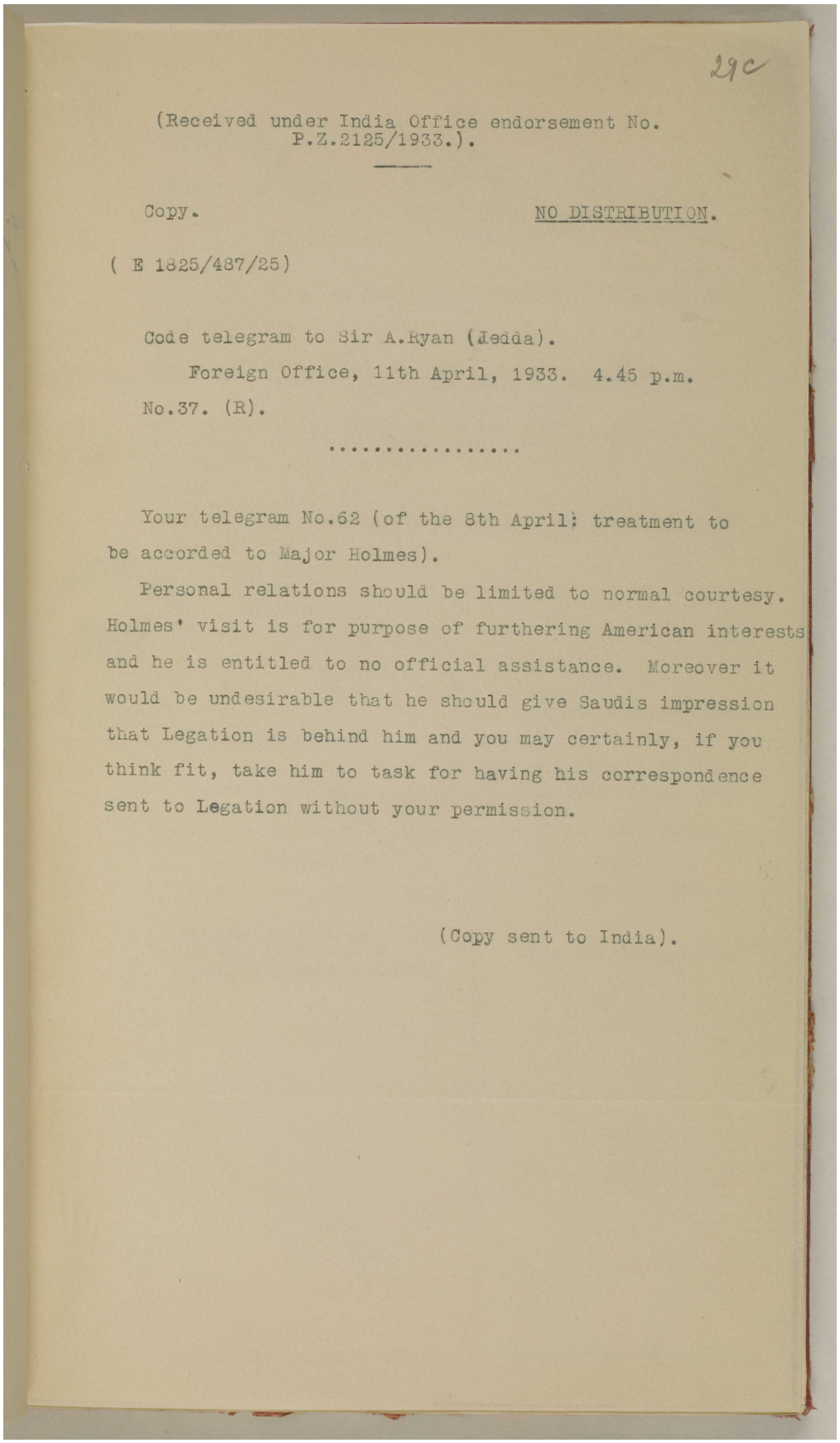

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(Received under India Office endorsement No. P.Z.2125/1933.).

Copy. NO DISTRIBUTION.

(E 1825/487/25)

Code telegram to Sir A.Ryan (Jedda).

Foreign Office, 11th April, 1933. 4.45 p.m.

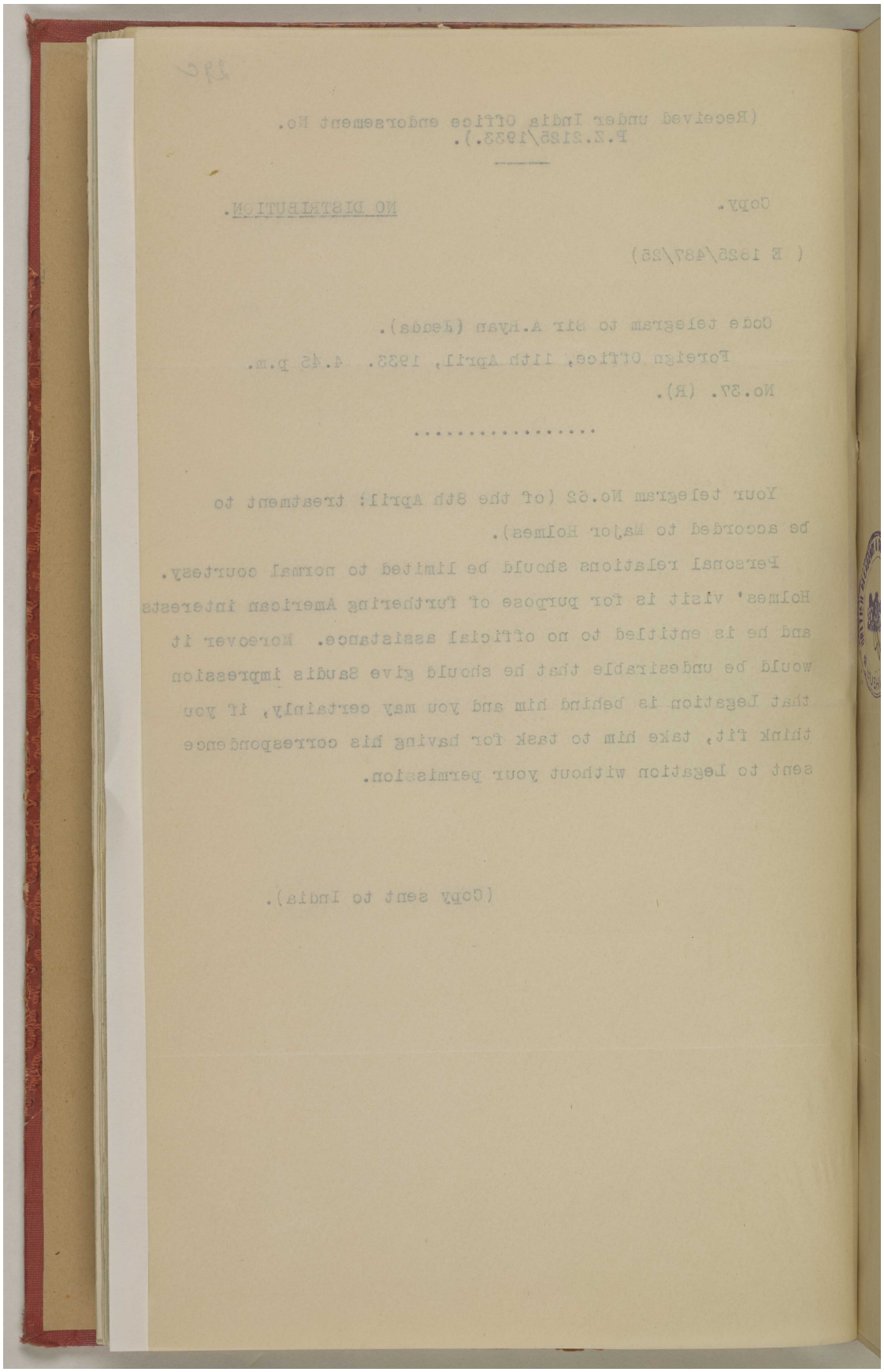
No.37. (R).

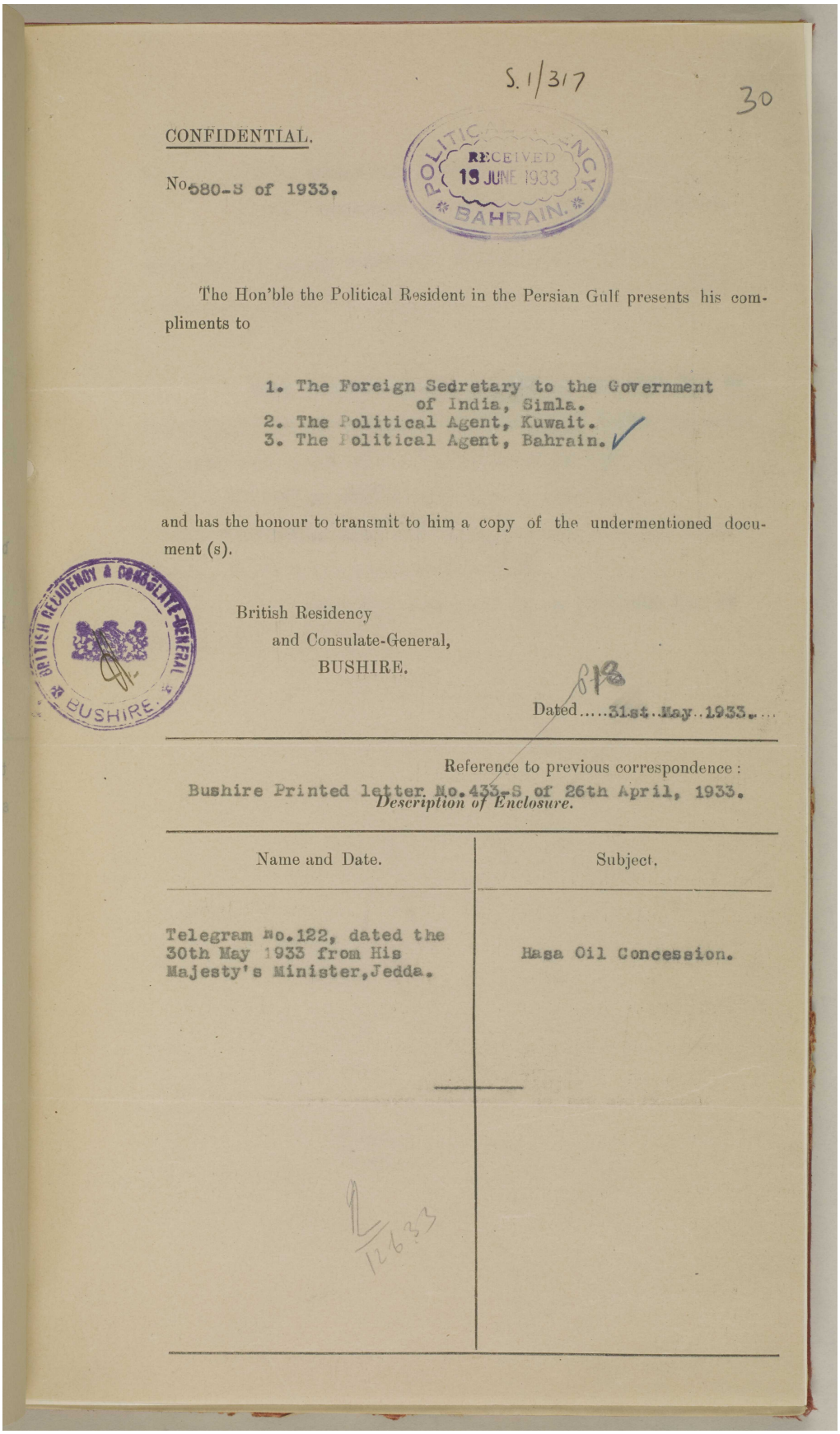
.....

Your telegram No.62 (of the 8th April: treatment to be accorded to Major Holmes).

Personal relations should be limited to normal courtesy. Holmes' visit is for purpose of furthering American interests and he is entitled to no official assistance. Moreover it would be undesirable that he should give Saudis impression that Legation is behind him and you may certainly, if you think fit, take him to task for having his correspondence sent to Legation without your permission.

(Copy sent to India).





S.1/317

30

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 580-S of 1933.

POLITICAL AGENT BAHRAIN. RECEIVED 19 JUNE 1933

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

1. The Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, Simla.
2. The Political Agent, Kuwait.
3. The Political Agent, Bahrain.

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned document (s).

BRITISH RESIDENCY & CONSULATE-GENERAL BUSHIRE

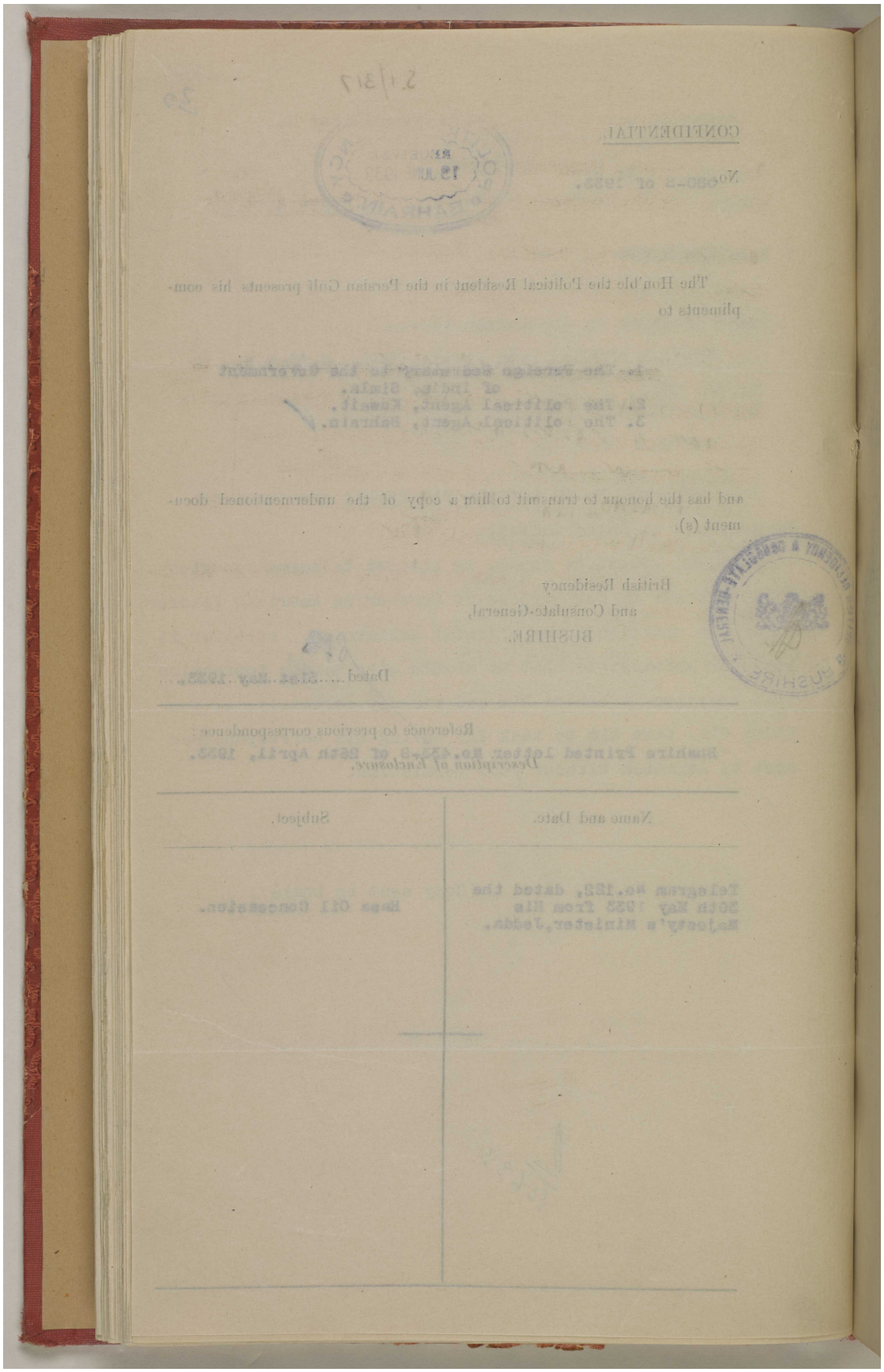
British Residency
and Consulate-General,
BUSHIRE.

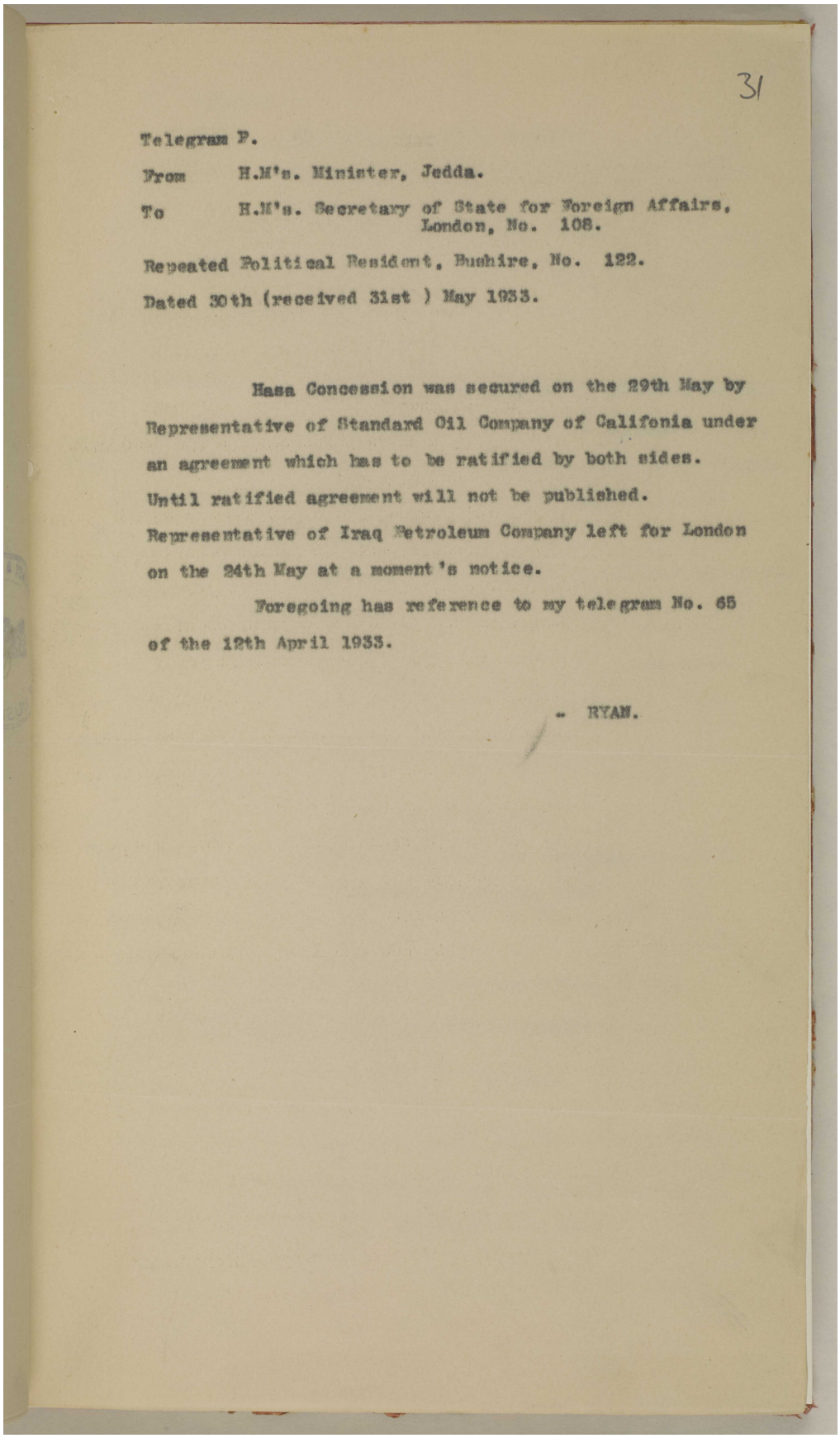
Dated 31st May 1933.

Reference to previous correspondence :
Bushire Printed letter No.433-S of 26th April, 1933.

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Telegram No.122, dated the 30th May 1933 from His Majesty's Minister, Jedda.	Hasa Oil Concession.





31

Telegram P.

From H.M's. Minister, Jedda.

To H.M's. Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, London, No. 108.

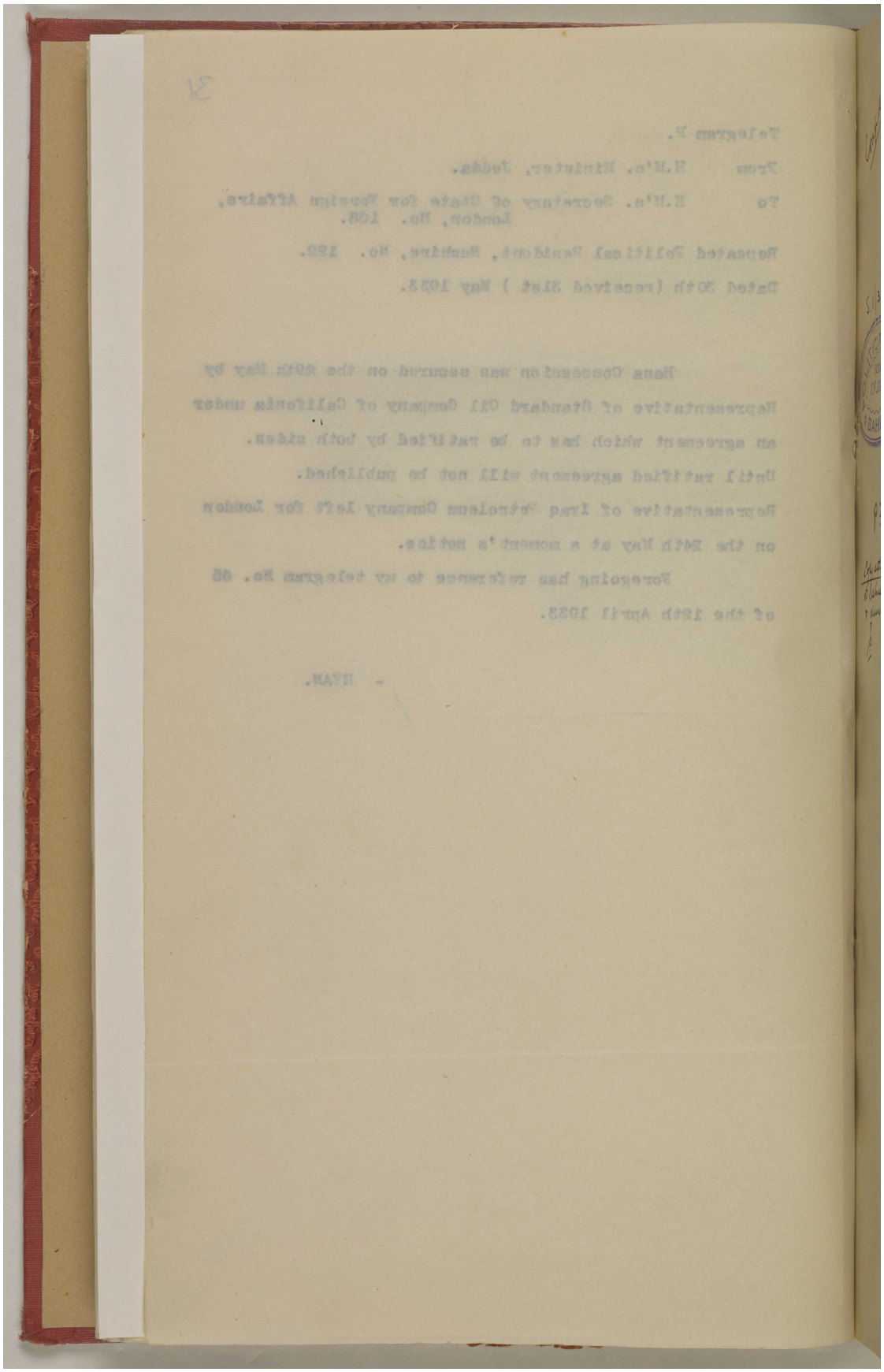
Repeated Political Resident, Bushire, No. 122.

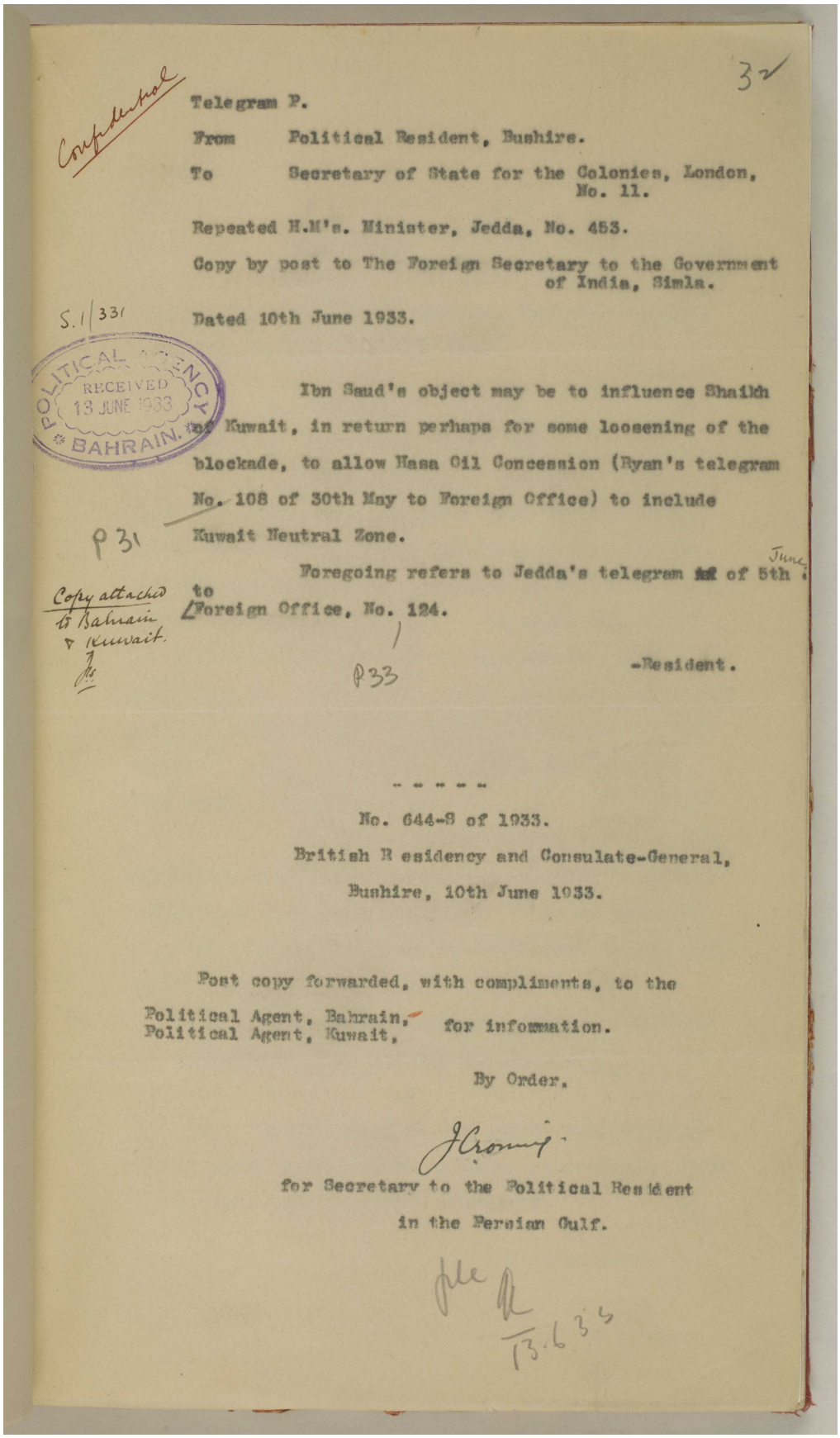
Dated 30th (received 31st) May 1933.

Hasa Concession was secured on the 29th May by Representative of Standard Oil Company of Califonia under an agreement which has to be ratified by both sides. Until ratified agreement will not be published. Representative of Iraq Petroleum Company left for London on the 24th May at a moment's notice.

Foregoing has reference to my telegram No. 65 of the 12th April 1933.

- RYAN.





Confidential

32

Telegram P.

From Political Resident, Bushire.

To Secretary of State for the Colonies, London, No. 11.

Repeated H.M's. Minister, Jedda, No. 453.

Copy by post to The Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, Simla.

S.1/331

Dated 10th June 1933.

POLITICAL AGENCY RECEIVED 13 JUNE 1933 BAHRAIN.

Ibn Saud's object may be to influence Shaikh of Kuwait, in return perhaps for some loosening of the blockade, to allow Nasa Oil Concession (Ryan's telegram No. 108 of 30th May to Foreign Office) to include Kuwait Neutral Zone.

P 31

Foregoing refers to Jedda's telegram of 5th June to Foreign Office, No. 124.

Copy attached to Bahrain & Kuwait.

P33

-Resident.

- - - - -

No. 644-S of 1933.

British Residency and Consulate-General,

Bushire, 10th June 1933.

Post copy forwarded, with compliments, to the

Political Agent, Bahrain,
Political Agent, Kuwait, for information.

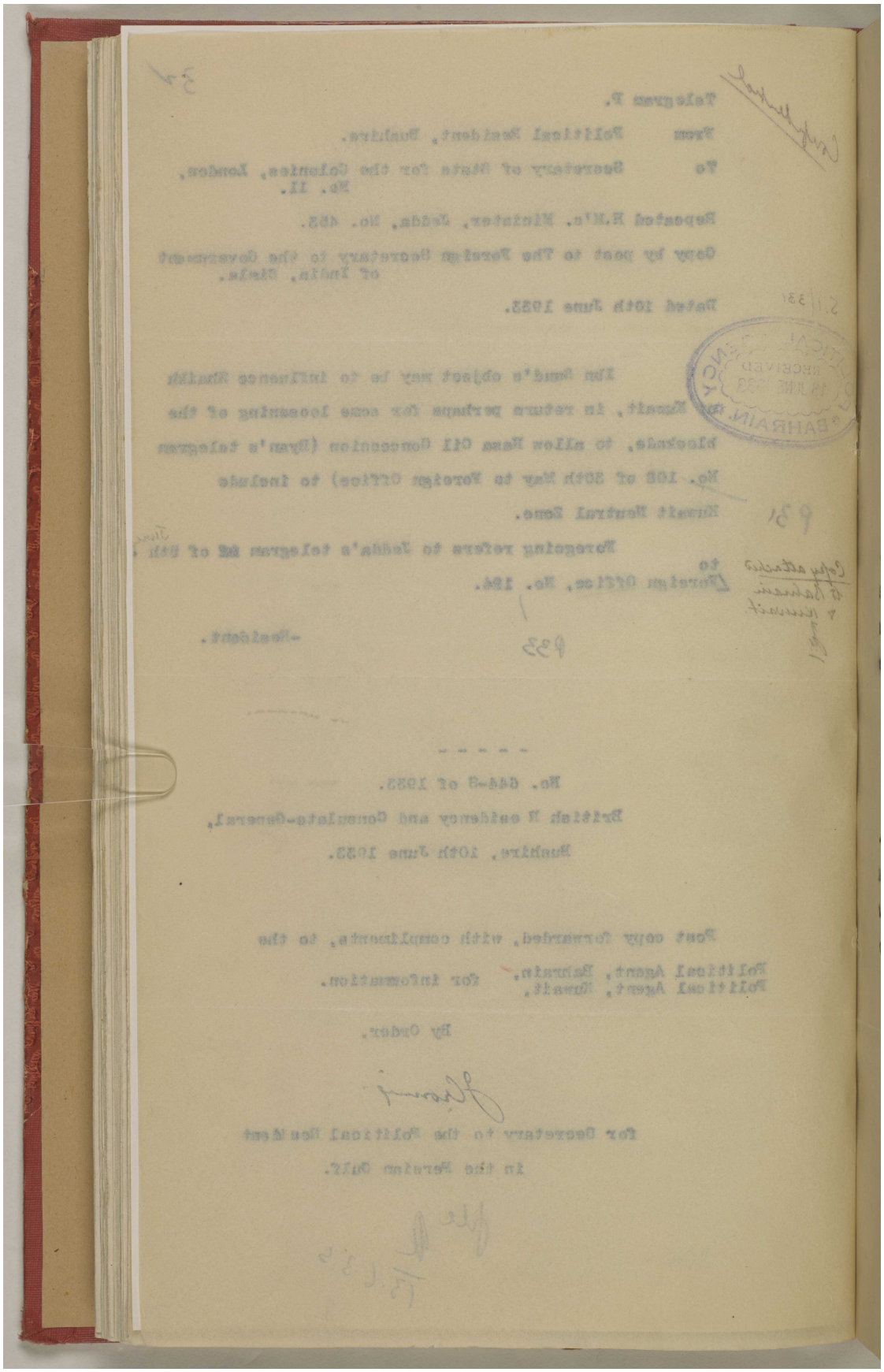
By Order,

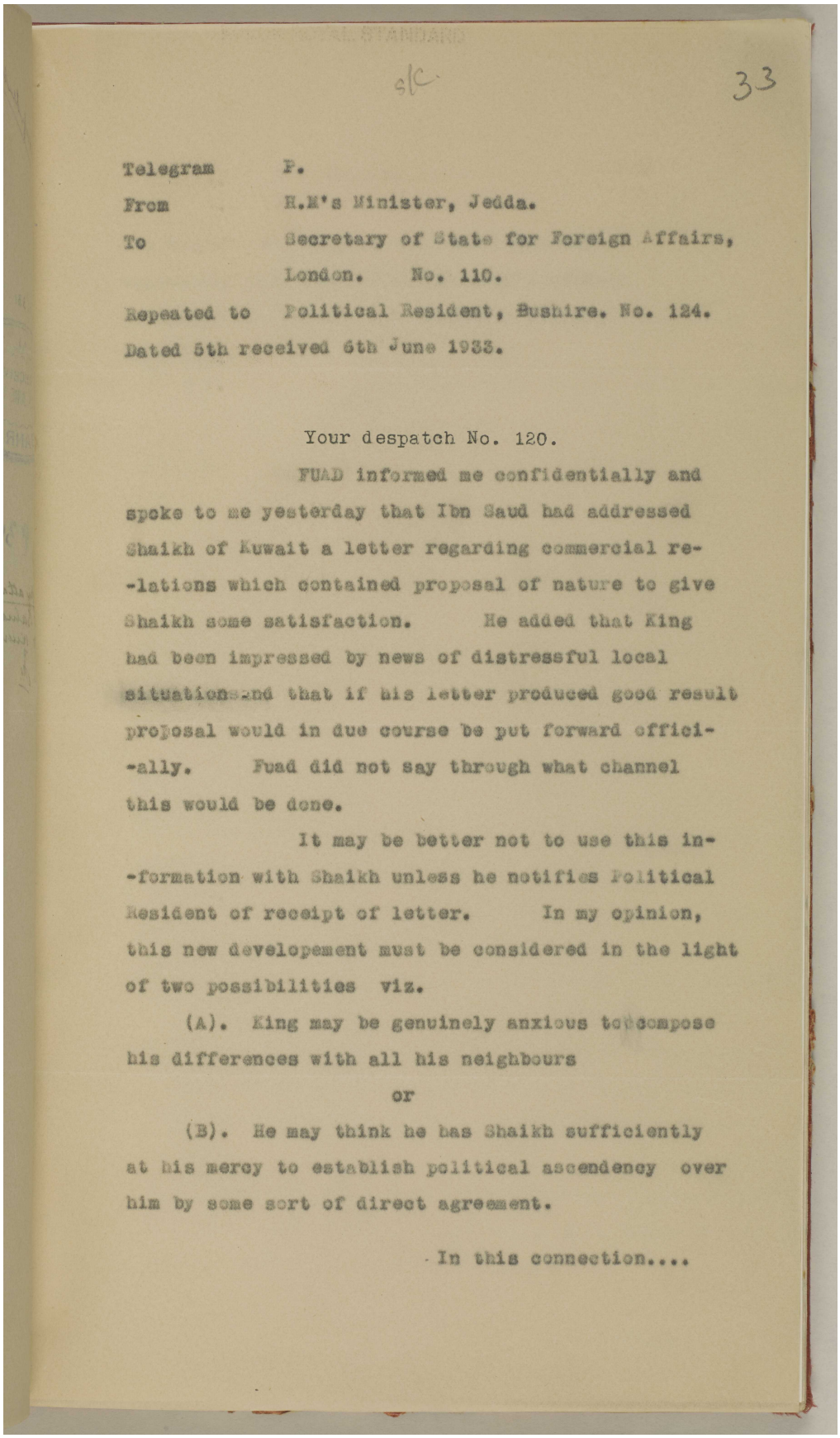
J Crosthwaite

for Secretary to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

13.6.33

المرجع: IOR/R/15/2/421 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023600811.0x00005d





Telegram P.
From H.M's Minister, Jedda.
To Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs,
London. No. 110.
Repeated to Political Resident, Bushire. No. 124.
Dated 5th received 6th June 1933.

Your despatch No. 120.

FUAD informed me confidentially and spoke to me yesterday that Ibn Saud had addressed Shaikh of Kuwait a letter regarding commercial re-lations which contained proposal of nature to give Shaikh some satisfaction. He added that King had been impressed by news of distressful local situation and that if his letter produced good result proposal would in due course be put forward offici-ally. Fuad did not say through what channel this would be done.

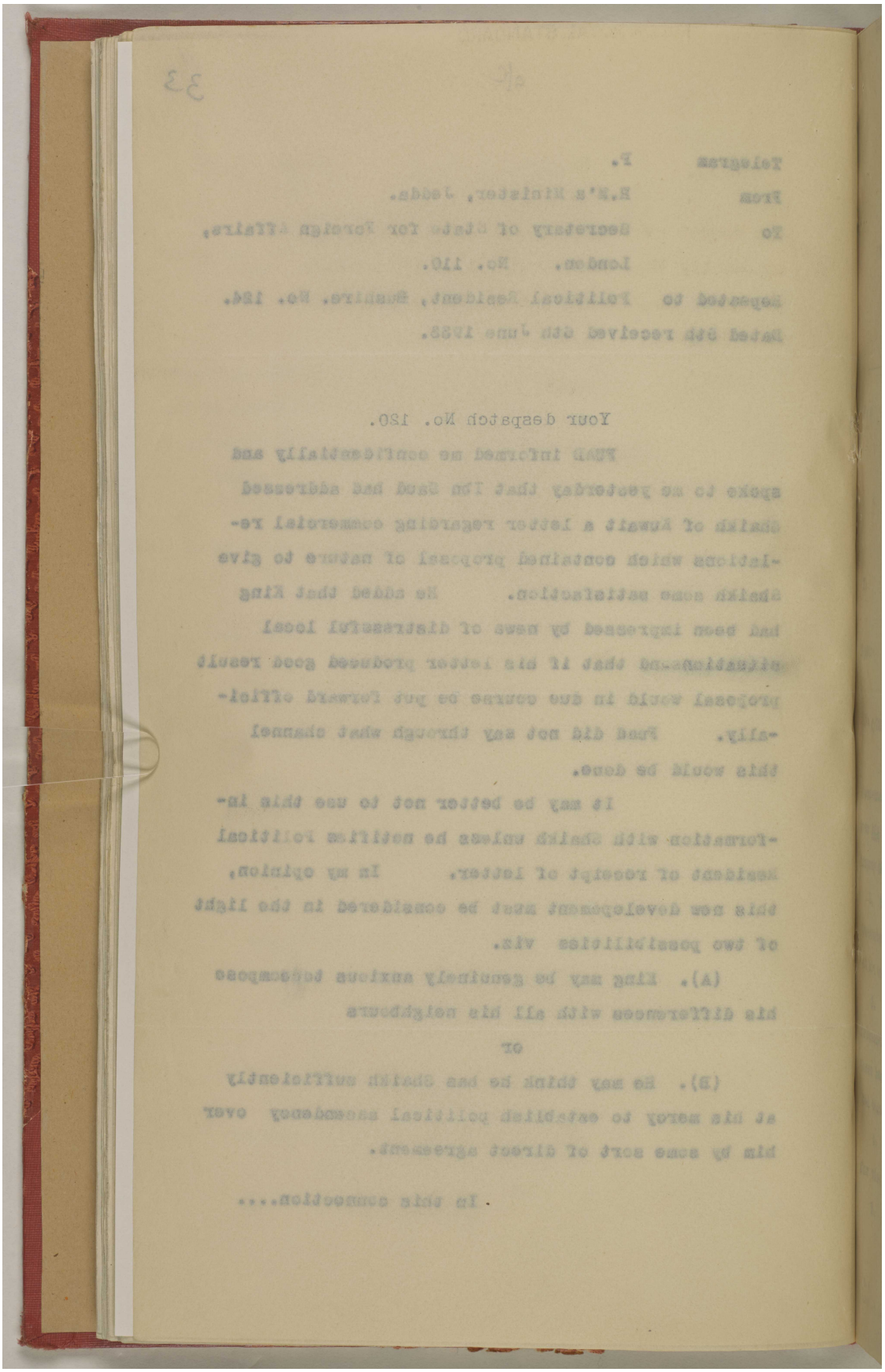
It may be better not to use this in-formation with Shaikh unless he notifies Political Resident of receipt of letter. In my opinion, this new developement must be considered in the light of two possibilities viz.

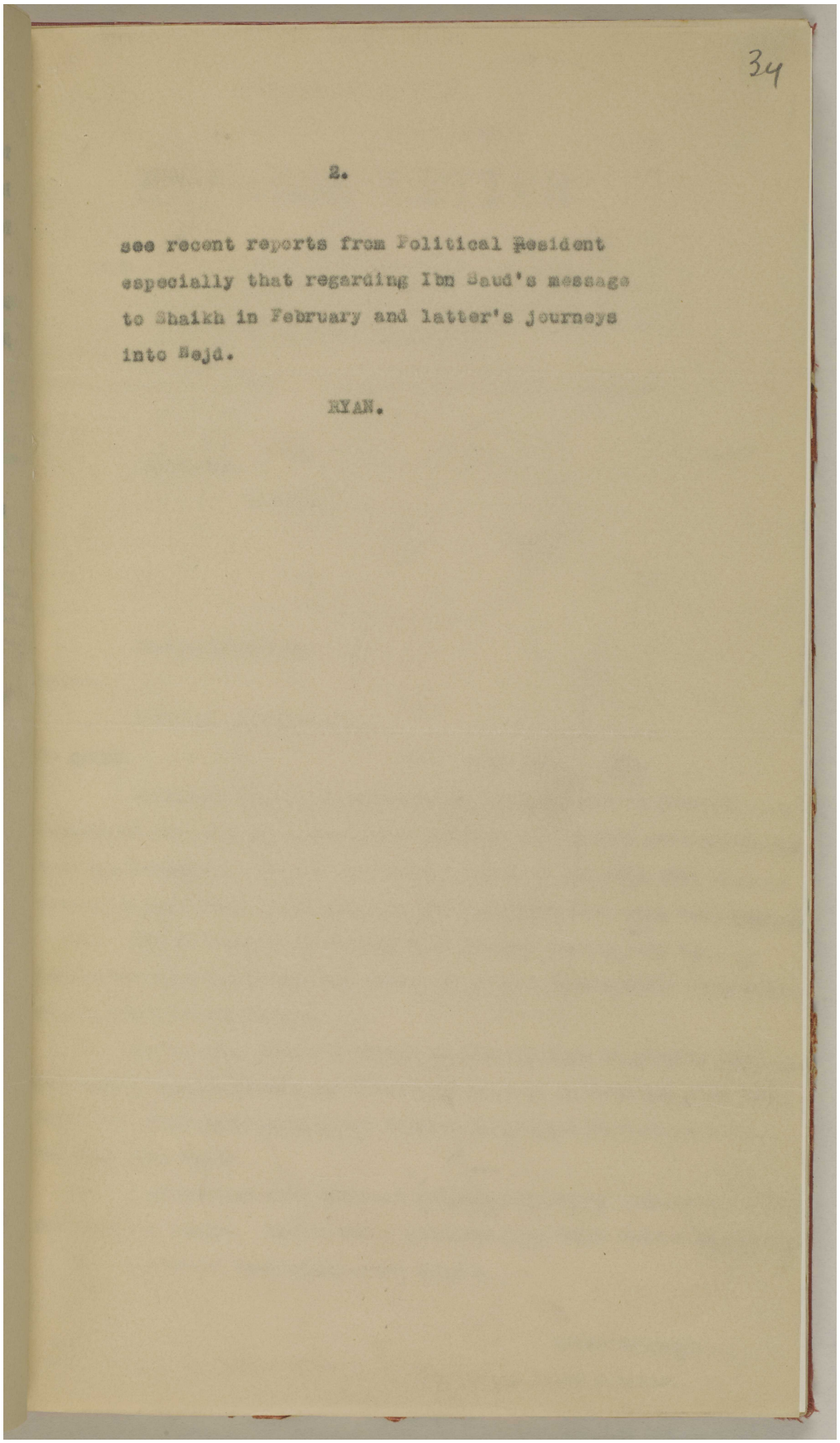
(A). King may be genuinely anxious to decompose his differences with all his neighbours

or

(B). He may think he has Shaikh sufficiently at his mercy to establish political ascendency over him by some sort of direct agreement.

In this connection....



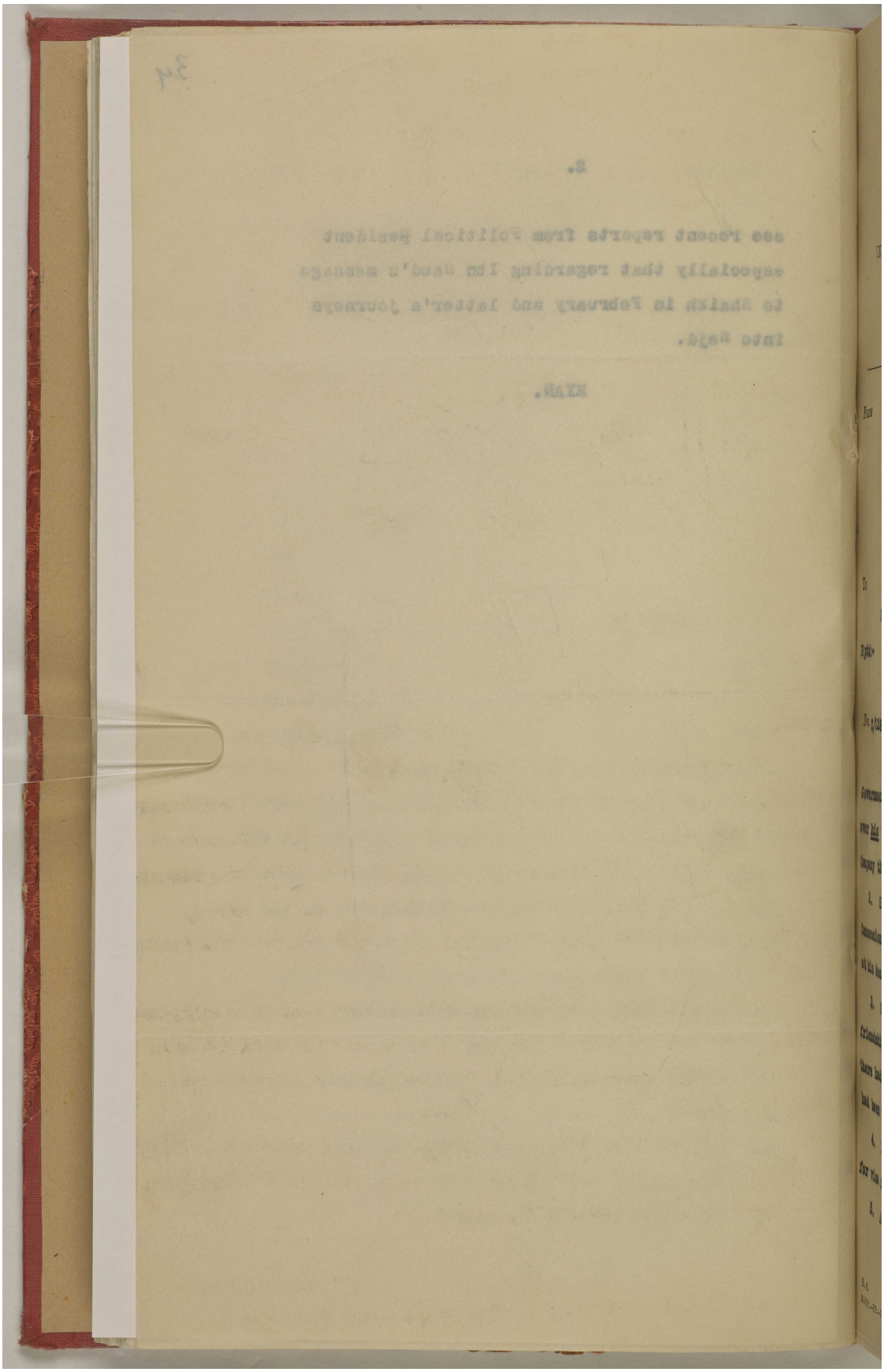


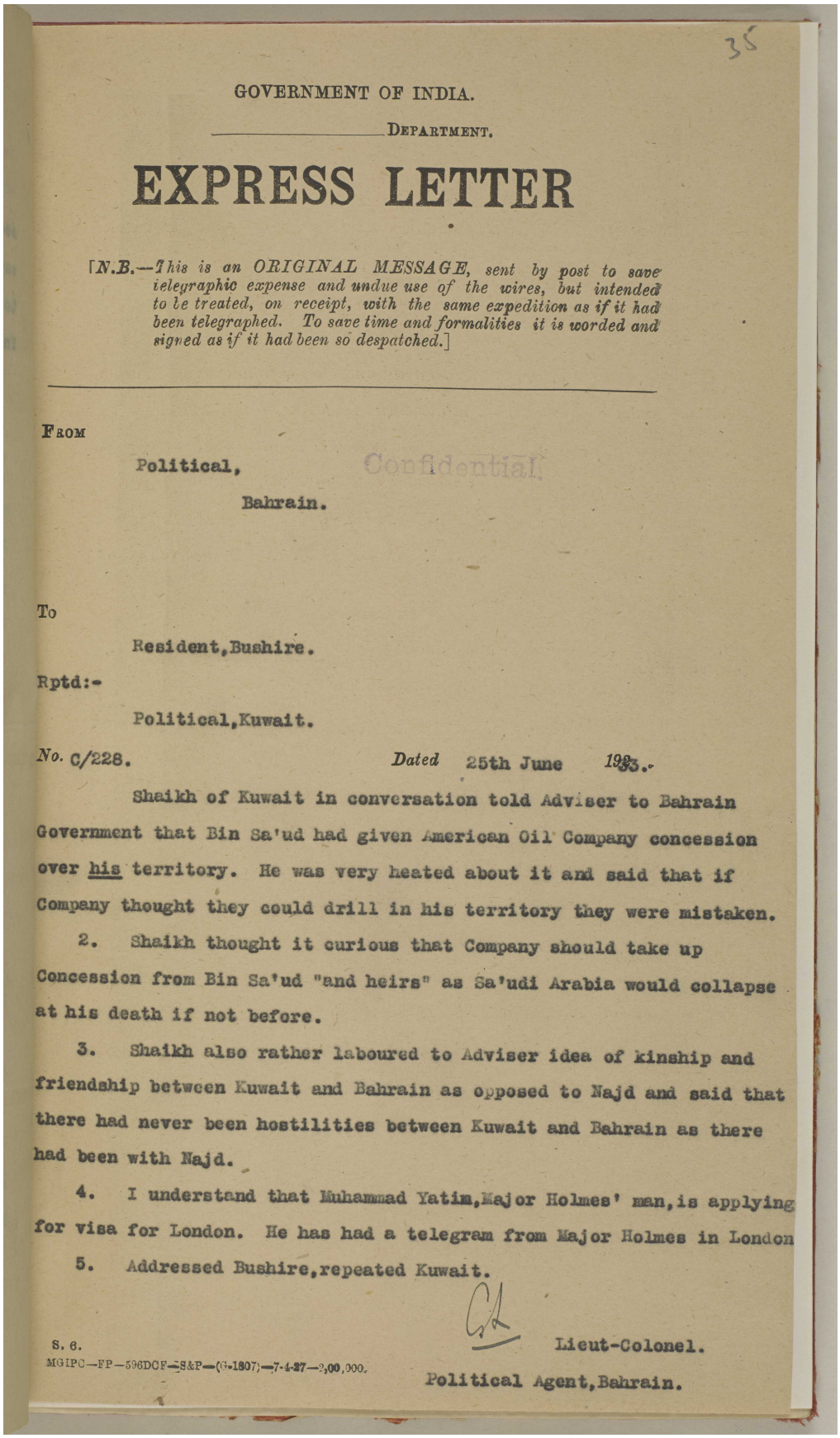
34

2.

see recent reports from Political Resident especially that regarding Ibn Saud's message to Shaikh in February and latter's journeys into Nejd.

RYAN.





35

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

_____ DEPARTMENT.

EXPRESS LETTER

[*N.B.—This is an ORIGINAL MESSAGE, sent by post to save telegraphic expense and undue use of the wires, but intended to be treated, on receipt, with the same expedition as if it had been telegraphed. To save time and formalities it is worded and signed as if it had been so despatched.*]

FROM

Political, Confidential

Bahrain.

To

Resident, Bushire.

Rptd:-

Political, Kuwait.

No. C/228. *Dated* 25th June 1933.

Shaikh of Kuwait in conversation told Adviser to Bahrain Government that Bin Sa'ud had given American Oil Company concession over his territory. He was very heated about it and said that if Company thought they could drill in his territory they were mistaken.

2. Shaikh thought it curious that Company should take up Concession from Bin Sa'ud "and heirs" as Sa'udi Arabia would collapse at his death if not before.

3. Shaikh also rather laboured to Adviser idea of kinship and friendship between Kuwait and Bahrain as opposed to Najd and said that there had never been hostilities between Kuwait and Bahrain as there had been with Najd.

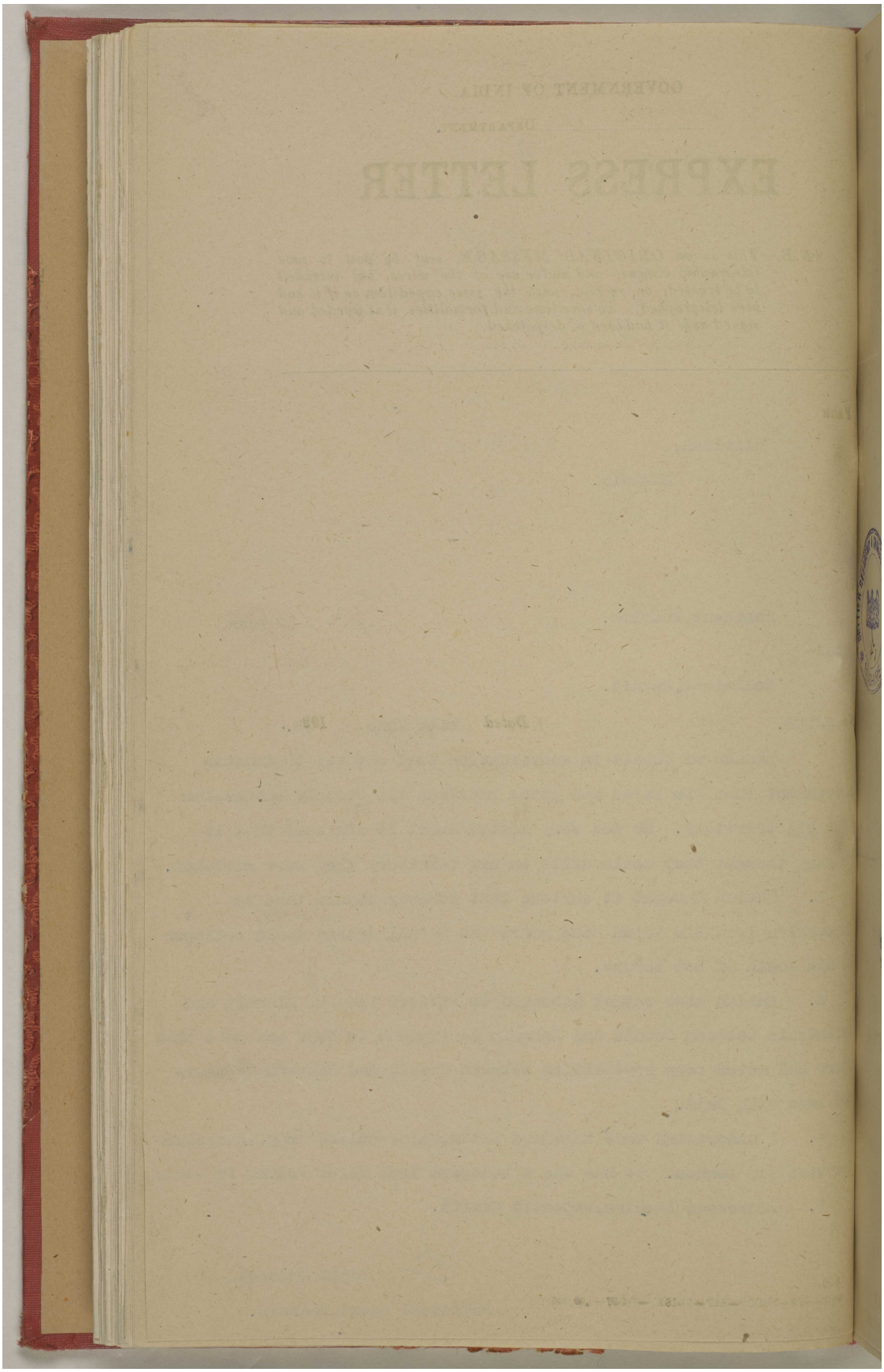
4. I understand that Muhammad Yatim, Major Holmes' man, is applying for visa for London. He has had a telegram from Major Holmes in London

5. Addressed Bushire, repeated Kuwait.

Lieut-Colonel.
Political Agent, Bahrain.

S. 6.
MGIPC—FP—596DCF—S&P—(G-1807)—7-4-27—2,00,000.

ملف 10/5 I المملكة العربية السعودية: امتياز نفط الأحساء؛ زيارة المُقدم هولمز إلى المملكة العربية السعودية؛ حصار الكويت. [٣٥ظ] (٤٩٦/٩٩)



36

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 688-S of 1933.

POLITICAL AGENCY
Regr No. 357.
26 JUN. 1933
BAHRAIN. PERSIAN GULF

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

1. The Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, Simla.
2. The Political Agent, Kuwait.
3. The Political Agent, Bahrain.

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned document (///

RESIDENCY & CONSULATE-GENERAL BUSHIRE.

British Residency
and Consulate-General,
BUSHIRE.

Dated.....20th June 1933.

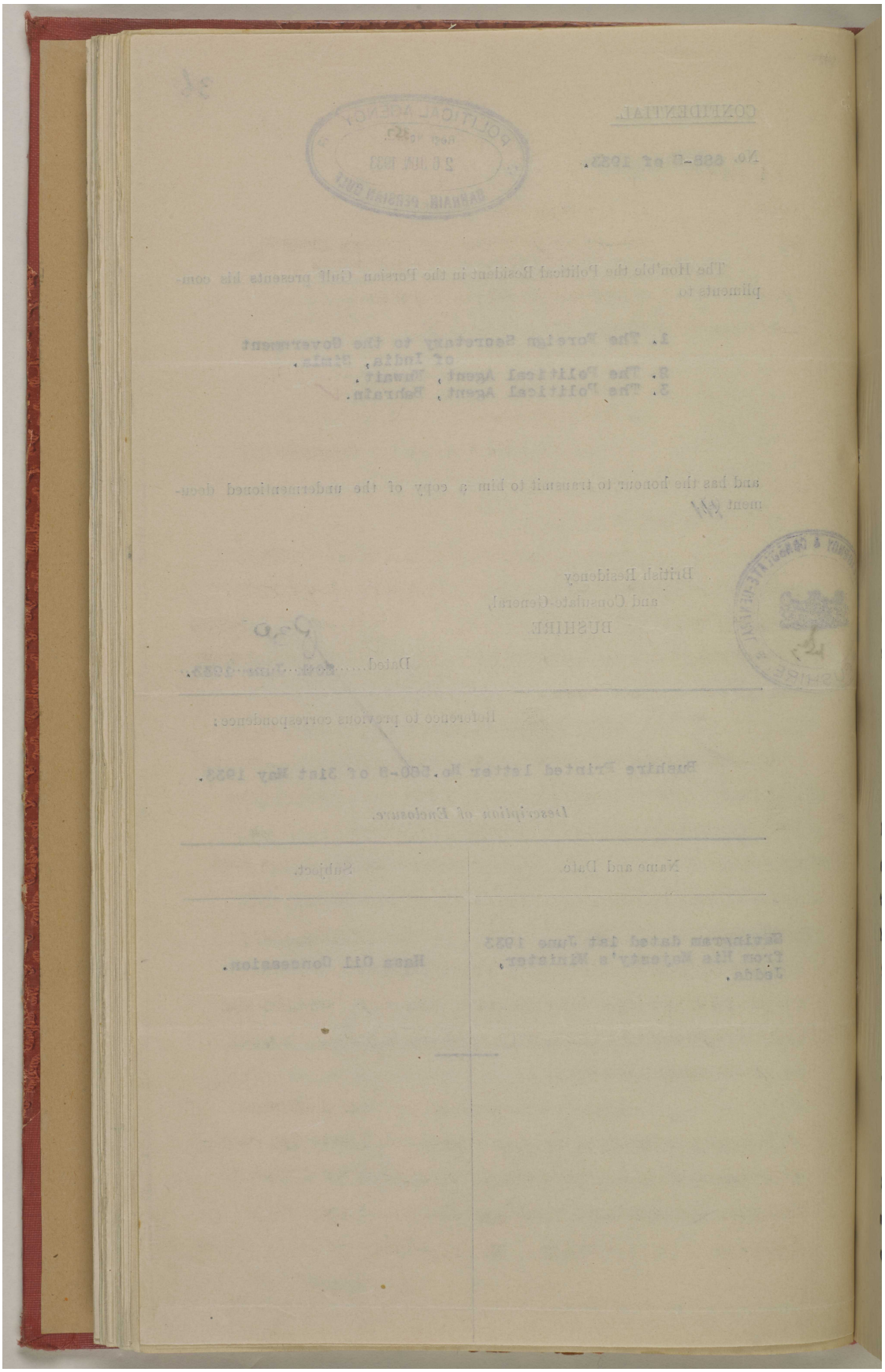
Reference to previous correspondence:

Bushire Printed letter No.580-S of 31st May 1933.

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Savingram dated 1st June 1933 from His Majesty's Minister, Jedda.	Hasa Oil Concession.

اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023600811.0x000065



37

Savingram P.

From H.M.'s Minister, Jedda.

To Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, London. No.10-Saving.

Repeated Political Resident, Bushire.

Dated 1st (received 19th) June 1933.

My telegram No.108. R31

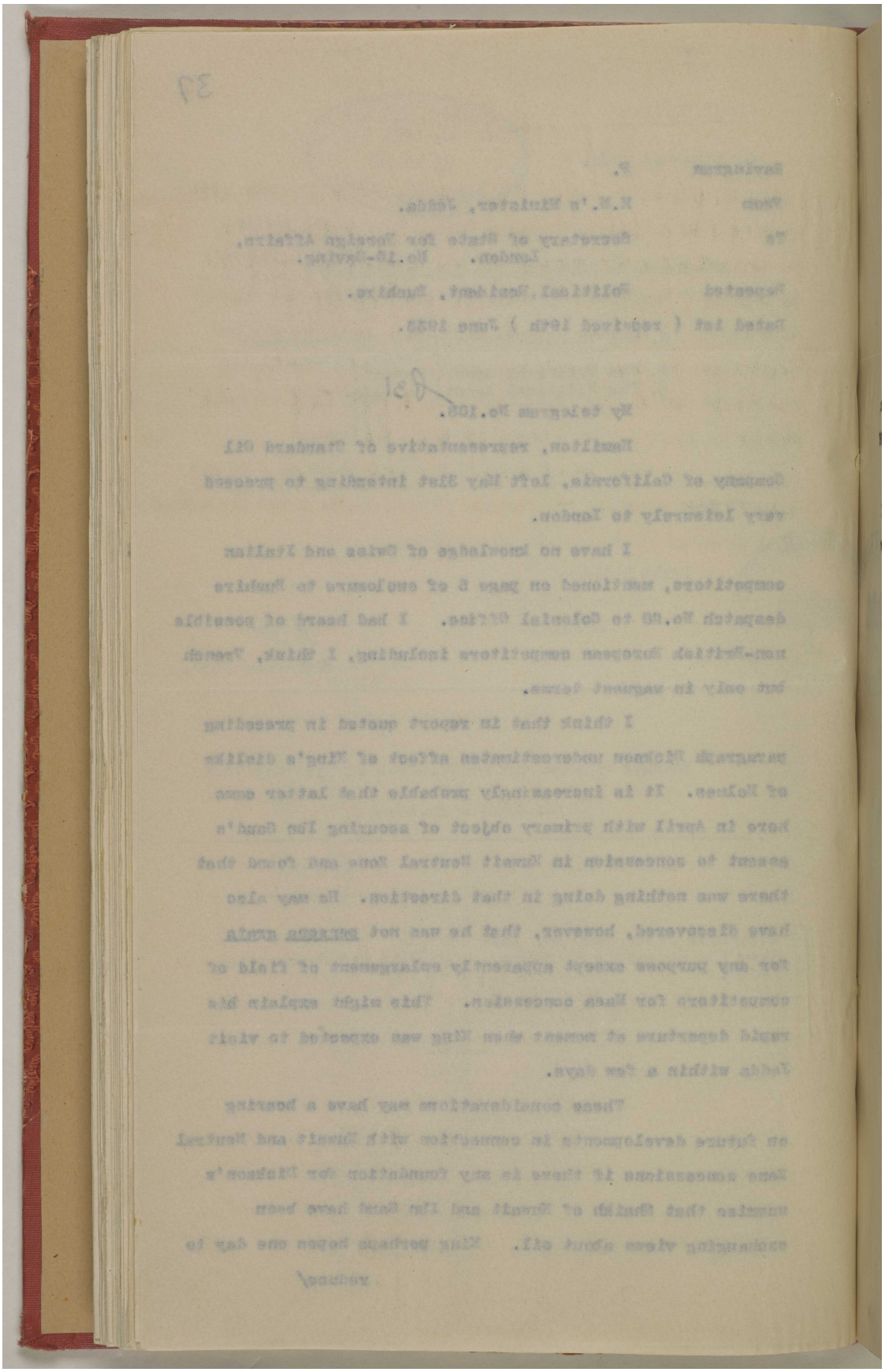
Hamilton, representative of Standard Oil Company of California, left May 31st intending to proceed very leisurely to London.

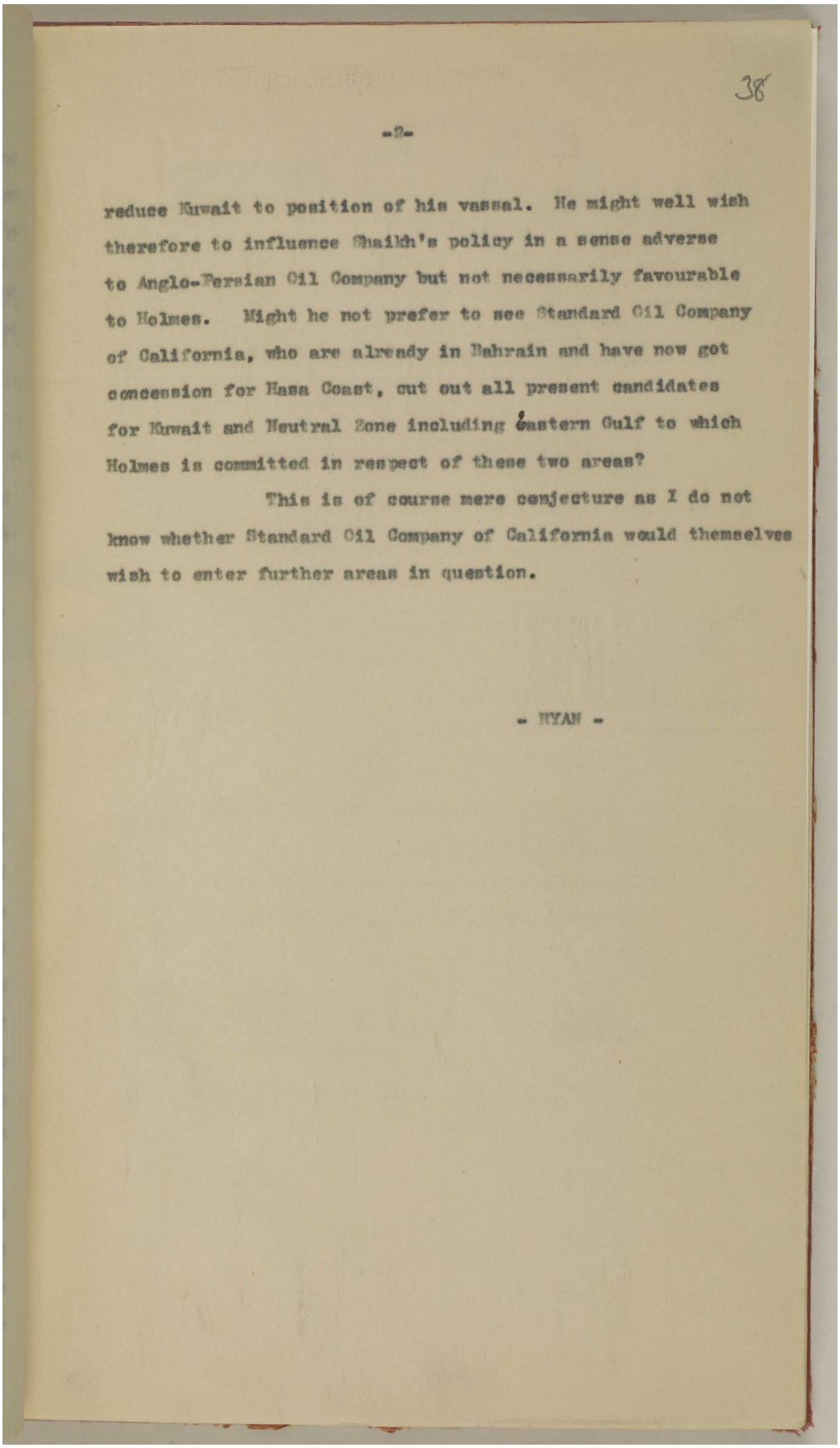
I have no knowledge of Swiss and Italian competitors, mentioned on page 5 of enclosure to Bushire despatch No.28 to Colonial Office. I had heard of possible non-British European competitors including, I think, French but only in vaguest terms.

I think that in report quoted in preceding paragraph Dickson underestimates affect of King's dislike of Holmes. It is increasingly probable that latter came here in April with primary object of securing Ibn Saud's assent to concession in Kuwait Neutral Zone and found that there was nothing doing in that direction. He may also have discovered, however, that he was not persona grata for any purpose except apparently enlargement of field of competitors for Hasa concession. This might explain his rapid departure at moment when King was expected to visit Jedda within a few days.

These considerations may have a bearing on future developments in connection with Kuwait and Neutral Zone concessions if there is any foundation for Dickson's surmise that Shaikh of Kuwait and Ibn Saud have been exchanging views about oil. King perhaps hopes one day to

reduce/





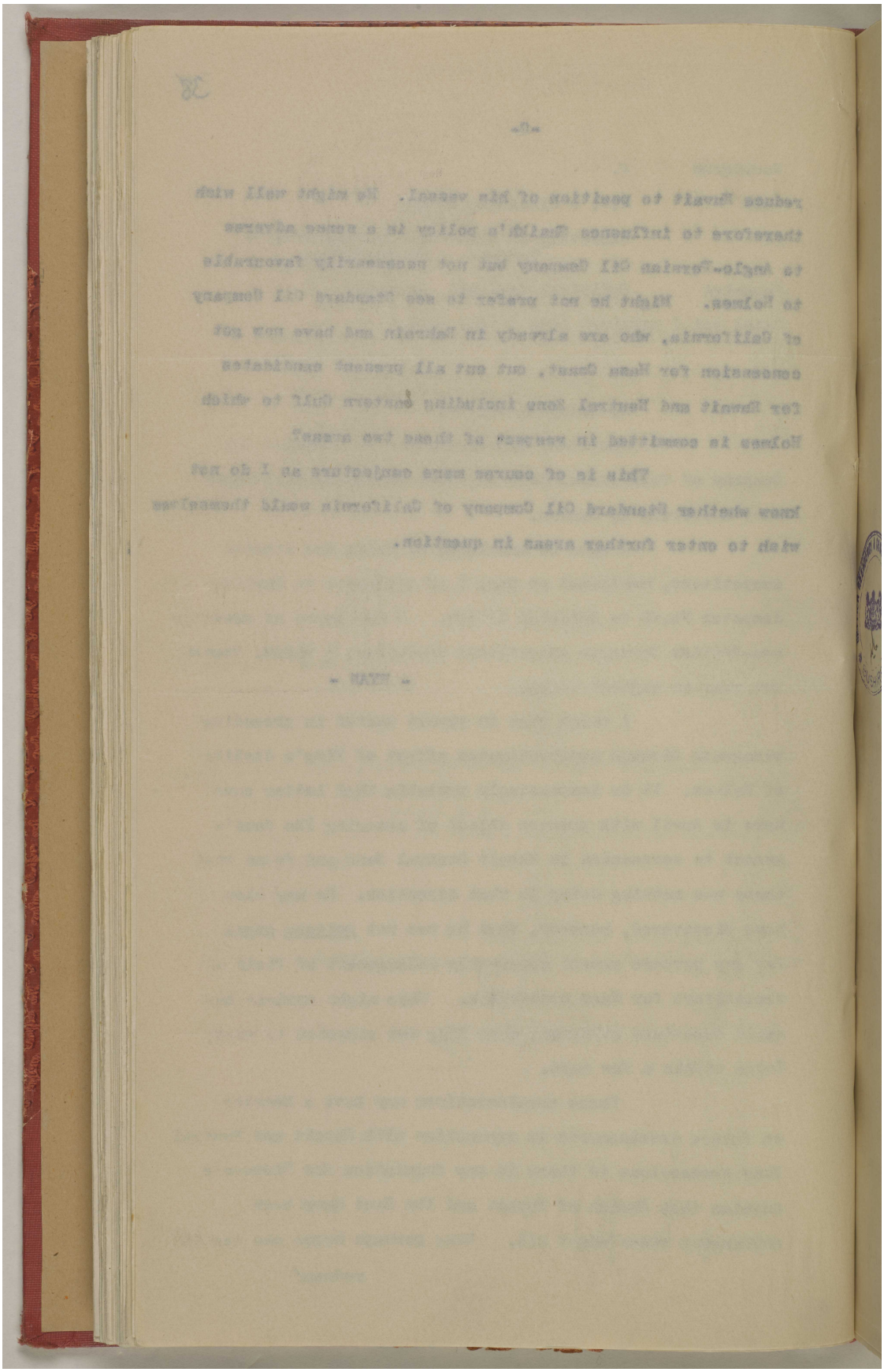
38

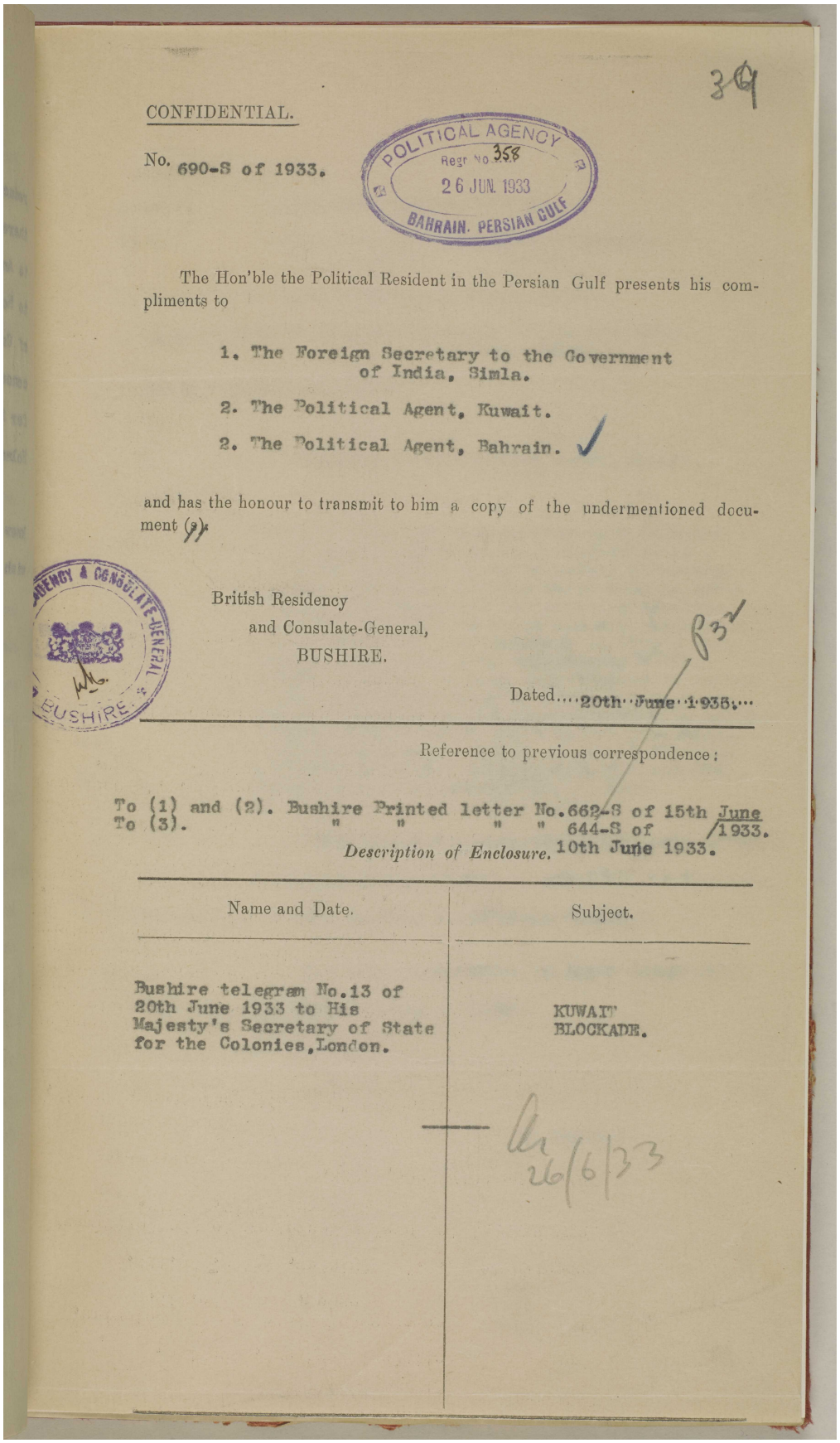
-2-

reduce Kuwait to position of his vassal. He might well wish therefore to influence Shaikh's policy in a sense adverse to Anglo-Persian Oil Company but not necessarily favourable to Holmes. Might he not prefer to see Standard Oil Company of California, who are already in Bahrain and have now got concession for Hasa Coast, cut out all present candidates for Kuwait and Neutral Zone including Eastern Gulf to which Holmes is committed in respect of these two areas?

This is of course mere conjecture as I do not know whether Standard Oil Company of California would themselves wish to enter further areas in question.

- RYAN -





39

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 690-S of 1933.

POLITICAL AGENCY
Regr No. 358
26 JUN. 1933
BAHRAIN. PERSIAN GULF

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

1. The Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, Simla.
2. The Political Agent, Kuwait.
2. The Political Agent, Bahrain.

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned document (s).

AGENCY & CONSULATE-GENERAL BUSHIRE

British Residency
and Consulate-General,
BUSHIRE.

Dated....20th June 1935....

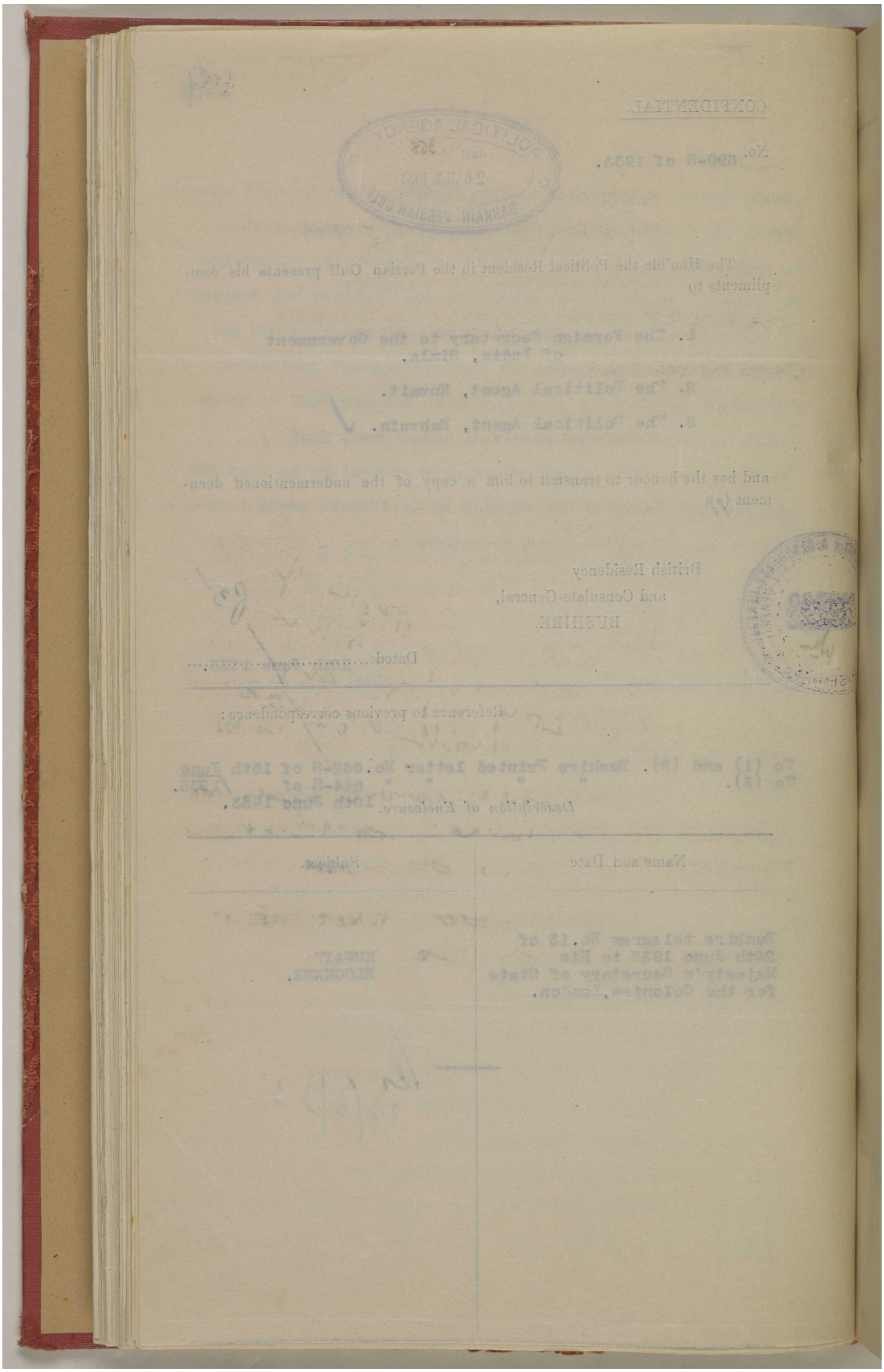
Reference to previous correspondence:

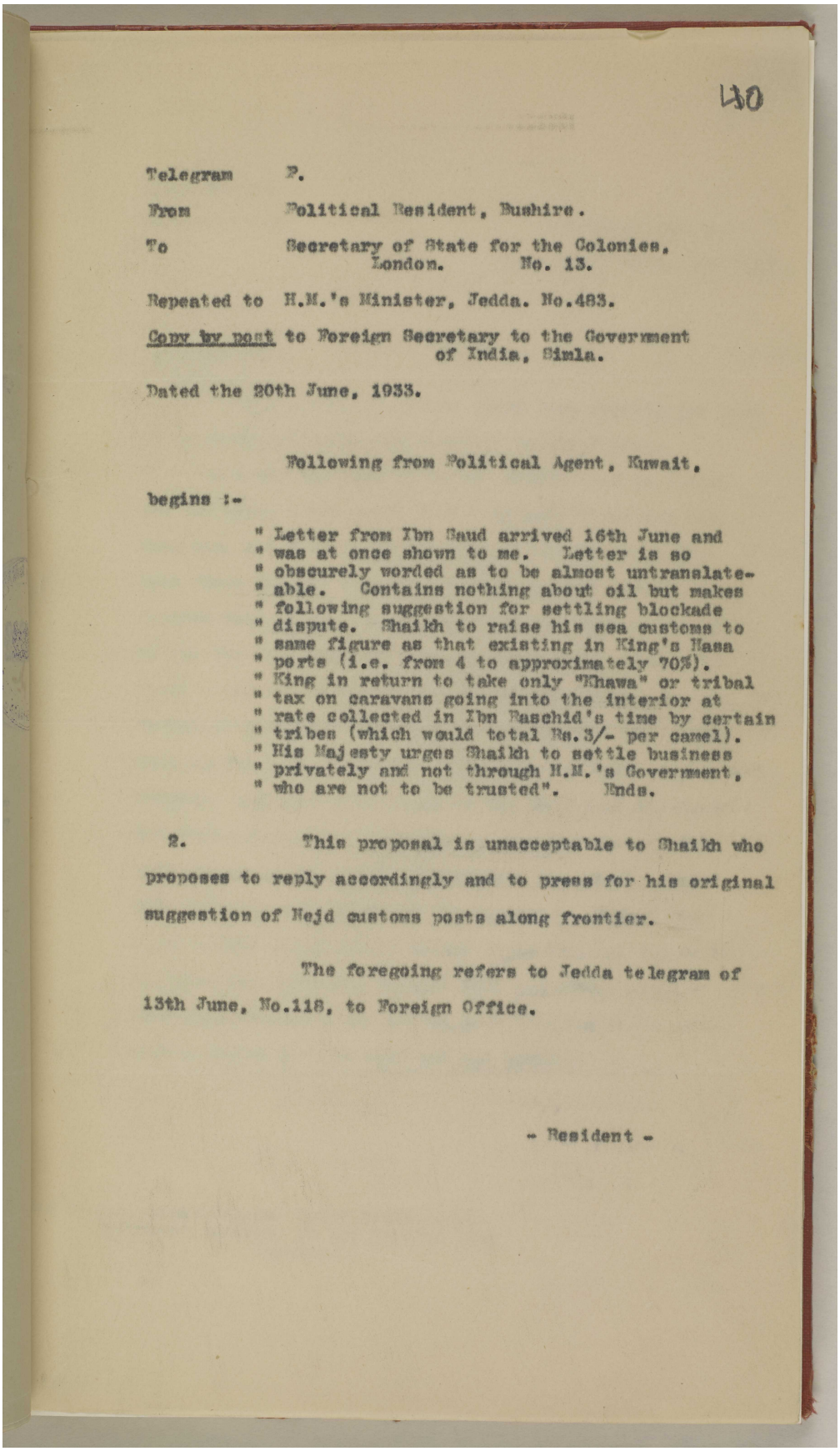
To (1) and (2). Bushire Printed letter No.662-S of 15th June
To (3). " " " " 644-S of /1933.

Description of Enclosure. 10th June 1933.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Bushire telegram No.13 of 20th June 1933 to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, London.	KUWAIT BLOCKADE.

26/6/33





130

Telegram P.

From Political Resident, Bushire.

To Secretary of State for the Colonies,
London. No. 13.

Repeated to H.M.'s Minister, Jedda. No.483.

Copy by post to Foreign Secretary to the Government
of India, Simla.

Dated the 20th June, 1933.

Following from Political Agent, Kuwait,

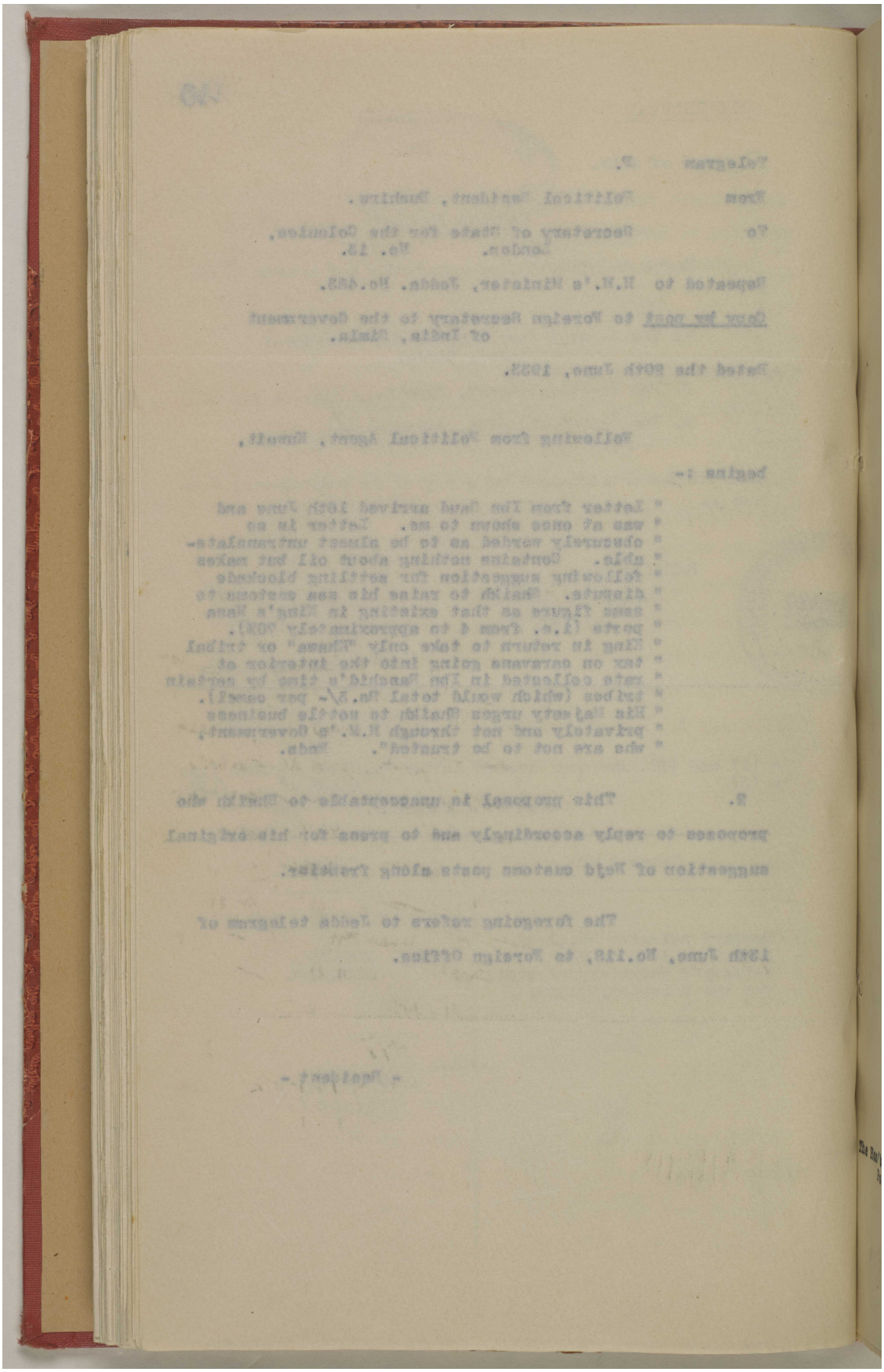
begins :-

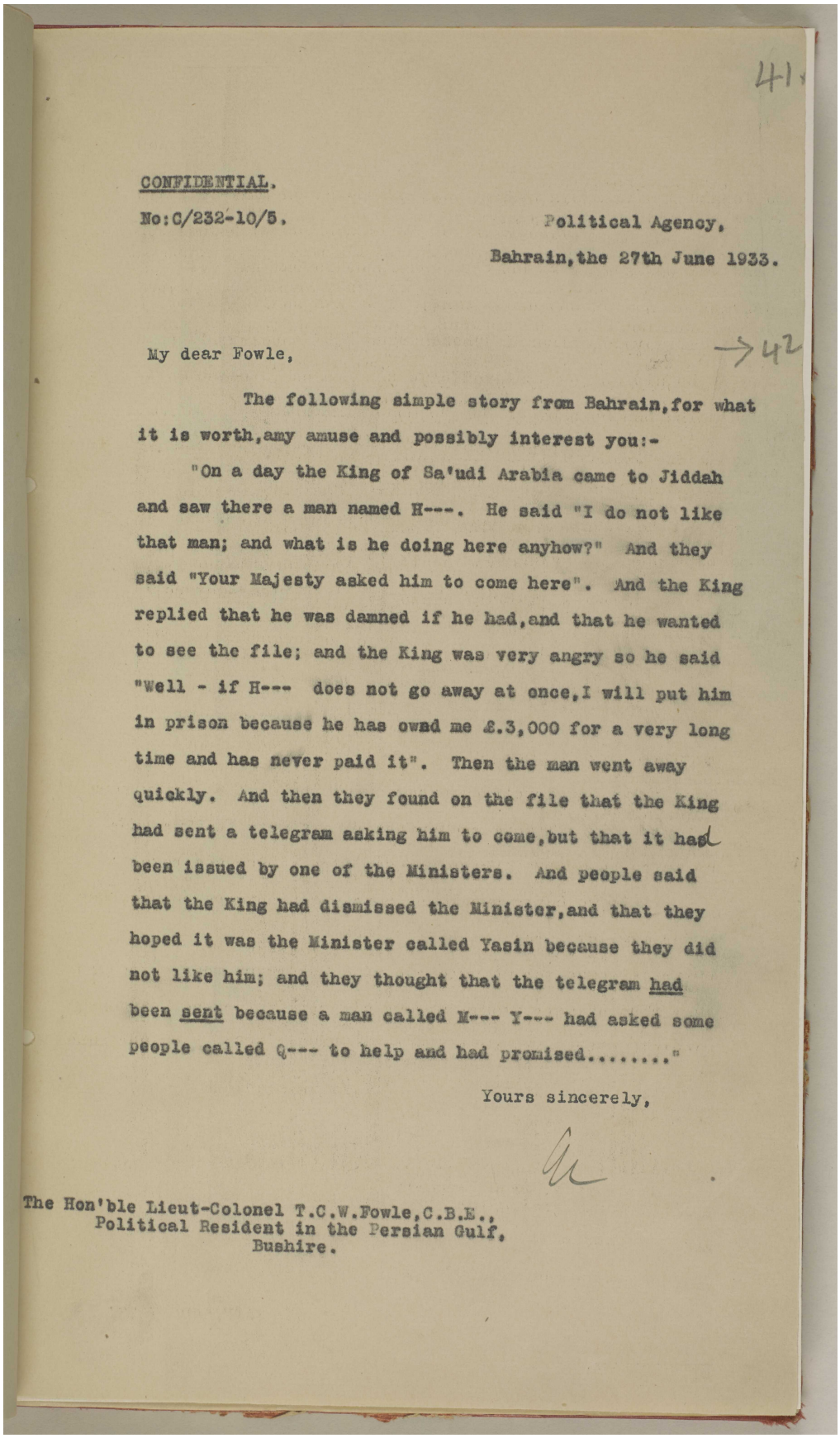
" Letter from Ibn Saud arrived 16th June and
" was at once shown to me. Letter is so
" obscurely worded as to be almost untranslate-
" able. Contains nothing about oil but makes
" following suggestion for settling blockade
" dispute. Shaikh to raise his sea customs to
" same figure as that existing in King's Hasa
" ports (i.e. from 4 to approximately 70%).
" King in return to take only "Khawa" or tribal
" tax on caravans going into the interior at
" rate collected in Ibn Rashid's time by certain
" tribes (which would total Rs.3/- per camel).
" His Majesty urges Shaikh to settle business
" privately and not through H.M.'s Government,
" who are not to be trusted". Ends.

2. This proposal is unacceptable to Shaikh who proposes to reply accordingly and to press for his original suggestion of Nejd customs posts along frontier.

The foregoing refers to Jedda telegram of 13th June, No.118, to Foreign Office.

- Resident -





41

CONFIDENTIAL.

No:C/232-10/5.

Political Agency,
Bahrain, the 27th June 1933.

→42

My dear Fowle,

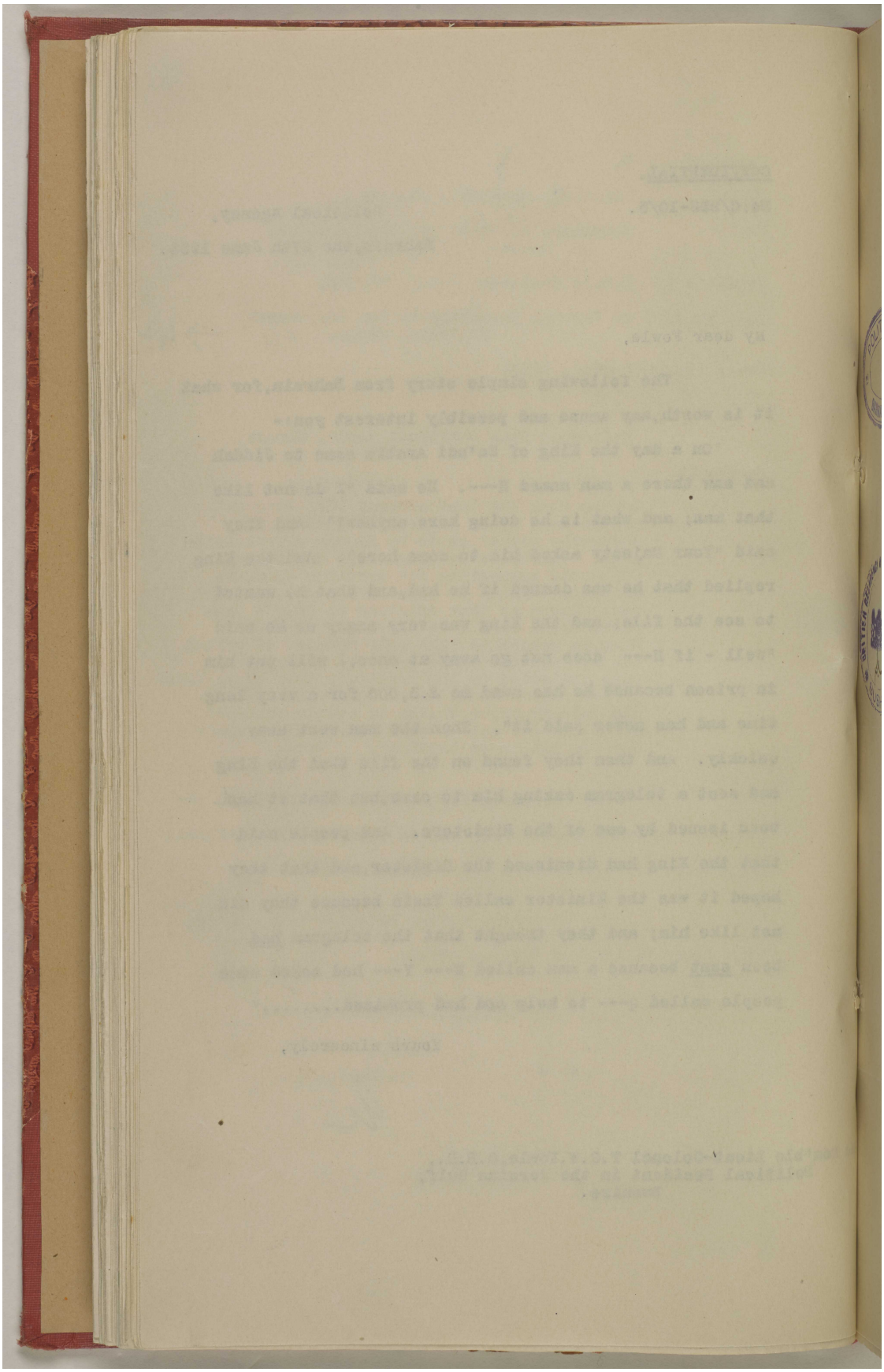
The following simple story from Bahrain, for what it is worth, amy amuse and possibly interest you:-

"On a day the King of Sa'udi Arabia came to Jiddah and saw there a man named H---. He said "I do not like that man; and what is he doing here anyhow?" And they said "Your Majesty asked him to come here". And the King replied that he was damned if he had, and that he wanted to see the file; and the King was very angry so he said "Well - if H--- does not go away at once, I will put him in prison because he has ownd me £.3,000 for a very long time and has never paid it". Then the man went away quickly. And then they found on the file that the King had sent a telegram asking him to come, but that it had been issued by one of the Ministers. And people said that the King had dismissed the Minister, and that they hoped it was the Minister called Yasin because they did not like him; and they thought that the telegram had been sent because a man called M--- Y--- had asked some people called Q--- to help and had promised....."

Yours sincerely,

The Hon'ble Lieut-Colonel T.C.W.Fowle, C.B.E.,
Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,
Bushire.

مكتبة قطر الوطنية
Qatar National Library



المرجع: IOR/R/15/2/421 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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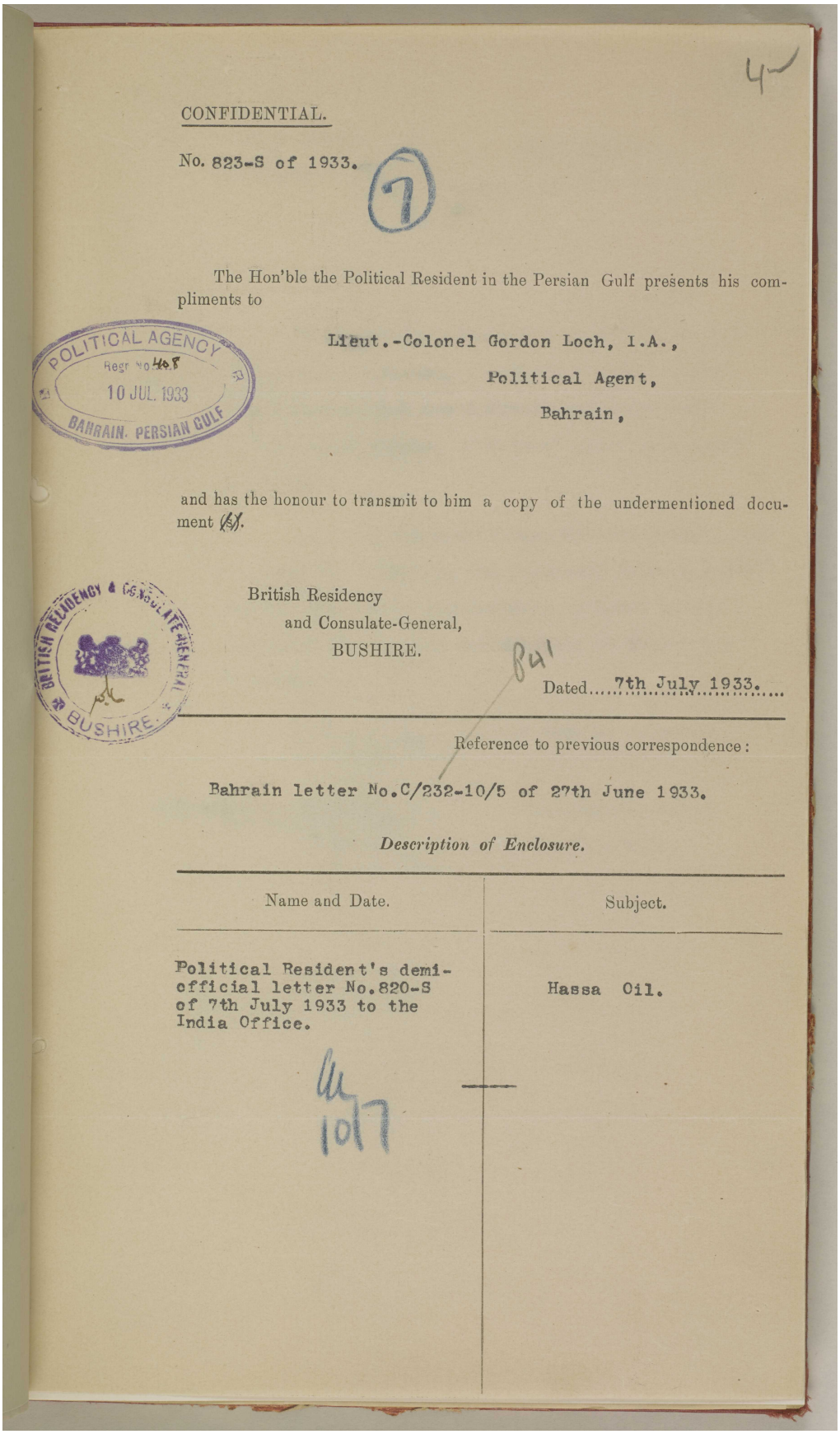


CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 823-S of 1933.

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

Lieut.-Colonel Gordon Loch, I.A.,
Political Agent,
Bahrain,

POLITICAL AGENCY Regr No 408 10 JUL 1933 BAHRAIN. PERSIAN GULF

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned document (s).

British Residency
and Consulate-General,
BUSHIRE.

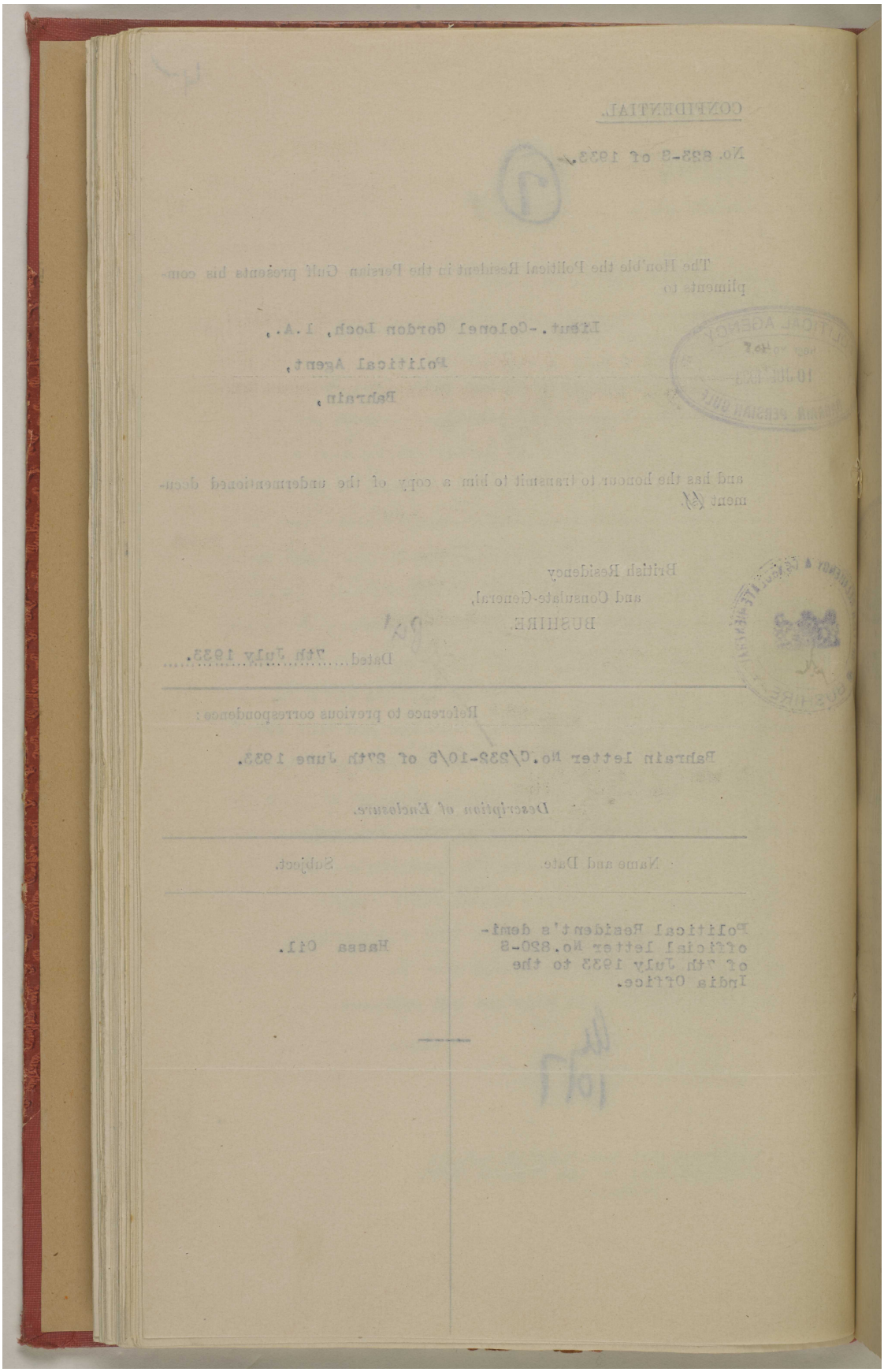
Dated 7th July 1933.

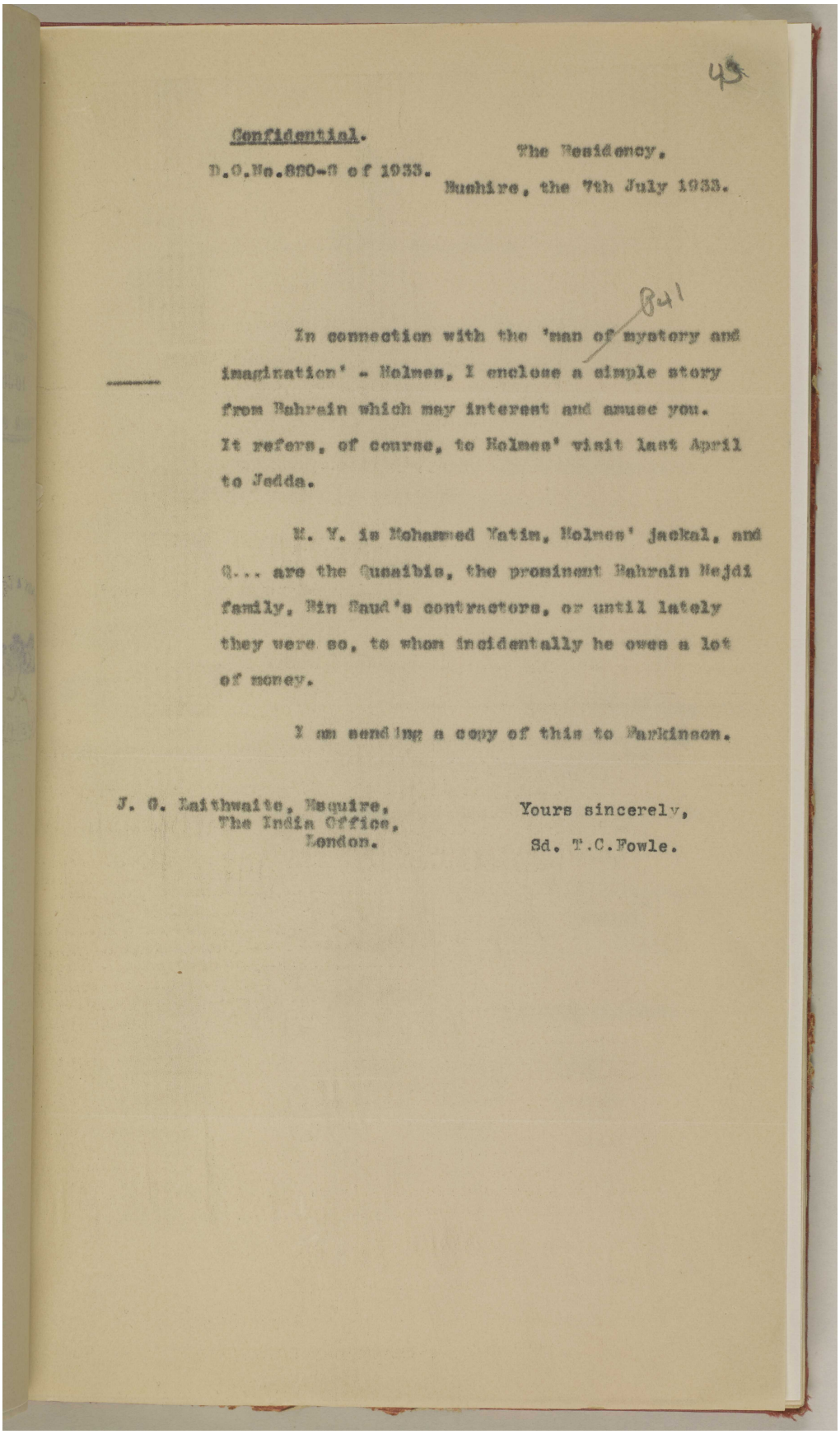
Reference to previous correspondence:

Bahrain letter No.C/232-10/5 of 27th June 1933.

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Political Resident's demi-official letter No.820-S of 7th July 1933 to the India Office.	Hassa Oil.





43

Confidential.

D.O.No.820-S of 1933.

The Residency,
Bushire, the 7th July 1933.

841

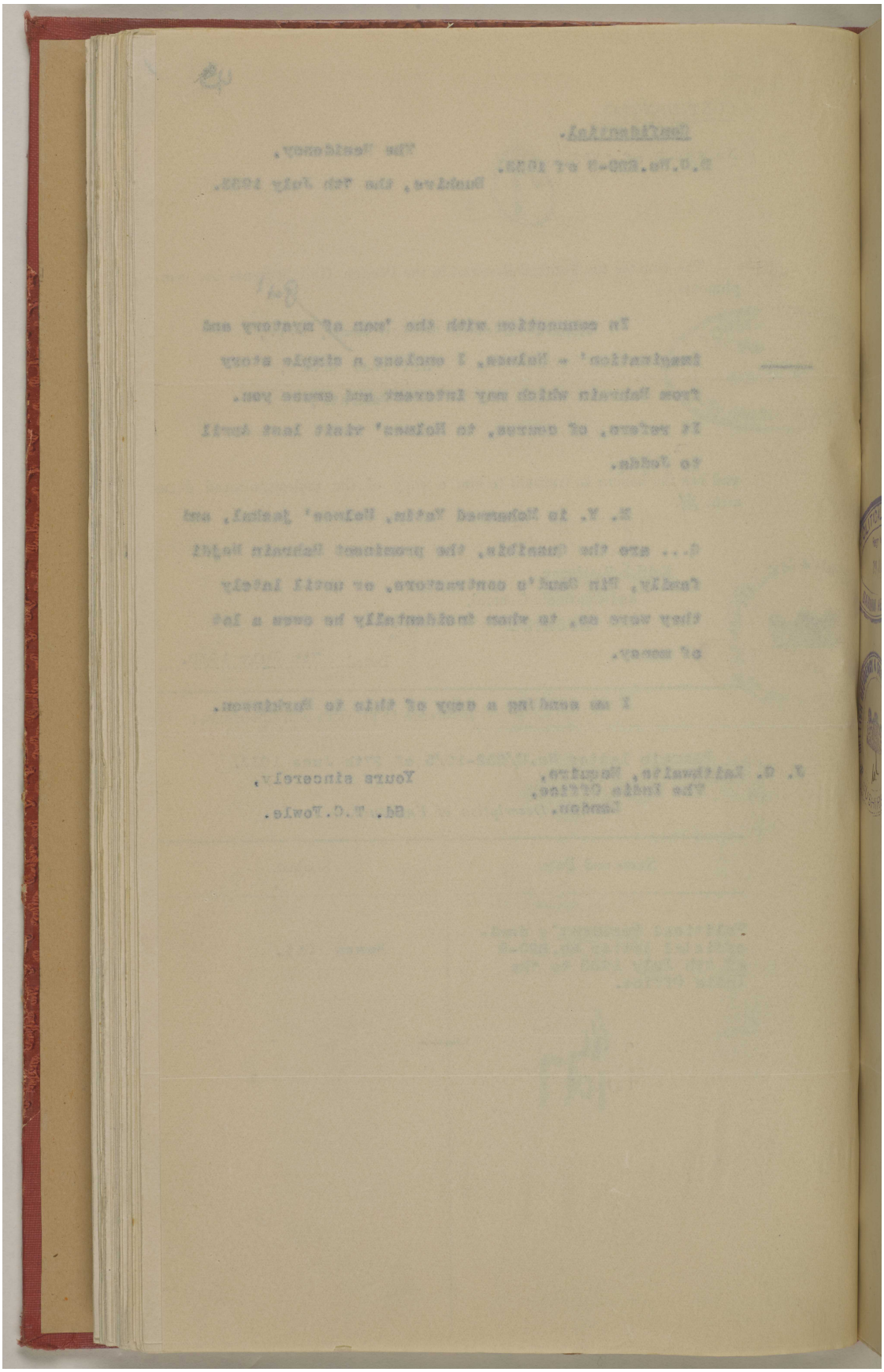
In connection with the 'man of mystery and imagination' - Holmes, I enclose a simple story from Bahrain which may interest and amuse you. It refers, of course, to Holmes' visit last April to Jedda.

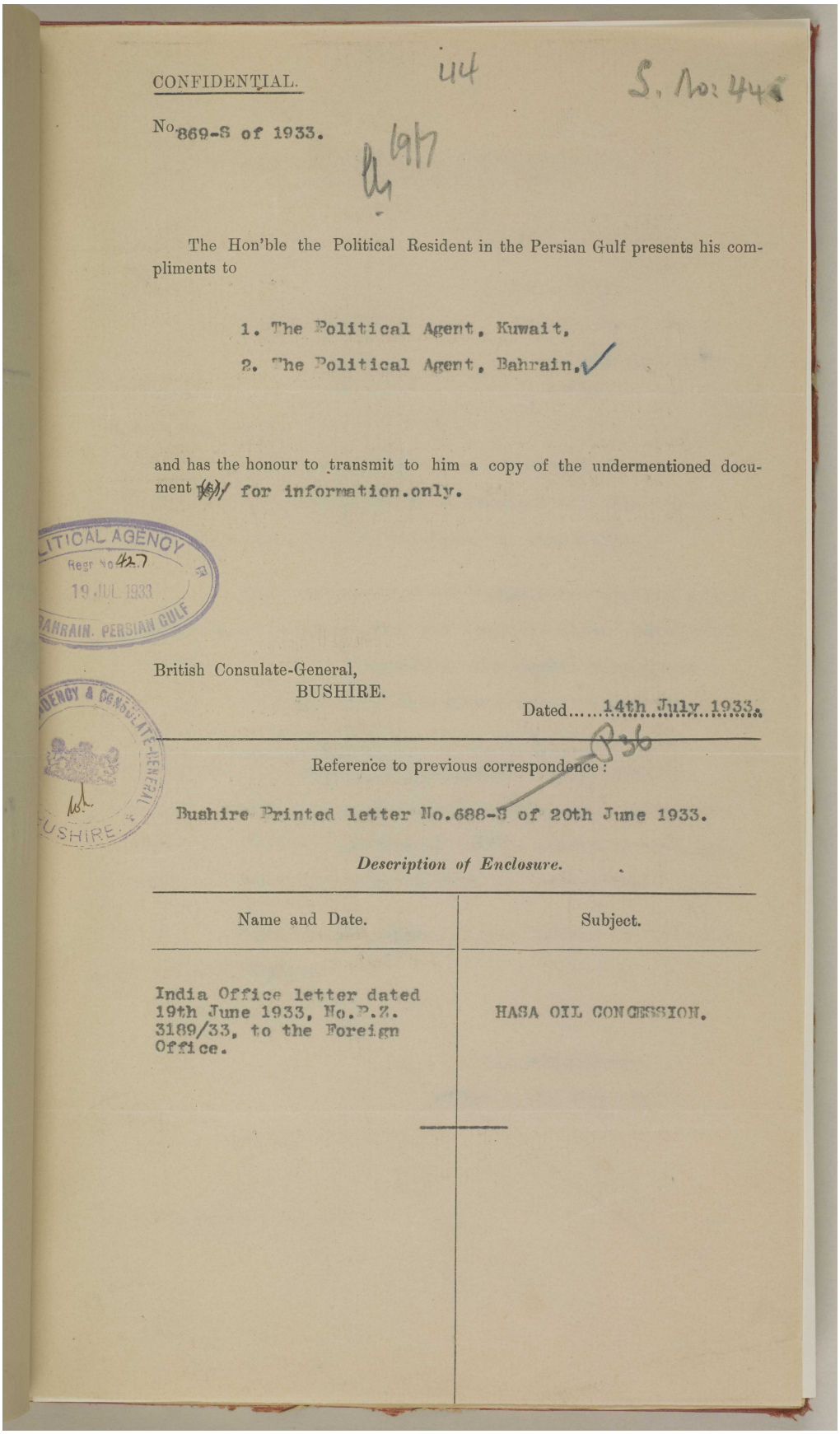
M. Y. is Mohamed Yatim, Holmes' jackal, and Q... are the Qusaibis, the prominent Bahrain Nejdi family, Bin Saud's contractors, or until lately they were so, to whom incidentally he owes a lot of money.

I am sending a copy of this to Parkinson.

J. C. Laithwaite, Esquire,
The India Office,
London.

Yours sincerely,
Sd. T.C.Fowle.





CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 869-S of 1933.

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

1. The Political Agent, Kuwait,
2. The Political Agent, Bahrain.

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned document for information only.

POLITICAL AGENCY Regr No 427 19 JUL 1933 BAHRAIN. PERSIAN GULF

AGENCY & CONSULATE-GENERAL BUSHIRE

British Consulate-General,
BUSHIRE.

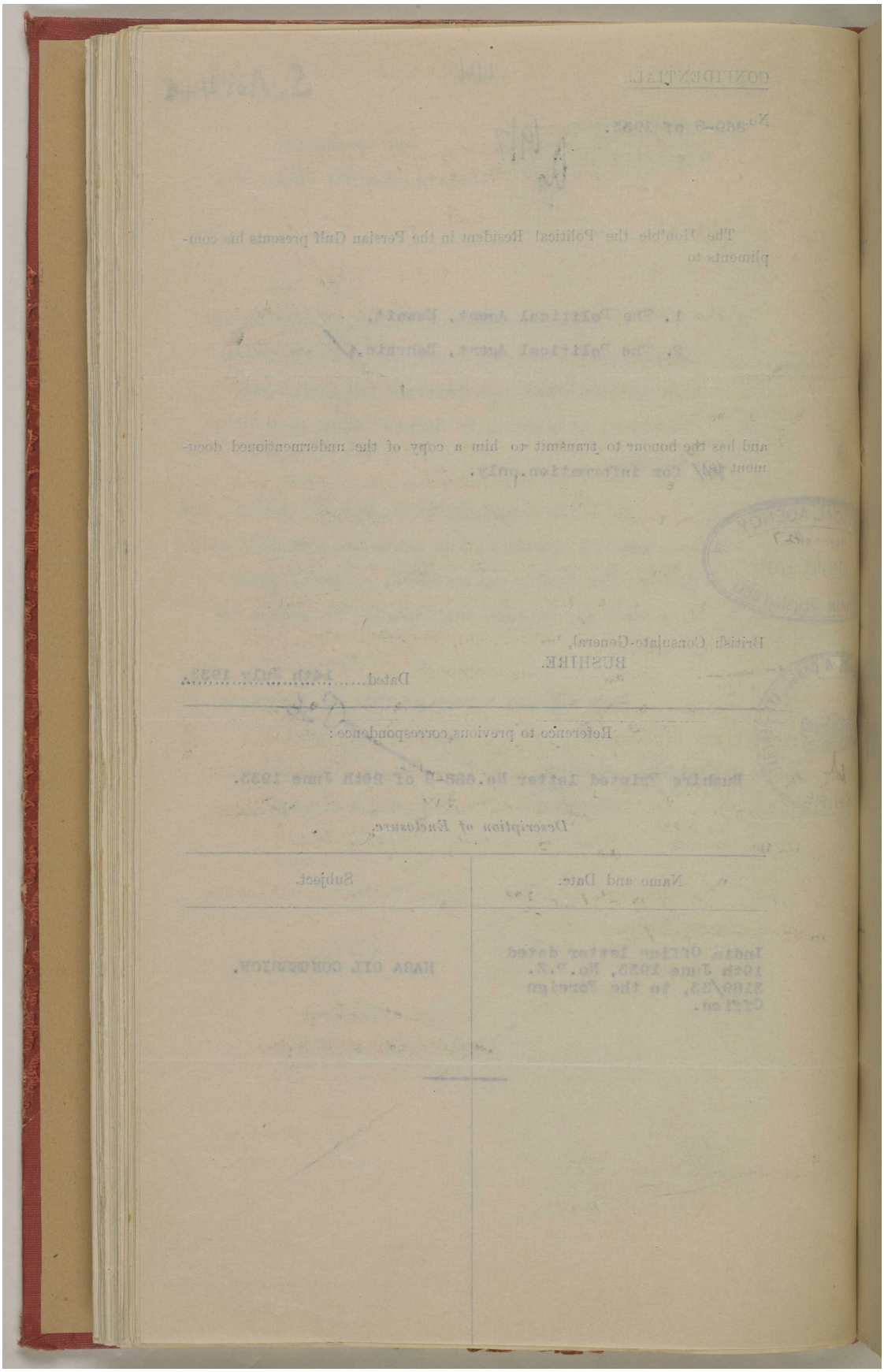
Dated.....14th July 1933.

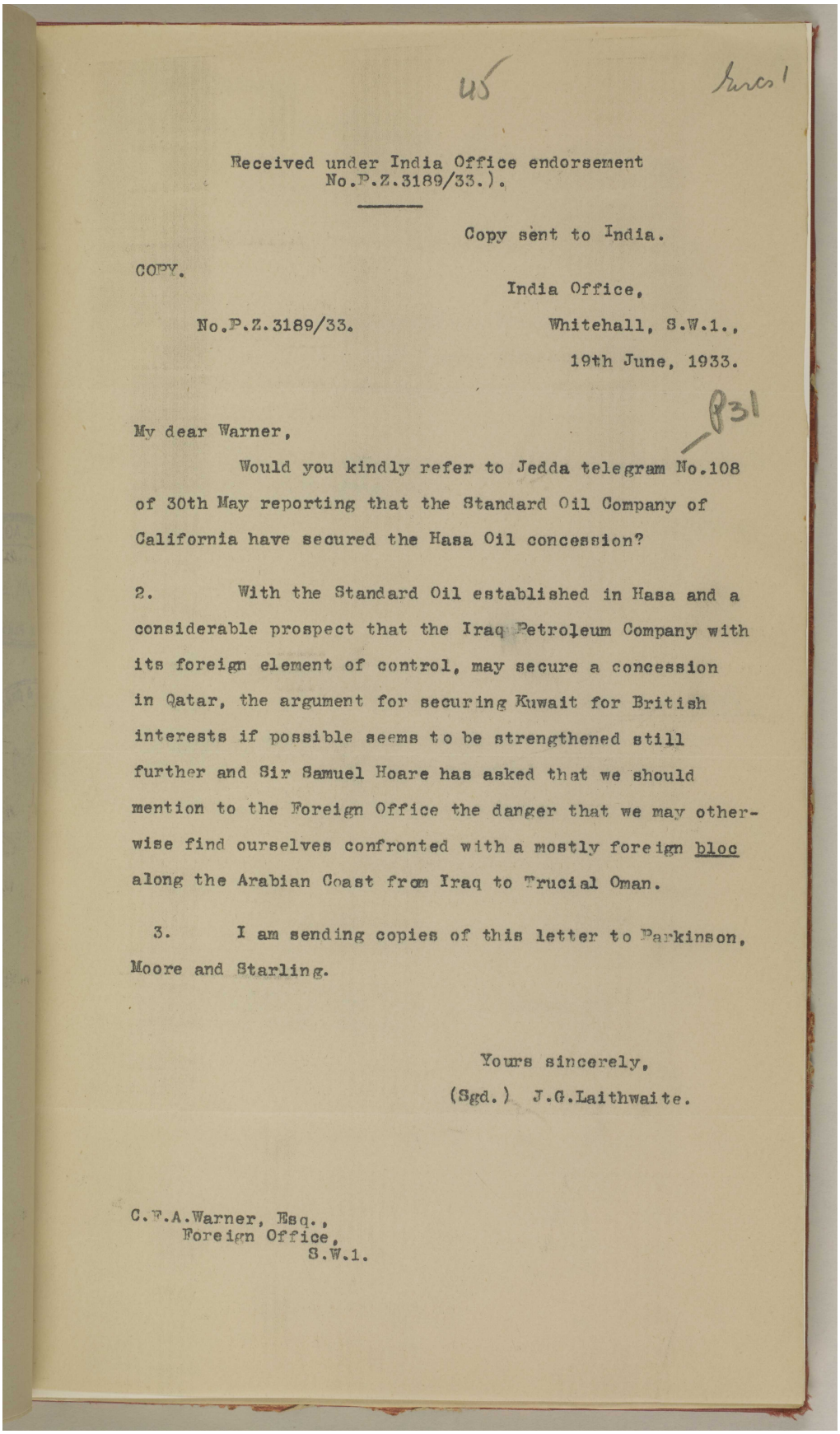
Reference to previous correspondence:

Bushire Printed letter No.688-S of 20th June 1933.

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
India Office letter dated 19th June 1933, No.P.Z. 3189/33, to the Foreign Office.	HASA OIL CONCESSION.





45 Trucial

Received under India Office endorsement
No.P.Z.3189/33.).

Copy sent to India.

COPY.

India Office,
Whitehall, S.W.1.,
19th June, 1933.

No.P.Z.3189/33.

P31

My dear Warner,

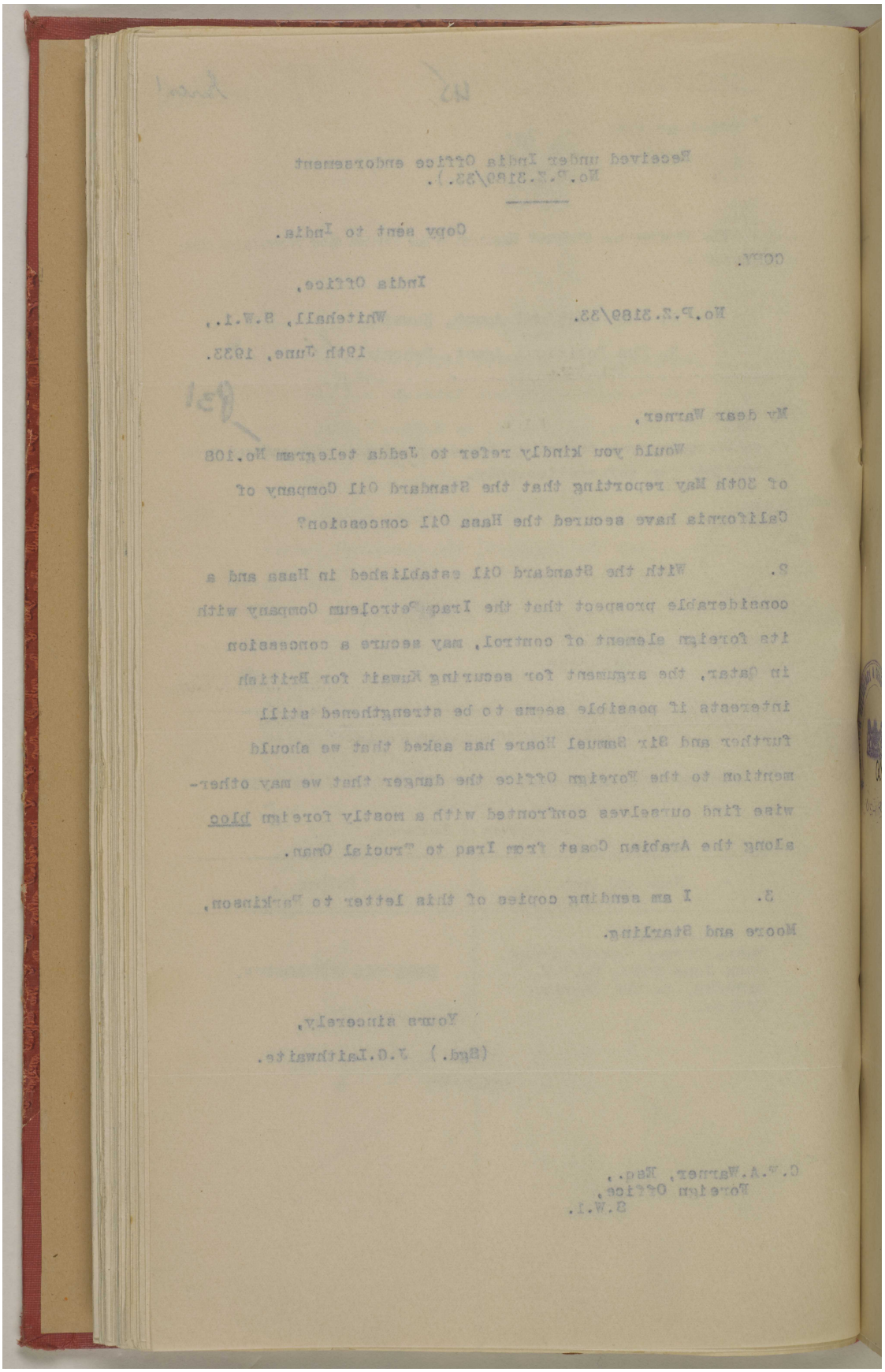
Would you kindly refer to Jedda telegram No.108 of 30th May reporting that the Standard Oil Company of California have secured the Hasa Oil concession?

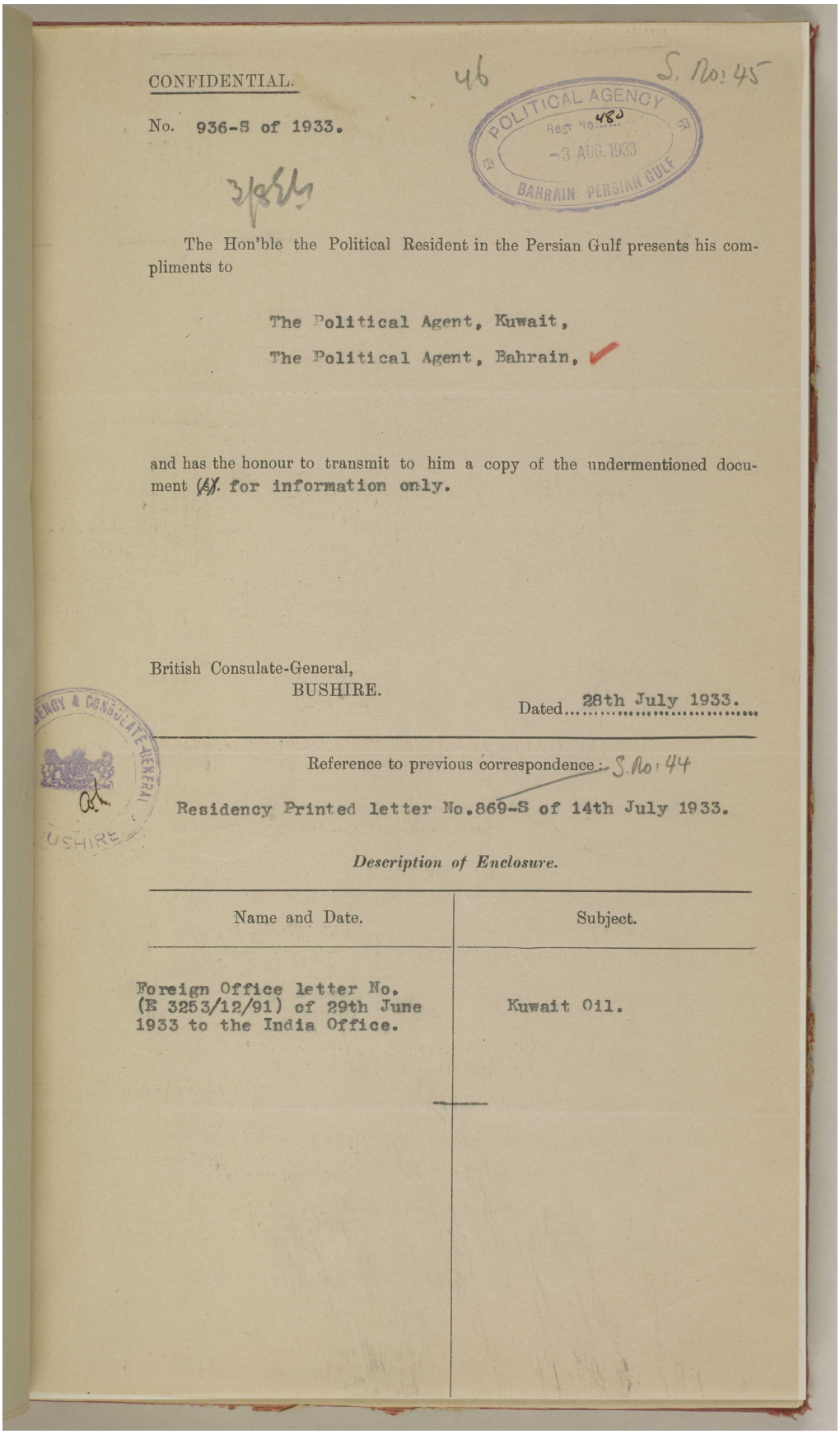
2. With the Standard Oil established in Hasa and a considerable prospect that the Iraq Petroleum Company with its foreign element of control, may secure a concession in Qatar, the argument for securing Kuwait for British interests if possible seems to be strengthened still further and Sir Samuel Hoare has asked that we should mention to the Foreign Office the danger that we may otherwise find ourselves confronted with a mostly foreign bloc along the Arabian Coast from Iraq to Trucial Oman.

3. I am sending copies of this letter to Parkinson, Moore and Starling.

Yours sincerely,
(Sgd.) J.G.Laithwaite.

C.W.A.Warner, Esq.,
Foreign Office,
S.W.1.





CONFIDENTIAL.

46 S. No: 45

No. 936-S of 1933.

POLITICAL AGENCY Regr No 480 -3 AUG. 1933 BAHRAIN. PERSIAN GULF

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

The Political Agent, Kuwait,
The Political Agent, Bahrain,

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned document (s). for information only.

British Consulate-General,
BUSHIRE.

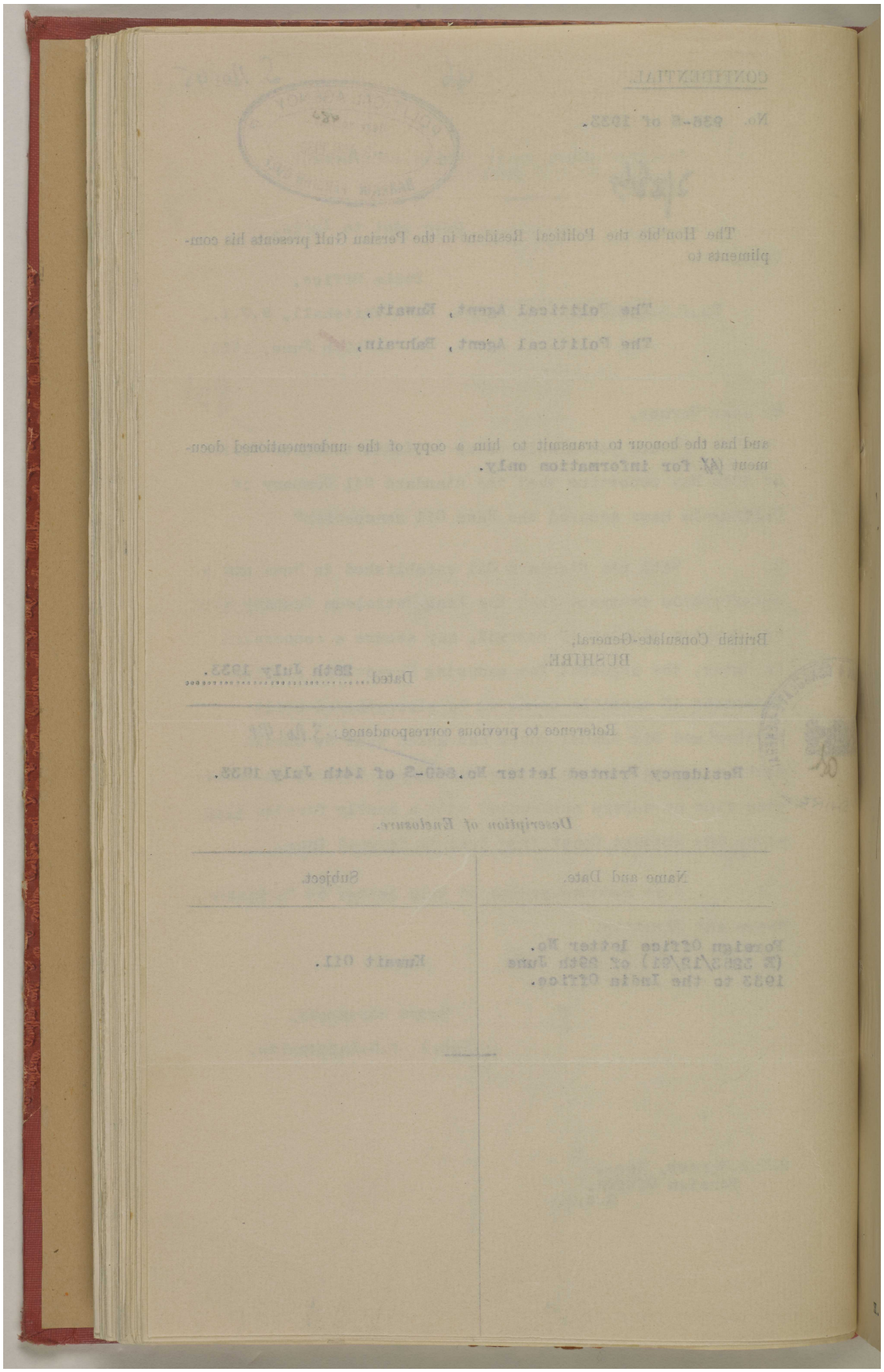
Dated 28th July 1933.

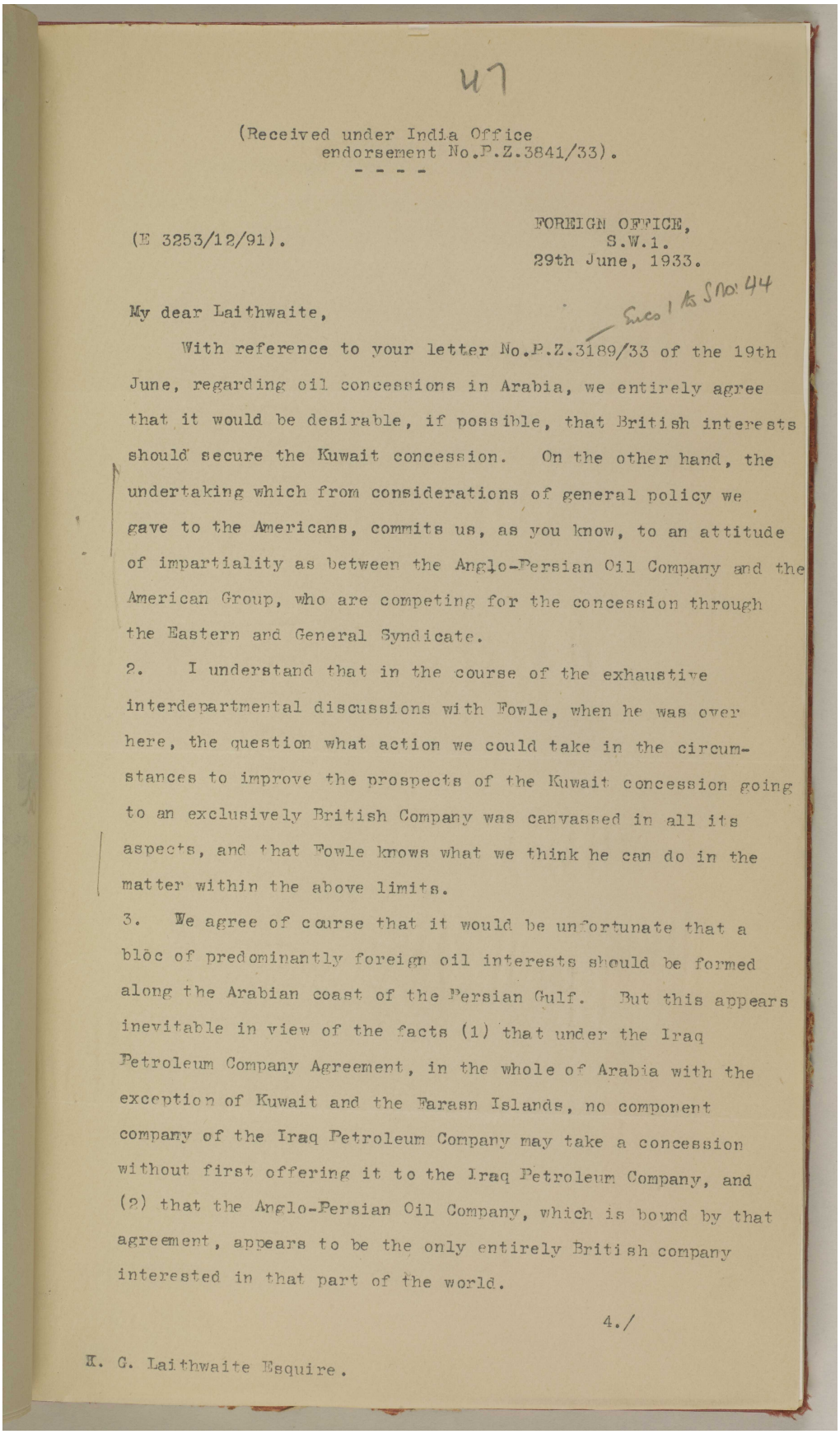
Reference to previous correspondence: S.No: 44

Residency Printed letter No.869-S of 14th July 1933.

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Foreign Office letter No. (E 3253/12/91) of 29th June 1933 to the India Office.	Kuwait Oil.





47

(Received under India Office
endorsement No.P.Z.3841/33).

(E 3253/12/91).

FOREIGN OFFICE,
S.W.1.
29th June, 1933.

Suco 1 No 44

My dear Laithwaite,

With reference to your letter No.P.Z.3189/33 of the 19th June, regarding oil concessions in Arabia, we entirely agree that it would be desirable, if possible, that British interests should secure the Kuwait concession. On the other hand, the undertaking which from considerations of general policy we gave to the Americans, commits us, as you know, to an attitude of impartiality as between the Anglo-Persian Oil Company and the American Group, who are competing for the concession through the Eastern and General Syndicate.

2. I understand that in the course of the exhaustive interdepartmental discussions with Fowle, when he was over here, the question what action we could take in the circumstances to improve the prospects of the Kuwait concession going to an exclusively British Company was canvassed in all its aspects, and that Fowle knows what we think he can do in the matter within the above limits.

3. We agree of course that it would be unfortunate that a bloc of predominantly foreign oil interests should be formed along the Arabian coast of the Persian Gulf. But this appears inevitable in view of the facts (1) that under the Iraq Petroleum Company Agreement, in the whole of Arabia with the exception of Kuwait and the Farasn Islands, no component company of the Iraq Petroleum Company may take a concession without first offering it to the Iraq Petroleum Company, and (2) that the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, which is bound by that agreement, appears to be the only entirely British company interested in that part of the world.

4./

H. C. Laithwaite Esquire.

المرجع: IOR/R/15/2/421 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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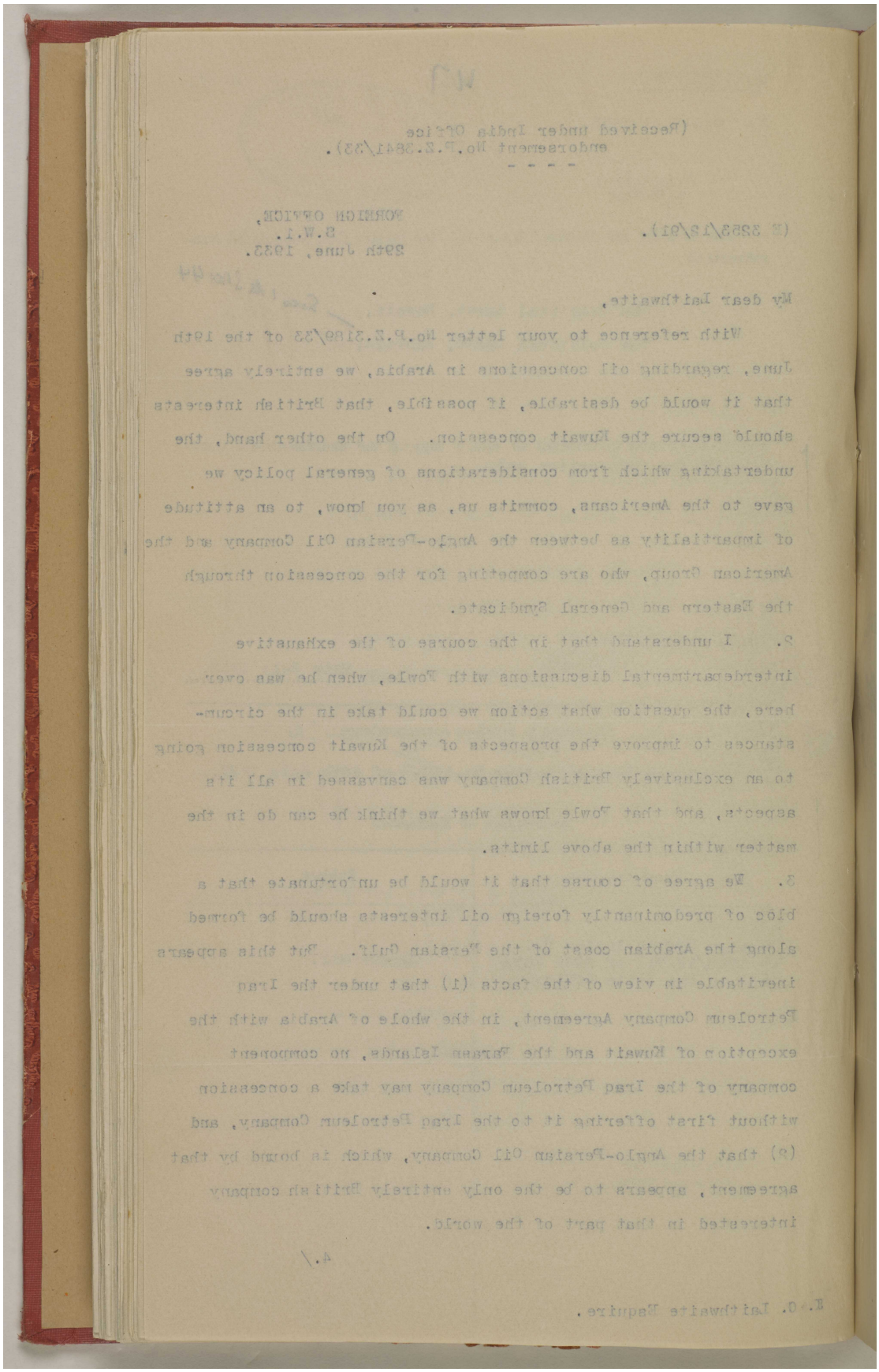

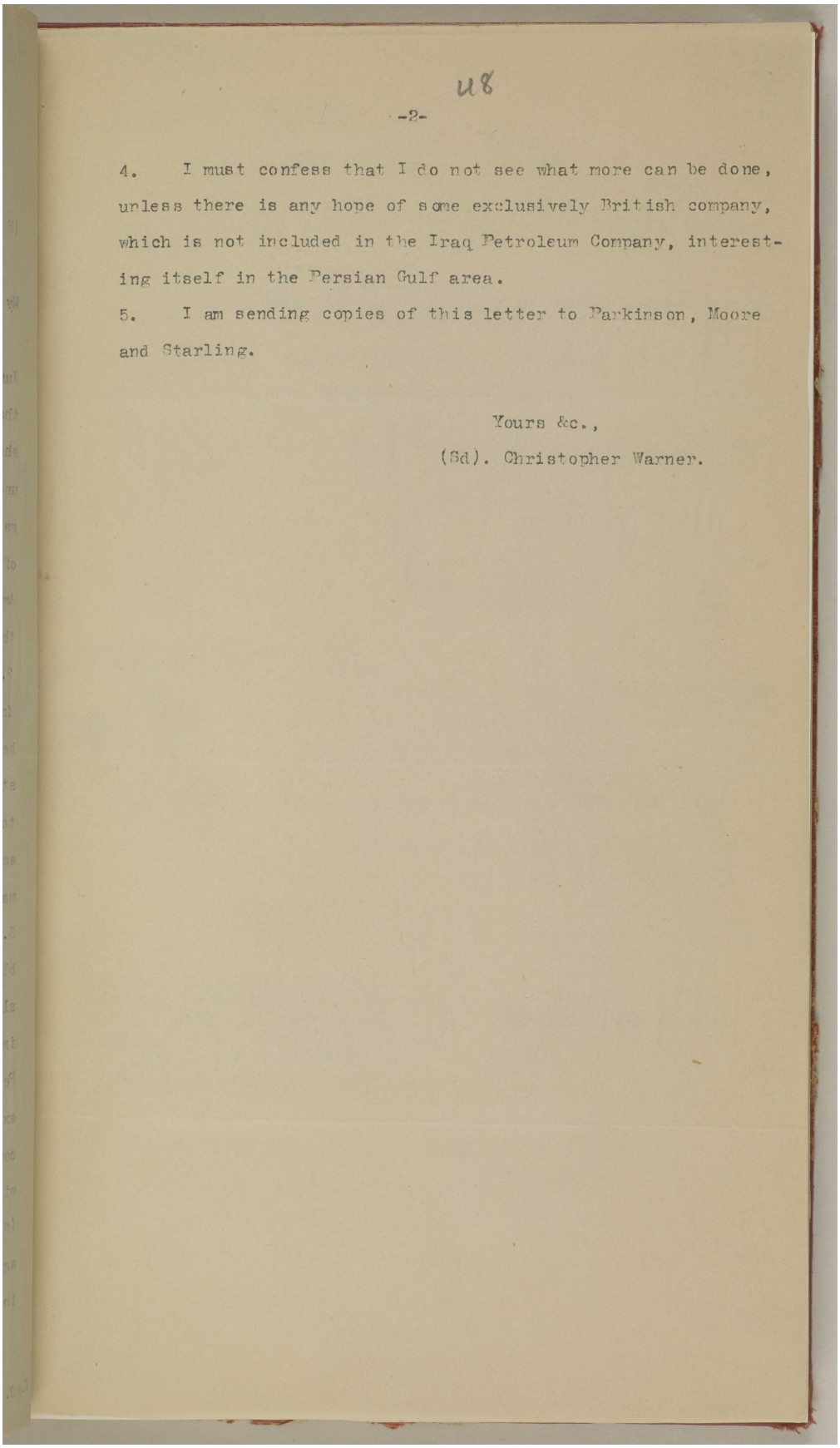

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-2-

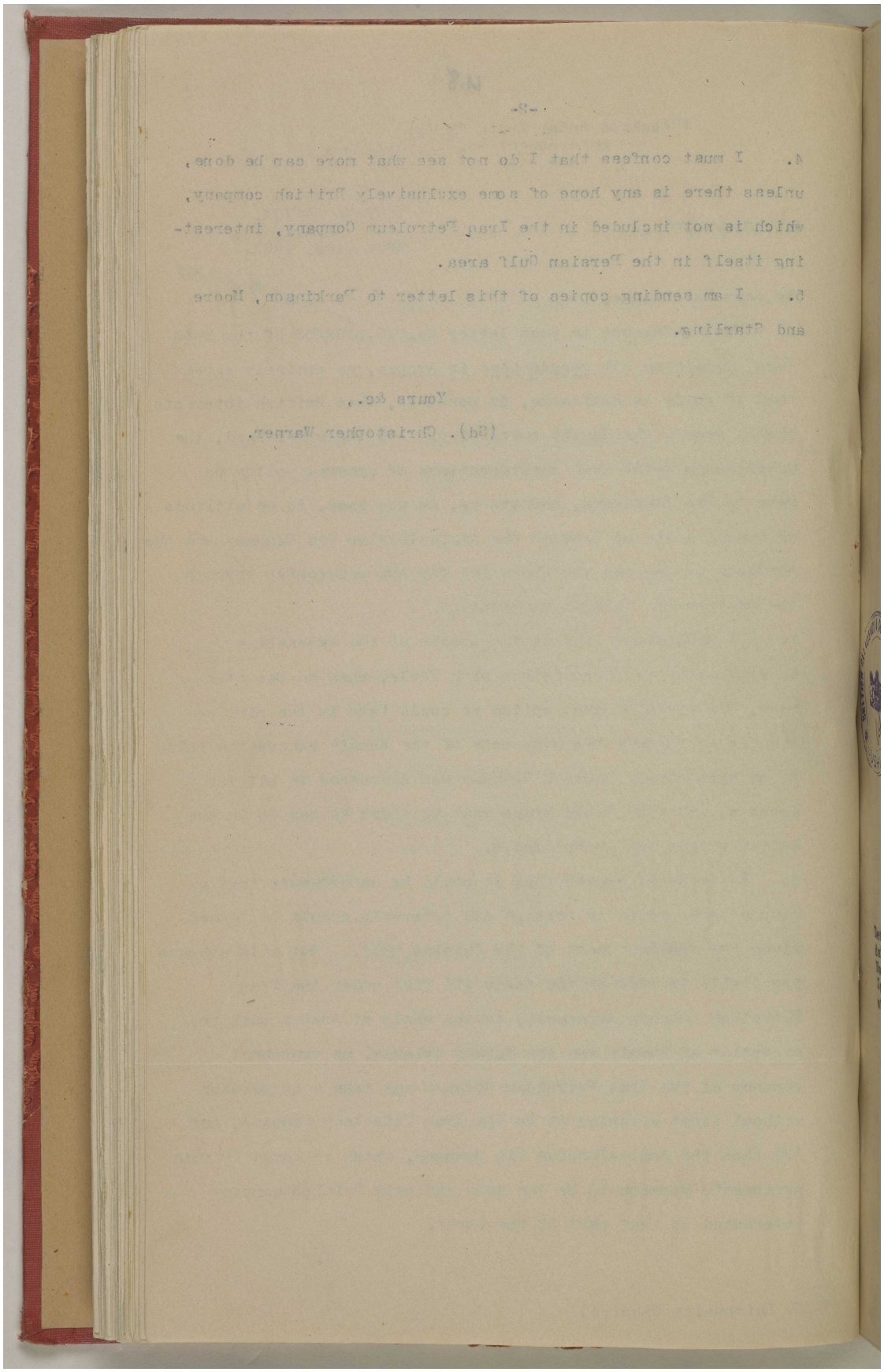
4. I must confess that I do not see what more can be done, unless there is any hope of some exclusively British company, which is not included in the Iraq Petroleum Company, interesting itself in the Persian Gulf area.

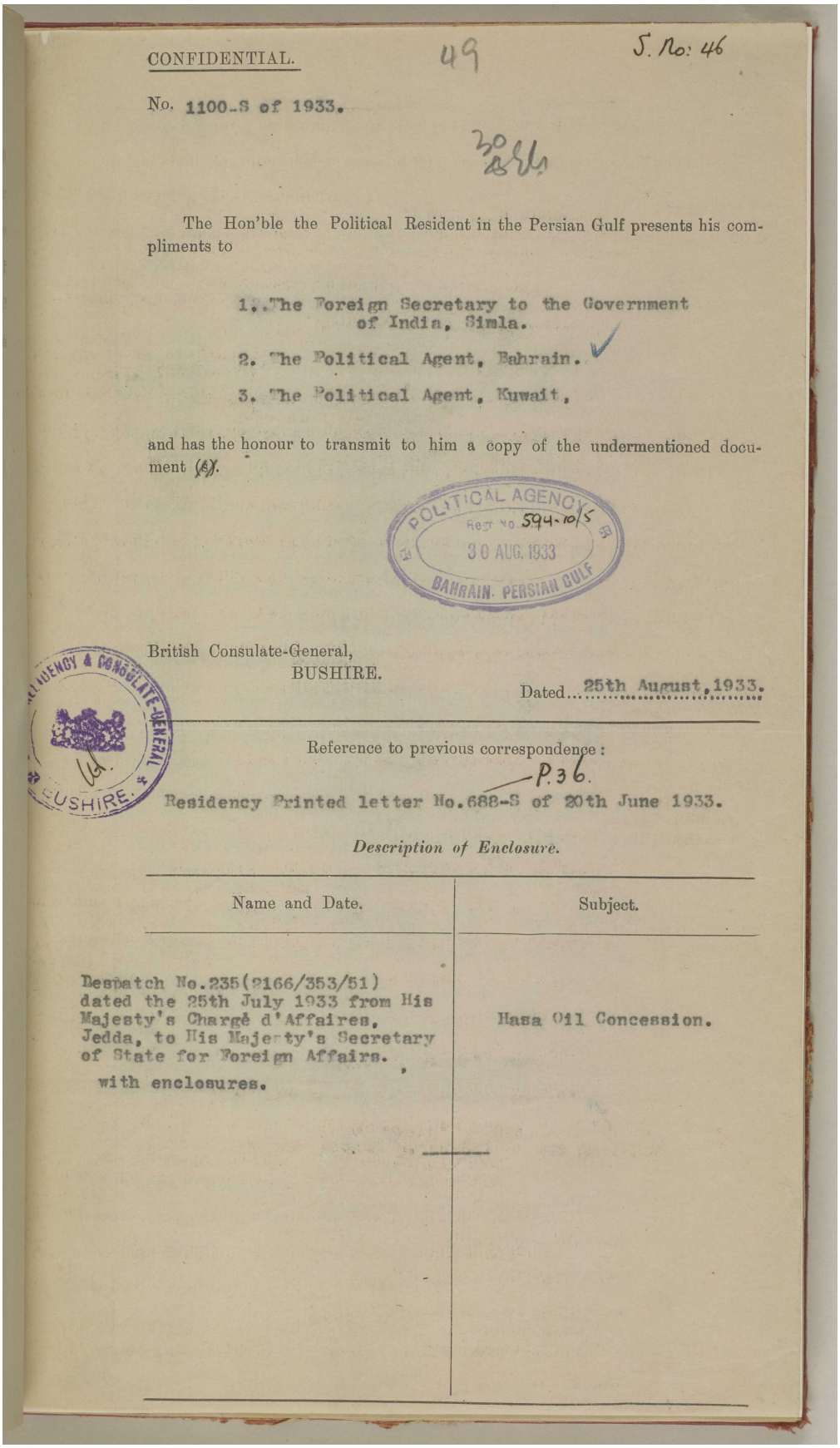
5. I am sending copies of this letter to Parkinson, Moore and Starling.

Yours &c.,

(Sd). Christopher Warner.

ملف 10/5 I المملكة العربية السعودية: امتياز نفط الأحساء؛ زيارة المُقدم هولمز إلى المملكة العربية السعودية؛ حصار الكويت. [٤٨ظ] (٤٩٦/١٢٥)





CONFIDENTIAL. 49 S. No: 46

No. 1100-S of 1933.

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

1. The Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, Simla.
2. The Political Agent, Bahrain.
3. The Political Agent, Kuwait,

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned document (s).

POLITICAL AGENCY Regt No. 594-10/5 30 AUG. 1933 BAHRAIN. PERSIAN GULF

British Consulate-General,
BUSHIRE.

Dated...25th August,1933.

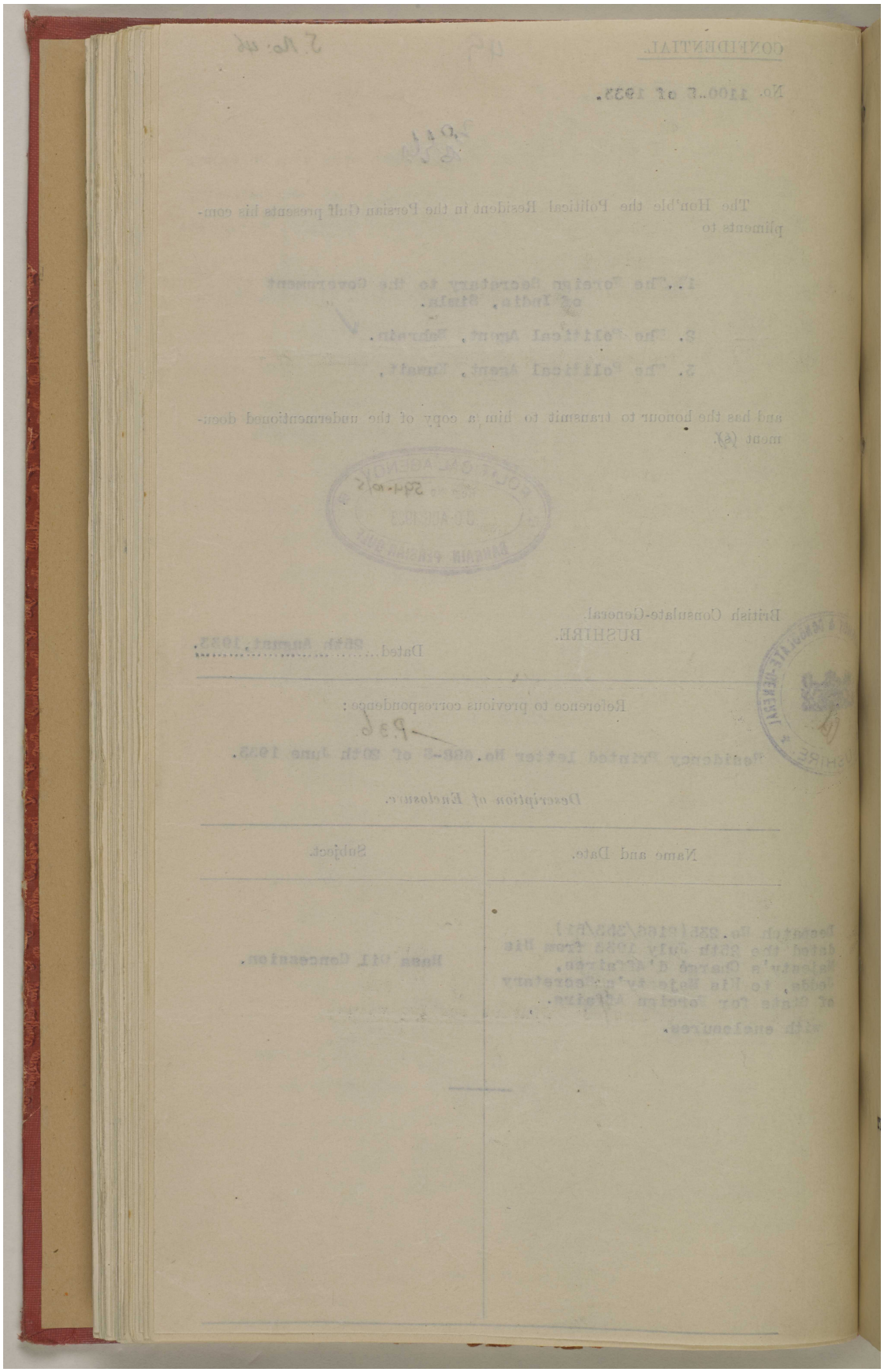
AGENCY & CONSULATE-GENERAL BUSHIRE

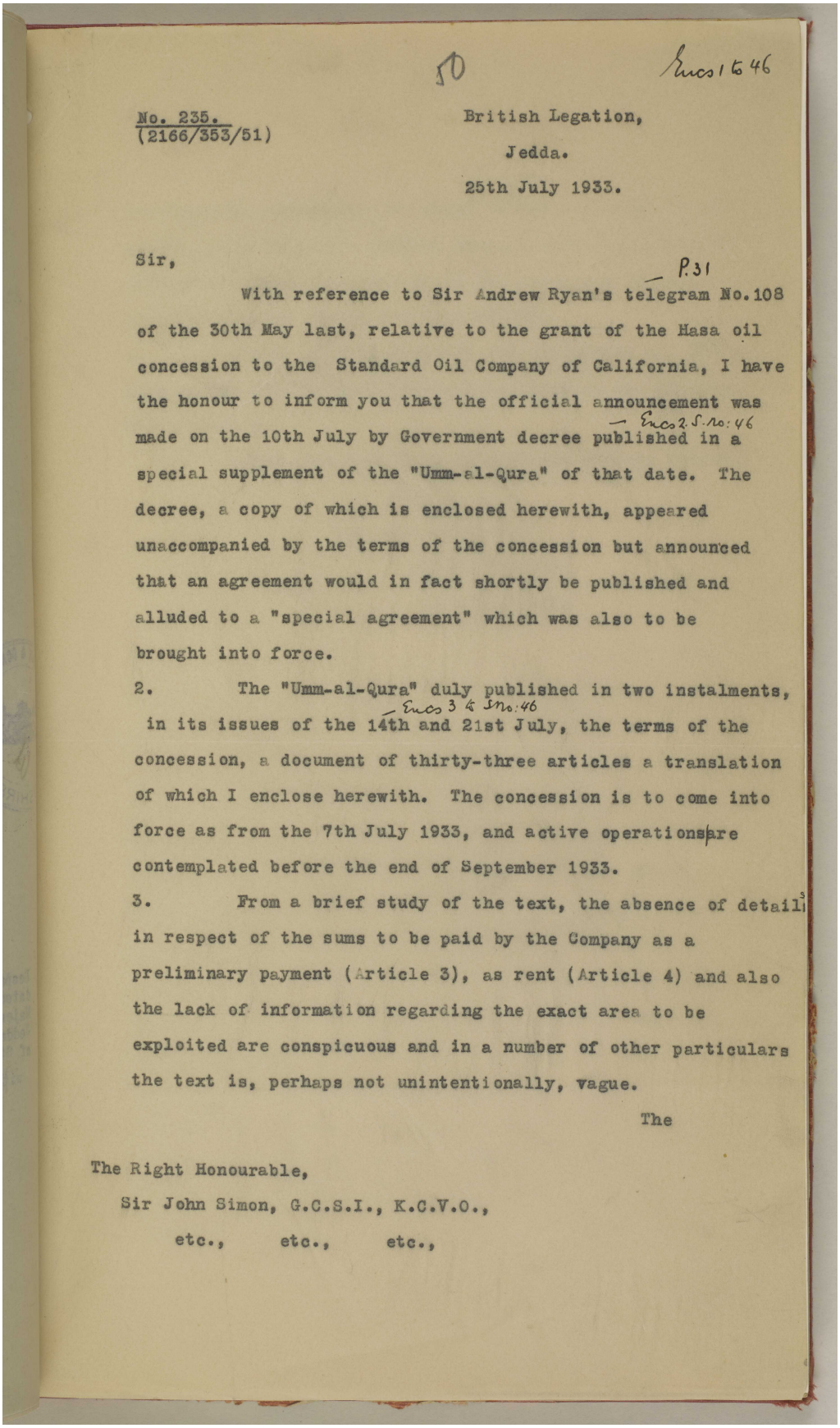
Reference to previous correspondence:

Residency Printed letter No.688-S of 20th June 1933. P.36.

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Despatch No.235(2166/353/51) dated the 25th July 1933 from His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, Jedda, to His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. with enclosures.	Hasa Oil Concession.





50 Encs 1 to 46

No. 235.
(2166/353/51)

British Legation,
Jedda.
25th July 1933.

Sir,

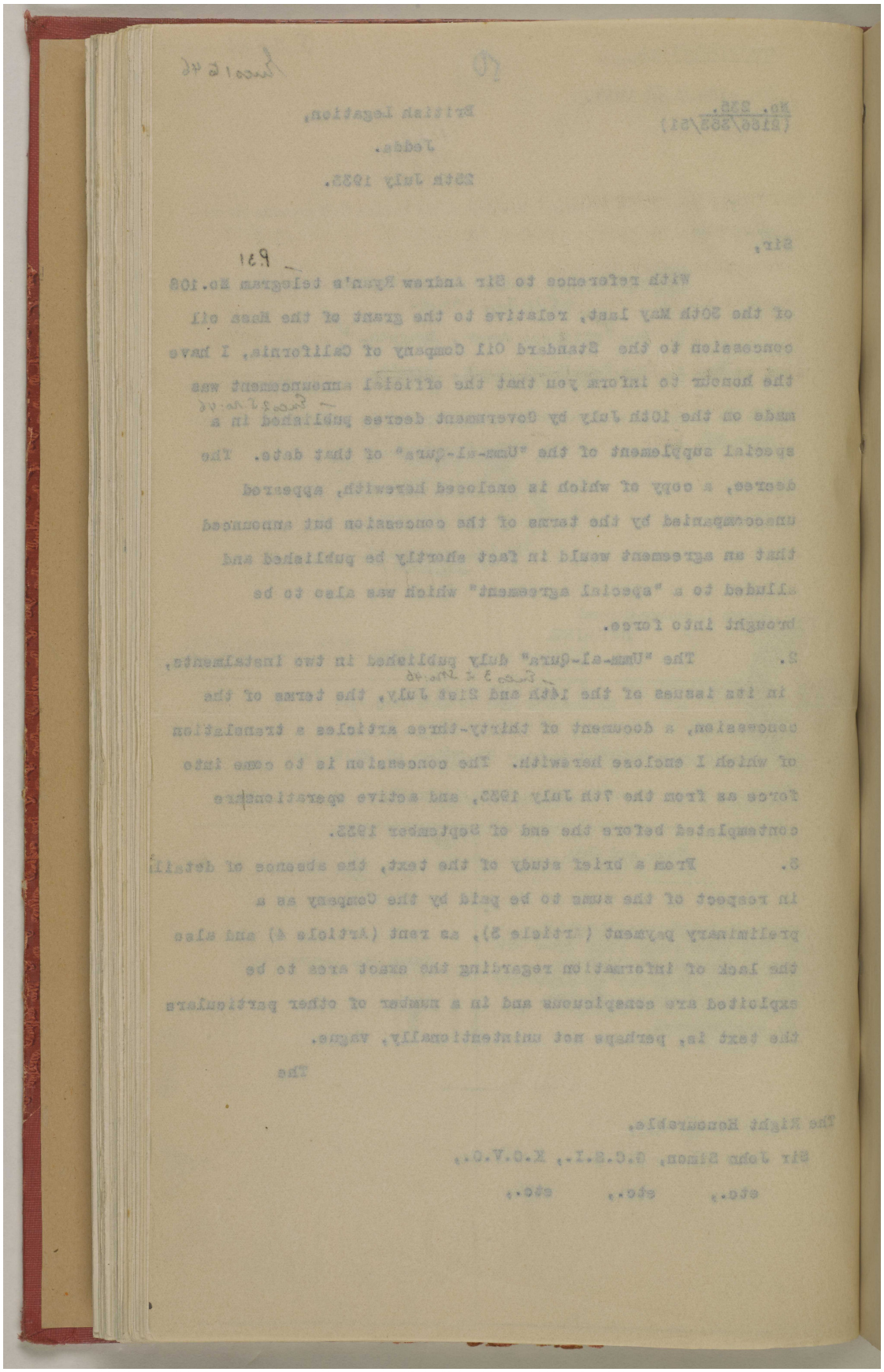
With reference to Sir Andrew Ryan's telegram No.108 of the 30th May last, relative to the grant of the Hasa oil concession to the Standard Oil Company of California, I have the honour to inform you that the official announcement was made on the 10th July by Government decree published in a special supplement of the "Umm-al-Qura" of that date. The decree, a copy of which is enclosed herewith, appeared unaccompanied by the terms of the concession but announced that an agreement would in fact shortly be published and alluded to a "special agreement" which was also to be brought into force.

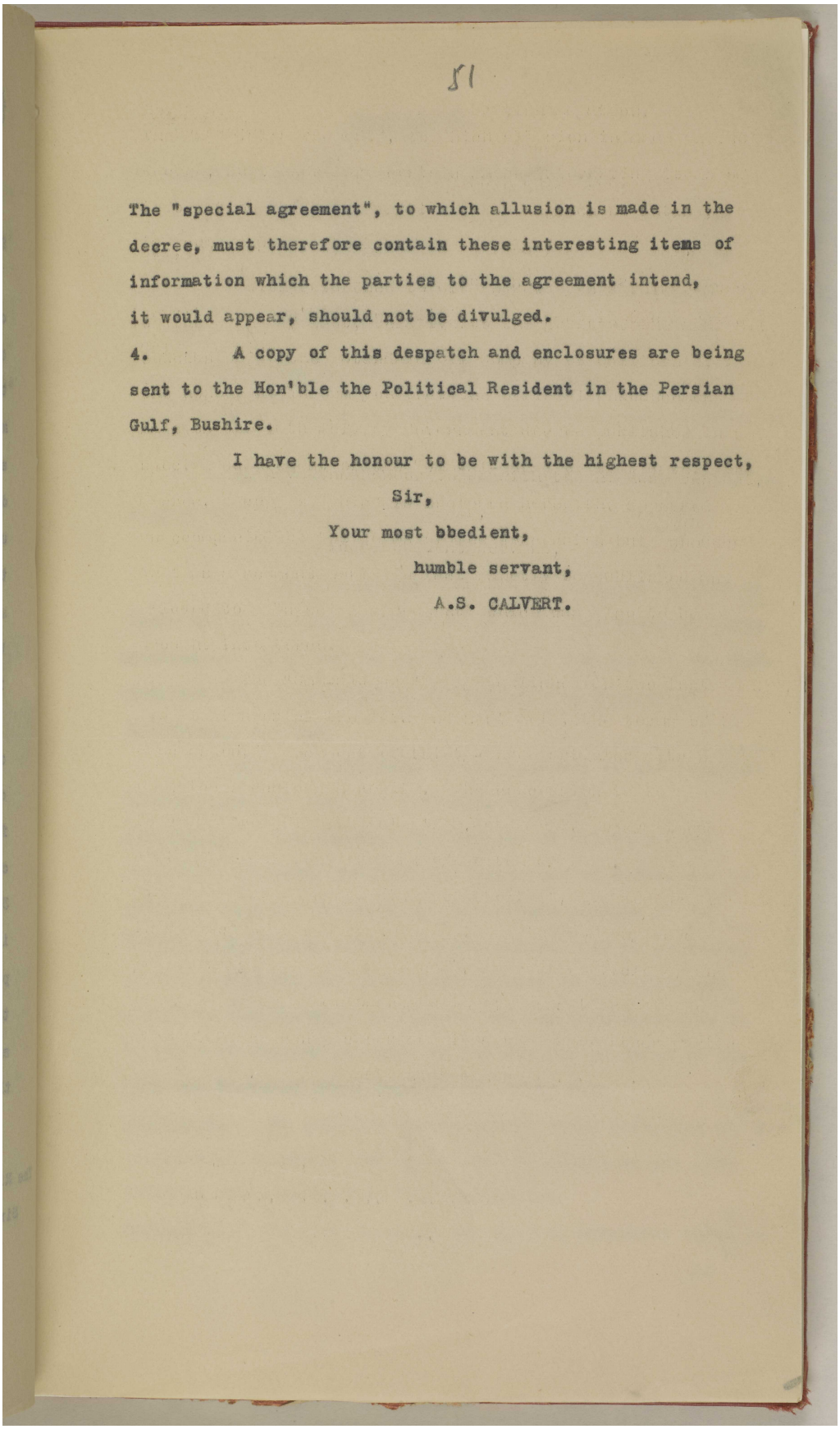
2. The "Umm-al-Qura" duly published in two instalments, in its issues of the 14th and 21st July, the terms of the concession, a document of thirty-three articles a translation of which I enclose herewith. The concession is to come into force as from the 7th July 1933, and active operations are contemplated before the end of September 1933.

3. From a brief study of the text, the absence of detail in respect of the sums to be paid by the Company as a preliminary payment (Article 3), as rent (Article 4) and also the lack of information regarding the exact area to be exploited are conspicuous and in a number of other particulars the text is, perhaps not unintentionally, vague.

The

The Right Honourable,
Sir John Simon, G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.,
etc., etc., etc.,





51

The "special agreement", to which allusion is made in the decree, must therefore contain these interesting items of information which the parties to the agreement intend, it would appear, should not be divulged.

4. A copy of this despatch and enclosures are being sent to the Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, Bushire.

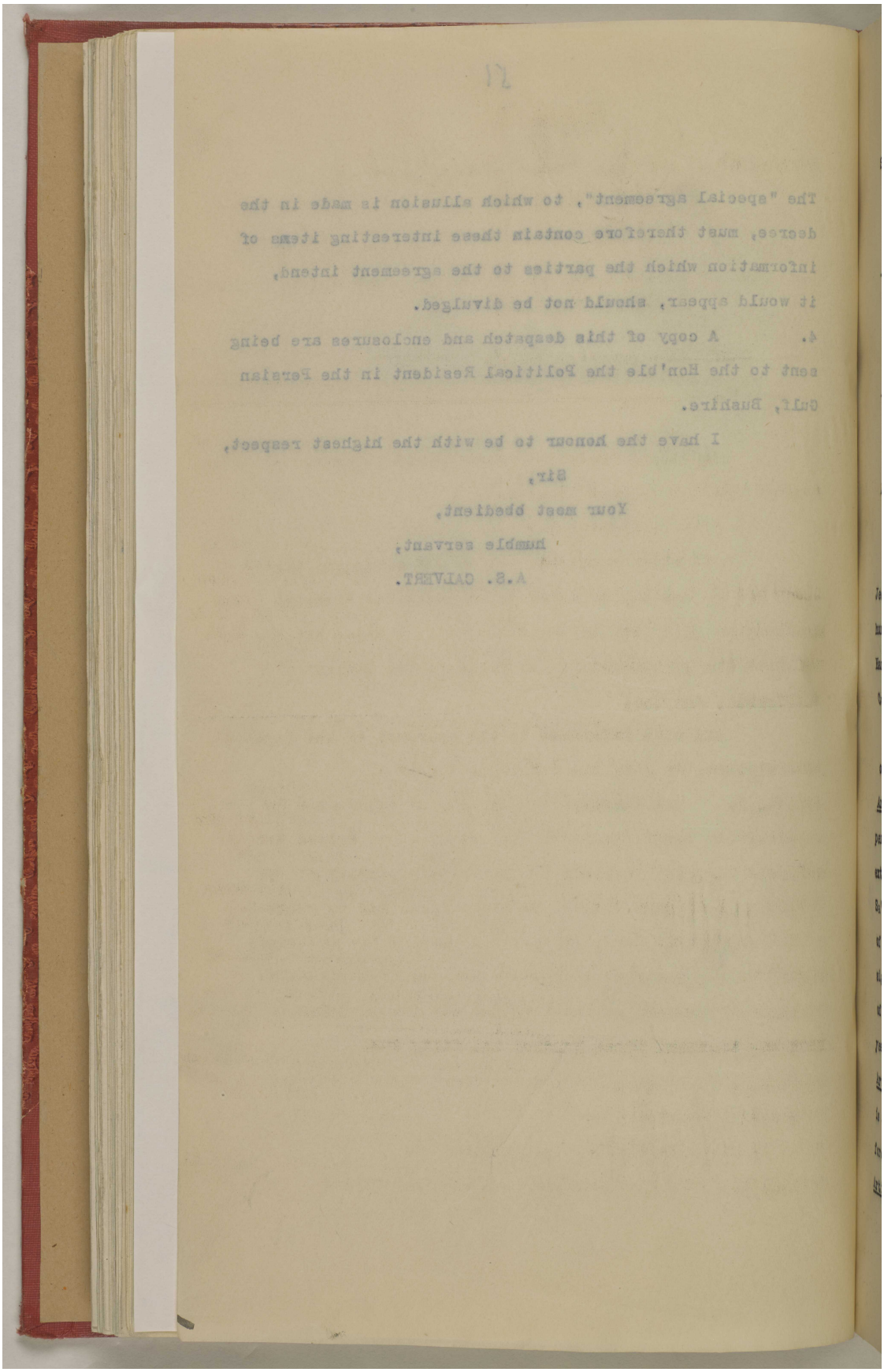
I have the honour to be with the highest respect,

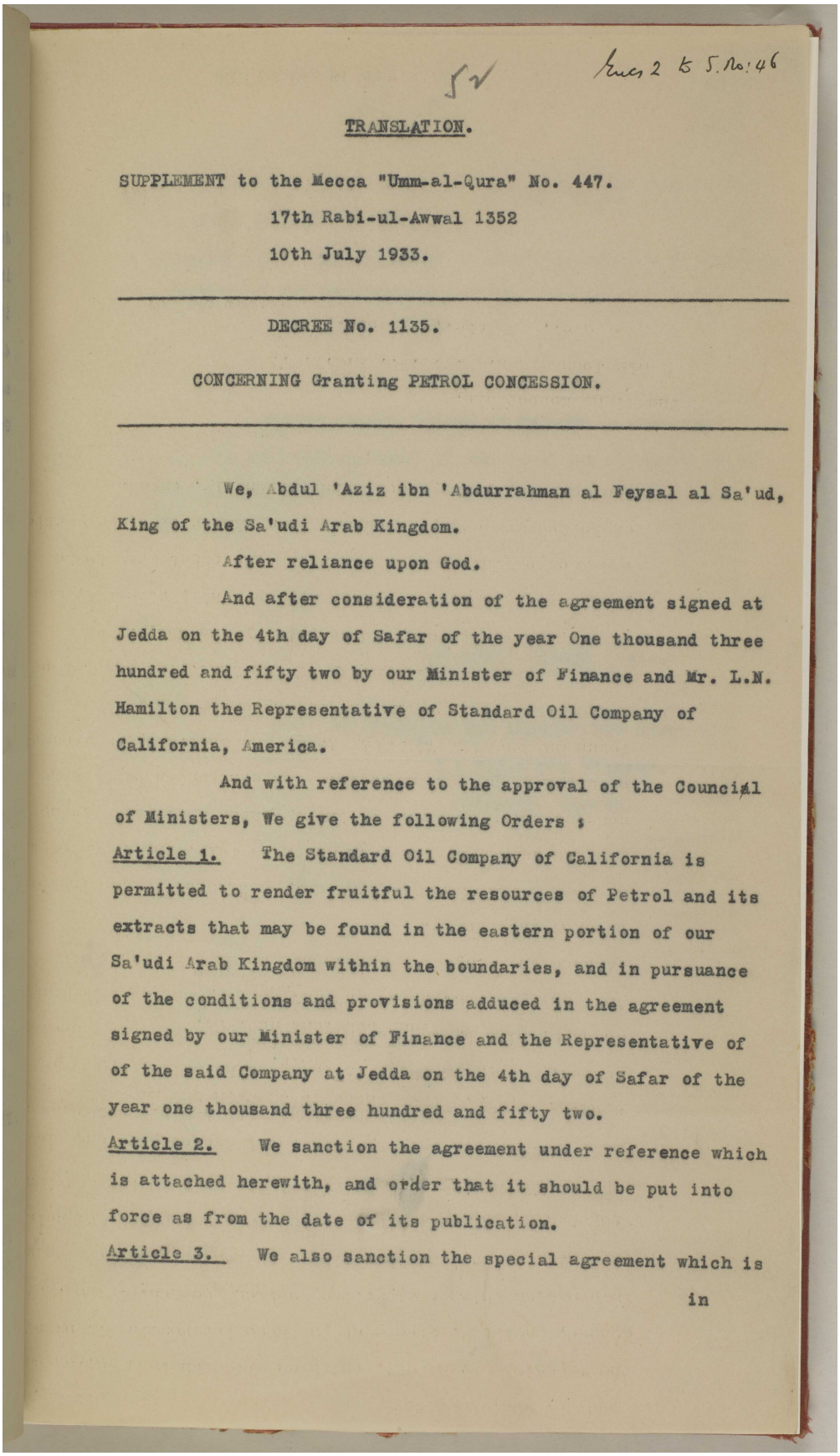
Sir,

Your most bbedient,

humble servant,

A.S. CALVERT.





57 Encs 2 to S.No:46

TRANSLATION.

SUPPLEMENT to the Mecca "Umm-al-Qura" No. 447.
17th Rabi-ul-Awwal 1352
10th July 1933.

DECREE No. 1135.

CONCERNING Granting PETROL CONCESSION.

We, Abdul 'Aziz ibn 'Abdurrahman al Feysal al Sa'ud, King of the Sa'udi Arab Kingdom.

After reliance upon God.

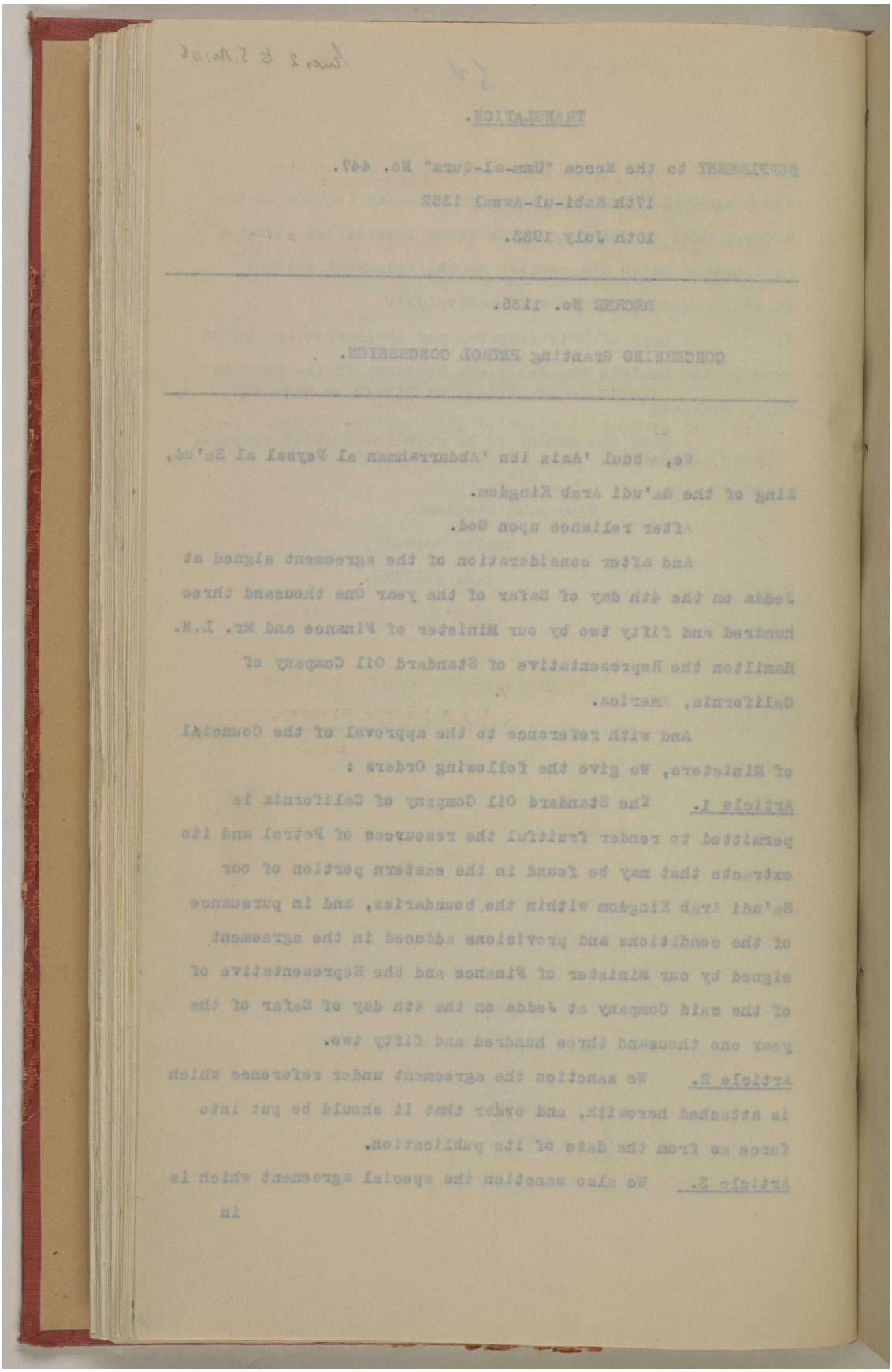
And after consideration of the agreement signed at Jedda on the 4th day of Safar of the year One thousand three hundred and fifty two by our Minister of Finance and Mr. L.N. Hamilton the Representative of Standard Oil Company of California, America.

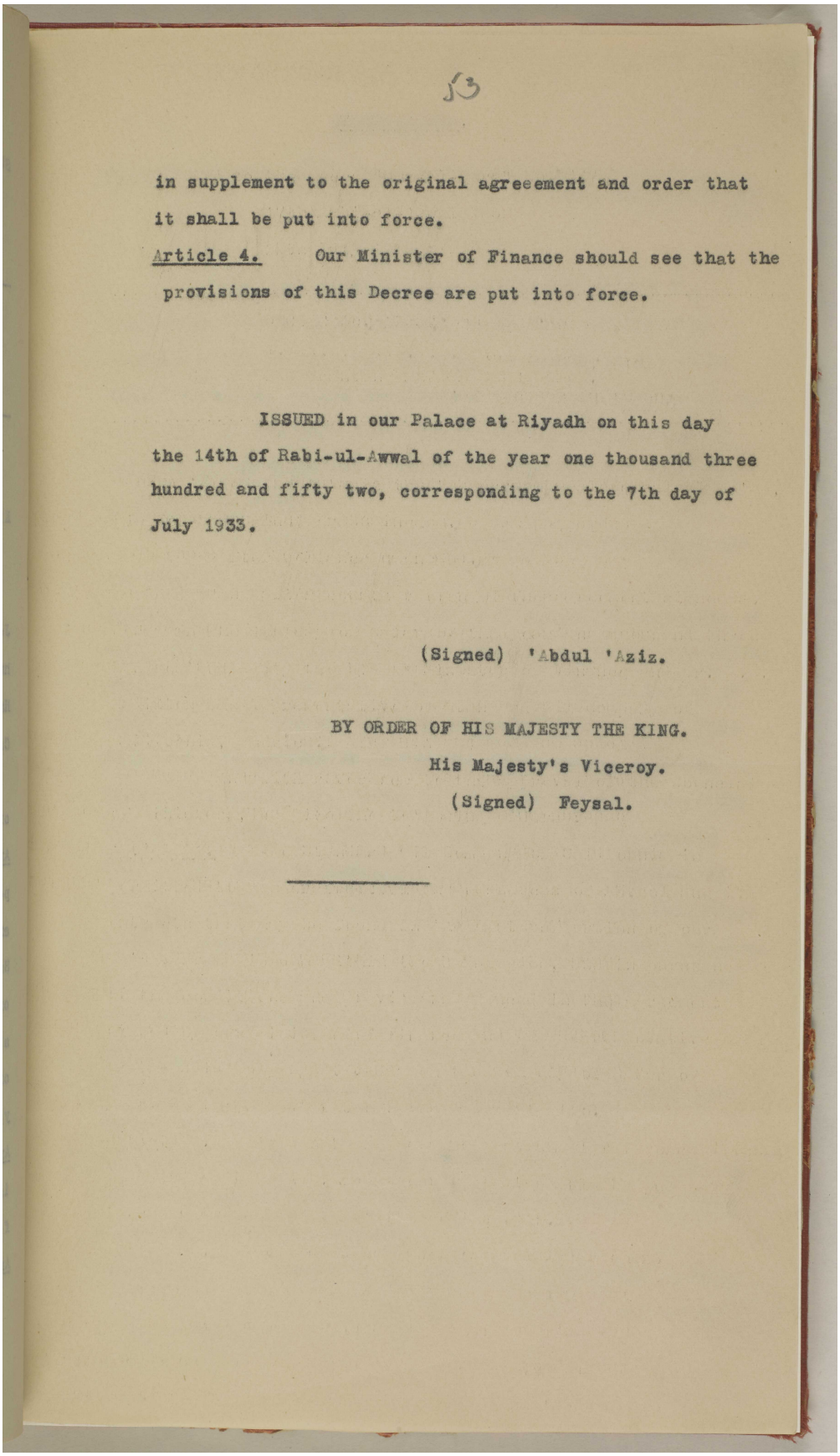
And with reference to the approval of the Council of Ministers, We give the following Orders :

Article 1. The Standard Oil Company of California is permitted to render fruitful the resources of Petrol and its extracts that may be found in the eastern portion of our Sa'udi Arab Kingdom within the boundaries, and in pursuance of the conditions and provisions adduced in the agreement signed by our Minister of Finance and the Representative of of the said Company at Jedda on the 4th day of Safar of the year one thousand three hundred and fifty two.

Article 2. We sanction the agreement under reference which is attached herewith, and order that it should be put into force as from the date of its publication.

Article 3. We also sanction the special agreement which is in





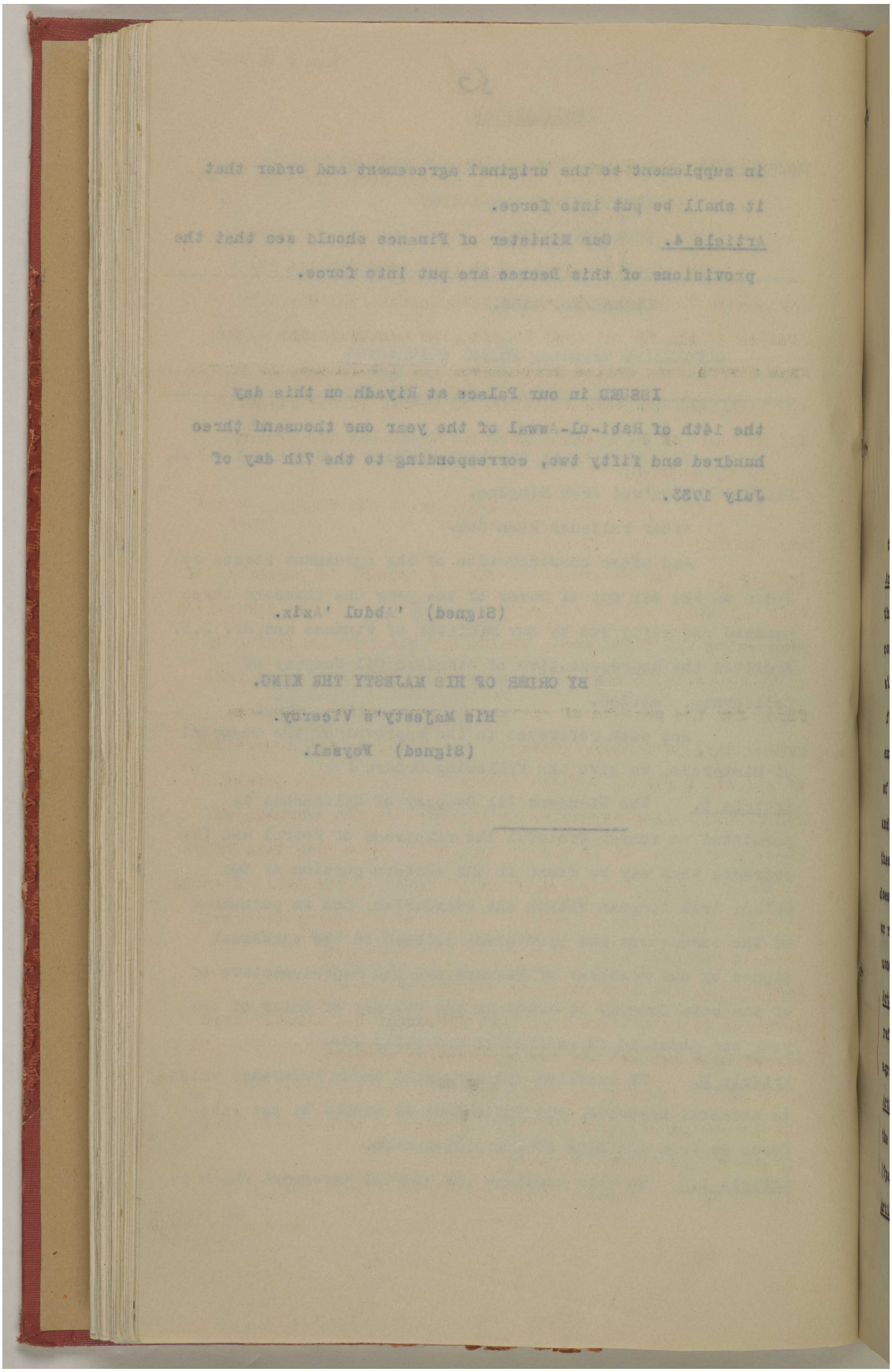
in supplement to the original agreement and order that it shall be put into force.

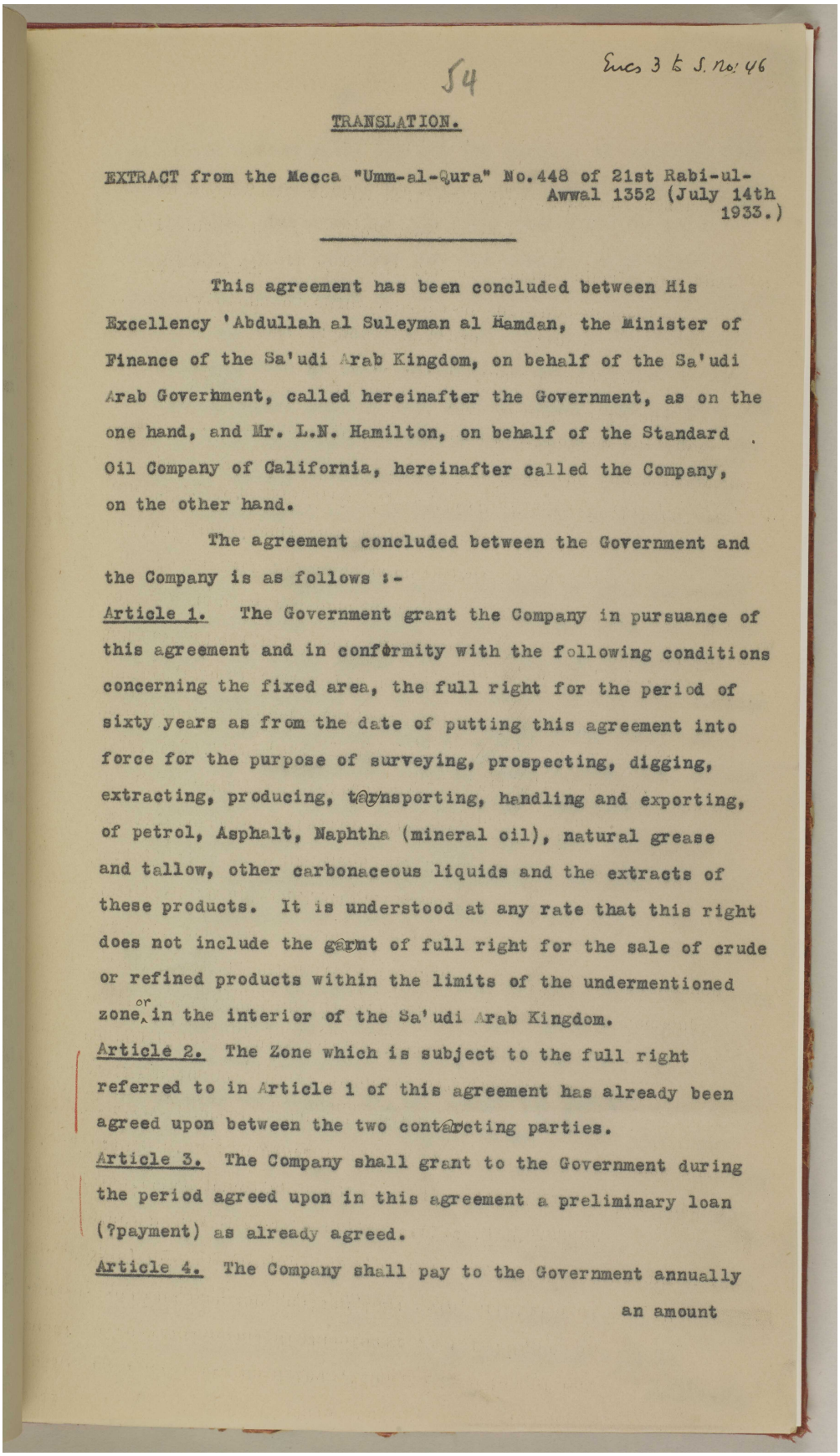
Article 4. Our Minister of Finance should see that the provisions of this Decree are put into force.

ISSUED in our Palace at Riyadh on this day the 14th of Rabi-ul-Awwal of the year one thousand three hundred and fifty two, corresponding to the 7th day of July 1933.

(Signed) 'Abdul 'Aziz.

BY ORDER OF HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
His Majesty's Viceroy.
(Signed) Feysal.





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Encs 3 to S. No. 46

TRANSLATION.

EXTRACT from the Mecca "Umm-al-Qura" No.448 of 21st Rabi-ul-Awwal 1352 (July 14th 1933.)

This agreement has been concluded between His Excellency 'Abdullah al Suleyman al Hamdan, the Minister of Finance of the Sa'udi Arab Kingdom, on behalf of the Sa'udi Arab Government, called hereinafter the Government, as on the one hand, and Mr. L.N. Hamilton, on behalf of the Standard Oil Company of California, hereinafter called the Company, on the other hand.

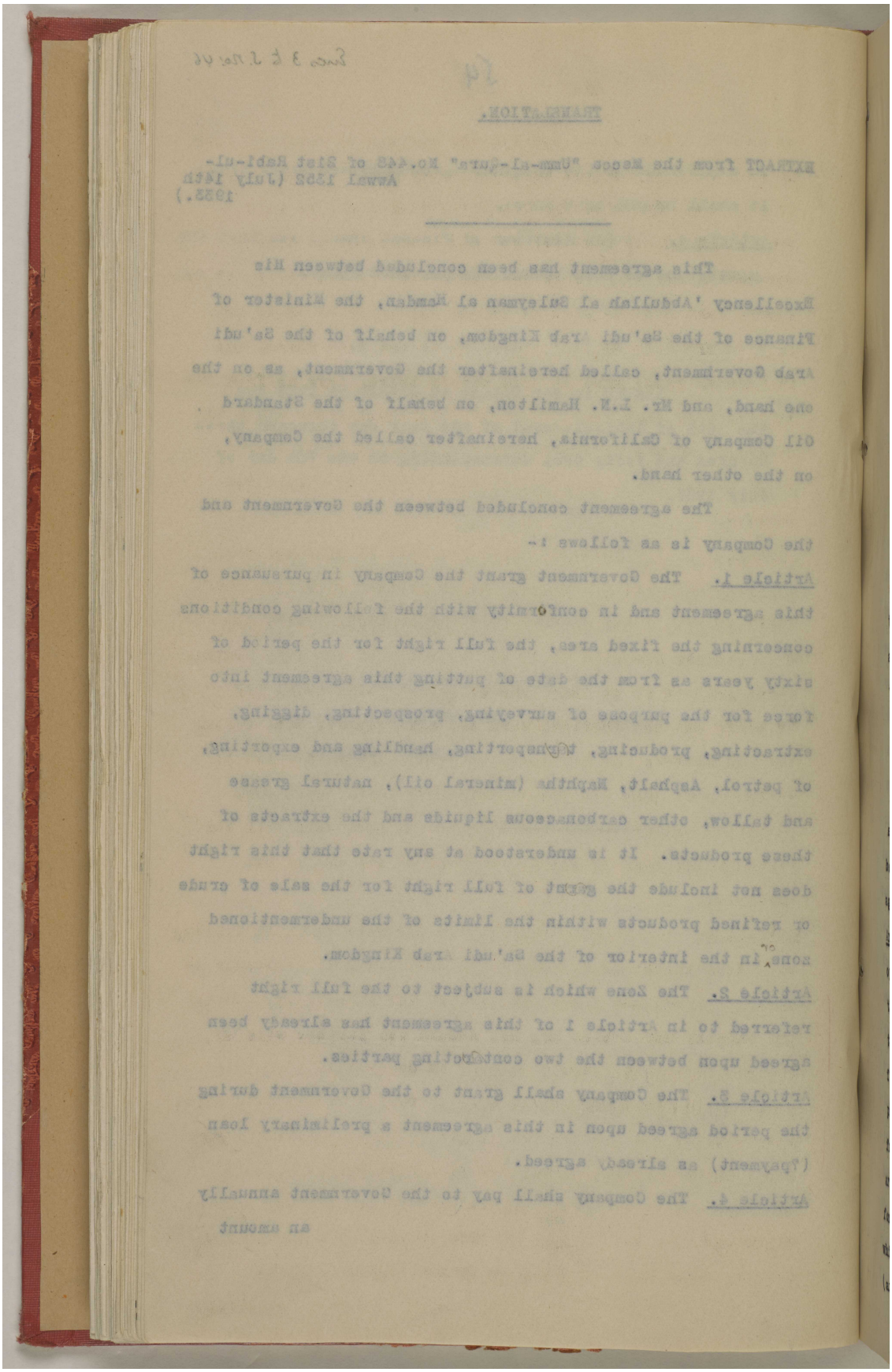
The agreement concluded between the Government and the Company is as follows :-

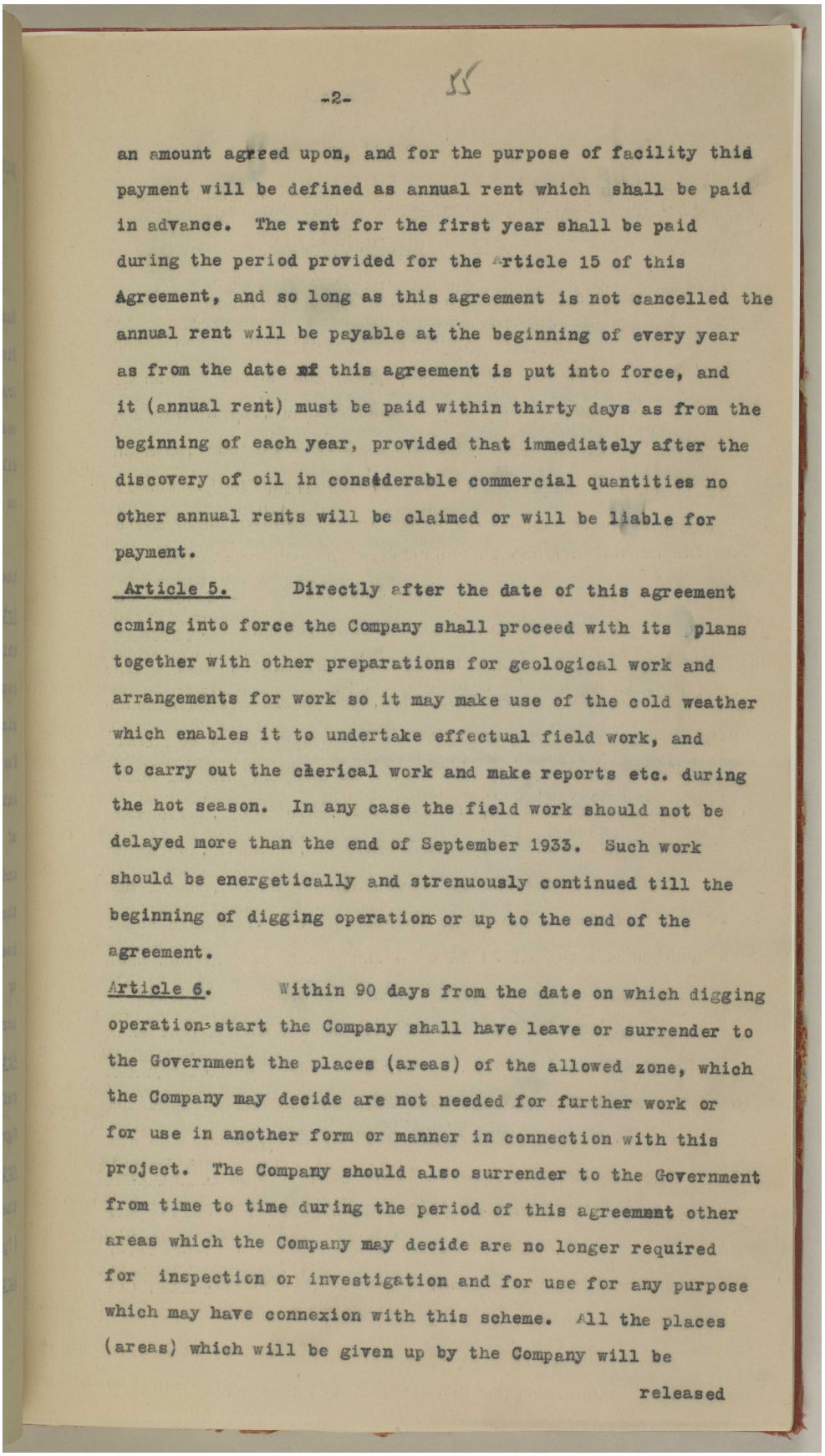
Article 1. The Government grant the Company in pursuance of this agreement and in conformity with the following conditions concerning the fixed area, the full right for the period of sixty years as from the date of putting this agreement into force for the purpose of surveying, prospecting, digging, extracting, producing, transporting, handling and exporting, of petrol, Asphalt, Naphtha (mineral oil), natural grease and tallow, other carbonaceous liquids and the extracts of these products. It is understood at any rate that this right does not include the grant of full right for the sale of crude or refined products within the limits of the undermentioned zone, or in the interior of the Sa'udi Arab Kingdom.

Article 2. The Zone which is subject to the full right referred to in Article 1 of this agreement has already been agreed upon between the two contracting parties.

Article 3. The Company shall grant to the Government during the period agreed upon in this agreement a preliminary loan (?payment) as already agreed.

Article 4. The Company shall pay to the Government annually an amount





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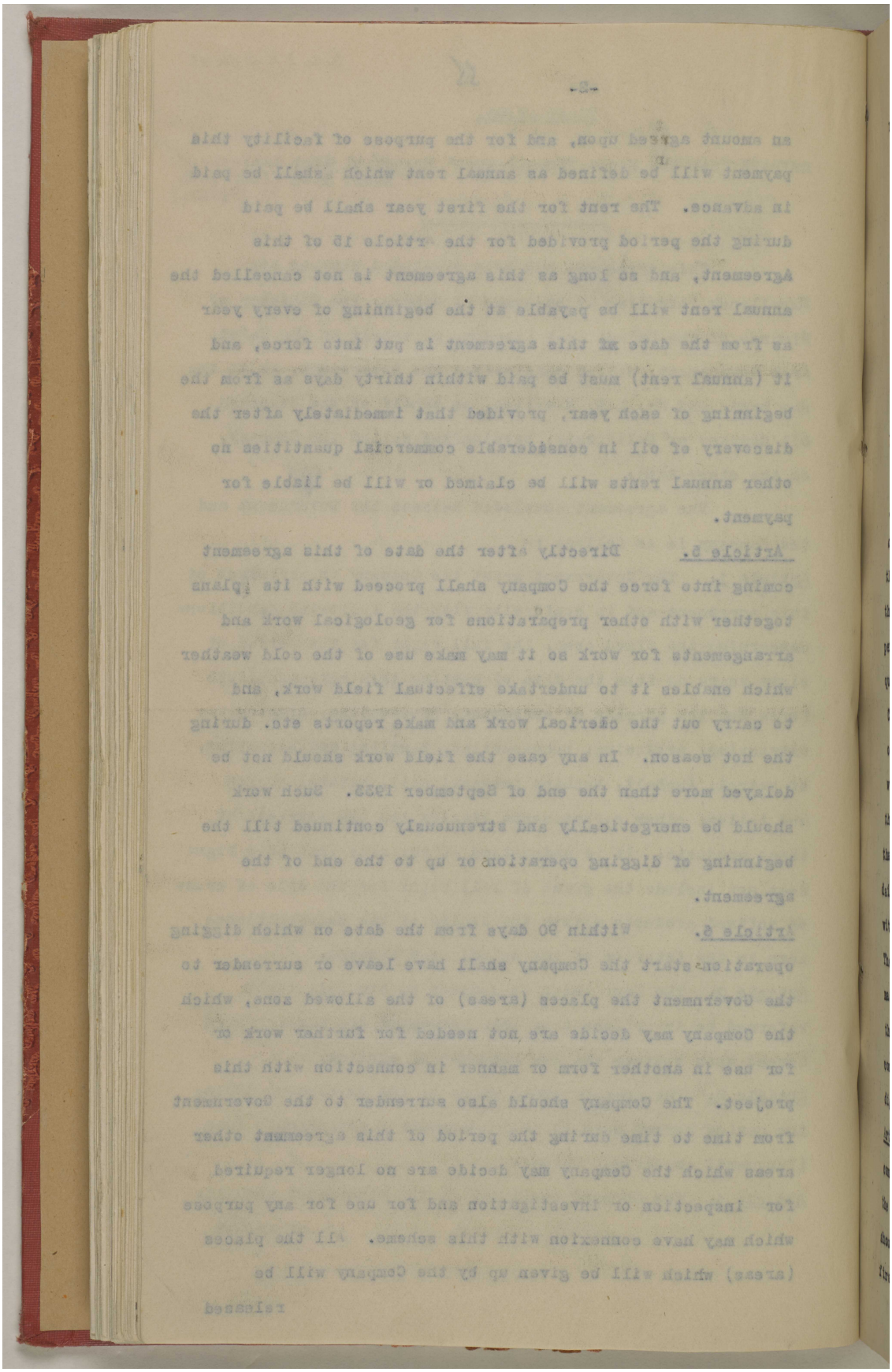
an amount agreed upon, and for the purpose of facility this payment will be defined as annual rent which shall be paid in advance. The rent for the first year shall be paid during the period provided for the Article 15 of this Agreement, and so long as this agreement is not cancelled the annual rent will be payable at the beginning of every year as from the date of this agreement is put into force, and it (annual rent) must be paid within thirty days as from the beginning of each year, provided that immediately after the discovery of oil in considerable commercial quantities no other annual rents will be claimed or will be liable for payment.

Article 5. Directly after the date of this agreement coming into force the Company shall proceed with its plans together with other preparations for geological work and arrangements for work so it may make use of the cold weather which enables it to undertake effectual field work, and to carry out the clerical work and make reports etc. during the hot season. In any case the field work should not be delayed more than the end of September 1933. Such work should be energetically and strenuously continued till the beginning of digging operations or up to the end of the agreement.

Article 6. Within 90 days from the date on which digging operations start the Company shall have leave or surrender to the Government the places (areas) of the allowed zone, which the Company may decide are not needed for further work or for use in another form or manner in connection with this project. The Company should also surrender to the Government from time to time during the period of this agreement other areas which the Company may decide are no longer required for inspection or investigation and for use for any purpose which may have connexion with this scheme. All the places (areas) which will be given up by the Company will be

released



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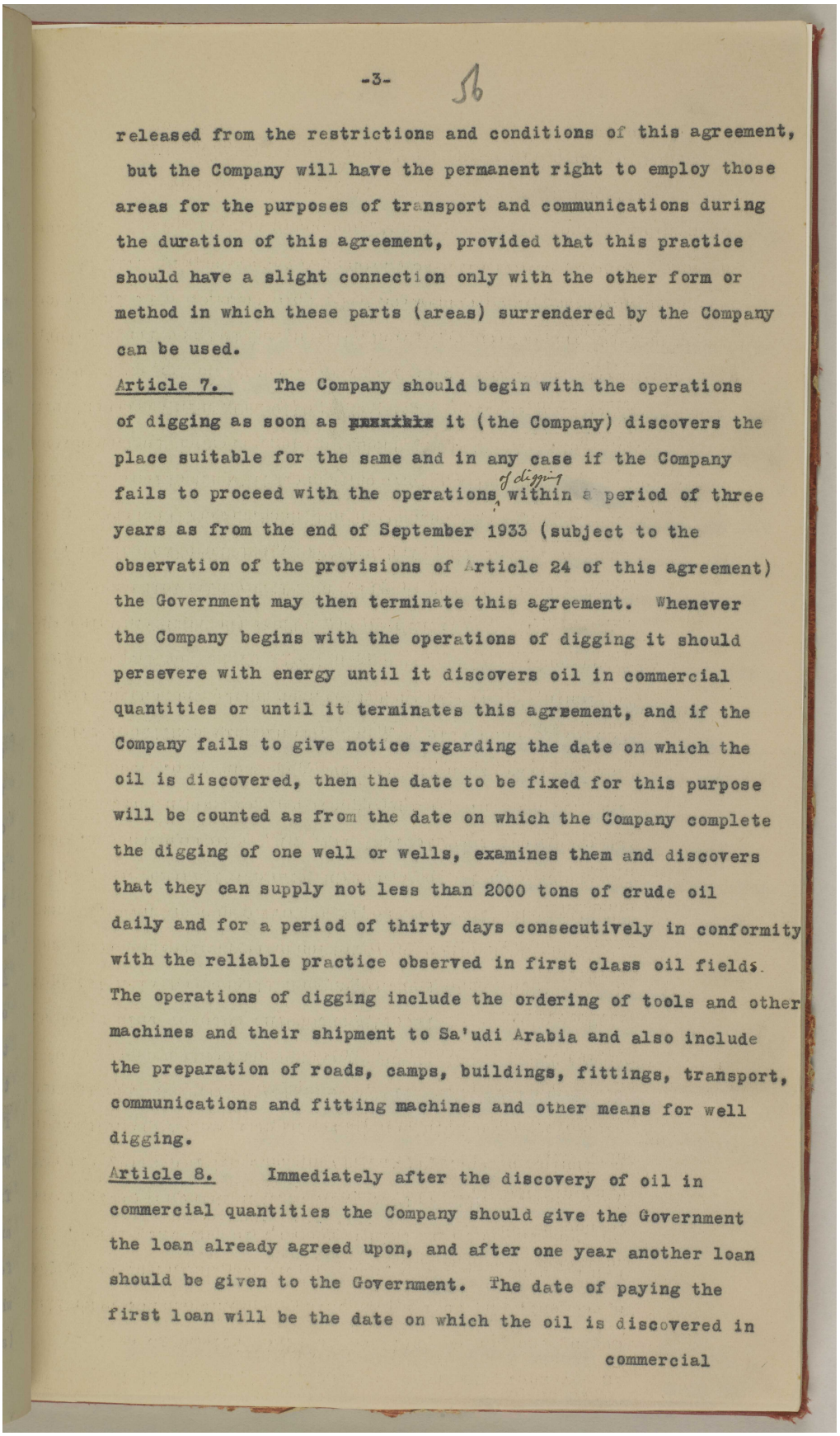

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released from the restrictions and conditions of this agreement, but the Company will have the permanent right to employ those areas for the purposes of transport and communications during the duration of this agreement, provided that this practice should have a slight connection only with the other form or method in which these parts (areas) surrendered by the Company can be used.

Article 7. The Company should begin with the operations of digging as soon as ~~xxxxxx~~ it (the Company) discovers the place suitable for the same and in any case if the Company fails to proceed with the operations of digging within a period of three years as from the end of September 1933 (subject to the observation of the provisions of Article 24 of this agreement) the Government may then terminate this agreement. Whenever the Company begins with the operations of digging it should persevere with energy until it discovers oil in commercial quantities or until it terminates this agreement, and if the Company fails to give notice regarding the date on which the oil is discovered, then the date to be fixed for this purpose will be counted as from the date on which the Company complete the digging of one well or wells, examines them and discovers that they can supply not less than 2000 tons of crude oil daily and for a period of thirty days consecutively in conformity with the reliable practice observed in first class oil fields. The operations of digging include the ordering of tools and other machines and their shipment to Sa'udi Arabia and also include the preparation of roads, camps, buildings, fittings, transport, communications and fitting machines and other means for well digging.

Article 8. Immediately after the discovery of oil in commercial quantities the Company should give the Government the loan already agreed upon, and after one year another loan should be given to the Government. The date of paying the first loan will be the date on which the oil is discovered in

commercial

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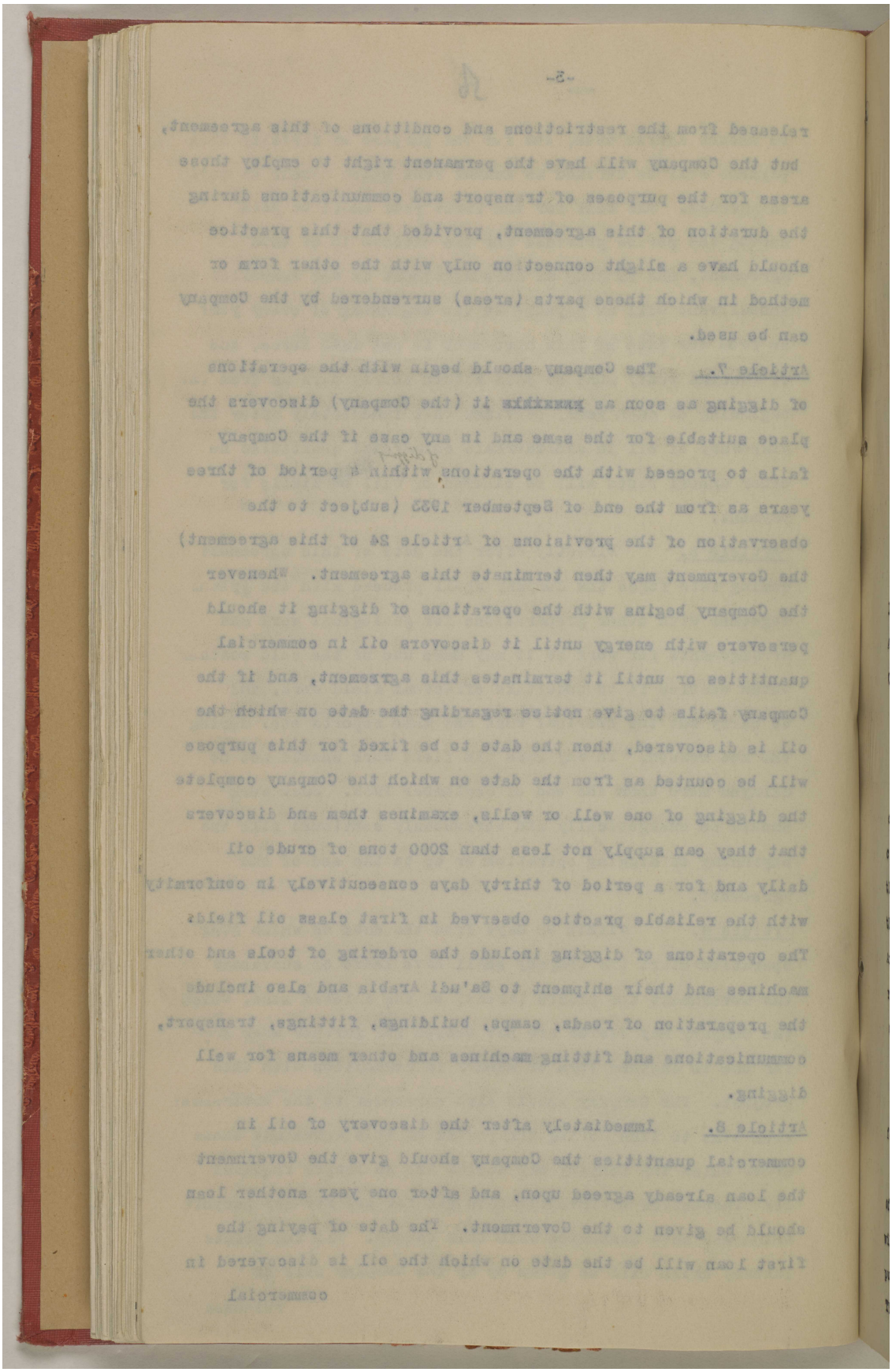

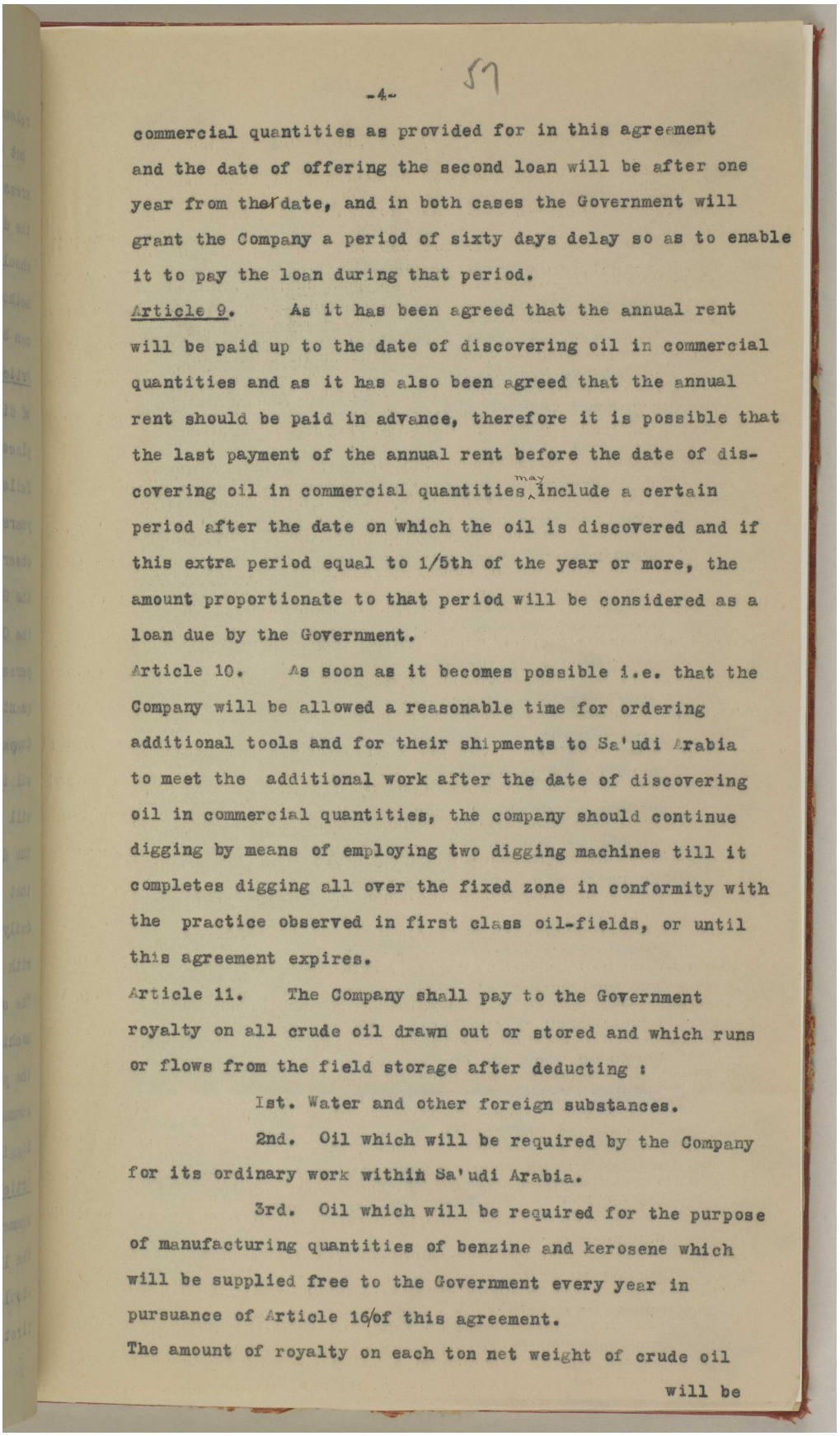

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57

commercial quantities as provided for in this agreement and the date of offering the second loan will be after one year from the date, and in both cases the Government will grant the Company a period of sixty days delay so as to enable it to pay the loan during that period.

Article 9. As it has been agreed that the annual rent will be paid up to the date of discovering oil in commercial quantities and as it has also been agreed that the annual rent should be paid in advance, therefore it is possible that the last payment of the annual rent before the date of discovering oil in commercial quantities may include a certain period after the date on which the oil is discovered and if this extra period equal to 1/5th of the year or more, the amount proportionate to that period will be considered as a loan due by the Government.

Article 10. As soon as it becomes possible i.e. that the Company will be allowed a reasonable time for ordering additional tools and for their shipments to Sa'udi Arabia to meet the additional work after the date of discovering oil in commercial quantities, the company should continue digging by means of employing two digging machines till it completes digging all over the fixed zone in conformity with the practice observed in first class oil-fields, or until this agreement expires.

Article 11. The Company shall pay to the Government royalty on all crude oil drawn out or stored and which runs or flows from the field storage after deducting :

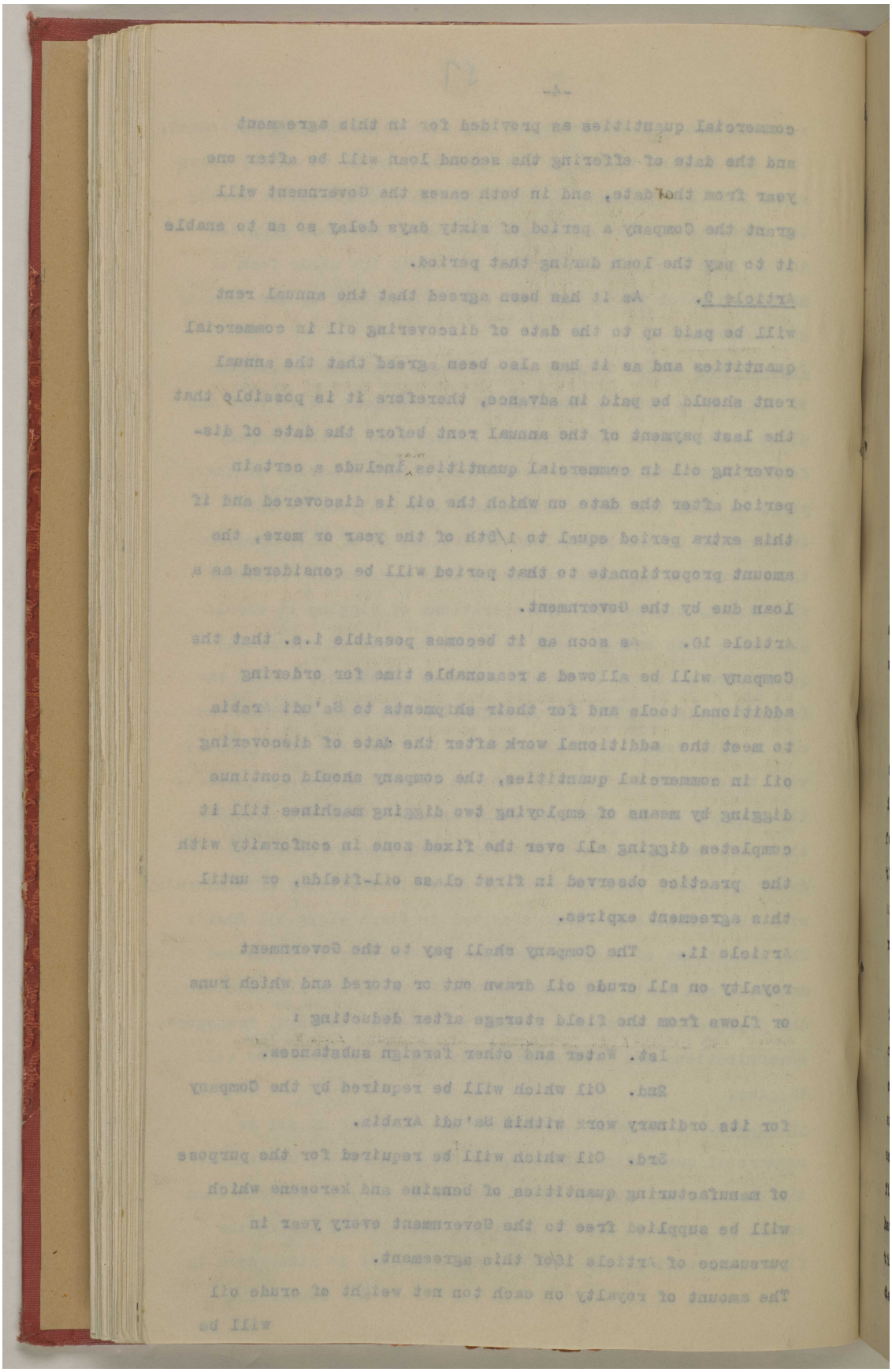
1st. Water and other foreign substances.

2nd. Oil which will be required by the Company for its ordinary work within Sa'udi Arabia.

3rd. Oil which will be required for the purpose of manufacturing quantities of benzine and kerosene which will be supplied free to the Government every year in pursuance of Article 16 of this agreement.

The amount of royalty on each ton net weight of crude oil will be

ملف 10/5 I المملكة العربية السعودية: امتياز نفط الأحساء؛ زيارة المُقدم هولمز إلى المملكة العربية السعودية؛ حصار الكويت. [٥٧ظ] (٤٩٦/١٤٣)



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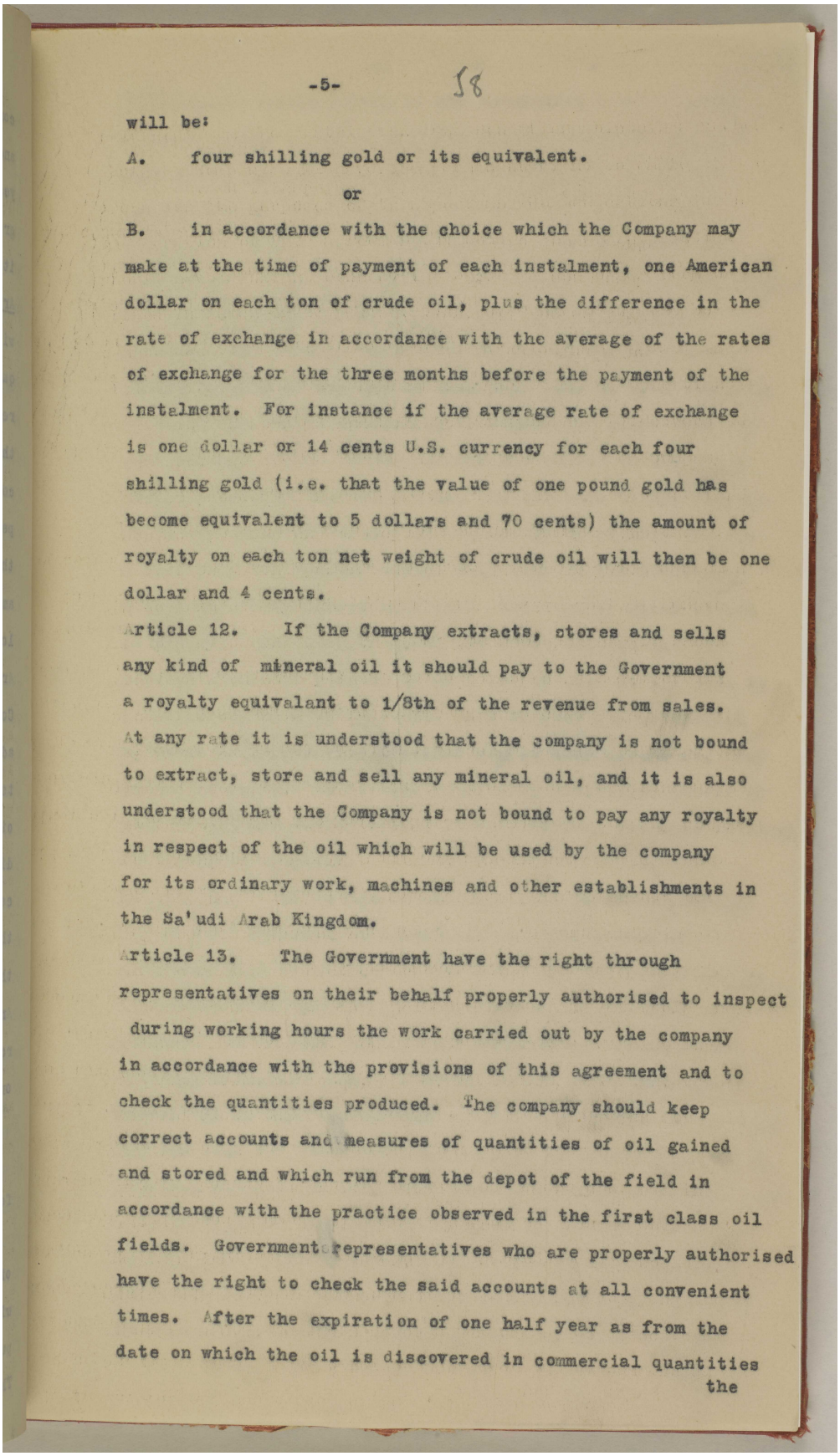

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will be:

A. four shilling gold or its equivalent.

or

B. in accordance with the choice which the Company may make at the time of payment of each instalment, one American dollar on each ton of crude oil, plus the difference in the rate of exchange in accordance with the average of the rates of exchange for the three months before the payment of the instalment. For instance if the average rate of exchange is one dollar or 14 cents U.S. currency for each four shilling gold (i.e. that the value of one pound gold has become equivalent to 5 dollars and 70 cents) the amount of royalty on each ton net weight of crude oil will then be one dollar and 4 cents.

Article 12. If the Company extracts, stores and sells any kind of mineral oil it should pay to the Government a royalty equivalant to 1/8th of the revenue from sales. At any rate it is understood that the company is not bound to extract, store and sell any mineral oil, and it is also understood that the Company is not bound to pay any royalty in respect of the oil which will be used by the company for its ordinary work, machines and other establishments in the Sa'udi Arab Kingdom.

Article 13. The Government have the right through representatives on their behalf properly authorised to inspect during working hours the work carried out by the company in accordance with the provisions of this agreement and to check the quantities produced. The company should keep correct accounts and measures of quantities of oil gained and stored and which run from the depot of the field in accordance with the practice observed in the first class oil fields. Government representatives who are properly authorised have the right to check the said accounts at all convenient times. After the expiration of one half year as from the date on which the oil is discovered in commercial quantities the

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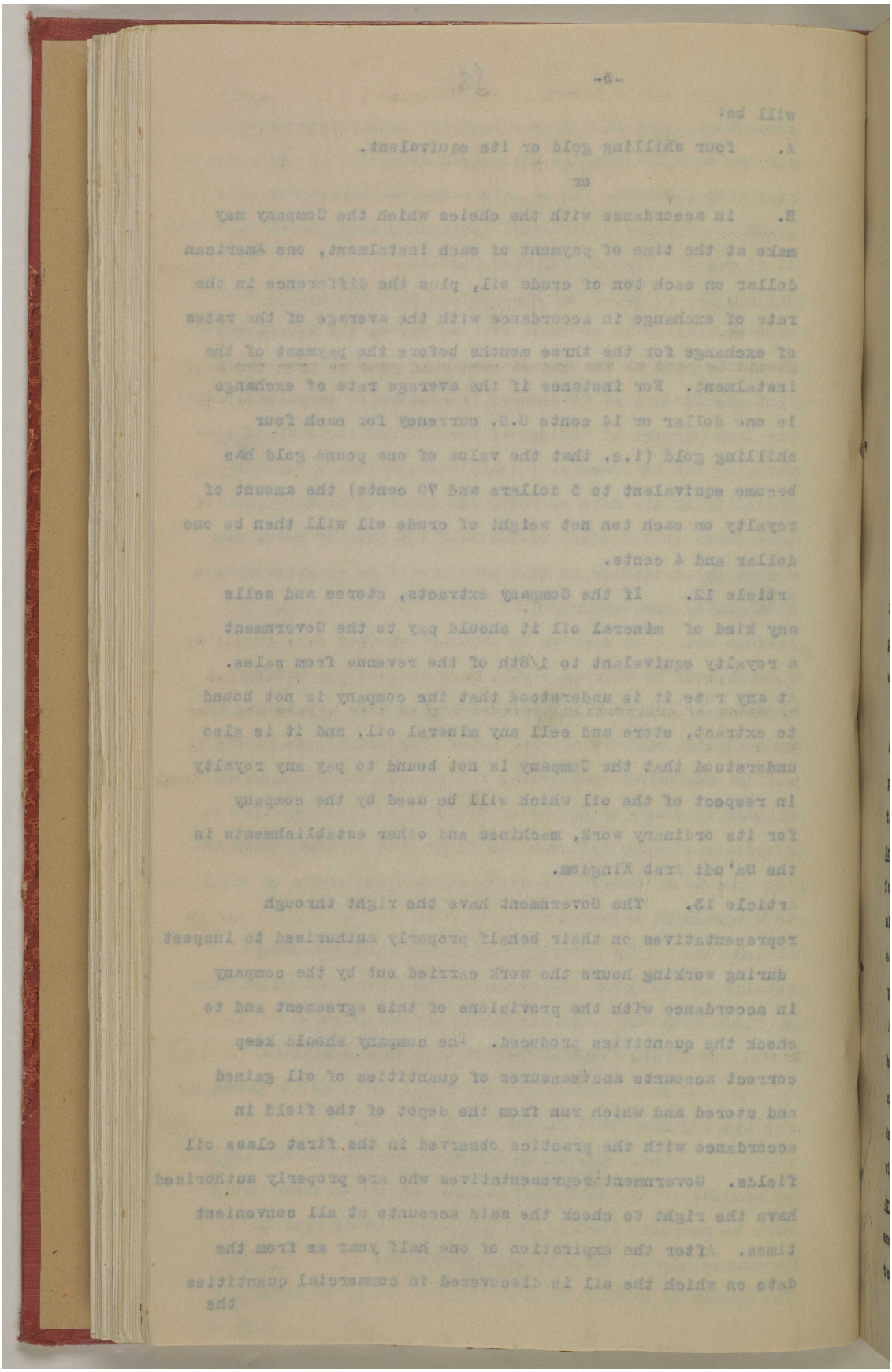

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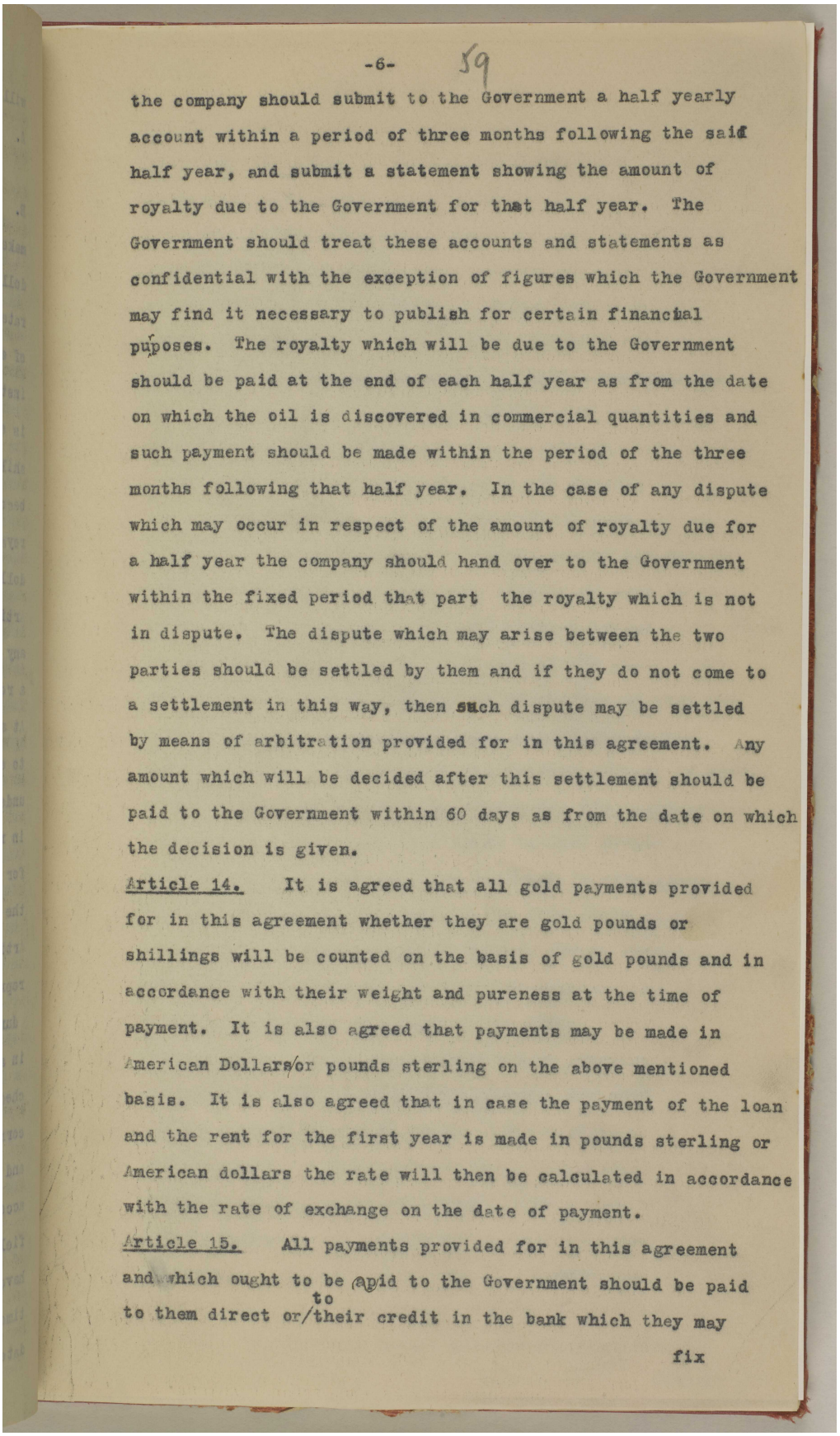

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the company should submit to the Government a half yearly account within a period of three months following the said half year, and submit a statement showing the amount of royalty due to the Government for that half year. The Government should treat these accounts and statements as confidential with the exception of figures which the Government may find it necessary to publish for certain financial puposes. The royalty which will be due to the Government should be paid at the end of each half year as from the date on which the oil is discovered in commercial quantities and such payment should be made within the period of the three months following that half year. In the case of any dispute which may occur in respect of the amount of royalty due for a half year the company should hand over to the Government within the fixed period that part the royalty which is not in dispute. The dispute which may arise between the two parties should be settled by them and if they do not come to a settlement in this way, then such dispute may be settled by means of arbitration provided for in this agreement. Any amount which will be decided after this settlement should be paid to the Government within 60 days as from the date on which the decision is given.

Article 14. It is agreed that all gold payments provided for in this agreement whether they are gold pounds or shillings will be counted on the basis of gold pounds and in accordance with their weight and pureness at the time of payment. It is also agreed that payments may be made in American Dollars or pounds sterling on the above mentioned basis. It is also agreed that in case the payment of the loan and the rent for the first year is made in pounds sterling or American dollars the rate will then be calculated in accordance with the rate of exchange on the date of payment.

Article 15. All payments provided for in this agreement and which ought to be paid to the Government should be paid to them direct or to their credit in the bank which they may fix

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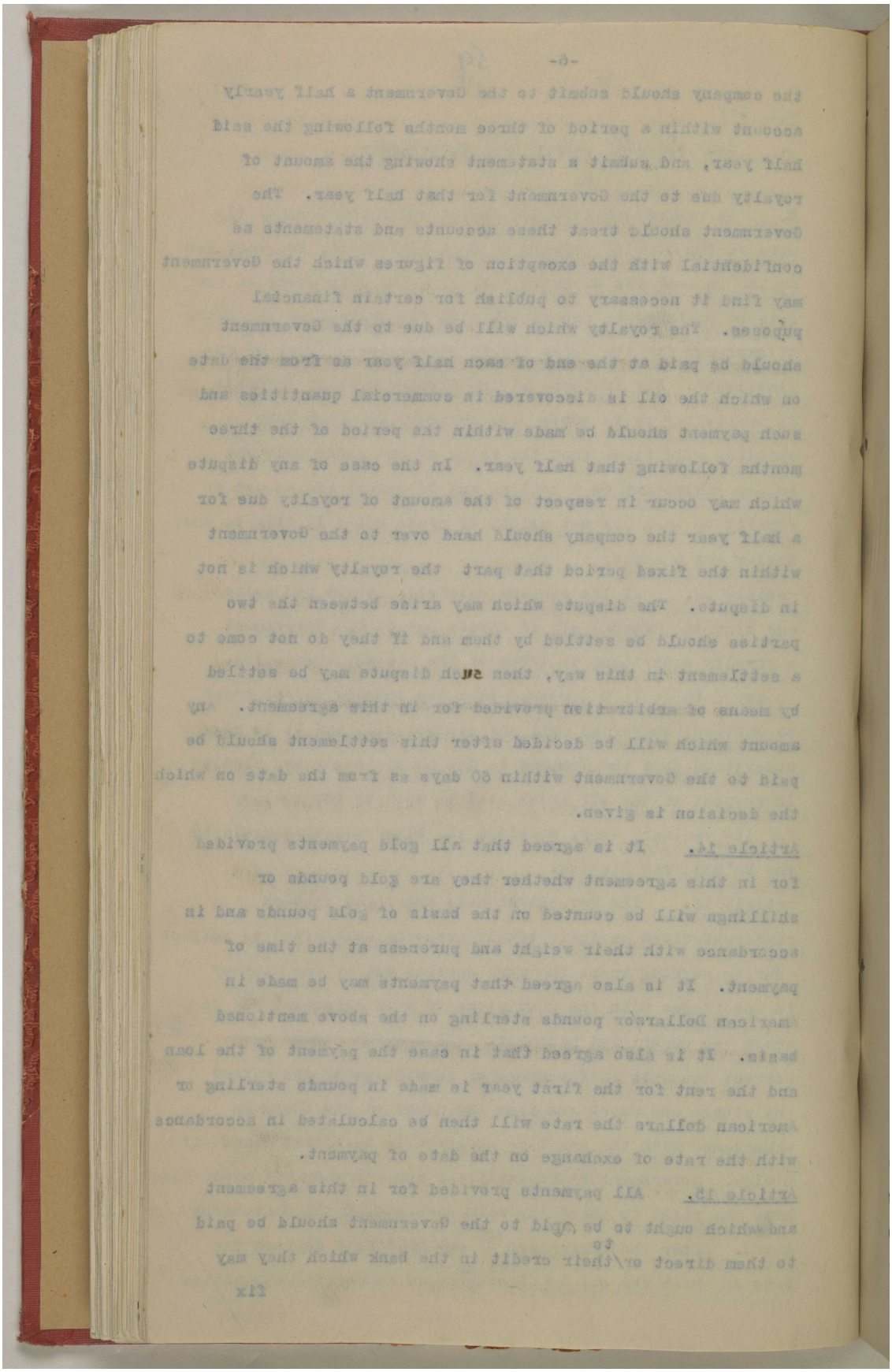

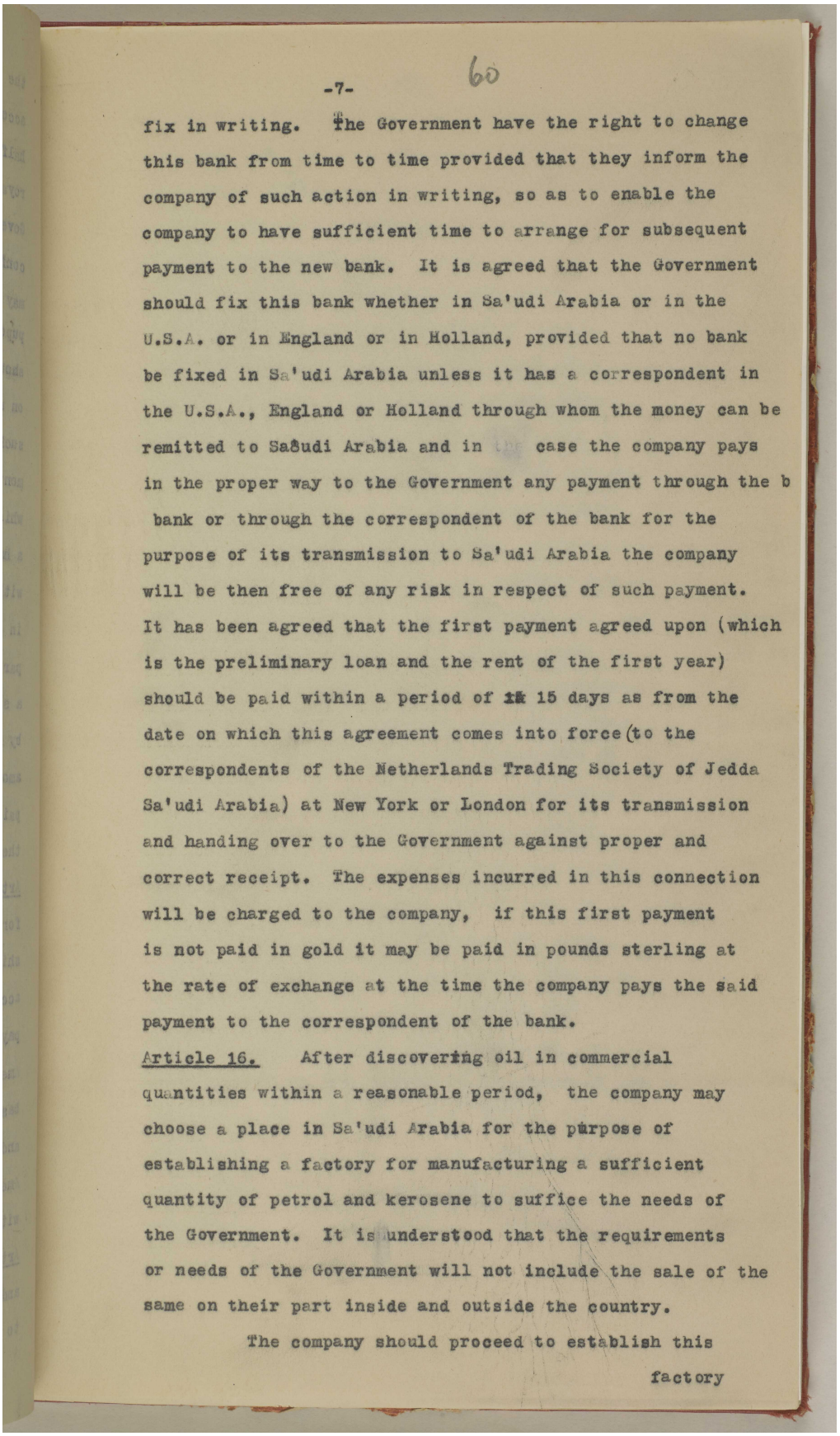

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fix in writing. The Government have the right to change this bank from time to time provided that they inform the company of such action in writing, so as to enable the company to have sufficient time to arrange for subsequent payment to the new bank. It is agreed that the Government should fix this bank whether in Sa'udi Arabia or in the U.S.A. or in England or in Holland, provided that no bank be fixed in Sa'udi Arabia unless it has a correspondent in the U.S.A., England or Holland through whom the money can be remitted to Saudi Arabia and in case the company pays in the proper way to the Government any payment through the b bank or through the correspondent of the bank for the purpose of its transmission to Sa'udi Arabia the company will be then free of any risk in respect of such payment. It has been agreed that the first payment agreed upon (which is the preliminary loan and the rent of the first year) should be paid within a period of 15 days as from the date on which this agreement comes into force (to the correspondents of the Netherlands Trading Society of Jedda Sa'udi Arabia) at New York or London for its transmission and handing over to the Government against proper and correct receipt. The expenses incurred in this connection will be charged to the company, if this first payment is not paid in gold it may be paid in pounds sterling at the rate of exchange at the time the company pays the said payment to the correspondent of the bank.

Article 16. After discovering oil in commercial quantities within a reasonable period, the company may choose a place in Sa'udi Arabia for the purpose of establishing a factory for manufacturing a sufficient quantity of petrol and kerosene to suffice the needs of the Government. It is understood that the requirements or needs of the Government will not include the sale of the same on their part inside and outside the country.

The company should proceed to establish this

factory

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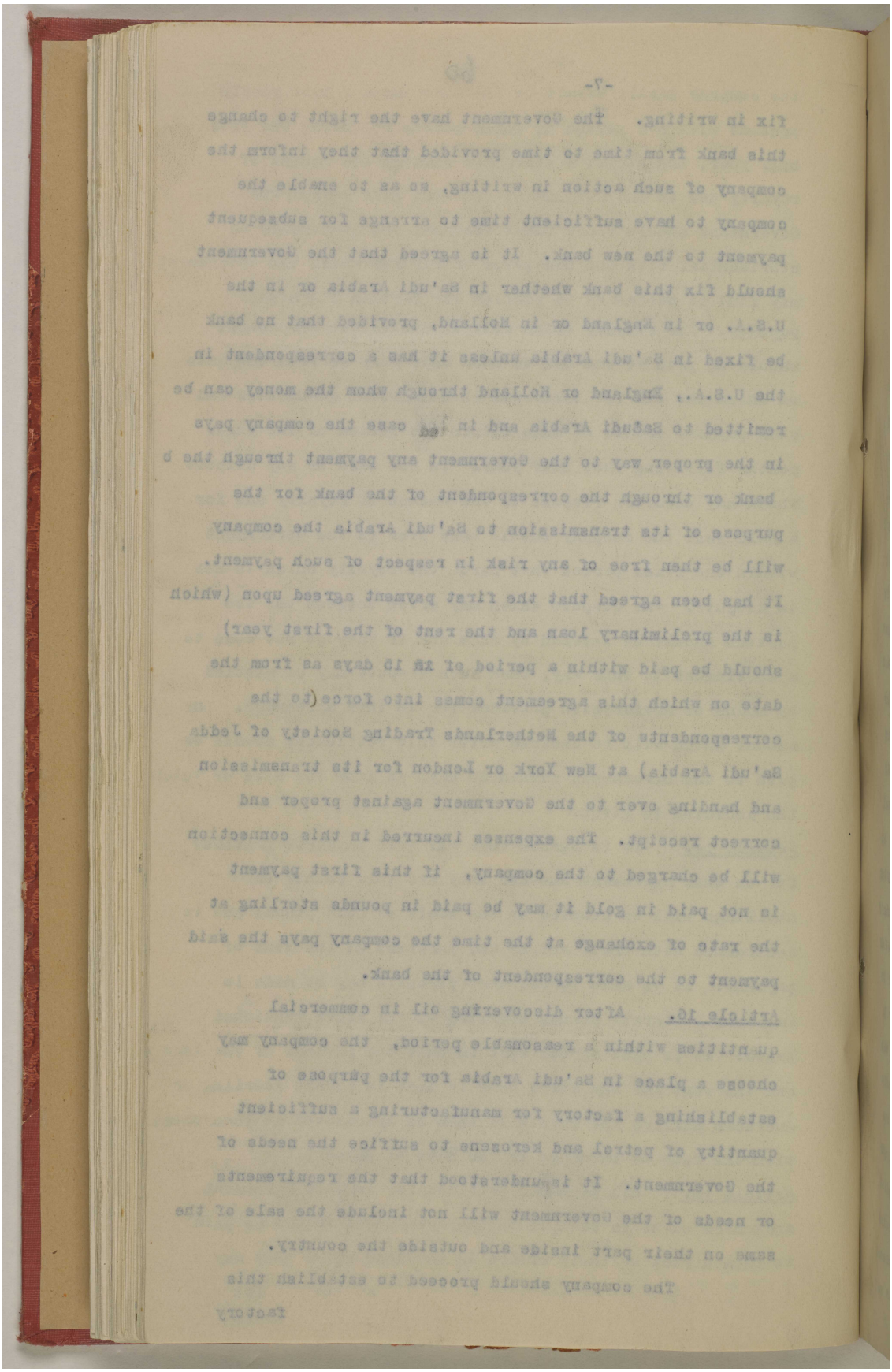

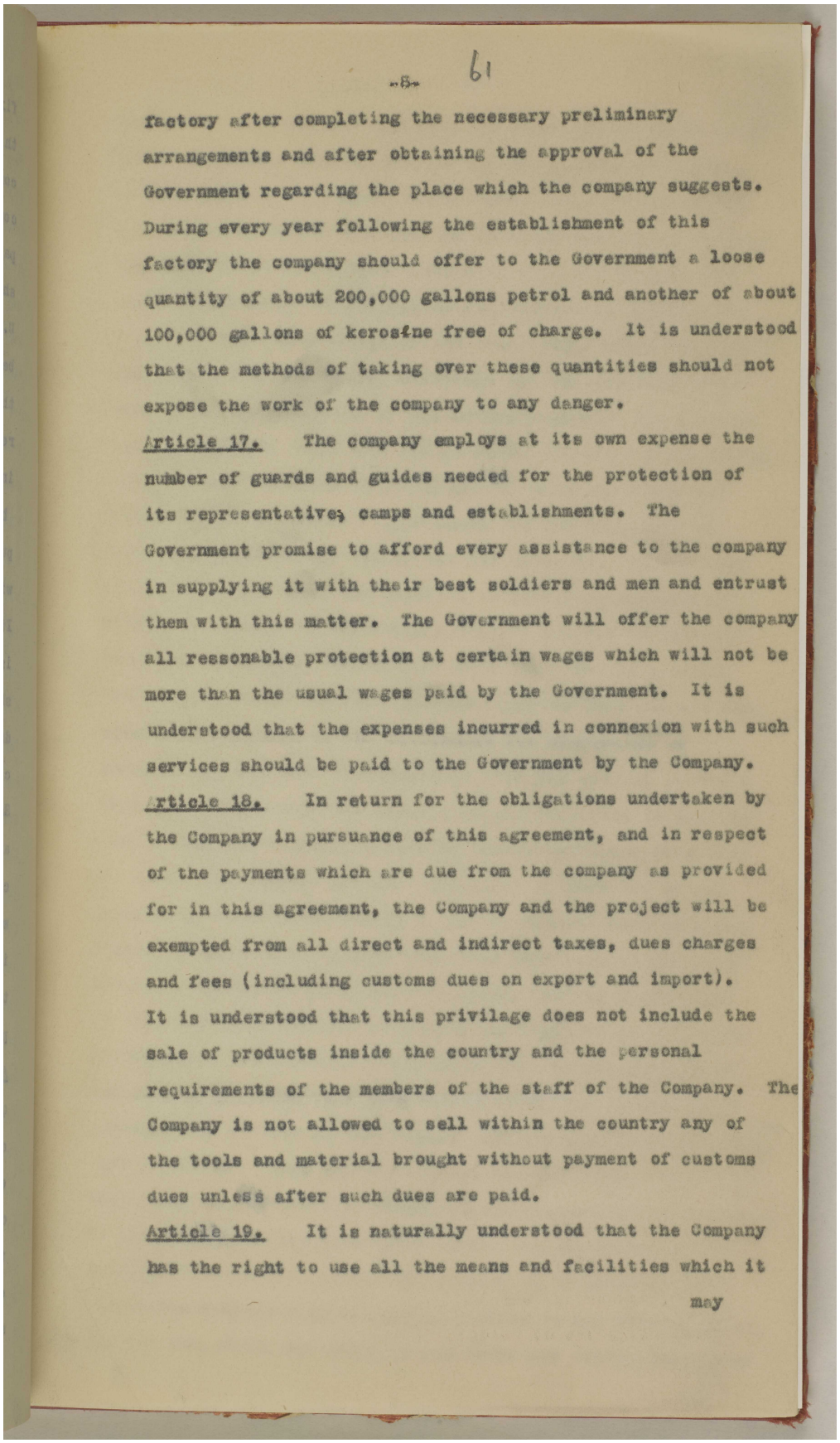

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factory after completing the necessary preliminary arrangements and after obtaining the approval of the Government regarding the place which the company suggests. During every year following the establishment of this factory the company should offer to the Government a loose quantity of about 200,000 gallons petrol and another of about 100,000 gallons of kerosene free of charge. It is understood that the methods of taking over these quantities should not expose the work of the company to any danger.

Article 17. The company employs at its own expense the number of guards and guides needed for the protection of its representatives, camps and establishments. The Government promise to afford every assistance to the company in supplying it with their best soldiers and men and entrust them with this matter. The Government will offer the company all ressonable protection at certain wages which will not be more than the usual wages paid by the Government. It is understood that the expenses incurred in connexion with such services should be paid to the Government by the Company.

Article 18. In return for the obligations undertaken by the Company in pursuance of this agreement, and in respect of the payments which are due from the company as provided for in this agreement, the Company and the project will be exempted from all direct and indirect taxes, dues charges and fees (including customs dues on export and import). It is understood that this privilage does not include the sale of products inside the country and the personal requirements of the members of the staff of the Company. The Company is not allowed to sell within the country any of the tools and material brought without payment of customs dues unless after such dues are paid.

Article 19. It is naturally understood that the Company has the right to use all the means and facilities which it may

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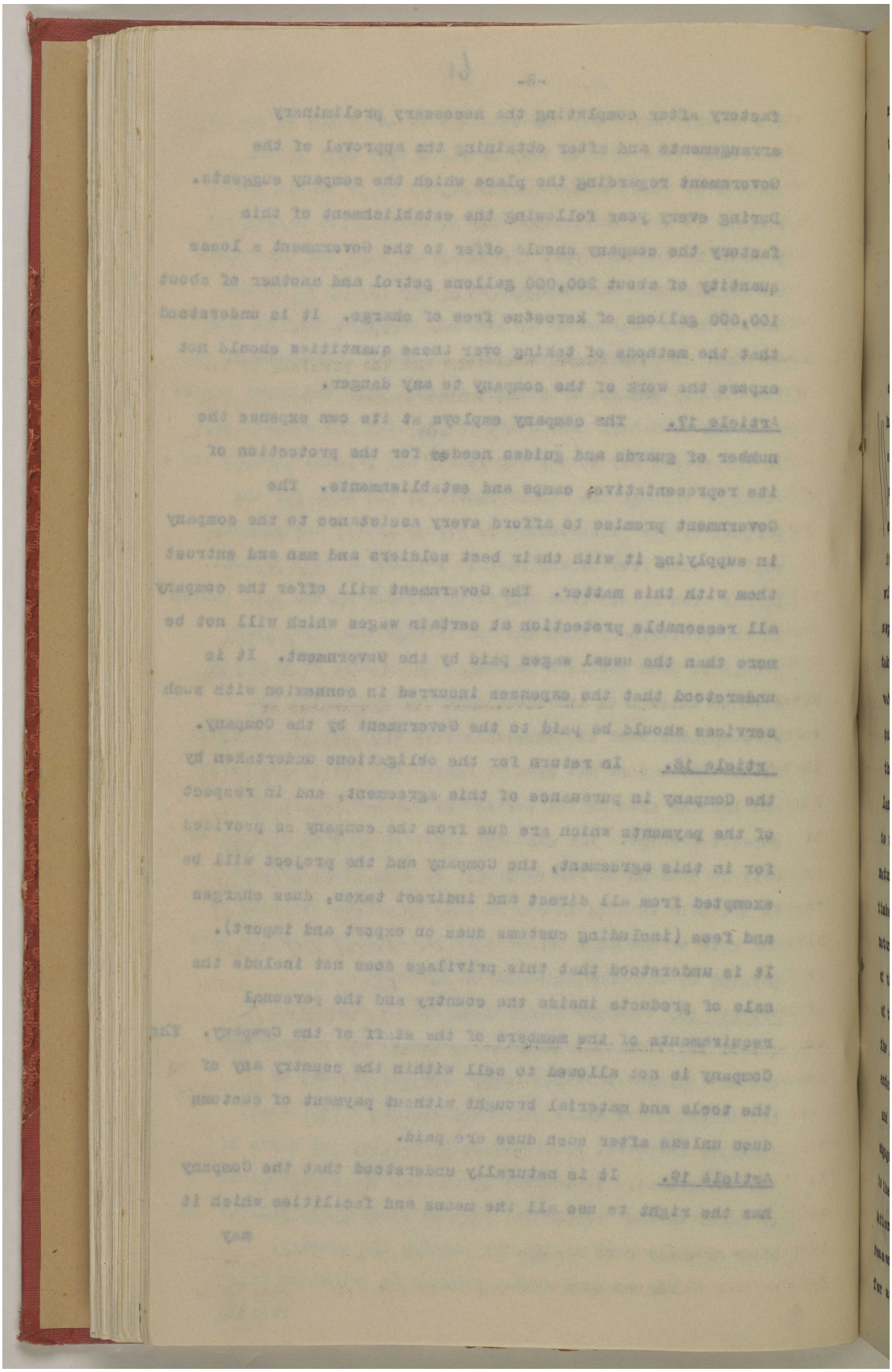

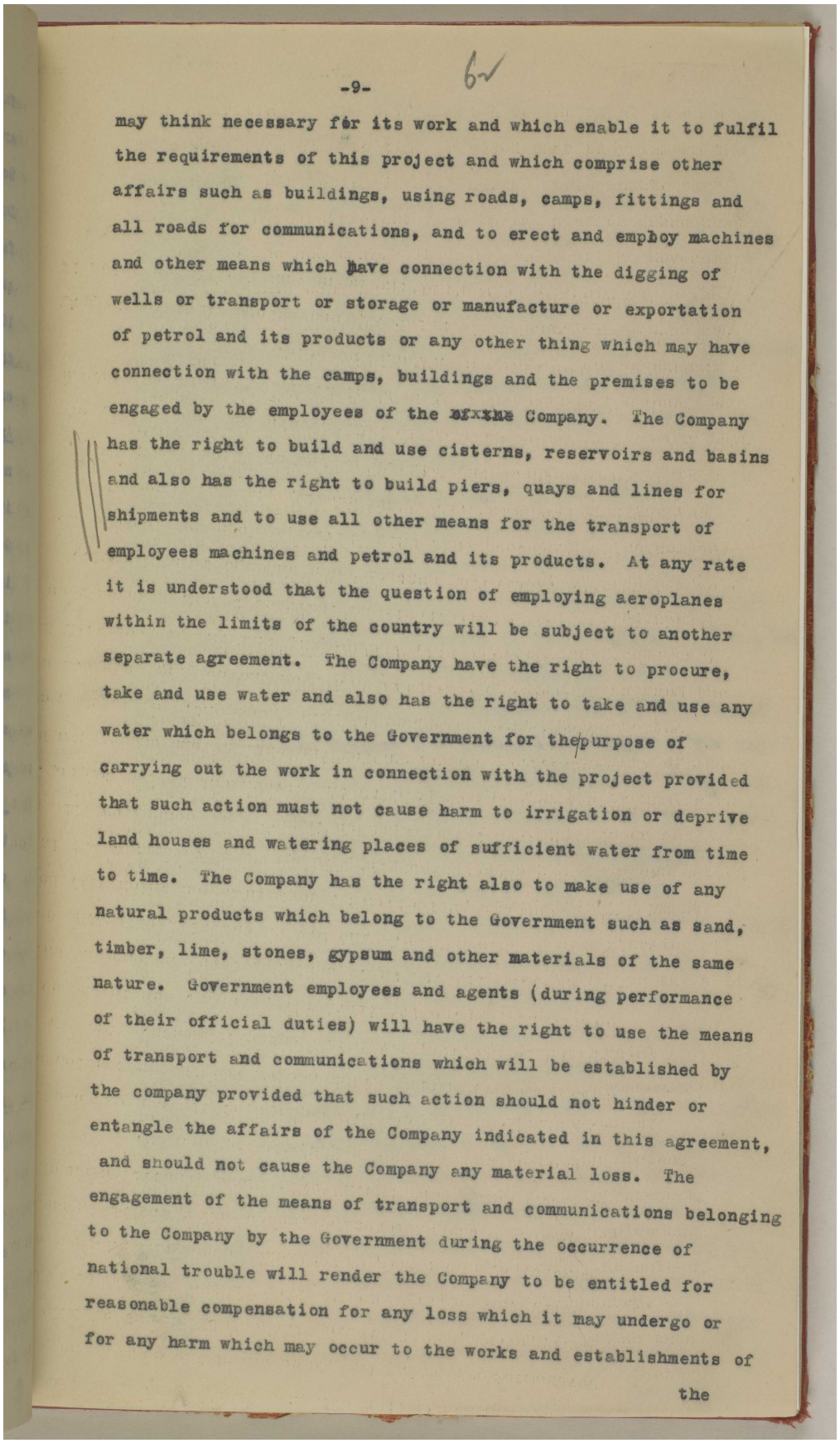

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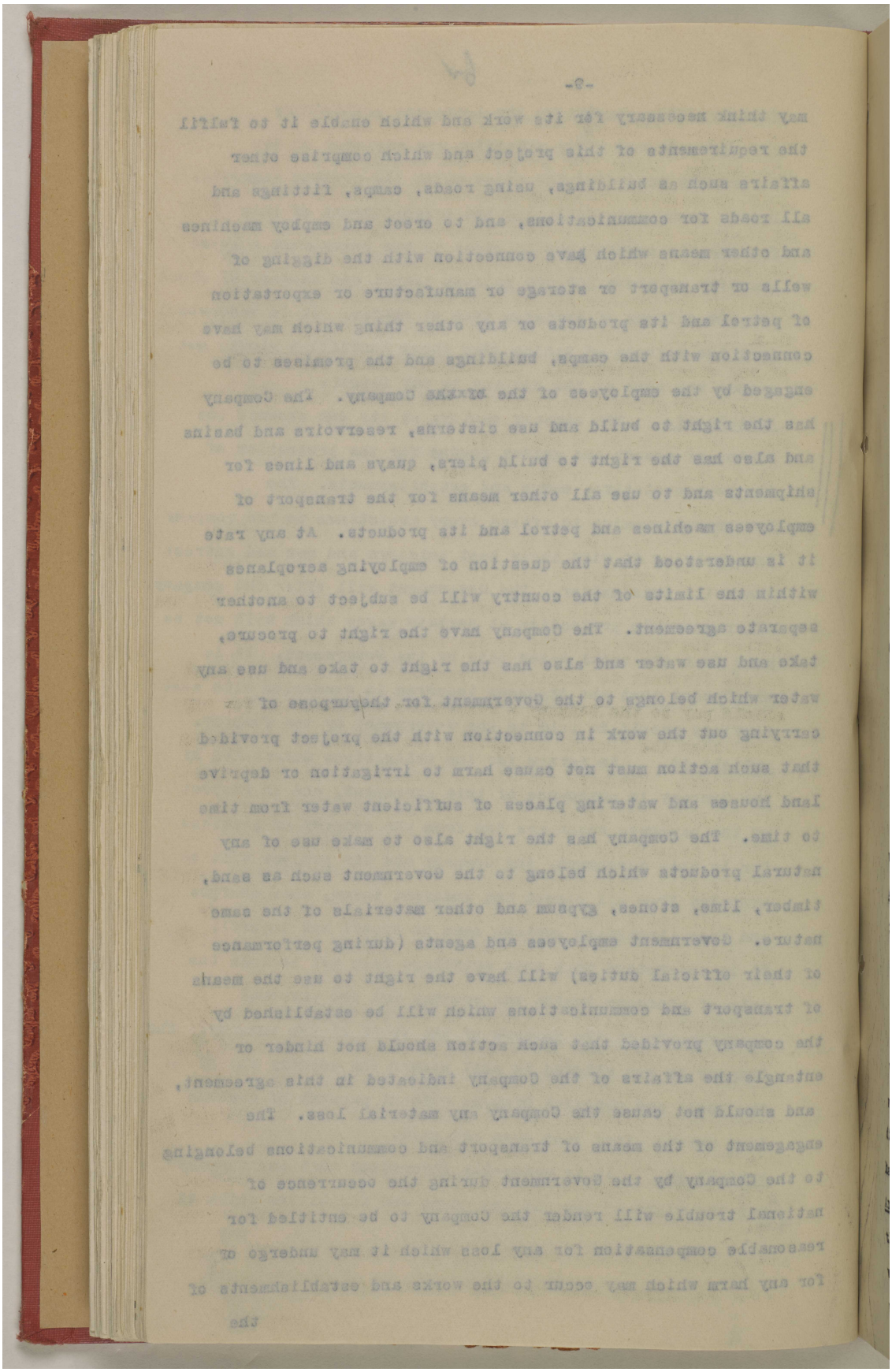
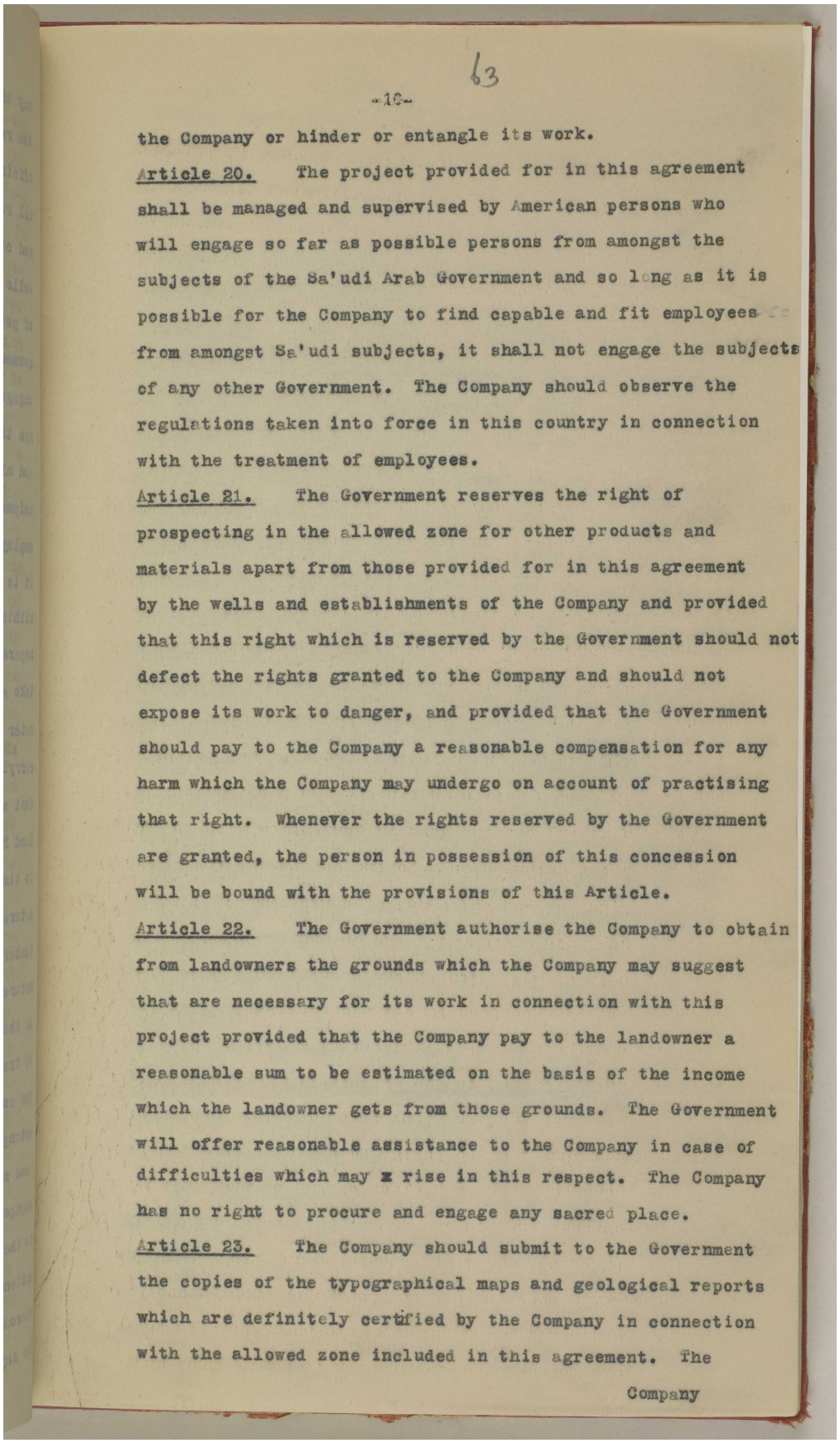
may think necessary for its work and which enable it to fulfil the requirements of this project and which comprise other affairs such as buildings, using roads, camps, fittings and all roads for communications, and to erect and employ machines and other means which have connection with the digging of wells or transport or storage or manufacture or exportation of petrol and its products or any other thing which may have connection with the camps, buildings and the premises to be engaged by the employees of the ~~xxxx~~ Company. The Company has the right to build and use cisterns, reservoirs and basins and also has the right to build piers, quays and lines for shipments and to use all other means for the transport of employees machines and petrol and its products. At any rate it is understood that the question of employing aeroplanes within the limits of the country will be subject to another separate agreement. The Company have the right to procure, take and use water and also has the right to take and use any water which belongs to the Government for the purpose of carrying out the work in connection with the project provided that such action must not cause harm to irrigation or deprive land houses and watering places of sufficient water from time to time. The Company has the right also to make use of any natural products which belong to the Government such as sand, timber, lime, stones, gypsum and other materials of the same nature. Government employees and agents (during performance of their official duties) will have the right to use the means of transport and communications which will be established by the company provided that such action should not hinder or entangle the affairs of the Company indicated in this agreement, and should not cause the Company any material loss. The engagement of the means of transport and communications belonging to the Company by the Government during the occurrence of national trouble will render the Company to be entitled for reasonable compensation for any loss which it may undergo or for any harm which may occur to the works and establishments of

the





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the Company or hinder or entangle its work.

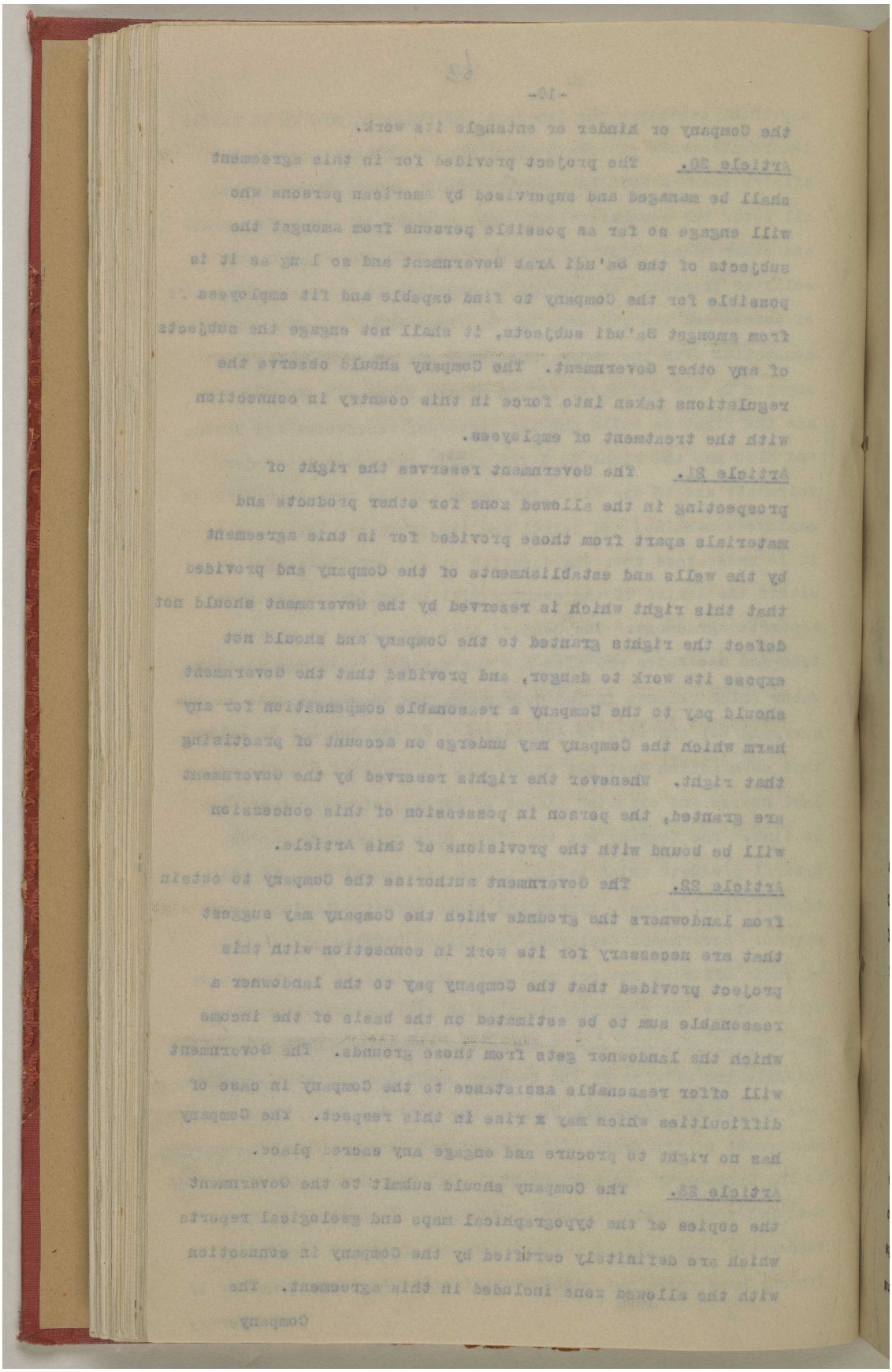
Article 20. The project provided for in this agreement shall be managed and supervised by American persons who will engage so far as possible persons from amongst the subjects of the Sa'udi Arab Government and so long as it is possible for the Company to find capable and fit employees from amongst Sa'udi subjects, it shall not engage the subjects of any other Government. The Company should observe the regulations taken into force in this country in connection with the treatment of employees.

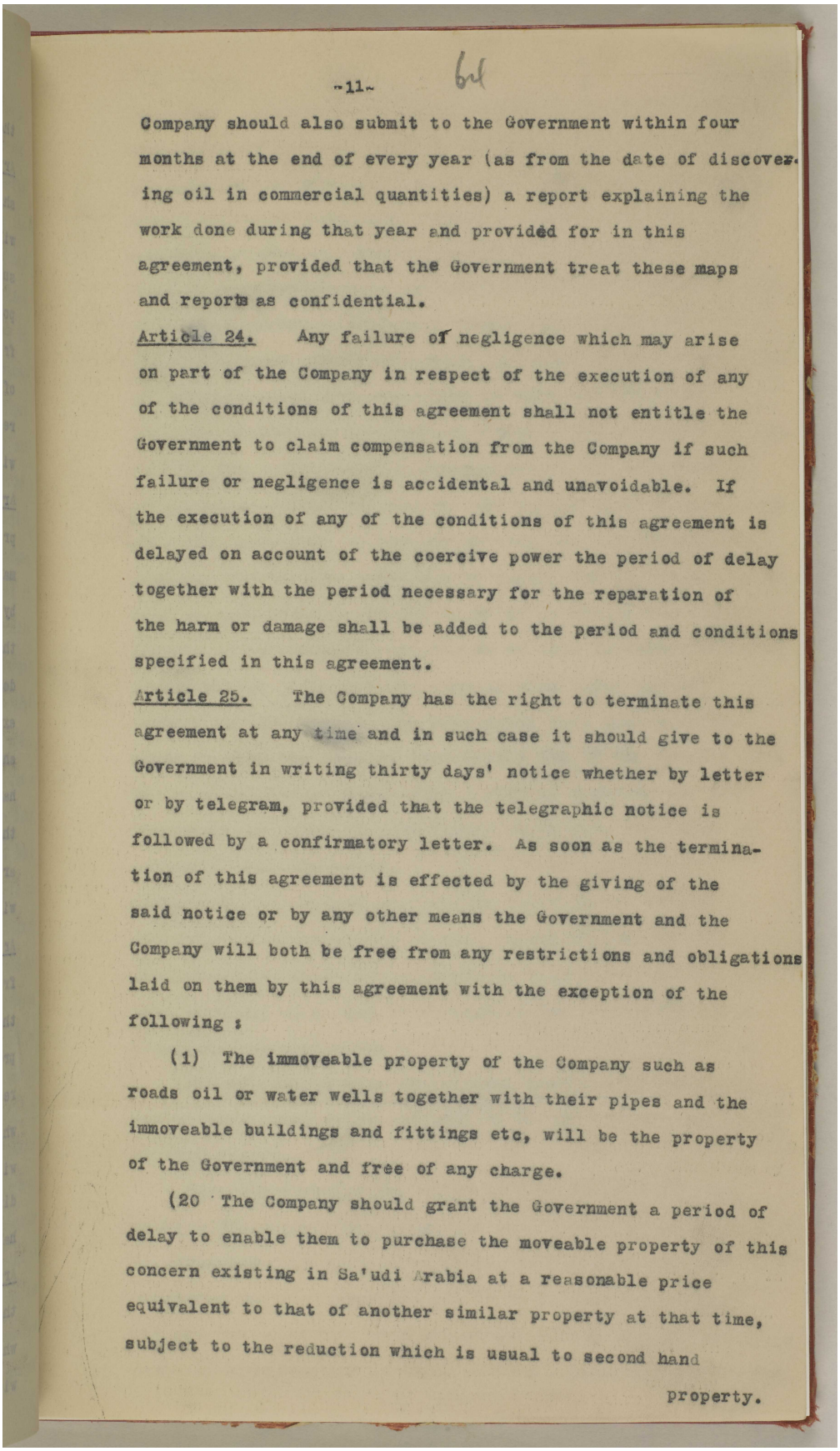
Article 21. The Government reserves the right of prospecting in the allowed zone for other products and materials apart from those provided for in this agreement by the wells and establishments of the Company and provided that this right which is reserved by the Government should not defect the rights granted to the Company and should not expose its work to danger, and provided that the Government should pay to the Company a reasonable compensation for any harm which the Company may undergo on account of practising that right. Whenever the rights reserved by the Government are granted, the person in possession of this concession will be bound with the provisions of this Article.

Article 22. The Government authorise the Company to obtain from landowners the grounds which the Company may suggest that are necessary for its work in connection with this project provided that the Company pay to the landowner a reasonable sum to be estimated on the basis of the income which the landowner gets from those grounds. The Government will offer reasonable assistance to the Company in case of difficulties which may x rise in this respect. The Company has no right to procure and engage any sacred place.

Article 23. The Company should submit to the Government the copies of the typographical maps and geological reports which are definitely certified by the Company in connection with the allowed zone included in this agreement. The

Company





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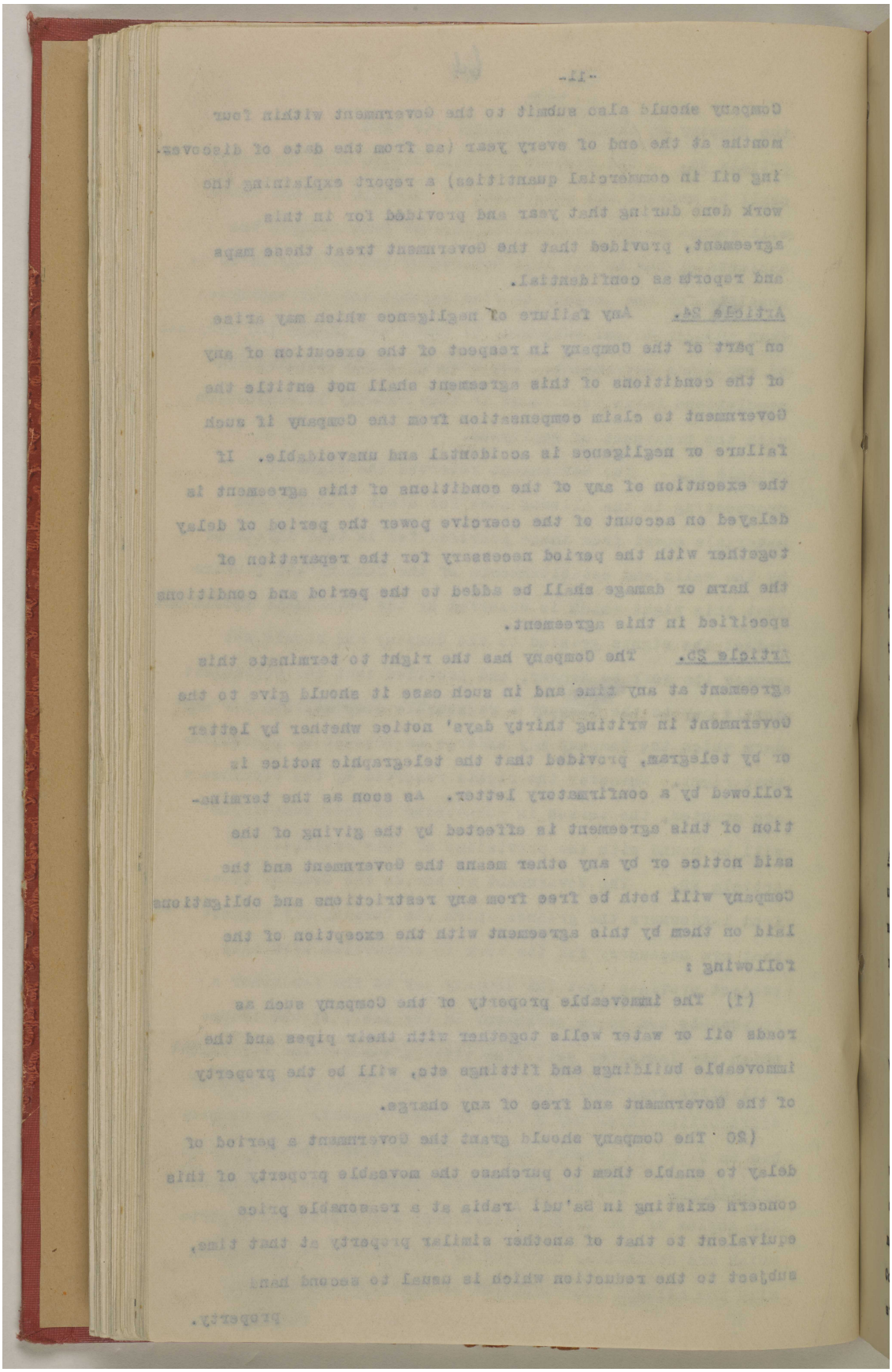
Company should also submit to the Government within four months at the end of every year (as from the date of discovering oil in commercial quantities) a report explaining the work done during that year and provided for in this agreement, provided that the Government treat these maps and reports as confidential.

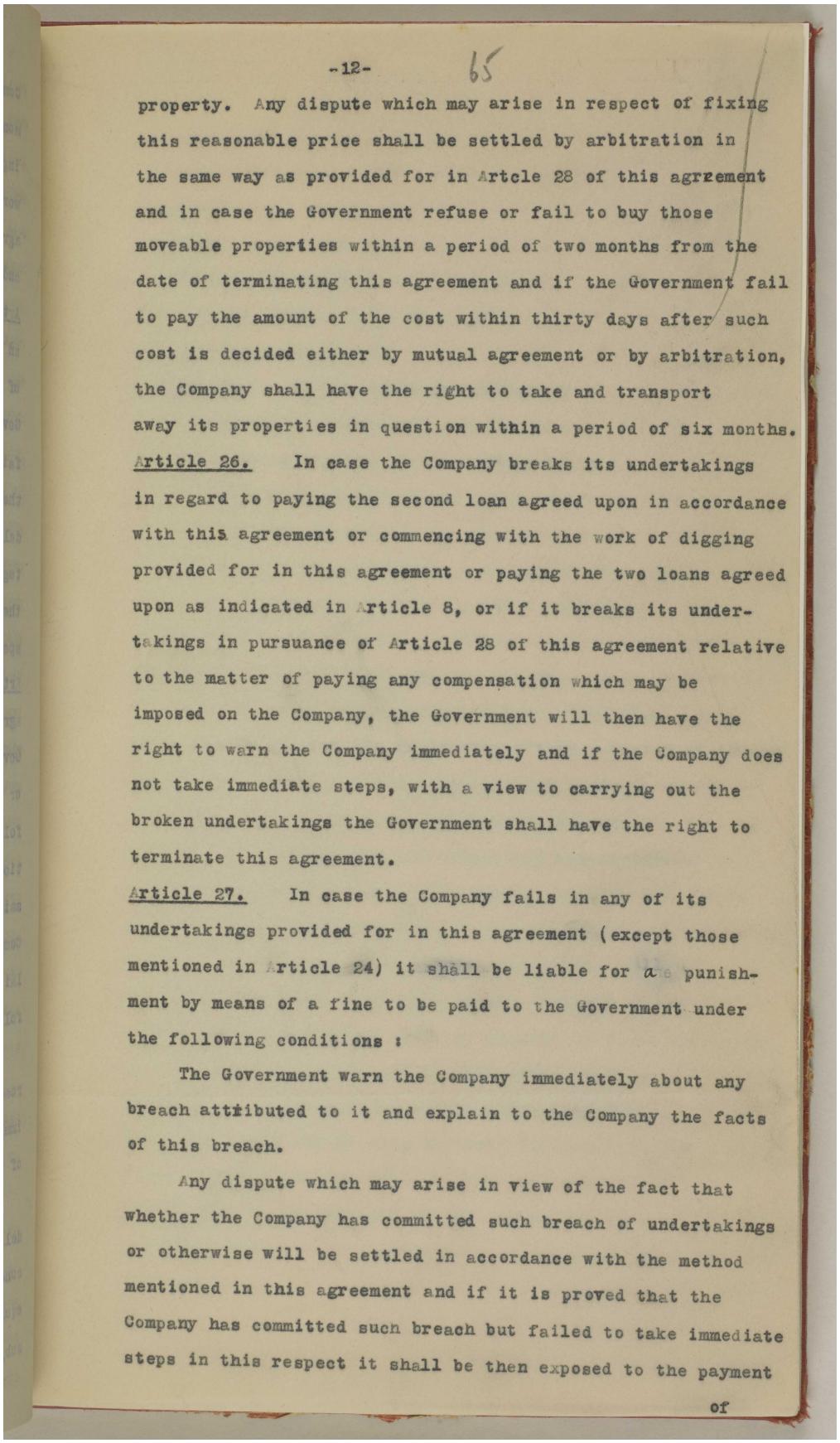
Article 24. Any failure of negligence which may arise on part of the Company in respect of the execution of any of the conditions of this agreement shall not entitle the Government to claim compensation from the Company if such failure or negligence is accidental and unavoidable. If the execution of any of the conditions of this agreement is delayed on account of the coercive power the period of delay together with the period necessary for the reparation of the harm or damage shall be added to the period and conditions specified in this agreement.

Article 25. The Company has the right to terminate this agreement at any time and in such case it should give to the Government in writing thirty days' notice whether by letter or by telegram, provided that the telegraphic notice is followed by a confirmatory letter. As soon as the termination of this agreement is effected by the giving of the said notice or by any other means the Government and the Company will both be free from any restrictions and obligations laid on them by this agreement with the exception of the following :

(1) The immoveable property of the Company such as roads oil or water wells together with their pipes and the immoveable buildings and fittings etc, will be the property of the Government and free of any charge.

(20 The Company should grant the Government a period of delay to enable them to purchase the moveable property of this concern existing in Sa'udi Arabia at a reasonable price equivalent to that of another similar property at that time, subject to the reduction which is usual to second hand property.





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property. Any dispute which may arise in respect of fixing this reasonable price shall be settled by arbitration in the same way as provided for in Artcle 28 of this agreement and in case the Government refuse or fail to buy those moveable properties within a period of two months from the date of terminating this agreement and if the Government fail to pay the amount of the cost within thirty days after such cost is decided either by mutual agreement or by arbitration, the Company shall have the right to take and transport away its properties in question within a period of six months.

Article 26. In case the Company breaks its undertakings in regard to paying the second loan agreed upon in accordance with this agreement or commencing with the work of digging provided for in this agreement or paying the two loans agreed upon as indicated in Article 8, or if it breaks its undertakings in pursuance of Article 28 of this agreement relative to the matter of paying any compensation which may be imposed on the Company, the Government will then have the right to warn the Company immediately and if the Company does not take immediate steps, with a view to carrying out the broken undertakings the Government shall have the right to terminate this agreement.

Article 27. In case the Company fails in any of its undertakings provided for in this agreement (except those mentioned in Article 24) it shall be liable for a punishment by means of a fine to be paid to the Government under the following conditions :

The Government warn the Company immediately about any breach attributed to it and explain to the Company the facts of this breach.

Any dispute which may arise in view of the fact that whether the Company has committed such breach of undertakings or otherwise will be settled in accordance with the method mentioned in this agreement and if it is proved that the Company has committed such breach but failed to take immediate steps in this respect it shall be then exposed to the payment

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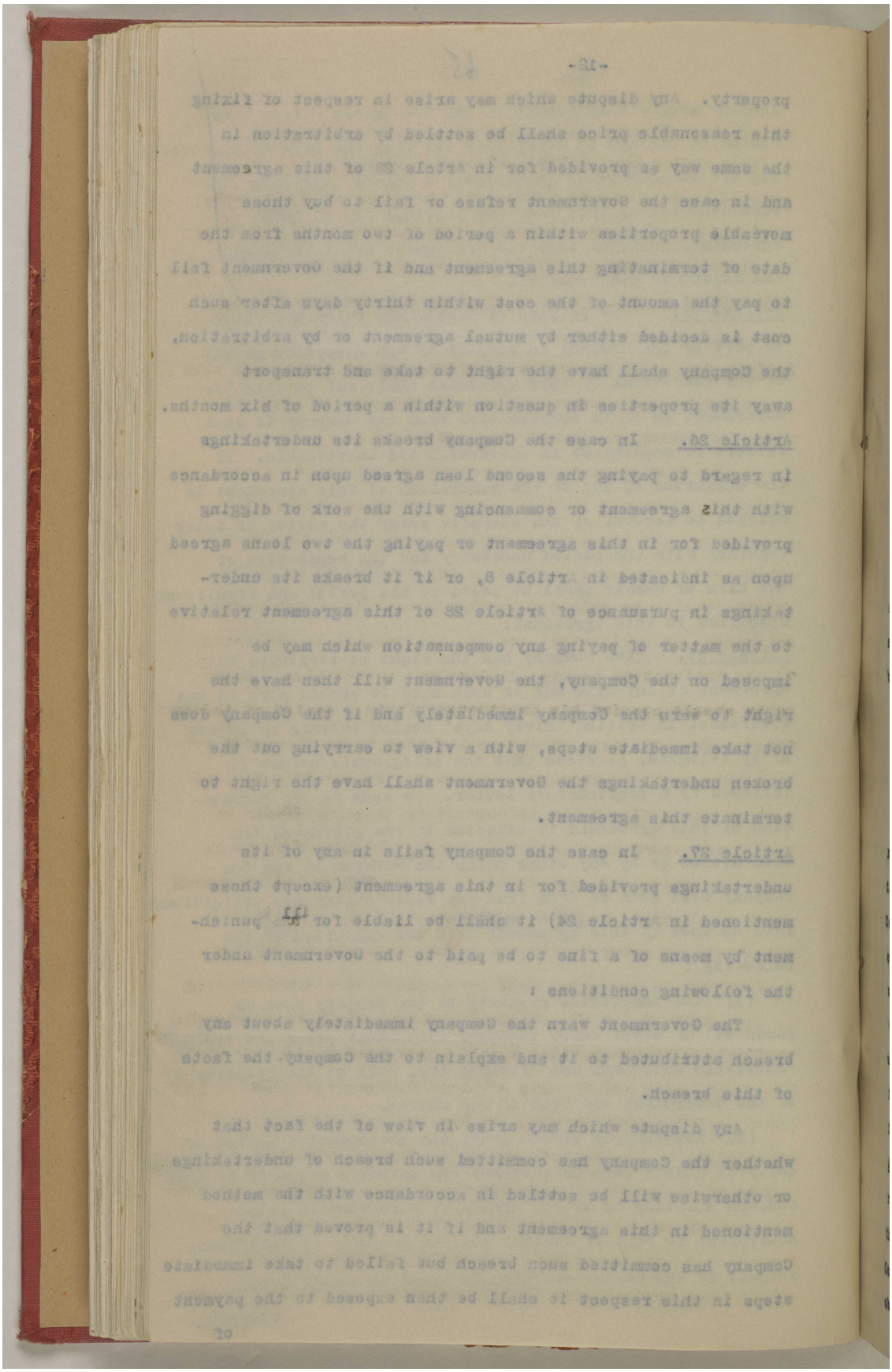

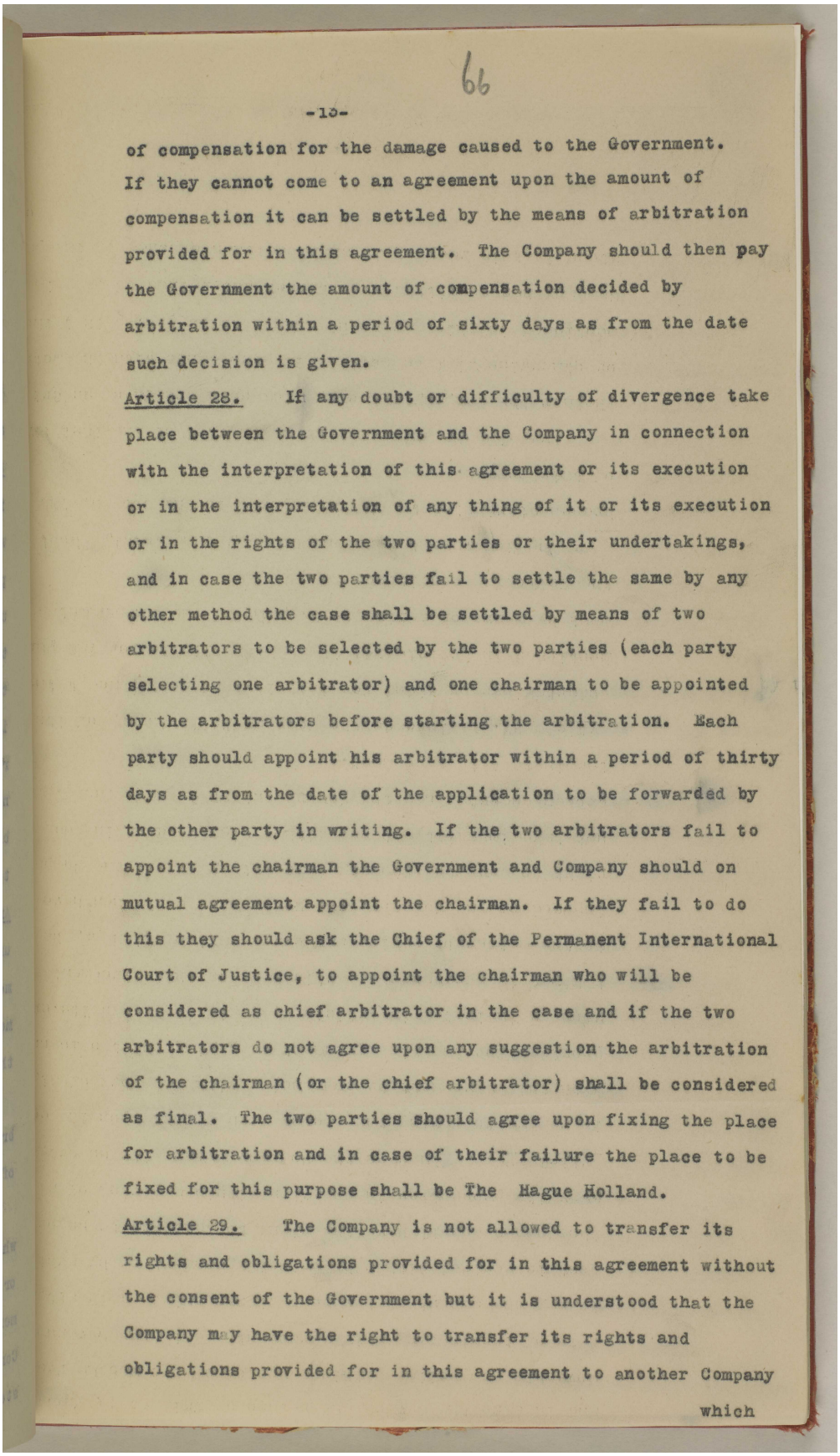

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of compensation for the damage caused to the Government. If they cannot come to an agreement upon the amount of compensation it can be settled by the means of arbitration provided for in this agreement. The Company should then pay the Government the amount of compensation decided by arbitration within a period of sixty days as from the date such decision is given.

Article 28. If any doubt or difficulty of divergence take place between the Government and the Company in connection with the interpretation of this agreement or its execution or in the interpretation of any thing of it or its execution or in the rights of the two parties or their undertakings, and in case the two parties fail to settle the same by any other method the case shall be settled by means of two arbitrators to be selected by the two parties (each party selecting one arbitrator) and one chairman to be appointed by the arbitrators before starting the arbitration. Each party should appoint his arbitrator within a period of thirty days as from the date of the application to be forwarded by the other party in writing. If the two arbitrators fail to appoint the chairman the Government and Company should on mutual agreement appoint the chairman. If they fail to do this they should ask the Chief of the Permanent International Court of Justice, to appoint the chairman who will be considered as chief arbitrator in the case and if the two arbitrators do not agree upon any suggestion the arbitration of the chairman (or the chief arbitrator) shall be considered as final. The two parties should agree upon fixing the place for arbitration and in case of their failure the place to be fixed for this purpose shall be The Hague Holland.

Article 29. The Company is not allowed to transfer its rights and obligations provided for in this agreement without the consent of the Government but it is understood that the Company may have the right to transfer its rights and obligations provided for in this agreement to another Company

which

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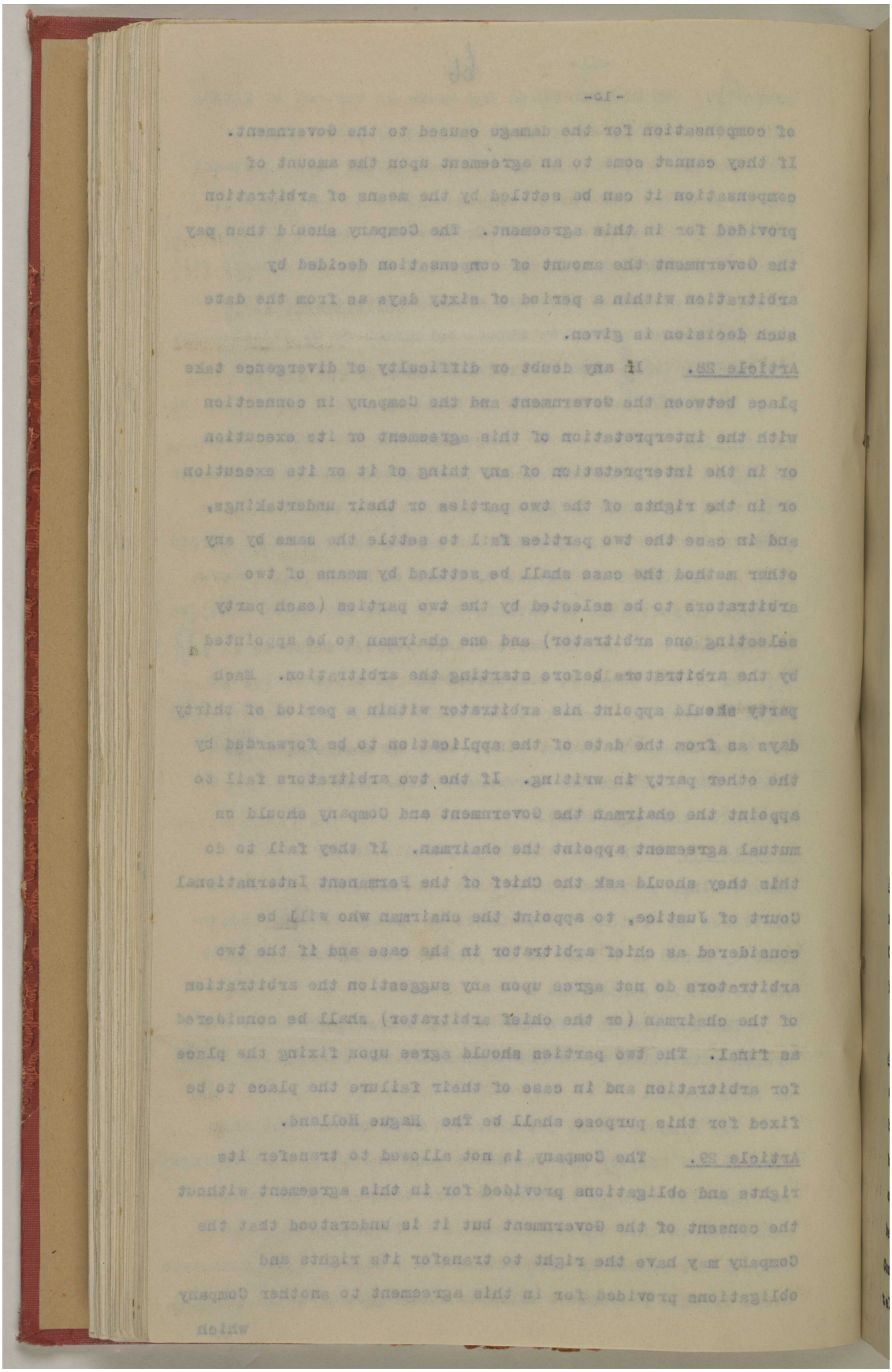

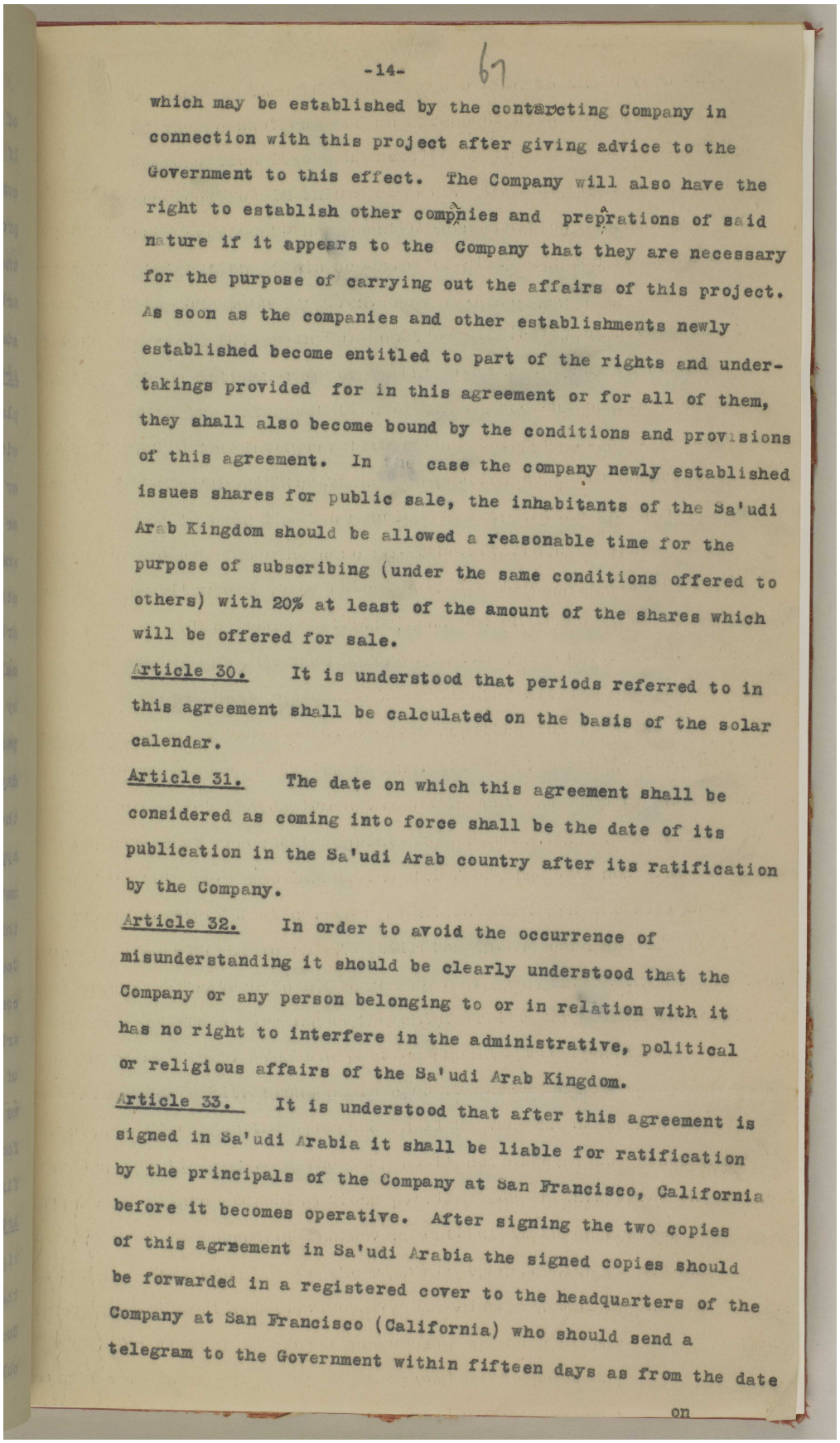

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which may be established by the contracting Company in connection with this project after giving advice to the Government to this effect. The Company will also have the right to establish other companies and preparations of said nature if it appears to the Company that they are necessary for the purpose of carrying out the affairs of this project. As soon as the companies and other establishments newly established become entitled to part of the rights and undertakings provided for in this agreement or for all of them, they shall also become bound by the conditions and provisions of this agreement. In the case the company newly established issues shares for public sale, the inhabitants of the Sa'udi Arab Kingdom should be allowed a reasonable time for the purpose of subscribing (under the same conditions offered to others) with 20% at least of the amount of the shares which will be offered for sale.

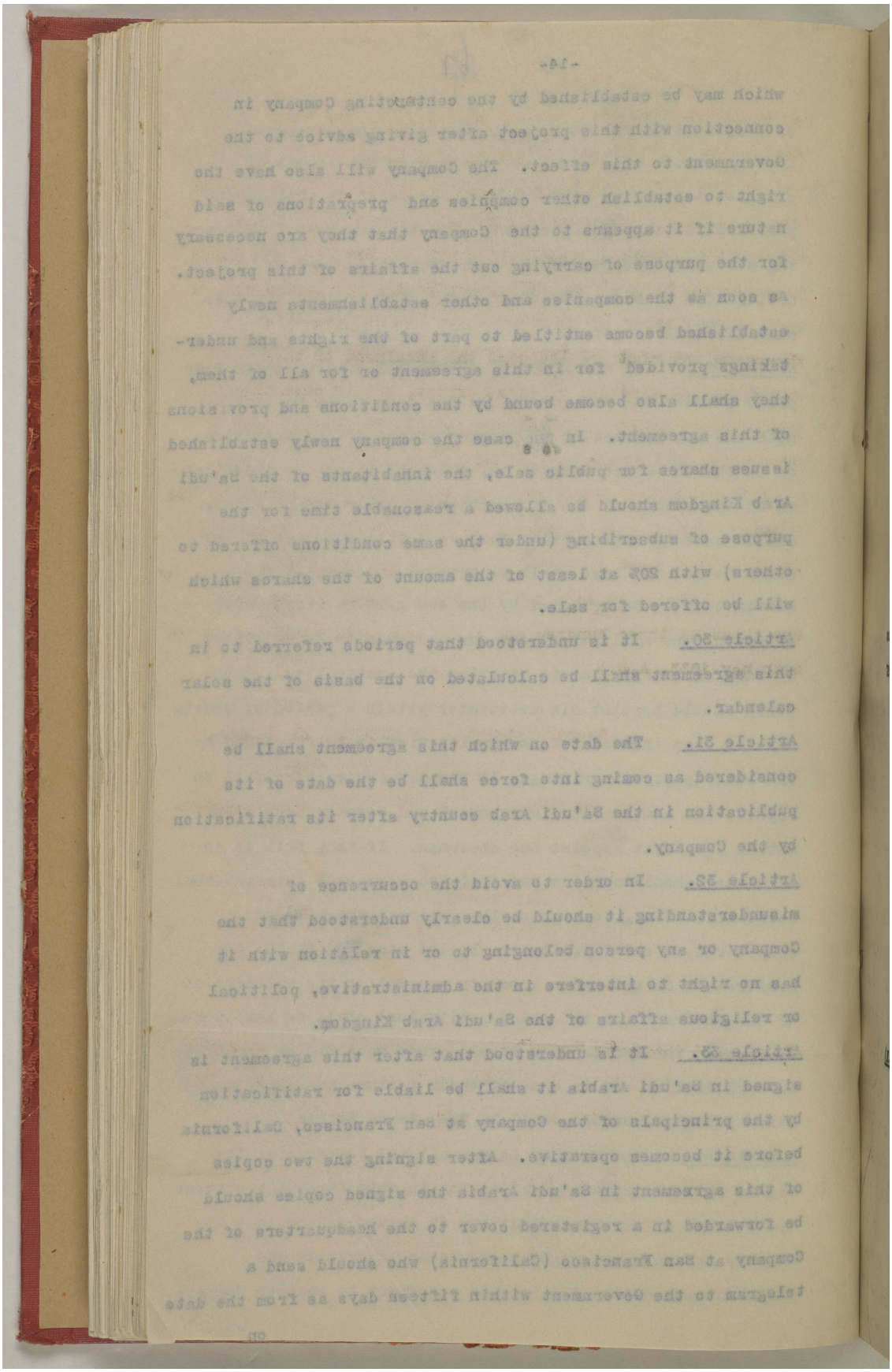
Article 30. It is understood that periods referred to in this agreement shall be calculated on the basis of the solar calendar.

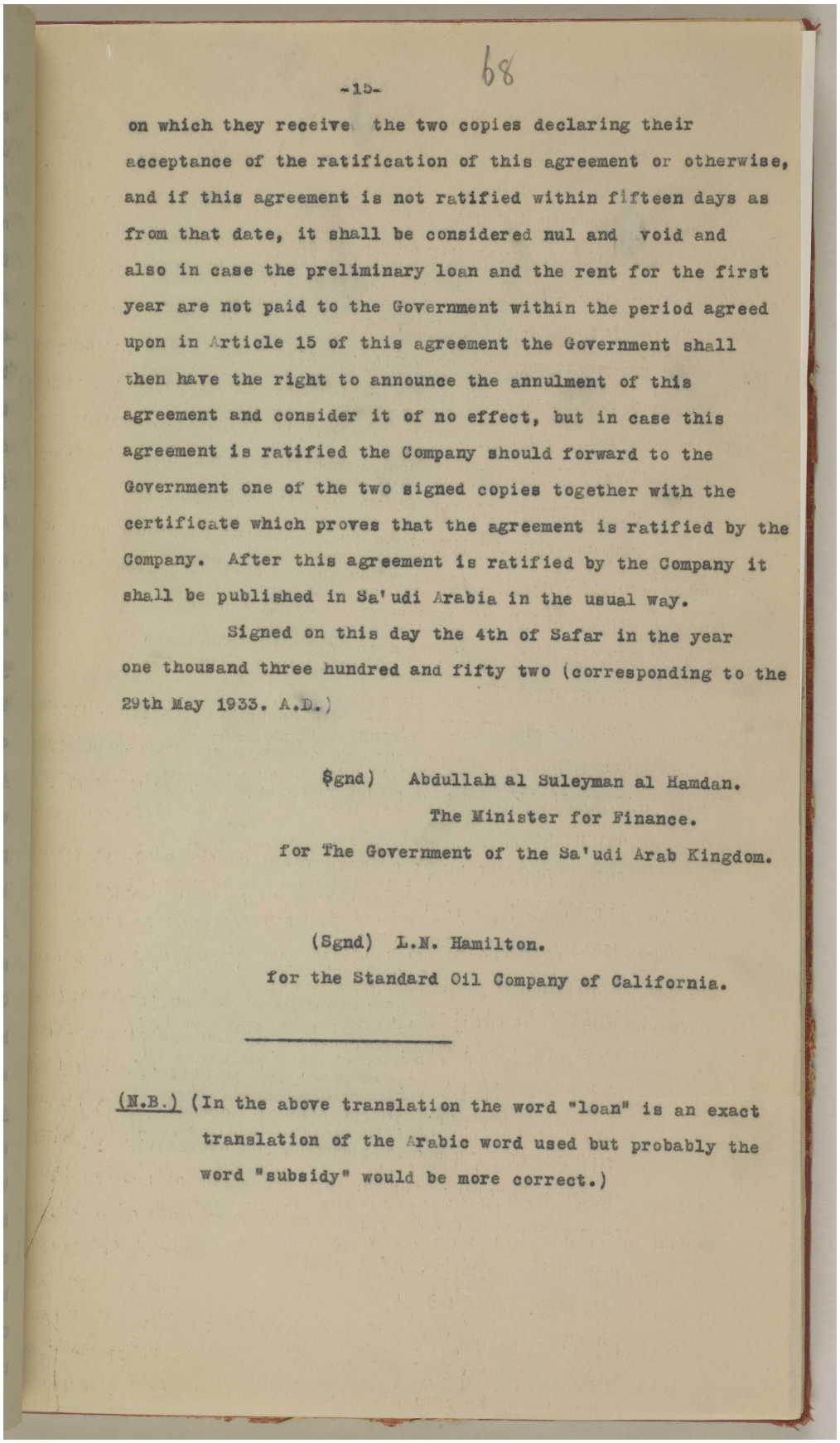
Article 31. The date on which this agreement shall be considered as coming into force shall be the date of its publication in the Sa'udi Arab country after its ratification by the Company.

Article 32. In order to avoid the occurrence of misunderstanding it should be clearly understood that the Company or any person belonging to or in relation with it has no right to interfere in the administrative, political or religious affairs of the Sa'udi Arab Kingdom.

Article 33. It is understood that after this agreement is signed in Sa'udi Arabia it shall be liable for ratification by the principals of the Company at San Francisco, California before it becomes operative. After signing the two copies of this agreement in Sa'udi Arabia the signed copies should be forwarded in a registered cover to the headquarters of the Company at San Francisco (California) who should send a telegram to the Government within fifteen days as from the date

on





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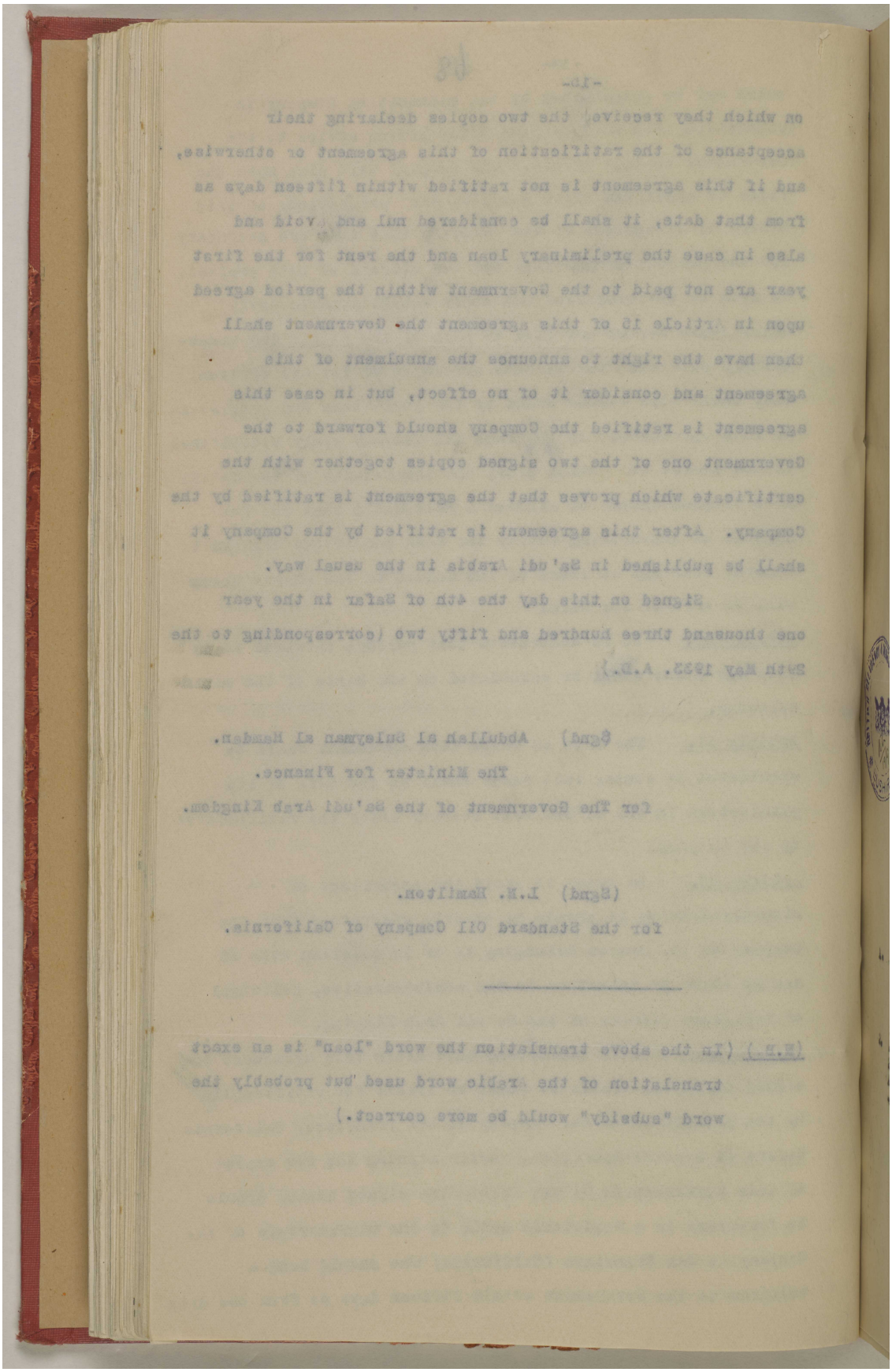
on which they receive the two copies declaring their acceptance of the ratification of this agreement or otherwise, and if this agreement is not ratified within fifteen days as from that date, it shall be considered nul and void and also in case the preliminary loan and the rent for the first year are not paid to the Government within the period agreed upon in Article 15 of this agreement the Government shall then have the right to announce the annulment of this agreement and consider it of no effect, but in case this agreement is ratified the Company should forward to the Government one of the two signed copies together with the certificate which proves that the agreement is ratified by the Company. After this agreement is ratified by the Company it shall be published in Sa'udi Arabia in the usual way.

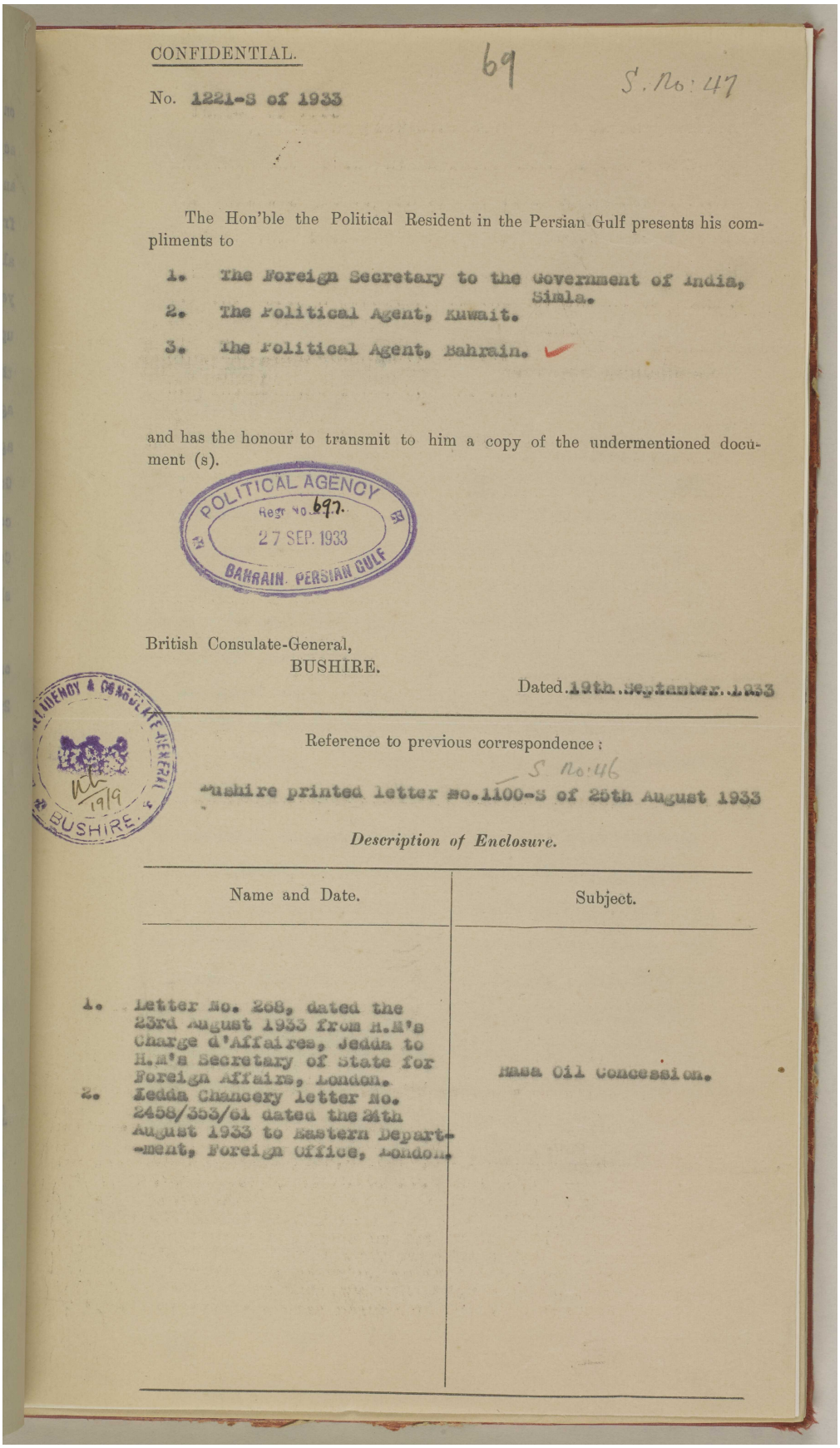
Signed on this day the 4th of Safar in the year one thousand three hundred and fifty two (corresponding to the 29th May 1933. A.D.)

(Sgnd) Abdullah al Suleyman al Hamdan.
The Minister for Finance.
for The Government of the Sa'udi Arab Kingdom.

(Sgnd) L.N. Hamilton.
for the Standard Oil Company of California.

(N.B.) (In the above translation the word "loan" is an exact translation of the Arabic word used but probably the word "subsidy" would be more correct.)





CONFIDENTIAL.

69 S. No: 47

No. 1221-S of 1933

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

1. The Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, Simla.
2. The Political Agent, Kuwait.
3. The Political Agent, Bahrain.

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned document (s).

POLITICAL AGENCY Regr No. 697 27 SEP. 1933 BAHRAIN. PERSIAN GULF

British Consulate-General,
BUSHIRE.

Dated 19th September 1933

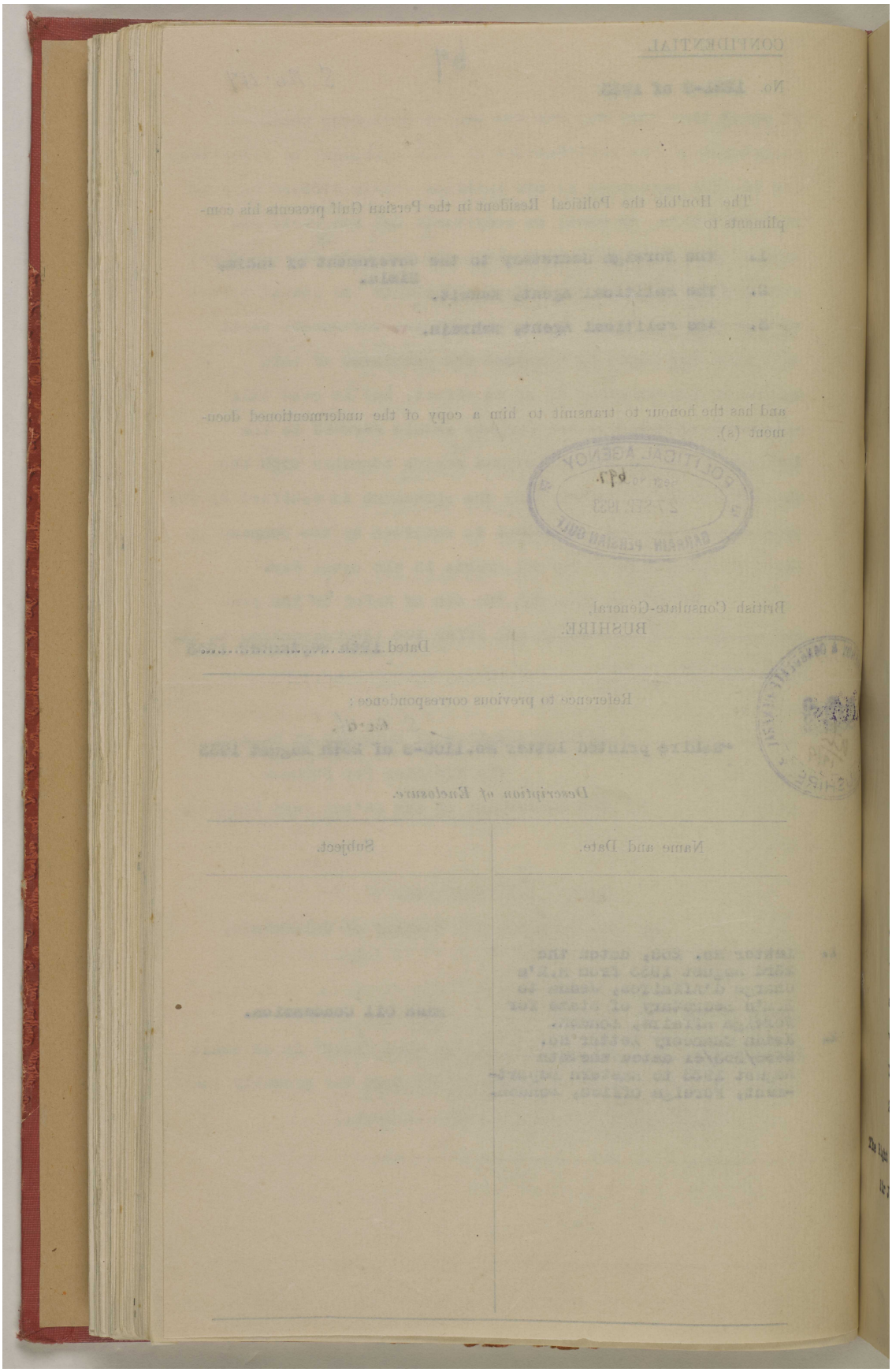
Reference to previous correspondence:

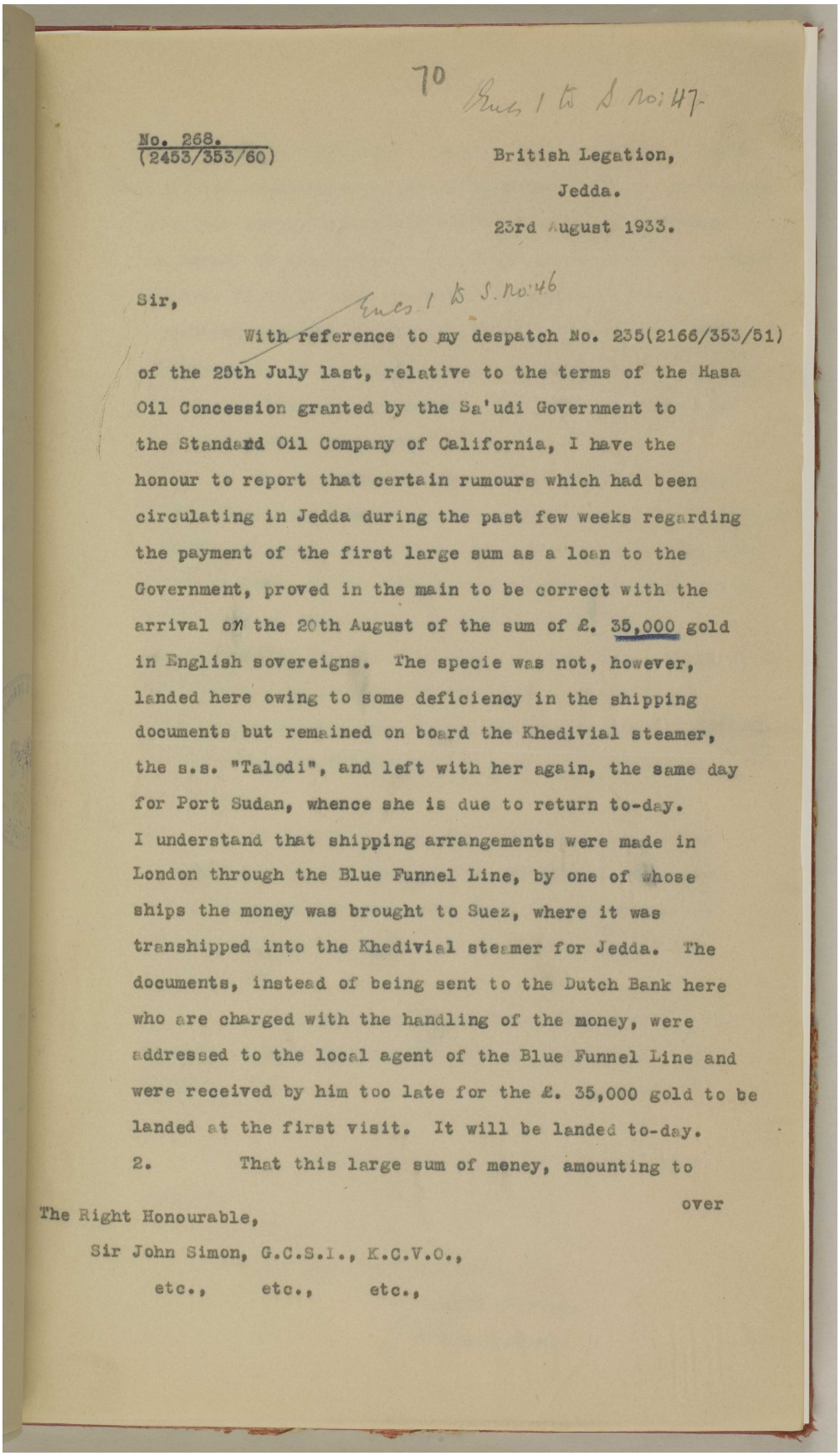
S. No: 46

Bushire printed letter No.1100-S of 25th August 1933

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
1. Letter No. 268, dated the 23rd August 1933 from H.M's Charge d'Affaires, Jedda to H.M's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, London. 2. Jedda Chancery letter No. 2458/353/61 dated the 24th August 1933 to Eastern Department, Foreign Office, London.	Hasa Oil Concession.





70 Encs 1 to S No: 47

No. 268.
(2453/353/60)

British Legation,
Jedda.
23rd August 1933.

Sir,

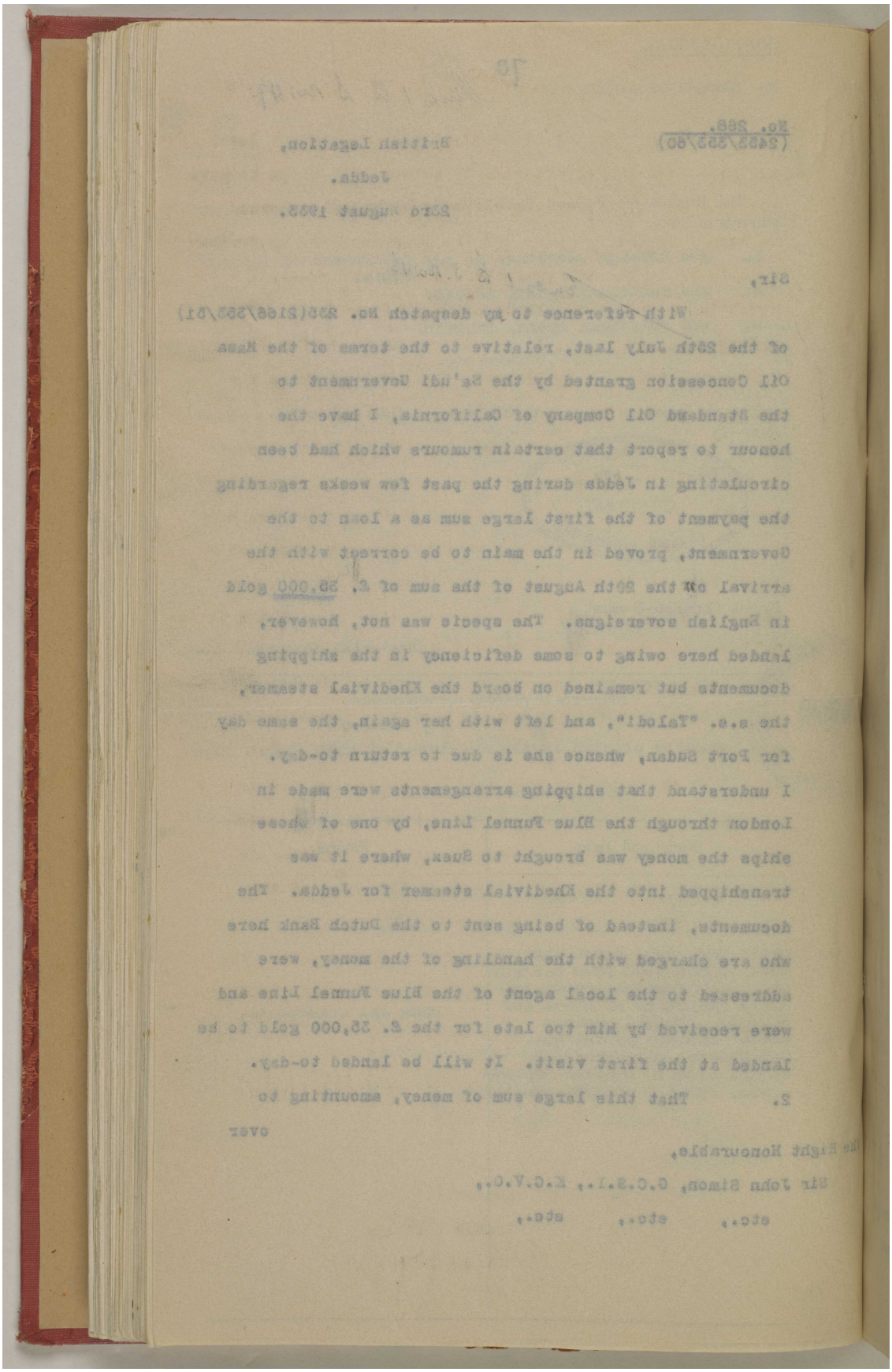
Encs 1 to S. No: 46

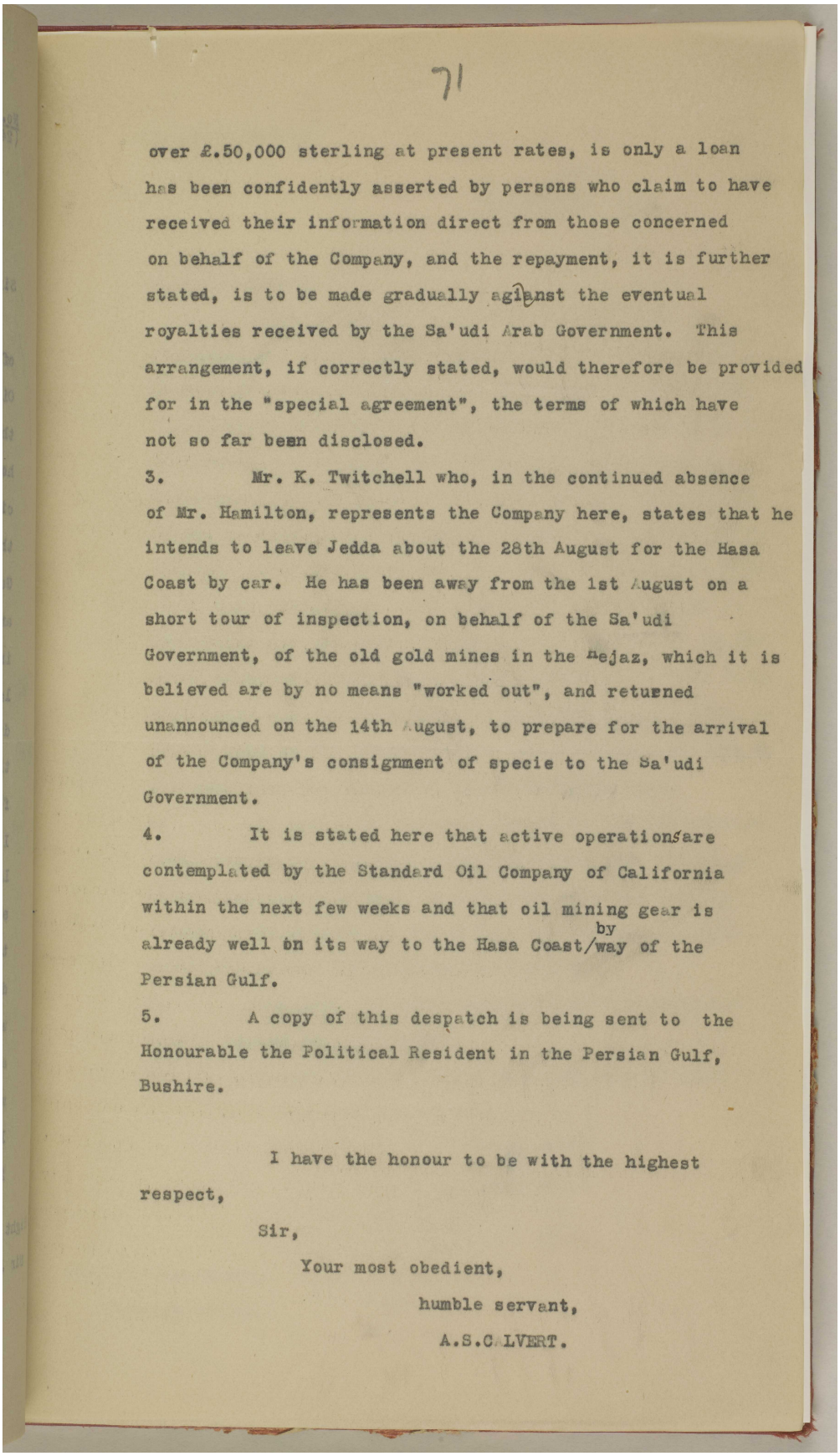
With reference to my despatch No. 235(2166/353/51) of the 25th July last, relative to the terms of the Hasa Oil Concession granted by the Sa'udi Government to the Standard Oil Company of California, I have the honour to report that certain rumours which had been circulating in Jedda during the past few weeks regarding the payment of the first large sum as a loan to the Government, proved in the main to be correct with the arrival on the 20th August of the sum of £. 35,000 gold in English sovereigns. The specie was not, however, landed here owing to some deficiency in the shipping documents but remained on board the Khedivial steamer, the s.s. "Talodi", and left with her again, the same day for Port Sudan, whence she is due to return to-day.
I understand that shipping arrangements were made in London through the Blue Funnel Line, by one of whose ships the money was brought to Suez, where it was transhipped into the Khedivial steamer for Jedda. The documents, instead of being sent to the Dutch Bank here who are charged with the handling of the money, were addressed to the local agent of the Blue Funnel Line and were received by him too late for the £. 35,000 gold to be landed at the first visit. It will be landed to-day.

2. That this large sum of money, amounting to

over

The Right Honourable,
Sir John Simon, G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.,
etc., etc., etc.,





71

over £.50,000 sterling at present rates, is only a loan has been confidently asserted by persons who claim to have received their information direct from those concerned on behalf of the Company, and the repayment, it is further stated, is to be made gradually against the eventual royalties received by the Sa'udi Arab Government. This arrangement, if correctly stated, would therefore be provided for in the "special agreement", the terms of which have not so far been disclosed.

3. Mr. K. Twitchell who, in the continued absence of Mr. Hamilton, represents the Company here, states that he intends to leave Jedda about the 28th August for the Hasa Coast by car. He has been away from the 1st August on a short tour of inspection, on behalf of the Sa'udi Government, of the old gold mines in the Hejaz, which it is believed are by no means "worked out", and returned unannounced on the 14th August, to prepare for the arrival of the Company's consignment of specie to the Sa'udi Government.

4. It is stated here that active operations are contemplated by the Standard Oil Company of California within the next few weeks and that oil mining gear is already well on its way to the Hasa Coast by way of the Persian Gulf.

5. A copy of this despatch is being sent to the Honourable the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, Bushire.

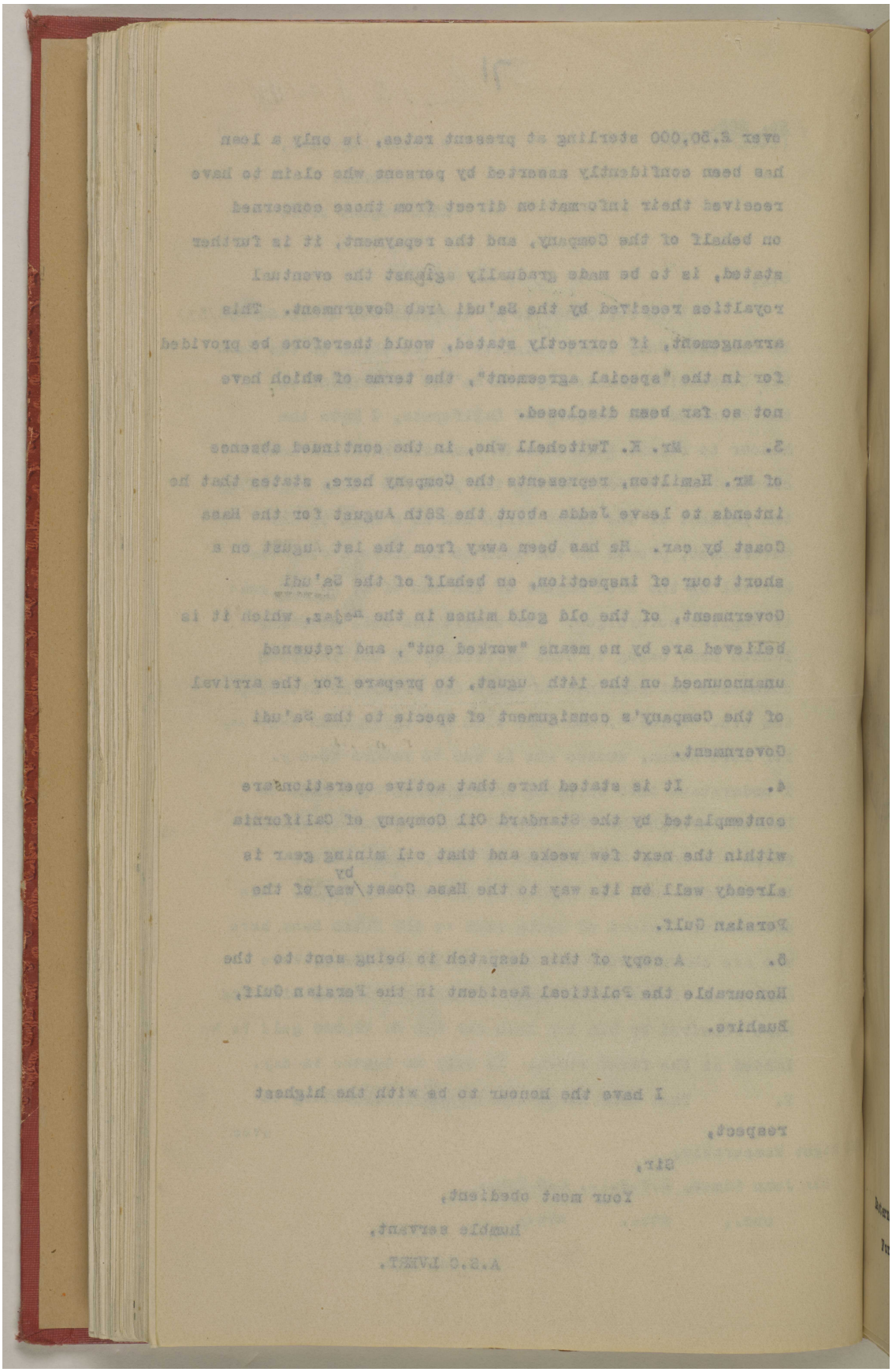
I have the honour to be with the highest respect,

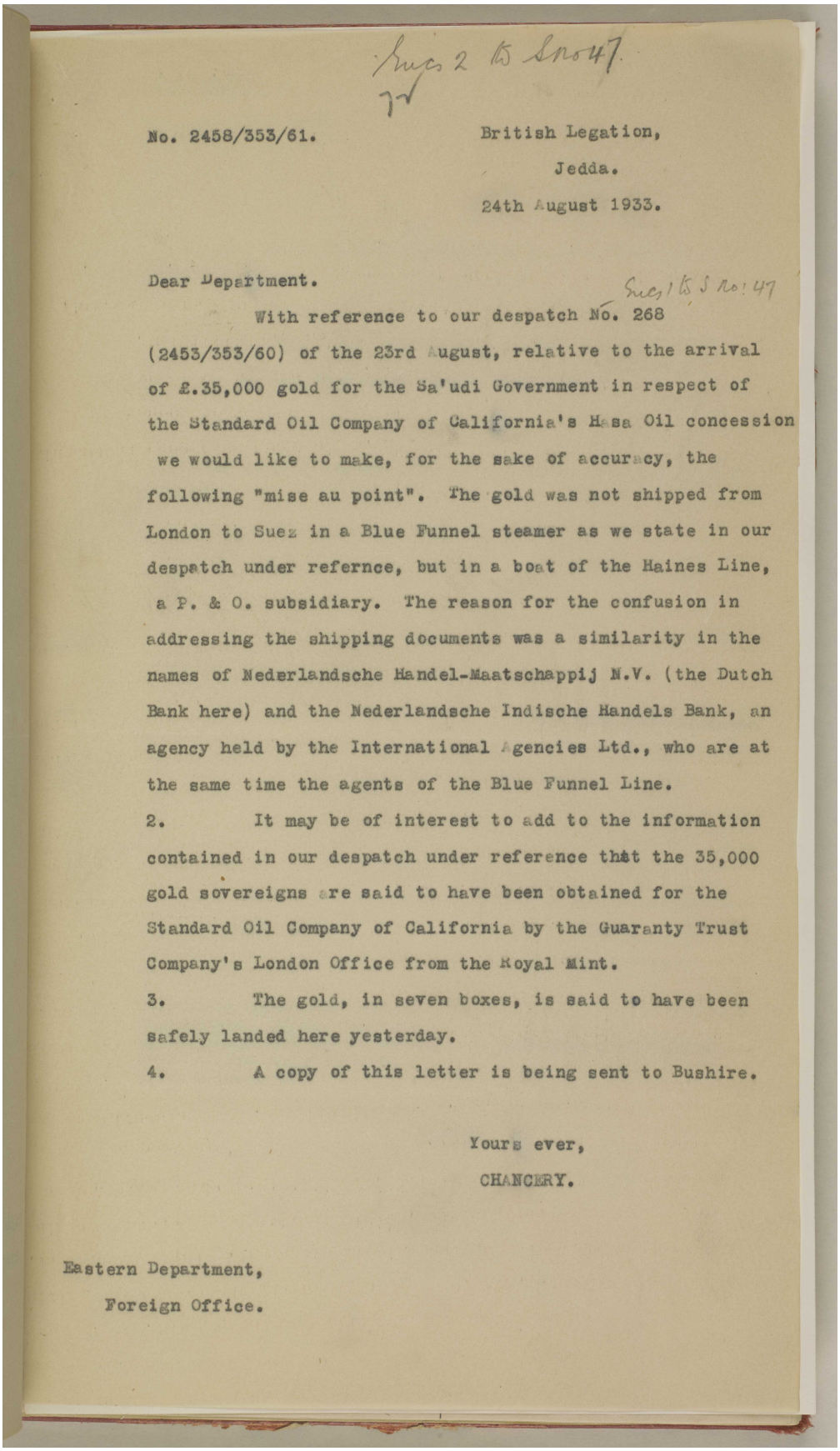
Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

A.S.CALVERT.





Suez 2 15 S no 47.
72

No. 2458/353/61.

British Legation,
Jedda.
24th August 1933.

Dear Department.

Suez 1 15 S no 47

With reference to our despatch No. 268 (2453/353/60) of the 23rd August, relative to the arrival of £.35,000 gold for the Sa'udi Government in respect of the Standard Oil Company of California's Hasa Oil concession we would like to make, for the sake of accuracy, the following "mise au point". The gold was not shipped from London to Suez in a Blue Funnel steamer as we state in our despatch under refernce, but in a boat of the Haines Line, a P. & O. subsidiary. The reason for the confusion in addressing the shipping documents was a similarity in the names of Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij N.V. (the Dutch Bank here) and the Nederlandsche Indische Handels Bank, an agency held by the International Agencies Ltd., who are at the same time the agents of the Blue Funnel Line.

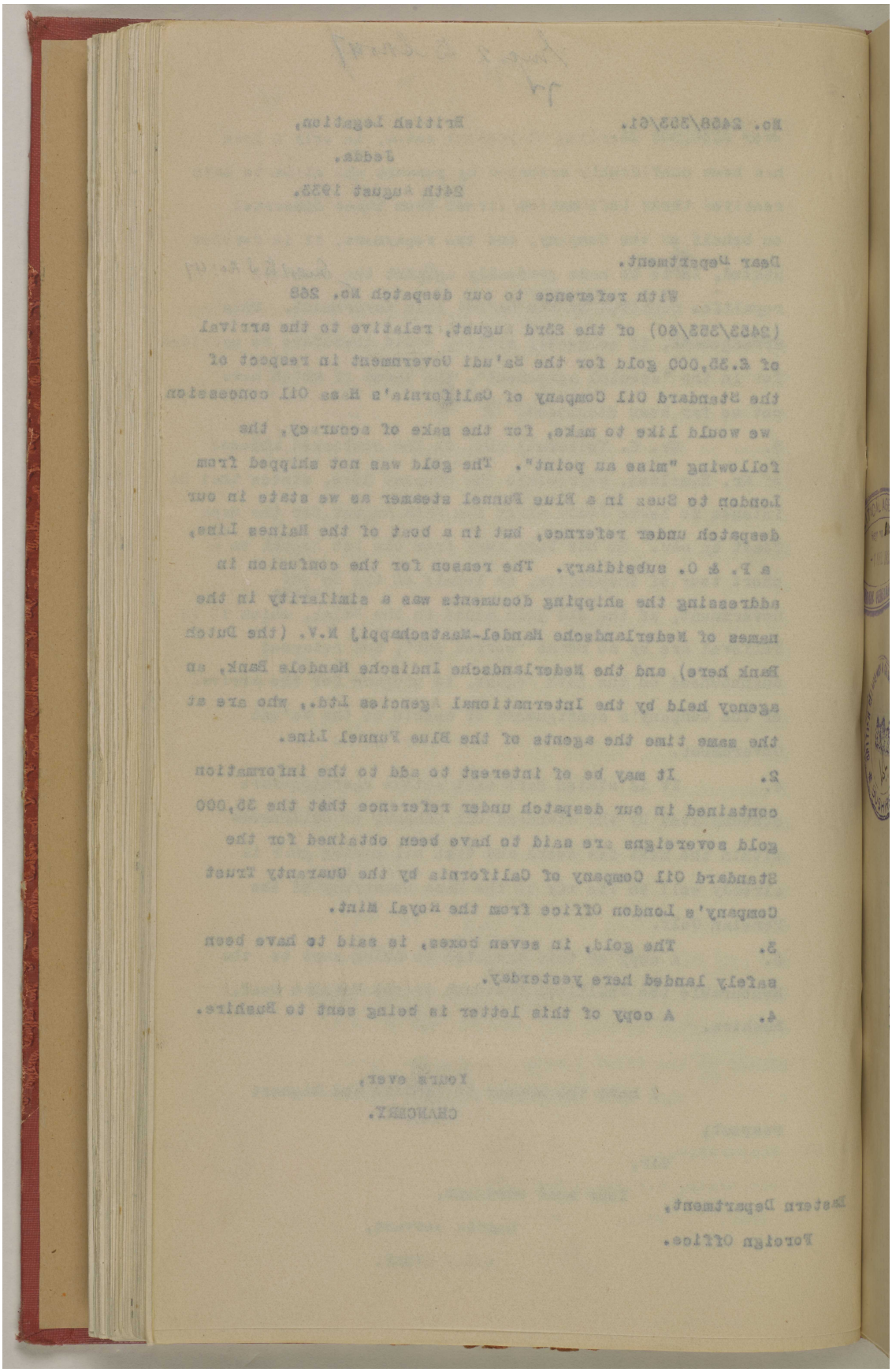
2. It may be of interest to add to the information contained in our despatch under reference that the 35,000 gold sovereigns are said to have been obtained for the Standard Oil Company of California by the Guaranty Trust Company's London Office from the Royal Mint.

3. The gold, in seven boxes, is said to have been safely landed here yesterday.

4. A copy of this letter is being sent to Bushire.

Yours ever,
CHANCERY.

Eastern Department,
Foreign Office.



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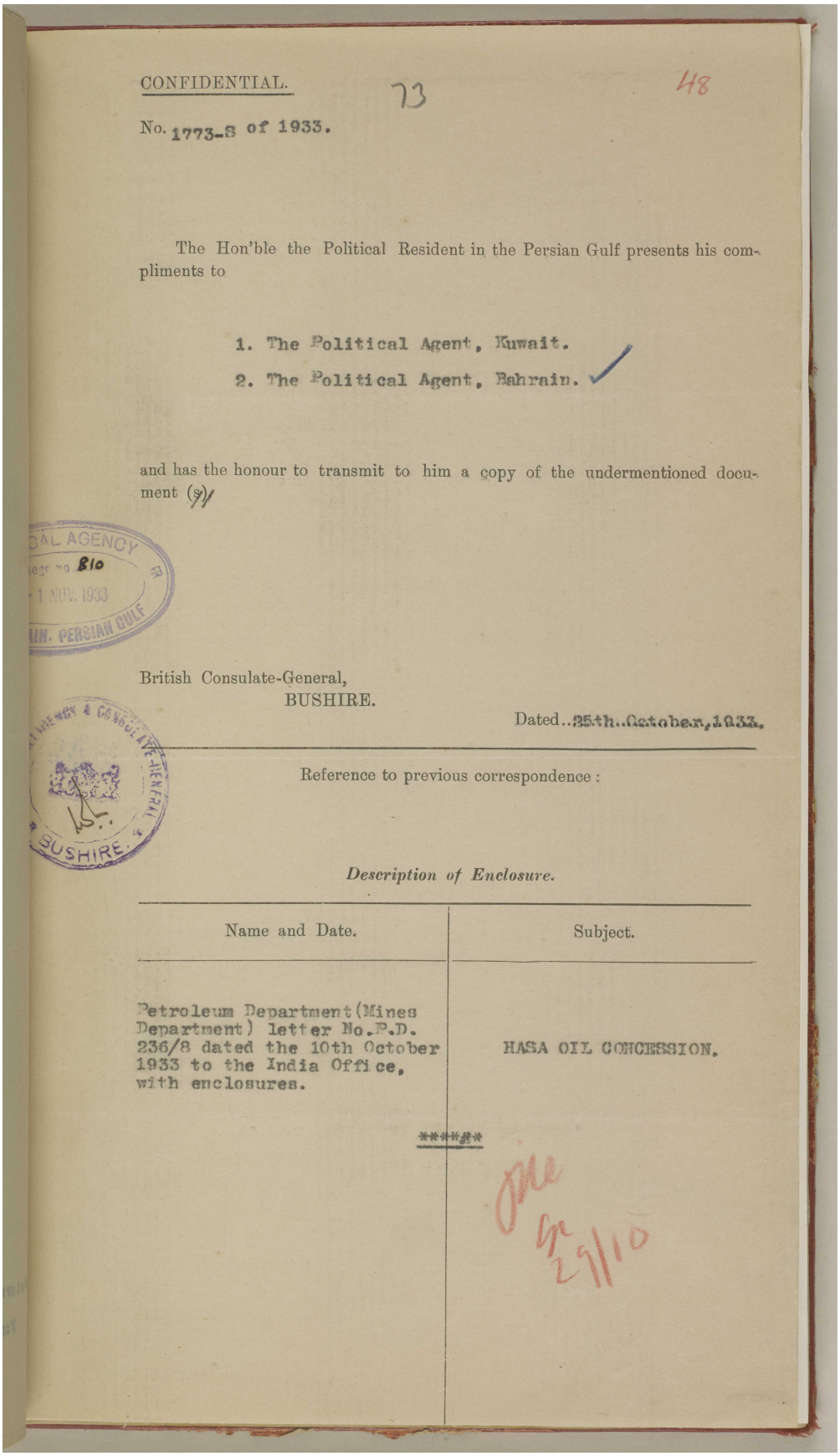

CONFIDENTIAL. 73 48

No. 1773-S of 1933.

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

1. The Political Agent, Kuwait.
2. The Political Agent, Bahrain.

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned document (s)

CAL AGENCY
Regr No 810
1 NOV. 1933
AIN. PERSIAN GULF

British Consulate-General,
BUSHIRE.

Dated 25th October, 1933.

AGENCY & CONSULATE-GENERAL
BUSHIRE

Reference to previous correspondence :

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Petroleum Department (Mines Department) letter No. P.D. 236/8 dated the 10th October 1933 to the India Office, with enclosures.	HASA OIL CONCESSION.

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29/10

المرجع: IOR/R/15/2/421 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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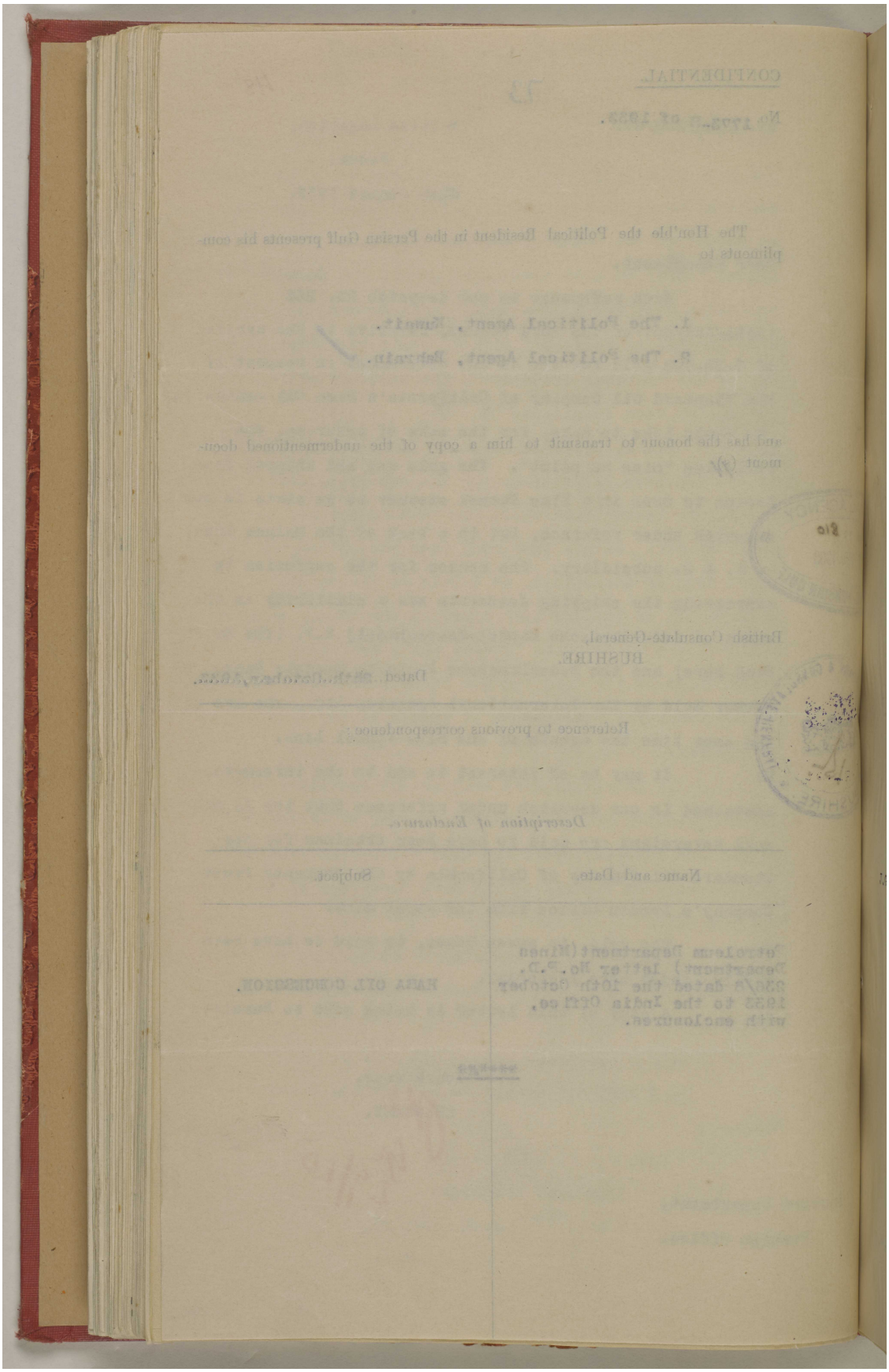
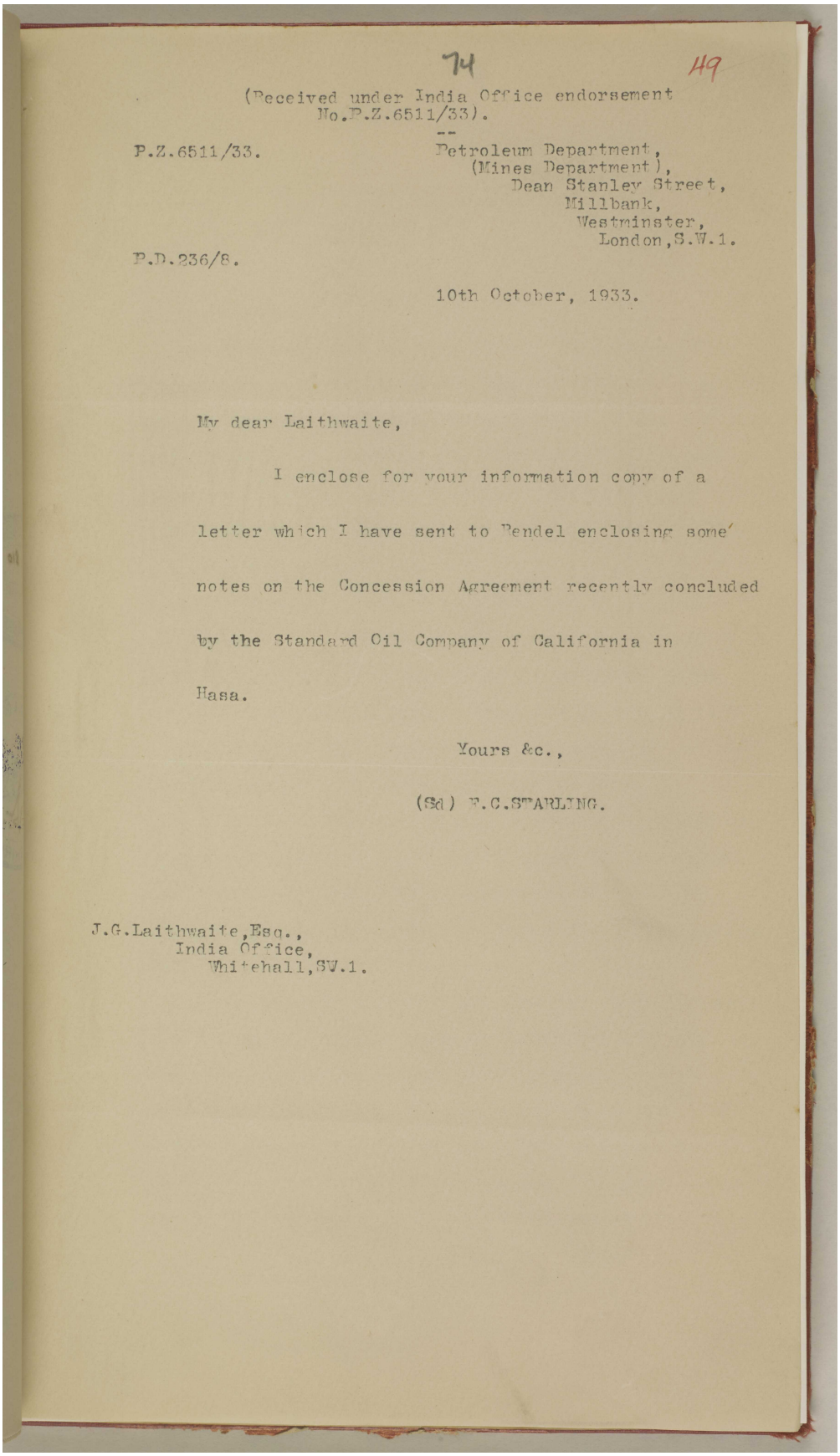




74 49

(Received under India Office endorsement
No.P.Z.6511/33).

P.Z.6511/33.

Petroleum Department,
(Mines Department),
Dean Stanley Street,
Millbank,
Westminster,
London,S.W.1.

P.D.236/8.

10th October, 1933.

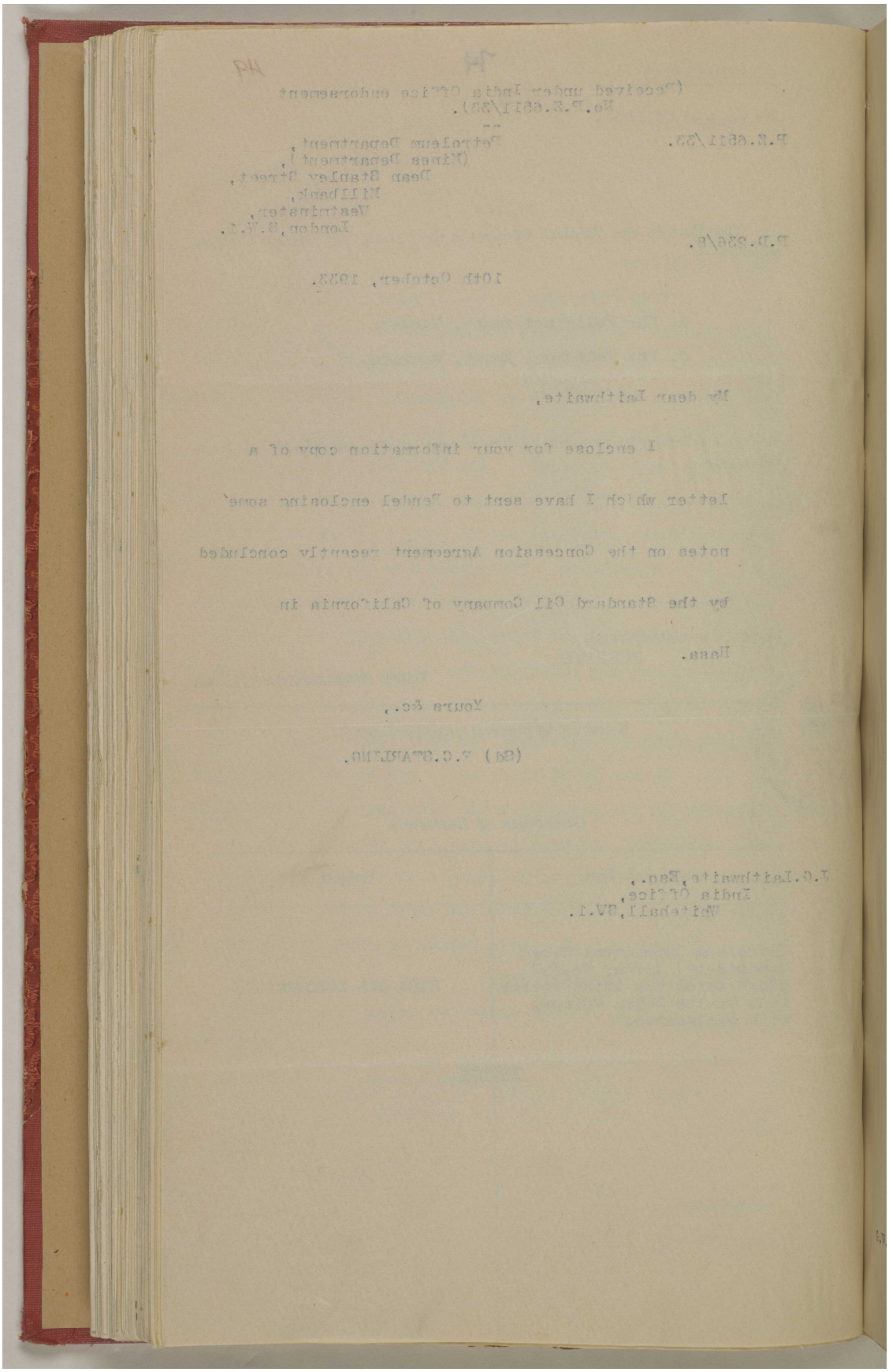
My dear Laithwaite,

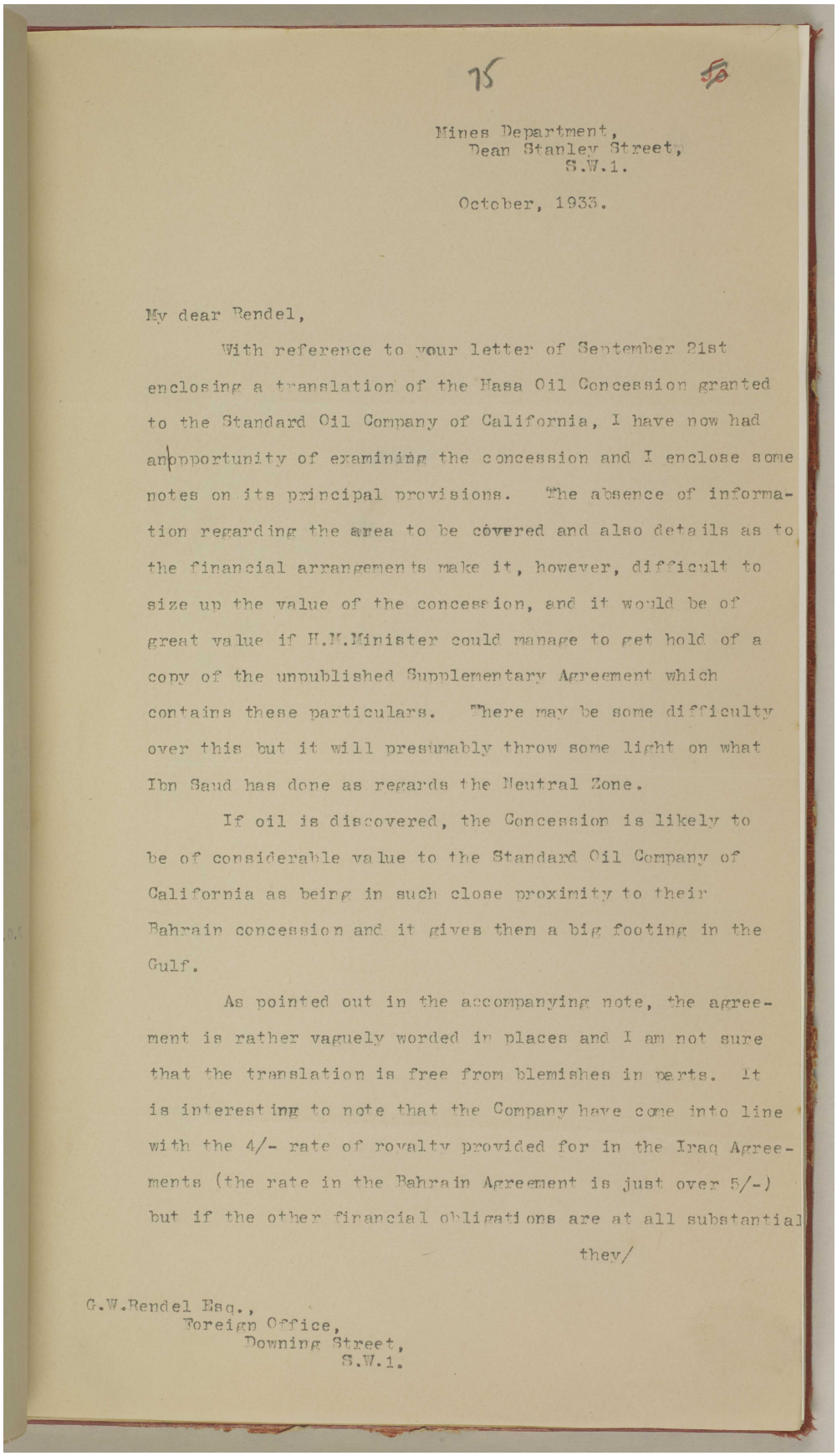
I enclose for your information copy of a letter which I have sent to Pendel enclosing some notes on the Concession Agreement recently concluded by the Standard Oil Company of California in Hasa.

Yours &c.,

(Sd) F.C.STARLING.

J.G.Laithwaite,Esq.,
India Office,
Whitehall,SW.1.





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Mines Department,
Dean Stanley Street,
S.W.1.

October, 1933.

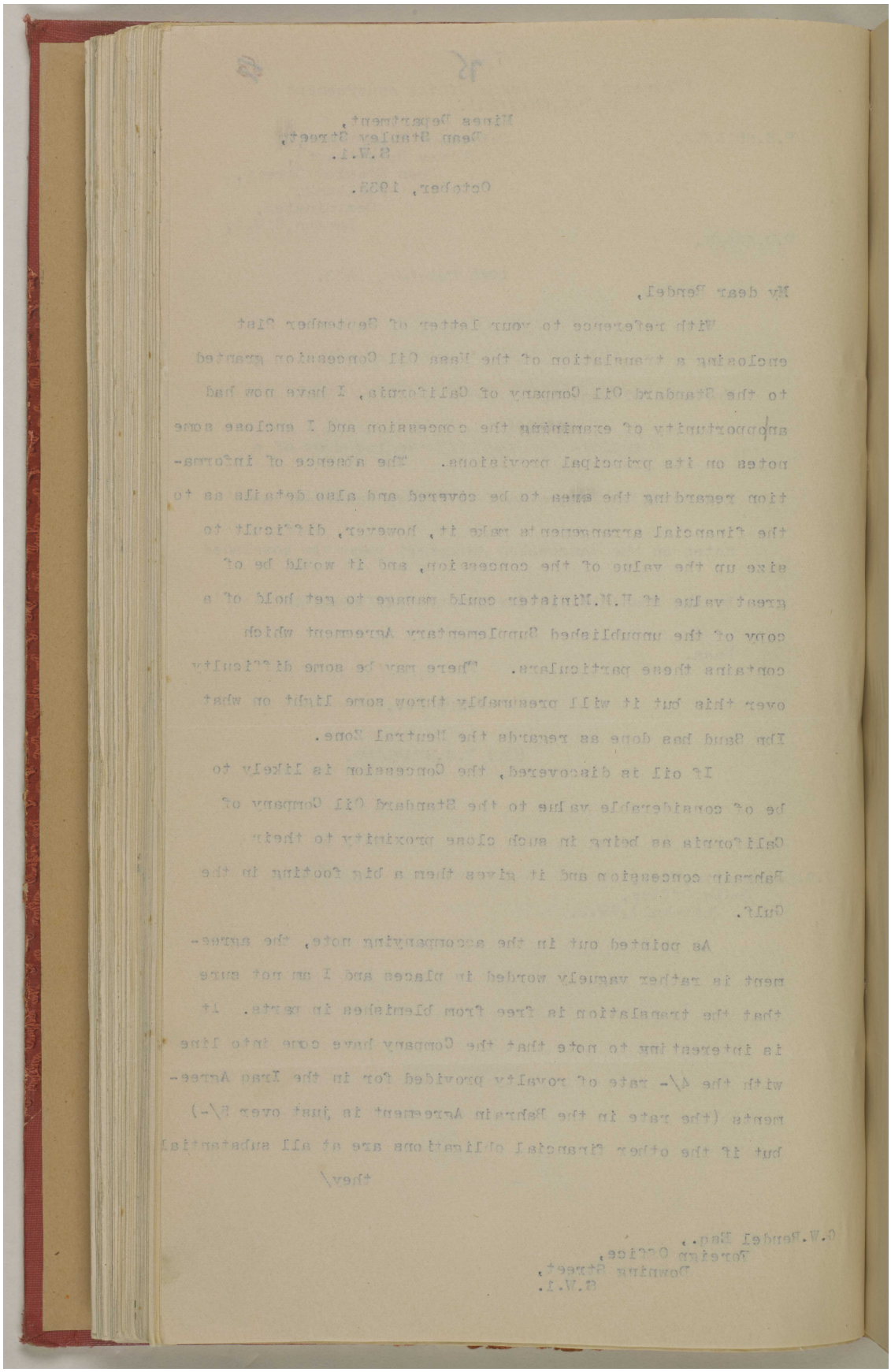
My dear Rendel,

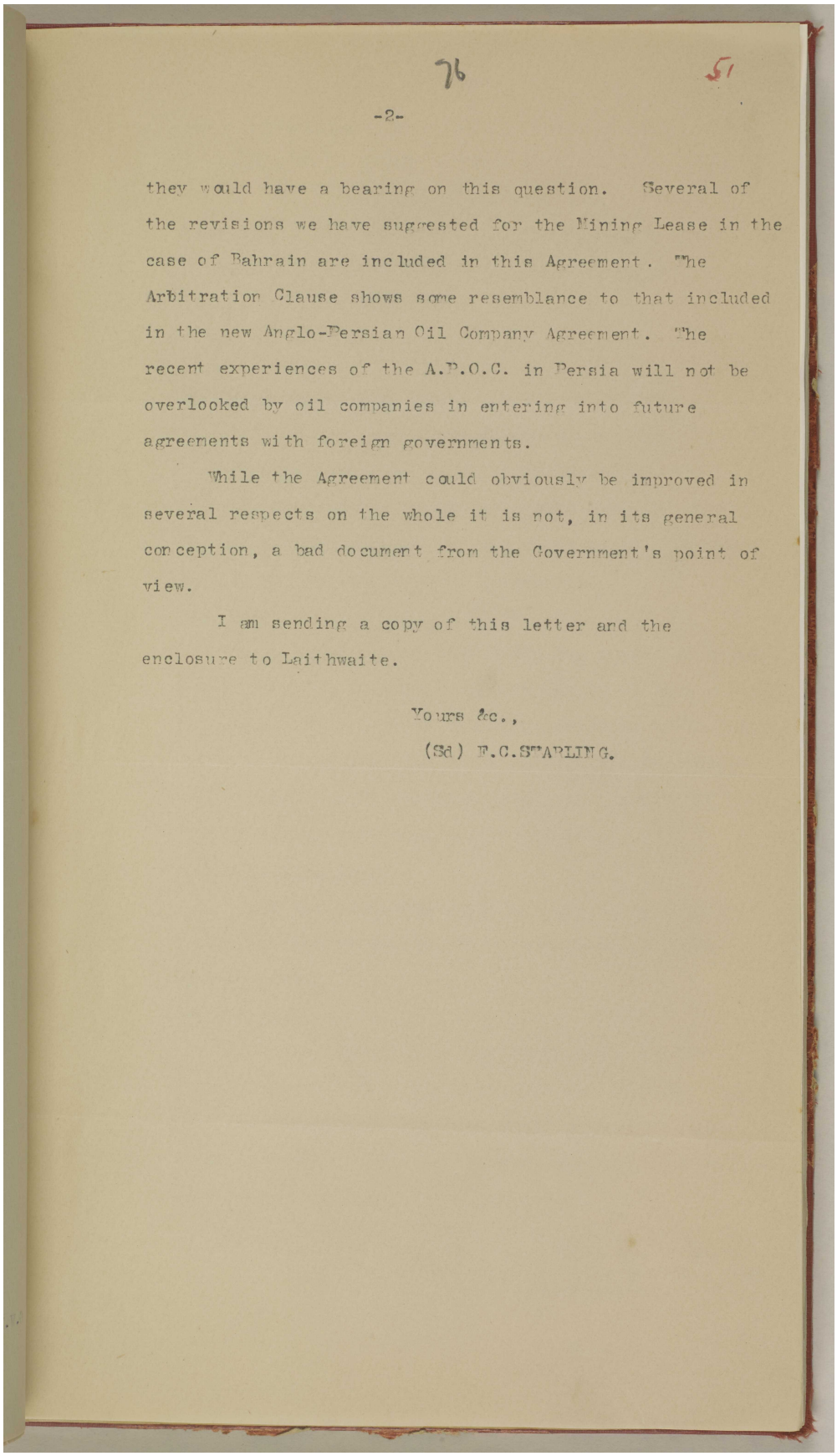
With reference to your letter of September 21st enclosing a translation of the Hasa Oil Concession granted to the Standard Oil Company of California, I have now had anopportunity of examining the concession and I enclose some notes on its principal provisions. The absence of information regarding the area to be covered and also details as to the financial arrangements make it, however, difficult to size up the value of the concession, and it would be of great value if H.M.Minister could manage to get hold of a copy of the unpublished Supplementary Agreement which contains these particulars. There may be some difficulty over this but it will presumably throw some light on what Ibn Saud has done as regards the Neutral Zone.

If oil is discovered, the Concession is likely to be of considerable value to the Standard Oil Company of California as being in such close proximity to their Bahrain concession and it gives them a big footing in the Gulf.

As pointed out in the accompanying note, the agreement is rather vaguely worded in places and I am not sure that the translation is free from blemishes in parts. It is interesting to note that the Company have come into line with the 4/- rate of royalty provided for in the Iraq Agreements (the rate in the Bahrain Agreement is just over 5/-) but if the other financial obligations are at all substantial they/

G.W.Rendel Esq.,
Foreign Office,
Downing Street,
S.W.1.





76 51

-2-

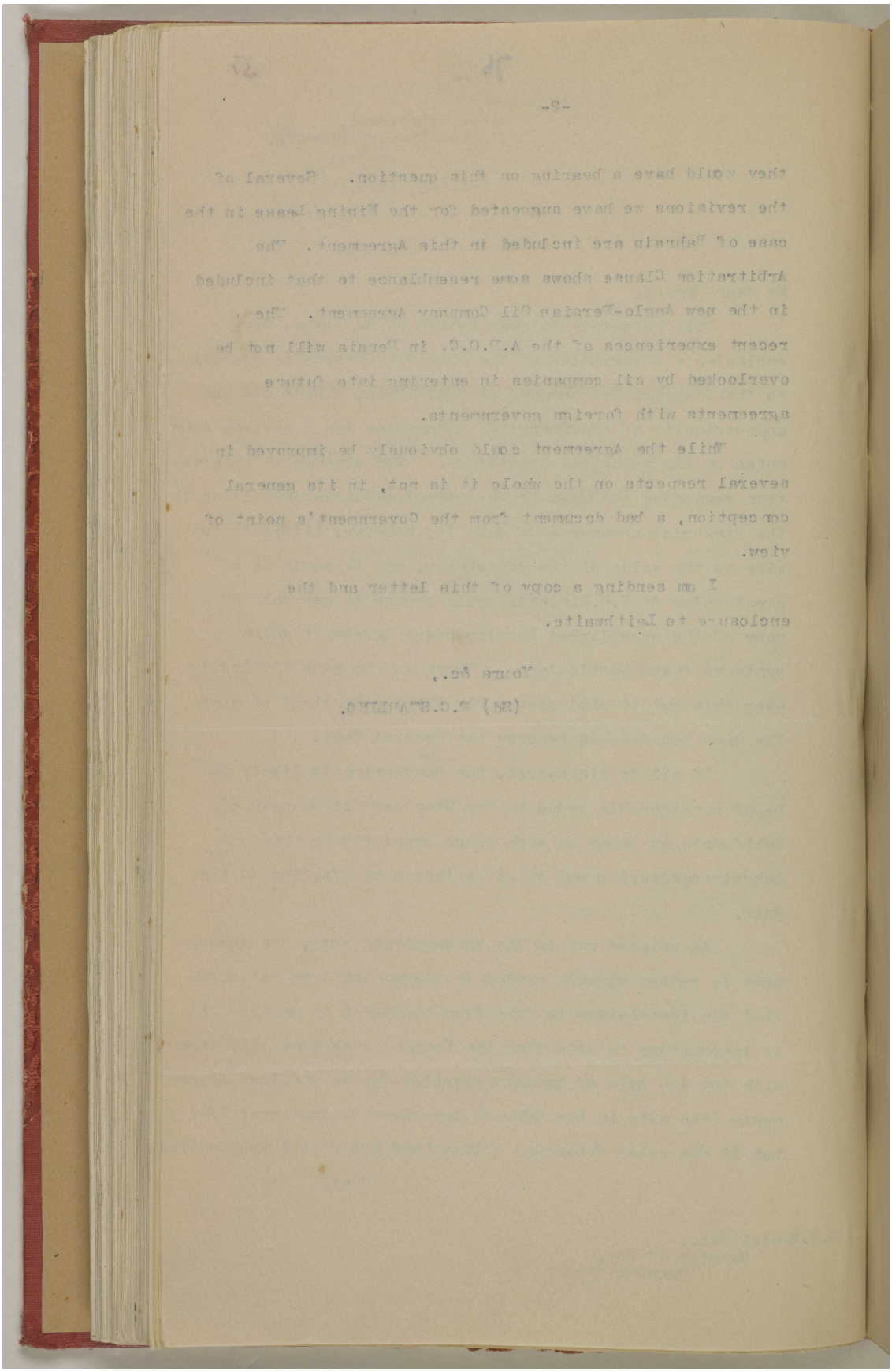
they would have a bearing on this question. Several of the revisions we have suggested for the Mining Lease in the case of Bahrain are included in this Agreement. The Arbitration Clause shows some resemblance to that included in the new Anglo-Persian Oil Company Agreement. The recent experiences of the A.P.O.C. in Persia will not be overlooked by oil companies in entering into future agreements with foreign governments.

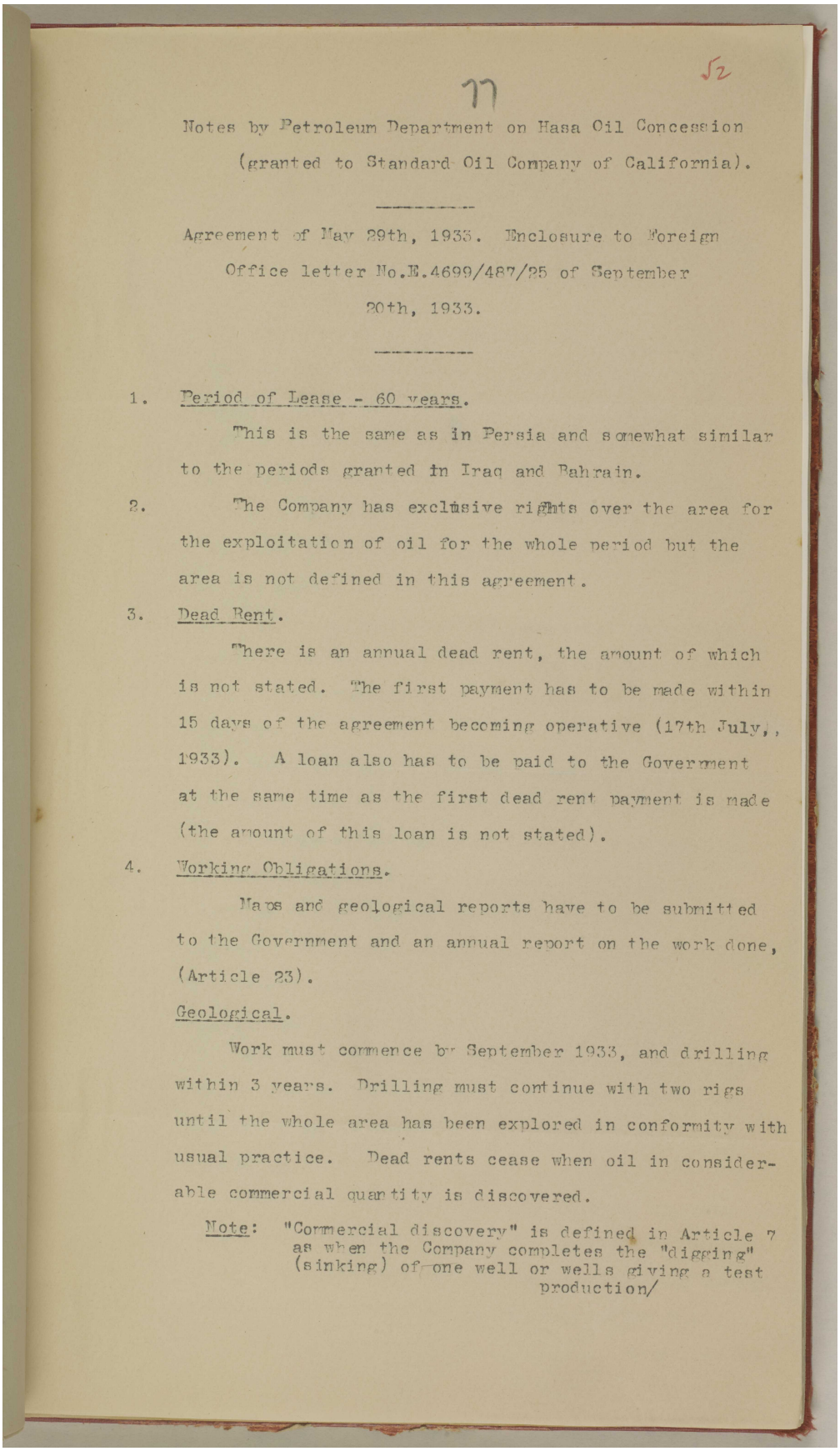
While the Agreement could obviously be improved in several respects on the whole it is not, in its general conception, a bad document from the Government's point of view.

I am sending a copy of this letter and the enclosure to Laithwaite.

Yours &c.,

(Sd) F.C.STARLING.





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Notes by Petroleum Department on Hasa Oil Concession
(granted to Standard Oil Company of California).

Agreement of May 29th, 1933. Enclosure to Foreign Office letter No.E.4699/487/25 of September 20th, 1933.

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1. Period of Lease - 60 years.

This is the same as in Persia and somewhat similar to the periods granted in Iraq and Bahrain.

2. The Company has exclusive rights over the area for the exploitation of oil for the whole period but the area is not defined in this agreement.

3. Dead Rent.

There is an annual dead rent, the amount of which is not stated. The first payment has to be made within 15 days of the agreement becoming operative (17th July, 1933). A loan also has to be paid to the Government at the same time as the first dead rent payment is made (the amount of this loan is not stated).

4. Working Obligations.

Maps and geological reports have to be submitted to the Government and an annual report on the work done, (Article 23).

Geological.

Work must commence by September 1933, and drilling within 3 years. Drilling must continue with two rigs until the whole area has been explored in conformity with usual practice. Dead rents cease when oil in considerable commercial quantity is discovered.

Note: "Commercial discovery" is defined in Article 7 as when the Company completes the "digging" (sinking) of one well or wells giving a test production/

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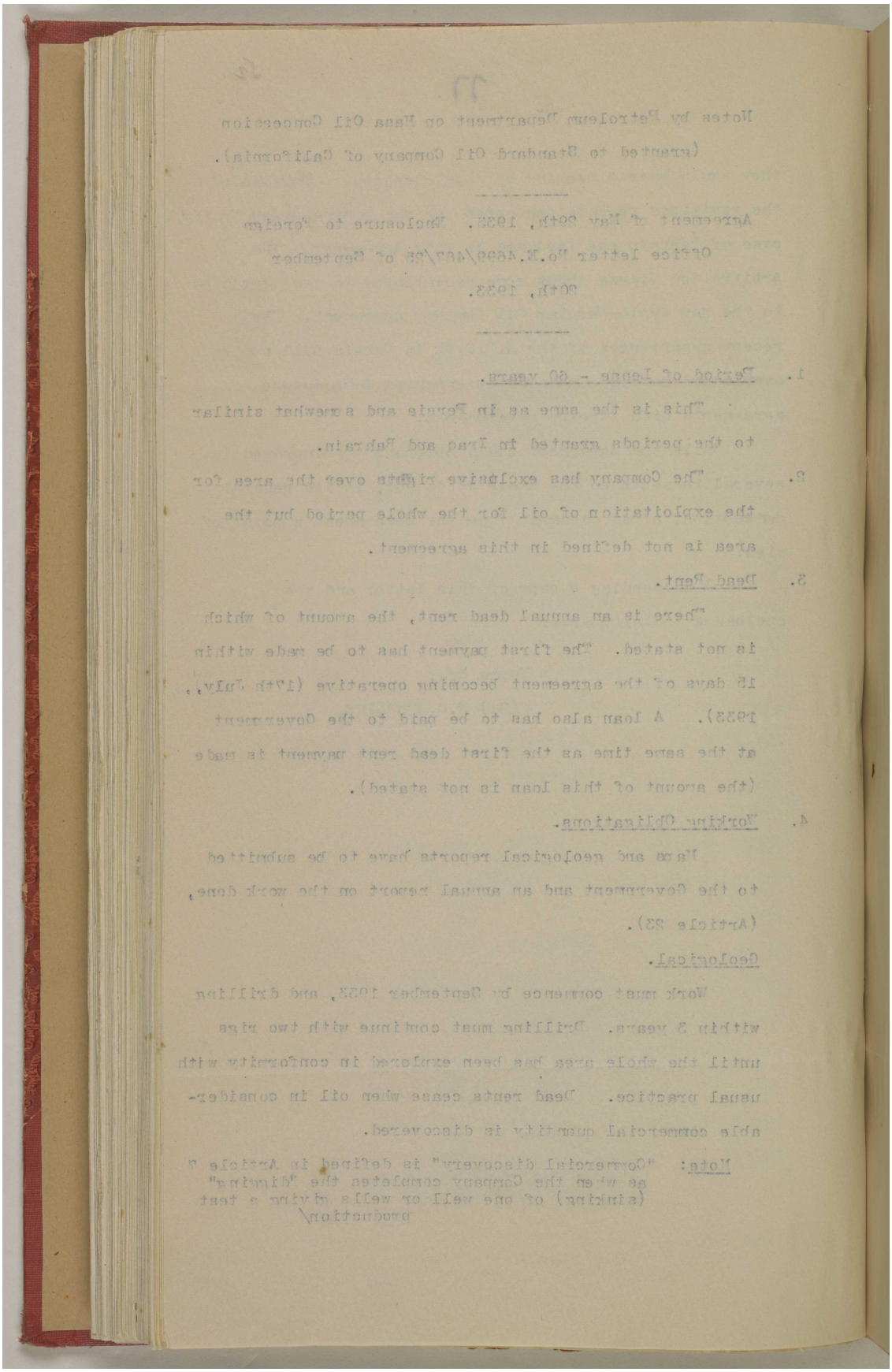
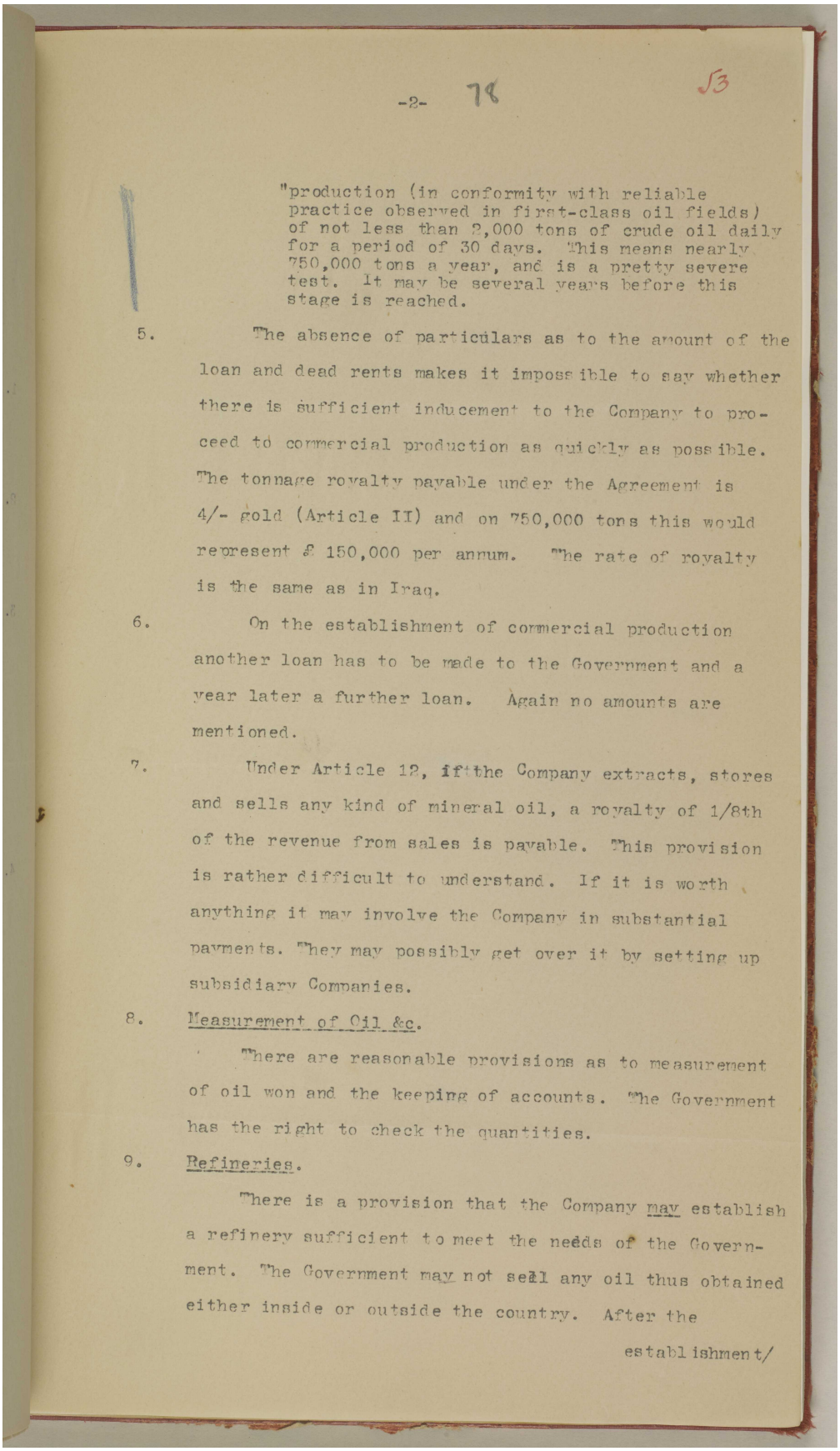




-2- 78 53

"production (in conformity with reliable practice observed in first-class oil fields) of not less than 2,000 tons of crude oil daily for a period of 30 days. This means nearly 750,000 tons a year, and is a pretty severe test. It may be several years before this stage is reached.

5. The absence of particulars as to the amount of the loan and dead rents makes it impossible to say whether there is sufficient inducement to the Company to proceed to commercial production as quickly as possible. The tonnage royalty payable under the Agreement is 4/- gold (Article II) and on 750,000 tons this would represent £ 150,000 per annum. The rate of royalty is the same as in Iraq.

6. On the establishment of commercial production another loan has to be made to the Government and a year later a further loan. Again no amounts are mentioned.

7. Under Article 12, if the Company extracts, stores and sells any kind of mineral oil, a royalty of 1/8th of the revenue from sales is payable. This provision is rather difficult to understand. If it is worth anything it may involve the Company in substantial payments. They may possibly get over it by setting up subsidiary Companies.

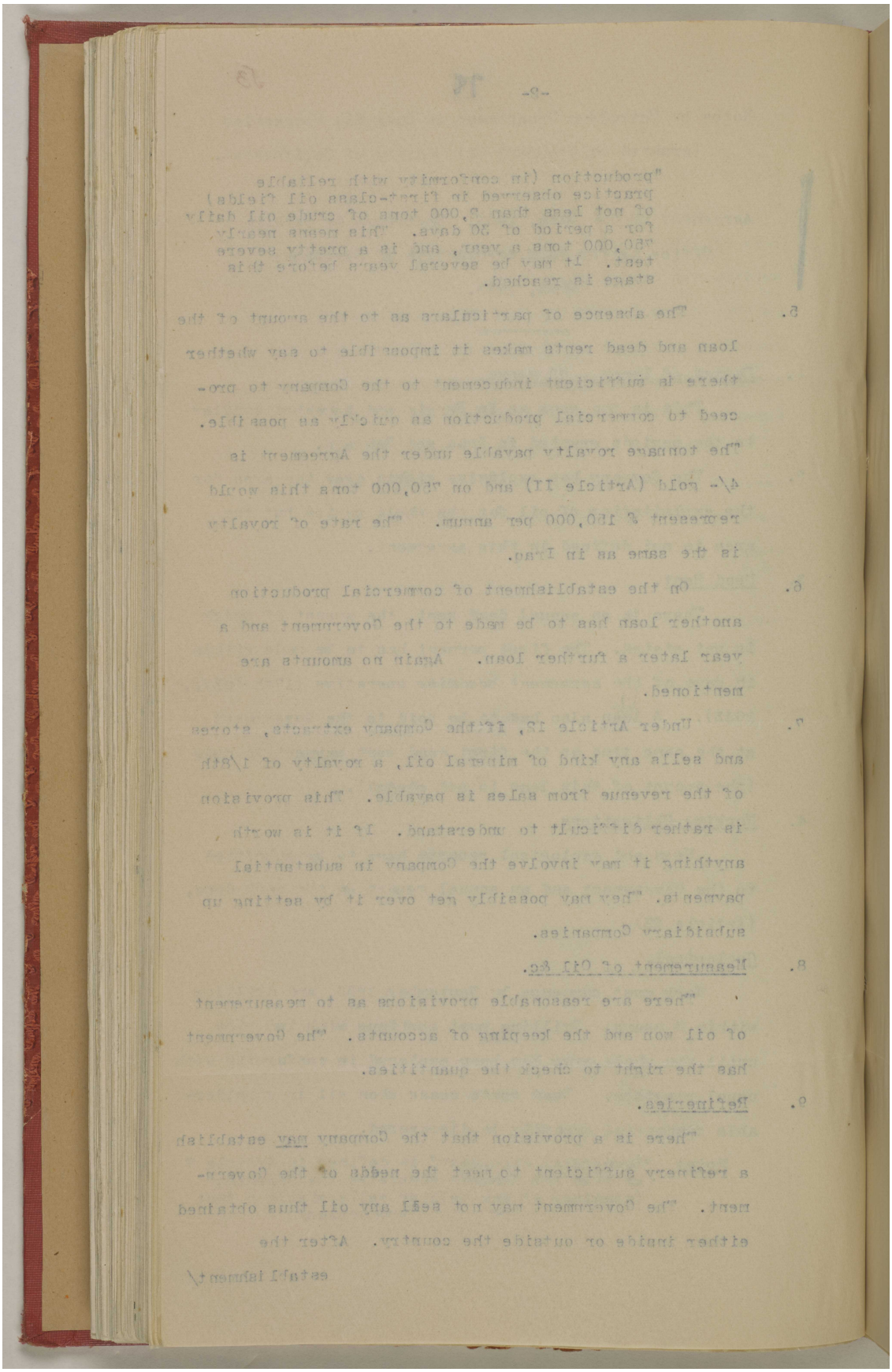
8. Measurement of Oil &c.

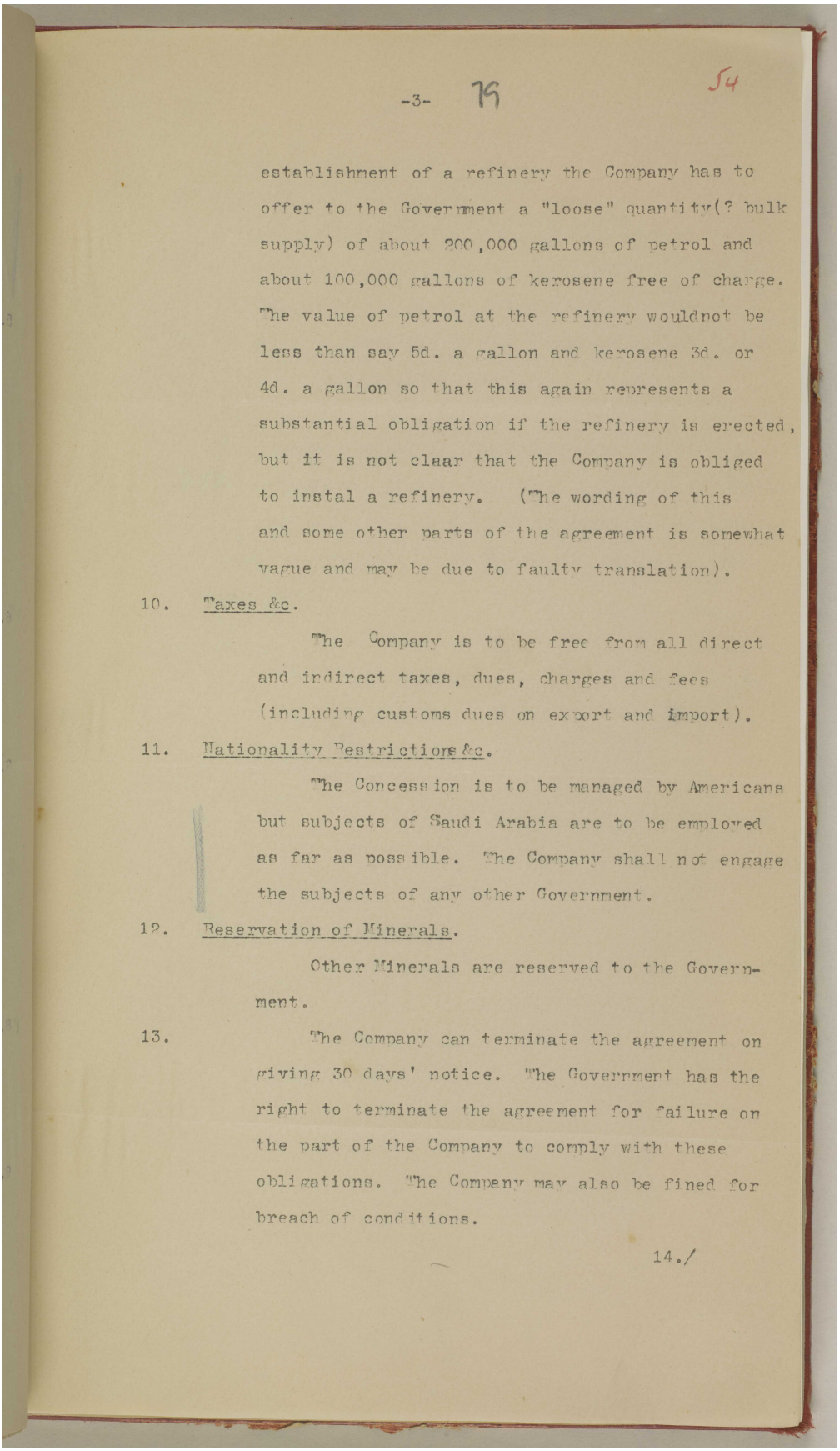
There are reasonable provisions as to measurement of oil won and the keeping of accounts. The Government has the right to check the quantities.

9. Refineries.

There is a provision that the Company may establish a refinery sufficient to meet the needs of the Government. The Government may not sell any oil thus obtained either inside or outside the country. After the

establishment/





-3- 79 54

establishment of a refinery the Company has to offer to the Government a "loose" quantity(? bulk supply) of about 200,000 gallons of petrol and about 100,000 gallons of kerosene free of charge. The value of petrol at the refinery wouldnot be less than say 5d. a gallon and kerosene 3d. or 4d. a gallon so that this again represents a substantial obligation if the refinery is erected, but it is not claar that the Company is obliged to instal a refinery. (The wording of this and some other parts of the agreement is somewhat vague and may be due to faulty translation).

10. Taxes &c.

The Company is to be free from all direct and indirect taxes, dues, charges and fees (including customs dues on export and import).

11. Nationality Restrictions &c.

The Concession is to be managed by Americans but subjects of Saudi Arabia are to be employed as far as possible. The Company shall not engage the subjects of any other Government.

12. Reservation of Minerals.

Other Minerals are reserved to the Government.

13. The Company can terminate the agreement on giving 30 days' notice. The Government has the right to terminate the agreement for failure on the part of the Company to comply with these obligations. The Company may also be fined for breach of conditions.

14./

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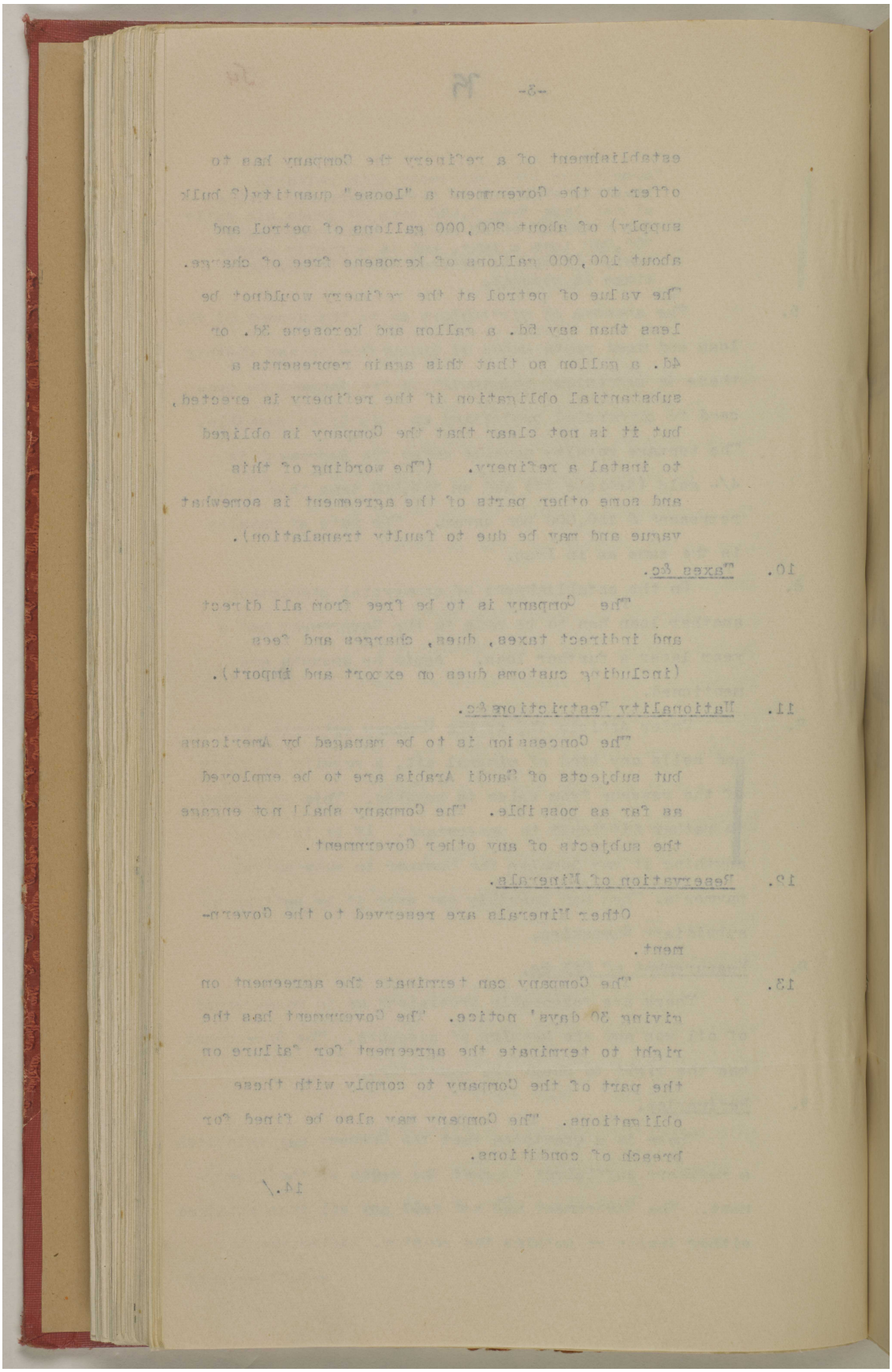

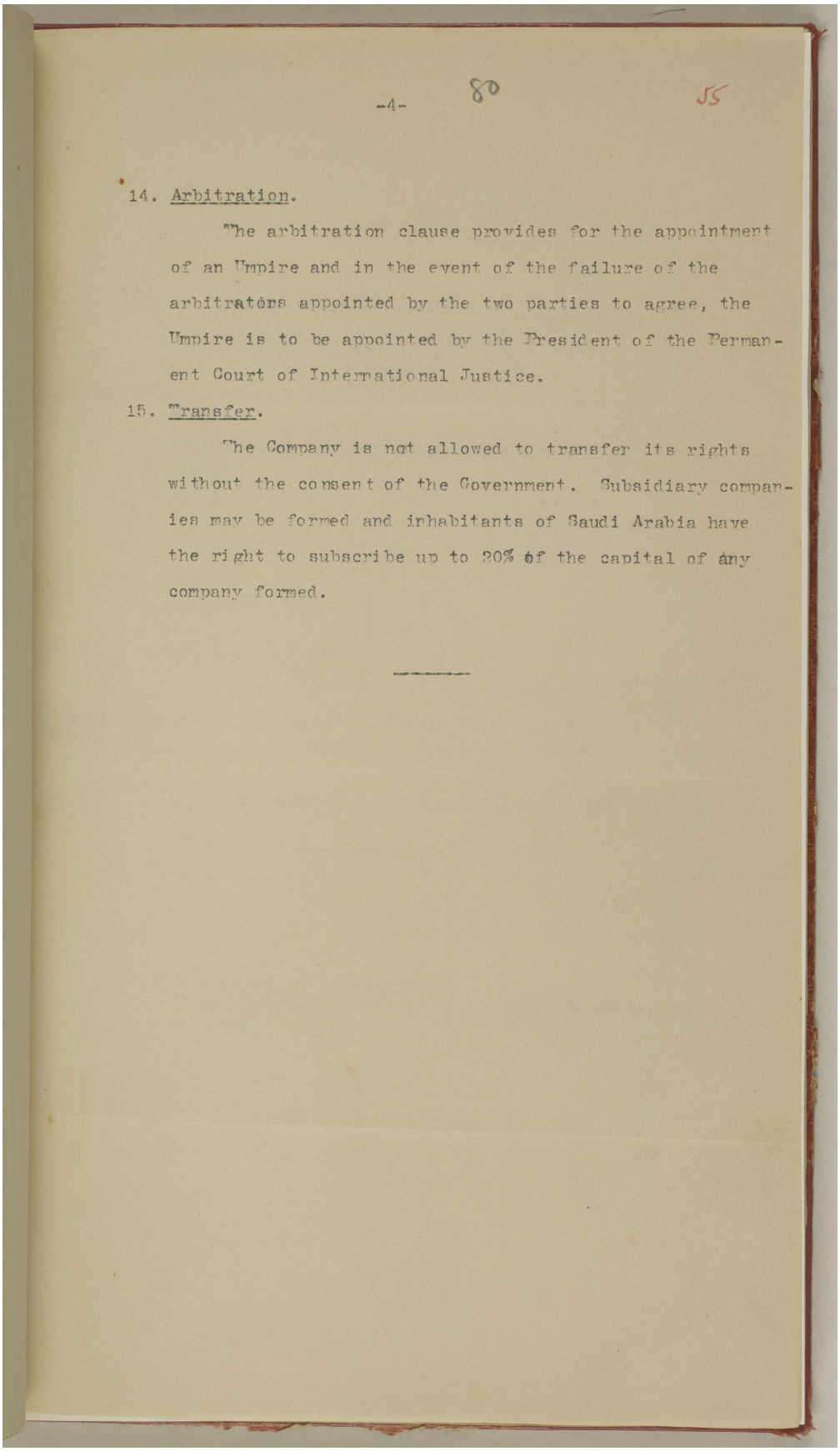

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14. Arbitration.

The arbitration clause provides for the appointment of an Umpire and in the event of the failure of the arbitrators appointed by the two parties to agree, the Umpire is to be appointed by the President of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

15. Transfer.

The Company is not allowed to transfer its rights without the consent of the Government. Subsidiary companies may be formed and inhabitants of Saudi Arabia have the right to subscribe up to 20% of the capital of any company formed.

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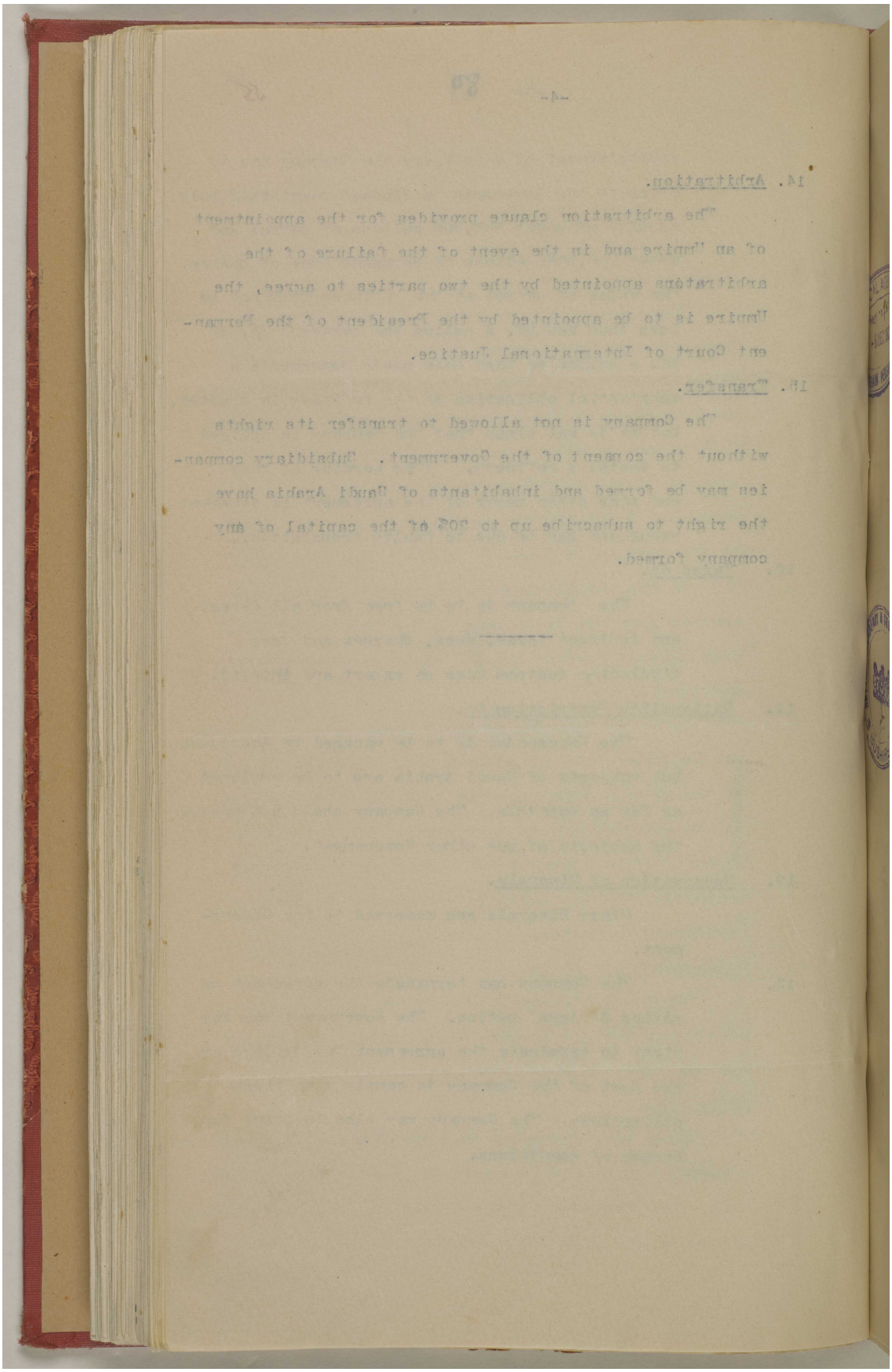

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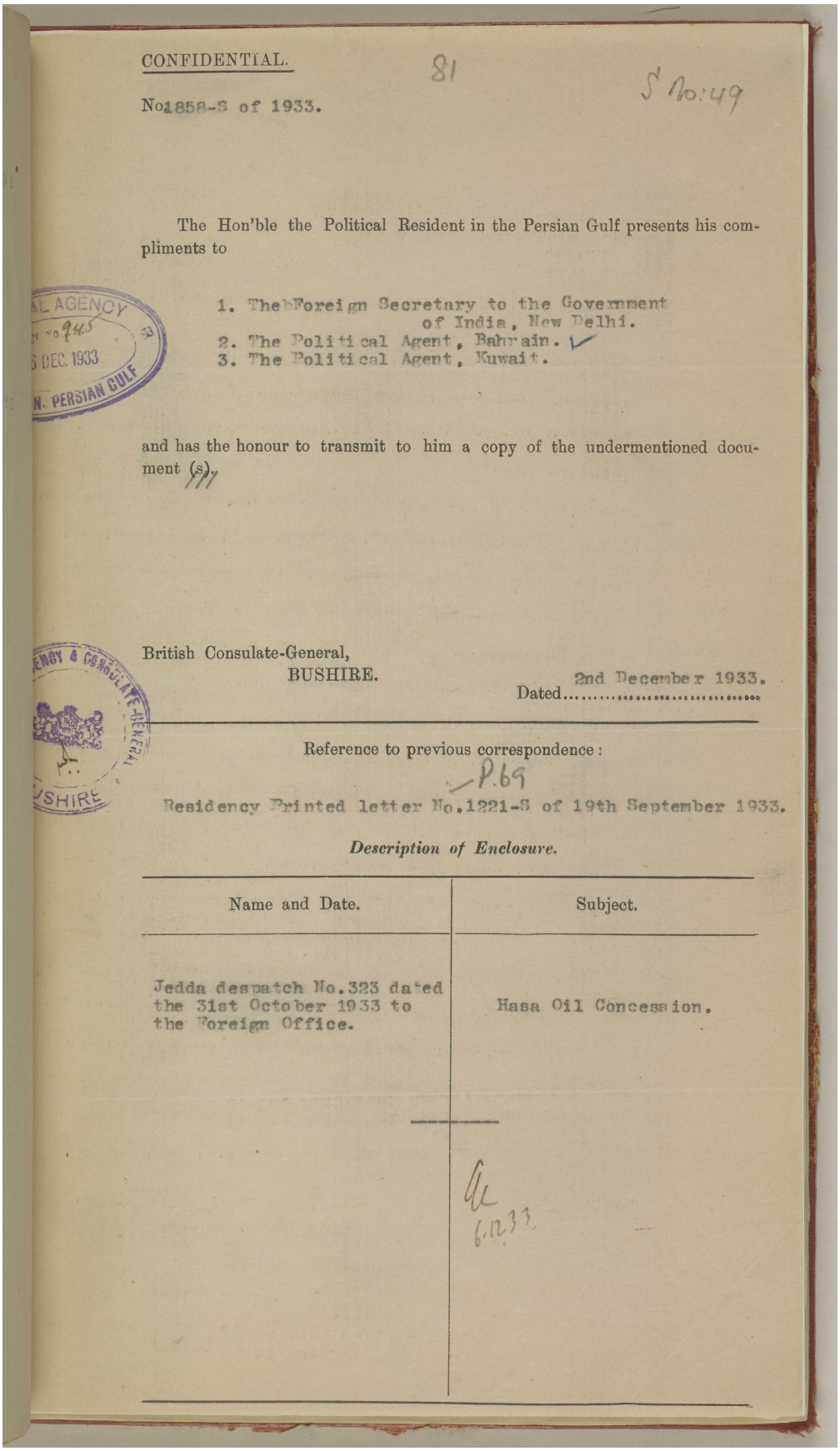

CONFIDENTIAL.

81

S No:49

No1858-S of 1933.

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

1. The Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, New Delhi.
2. The Political Agent, Bahrain.
3. The Political Agent, Kuwait.

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned document (s).

British Consulate-General,
BUSHIRE.

Dated 2nd December 1933.

Reference to previous correspondence:

P.69

Residency Printed letter No.1221-S of 19th September 1933.

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Jedda despatch No.323 dated the 31st October 1933 to the Foreign Office.	Hasa Oil Concession.

6.12.33

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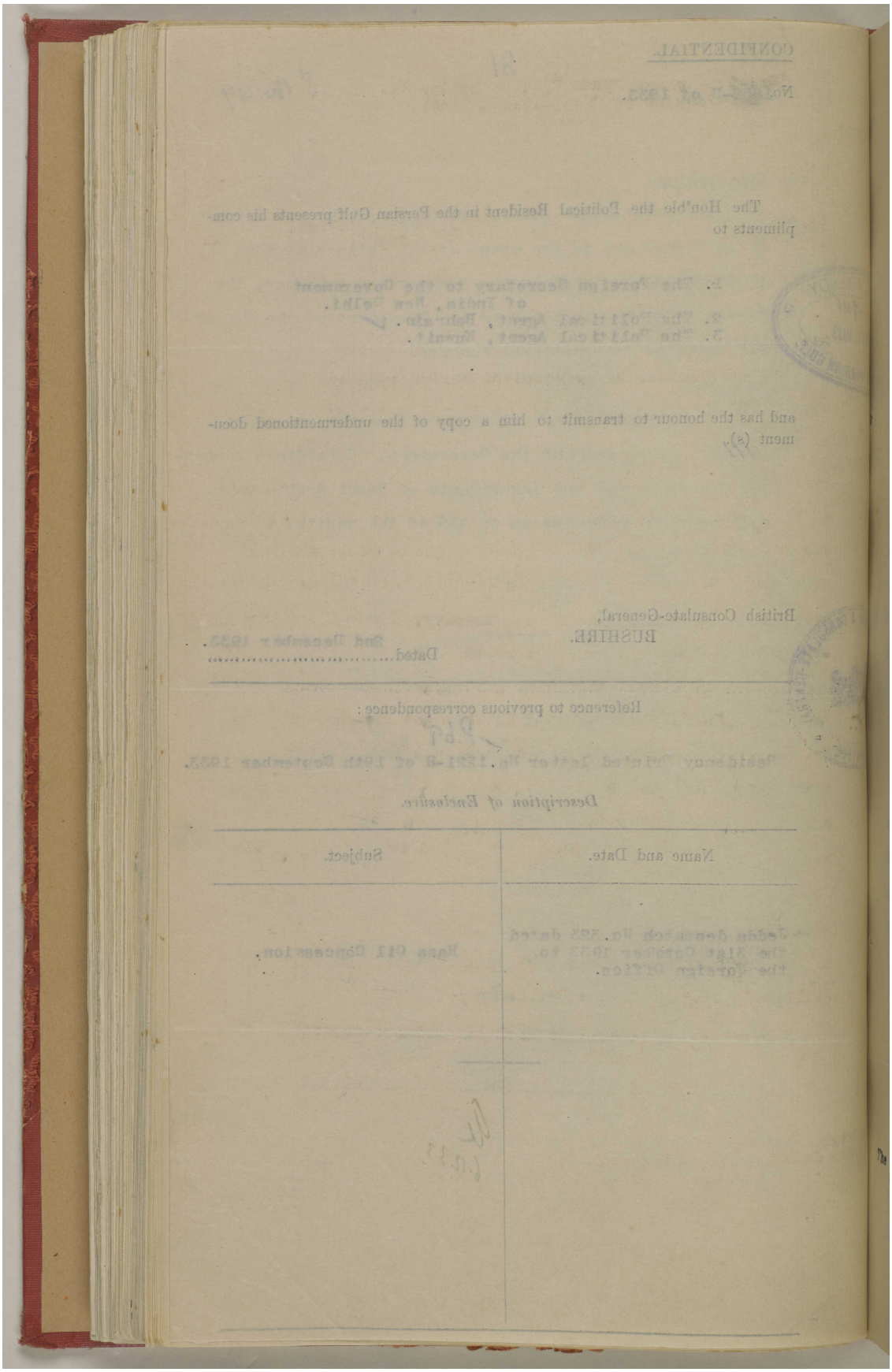

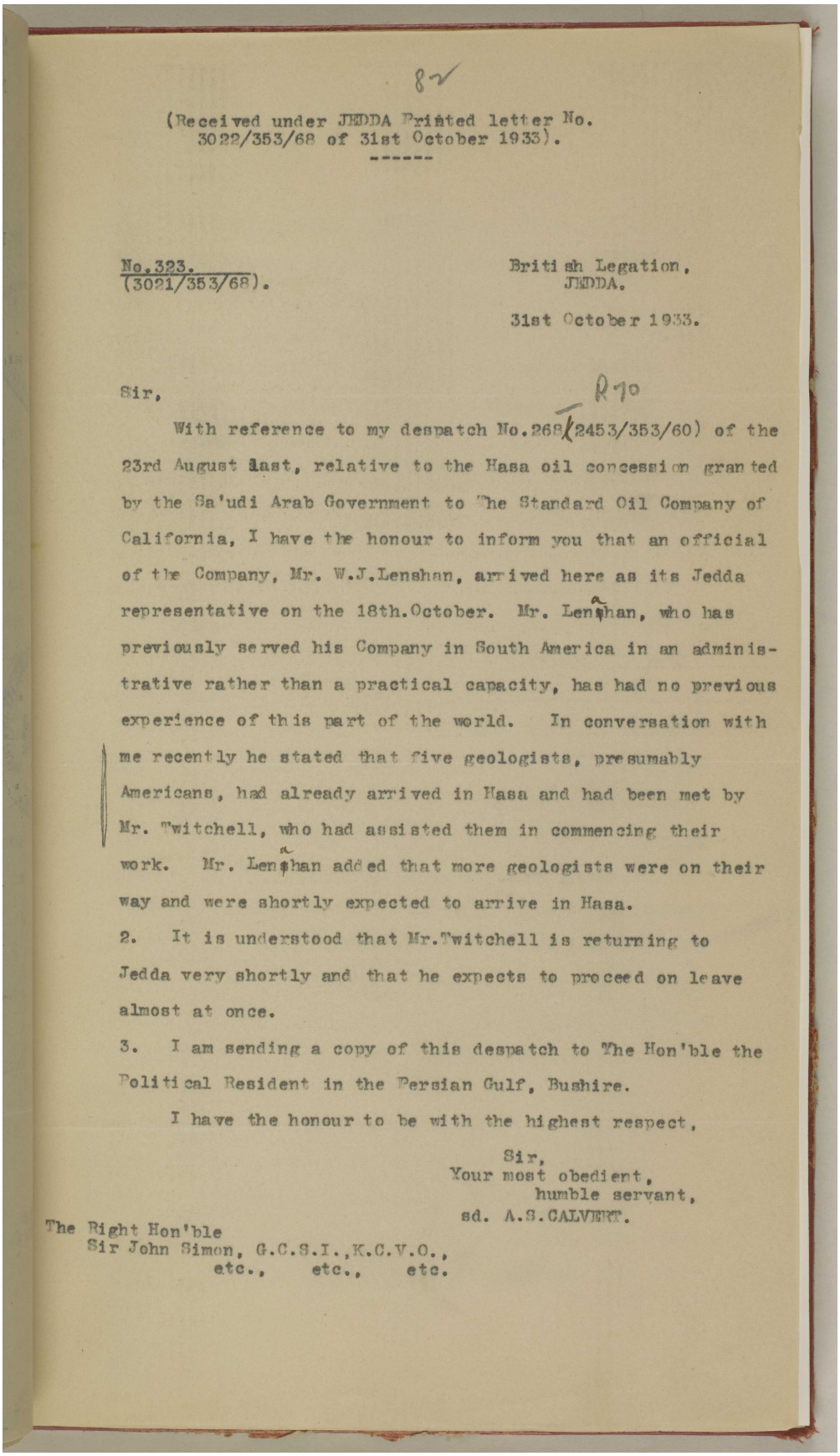

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(Received under JEDDA Printed letter No.
3022/353/68 of 31st October 1933).

No.323.
(3021/353/68).

British Legation,
JEDDA.

31st October 1933.

Sir,

R 70

With reference to my despatch No.268 (2453/353/60) of the 23rd August last, relative to the Hasa oil concession granted by the Sa'udi Arab Government to The Standard Oil Company of California, I have the honour to inform you that an official of the Company, Mr. W.J.Lenshan, arrived here as its Jedda representative on the 18th.October. Mr. Lenshan, who has previously served his Company in South America in an administrative rather than a practical capacity, has had no previous experience of this part of the world. In conversation with me recently he stated that five geologists, presumably Americans, had already arrived in Hasa and had been met by Mr. Twitchell, who had assisted them in commencing their work. Mr. Lenshan added that more geologists were on their way and were shortly expected to arrive in Hasa.

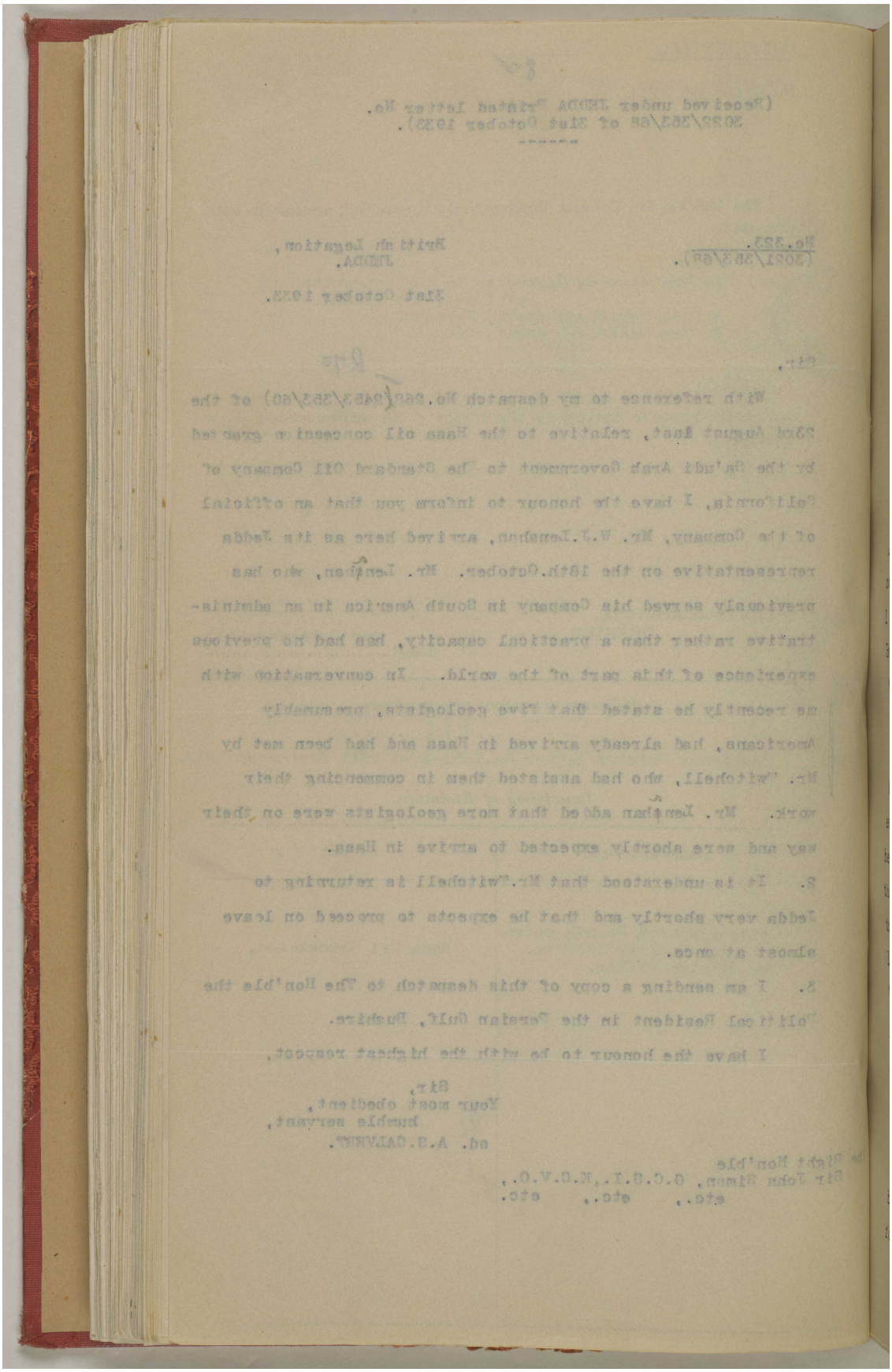
2. It is understood that Mr.Twitchell is returning to Jedda very shortly and that he expects to proceed on leave almost at once.

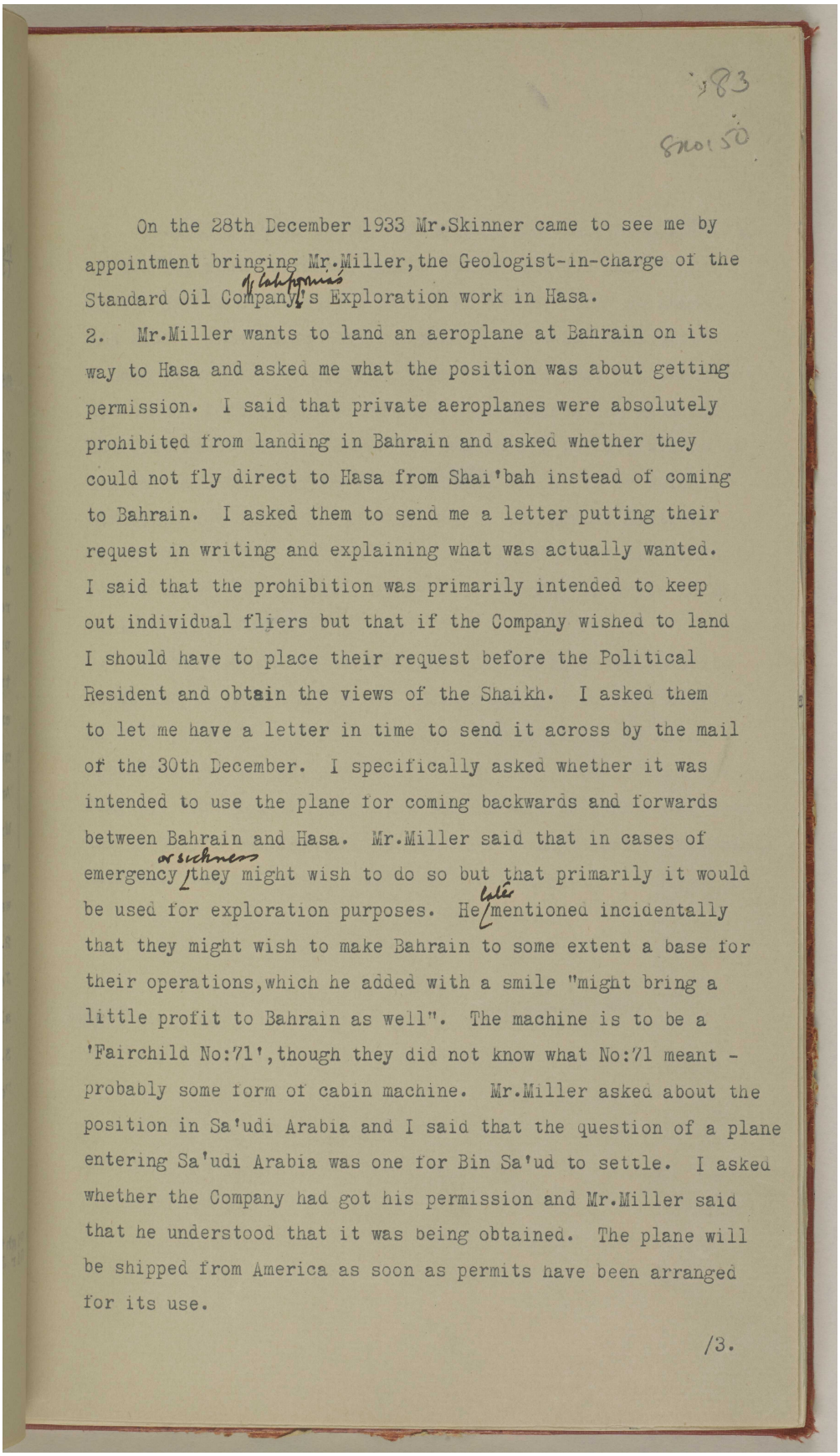
3. I am sending a copy of this despatch to The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, Bushire.

I have the honour to be with the highest respect,

Sir,
Your most obedient,
humble servant,
sd. A.S.CALVERT.

The Right Hon'ble
Sir John Simon, G.C.S.I.,K.C.V.O.,
etc., etc., etc.





On the 28th December 1933 Mr.Skinner came to see me by appointment bringing Mr.Miller, the Geologist-in-charge of the Standard Oil Company of California's Exploration work in Hasa.

2. Mr.Miller wants to land an aeroplane at Bahrain on its way to Hasa and asked me what the position was about getting permission. I said that private aeroplanes were absolutely prohibited from landing in Bahrain and asked whether they could not fly direct to Hasa from Shai'bah instead of coming to Bahrain. I asked them to send me a letter putting their request in writing and explaining what was actually wanted. I said that the prohibition was primarily intended to keep out individual fliers but that if the Company wished to land I should have to place their request before the Political Resident and obtain the views of the Shaikh. I asked them to let me have a letter in time to send it across by the mail of the 30th December. I specifically asked whether it was intended to use the plane for coming backwards and forwards between Bahrain and Hasa. Mr.Miller said that in cases of emergency or sickness they might wish to do so but that primarily it would be used for exploration purposes. He later mentioned incidentally that they might wish to make Bahrain to some extent a base for their operations, which he added with a smile "might bring a little profit to Bahrain as well". The machine is to be a 'Fairchild No:71', though they did not know what No:71 meant - probably some form of cabin machine. Mr.Miller asked about the position in Sa'udi Arabia and I said that the question of a plane entering Sa'udi Arabia was one for Bin Sa'ud to settle. I asked whether the Company had got his permission and Mr.Miller said that he understood that it was being obtained. The plane will be shipped from America as soon as permits have been arranged for its use.

/3.

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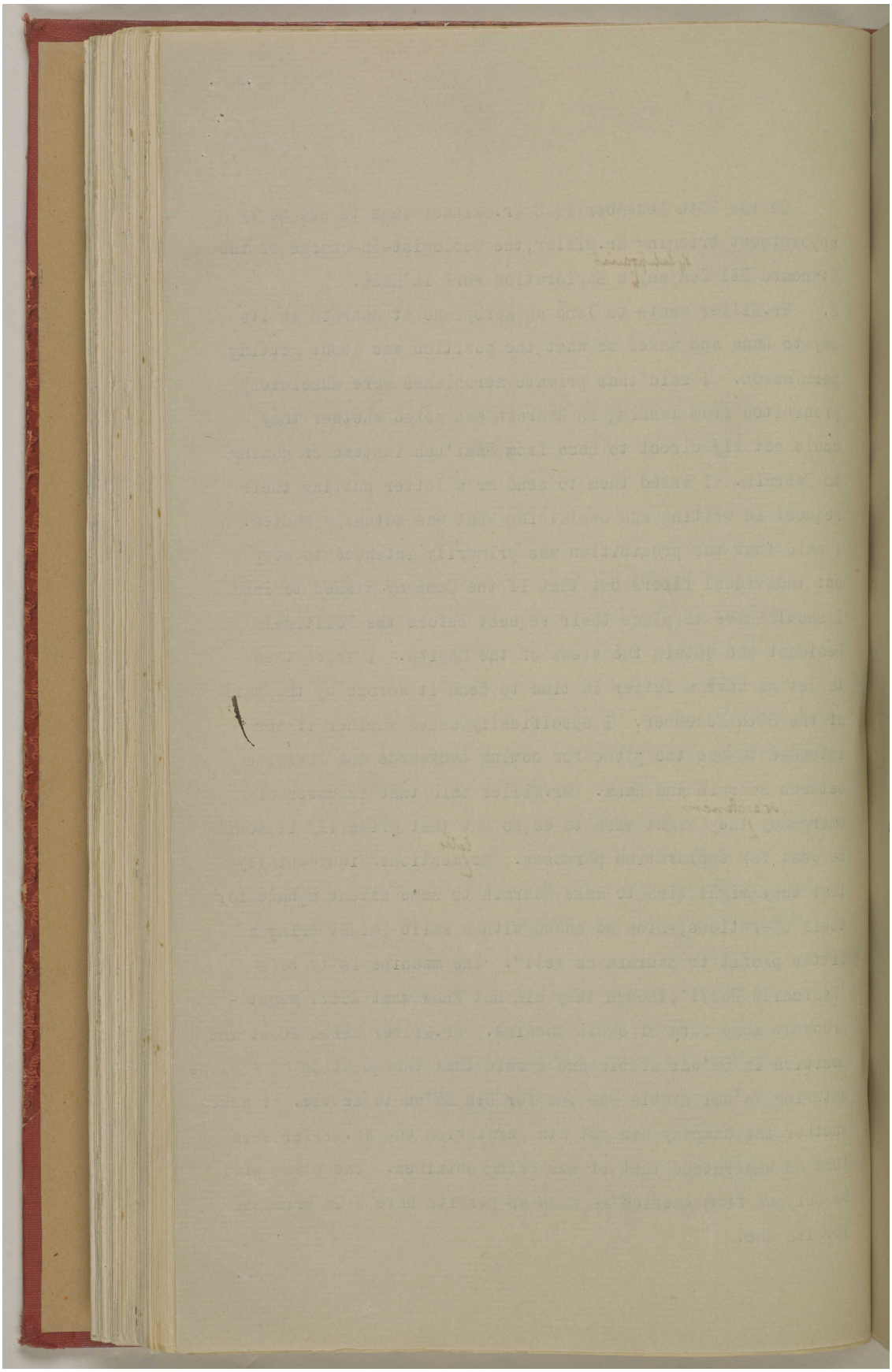

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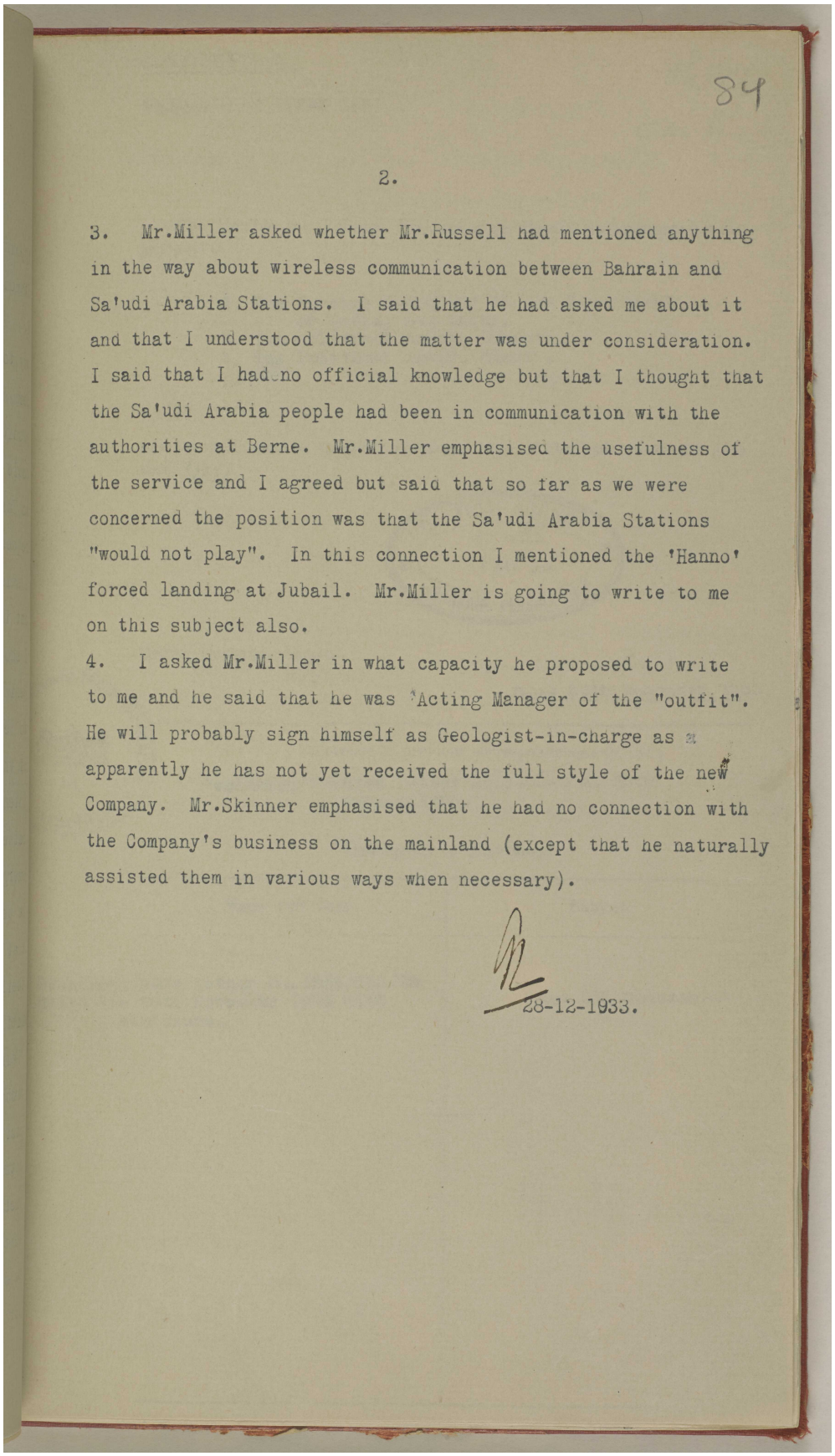

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2.

3. Mr.Miller asked whether Mr.Russell had mentioned anything in the way about wireless communication between Bahrain and Sa'udi Arabia Stations. I said that he had asked me about it and that I understood that the matter was under consideration. I said that I had no official knowledge but that I thought that the Sa'udi Arabia people had been in communication with the authorities at Berne. Mr.Miller emphasised the usefulness of the service and I agreed but said that so far as we were concerned the position was that the Sa'udi Arabia Stations "would not play". In this connection I mentioned the 'Hanno' forced landing at Jubail. Mr.Miller is going to write to me on this subject also.

4. I asked Mr.Miller in what capacity he proposed to write to me and he said that he was 'Acting Manager of the "outfit". He will probably sign himself as Geologist-in-charge as apparently he has not yet received the full style of the new Company. Mr.Skinner emphasised that he had no connection with the Company's business on the mainland (except that he naturally assisted them in various ways when necessary).

28-12-1933.

مكتبة قطر الوطنية
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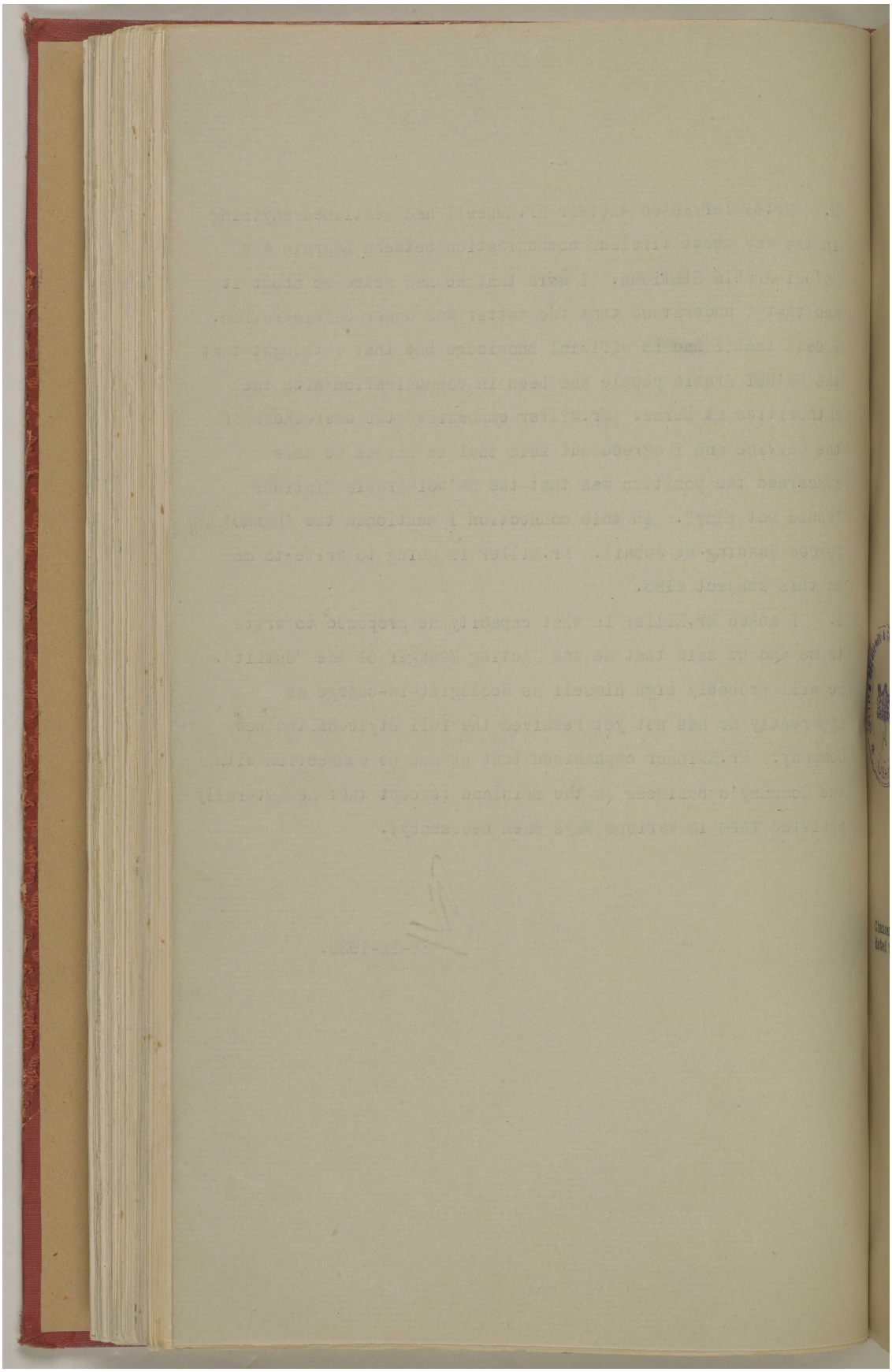

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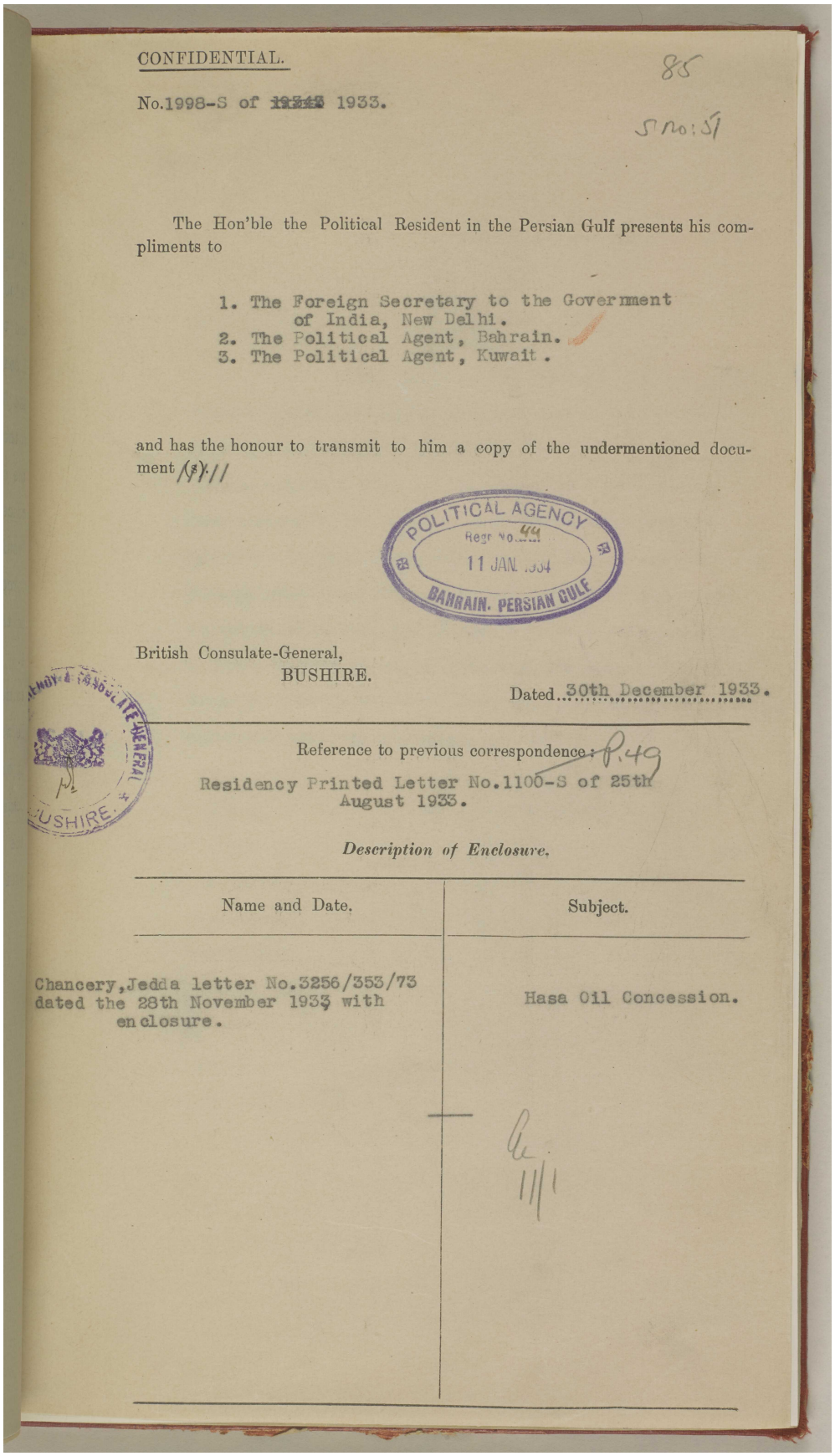

CONFIDENTIAL.

85

No.1998-S of ~~1933~~ 1933.

S No: 51

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

1. The Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, New Delhi.
2. The Political Agent, Bahrain.
3. The Political Agent, Kuwait.

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned document (s).

POLITICAL AGENCY
Regr No. 44
11 JAN 1934
BAHRAIN. PERSIAN GULF

British Consulate-General,
BUSHIRE.

Dated 30th December 1933.

BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL BUSHIRE

Reference to previous correspondence: P.49
Residency Printed Letter No.1100-S of 25th August 1933.

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Chancery, Jedda letter No.3256/353/73 dated the 28th November 1933 with enclosure.	Hasa Oil Concession.

11/1

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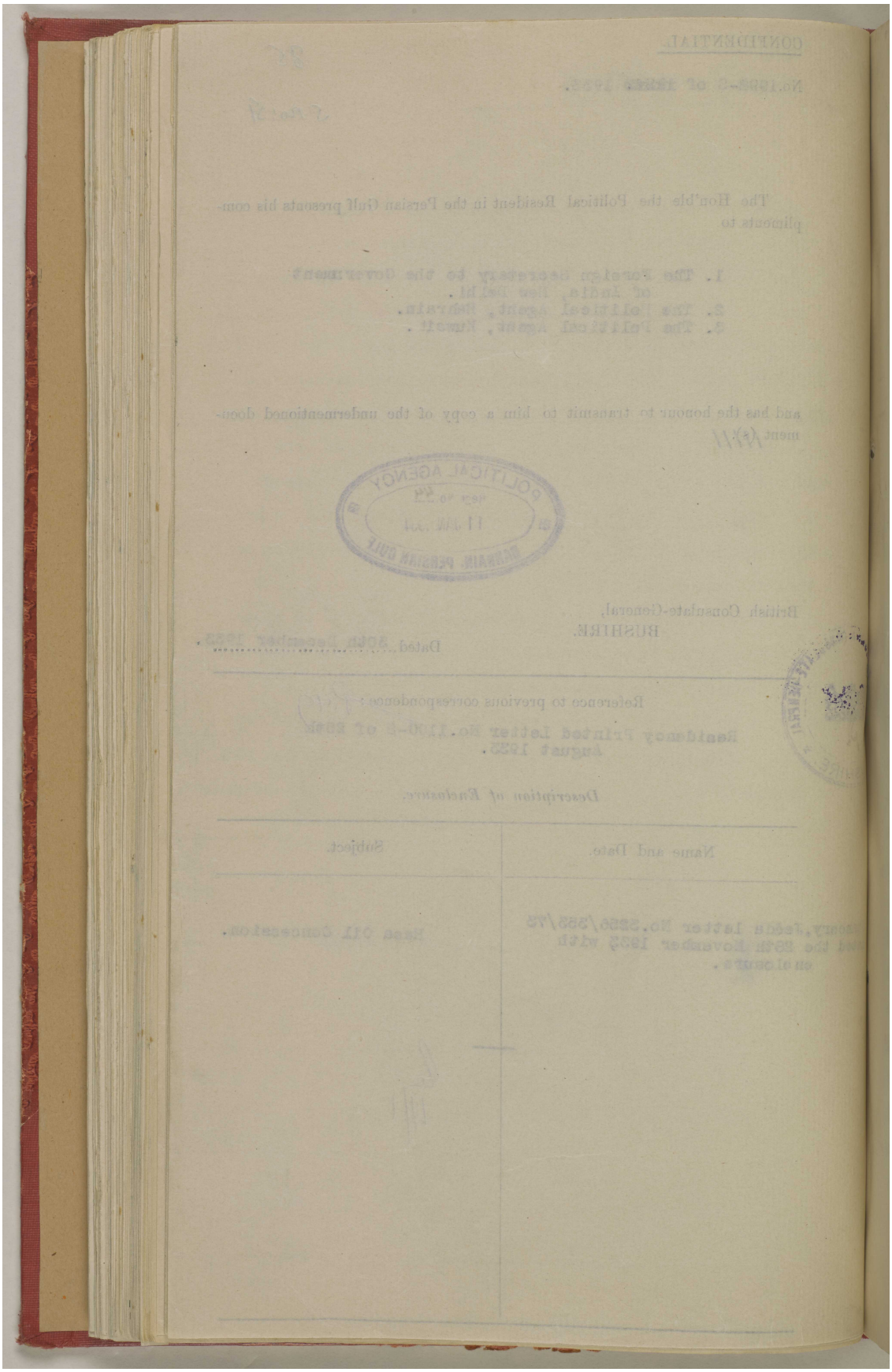

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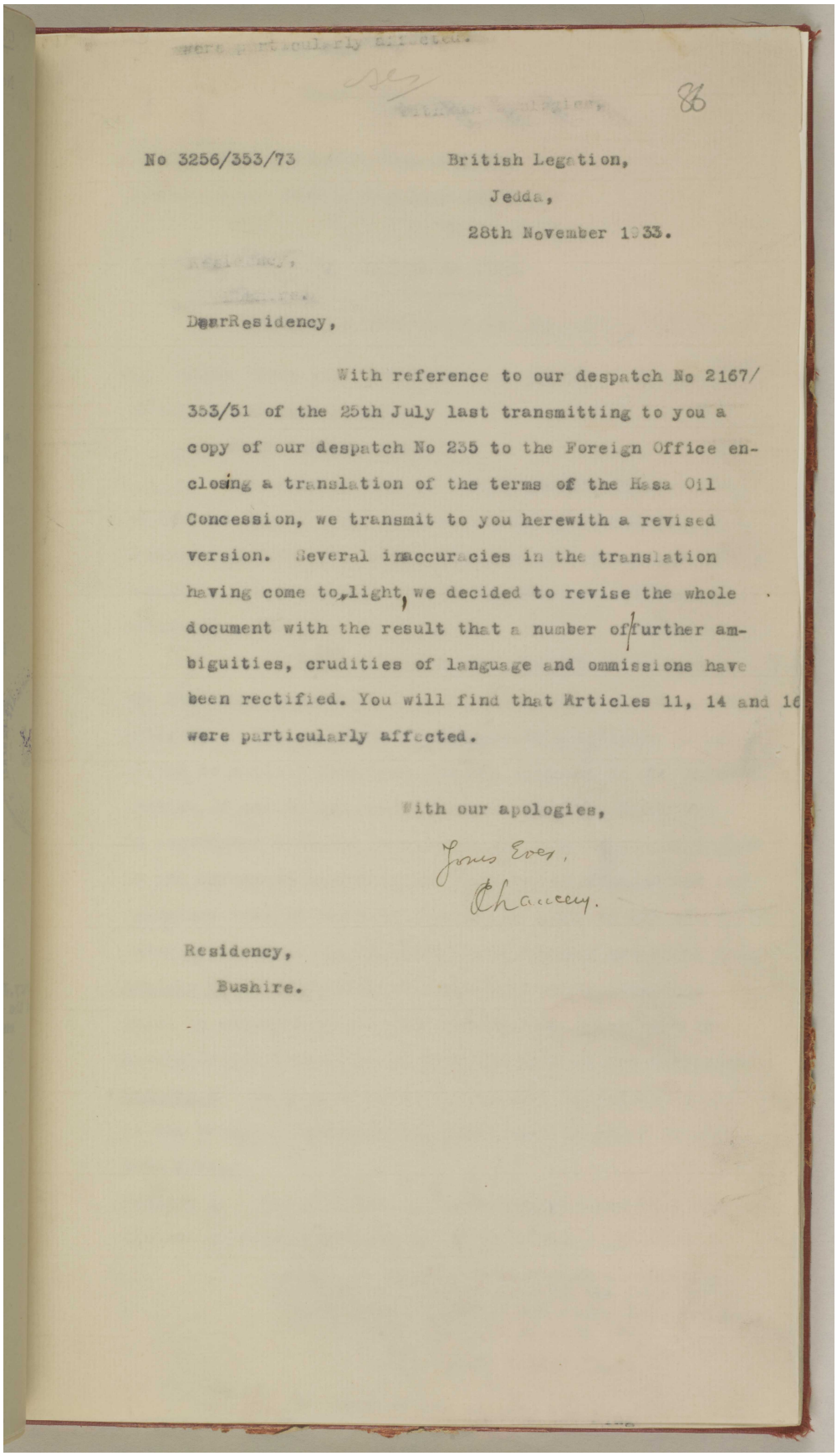


No 3256/353/73

British Legation,
Jedda,
28th November 1933.

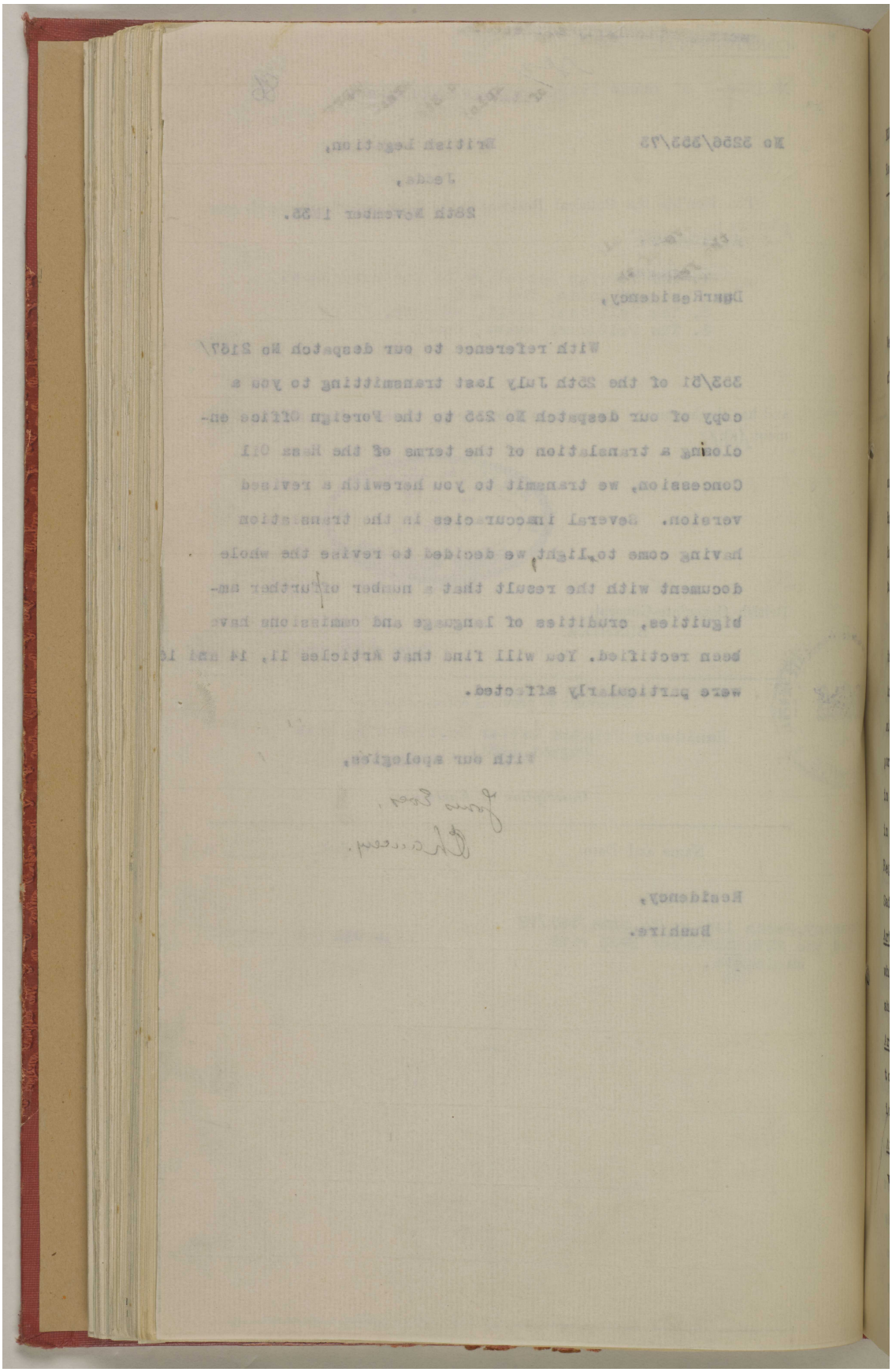
Dear Residency,

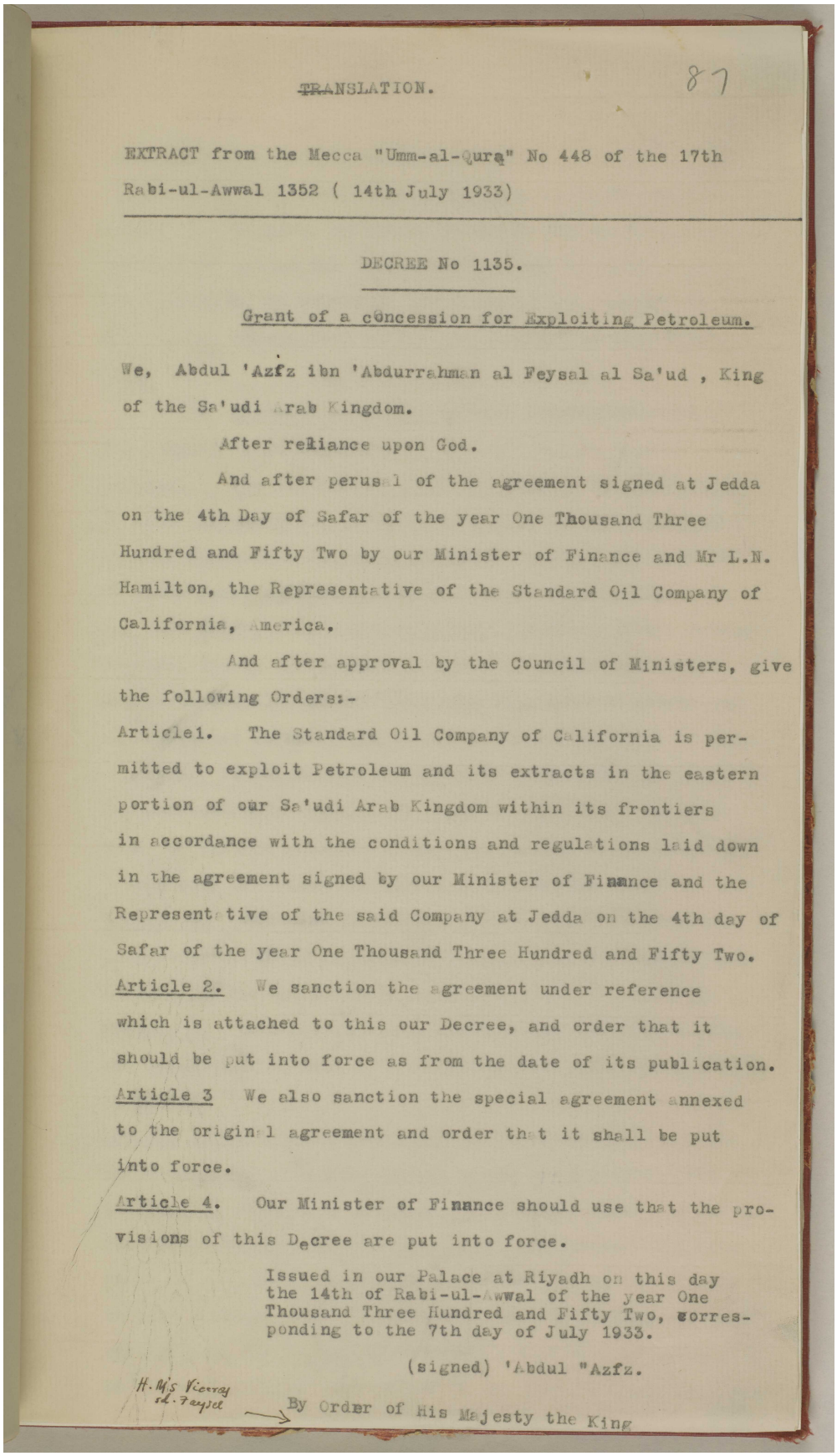
With reference to our despatch No 2167/353/51 of the 25th July last transmitting to you a copy of our despatch No 235 to the Foreign Office enclosing a translation of the terms of the Hasa Oil Concession, we transmit to you herewith a revised version. Several inaccuracies in the translation having come to light, we decided to revise the whole document with the result that a number of further ambiguities, crudities of language and ommissions have been rectified. You will find that Articles 11, 14 and 16 were particularly affected.

With our apologies,

Yours Ever,
Chauncey.

Residency,
Bushire.





TRANSLATION. 87

EXTRACT from the Mecca "Umm-al-Qura" No 448 of the 17th Rabi-ul-Awwal 1352 (14th July 1933)

DECREE No 1135.

Grant of a concession for Exploiting Petroleum.

We, Abdul 'Azfz ibn 'Abdurrahman al Feysal al Sa'ud , King of the Sa'udi Arab Kingdom.

After reliance upon God.

And after perusal of the agreement signed at Jedda on the 4th Day of Safar of the year One Thousand Three Hundred and Fifty Two by our Minister of Finance and Mr L.N. Hamilton, the Representative of the Standard Oil Company of California, America.

And after approval by the Council of Ministers, give the following Orders:-

Article1. The Standard Oil Company of California is permitted to exploit Petroleum and its extracts in the eastern portion of our Sa'udi Arab Kingdom within its frontiers in accordance with the conditions and regulations laid down in the agreement signed by our Minister of Finance and the Representative of the said Company at Jedda on the 4th day of Safar of the year One Thousand Three Hundred and Fifty Two.

Article 2. We sanction the agreement under reference which is attached to this our Decree, and order that it should be put into force as from the date of its publication.

Article 3 We also sanction the special agreement annexed to the original agreement and order that it shall be put into force.

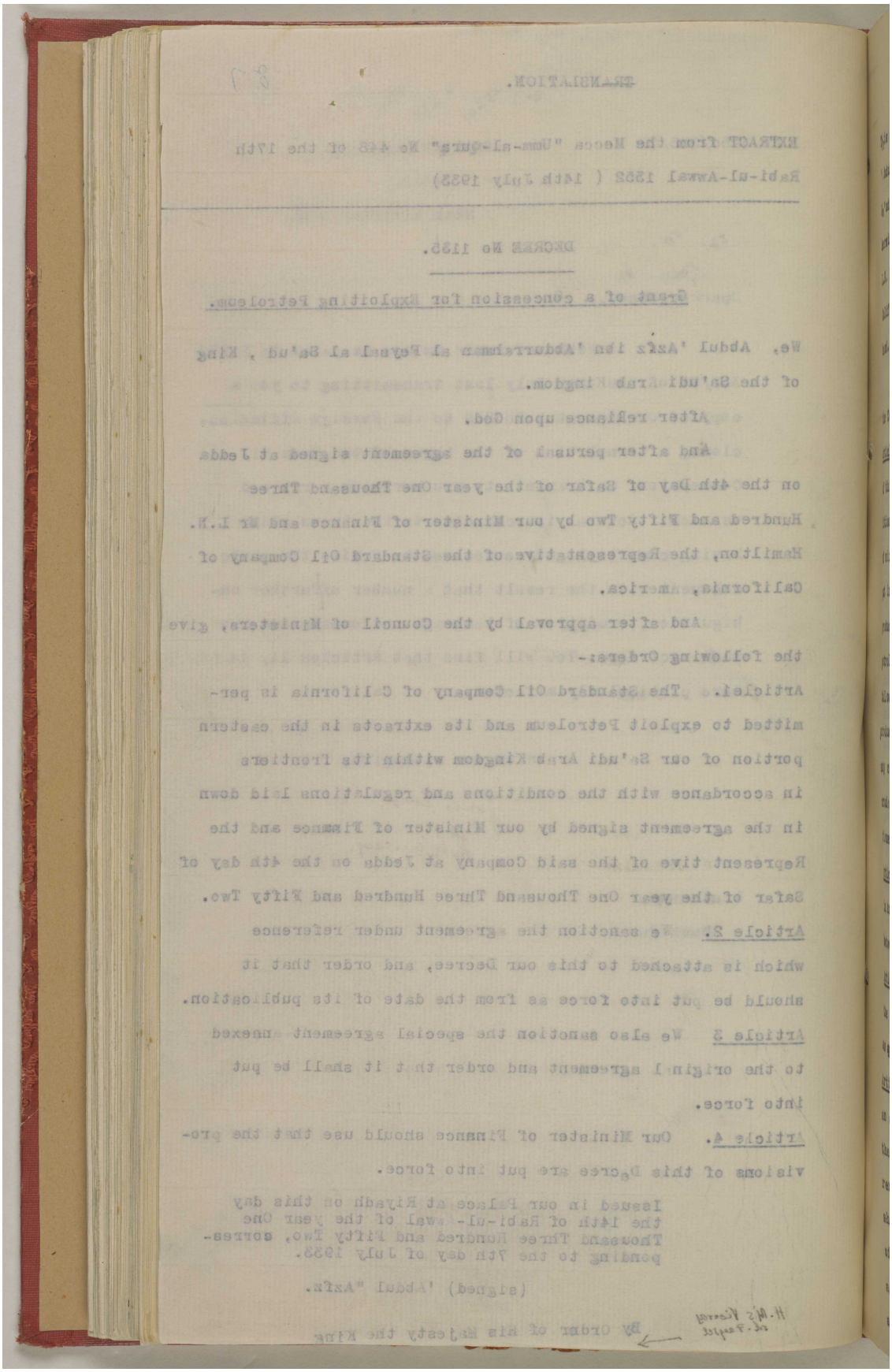
Article 4. Our Minister of Finance should use that the provisions of this Decree are put into force.

Issued in our Palace at Riyadh on this day the 14th of Rabi-ul-Awwal of the year One Thousand Three Hundred and Fifty Two, corresponding to the 7th day of July 1933.

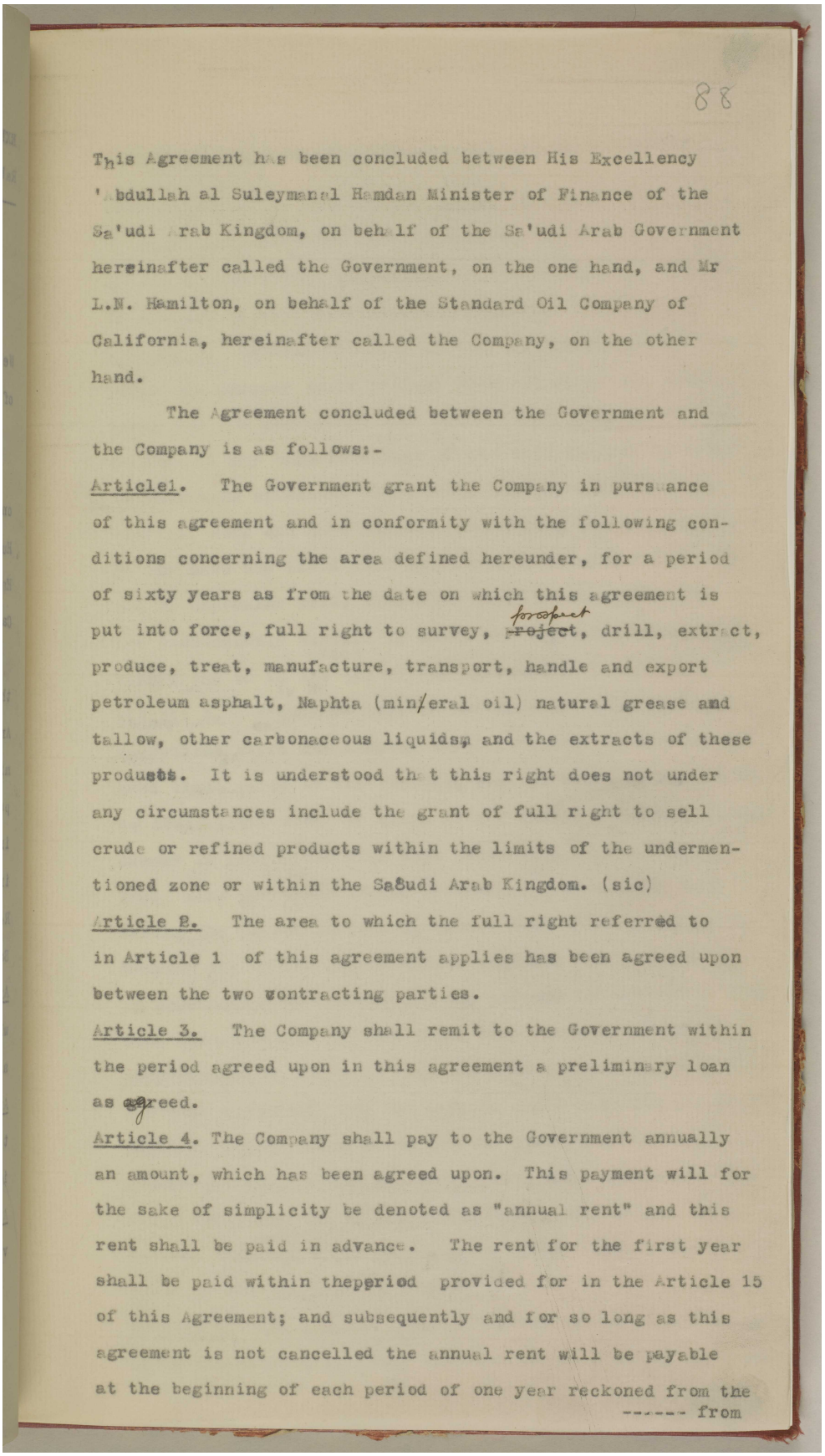
(signed) 'Abdul "Azfz.

H.M's Viceroy
H.R. Faysel

By Order of His Majesty the King



ملف 10/5 I المملكة العربية السعودية: امتياز نفط الأحساء؛ زيارة المُقدم هولمز إلى المملكة العربية السعودية؛ حصار الكويت. [٨٨و] (٤٩٦/٢٠٤)



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This Agreement has been concluded between His Excellency 'Abdullah al Suleyman al Hamdan Minister of Finance of the Sa'udi Arab Kingdom, on behalf of the Sa'udi Arab Government hereinafter called the Government, on the one hand, and Mr L.N. Hamilton, on behalf of the Standard Oil Company of California, hereinafter called the Company, on the other hand.

The Agreement concluded between the Government and the Company is as follows:-

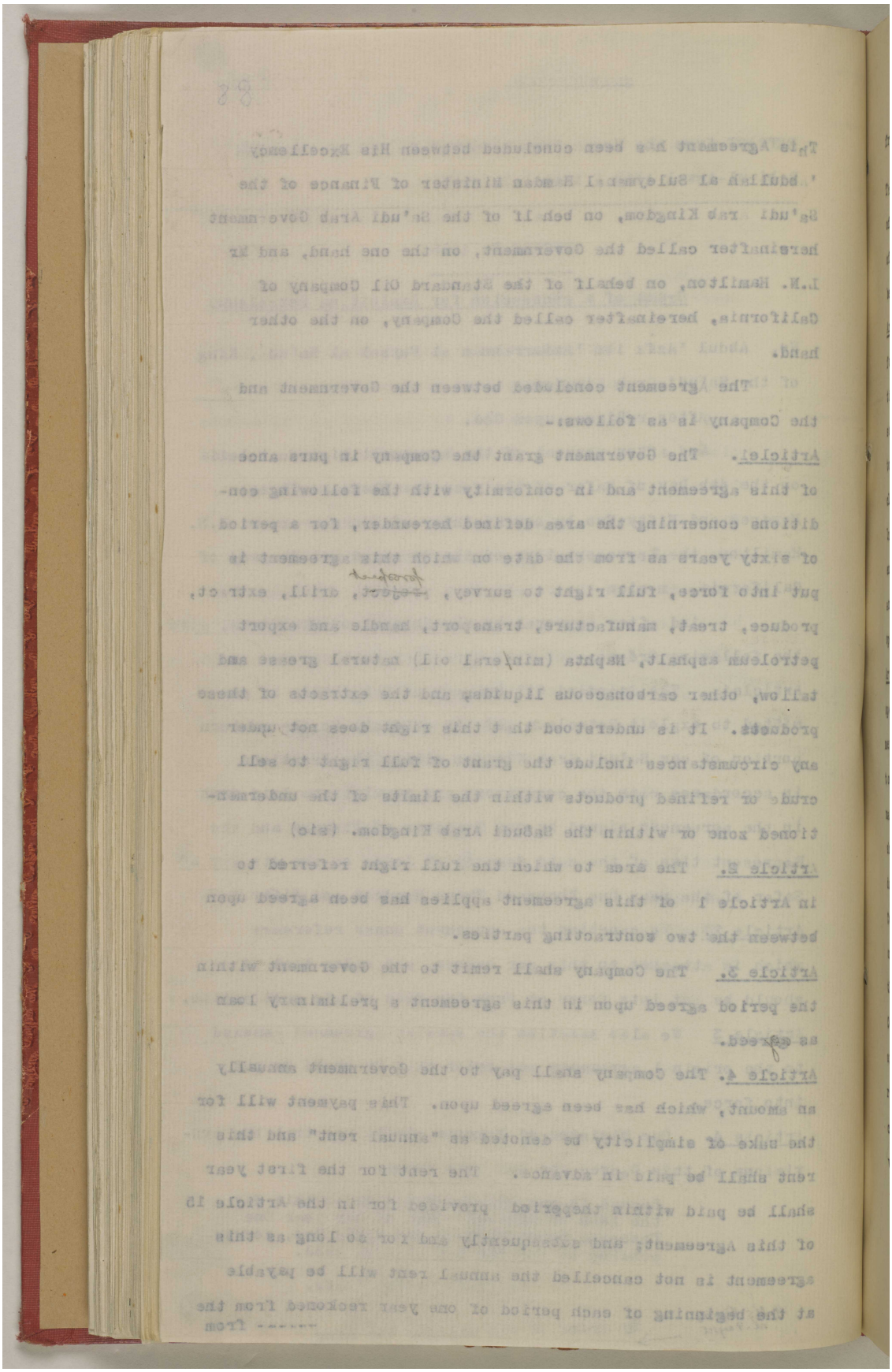
Articlei. The Government grant the Company in pursuance of this agreement and in conformity with the following conditions concerning the area defined hereunder, for a period of sixty years as from the date on which this agreement is put into force, full right to survey, ~~project~~ prospect, drill, extract, produce, treat, manufacture, transport, handle and export petroleum asphalt, Naphta (mineral oil) natural grease and tallow, other carbonaceous liquids and the extracts of these products. It is understood that this right does not under any circumstances include the grant of full right to sell crude or refined products within the limits of the undermentioned zone or within the Saudi Arab Kingdom. (sic)

Article 2. The area to which the full right referred to in Article 1 of this agreement applies has been agreed upon between the two contracting parties.

Article 3. The Company shall remit to the Government within the period agreed upon in this agreement a preliminary loan as agreed.

Article 4. The Company shall pay to the Government annually an amount, which has been agreed upon. This payment will for the sake of simplicity be denoted as "annual rent" and this rent shall be paid in advance. The rent for the first year shall be paid within the period provided for in the Article 15 of this Agreement; and subsequently and for so long as this agreement is not cancelled the annual rent will be payable at the beginning of each period of one year reckoned from the ------ from

ملف 10/5 I المملكة العربية السعودية: امتياز نفط الأحساء؛ زيارة المُقدم هولمز إلى المملكة العربية السعودية؛ حصار الكويت. [٨٨ظ] (٤٩٦/٢٠٥)



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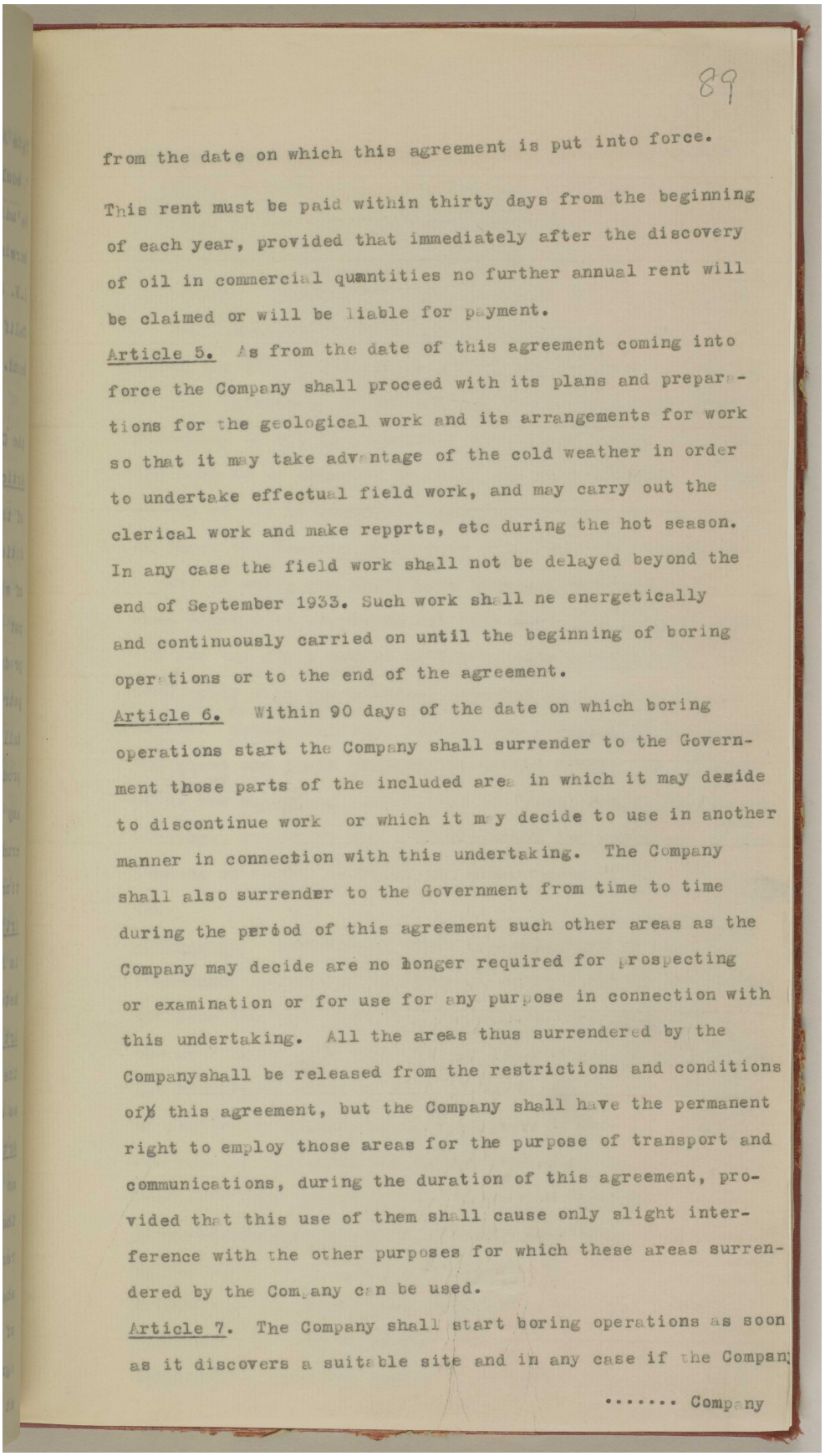

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from the date on which this agreement is put into force.

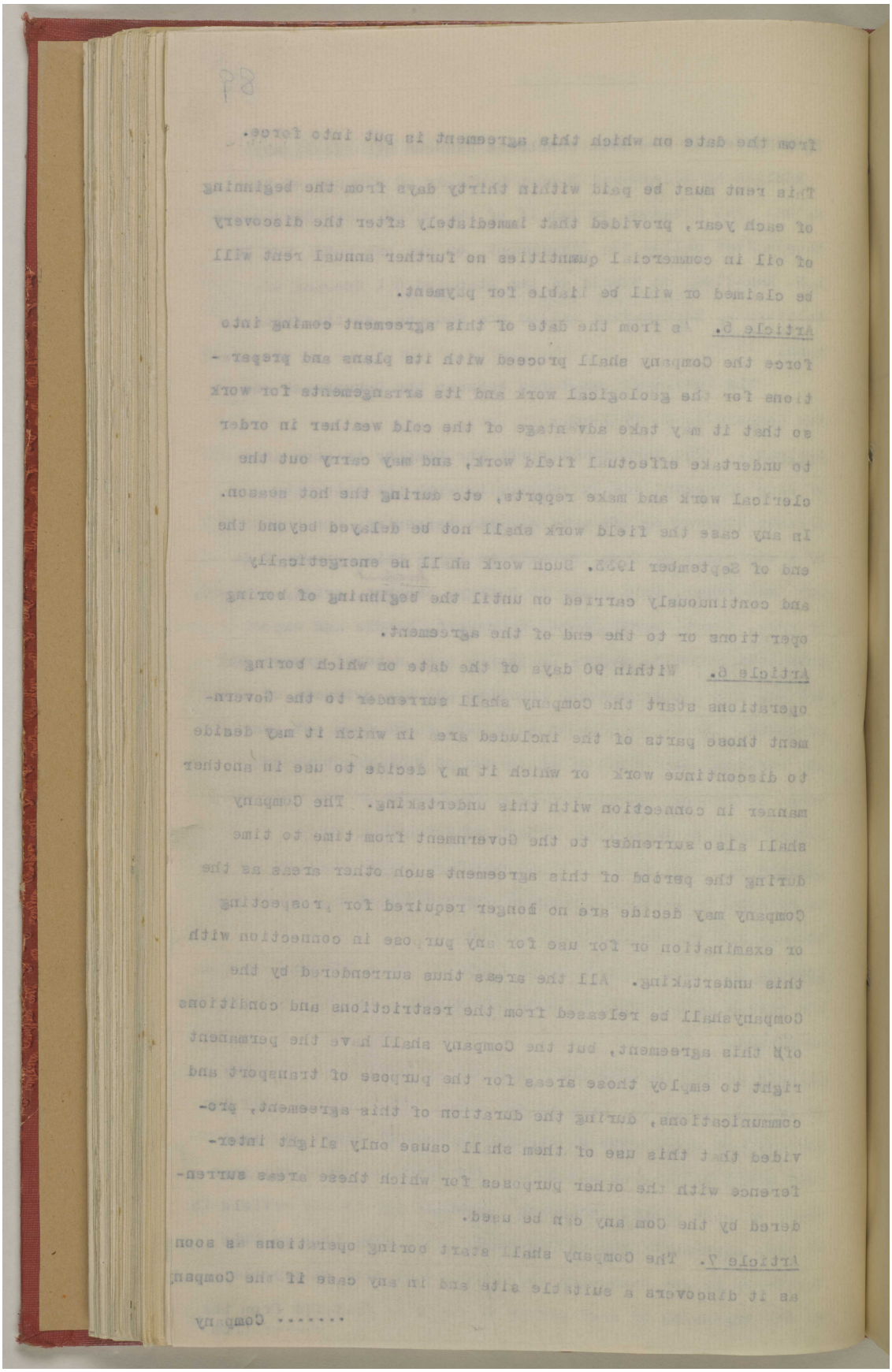
This rent must be paid within thirty days from the beginning of each year, provided that immediately after the discovery of oil in commercial quantities no further annual rent will be claimed or will be liable for payment.

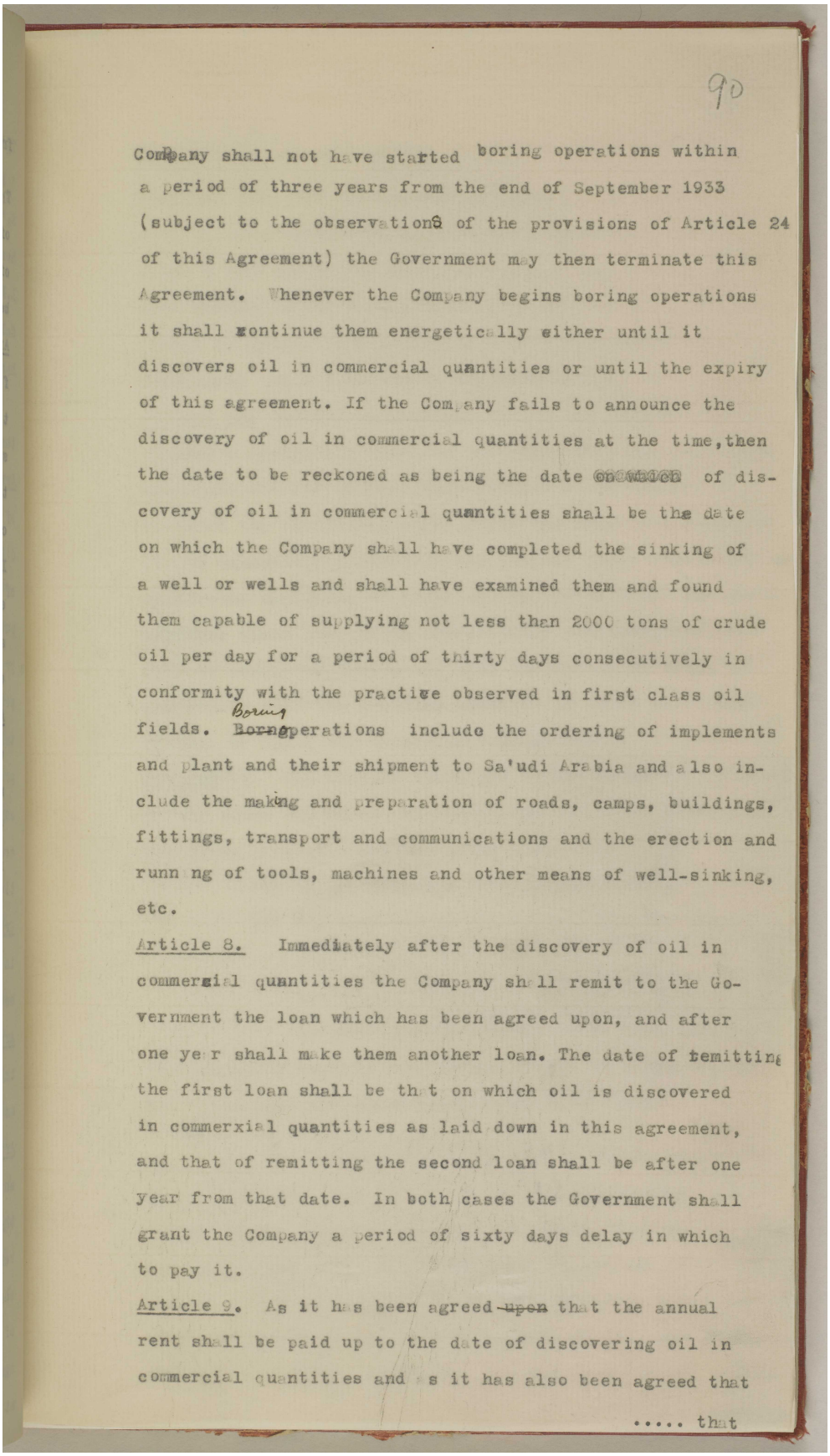
Article 5. As from the date of this agreement coming into force the Company shall proceed with its plans and preparations for the geological work and its arrangements for work so that it may take advantage of the cold weather in order to undertake effectual field work, and may carry out the clerical work and make repprts, etc during the hot season. In any case the field work shall not be delayed beyond the end of September 1933. Such work shall ne energetically and continuously carried on until the beginning of boring operations or to the end of the agreement.

Article 6. Within 90 days of the date on which boring operations start the Company shall surrender to the Government those parts of the included area in which it may decide to discontinue work or which it may decide to use in another manner in connection with this undertaking. The Company shall also surrender to the Government from time to time during the period of this agreement such other areas as the Company may decide are no longer required for prospecting or examination or for use for any purpose in connection with this undertaking. All the areas thus surrendered by the Companyshall be released from the restrictions and conditions of this agreement, but the Company shall have the permanent right to employ those areas for the purpose of transport and communications, during the duration of this agreement, provided that this use of them shall cause only slight interference with the other purposes for which these areas surrendered by the Company can be used.

Article 7. The Company shall start boring operations as soon as it discovers a suitable site and in any case if the Compan

..... Company





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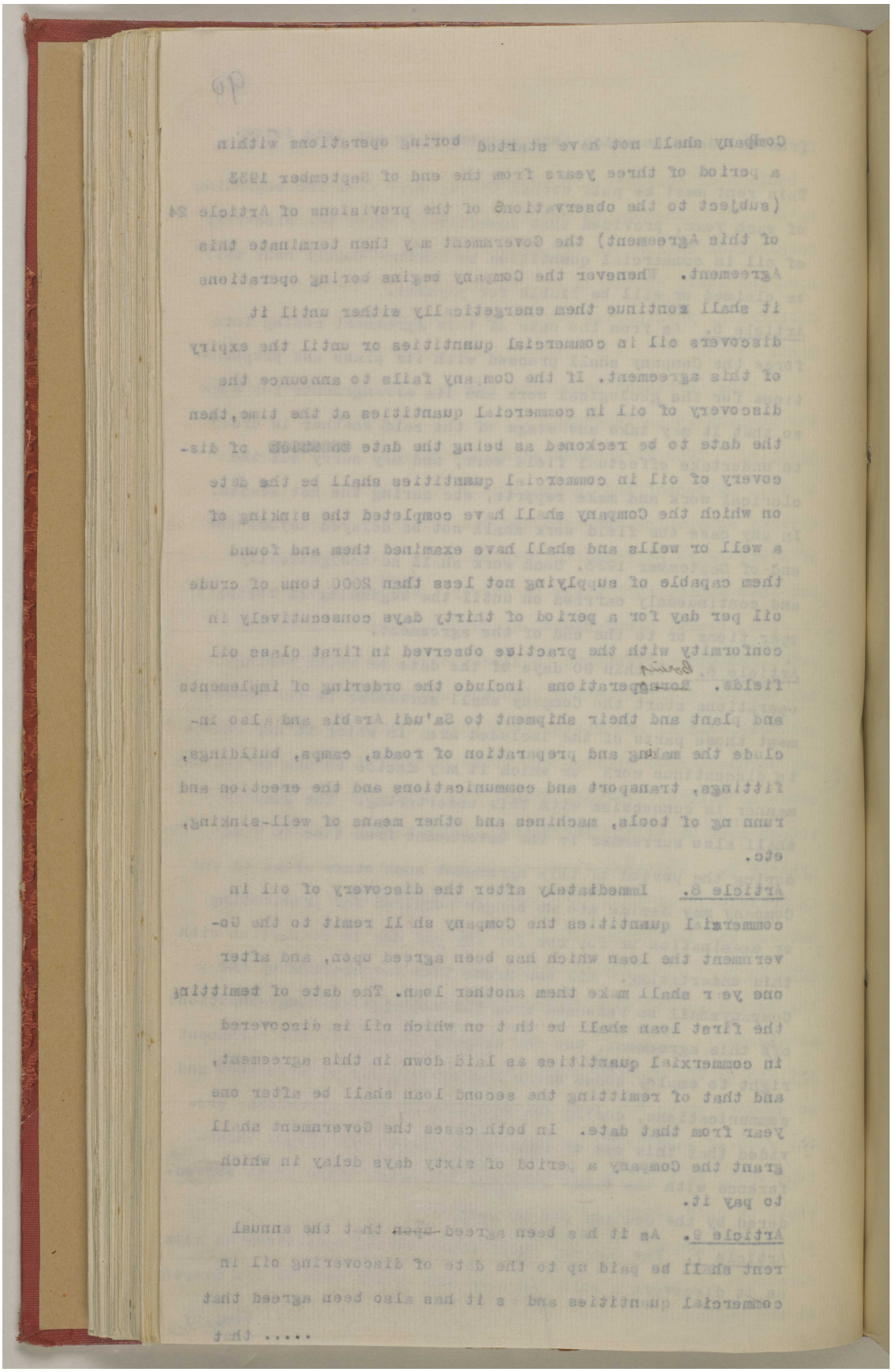
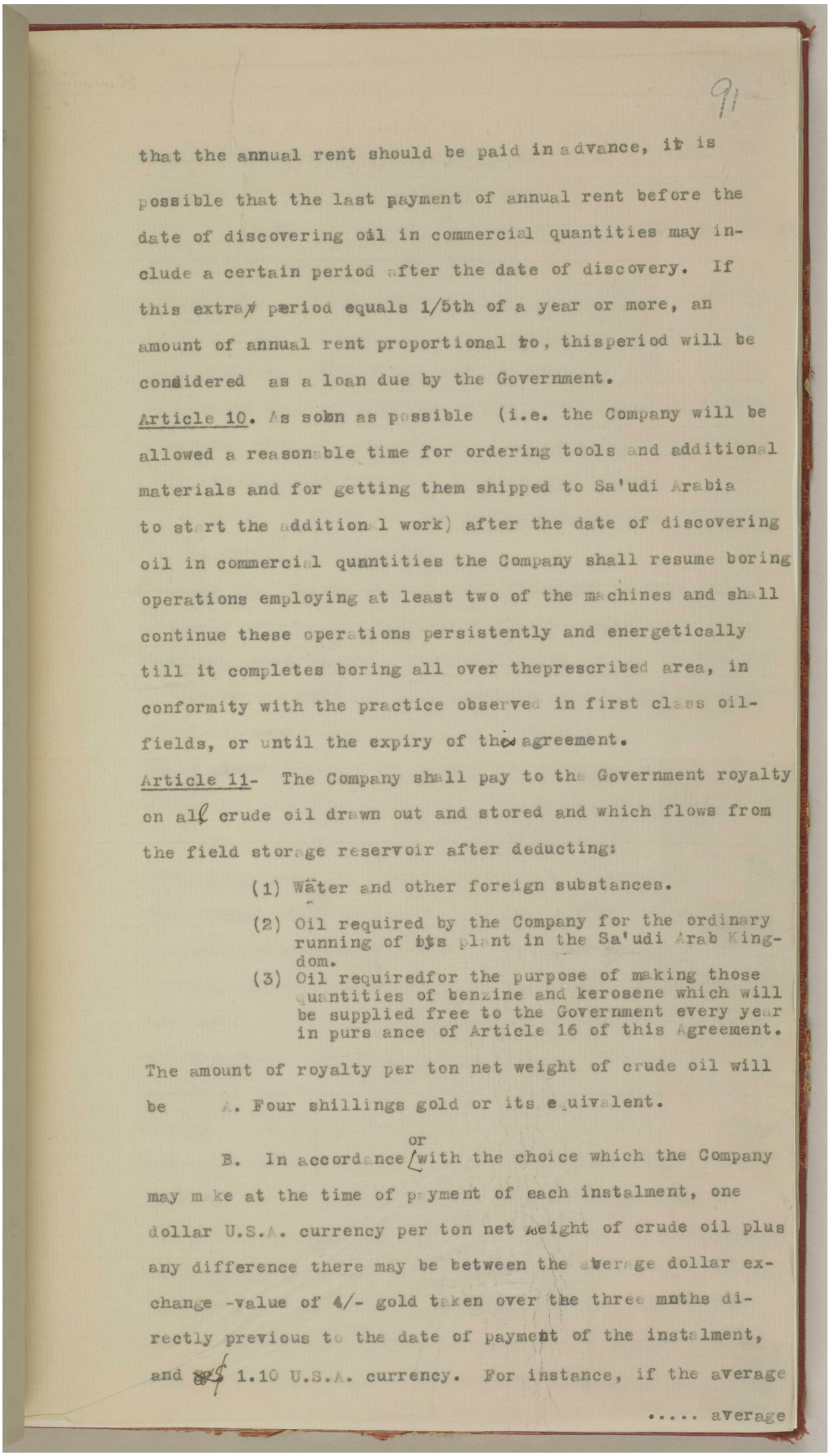
Company shall not have started boring operations within a period of three years from the end of September 1933 (subject to the observations of the provisions of Article 24 of this Agreement) the Government may then terminate this Agreement. Whenever the Company begins boring operations it shall continue them energetically either until it discovers oil in commercial quantities or until the expiry of this agreement. If the Company fails to announce the discovery of oil in commercial quantities at the time, then the date to be reckoned as being the date of discovery of oil in commercial quantities shall be the date on which the Company shall have completed the sinking of a well or wells and shall have examined them and found them capable of supplying not less than 2000 tons of crude oil per day for a period of thirty days consecutively in conformity with the practice observed in first class oil fields. Boring operations include the ordering of implements and plant and their shipment to Sa'udi Arabia and also include the making and preparation of roads, camps, buildings, fittings, transport and communications and the erection and running of tools, machines and other means of well-sinking, etc.

Article 8. Immediately after the discovery of oil in commercial quantities the Company shall remit to the Government the loan which has been agreed upon, and after one year shall make them another loan. The date of remitting the first loan shall be that on which oil is discovered in commerxial quantities as laid down in this agreement, and that of remitting the second loan shall be after one year from that date. In both cases the Government shall grant the Company a period of sixty days delay in which to pay it.

Article 9. As it has been agreed upon that the annual rent shall be paid up to the date of discovering oil in commercial quantities and as it has also been agreed that

..... that





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that the annual rent should be paid in advance, it is possible that the last payment of annual rent before the date of discovering oil in commercial quantities may include a certain period after the date of discovery. If this extra period equals 1/5th of a year or more, an amount of annual rent proportional to, thisperiod will be considered as a loan due by the Government.

Article 10. As soon as possible (i.e. the Company will be allowed a reasonable time for ordering tools and additional materials and for getting them shipped to Sa'udi Arabia to start the additional work) after the date of discovering oil in commercial quantities the Company shall resume boring operations employing at least two of the machines and shall continue these operations persistently and energetically till it completes boring all over theprescribed area, in conformity with the practice observed in first class oil-fields, or until the expiry of the agreement.

Article 11- The Company shall pay to the Government royalty on all crude oil drawn out and stored and which flows from the field storage reservoir after deducting:

(1) Water and other foreign substances.

(2) Oil required by the Company for the ordinary running of its plant in the Sa'udi Arab Kingdom.

(3) Oil requiredfor the purpose of making those quantities of benzine and kerosene which will be supplied free to the Government every year in pursuance of Article 16 of this Agreement.

The amount of royalty per ton net weight of crude oil will be A. Four shillings gold or its equivalent.

or

B. In accordance with the choice which the Company may make at the time of payment of each instalment, one dollar U.S.A. currency per ton net weight of crude oil plus any difference there may be between the average dollar exchange -value of 4/- gold taken over the three months directly previous to the date of payment of the instalment, and $ 1.10 U.S.A. currency. For instance, if the average

..... average

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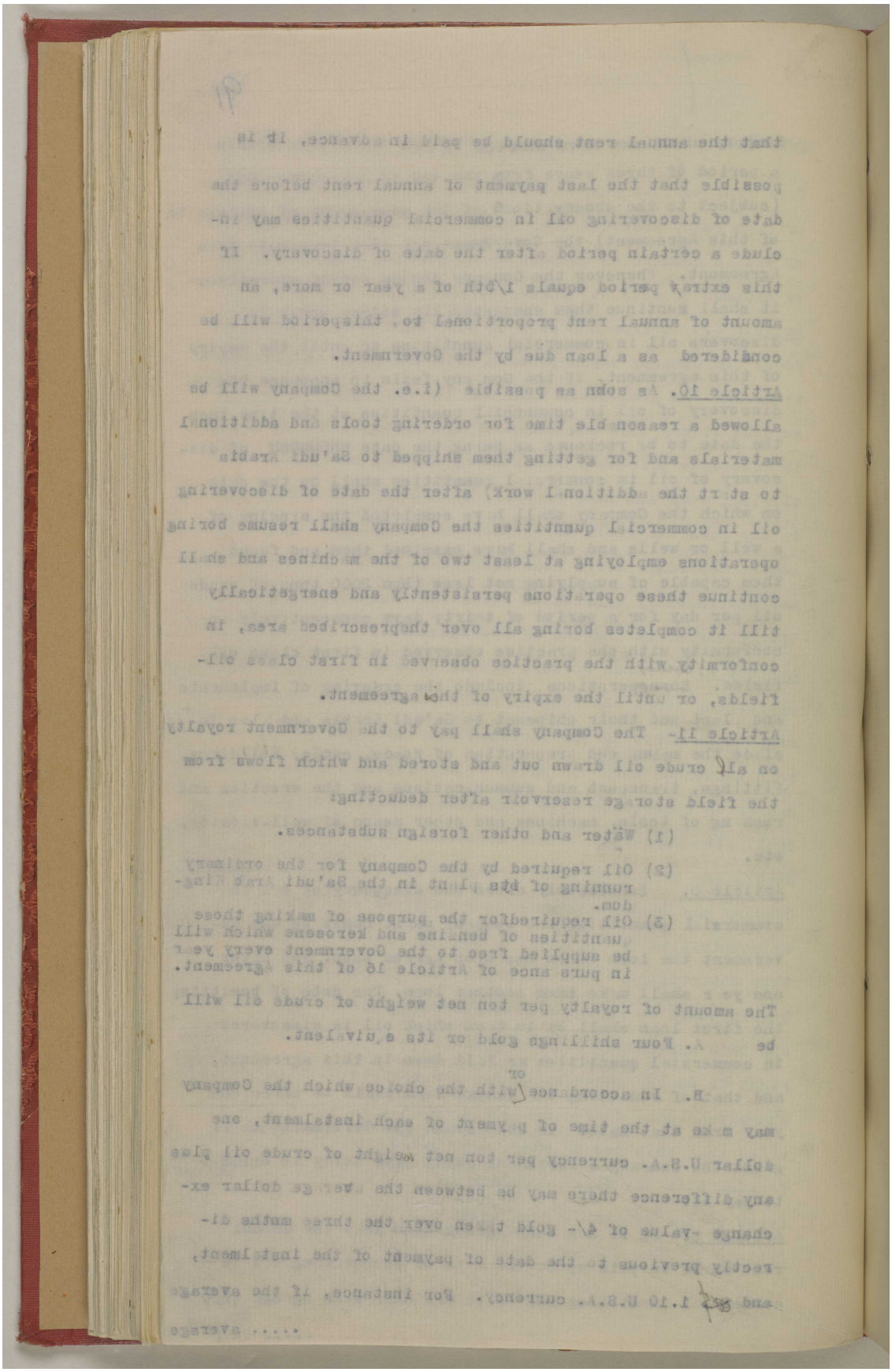

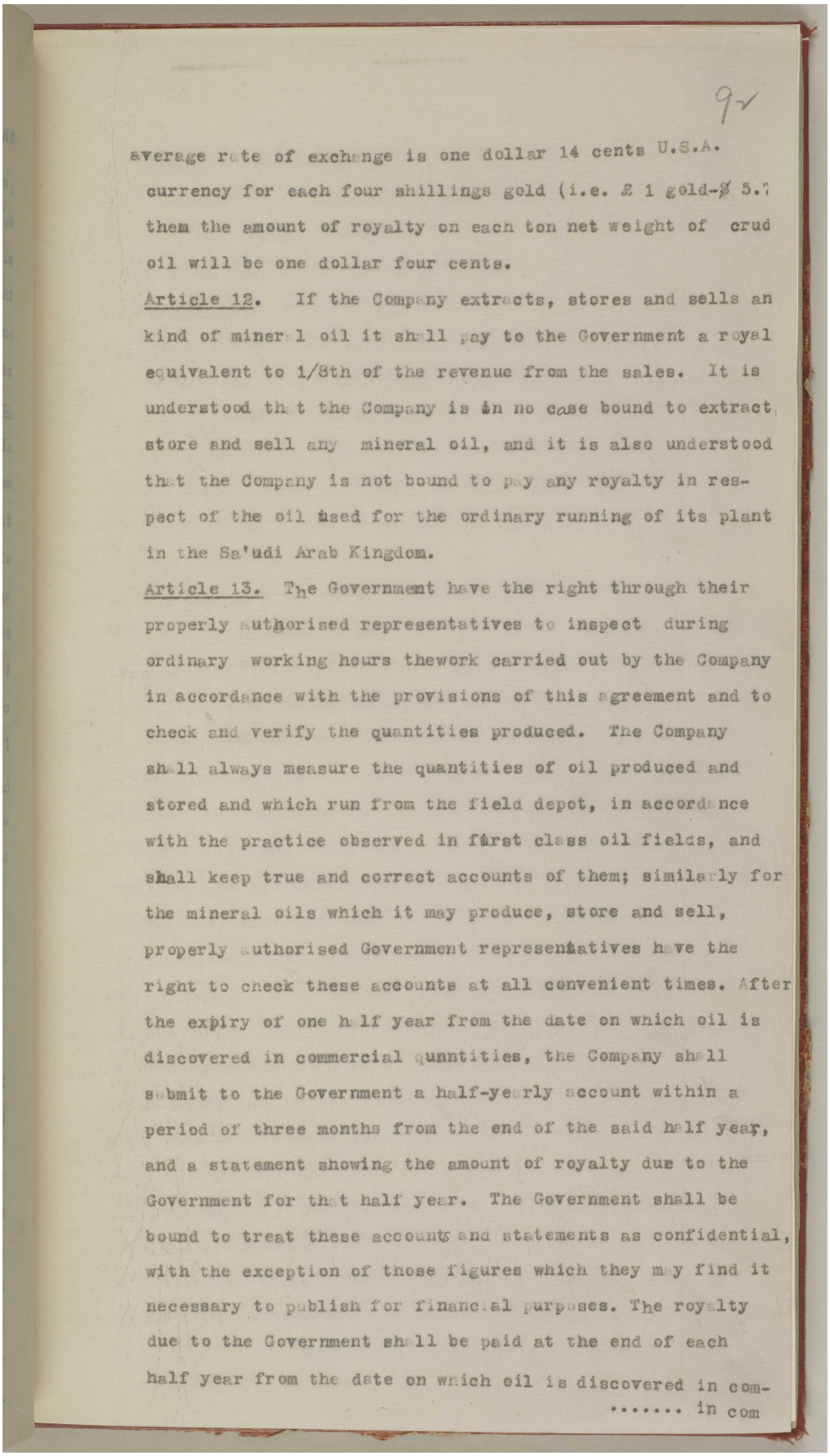

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average rate of exchange is one dollar 14 cents U.S.A. currency for each four shillings gold (i.e. £ 1 gold-$ 5.7 them the amount of royalty on each ton net weight of crud oil will be one dollar four cents.

Article 12. If the Company extracts, stores and sells an kind of mineral oil it shall pay to the Government a royal equivalent to 1/8th of the revenue from the sales. It is understood that the Company is in no case bound to extract, store and sell any mineral oil, and it is also understood that the Company is not bound to pay any royalty in respect of the oil used for the ordinary running of its plant in the Sa'udi Arab Kingdom.

Article 13. The Government have the right through their properly authorised representatives to inspect during ordinary working hours thework carried out by the Company in accordance with the provisions of this agreement and to check and verify the quantities produced. The Company shall always measure the quantities of oil produced and stored and which run from the field depot, in accordance with the practice observed in first class oil fields, and shall keep true and correct accounts of them; similarly for the mineral oils which it may produce, store and sell, properly authorised Government representatives have the right to check these accounts at all convenient times. After the expiry of one half year from the date on which oil is discovered in commercial qunntities, the Company shall submit to the Government a half-yearly account within a period of three months from the end of the said half year, and a statement showing the amount of royalty due to the Government for that half year. The Government shall be bound to treat these accounts and statements as confidential, with the exception of those figures which they may find it necessary to publish for financial purposes. The royalty due to the Government shall be paid at the end of each half year from the date on which oil is discovered in com-

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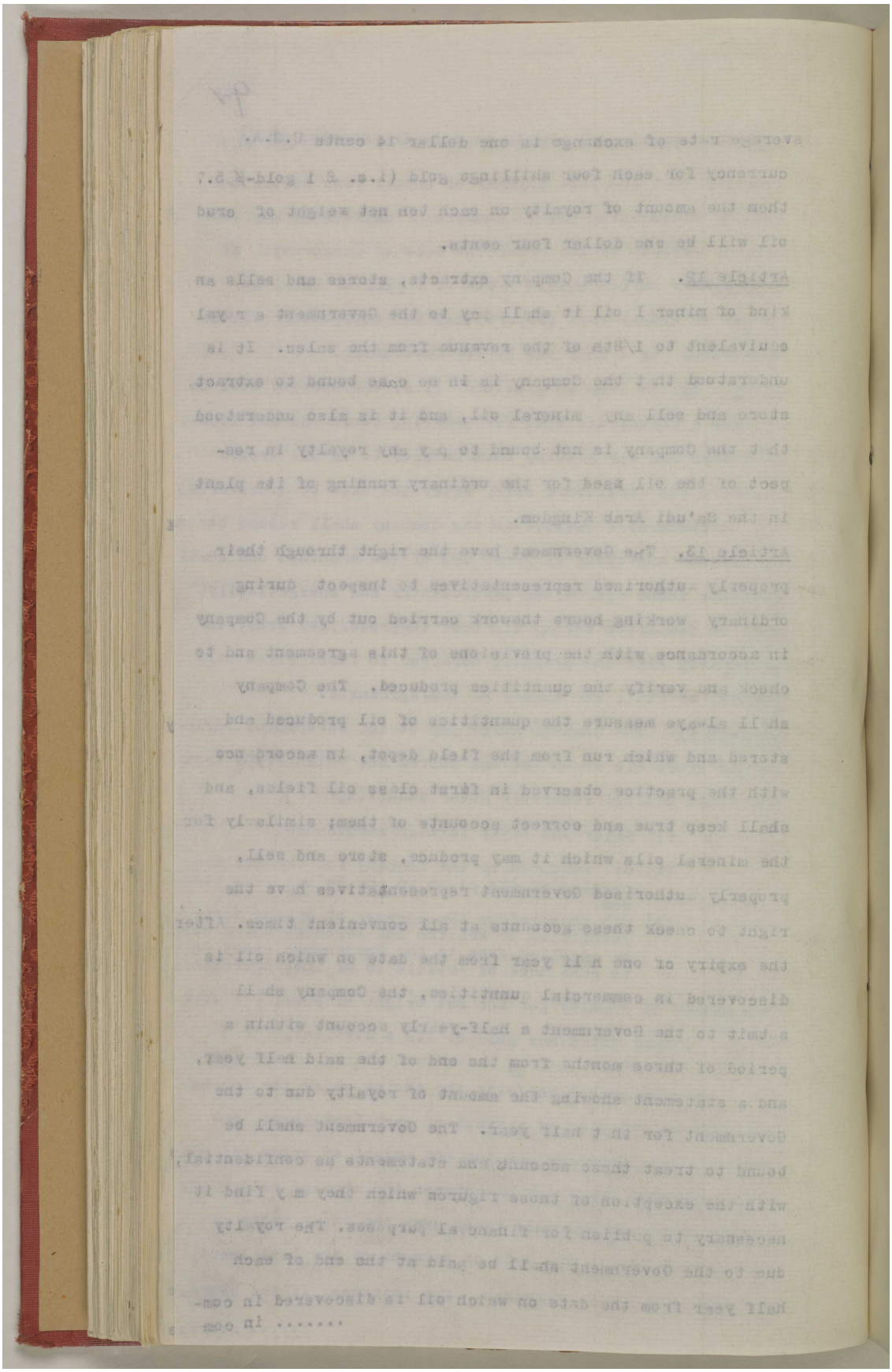

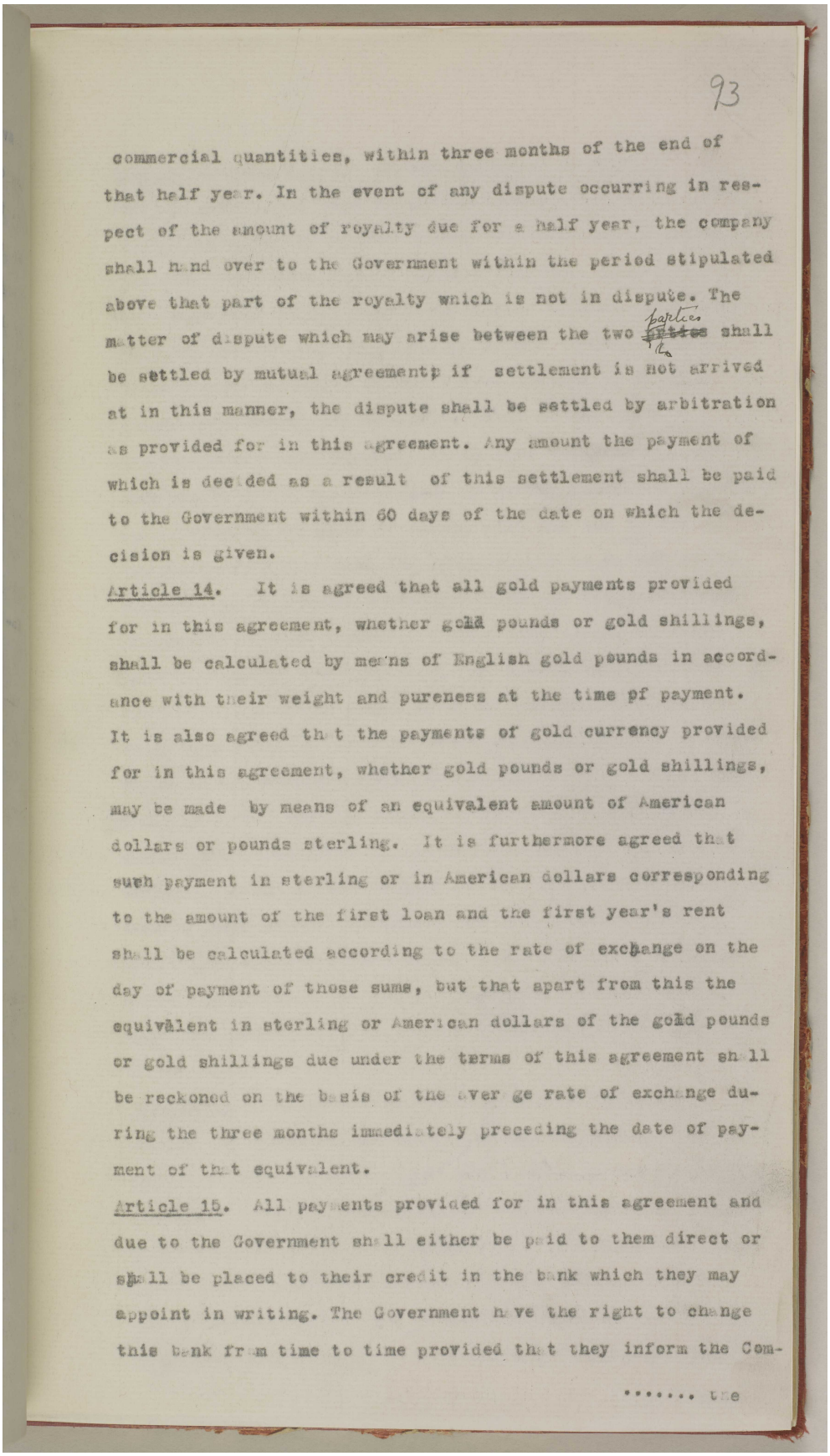

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commercial quantities, within three months of the end of that half year. In the event of any dispute occurring in respect of the amount of royalty due for a half year, the company shall hand over to the Government within the period stipulated above that part of the royalty which is not in dispute. The matter of dispute which may arise between the two ~~Parties~~ parties shall be settled by mutual agreementp if settlement is not arrived at in this manner, the dispute shall be settled by arbitration as provided for in this agreement. Any amount the payment of which is decided as a result of this settlement shall be paid to the Government within 60 days of the date on which the decision is given.

Article 14. It is agreed that all gold payments provided for in this agreement, whether gold pounds or gold shillings, shall be calculated by means of English gold pounds in accordance with their weight and pureness at the time pf payment. It is also agreed that the payments of gold currency provided for in this agreement, whether gold pounds or gold shillings, may be made by means of an equivalent amount of American dollars or pounds sterling. It is furthermore agreed that such payment in sterling or in American dollars corresponding to the amount of the first loan and the first year's rent shall be calculated according to the rate of exchange on the day of payment of those sums, but that apart from this the equivalent in sterling or American dollars of the gold pounds or gold shillings due under the terms of this agreement shall be reckoned on the basis of the average rate of exchange during the three months immediately preceding the date of payment of that equivalent.

Article 15. All payments provided for in this agreement and due to the Government shall either be paid to them direct or shall be placed to their credit in the bank which they may appoint in writing. The Government have the right to change this bank from time to time provided that they inform the Com-

..... the

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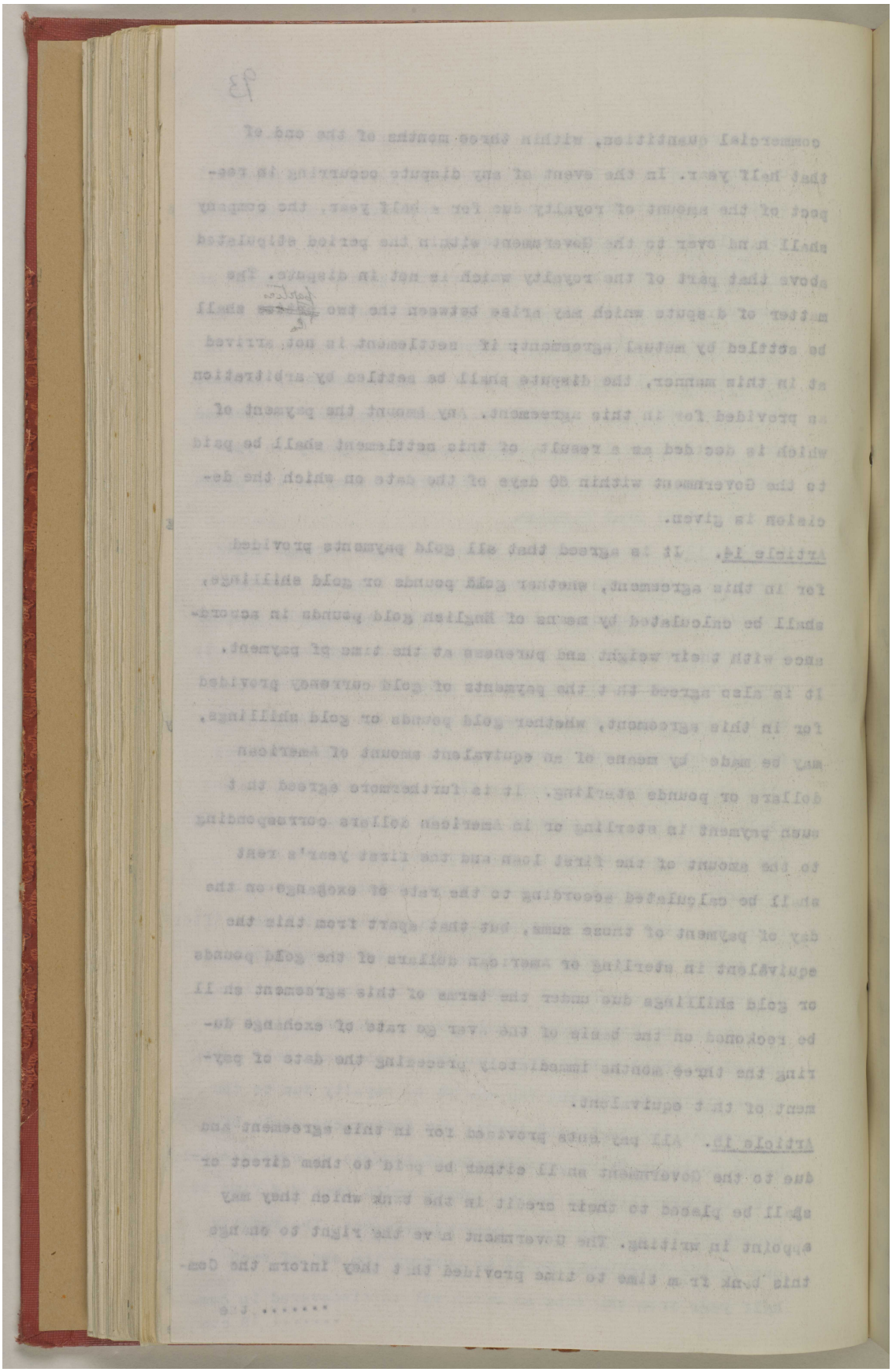

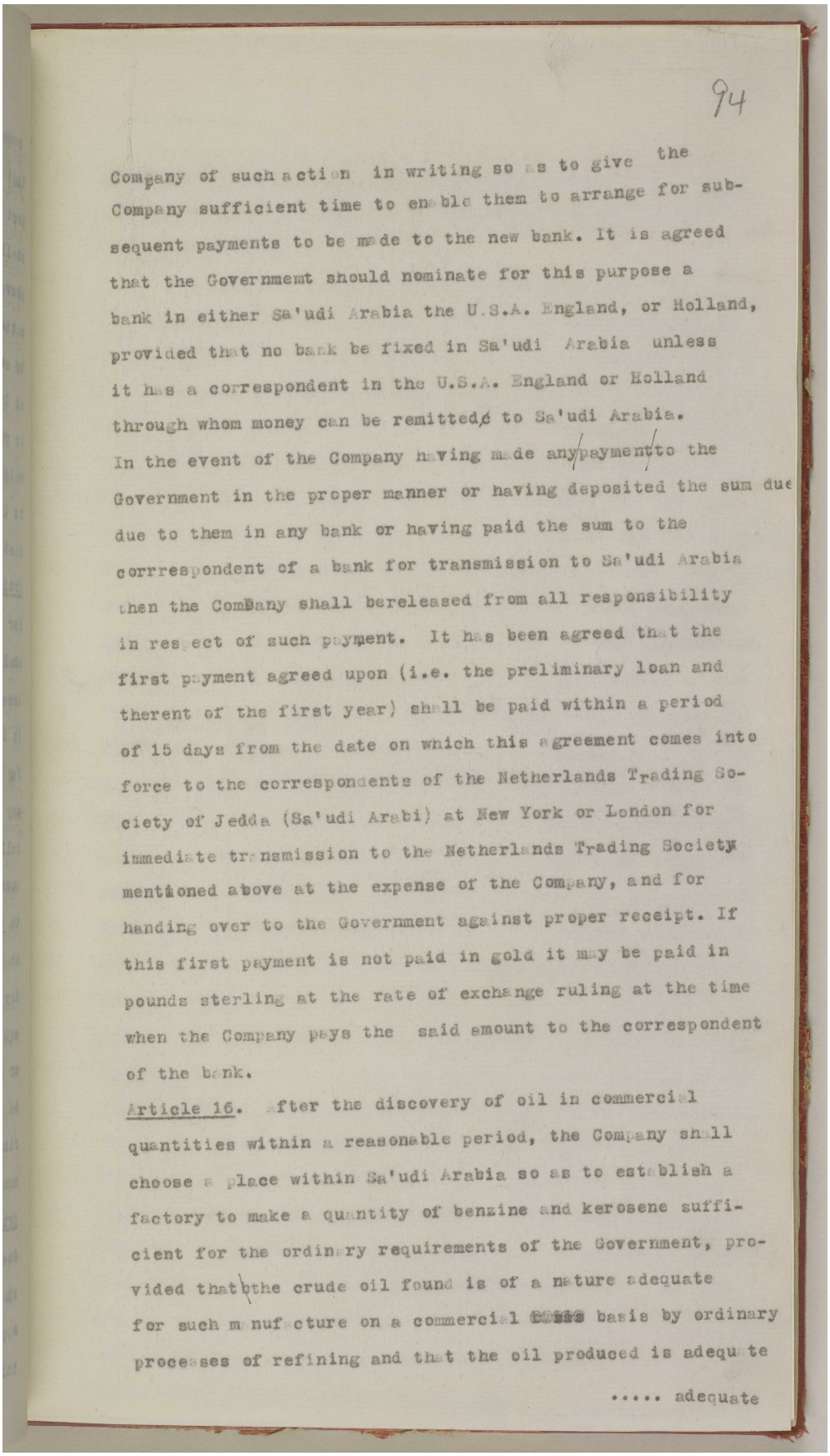

94

Company of such action in writing so as to give the Company sufficient time to enable them to arrange for subsequent payments to be made to the new bank. It is agreed that the Government should nominate for this purpose a bank in either Sa'udi Arabia the U.S.A. England, or Holland, provided that no bank be fixed in Sa'udi Arabia unless it has a correspondent in the U.S.A. England or Holland through whom money can be remitted to Sa'udi Arabia. In the event of the Company having made any payment to the Government in the proper manner or having deposited the sum due due to them in any bank or having paid the sum to the corrrespondent of a bank for transmission to Sa'udi Arabia then the ComBany shall bereleased from all responsibility in respect of such payment. It has been agreed that the first payment agreed upon (i.e. the preliminary loan and therent of the first year) shall be paid within a period of 15 days from the date on which this agreement comes into force to the correspondents of the Netherlands Trading Society of Jedda (Sa'udi Arabi) at New York or London for immediate transmission to the Netherlands Trading Society mentioned above at the expense of the Company, and for handing over to the Government against proper receipt. If this first payment is not paid in gold it may be paid in pounds sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the time when the Company pays the said amount to the correspondent of the bank.

Article 16. After the discovery of oil in commercial quantities within a reasonable period, the Company shall choose a place within Sa'udi Arabia so as to establish a factory to make a quantity of benzine and kerosene sufficient for the ordinary requirements of the Government, provided that the crude oil found is of a nature adequate for such manufacture on a commercial basis by ordinary processes of refining and that the oil produced is adequate

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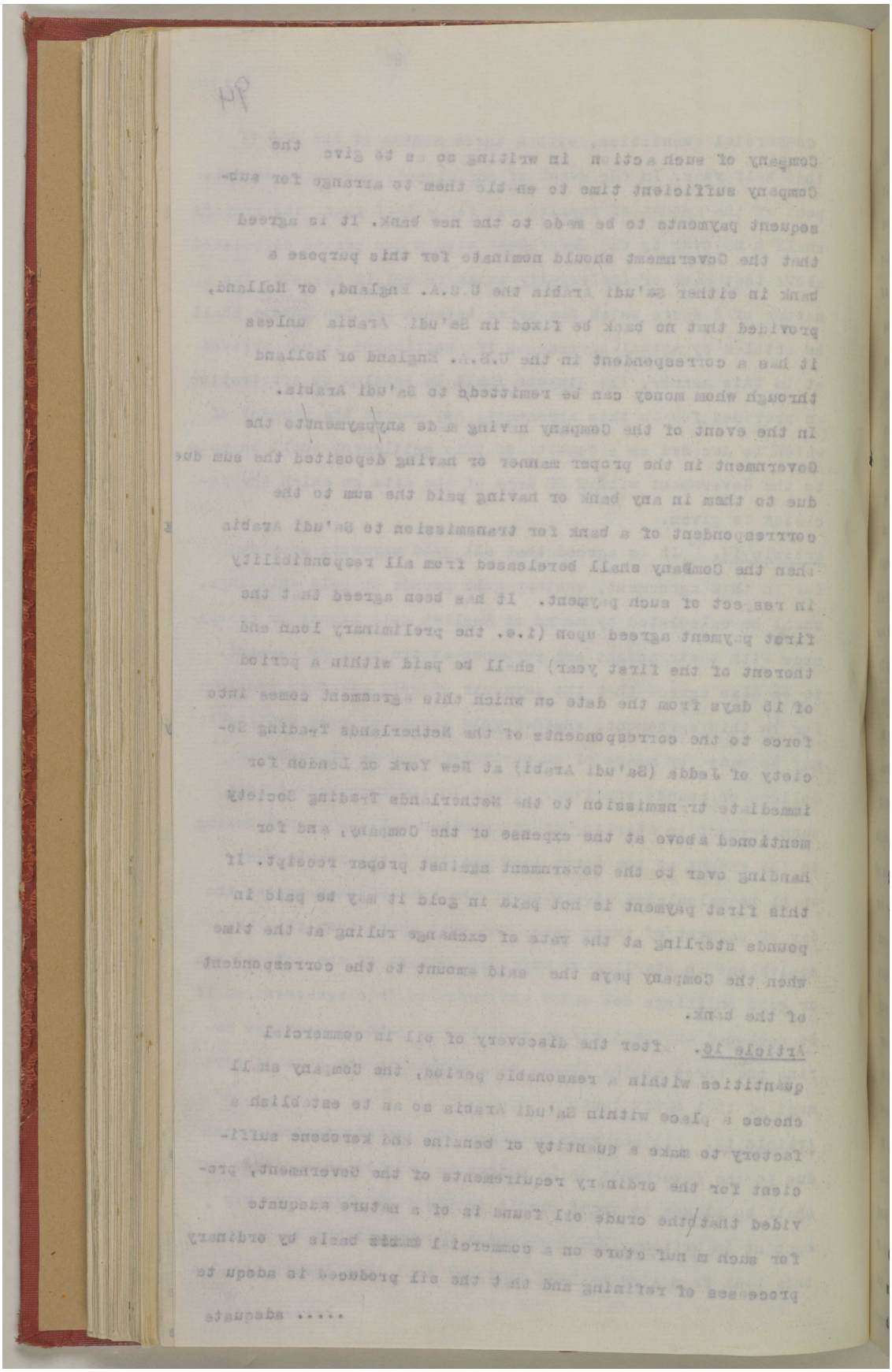

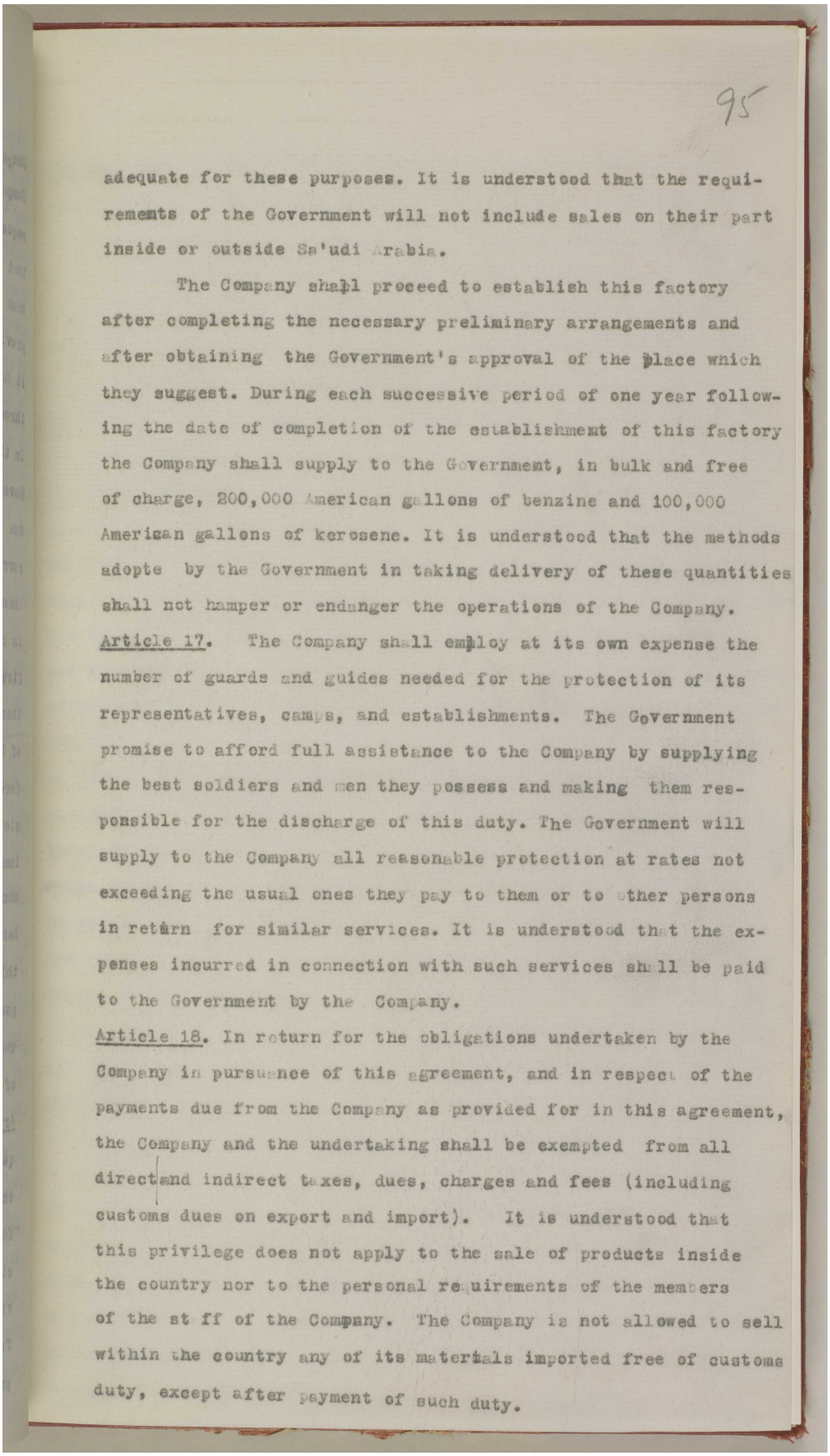

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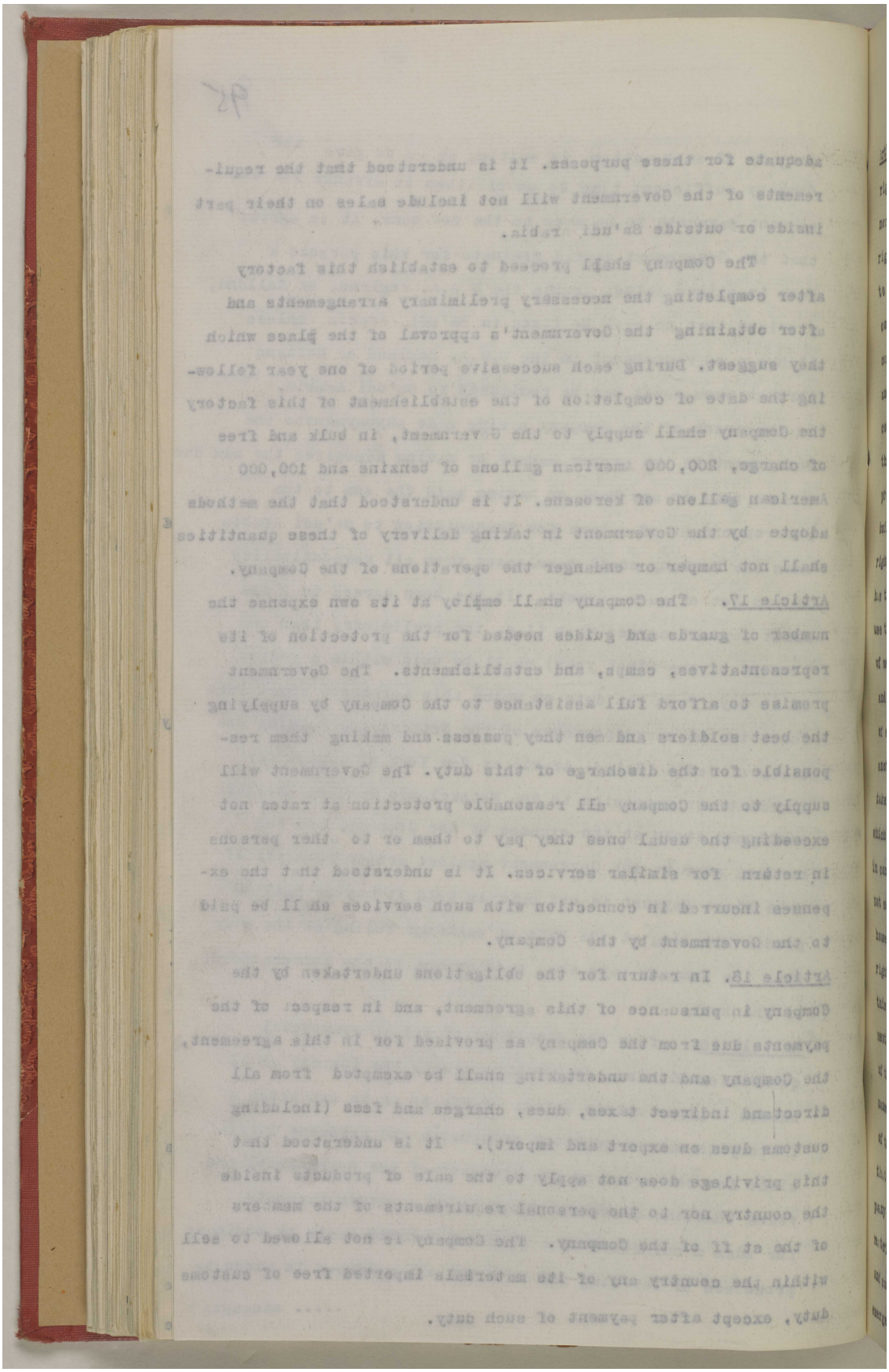
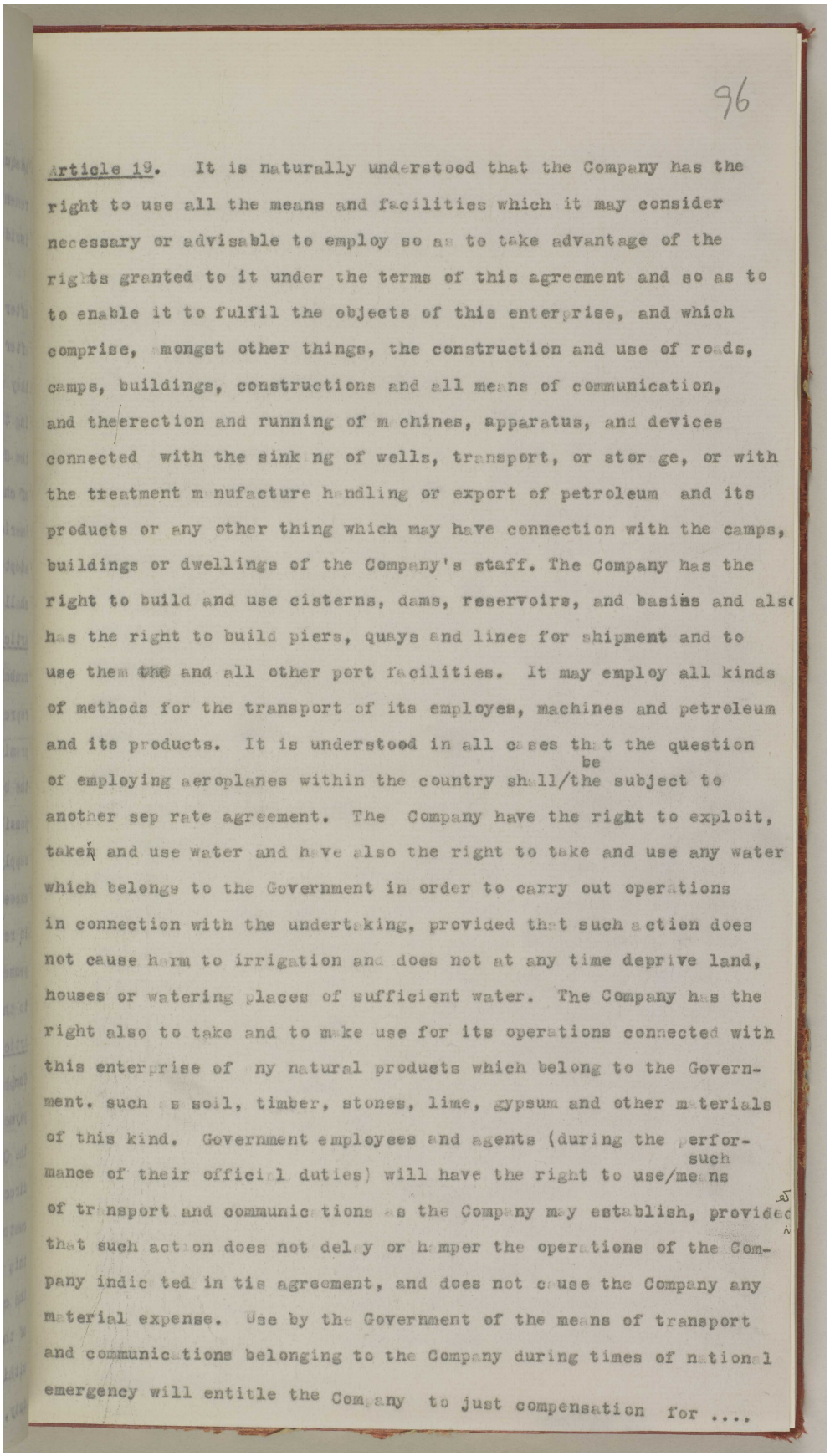
adequate for these purposes. It is understood that the requirements of the Government will not include sales on their part inside or outside Sa'udi Arabia.

The Company shall proceed to establish this factory after completing the necessary preliminary arrangements and after obtaining the Government's approval of the place which they suggest. During each successive period of one year following the date of completion of the establishment of this factory the Company shall supply to the Government, in bulk and free of charge, 200,000 American gallons of benzine and 100,000 American gallons of kerosene. It is understood that the methods adopte by the Government in taking delivery of these quantities shall not hamper or endanger the operations of the Company.

Article 17. The Company shall employ at its own expense the number of guards and guides needed for the protection of its representatives, camps, and establishments. The Government promise to afford full assistance to the Company by supplying the best soldiers and men they possess and making them responsible for the discharge of this duty. The Government will supply to the Company all reasonable protection at rates not exceeding the usual ones they pay to them or to other persons in return for similar services. It is understood that the expenses incurred in connection with such services shall be paid to the Government by the Company.

Article 18. In return for the obligations undertaken by the Company in pursuance of this agreement, and in respect of the payments due from the Company as provided for in this agreement, the Company and the undertaking shall be exempted from all direct and indirect taxes, dues, charges and fees (including customs dues on export and import). It is understood that this privilege does not apply to the sale of products inside the country nor to the personal requirements of the members of the st ff of the Company. The Company is not allowed to sell within the country any of its materials imported free of customs duty, except after payment of such duty.





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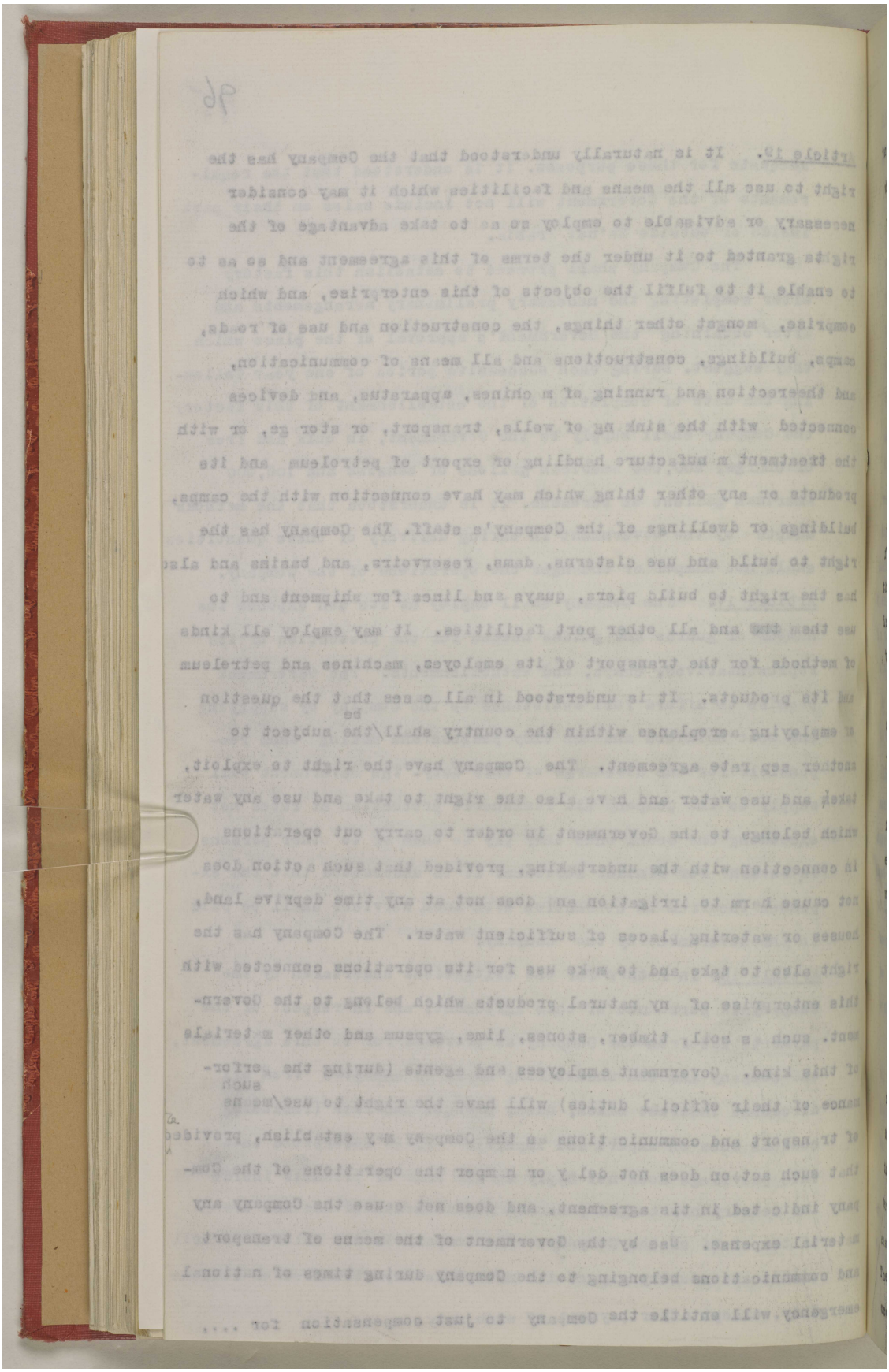
Article 19. It is naturally understood that the Company has the right to use all the means and facilities which it may consider necessary or advisable to employ so as to take advantage of the rights granted to it under the terms of this agreement and so as to to enable it to fulfil the objects of this enterprise, and which comprise, amongst other things, the construction and use of roads, camps, buildings, constructions and all means of communication, and the erection and running of machines, apparatus, and devices connected with the sinking of wells, transport, or storage, or with the treatment manufacture handling or export of petroleum and its products or any other thing which may have connection with the camps, buildings or dwellings of the Company's staff. The Company has the right to build and use cisterns, dams, reservoirs, and basins and also has the right to build piers, quays and lines for shipment and to use them the and all other port facilities. It may employ all kinds of methods for the transport of its employes, machines and petroleum and its products. It is understood in all cases that the question of employing aeroplanes within the country shall be the subject to another separate agreement. The Company have the right to exploit, take and use water and have also the right to take and use any water which belongs to the Government in order to carry out operations in connection with the undertaking, provided that such action does not cause harm to irrigation and does not at any time deprive land, houses or watering places of sufficient water. The Company has the right also to take and to make use for its operations connected with this enterprise of any natural products which belong to the Government. such as soil, timber, stones, lime, gypsum and other materials of this kind. Government employees and agents (during the performance of their official duties) will have the right to use such means of transport and communications as the Company may establish, provided that such action does not delay or hamper the operations of the Company indicated in tis agreement, and does not cause the Company any material expense. Use by the Government of the means of transport and communications belonging to the Company during times of national emergency will entitle the Company to just compensation for ....



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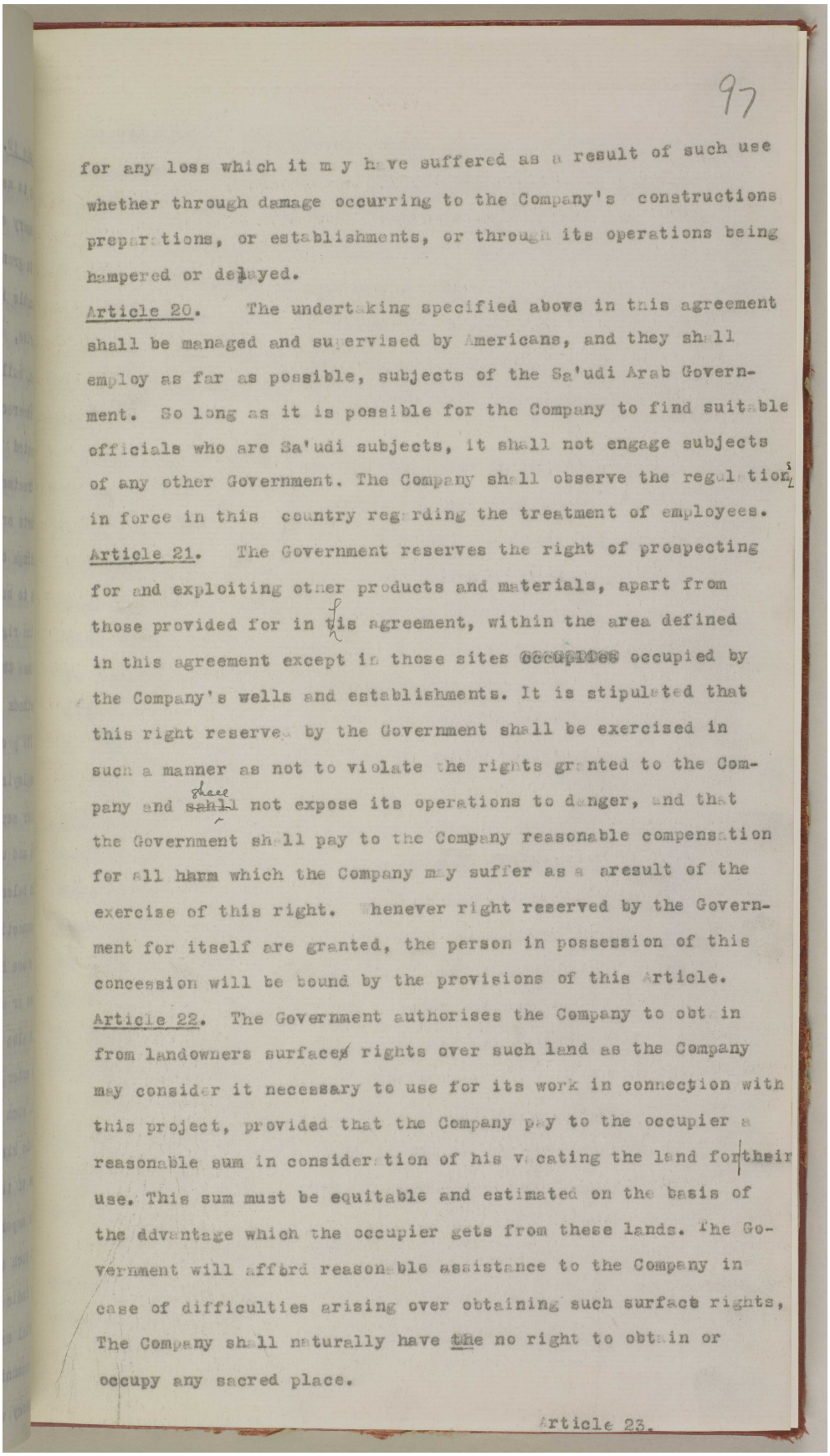

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for any loss which it may have suffered as a result of such use whether through damage occurring to the Company's constructions preparations, or establishments, or through its operations being hampered or delayed.

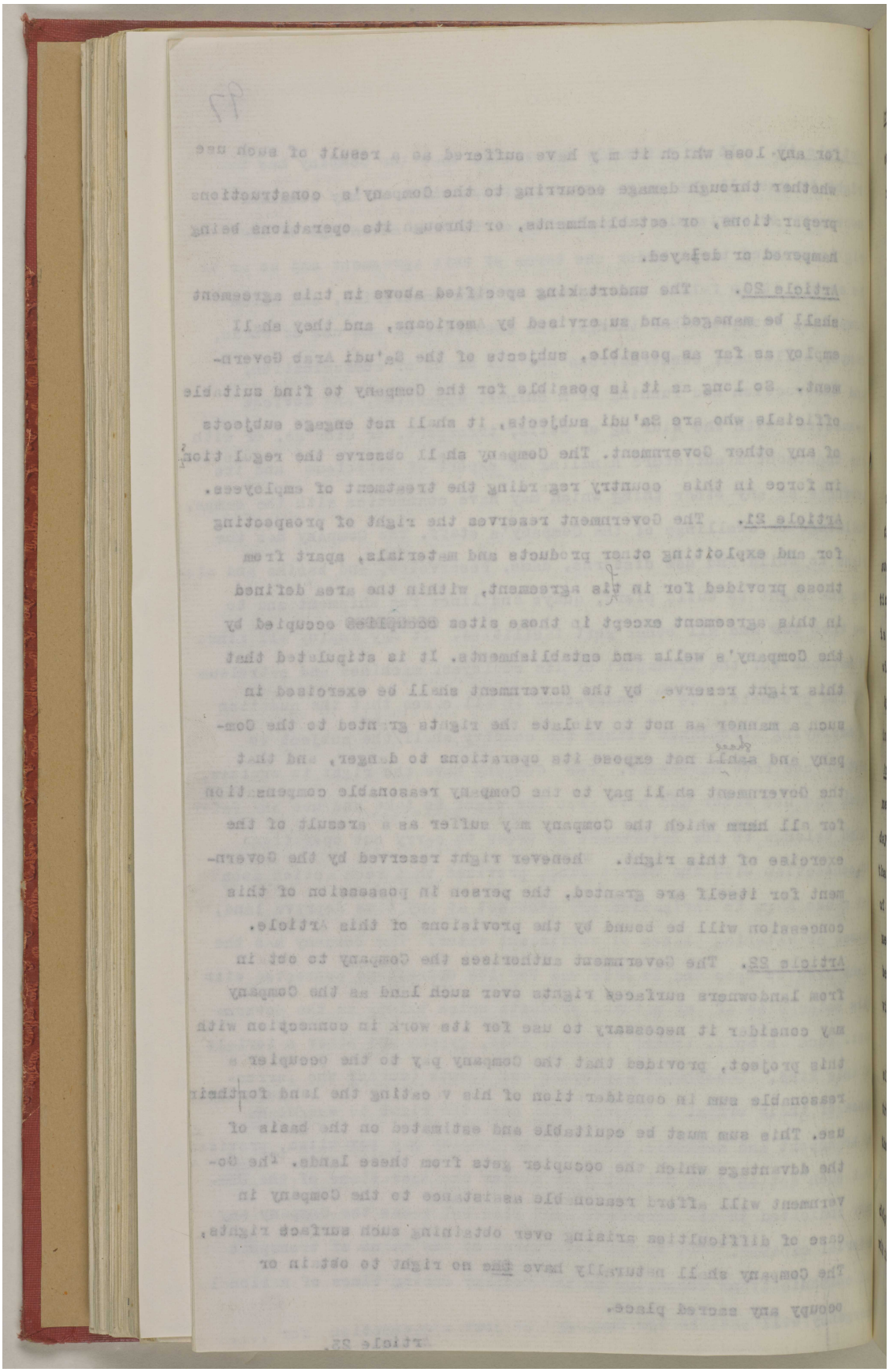
Article 20. The undertaking specified above in this agreement shall be managed and supervised by Americans, and they shall employ as far as possible, subjects of the Sa'udi Arab Government. So long as it is possible for the Company to find suitable officials who are Sa'udi subjects, it shall not engage subjects of any other Government. The Company shall observe the regulations in force in this country regarding the treatment of employees.

Article 21. The Government reserves the right of prospecting for and exploiting other products and materials, apart from those provided for in this agreement, within the area defined in this agreement except in those sites ~~occupied~~ occupied by the Company's wells and establishments. It is stipulated that this right reserved by the Government shall be exercised in such a manner as not to violate the rights granted to the Company and ~~shall~~ shall not expose its operations to danger, and that the Government shall pay to the Company reasonable compensation for all harm which the Company may suffer as a aresult of the exercise of this right. Whenever right reserved by the Government for itself are granted, the person in possession of this concession will be bound by the provisions of this Article.

Article 22. The Government authorises the Company to obtain from landowners surfaces rights over such land as the Company may consider it necessary to use for its work in connection with this project, provided that the Company pay to the occupier a reasonable sum in consideration of his vacating the land for their use. This sum must be equitable and estimated on the basis of the advantage which the occupier gets from these lands. The Government will afford reasonable assistance to the Company in case of difficulties arising over obtaining such surface rights, The Company shall naturally have the no right to obtain or occupy any sacred place.

Article 23.

ملف 10/5 I المملكة العربية السعودية: امتياز نفط الأحساء؛ زيارة المُقدم هولمز إلى المملكة العربية السعودية؛ حصار الكويت. [٩٧ظ] (٤٩٦/٢٢٣)



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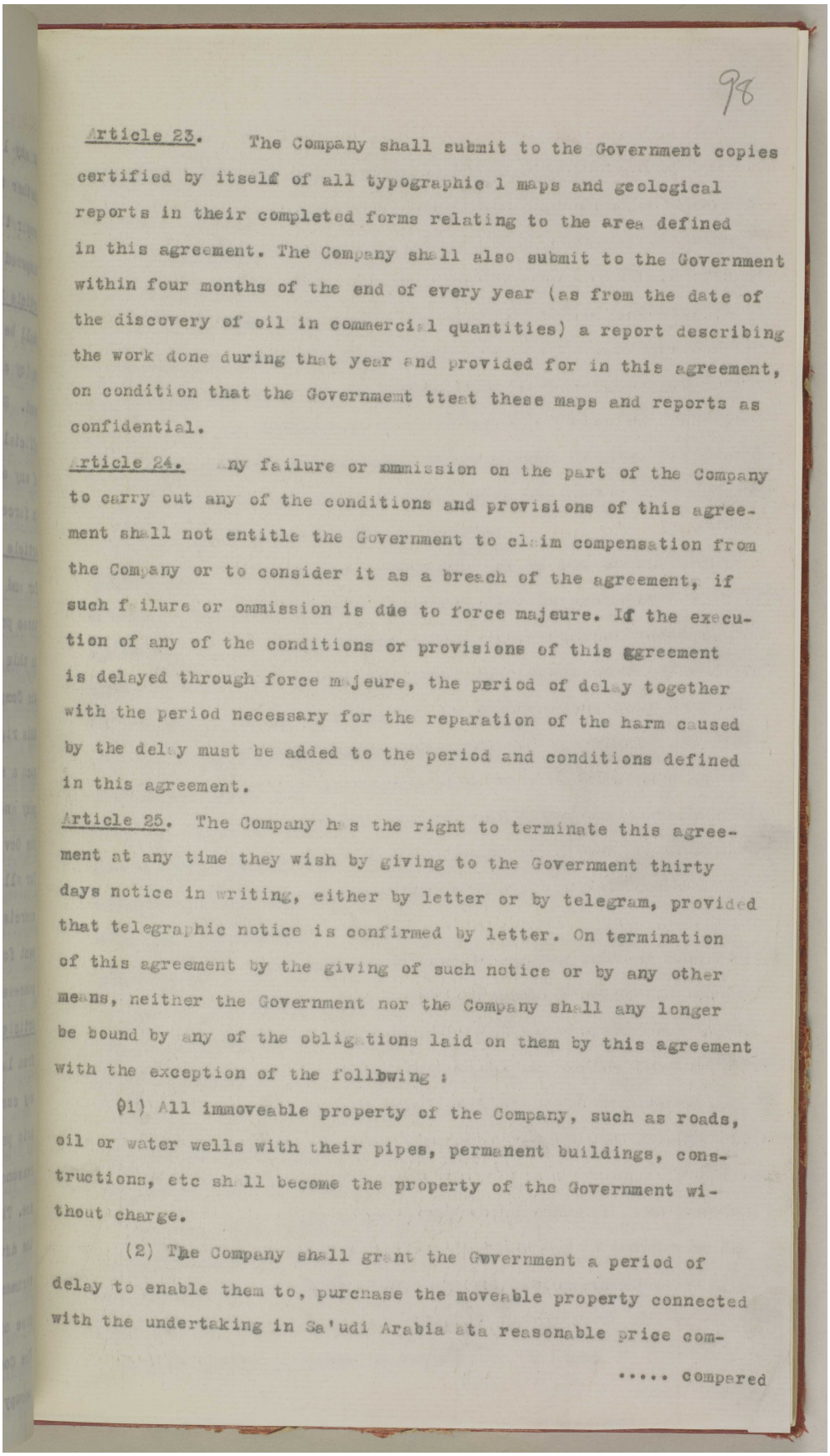

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Article 23. The Company shall submit to the Government copies certified by itself of all typographic l maps and geological reports in their completed forms relating to the area defined in this agreement. The Company shall also submit to the Government within four months of the end of every year (as from the date of the discovery of oil in commercial quantities) a report describing the work done during that year and provided for in this agreement, on condition that the Government tteat these maps and reports as confidential.

Article 24. Any failure or ommission on the part of the Company to carry out any of the conditions and provisions of this agreement shall not entitle the Government to claim compensation from the Company or to consider it as a breach of the agreement, if such failure or ommission is due to force majeure. If the execution of any of the conditions or provisions of this agreement is delayed through force majeure, the period of delay together with the period necessary for the reparation of the harm caused by the delay must be added to the period and conditions defined in this agreement.

Article 25. The Company has the right to terminate this agreement at any time they wish by giving to the Government thirty days notice in writing, either by letter or by telegram, provided that telegraphic notice is confirmed by letter. On termination of this agreement by the giving of such notice or by any other means, neither the Government nor the Company shall any longer be bound by any of the obligations laid on them by this agreement with the exception of the follbwing :

(1) All immoveable property of the Company, such as roads, oil or water wells with their pipes, permanent buildings, constructions, etc shall become the property of the Government without charge.

(2) The Company shall grant the Government a period of delay to enable them to, purchase the moveable property connected with the undertaking in Sa'udi Arabia ata reasonable price com-

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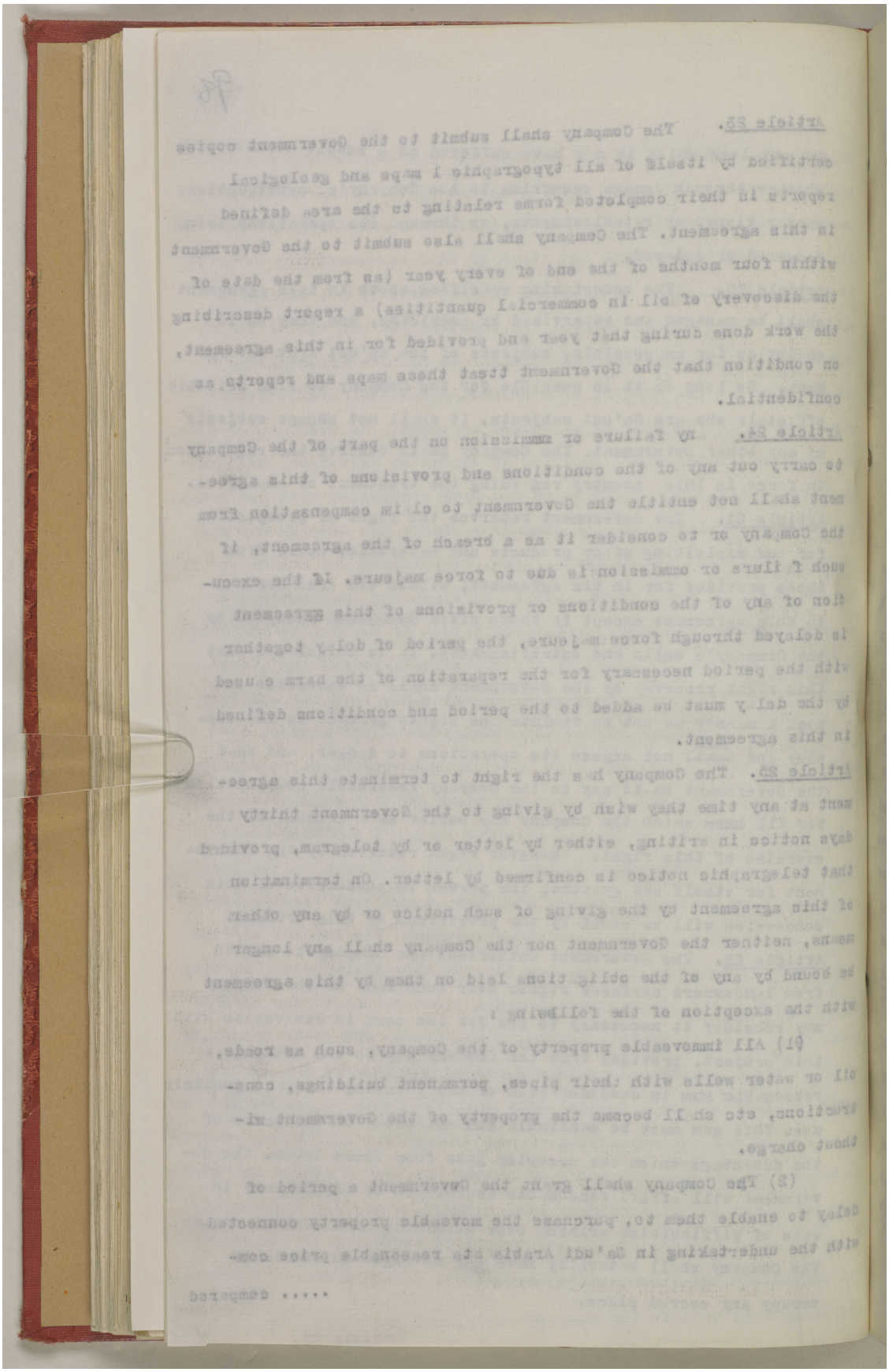

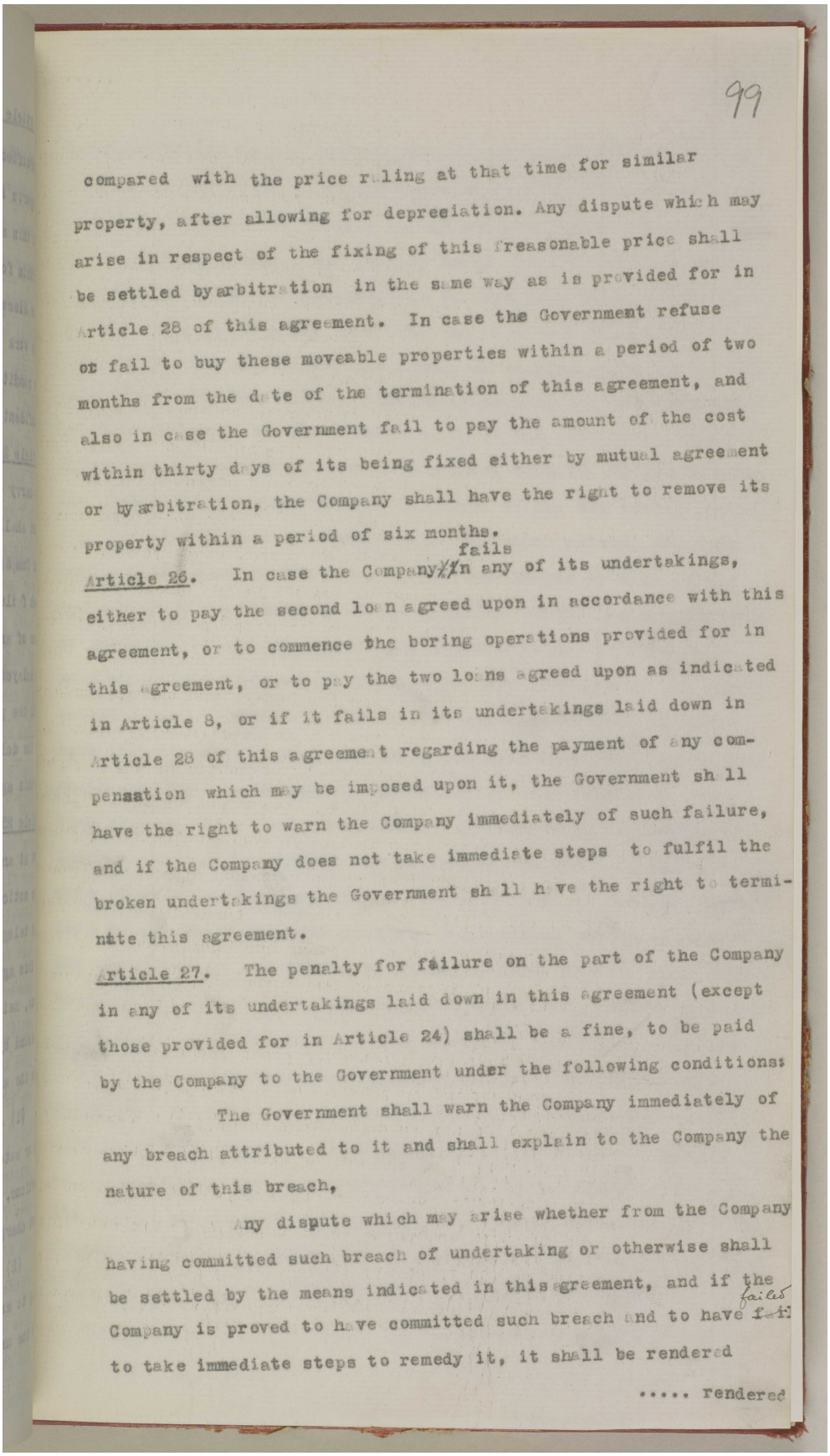

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compared with the price ruling at that time for similar property, after allowing for depreciation. Any dispute which may arise in respect of the fixing of this reasonable price shall be settled by arbitration in the same way as is provided for in Article 28 of this agreement. In case the Government refuse or fail to buy these moveable properties within a period of two months from the date of the termination of this agreement, and also in case the Government fail to pay the amount of the cost within thirty days of its being fixed either by mutual agreement or by arbitration, the Company shall have the right to remove its property within a period of six months.

Article 26. In case the Company fails in any of its undertakings, either to pay the second loan agreed upon in accordance with this agreement, or to commence the boring operations provided for in this agreement, or to pay the two loans agreed upon as indicated in Article 8, or if it fails in its undertakings laid down in Article 28 of this agreement regarding the payment of any compensation which may be imposed upon it, the Government shall have the right to warn the Company immediately of such failure, and if the Company does not take immediate steps to fulfil the broken undertakings the Government shall have the right to terminate this agreement.

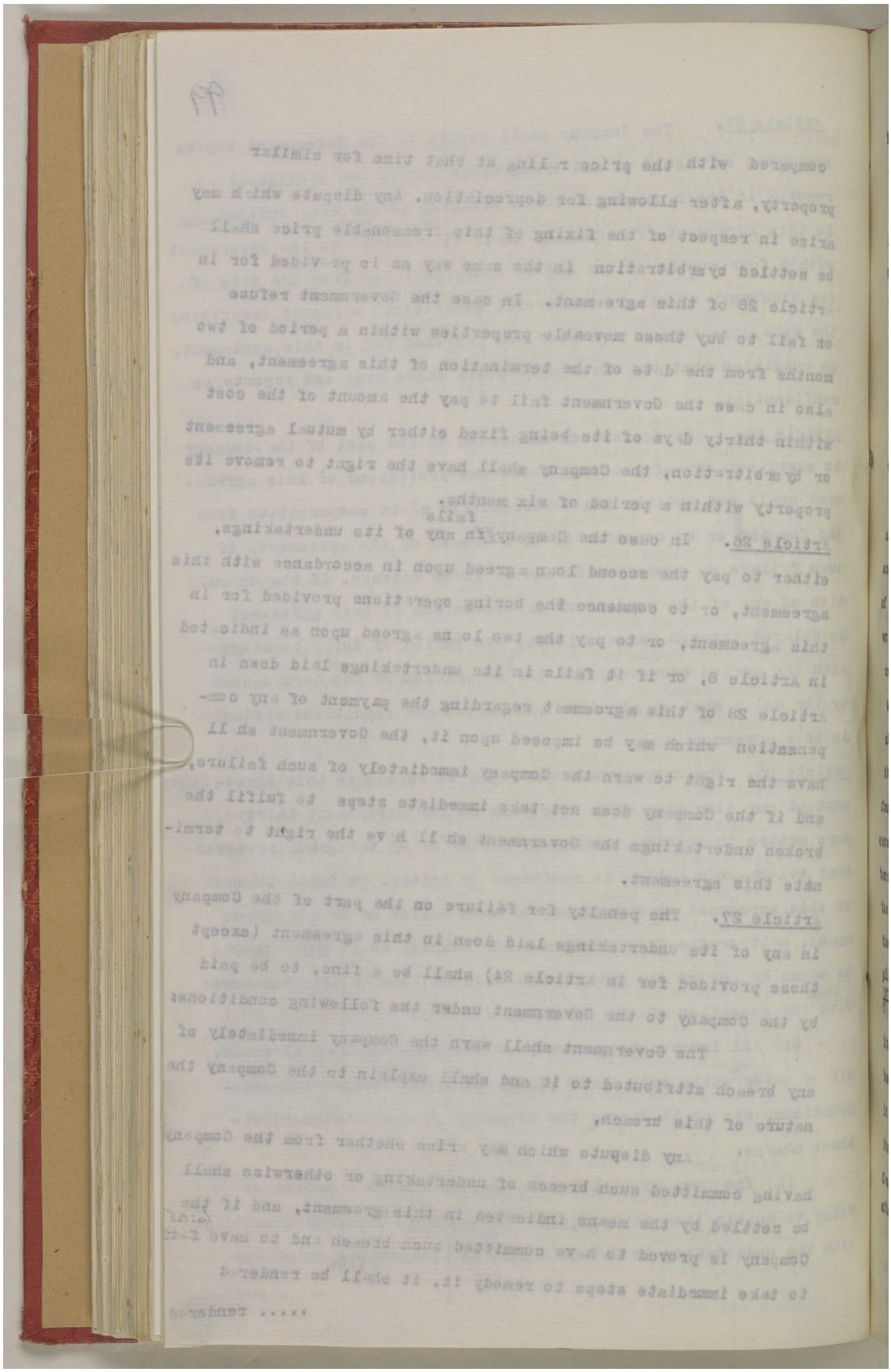
Article 27. The penalty for failure on the part of the Company in any of its undertakings laid down in this agreement (except those provided for in Article 24) shall be a fine, to be paid by the Company to the Government under the following conditions:

The Government shall warn the Company immediately of any breach attributed to it and shall explain to the Company the nature of this breach.

Any dispute which may arise whether from the Company having committed such breach of undertaking or otherwise shall be settled by the means indicated in this agreement, and if the Company is proved to have committed such breach and to have failed to take immediate steps to remedy it, it shall be rendered

..... rendered

ملف 10/5 I المملكة العربية السعودية: امتياز نفط الأحساء؛ زيارة المُقدم هولمز إلى المملكة العربية السعودية؛ حصار الكويت. [٩٩ظ] (٤٩٦/٢٢٧)



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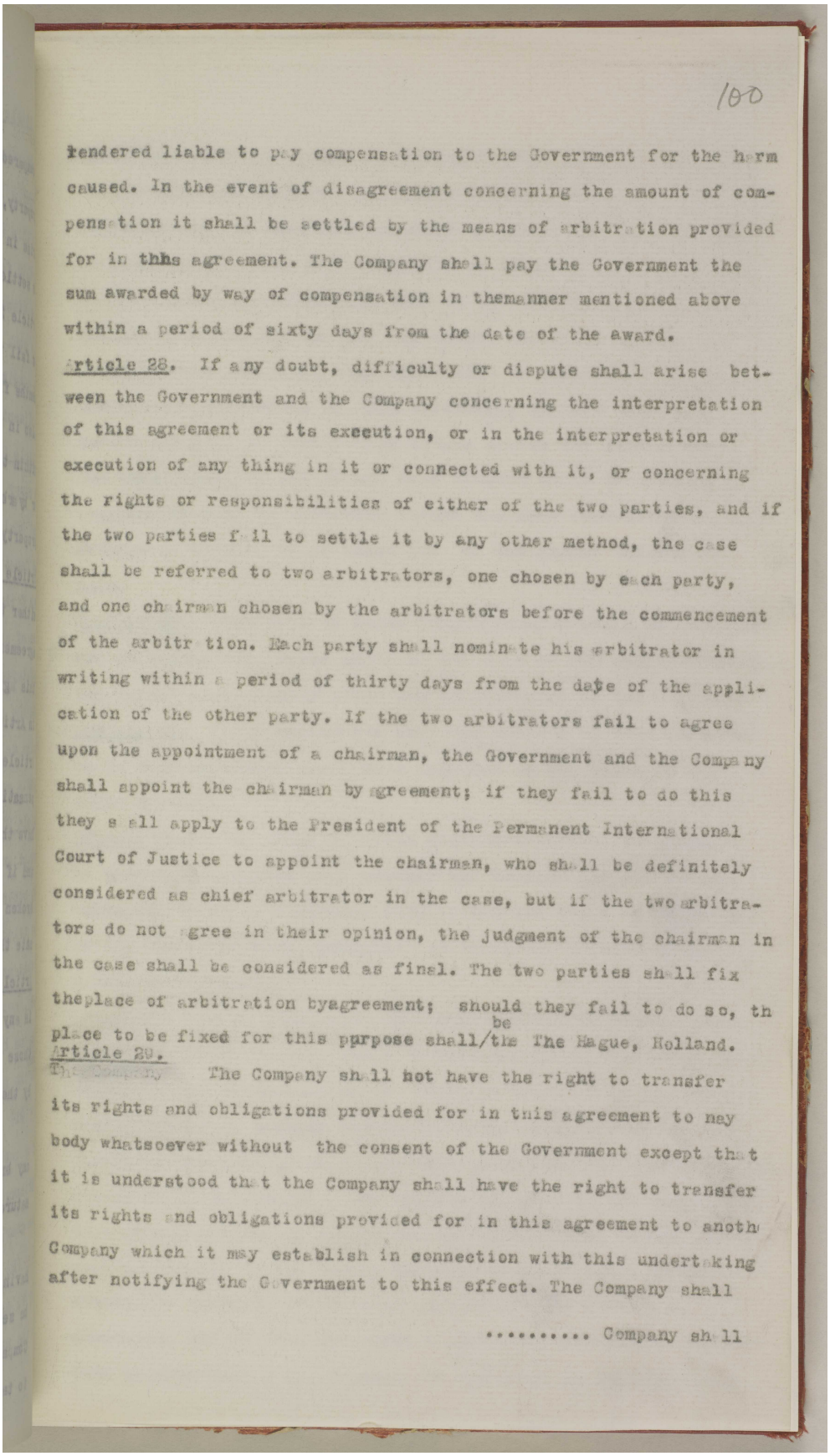

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rendered liable to pay compensation to the Government for the harm caused. In the event of disagreement concerning the amount of compensation it shall be settled by the means of arbitration provided for in thhs agreement. The Company shall pay the Government the sum awarded by way of compensation in themanner mentioned above within a period of sixty days from the date of the award.

Article 28. If any doubt, difficulty or dispute shall arise between the Government and the Company concerning the interpretation of this agreement or its execution, or in the interpretation or execution of any thing in it or connected with it, or concerning the rights or responsibilities of either of the two parties, and if the two parties fail to settle it by any other method, the case shall be referred to two arbitrators, one chosen by each party, and one chairman chosen by the arbitrators before the commencement of the arbitration. Each party shall nominate his arbitrator in writing within a period of thirty days from the date of the application of the other party. If the two arbitrators fail to agree upon the appointment of a chairman, the Government and the Company shall appoint the chairman by agreement; if they fail to do this they shall apply to the President of the Permanent International Court of Justice to appoint the chairman, who shall be definitely considered as chief arbitrator in the case, but if the two arbitrators do not agree in their opinion, the judgment of the chairman in the case shall be considered as final. The two parties shall fix theplace of arbitration byagreement; should they fail to do so, th place to be fixed for this purpose shall be the Hague, Holland.

Article 29.

The Company shall not have the right to transfer its rights and obligations provided for in this agreement to nay body whatsoever without the consent of the Government except that it is understood that the Company shall have the right to transfer its rights and obligations provided for in this agreement to anoth Company which it may establish in connection with this undertaking after notifying the Government to this effect. The Company shall

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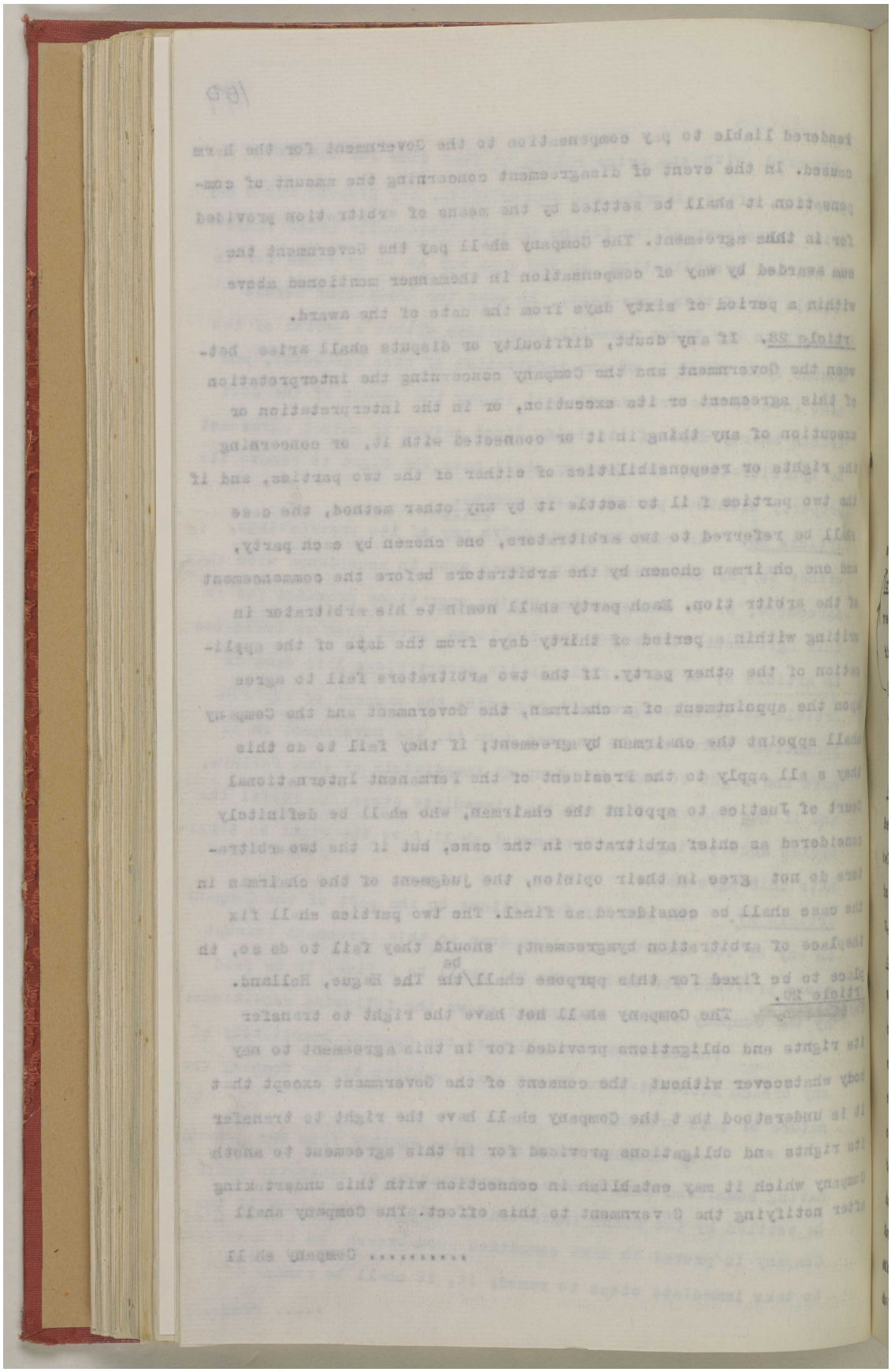

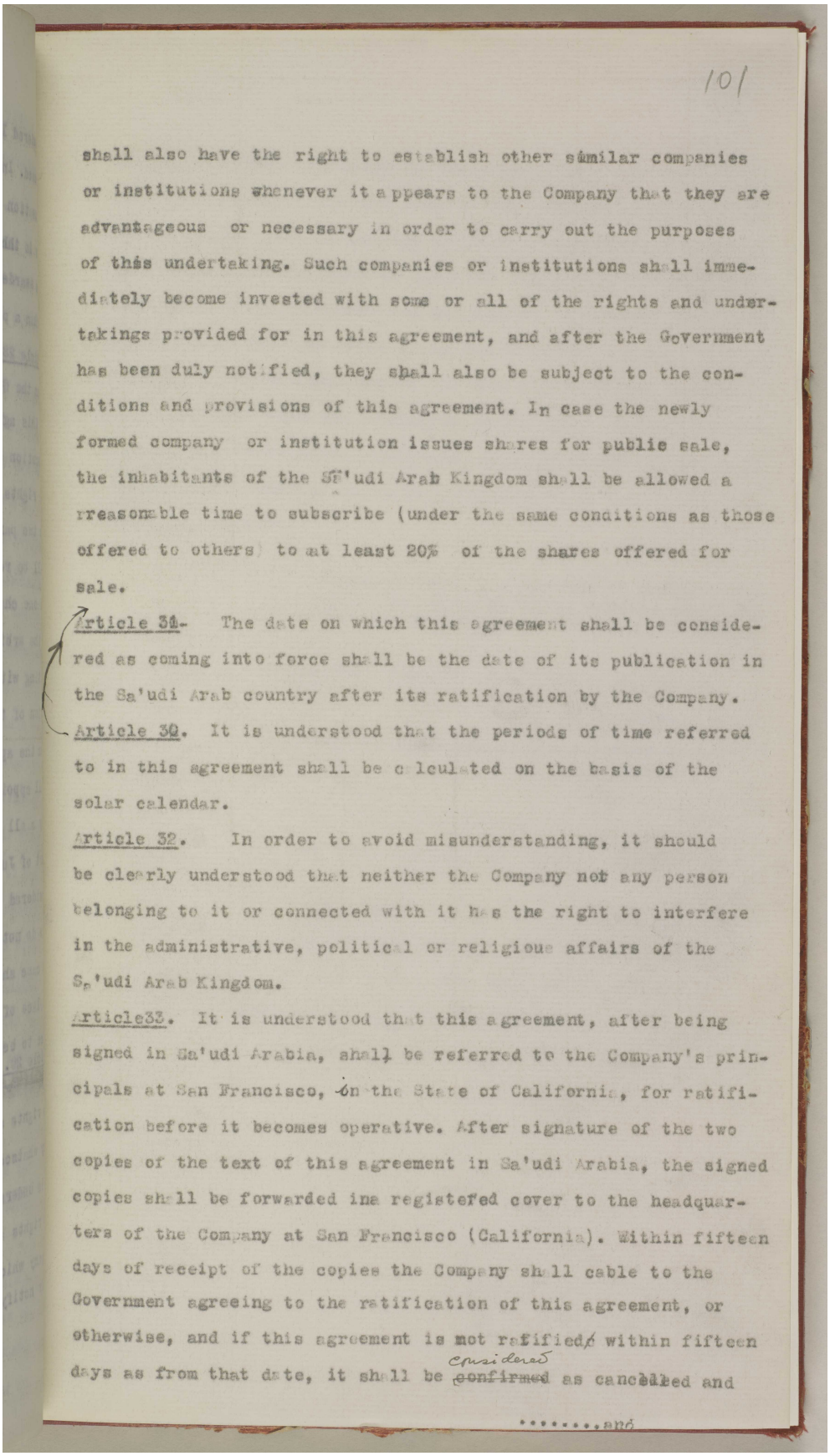

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shall also have the right to establish other similar companies or institutions whenever it appears to the Company that they are advantageous or necessary in order to carry out the purposes of this undertaking. Such companies or institutions shall immediately become invested with some or all of the rights and undertakings provided for in this agreement, and after the Government has been duly notified, they shall also be subject to the conditions and provisions of this agreement. In case the newly formed company or institution issues shares for public sale, the inhabitants of the Sa'udi Arab Kingdom shall be allowed a reasonable time to subscribe (under the same conditions as those offered to others) to at least 20% of the shares offered for sale.

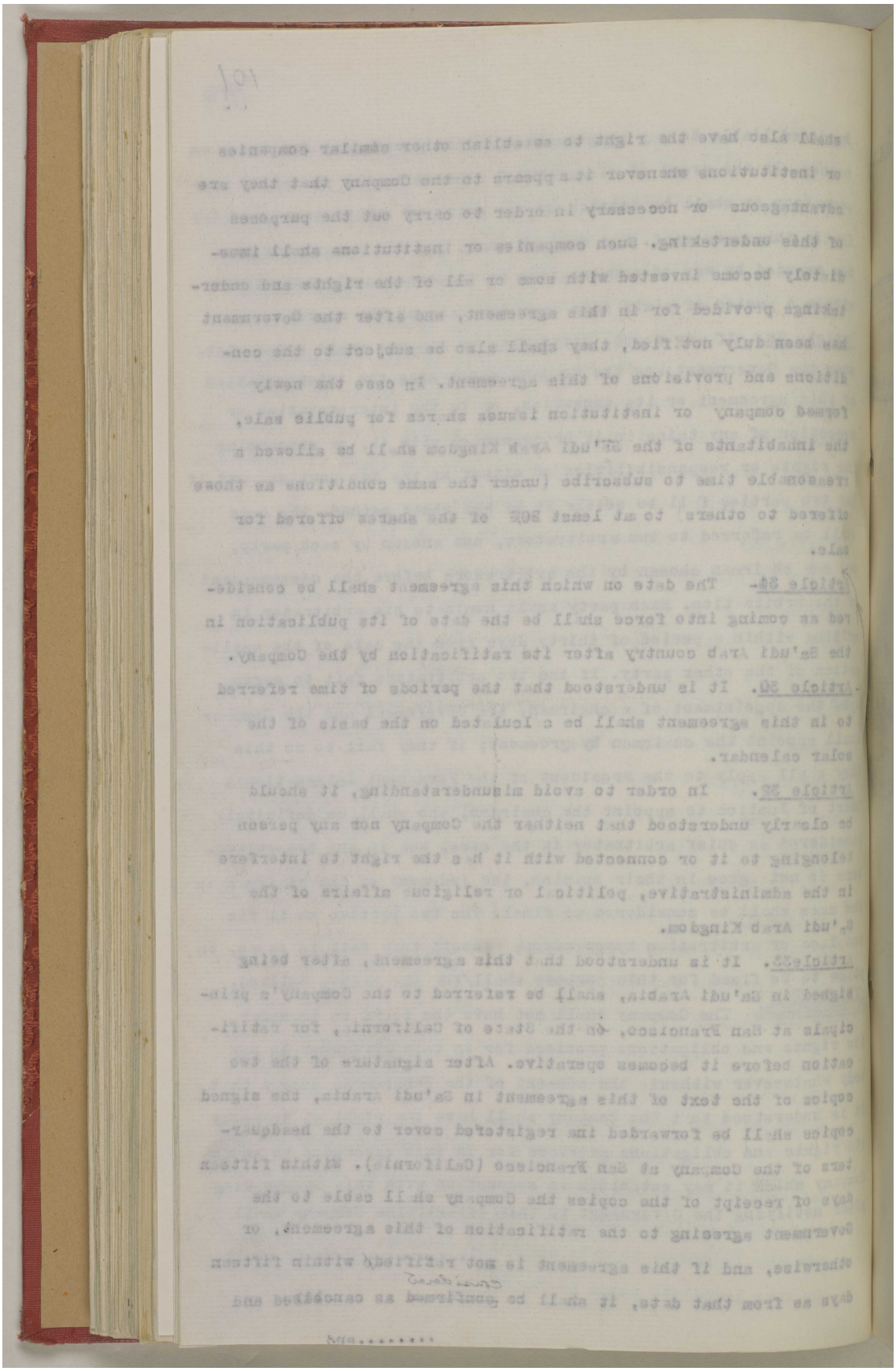
Article 31- The date on which this agreement shall be considered as coming into force shall be the date of its publication in the Sa'udi Arab country after its ratification by the Company.

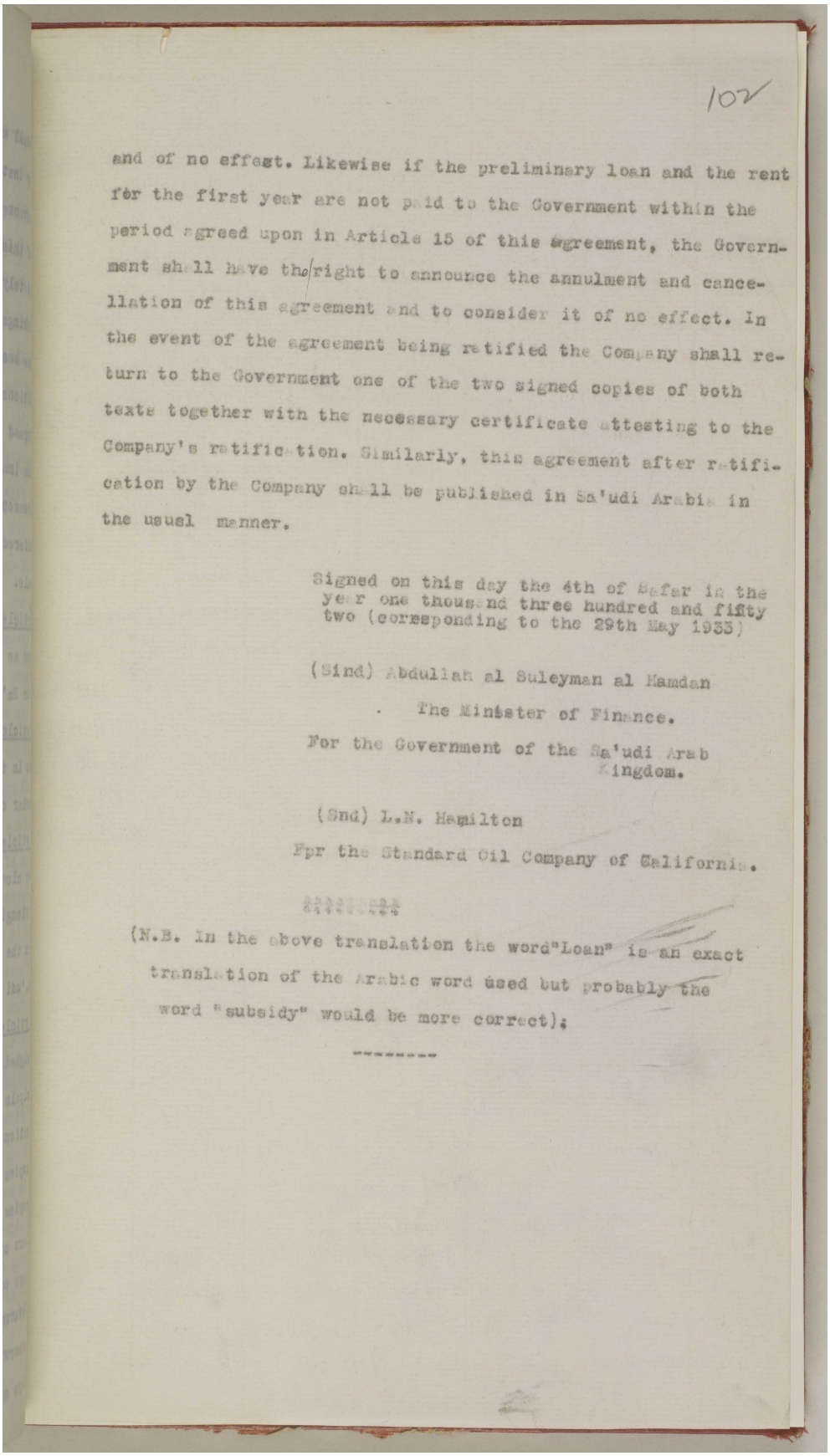
Article 32. It is understood that the periods of time referred to in this agreement shall be calculated on the basis of the solar calendar.

Article 33. In order to avoid misunderstanding, it should be clearly understood that neither the Company not any person belonging to it or connected with it has the right to interfere in the administrative, political or religious affairs of the Sa'udi Arab Kingdom.

Article33. It is understood that this agreement, after being signed in Sa'udi Arabia, shall be referred to the Company's principals at San Francisco, in the State of California, for ratification before it becomes operative. After signature of the two copies of the text of this agreement in Sa'udi Arabia, the signed copies shall be forwarded ina registefed cover to the headquarters of the Company at San Francisco (California). Within fifteen days of receipt of the copies the Company shall cable to the Government agreeing to the ratification of this agreement, or otherwise, and if this agreement is not ratified within fifteen days as from that date, it shall be ~~confirmed~~ considered as cancelled and

.....and





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and of no effect. Likewise if the preliminary loan and the rent for the first year are not paid to the Government within the period agreed upon in Article 15 of this agreement, the Government shall have the right to announce the annulment and cancellation of this agreement and to consider it of no effect. In the event of the agreement being ratified the Company shall return to the Government one of the two signed copies of both texts together with the necessary certificate attesting to the Company's ratification. Similarly, this agreement after ratification by the Company shall be published in Sa'udi Arabia in the usual manner.

Signed on this day the 4th of Safar in the year one thousand three hundred and fifty two (corresponding to the 29th May 1933)

(Sind) Abdullah al Suleyman al Hamdan

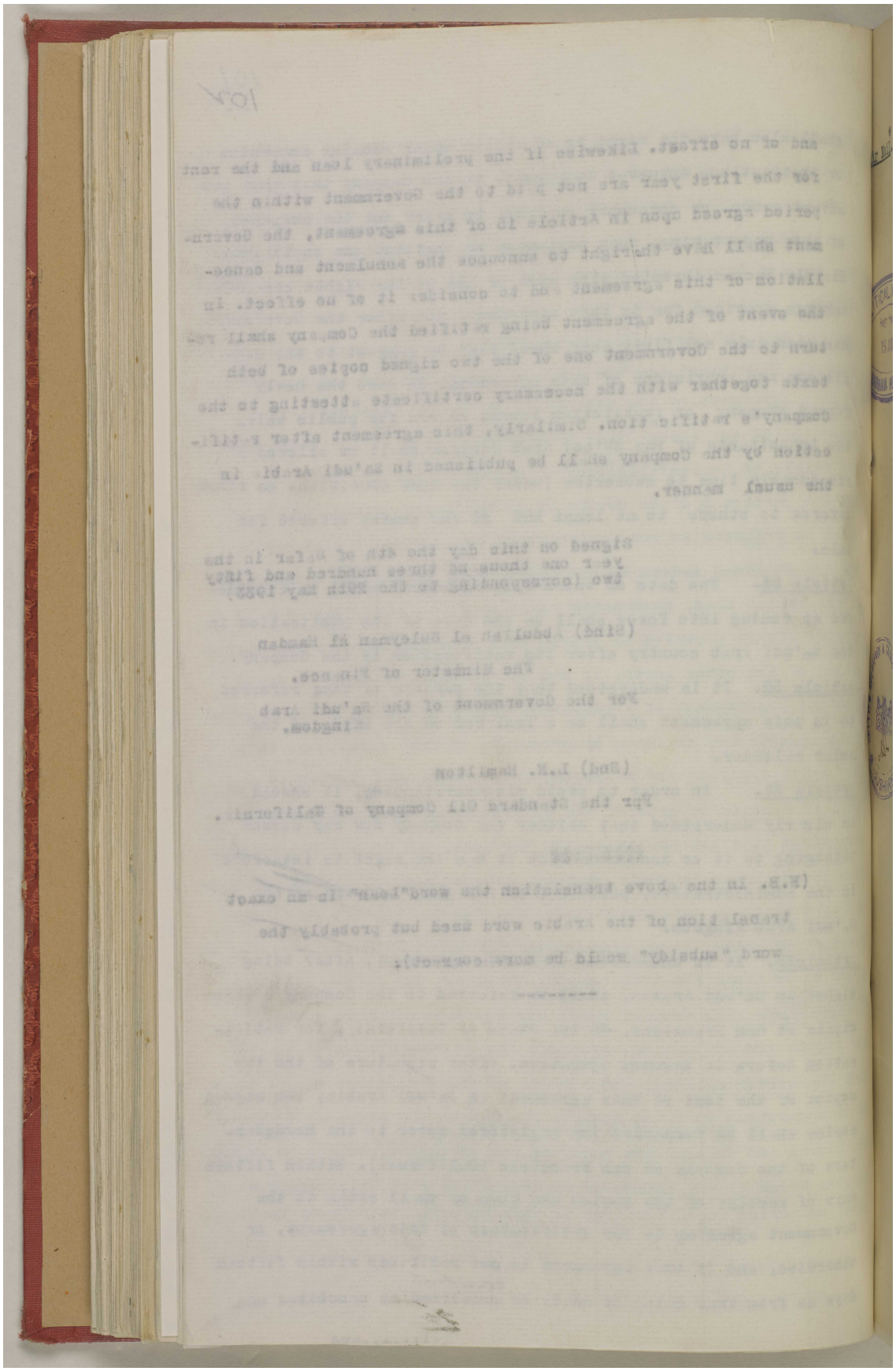
The Minister of Finance.

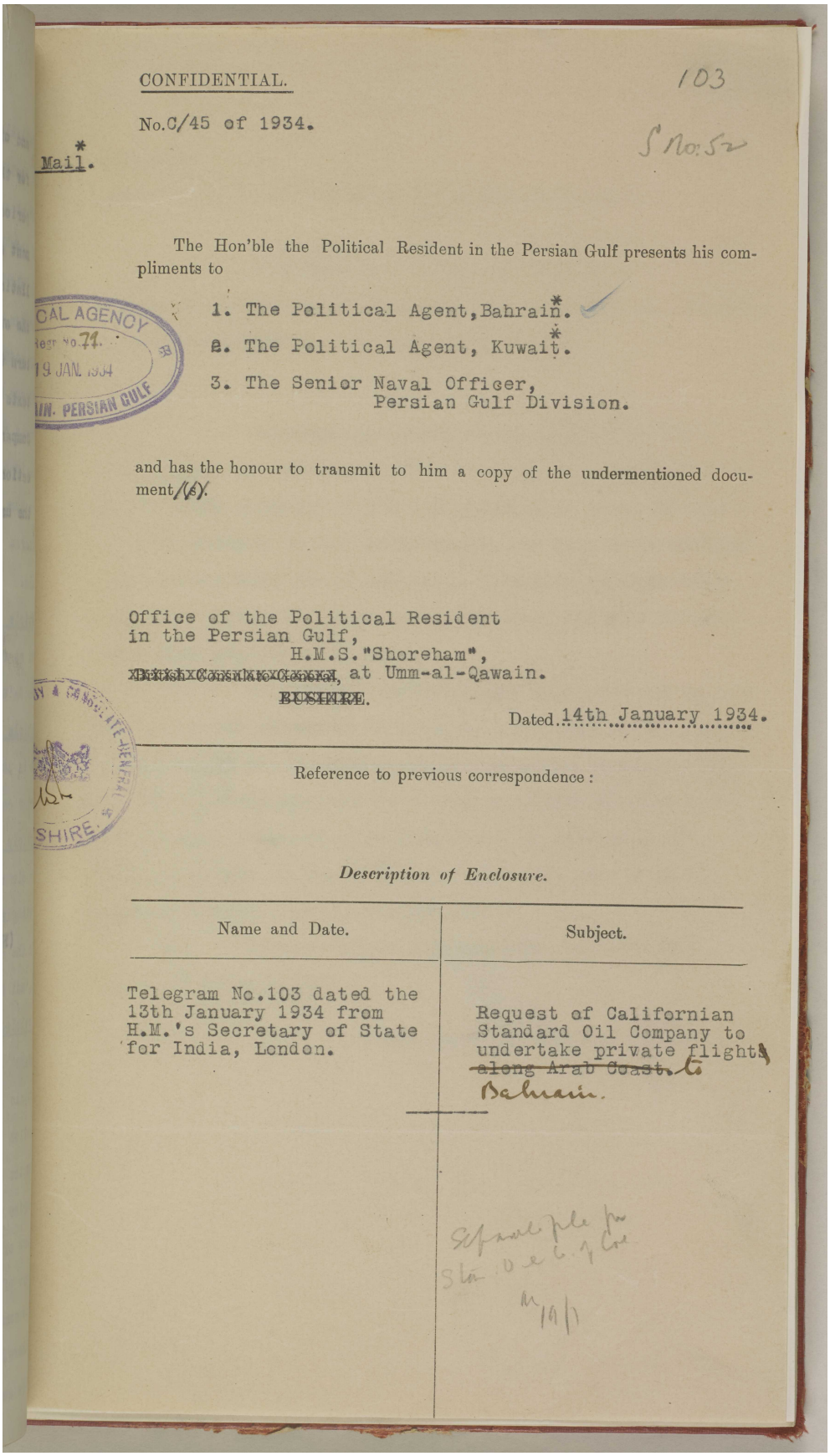
For the Government of the Sa'udi Arab Kingdom.

(Snd) L.N. Hamilton

Fpr the Standard Oil Company of California.

(N.B. In the above translation the word "Loan" is an exact translation of the Arabic word used but probably the word "subsidy" would be more correct);





CONFIDENTIAL.

103

No.C/45 of 1934.

S No: 52

Mail.

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

1. The Political Agent, Bahrain.
2. The Political Agent, Kuwait.
3. The Senior Naval Officer, Persian Gulf Division.

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned document/(s).

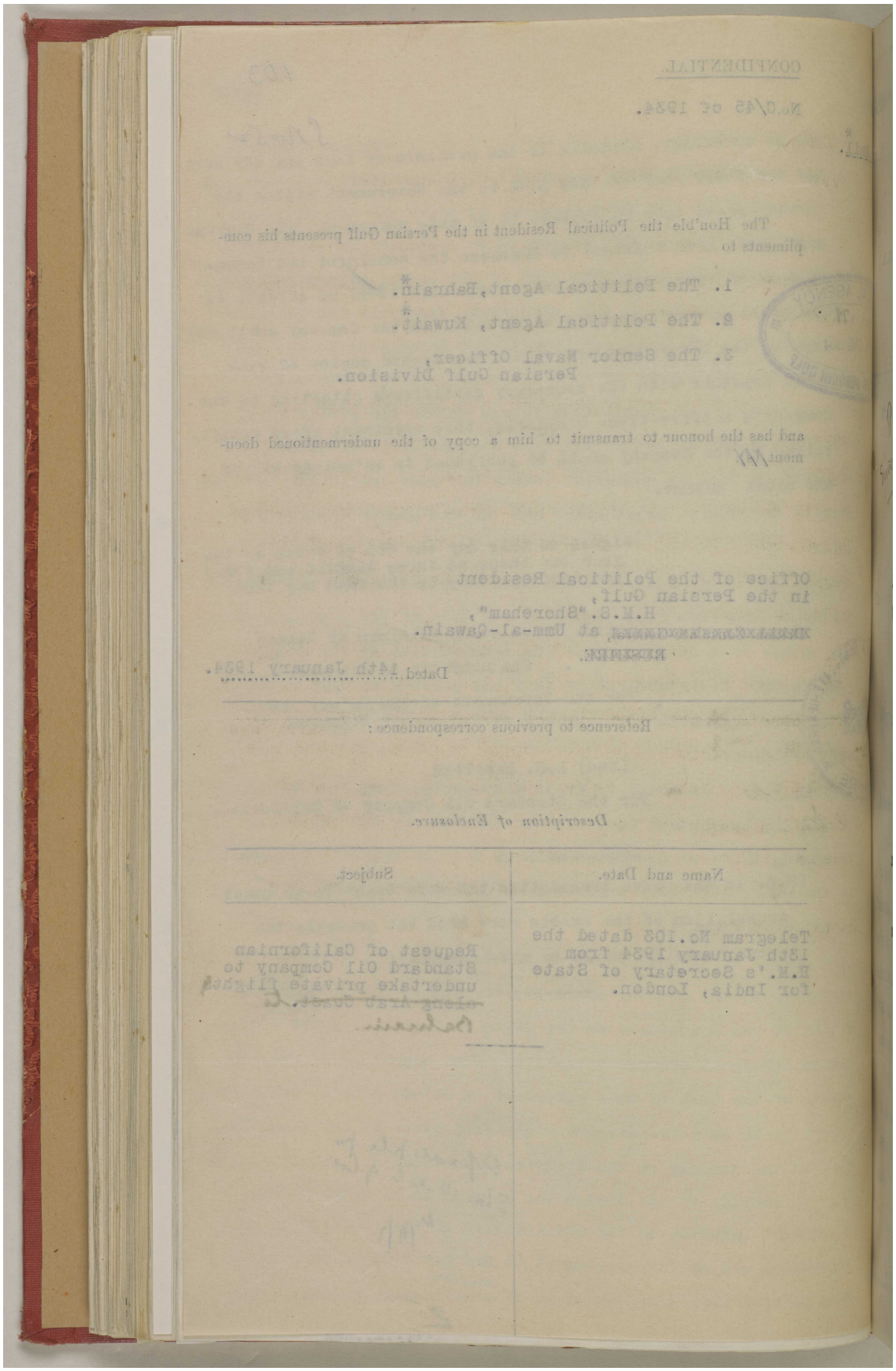
Office of the Political Resident
in the Persian Gulf,
H.M.S. "Shoreham",
~~British Consulate-General~~, at Umm-al-Qawain.
~~BUSHIRE~~.

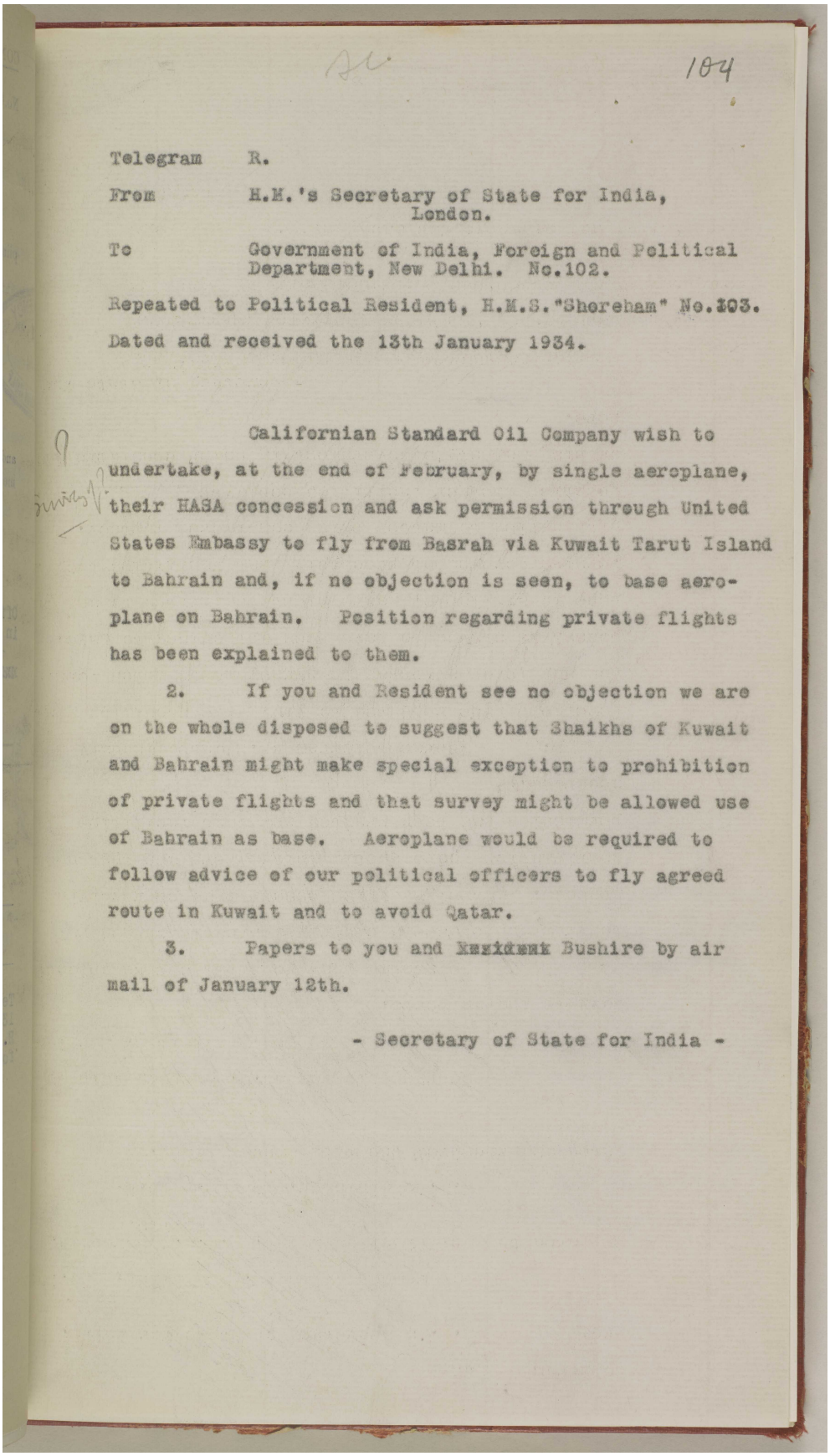
Dated 14th January 1934.

Reference to previous correspondence:

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Telegram No.103 dated the 13th January 1934 from H.M.'s Secretary of State for India, London.	Request of Californian Standard Oil Company to undertake private flights ~~along Arab Coast~~ to Bahrain.





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Telegram R.

From H.M.'s Secretary of State for India, London.

To Government of India, Foreign and Political Department, New Delhi. No.102.

Repeated to Political Resident, H.M.S."Shoreham" No.103.

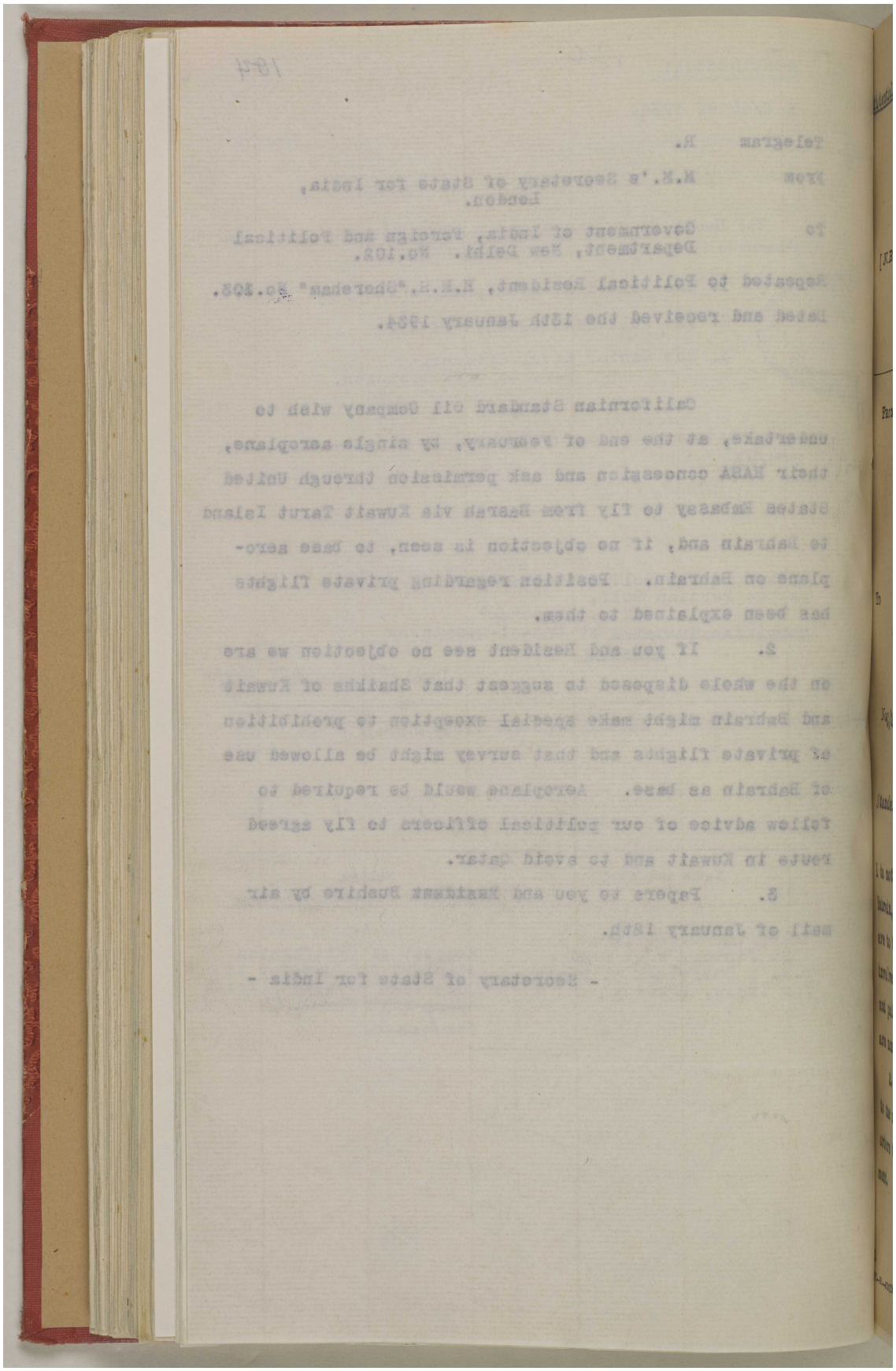
Dated and received the 13th January 1934.

Californian Standard Oil Company wish to undertake, at the end of February, by single aeroplane, their HASA concession and ask permission through United States Embassy to fly from Basrah via Kuwait Tarut Island to Bahrain and, if no objection is seen, to base aeroplane on Bahrain. Position regarding private flights has been explained to them.

2. If you and Resident see no objection we are on the whole disposed to suggest that Shaikhs of Kuwait and Bahrain might make special exception to prohibition of private flights and that survey might be allowed use of Bahrain as base. Aeroplane would be required to follow advice of our political officers to fly agreed route in Kuwait and to avoid Qatar.

3. Papers to you and ~~Resident~~ Bushire by air mail of January 12th.

- Secretary of State for India -



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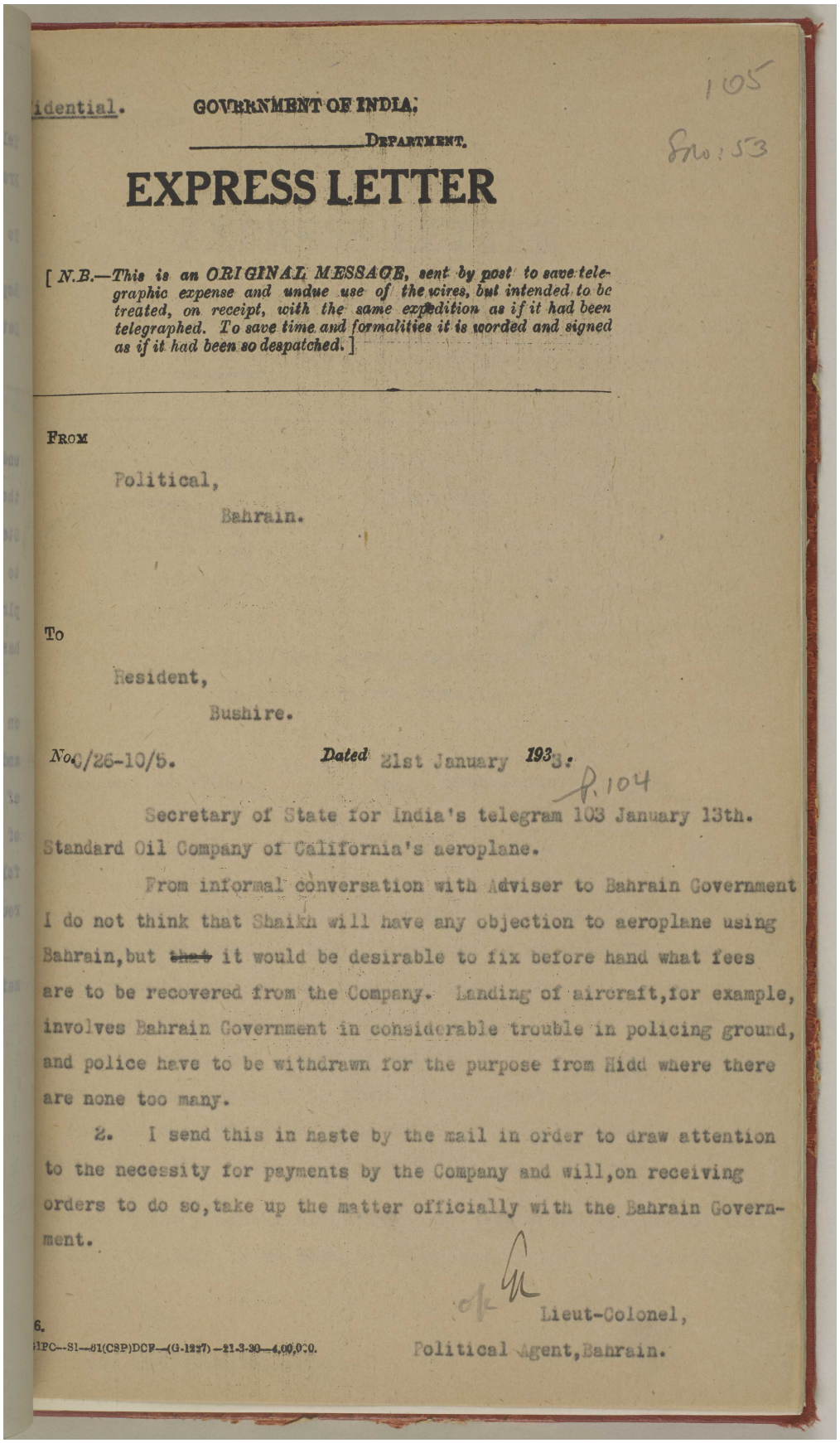


idential. GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

DEPARTMENT.

EXPRESS LETTER

[*N.B.—This is an ORIGINAL MESSAGE, sent by post to save telegraphic expense and undue use of the wires, but intended to be treated, on receipt, with the same expedition as if it had been telegraphed. To save time and formalities it is worded and signed as if it had been so despatched.*]

FROM

Political,

Bahrain.

To

Resident,

Bushire.

No. C/26-10/5. Dated 21st January 1933.

P. 104

Secretary of State for India's telegram 103 January 13th. Standard Oil Company of California's aeroplane.

From informal conversation with Adviser to Bahrain Government I do not think that Shaikh will have any objection to aeroplane using Bahrain, but ~~that~~ it would be desirable to fix before hand what fees are to be recovered from the Company. Landing of aircraft, for example, involves Bahrain Government in considerable trouble in policing ground, and police have to be withdrawn for the purpose from Hidd where there are none too many.

2. I send this in haste by the mail in order to draw attention to the necessity for payments by the Company and will, on receiving orders to do so, take up the matter officially with the Bahrain Government.

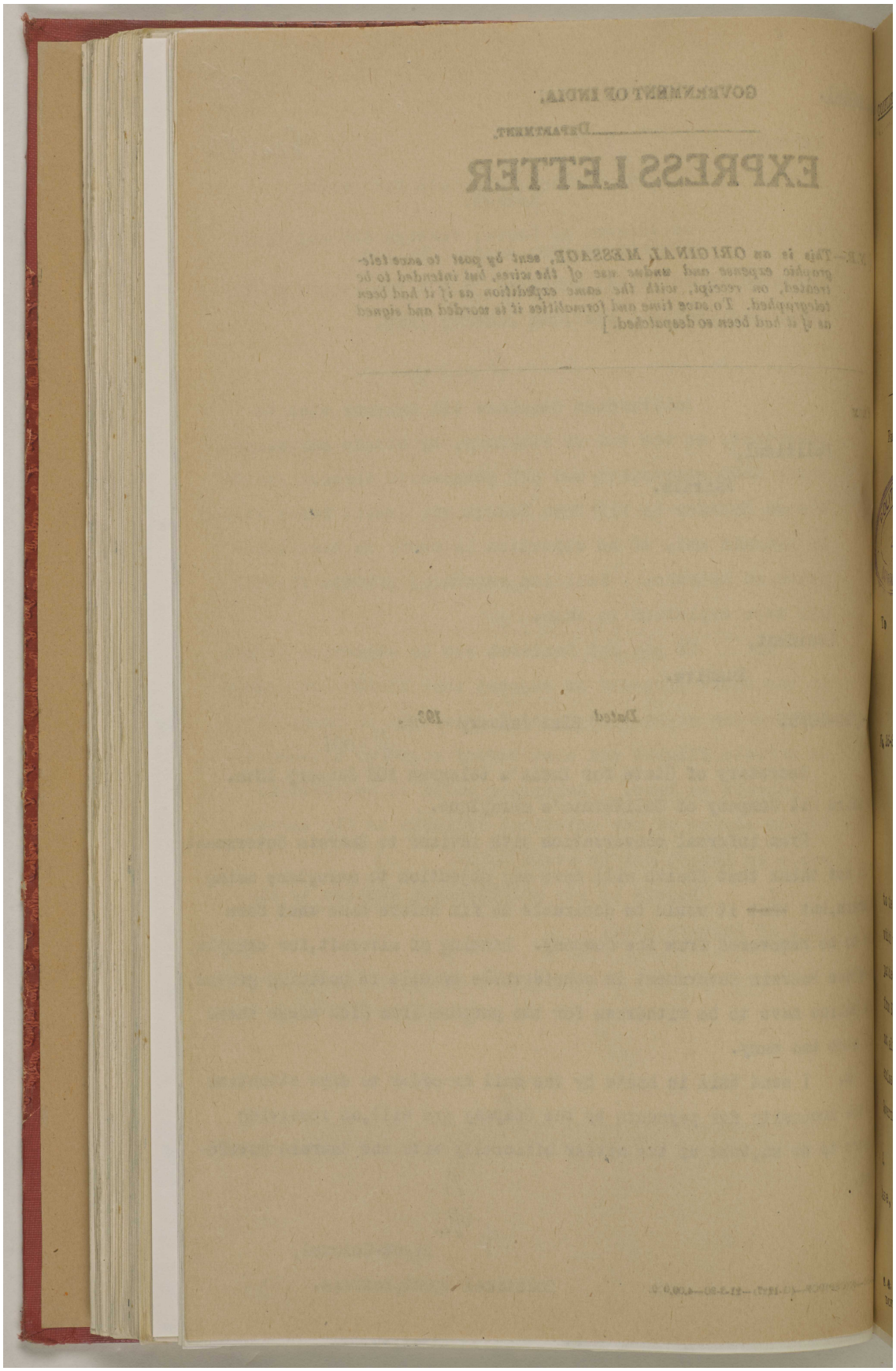
ok

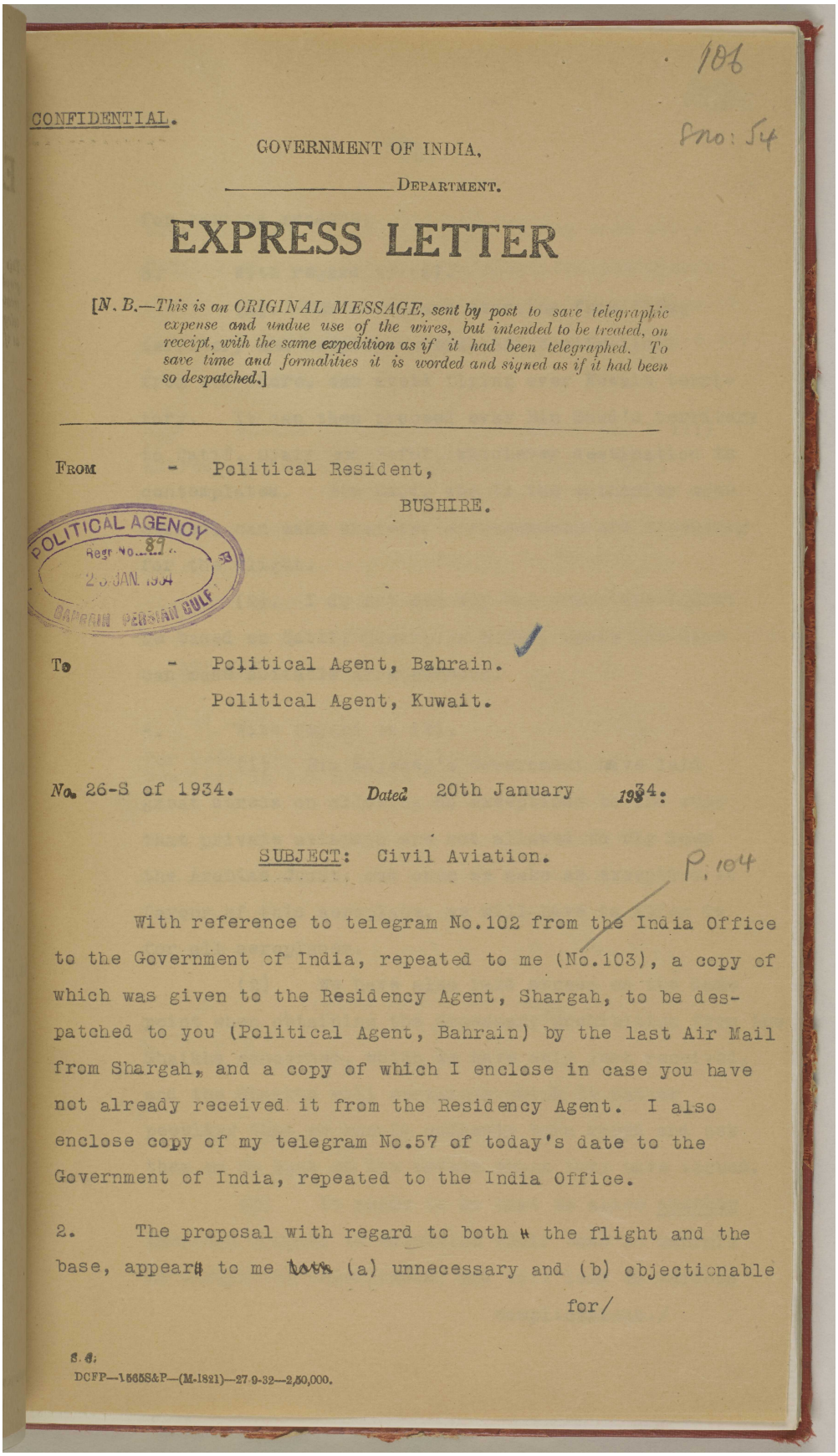
Lieut-Colonel,

Political Agent, Bahrain.

6.

IPC--S1--61(CSP)DCF--(G-1227)--21-3-30--4,00,000.





106

CONFIDENTIAL.

Fno: 54

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

_____ DEPARTMENT.

EXPRESS LETTER

[*N. B.—This is an ORIGINAL MESSAGE, sent by post to save telegraphic expense and undue use of the wires, but intended to be treated, on receipt, with the same expedition as if it had been telegraphed. To save time and formalities it is worded and signed as if it had been so despatched.*]

FROM - Political Resident,
BUSHIRE.

POLITICAL AGENCY
Regr No. 87
25 JAN. 1934
BAHRAIN PERSIAN GULF

To - Political Agent, Bahrain.
Political Agent, Kuwait.

No. 26-S of 1934. Dated 20th January 1934.

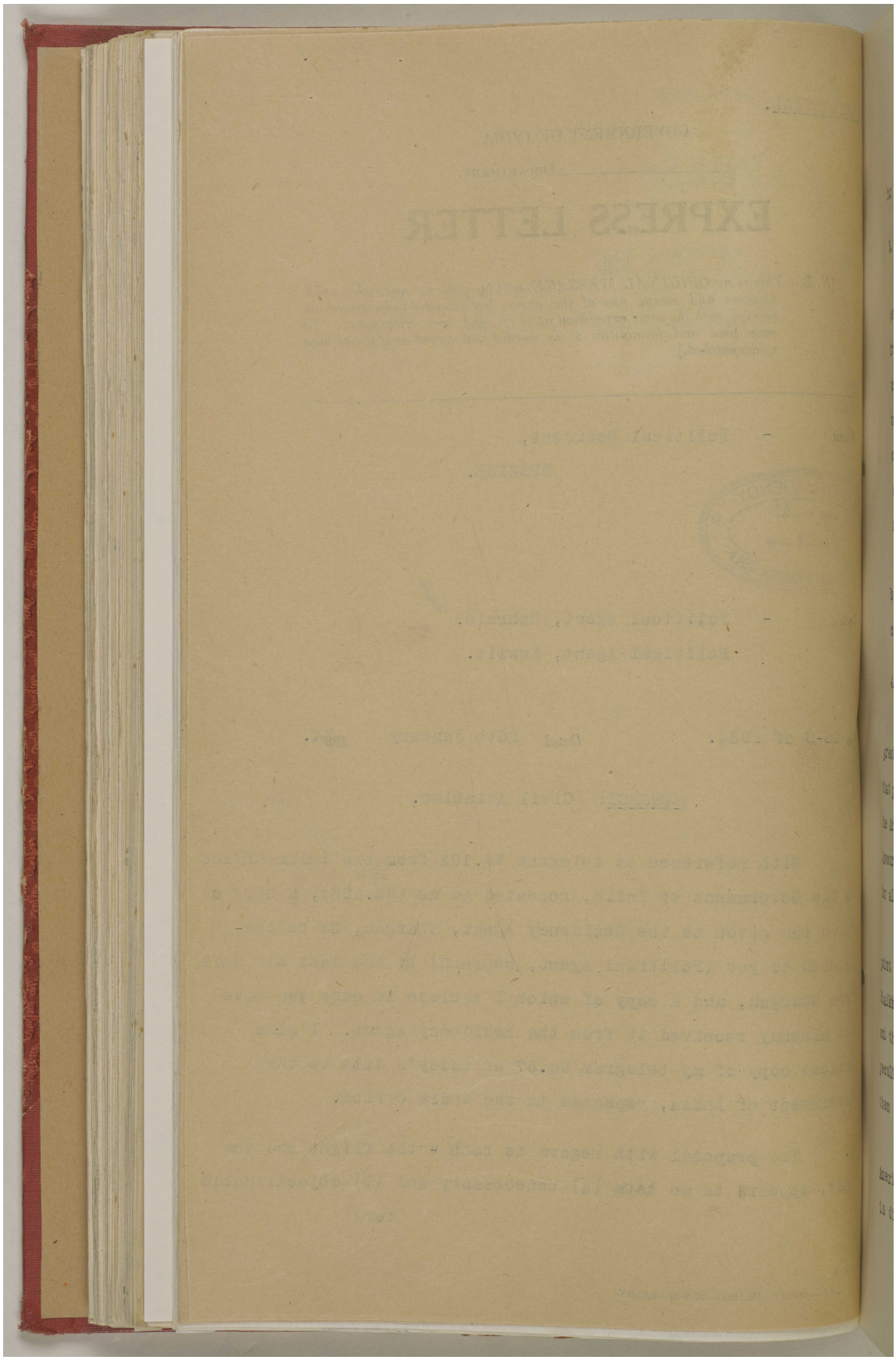
SUBJECT: Civil Aviation.

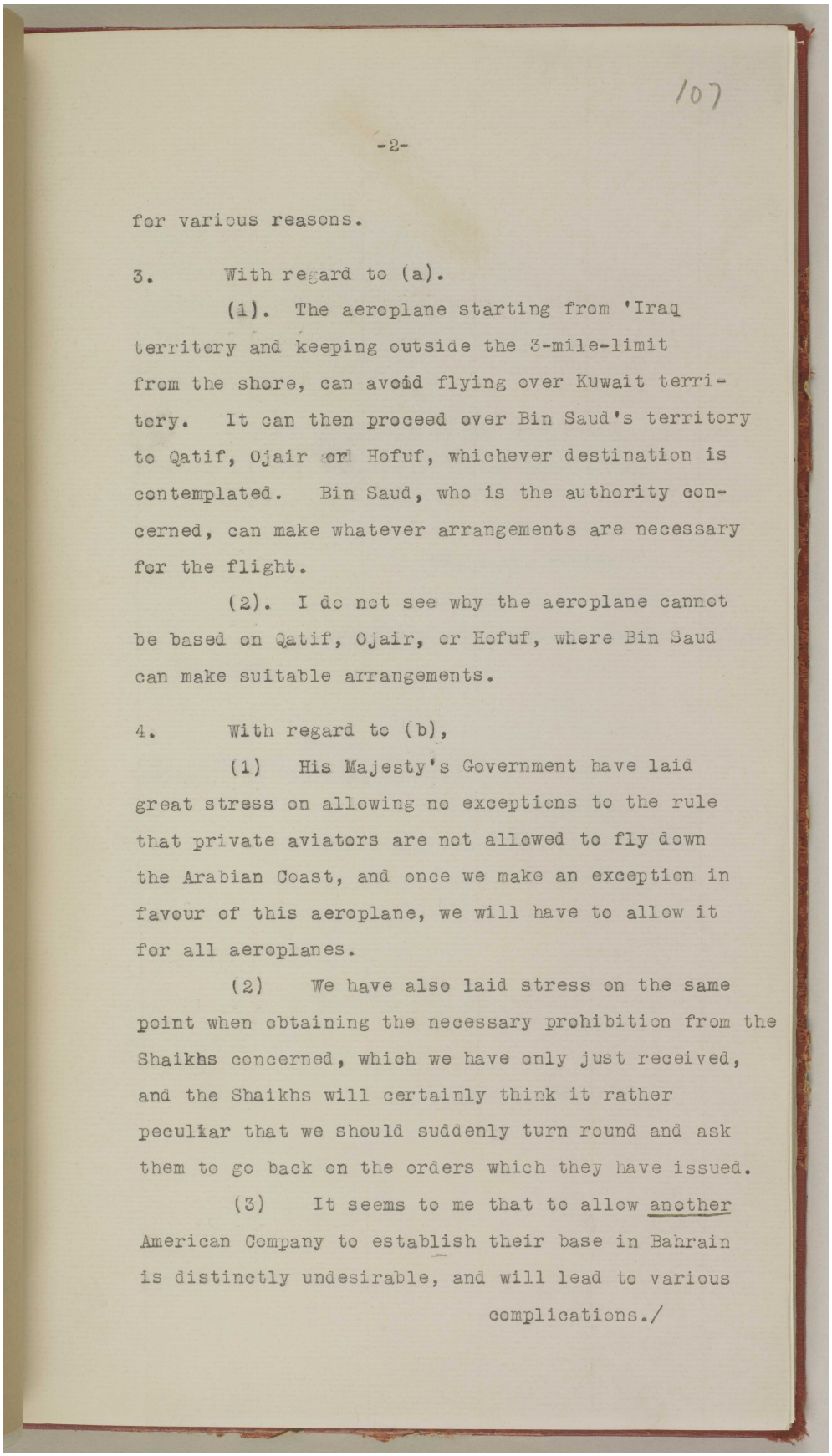
P. 104

With reference to telegram No.102 from the India Office to the Government of India, repeated to me (No.103), a copy of which was given to the Residency Agent, Shargah, to be despatched to you (Political Agent, Bahrain) by the last Air Mail from Shargah, and a copy of which I enclose in case you have not already received it from the Residency Agent. I also enclose copy of my telegram No.57 of today's date to the Government of India, repeated to the India Office.

2. The proposal with regard to both ~~it~~ the flight and the base, appears to me ~~both~~ (a) unnecessary and (b) objectionable for/

S.S.
DCFP—1565S&P—(M-1821)—27-9-32—2,50,000.





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-2-

for various reasons.

3. With regard to (a).

(1). The aeroplane starting from 'Iraq territory and keeping outside the 3-mile-limit from the shore, can avoid flying over Kuwait territory. It can then proceed over Bin Saud's territory to Qatif, Ojair or Hofuf, whichever destination is contemplated. Bin Saud, who is the authority concerned, can make whatever arrangements are necessary for the flight.

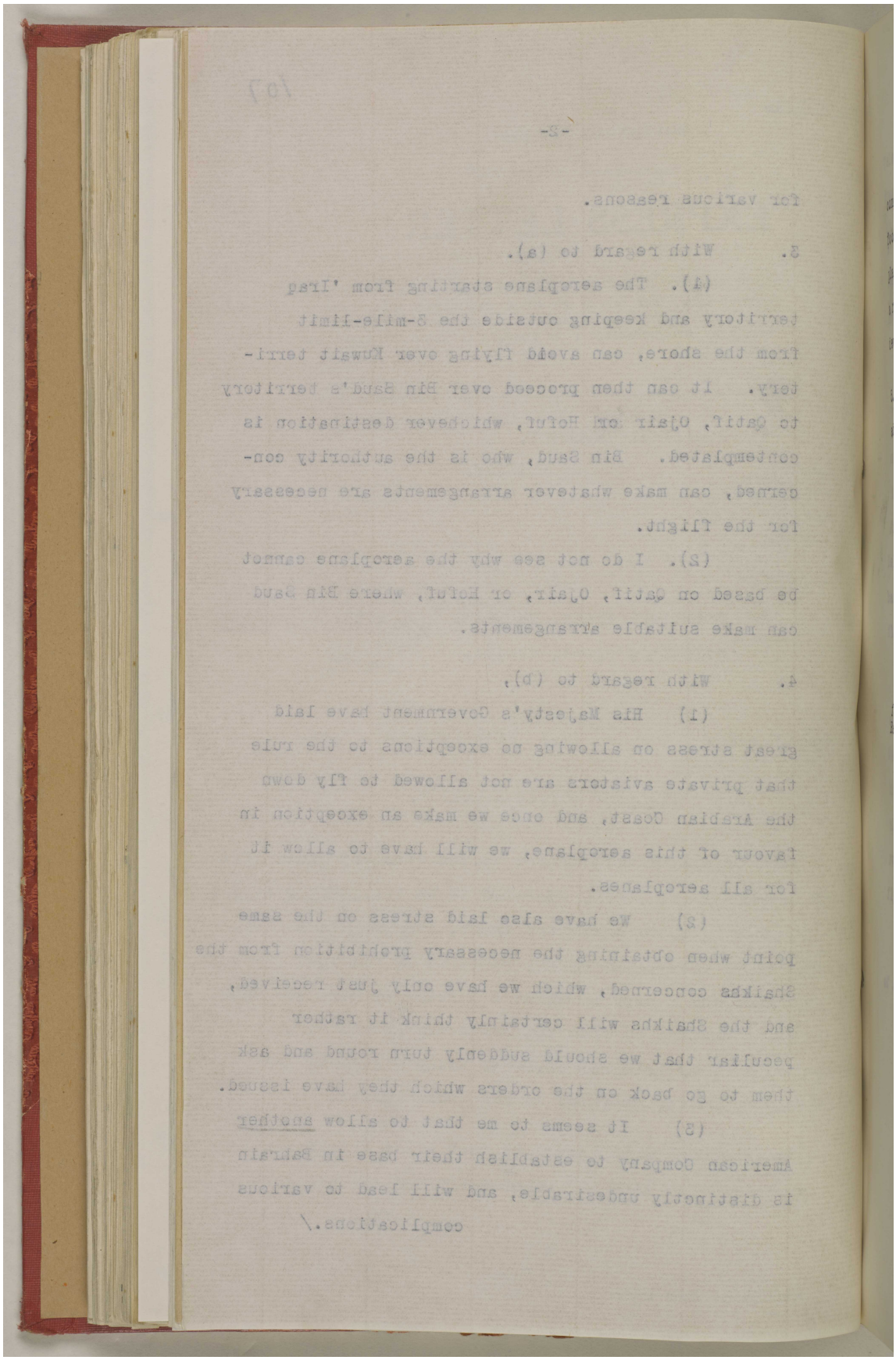
(2). I do not see why the aeroplane cannot be based on Qatif, Ojair, or Hofuf, where Bin Saud can make suitable arrangements.

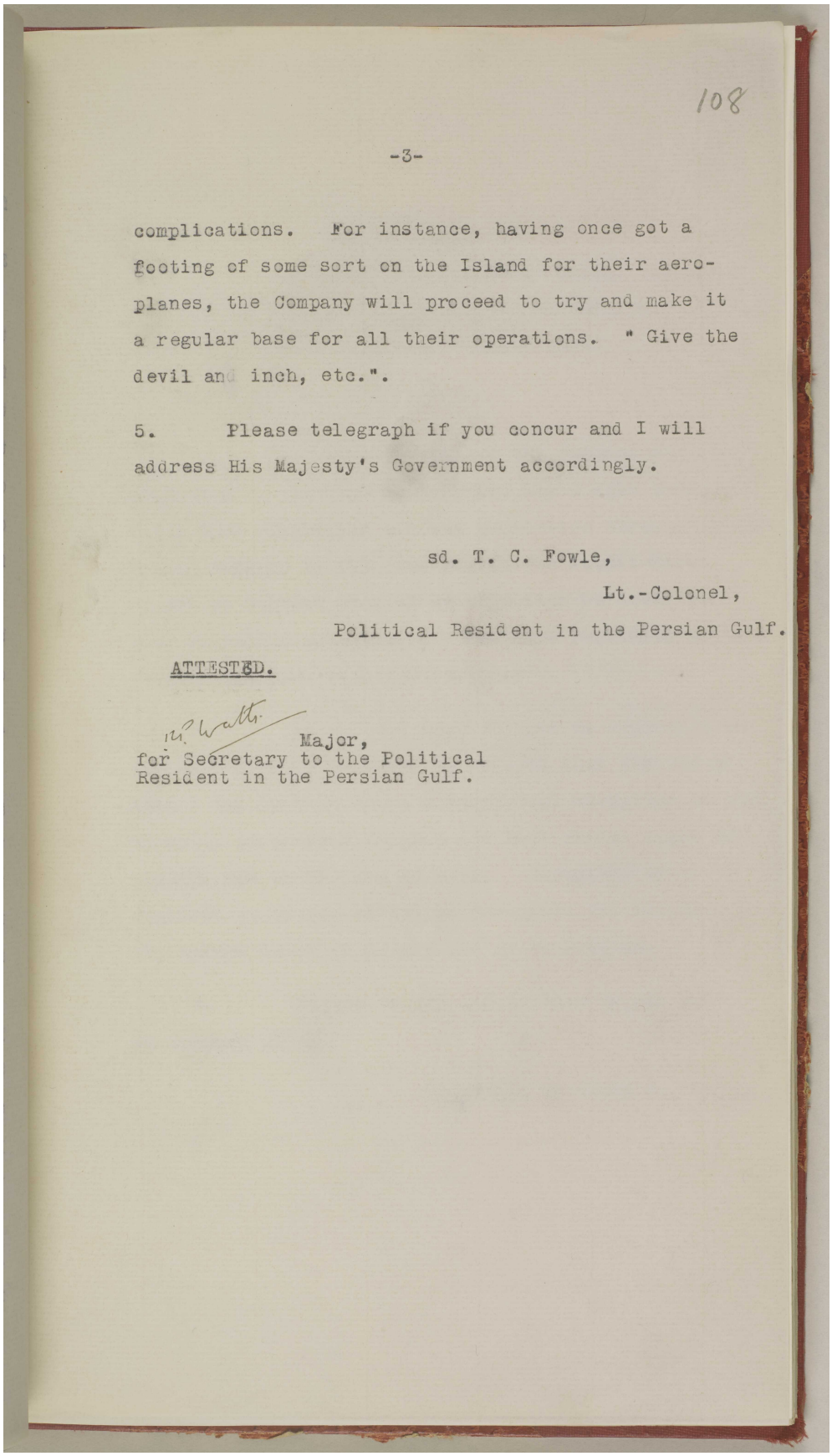
4. With regard to (b),

(1) His Majesty's Government have laid great stress on allowing no exceptions to the rule that private aviators are not allowed to fly down the Arabian Coast, and once we make an exception in favour of this aeroplane, we will have to allow it for all aeroplanes.

(2) We have also laid stress on the same point when obtaining the necessary prohibition from the Shaikhs concerned, which we have only just received, and the Shaikhs will certainly think it rather peculiar that we should suddenly turn round and ask them to go back on the orders which they have issued.

(3) It seems to me that to allow another American Company to establish their base in Bahrain is distinctly undesirable, and will lead to various complications./





108

-3-

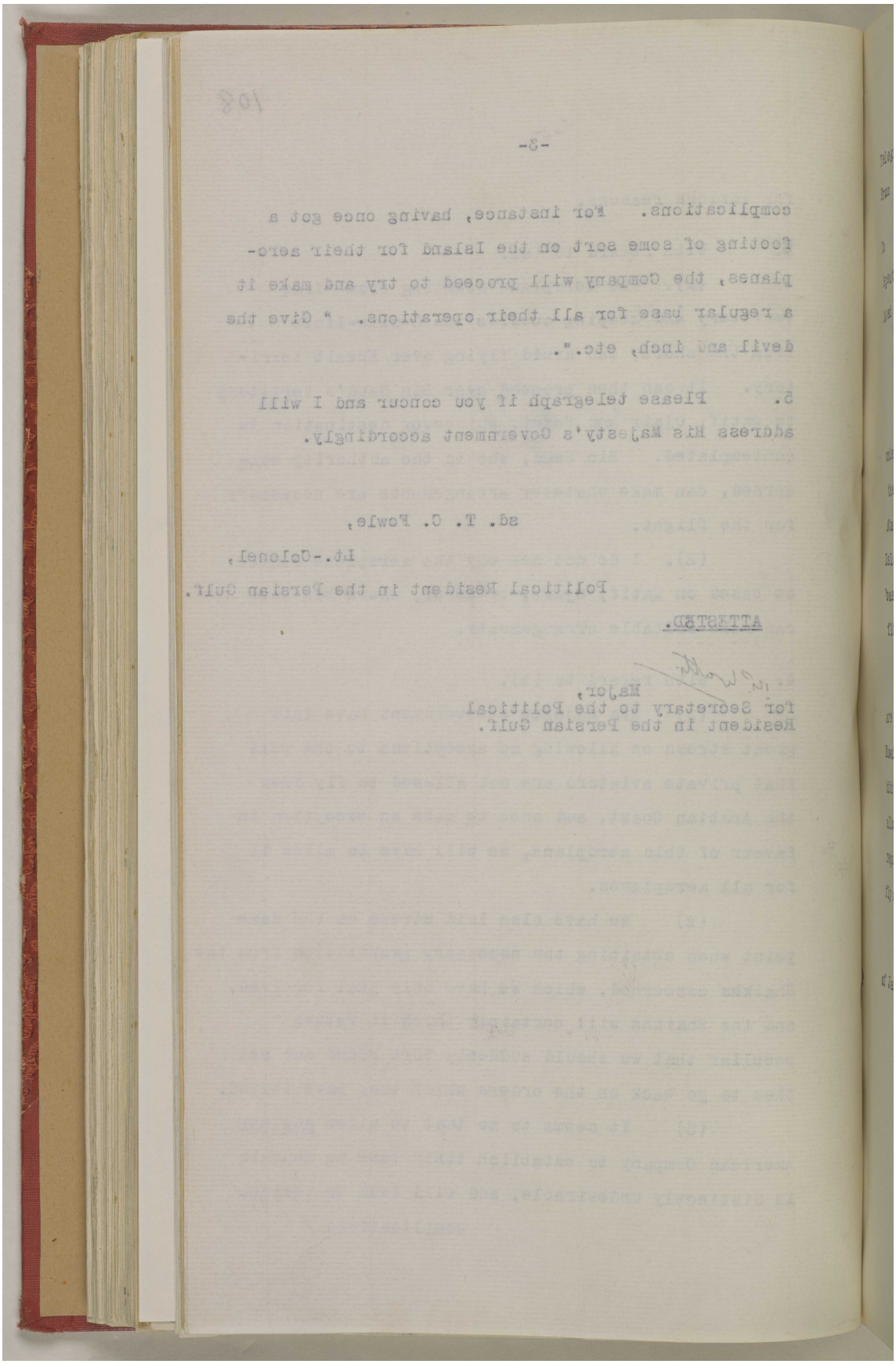
complications. For instance, having once got a footing of some sort on the Island for their aeroplanes, the Company will proceed to try and make it a regular base for all their operations. " Give the devil an inch, etc.".

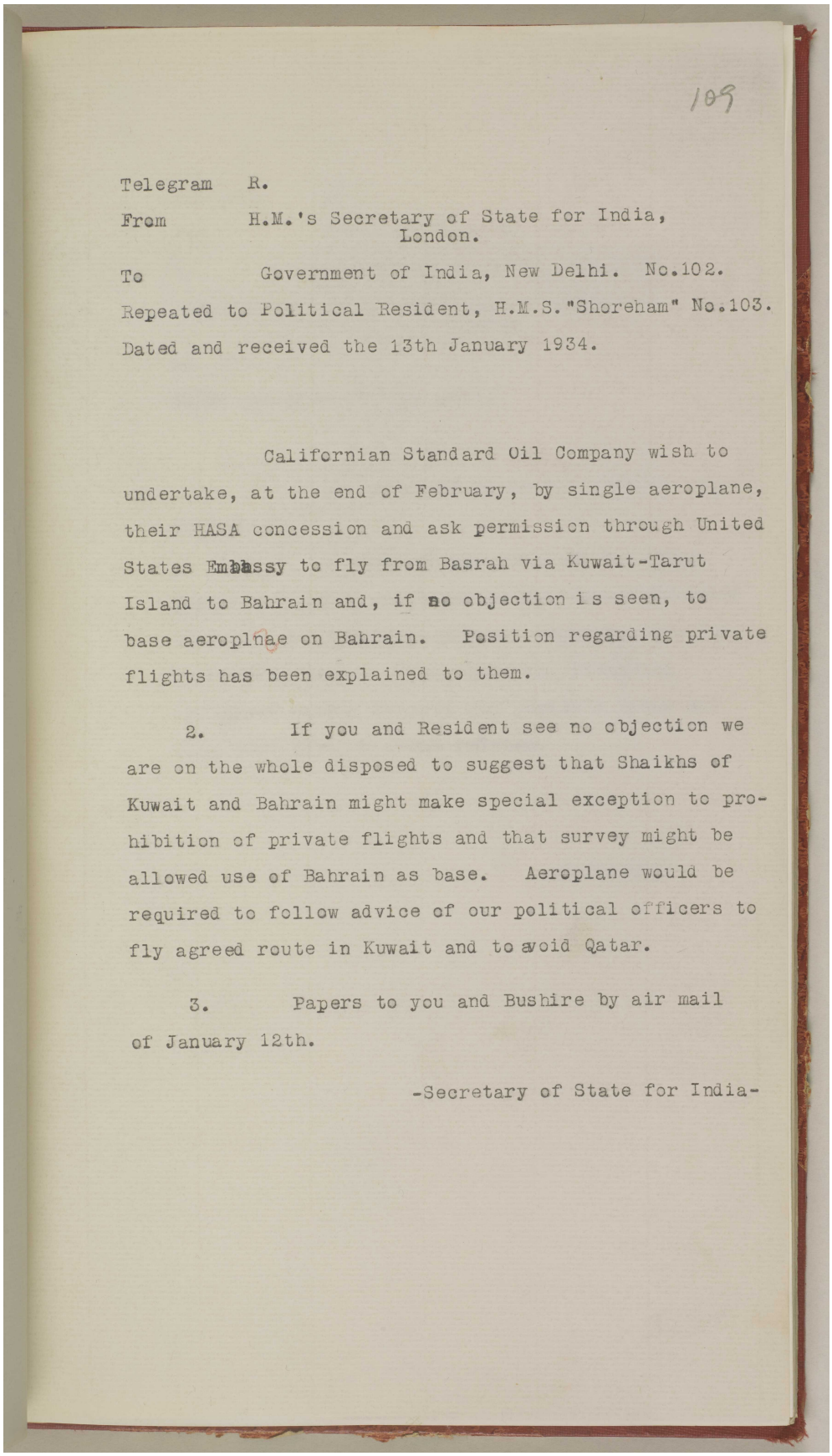
5. Please telegraph if you concur and I will address His Majesty's Government accordingly.

sd. T. C. Fowle,
Lt.-Colonel,
Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

ATTESTED.

M. Watts
Major,
for Secretary to the Political
Resident in the Persian Gulf.





109

Telegram R.

From H.M.'s Secretary of State for India, London.

To Government of India, New Delhi. No.102.

Repeated to Political Resident, H.M.S."Shoreham" No.103.

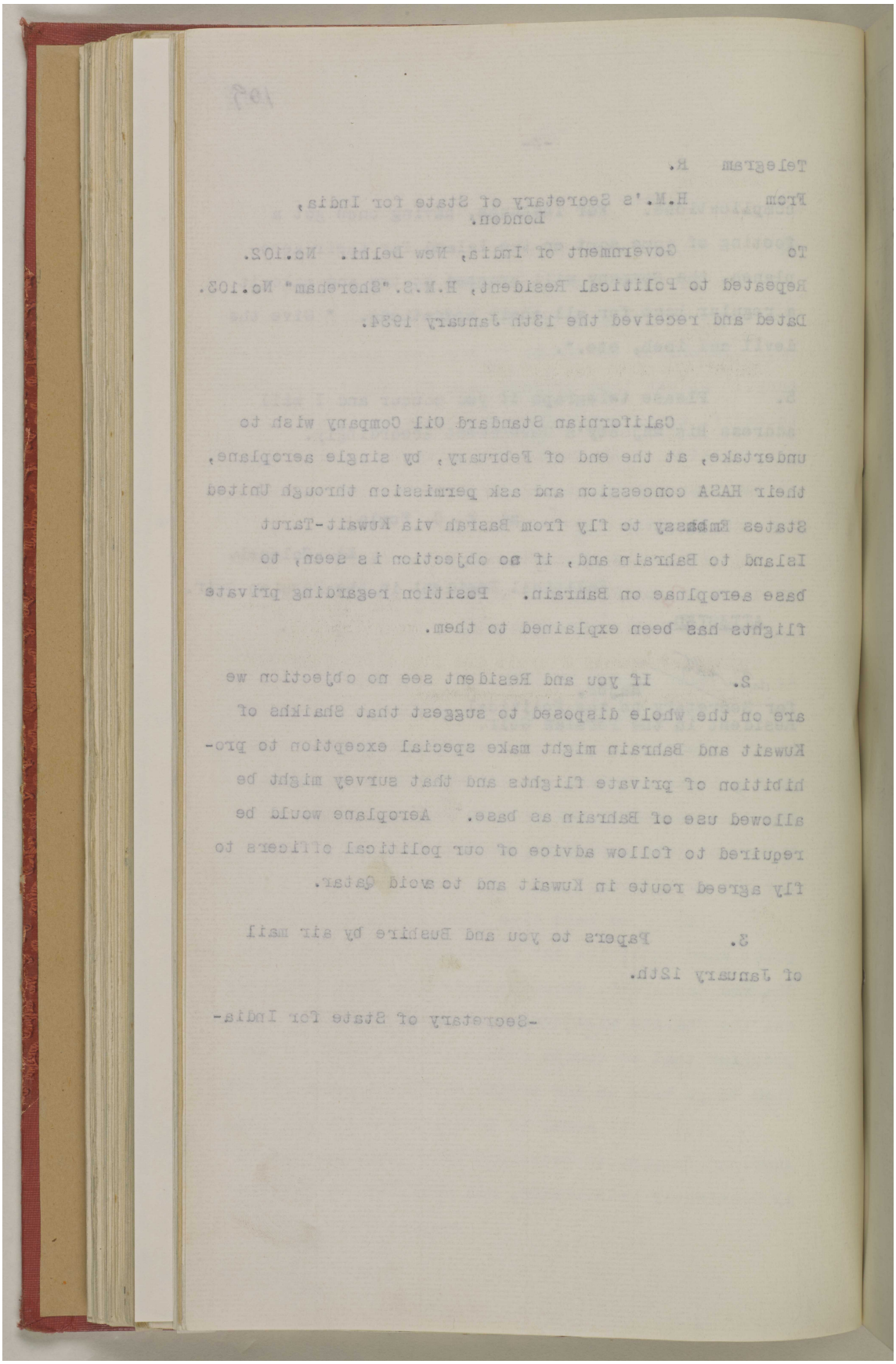
Dated and received the 13th January 1934.

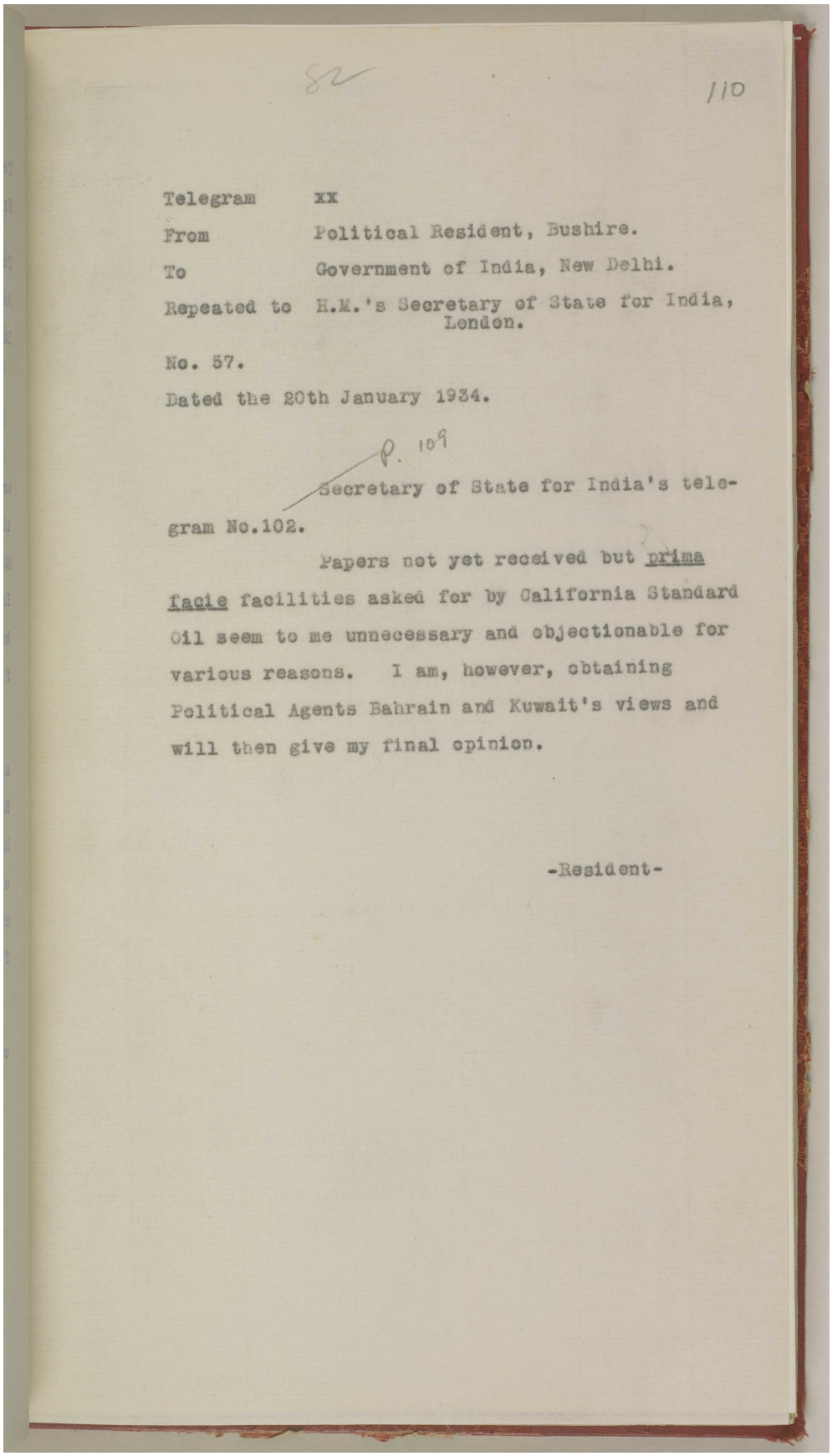
Californian Standard Oil Company wish to undertake, at the end of February, by single aeroplane, their HASA concession and ask permission through United States Embassy to fly from Basrah via Kuwait-Tarut Island to Bahrain and, if no objection is seen, to base aeroplnae on Bahrain. Position regarding private flights has been explained to them.

2. If you and Resident see no objection we are on the whole disposed to suggest that Shaikhs of Kuwait and Bahrain might make special exception to prohibition of private flights and that survey might be allowed use of Bahrain as base. Aeroplane would be required to follow advice of our political officers to fly agreed route in Kuwait and to avoid Qatar.

3. Papers to you and Bushire by air mail of January 12th.

-Secretary of State for India-





82 110

Telegram xx
From Political Resident, Bushire.
To Government of India, New Delhi.
Repeated to H.M.'s Secretary of State for India, London.

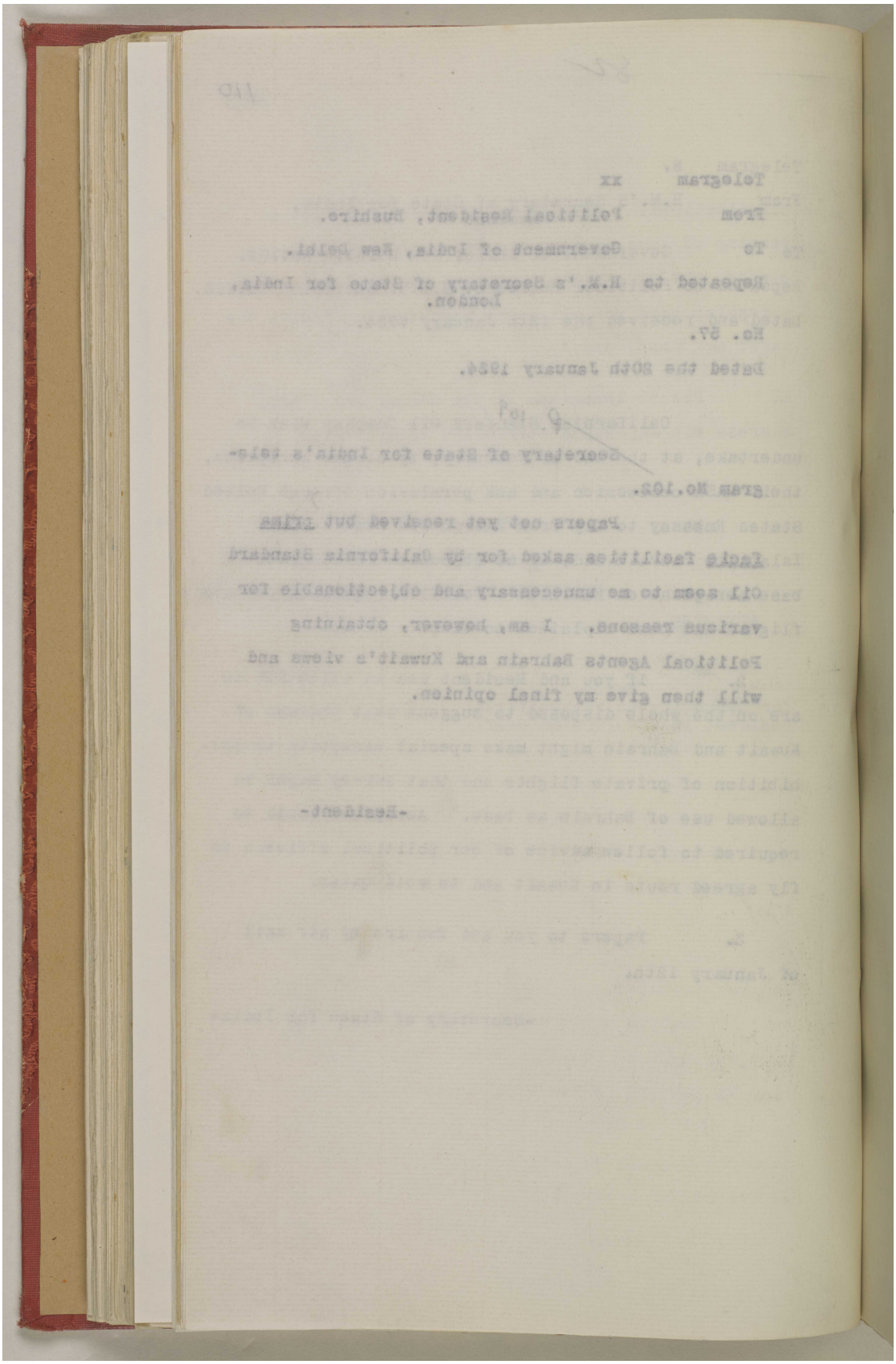
No. 57.
Dated the 20th January 1934.

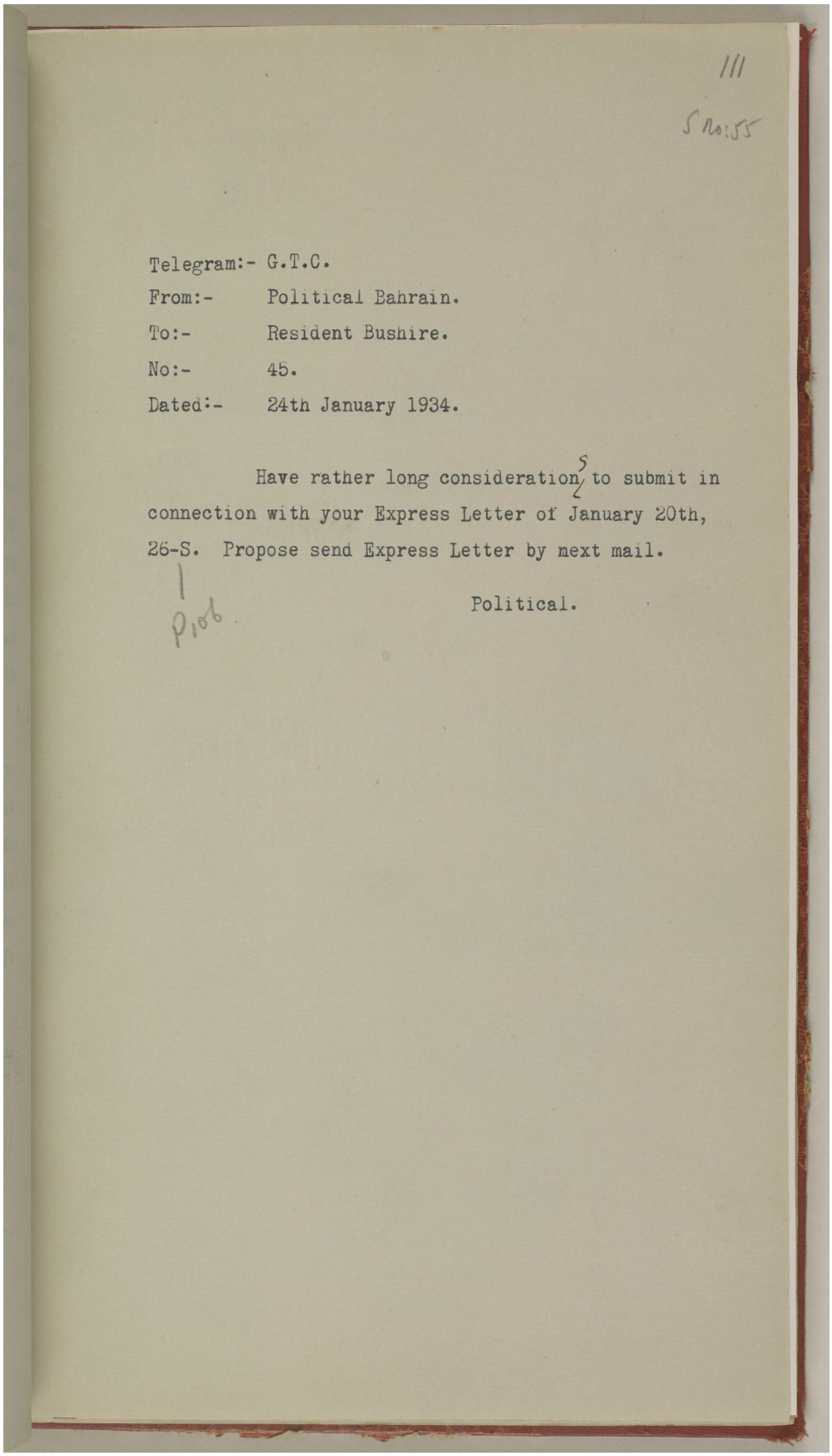
P. 109

Secretary of State for India's telegram No.102.

Papers not yet received but prima facie facilities asked for by California Standard Oil seem to me unnecessary and objectionable for various reasons. I am, however, obtaining Political Agents Bahrain and Kuwait's views and will then give my final opinion.

-Resident-





111

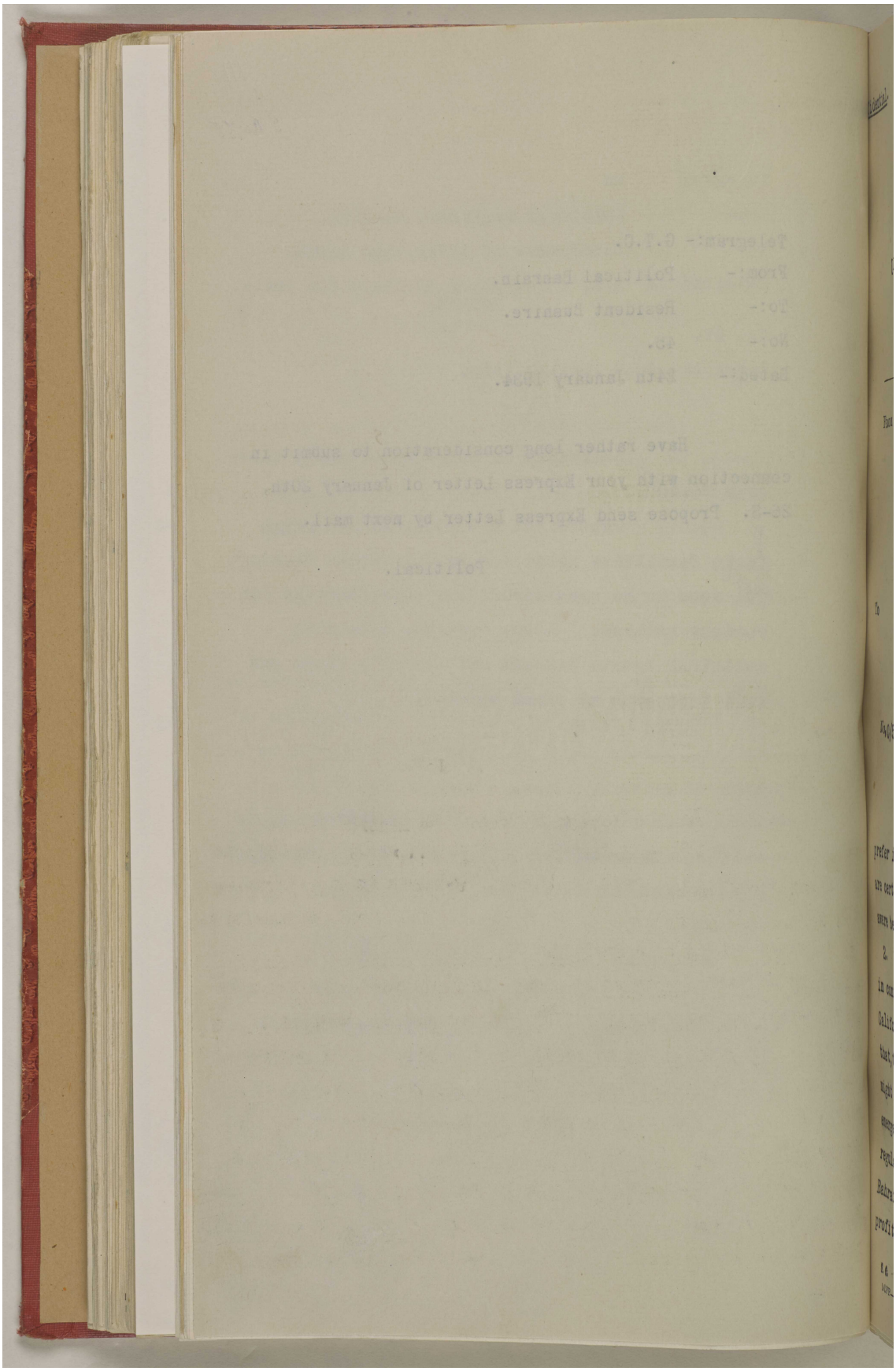
S No:55

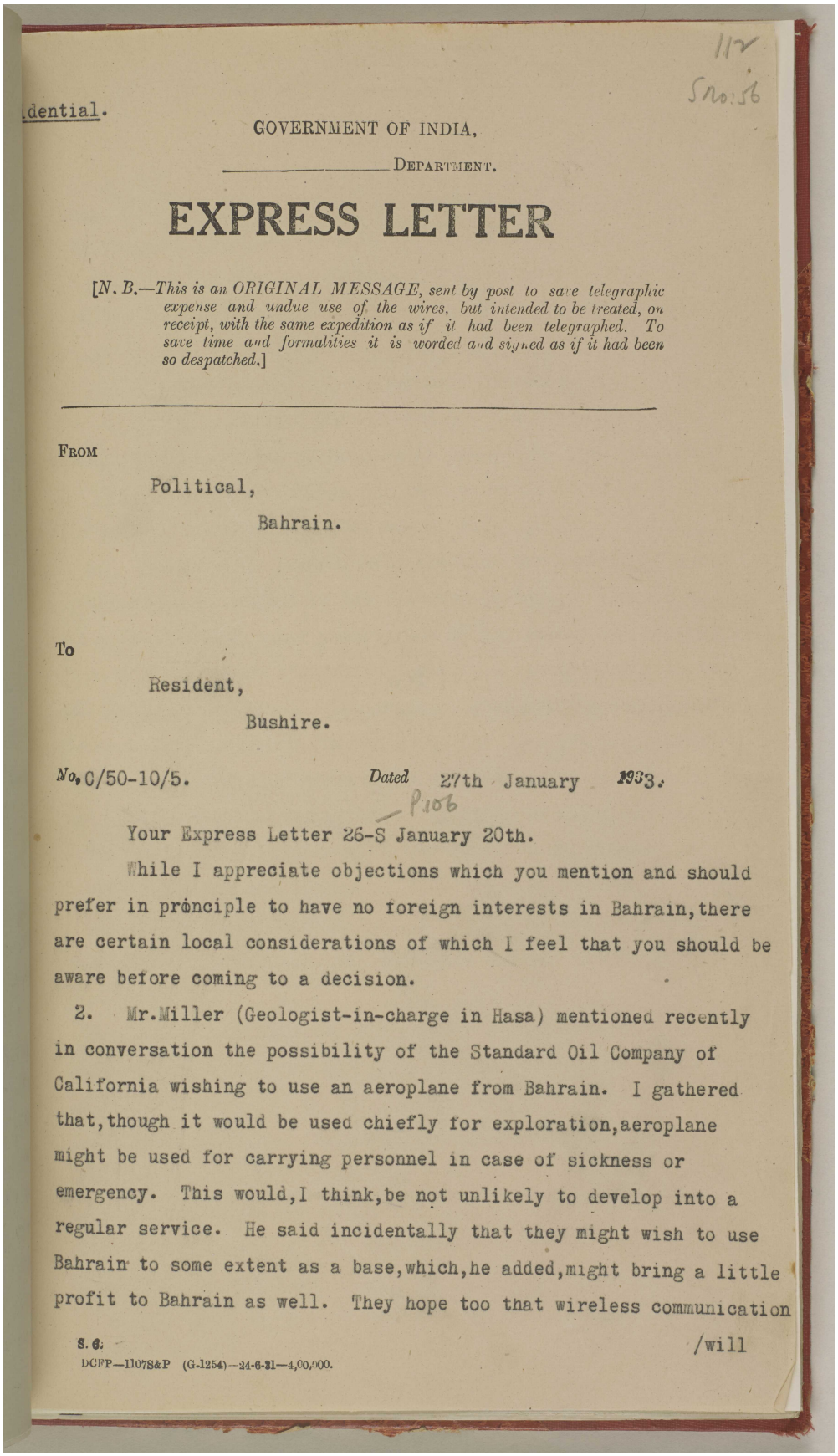
Telegram:- G.T.C.
From:- Political Bahrain.
To:- Resident Bushire.
No:- 45.
Dated:- 24th January 1934.

Have rather long consideration to submit in connection with your Express Letter of January 20th, 26-S. Propose send Express Letter by next mail.

Political.

P 106





GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

DEPARTMENT.

EXPRESS LETTER

[*N. B.—This is an ORIGINAL MESSAGE, sent by post to save telegraphic expense and undue use of the wires, but intended to be treated, on receipt, with the same expedition as if it had been telegraphed. To save time and formalities it is worded and signed as if it had been so despatched.*]

FROM

Political,

Bahrain.

To

Resident,

Bushire.

No. C/50-10/5. Dated 27th January 1933.

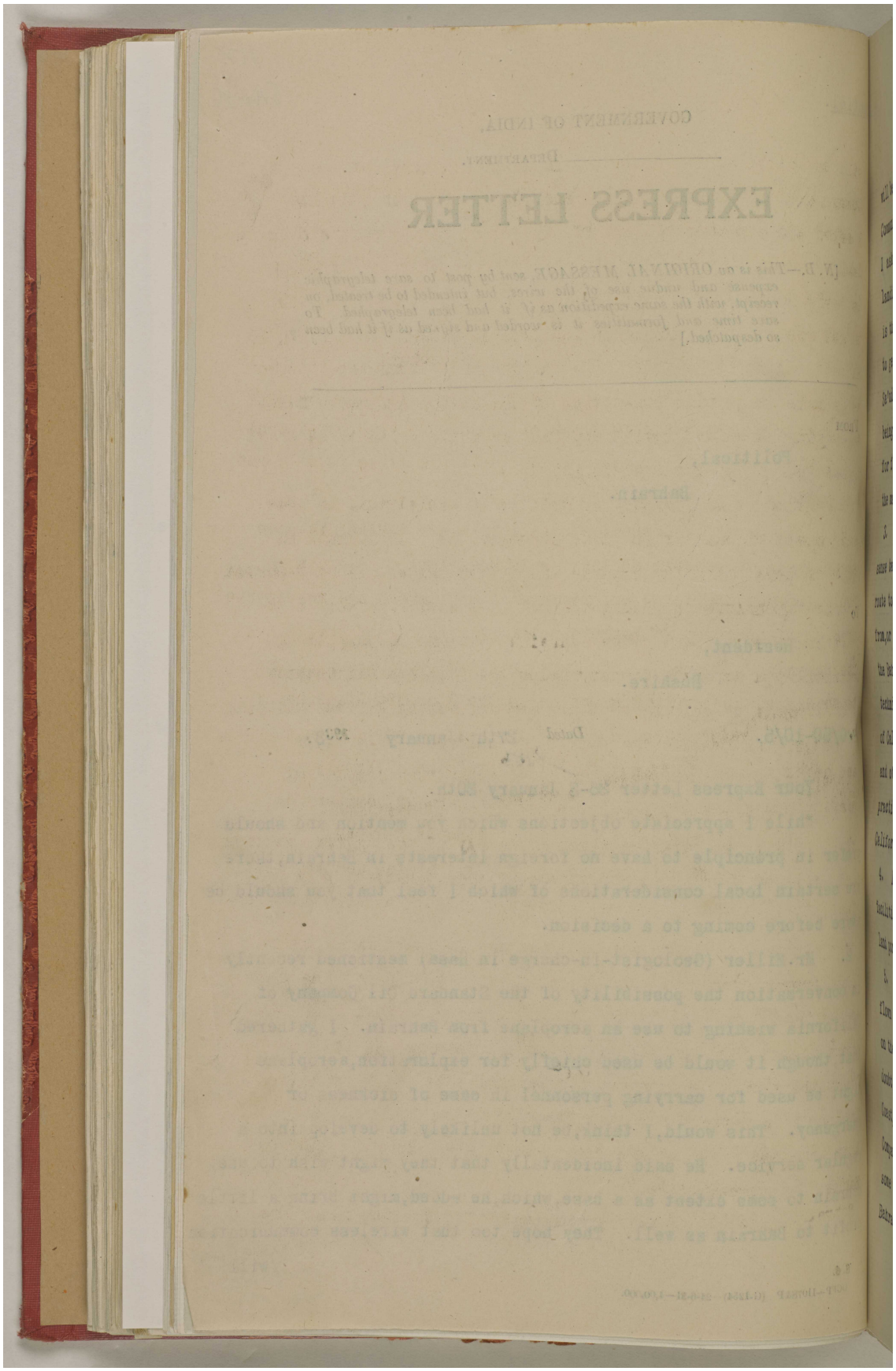
Your Express Letter 26-S January 20th.

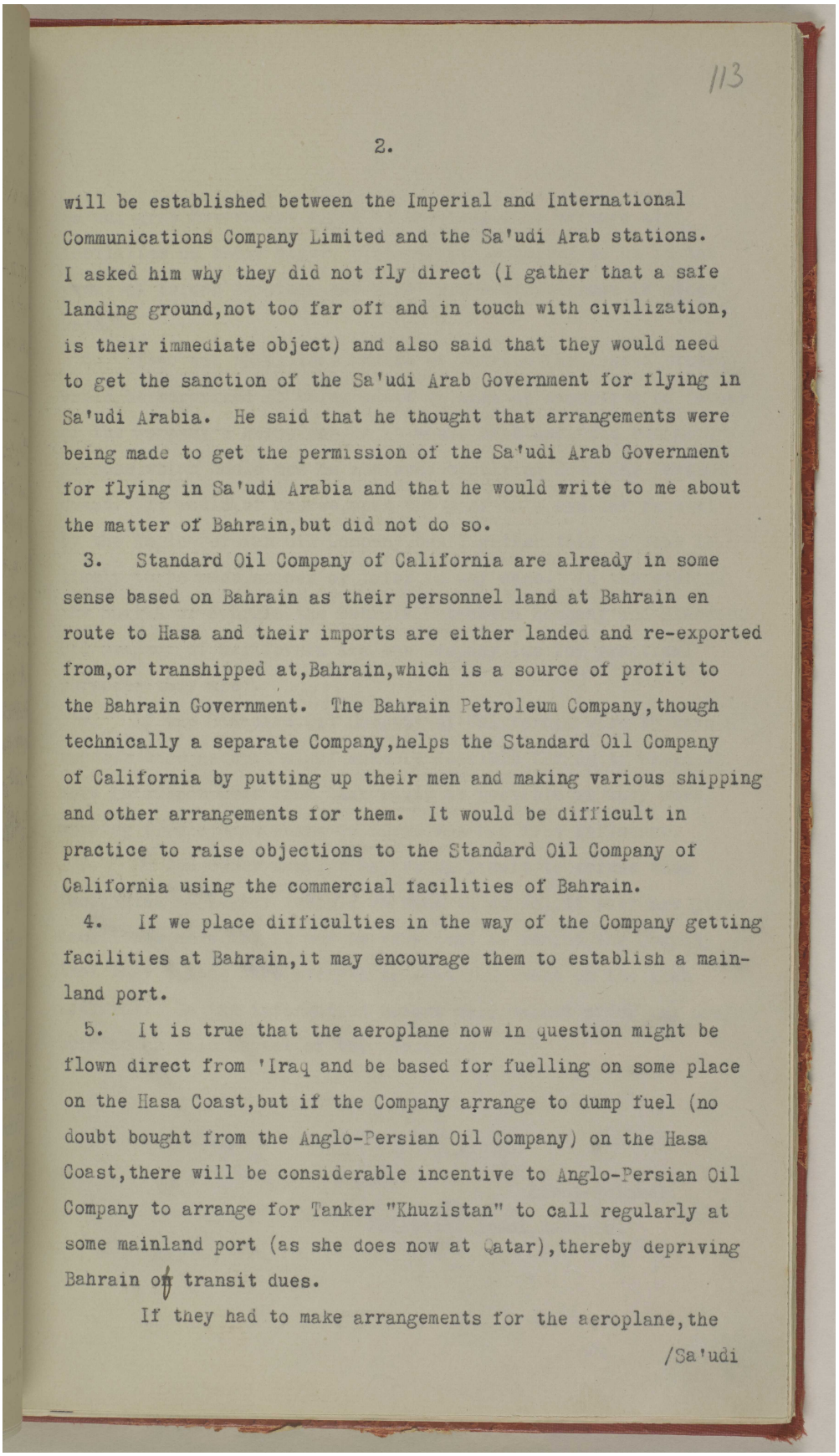
While I appreciate objections which you mention and should prefer in principle to have no foreign interests in Bahrain, there are certain local considerations of which I feel that you should be aware before coming to a decision.

2. Mr. Miller (Geologist-in-charge in Hasa) mentioned recently in conversation the possibility of the Standard Oil Company of California wishing to use an aeroplane from Bahrain. I gathered that, though it would be used chiefly for exploration, aeroplane might be used for carrying personnel in case of sickness or emergency. This would, I think, be not unlikely to develop into a regular service. He said incidentally that they might wish to use Bahrain to some extent as a base, which, he added, might bring a little profit to Bahrain as well. They hope too that wireless communication

S. G. /will

DGFP—1107S&P (G-1254)—24-6-31—4,00,000.





113

2.

will be established between the Imperial and International Communications Company Limited and the Sa'udi Arab stations. I asked him why they did not fly direct (I gather that a safe landing ground, not too far off and in touch with civilization, is their immediate object) and also said that they would need to get the sanction of the Sa'udi Arab Government for flying in Sa'udi Arabia. He said that he thought that arrangements were being made to get the permission of the Sa'udi Arab Government for flying in Sa'udi Arabia and that he would write to me about the matter of Bahrain, but did not do so.

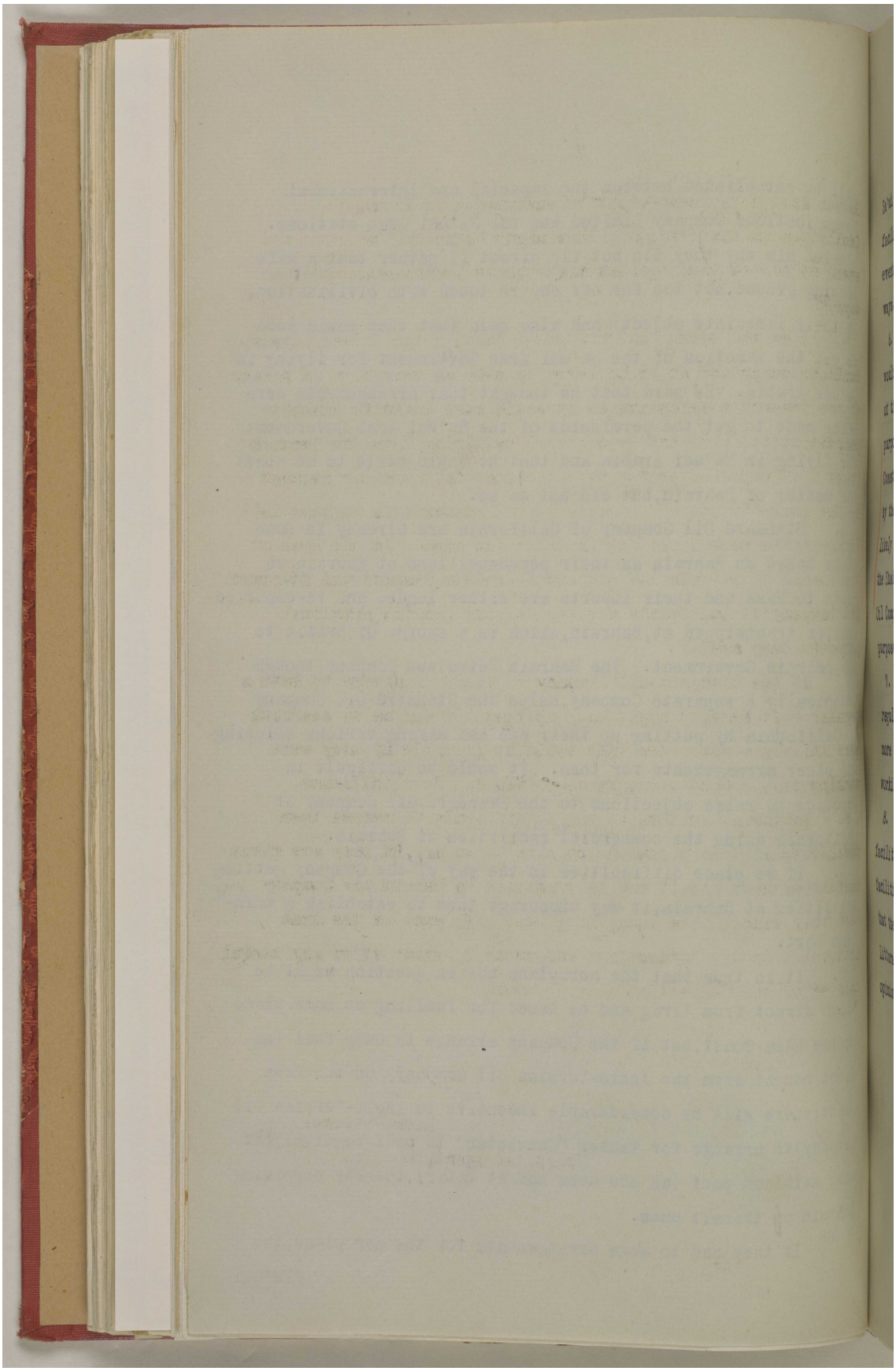
3. Standard Oil Company of California are already in some sense based on Bahrain as their personnel land at Bahrain en route to Hasa and their imports are either landed and re-exported from, or transhipped at, Bahrain, which is a source of profit to the Bahrain Government. The Bahrain Petroleum Company, though technically a separate Company, helps the Standard Oil Company of California by putting up their men and making various shipping and other arrangements for them. It would be difficult in practice to raise objections to the Standard Oil Company of California using the commercial facilities of Bahrain.

4. If we place difficulties in the way of the Company getting facilities at Bahrain, it may encourage them to establish a mainland port.

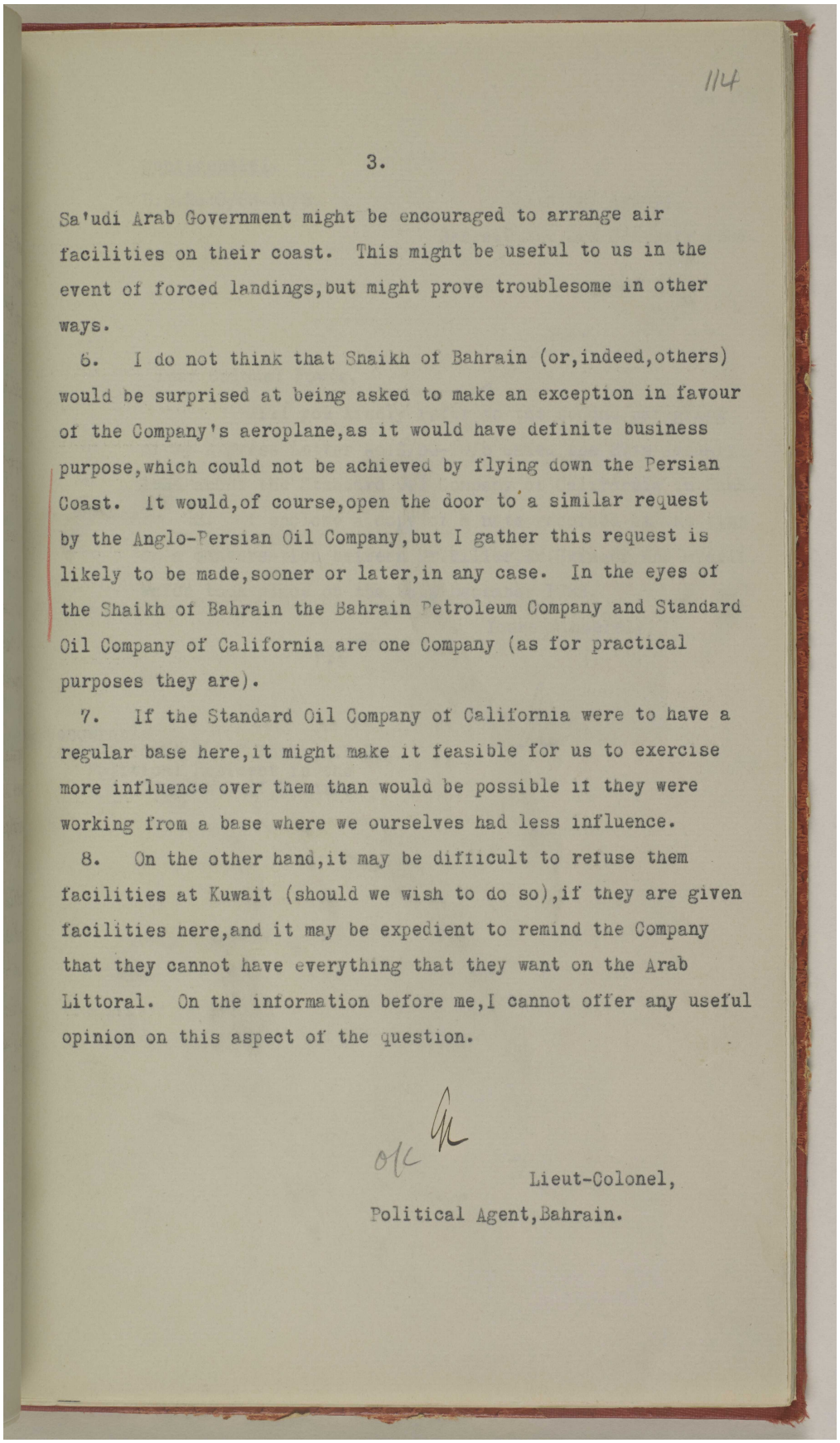
5. It is true that the aeroplane now in question might be flown direct from 'Iraq and be based for fuelling on some place on the Hasa Coast, but if the Company arrange to dump fuel (no doubt bought from the Anglo-Persian Oil Company) on the Hasa Coast, there will be considerable incentive to Anglo-Persian Oil Company to arrange for Tanker "Khuzistan" to call regularly at some mainland port (as she does now at Qatar), thereby depriving Bahrain of transit dues.

If they had to make arrangements for the aeroplane, the

/Sa'udi



المرجع: IOR/R/15/2/421 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023600812.0x000038



114

3.

Sa'udi Arab Government might be encouraged to arrange air facilities on their coast. This might be useful to us in the event of forced landings, but might prove troublesome in other ways.

6. I do not think that Shaikh of Bahrain (or, indeed, others) would be surprised at being asked to make an exception in favour of the Company's aeroplane, as it would have definite business purpose, which could not be achieved by flying down the Persian Coast. It would, of course, open the door to a similar request by the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, but I gather this request is likely to be made, sooner or later, in any case. In the eyes of the Shaikh of Bahrain the Bahrain Petroleum Company and Standard Oil Company of California are one Company (as for practical purposes they are).

7. If the Standard Oil Company of California were to have a regular base here, it might make it feasible for us to exercise more influence over them than would be possible if they were working from a base where we ourselves had less influence.

8. On the other hand, it may be difficult to refuse them facilities at Kuwait (should we wish to do so), if they are given facilities here, and it may be expedient to remind the Company that they cannot have everything that they want on the Arab Littoral. On the information before me, I cannot offer any useful opinion on this aspect of the question.

Lieut-Colonel,
Political Agent, Bahrain.

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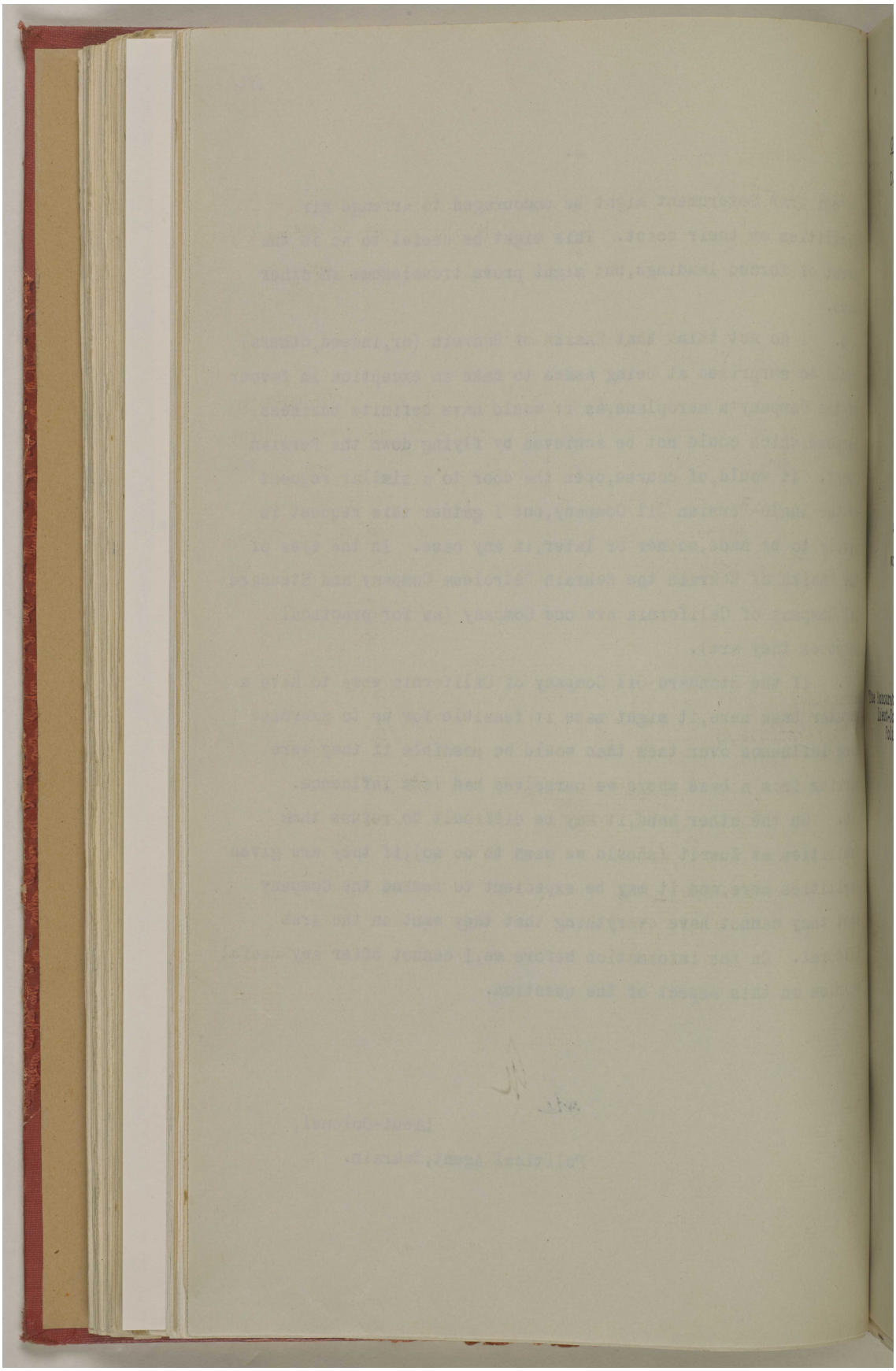
Qatar National Library

BRITISH LIBRARY



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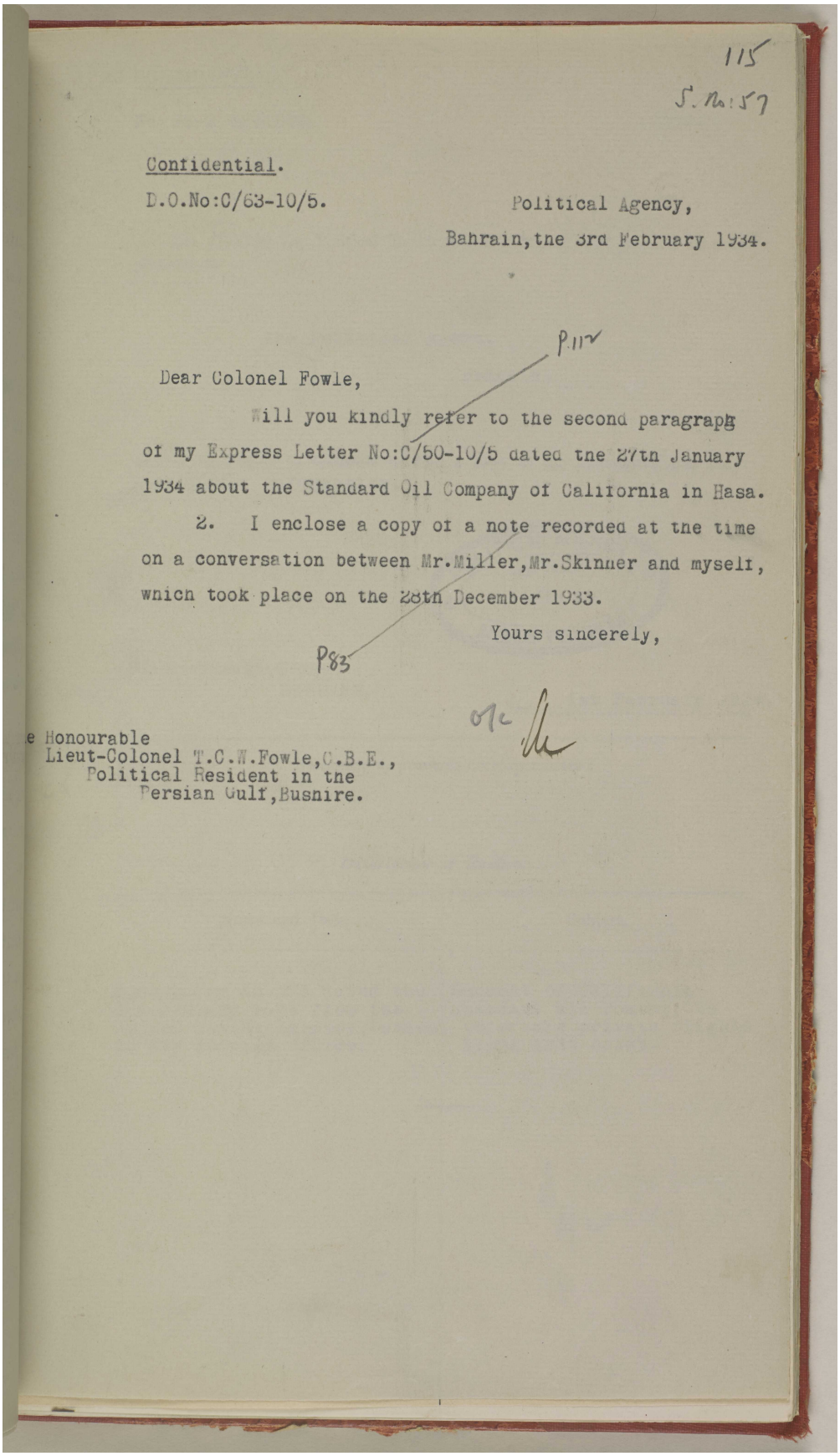
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023600812.0x00003a

ملف 10/5 I المملكة العربية السعودية: امتياز نفط الأحساء؛ زيارة المُقدم هولمز إلى المملكة العربية السعودية؛ حصار الكويت. [١١٥و] (٤٩٦/٢٥٨)



115
S. No: 57

Confidential.
D.O.No:C/63-10/5.

Political Agency,
Bahrain, the 3rd February 1934.

P.117

Dear Colonel Fowle,

Will you kindly refer to the second paragraph of my Express Letter No:C/50-10/5 dated the 27th January 1934 about the Standard Oil Company of California in Hasa.

2. I enclose a copy of a note recorded at the time on a conversation between Mr.Miller, Mr.Skinner and myself, which took place on the 28th December 1933.

Yours sincerely,

P83

e Honourable
Lieut-Colonel T.C.W.Fowle, C.B.E.,
Political Resident in the
Persian Gulf, Bushire.

المرجع: IOR/R/15/2/421 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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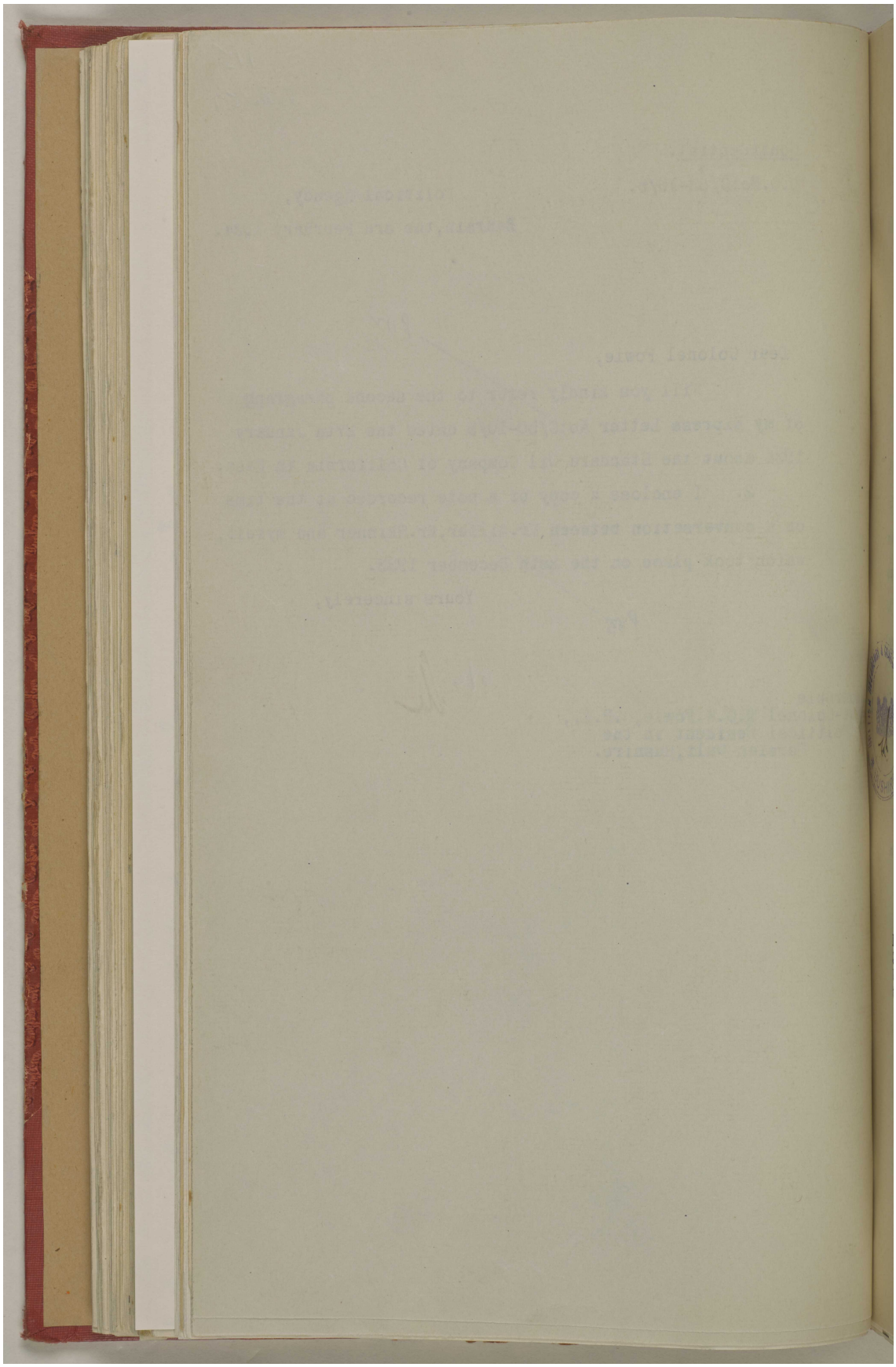
مكتبة قطر الوطنية
Qatar National Library



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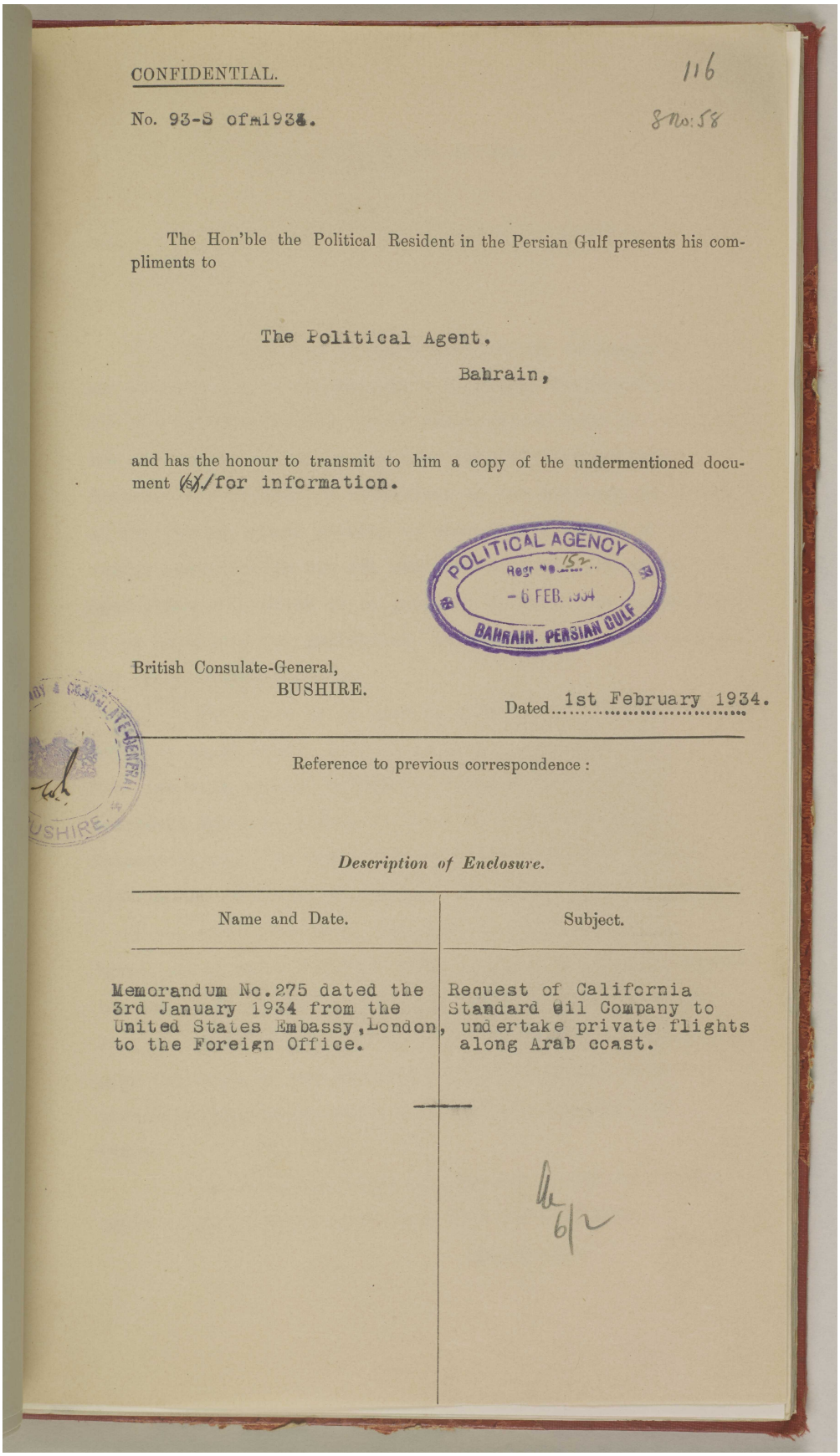


CONFIDENTIAL.

116

No. 93-S of 1934.

8 No: 58

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

The Political Agent.

Bahrain,

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned document (s)./ for information.

POLITICAL AGENCY
Regr No. 152
- 6 FEB. 1934
BAHRAIN. PERSIAN GULF

British Consulate-General,
BUSHIRE.

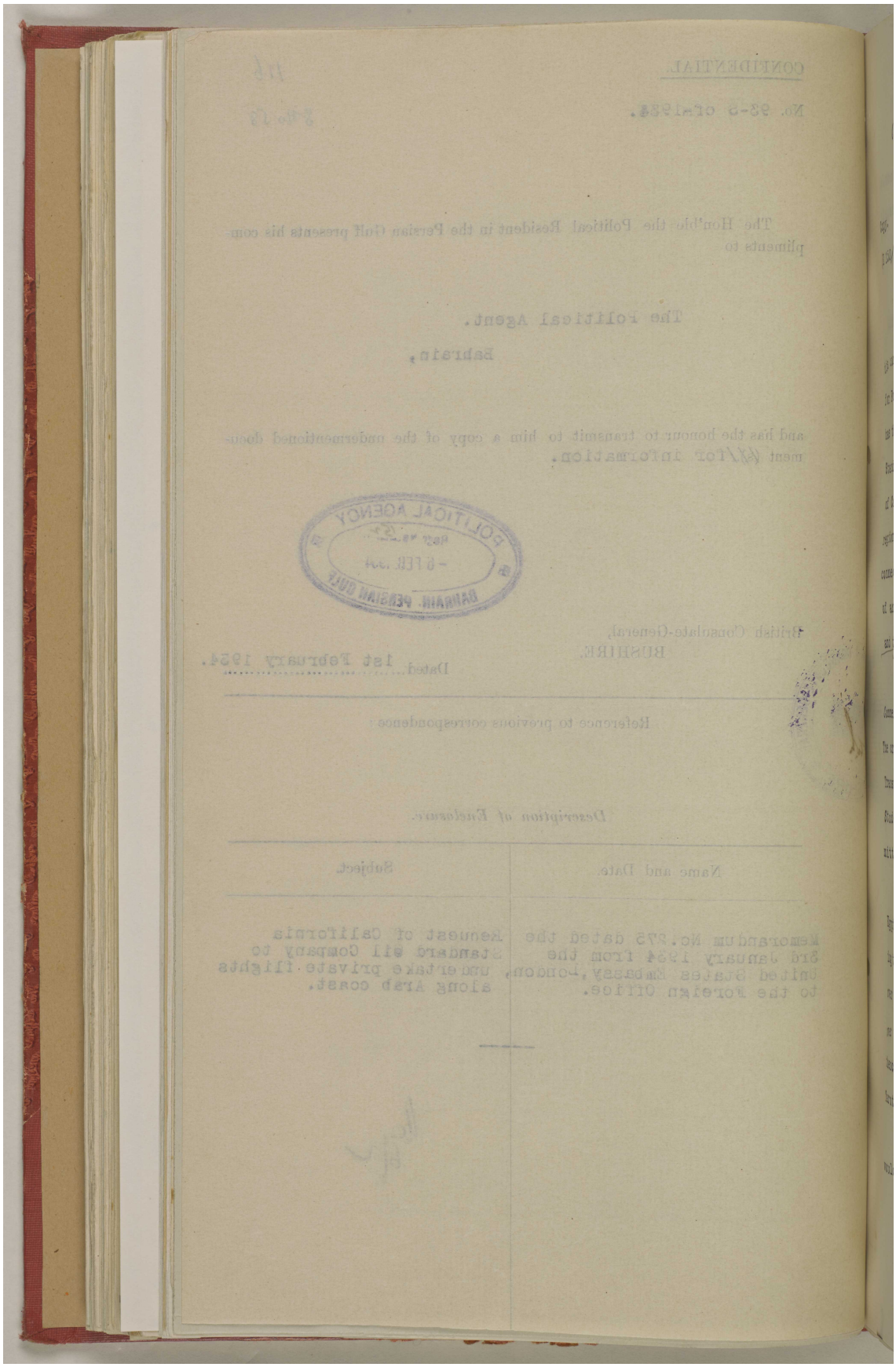
Dated 1st February 1934.

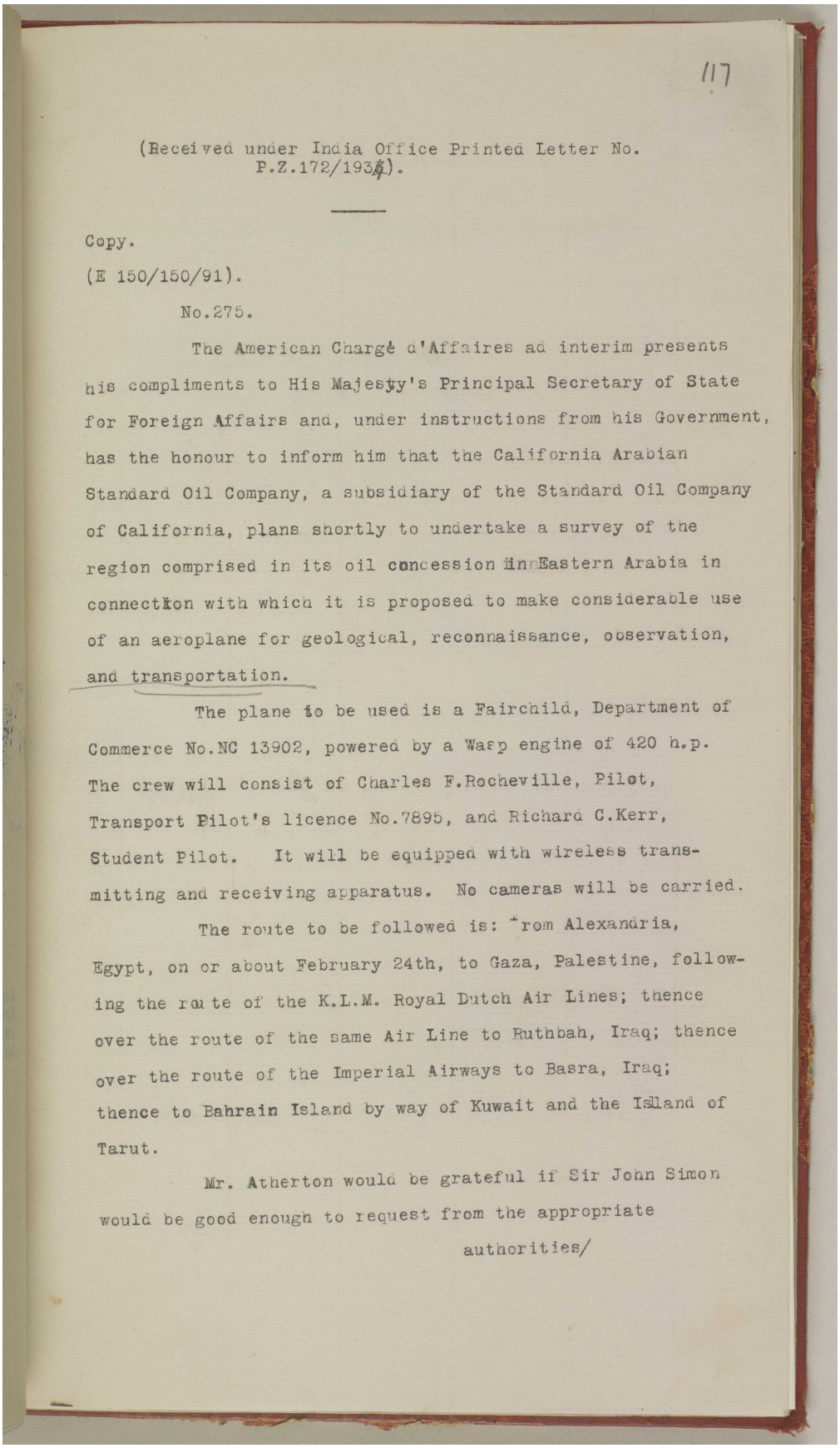
Reference to previous correspondence :

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Memorandum No.275 dated the 3rd January 1934 from the United States Embassy, London, to the Foreign Office.	Request of California Standard Oil Company to undertake private flights along Arab coast.

6/2





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(Received under India Office Printed Letter No. P.Z.172/1934).

Copy.

(E 150/150/91).

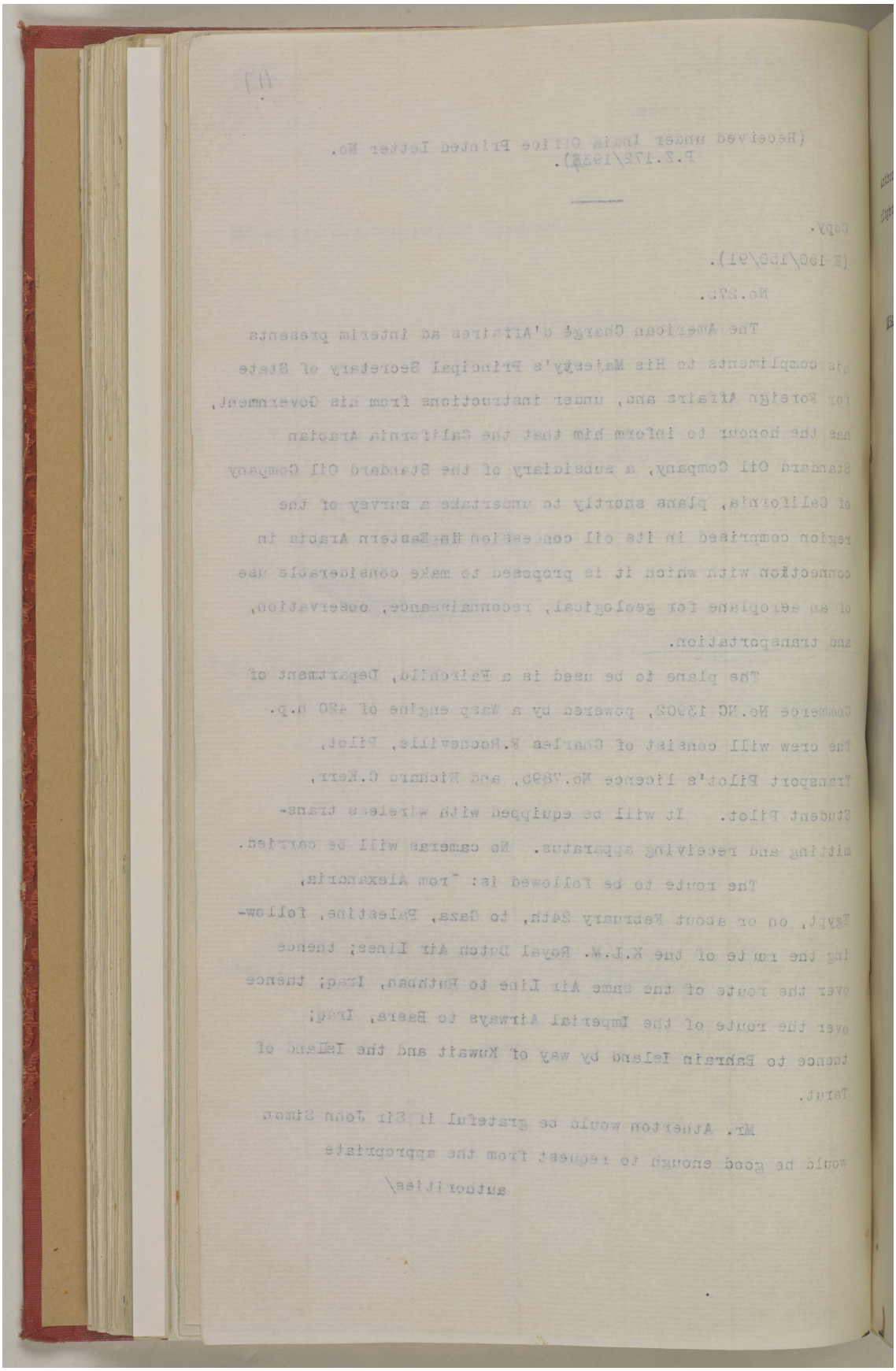
No.275.

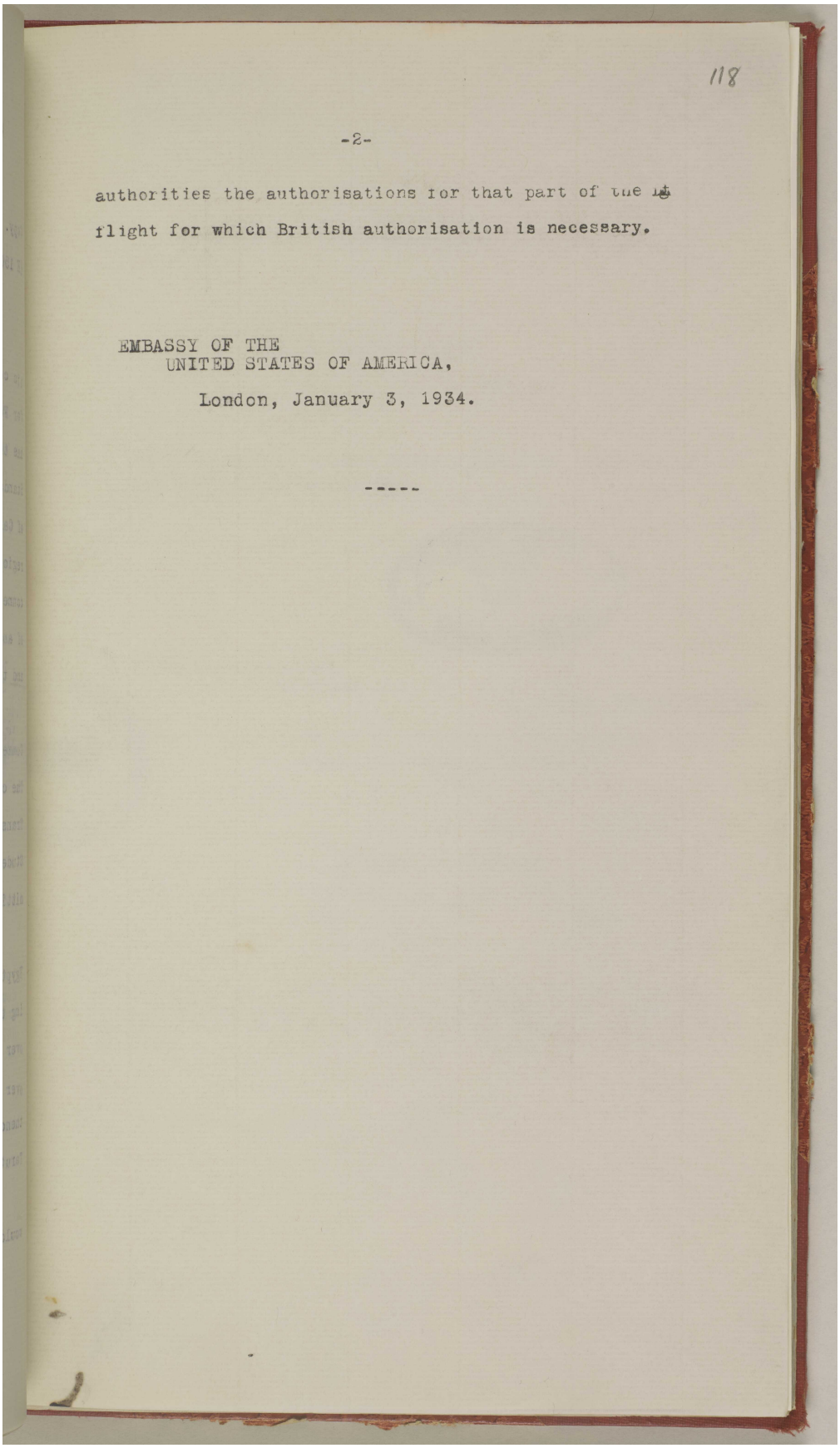
The American Chargé d'Affaires ad interim presents his compliments to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and, under instructions from his Government, has the honour to inform him that the California Arabian Standard Oil Company, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of California, plans shortly to undertake a survey of the region comprised in its oil concession in Eastern Arabia in connection with which it is proposed to make considerable use of an aeroplane for geological, reconnaissance, observation, and transportation.

The plane to be used is a Fairchild, Department of Commerce No.NC 13902, powered by a Wasp engine of 420 h.p. The crew will consist of Charles F.Rocheville, Pilot, Transport Pilot's licence No.7895, and Richard C.Kerr, Student Pilot. It will be equipped with wireless transmitting and receiving apparatus. No cameras will be carried.

The route to be followed is: From Alexandria, Egypt, on or about February 24th, to Gaza, Palestine, following the route of the K.L.M. Royal Dutch Air Lines; thence over the route of the same Air Line to Ruthbah, Iraq; thence over the route of the Imperial Airways to Basra, Iraq; thence to Bahrain Island by way of Kuwait and the Island of Tarut.

Mr. Atherton would be grateful if Sir John Simon would be good enough to request from the appropriate authorities/





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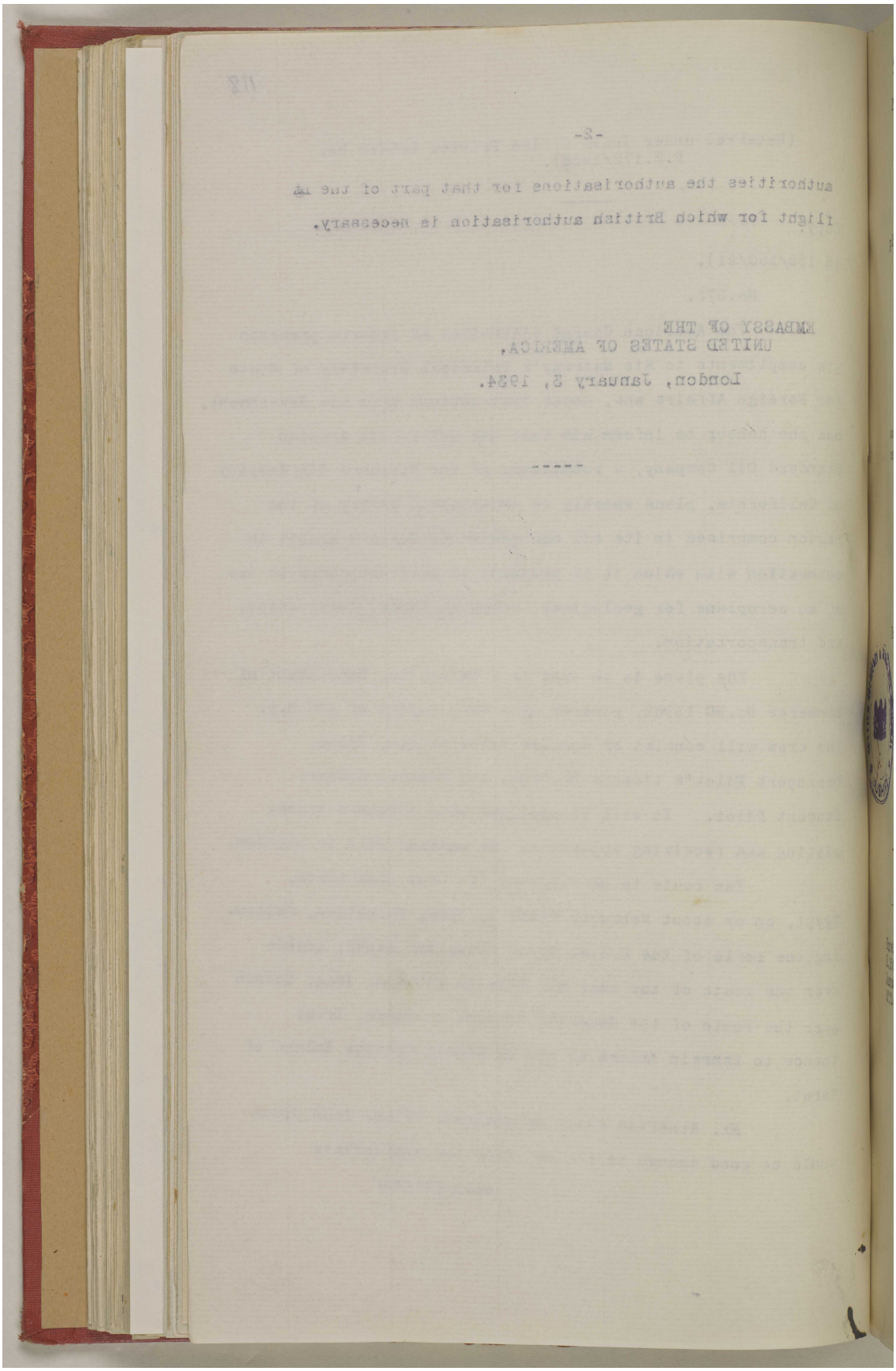
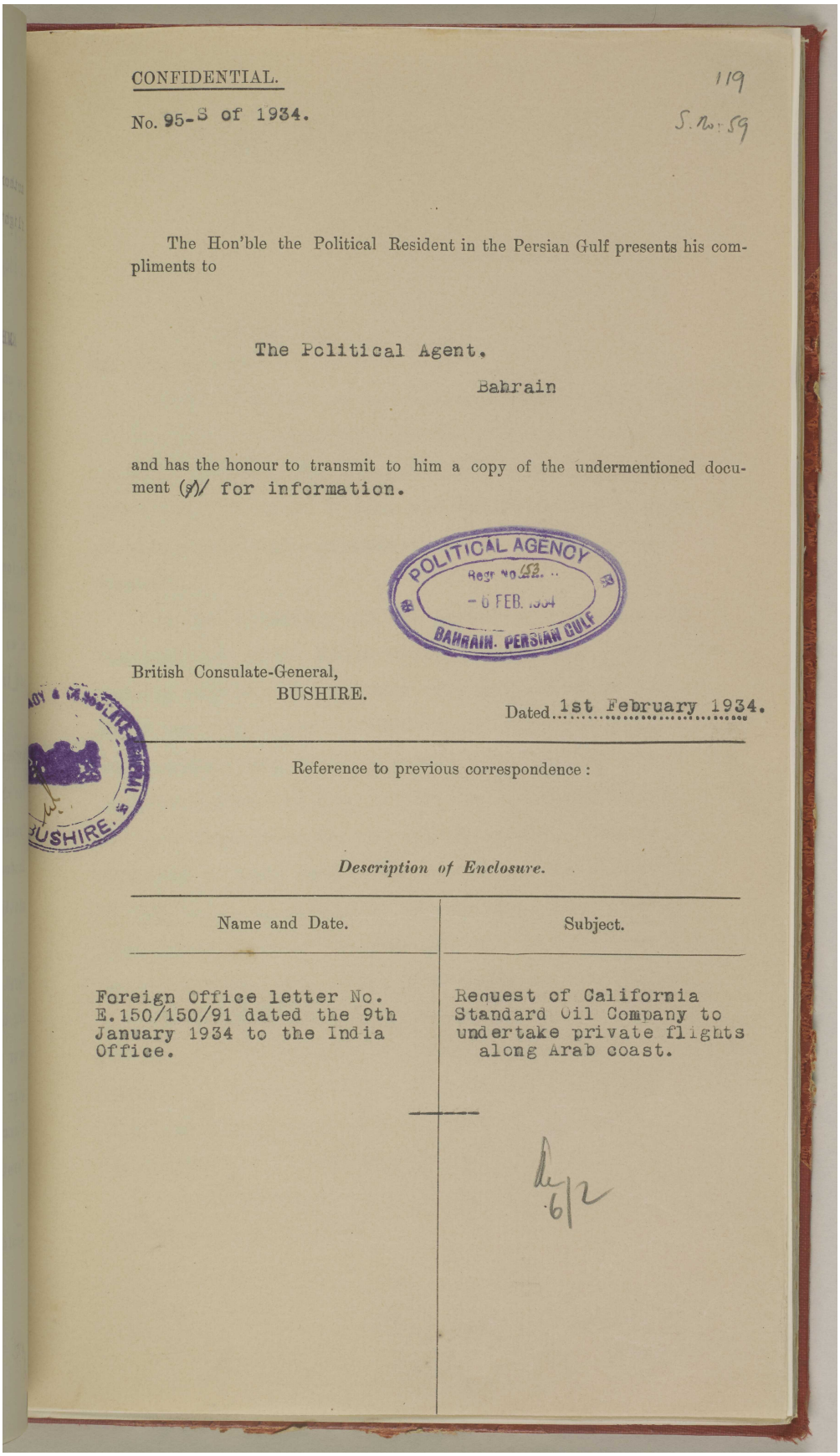
authorities the authorisations for that part of the
flight for which British authorisation is necessary.

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

London, January 3, 1934.





CONFIDENTIAL.

119

No. 95-S of 1934.

S. No. 59

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

The Political Agent,

Bahrain

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned document (s)/ for information.

POLITICAL AGENCY
Regr No. 153.
- 6 FEB. 1934
BAHRAIN. PERSIAN GULF

British Consulate-General,
BUSHIRE.

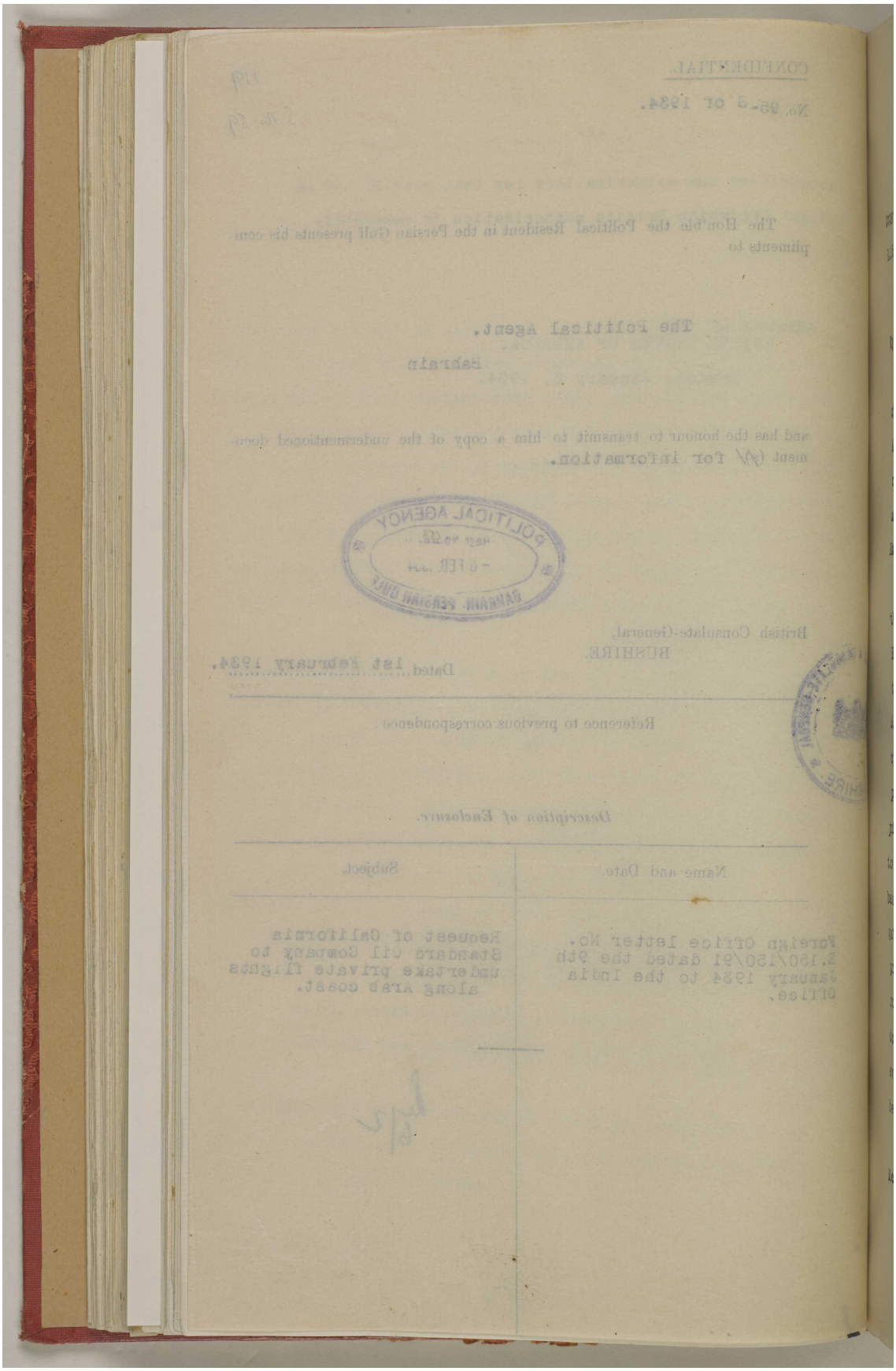
Dated 1st February 1934.

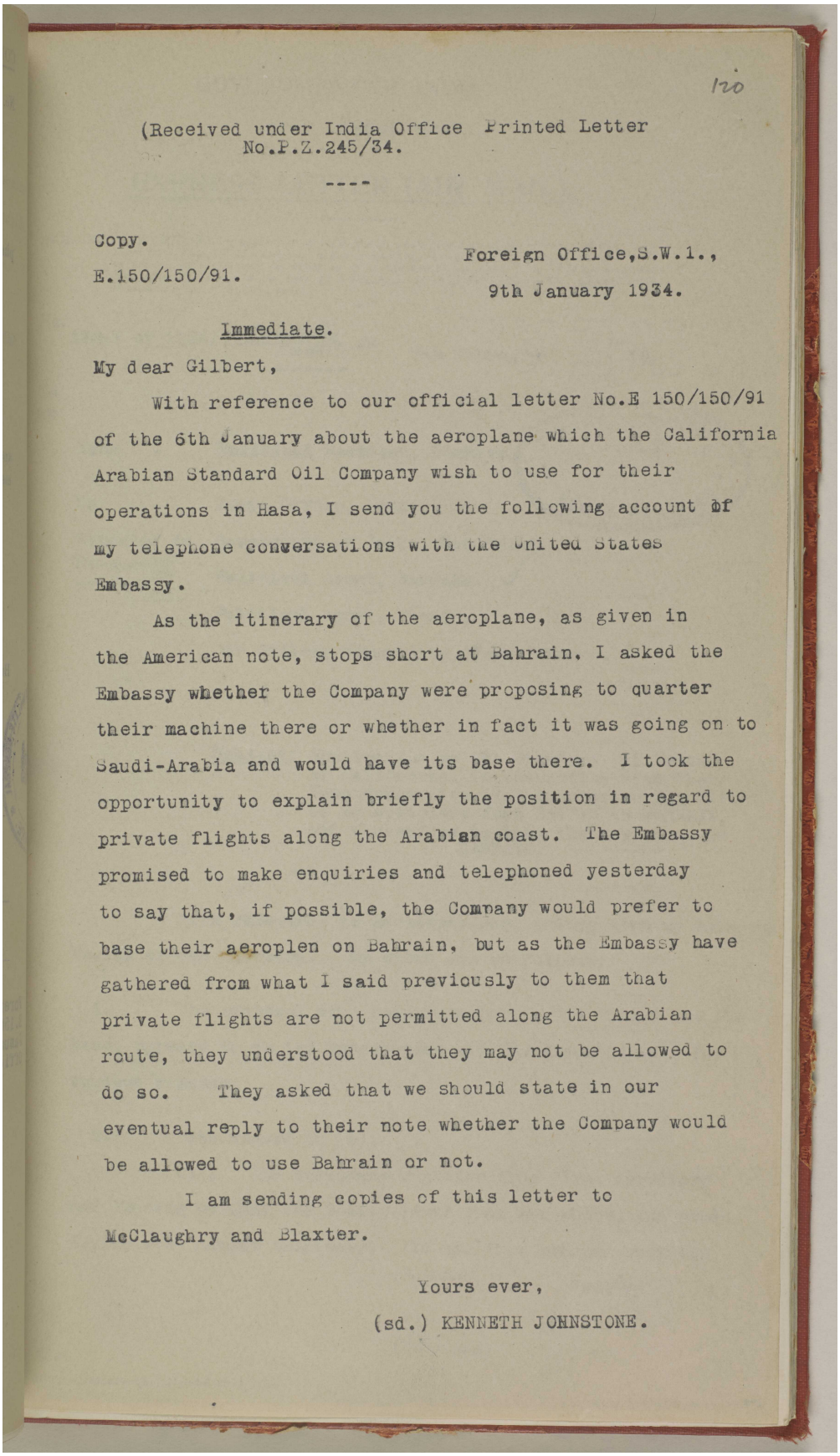
Reference to previous correspondence :

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Foreign Office letter No. E.150/150/91 dated the 9th January 1934 to the India Office.	Request of California Standard Oil Company to undertake private flights along Arab coast.

6/2





120

(Received under India Office Printed Letter
No.P.Z.245/34.

Copy.
E.150/150/91.

Foreign Office,S.W.1.,
9th January 1934.

Immediate.

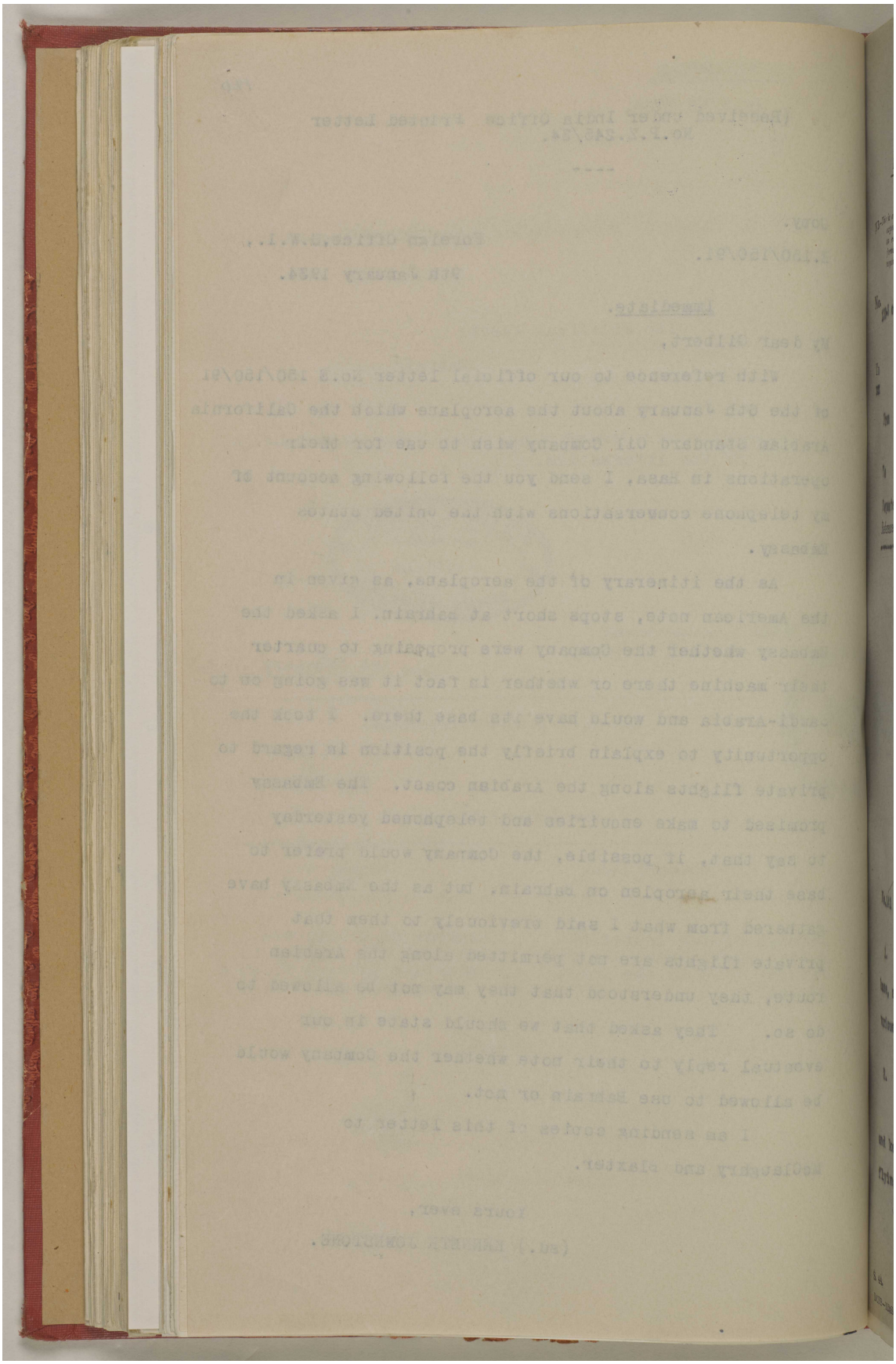
My dear Gilbert,

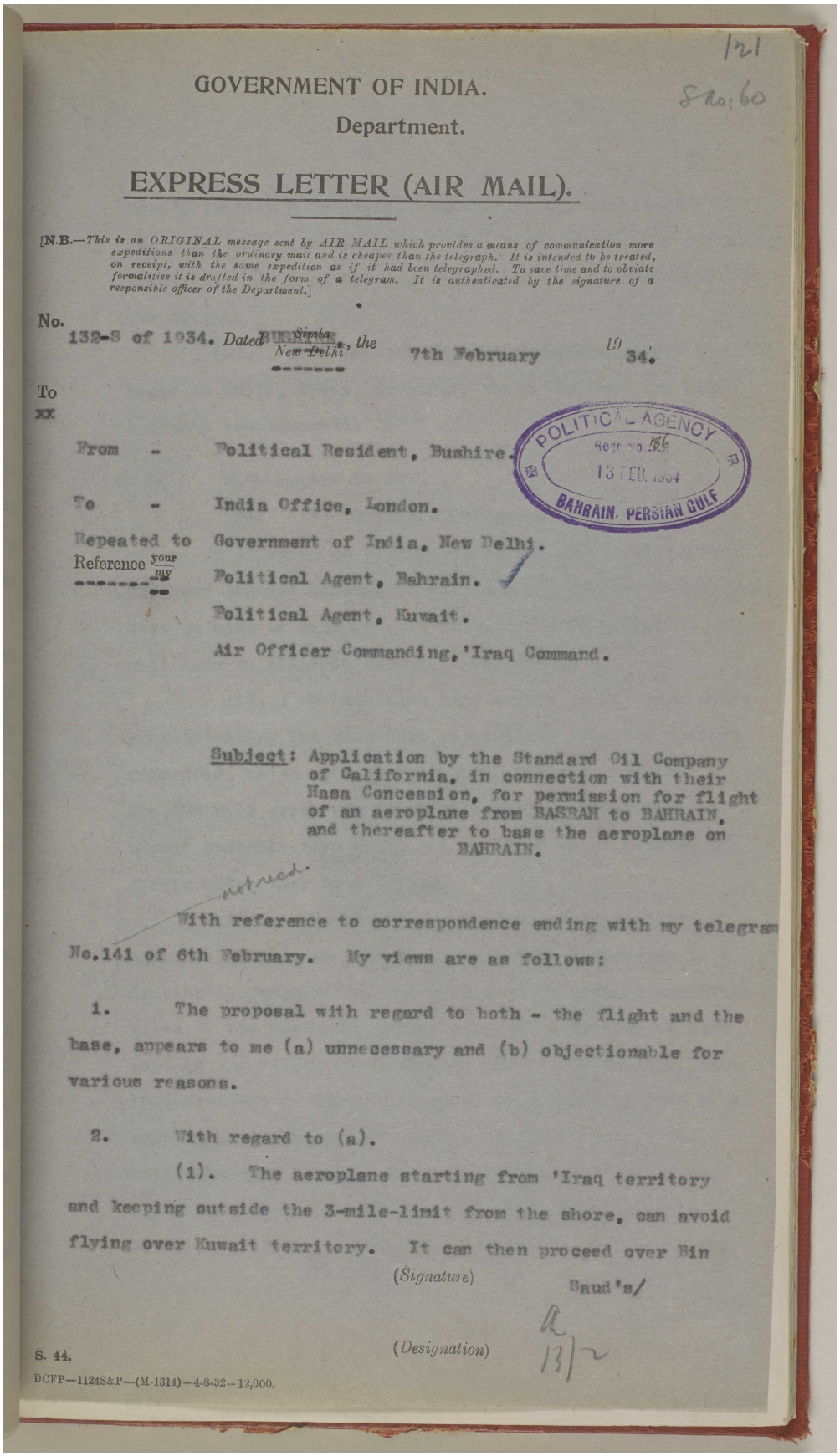
With reference to our official letter No.E 150/150/91 of the 6th January about the aeroplane which the California Arabian Standard Oil Company wish to use for their operations in Hasa, I send you the following account of my telephone conversations with the United States Embassy.

As the itinerary of the aeroplane, as given in the American note, stops short at Bahrain, I asked the Embassy whether the Company were proposing to quarter their machine there or whether in fact it was going on to Saudi-Arabia and would have its base there. I took the opportunity to explain briefly the position in regard to private flights along the Arabian coast. The Embassy promised to make enquiries and telephoned yesterday to say that, if possible, the Company would prefer to base their aeroplen on Bahrain, but as the Embassy have gathered from what I said previously to them that private flights are not permitted along the Arabian route, they understood that they may not be allowed to do so. They asked that we should state in our eventual reply to their note whether the Company would be allowed to use Bahrain or not.

I am sending copies of this letter to McClaughry and Blaxter.

Yours ever,
(sd.) KENNETH JOHNSTONE.





GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Department.

EXPRESS LETTER (AIR MAIL).

[N.B.—*This is an ORIGINAL message sent by AIR MAIL which provides a means of communication more expeditious than the ordinary mail and is cheaper than the telegraph. It is intended to be treated, on receipt, with the same expedition as if it had been telegraphed. To save time and to obviate formalities it is drafted in the form of a telegram. It is authenticated by the signature of a responsible officer of the Department.*]

No. 132-S of 1934. Dated ~~Simla~~ New Delhi, the 7th February 19 34.

To
xx

From - Political Resident, Bushire.

To - India Office, London.

Repeated to Government of India, New Delhi.

Reference your my
Political Agent, Bahrain.

Political Agent, Kuwait.

Air Officer Commanding, 'Iraq Command.

POLITICAL AGENCY Regd. No. 136 13 FEB. 1934 BAHRAIN. PERSIAN GULF

Subject: Application by the Standard Oil Company of California, in connection with their Hasa Concession, for permission for flight of an aeroplane from BASRAH to BAHRAIN, and thereafter to base the aeroplane on BAHRAIN.

noted.

With reference to correspondence ending with my telegram No.141 of 6th February. My views are as follows:

1. The proposal with regard to both - the flight and the base, appears to me (a) unnecessary and (b) objectionable for various reasons.

2. With regard to (a).

(i). The aeroplane starting from 'Iraq territory and keeping outside the 3-mile-limit from the shore, can avoid flying over Kuwait territory. It can then proceed over Bin Saud's/

(Signature)

(Designation)

S. 44.

DCFP—1124S&P—(M-1314)—4-8-32—12,000.

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Qatar National Library

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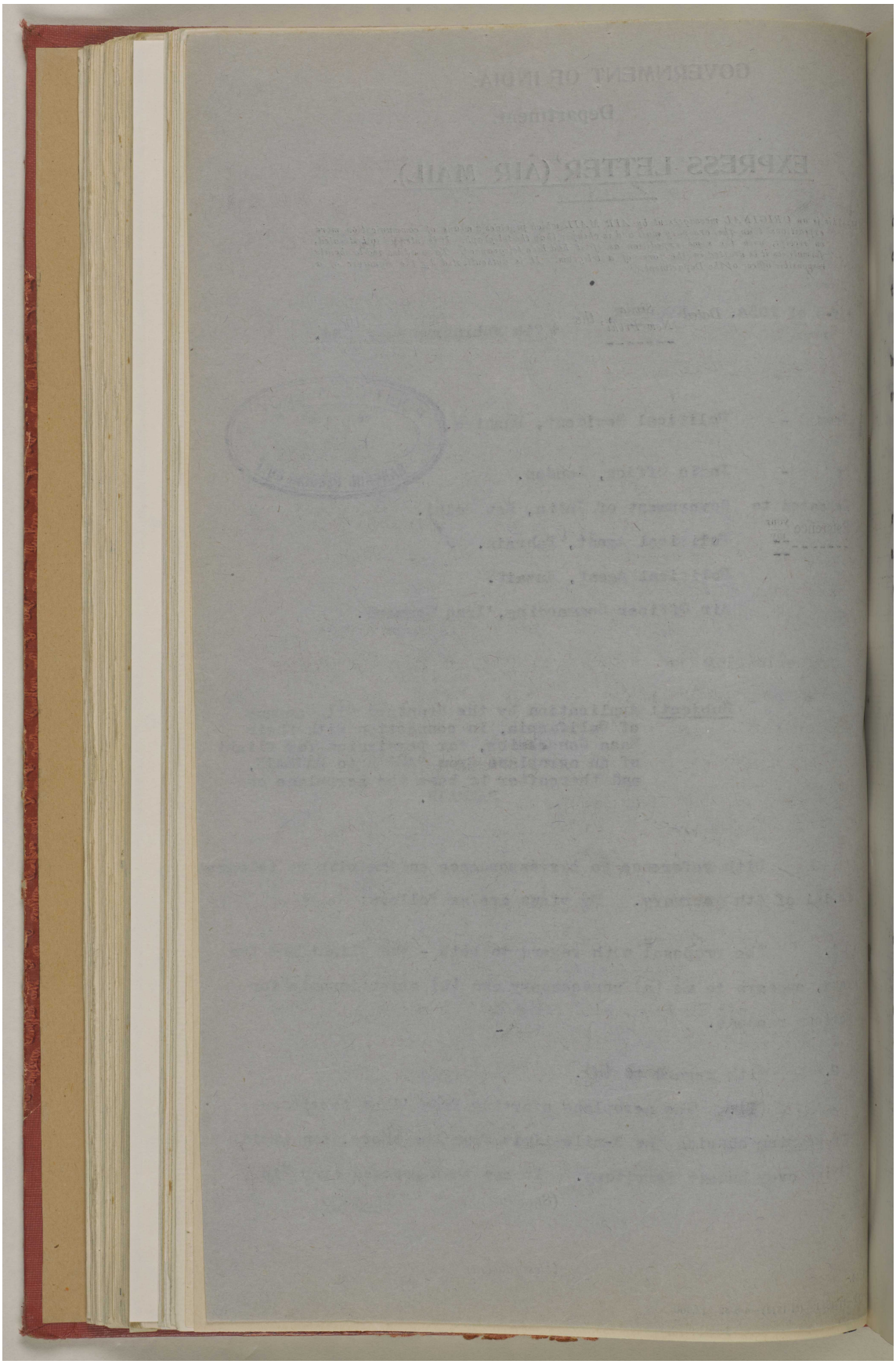
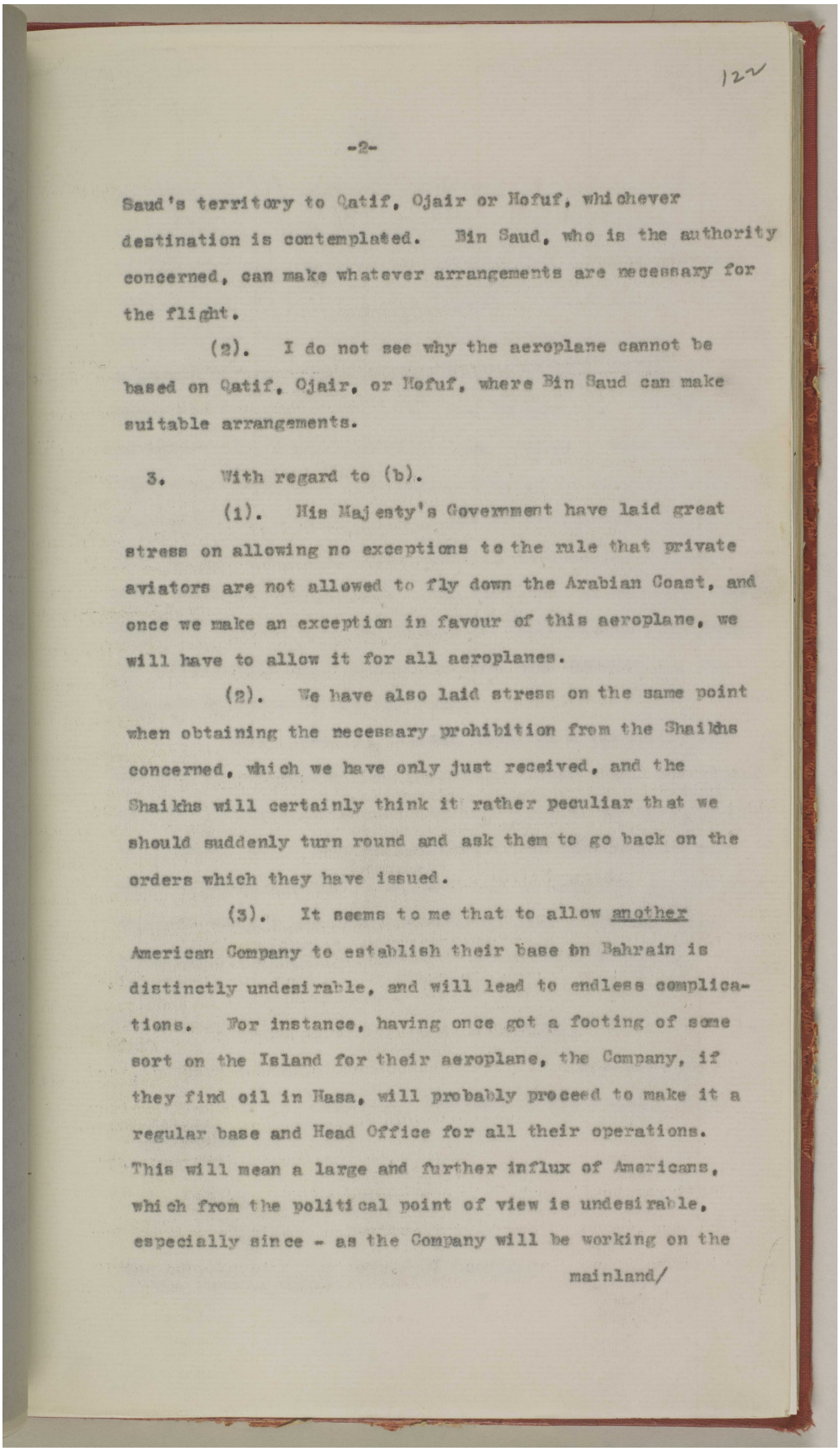


المرجع: IOR/R/15/2/421 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023600812.0x000048



122

-2-

Saud's territory to Qatif, Ojair or Hofuf, whichever destination is contemplated. Bin Saud, who is the authority concerned, can make whatever arrangements are necessary for the flight.

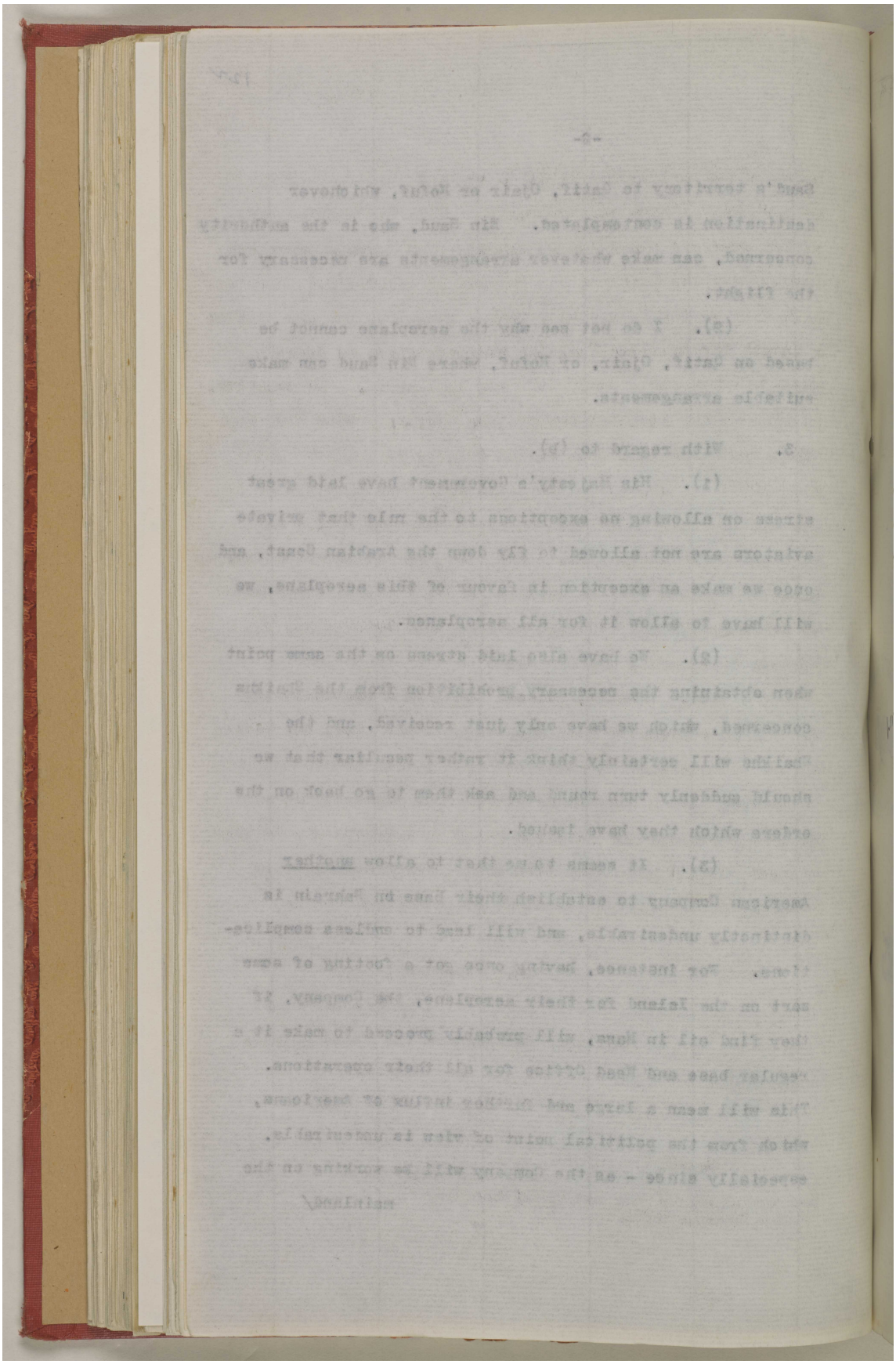
(2). I do not see why the aeroplane cannot be based on Qatif, Ojair, or Hofuf, where Bin Saud can make suitable arrangements.

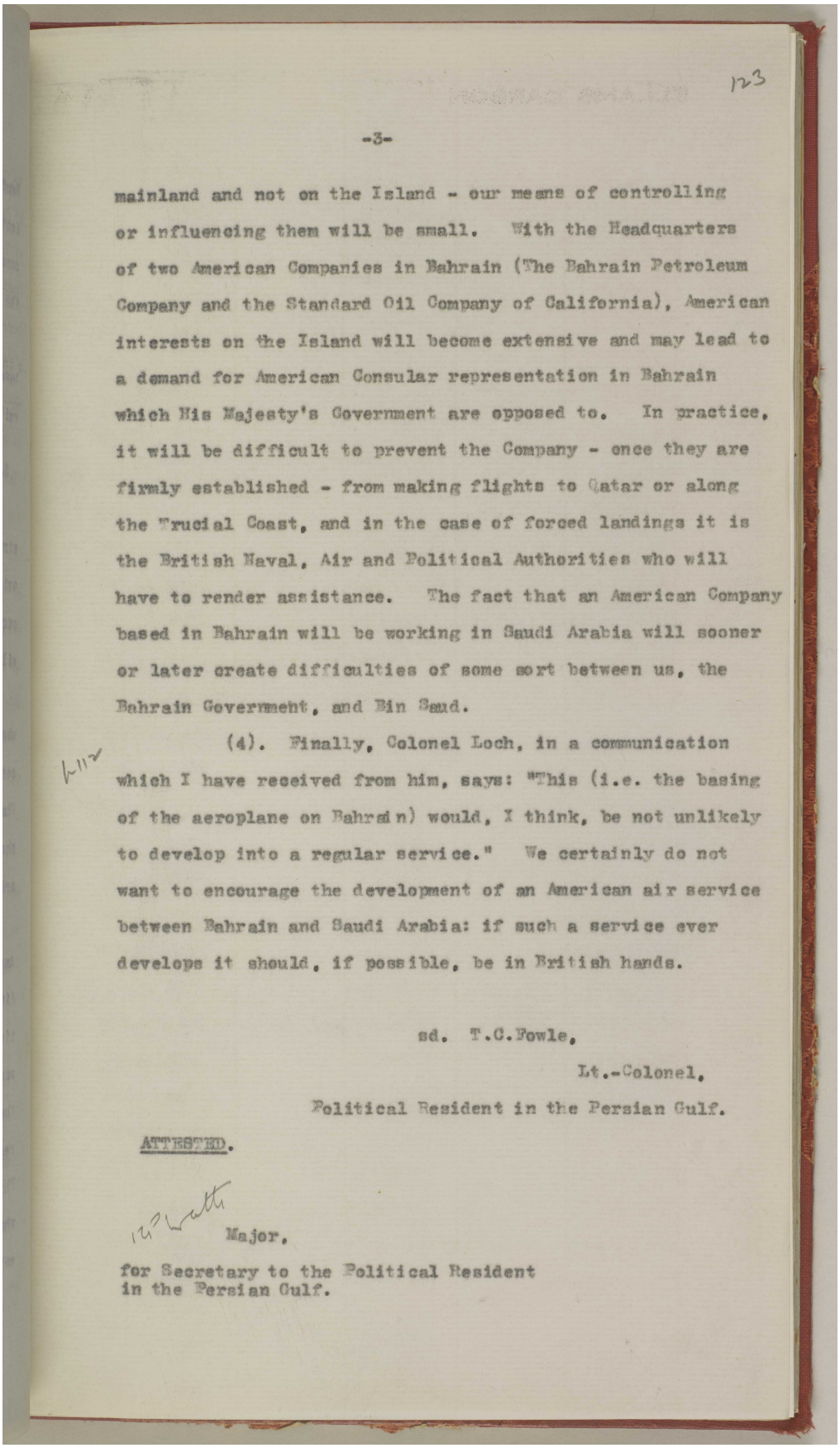
3. With regard to (b).

(1). His Majesty's Government have laid great stress on allowing no exceptions to the rule that private aviators are not allowed to fly down the Arabian Coast, and once we make an exception in favour of this aeroplane, we will have to allow it for all aeroplanes.

(2). We have also laid stress on the same point when obtaining the necessary prohibition from the Shaikhs concerned, which we have only just received, and the Shaikhs will certainly think it rather peculiar that we should suddenly turn round and ask them to go back on the orders which they have issued.

(3). It seems to me that to allow another American Company to establish their base on Bahrain is distinctly undesirable, and will lead to endless complications. For instance, having once got a footing of some sort on the Island for their aeroplane, the Company, if they find oil in Hasa, will probably proceed to make it a regular base and Head Office for all their operations. This will mean a large and further influx of Americans, which from the political point of view is undesirable, especially since - as the Company will be working on the mainland/





123

-3-

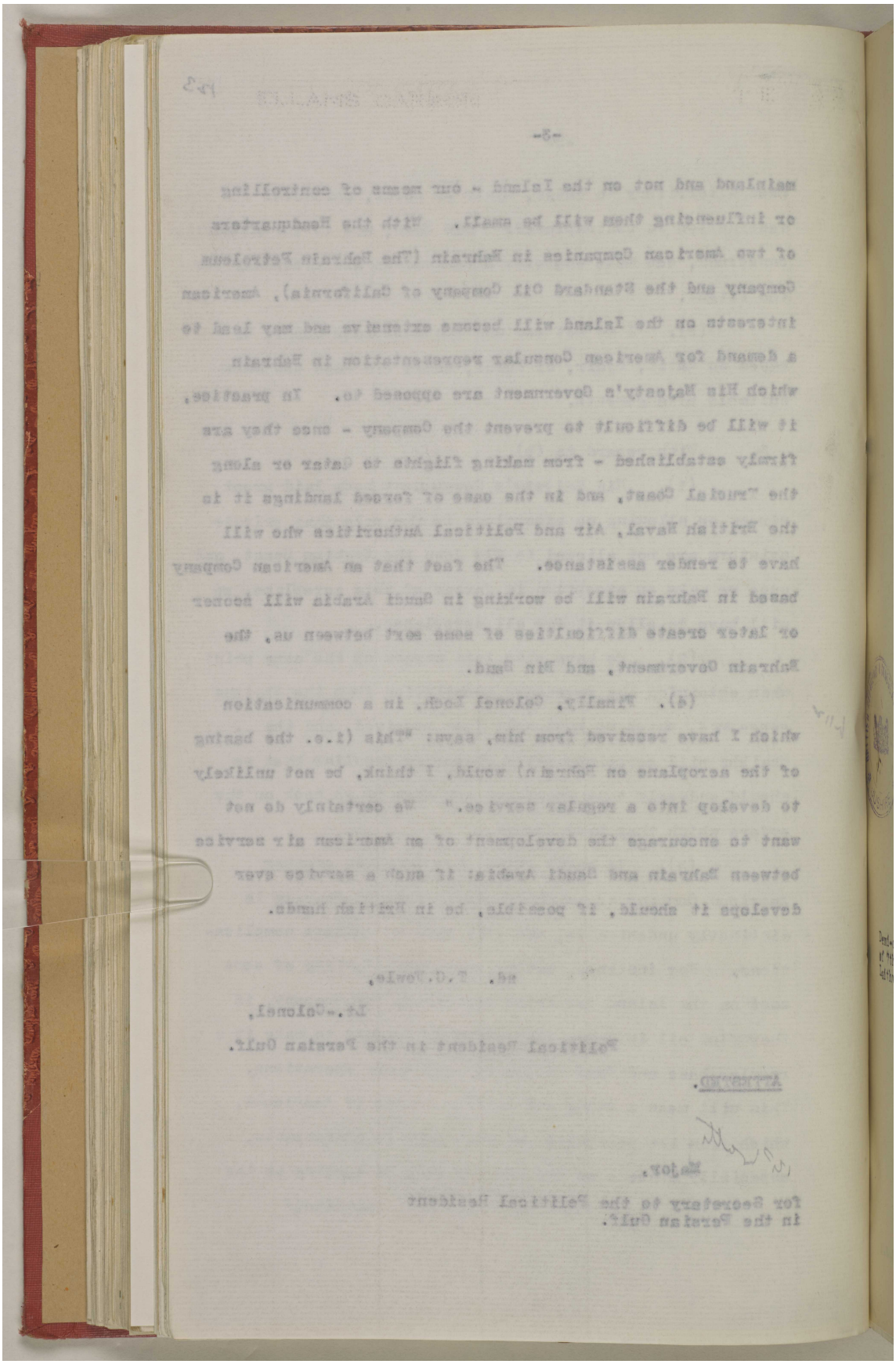
mainland and not on the Island - our means of controlling or influencing them will be small. With the Headquarters of two American Companies in Bahrain (The Bahrain Petroleum Company and the Standard Oil Company of California), American interests on the Island will become extensive and may lead to a demand for American Consular representation in Bahrain which His Majesty's Government are opposed to. In practice, it will be difficult to prevent the Company - once they are firmly established - from making flights to Qatar or along the Trucial Coast, and in the case of forced landings it is the British Naval, Air and Political Authorities who will have to render assistance. The fact that an American Company based in Bahrain will be working in Saudi Arabia will sooner or later create difficulties of some sort between us, the Bahrain Government, and Bin Saud.

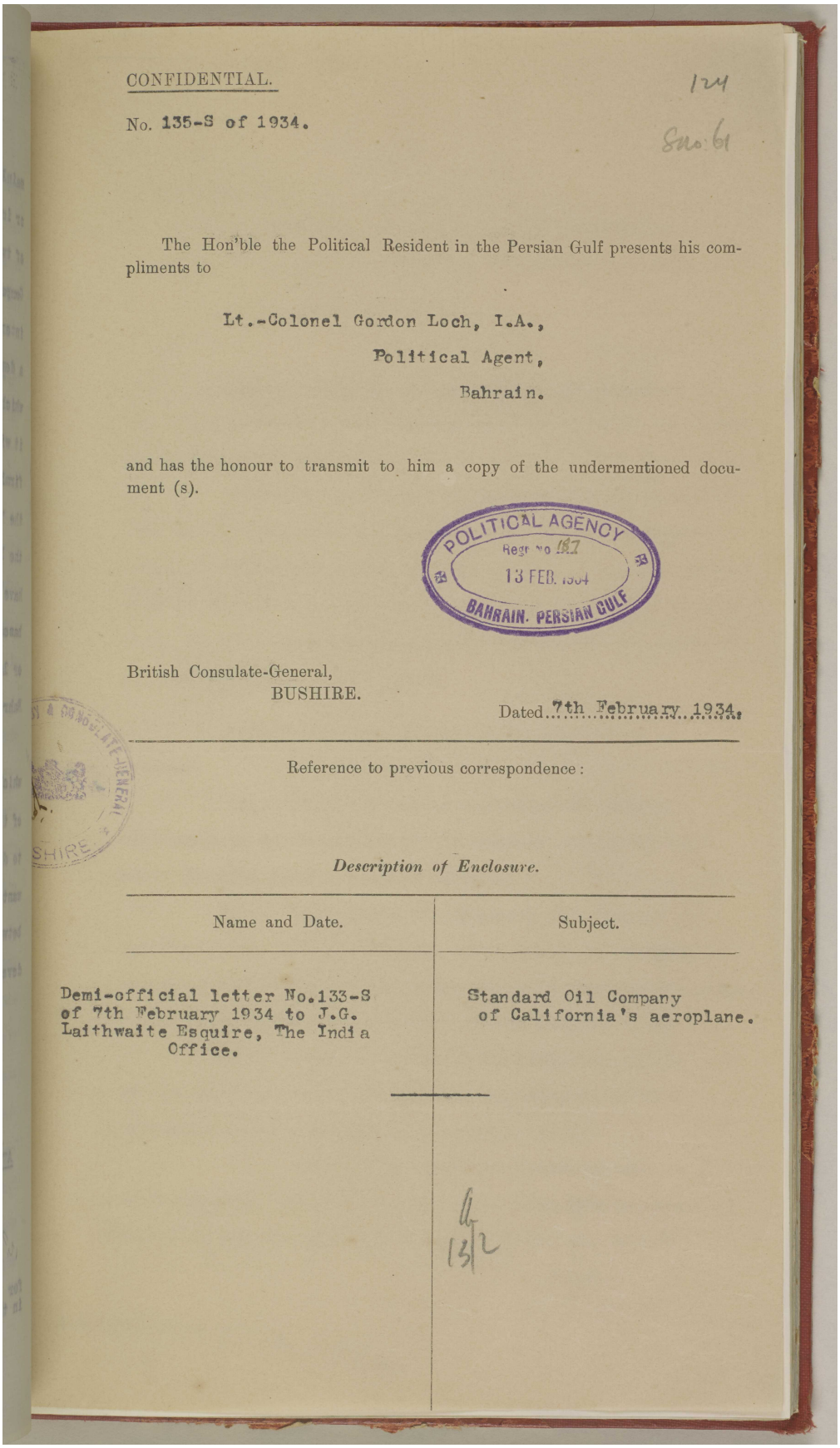
(4). Finally, Colonel Loch, in a communication which I have received from him, says: "This (i.e. the basing of the aeroplane on Bahrain) would, I think, be not unlikely to develop into a regular service." We certainly do not want to encourage the development of an American air service between Bahrain and Saudi Arabia: if such a service ever develops it should, if possible, be in British hands.

sd. T.C.Fowle,
Lt.-Colonel,
Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

ATTESTED.

Major,
for Secretary to the Political Resident
in the Persian Gulf.





CONFIDENTIAL.

124

No. 135-S of 1934.

Sno: 61

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

Lt.-Colonel Gordon Loch, I.A.,
Political Agent,
Bahrain.

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned document (s).

POLITICAL AGENCY
Regr no 187
13 FEB. 1934
BAHRAIN. PERSIAN GULF

British Consulate-General,
BUSHIRE.

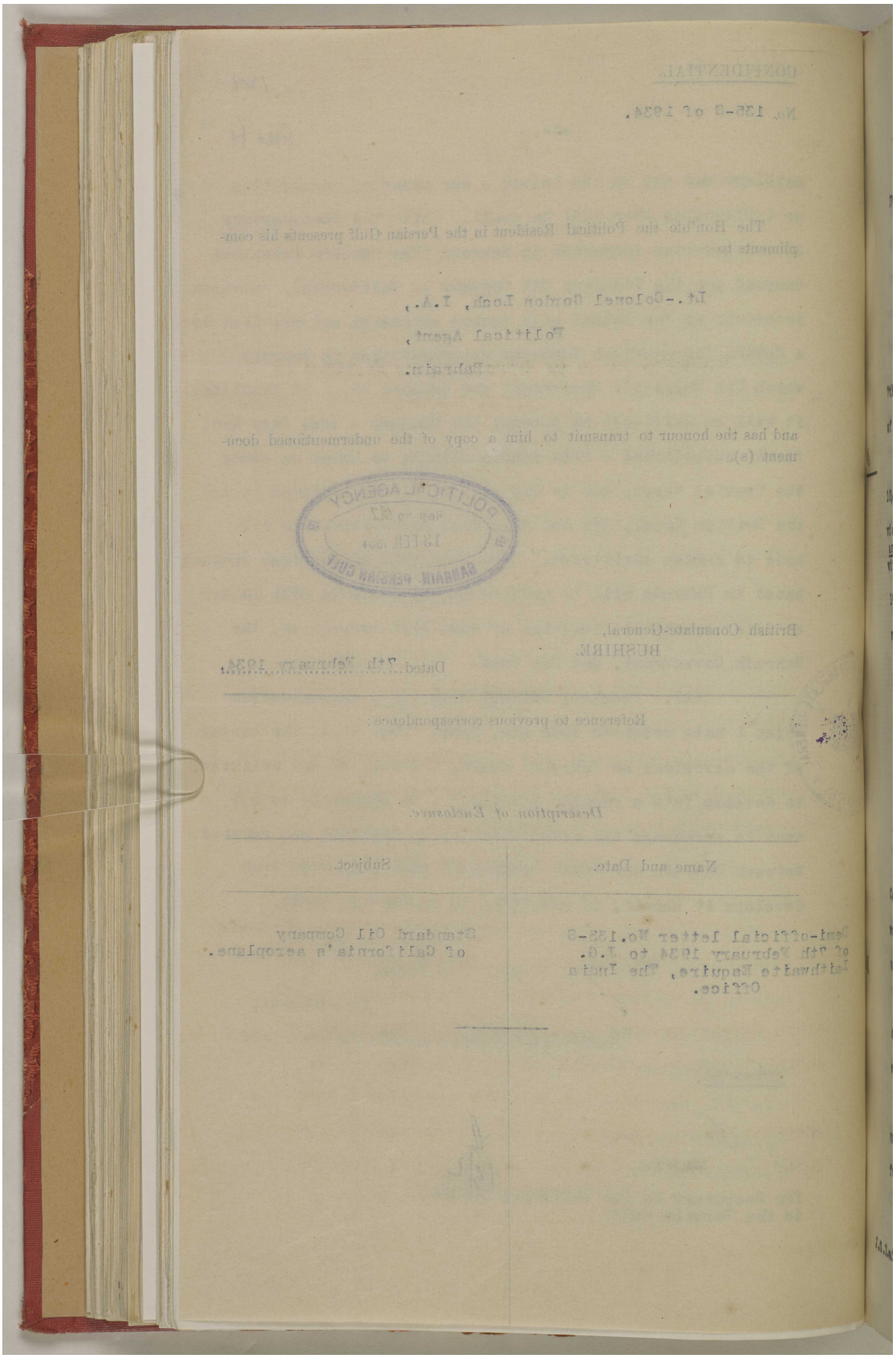
Dated 7th February 1934.

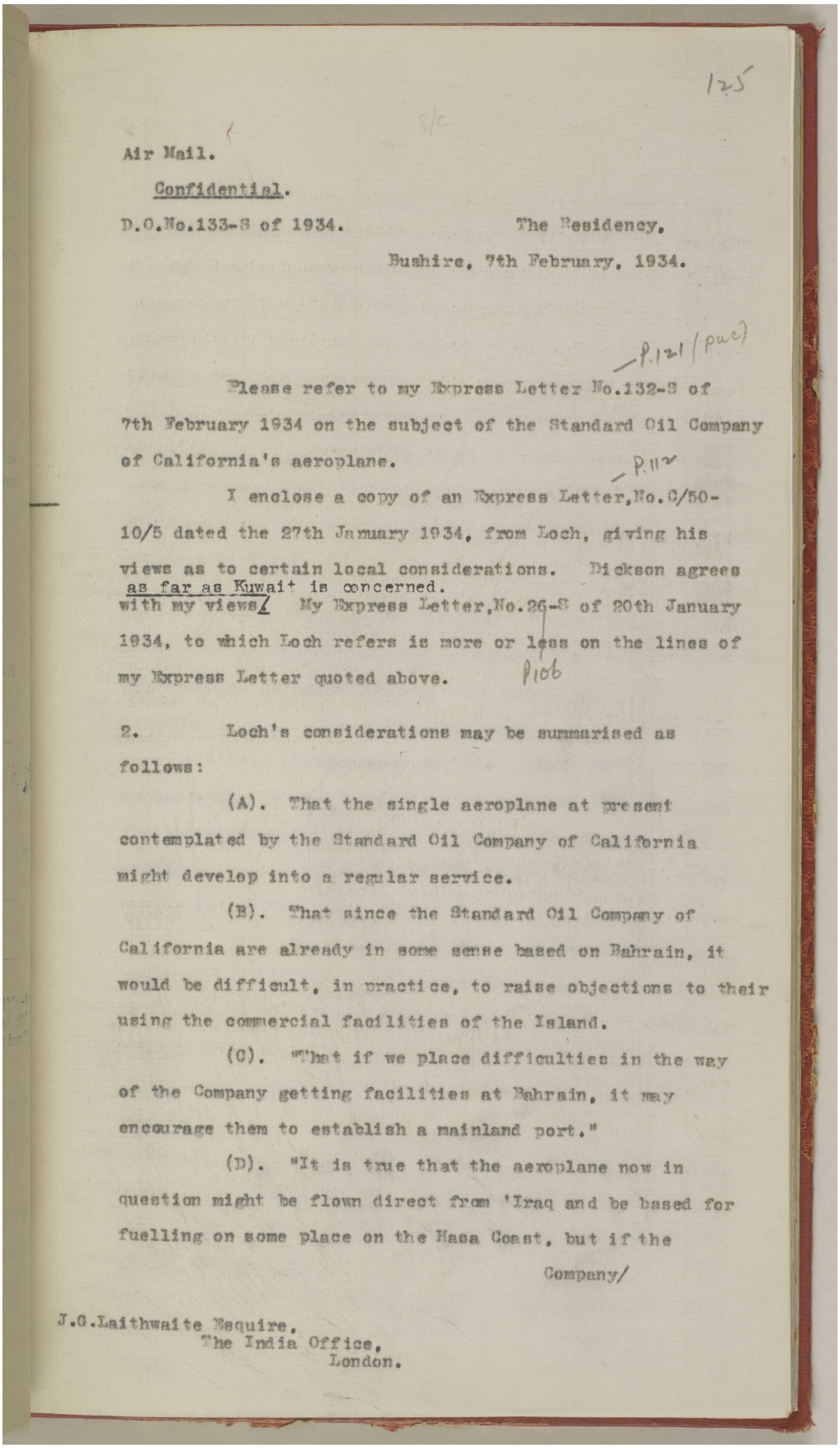
Reference to previous correspondence:

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Demi-official letter No.133-S of 7th February 1934 to J.G. Laithwaite Esquire, The India Office.	Standard Oil Company of California's aeroplane.

13/2





125

S/C

Air Mail.

Confidential.

D.O.No.133-S of 1934. The Residency,

Bushire, 7th February, 1934.

P.121 (pwc)

Please refer to my Express Letter No.132-S of 7th February 1934 on the subject of the Standard Oil Company of California's aeroplane.

P.117

I enclose a copy of an Express Letter, No.C/50-10/5 dated the 27th January 1934, from Loch, giving his views as to certain local considerations. Dickson agrees with my views as far as Kuwait is concerned. My Express Letter, No.26-S of 20th January 1934, to which Loch refers is more or less on the lines of my Express Letter quoted above.

P106

2. Loch's considerations may be summarised as follows:

(A). That the single aeroplane at present contemplated by the Standard Oil Company of California might develop into a regular service.

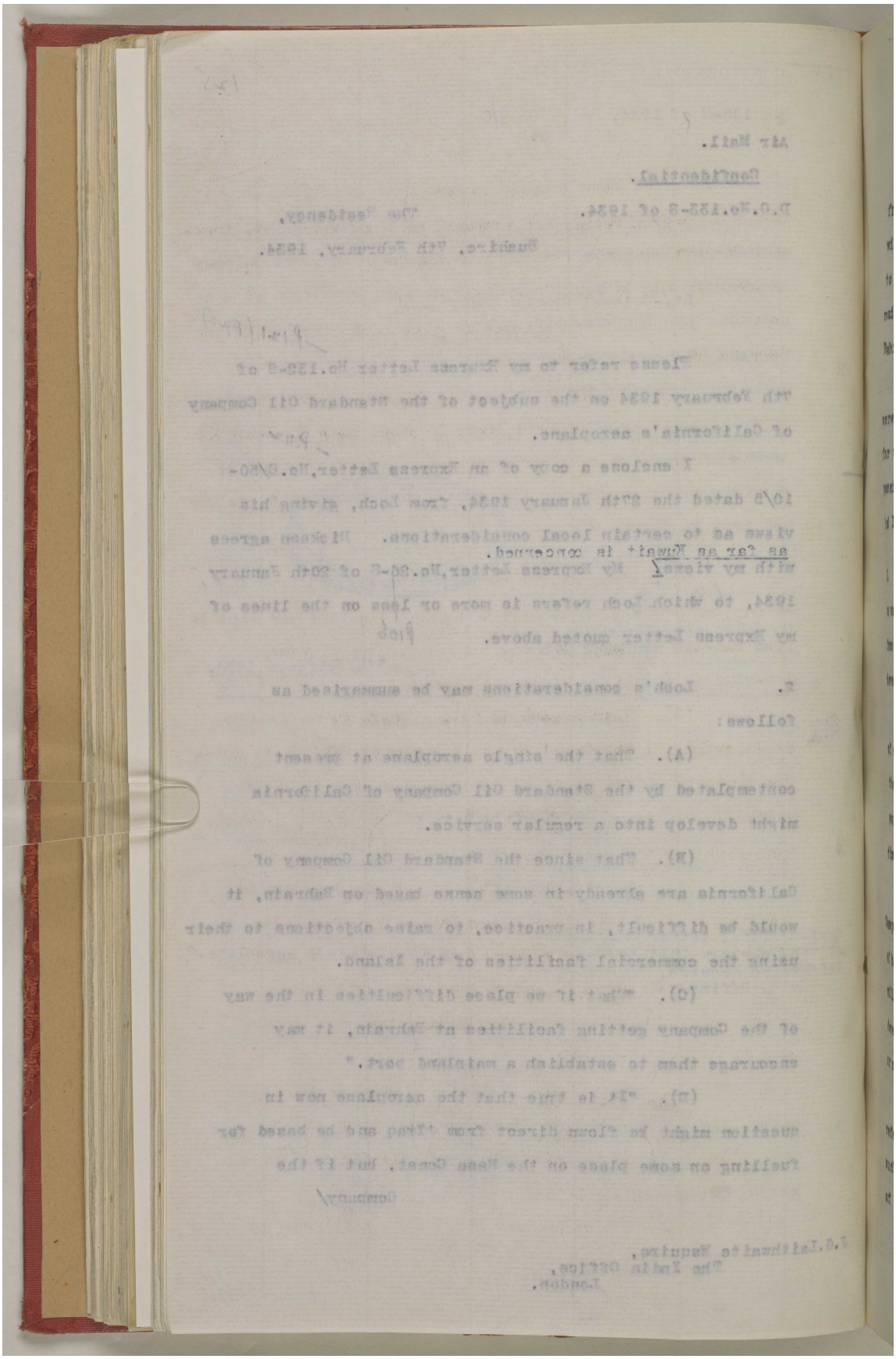
(B). That since the Standard Oil Company of California are already in some sense based on Bahrain, it would be difficult, in practice, to raise objections to their using the commercial facilities of the Island.

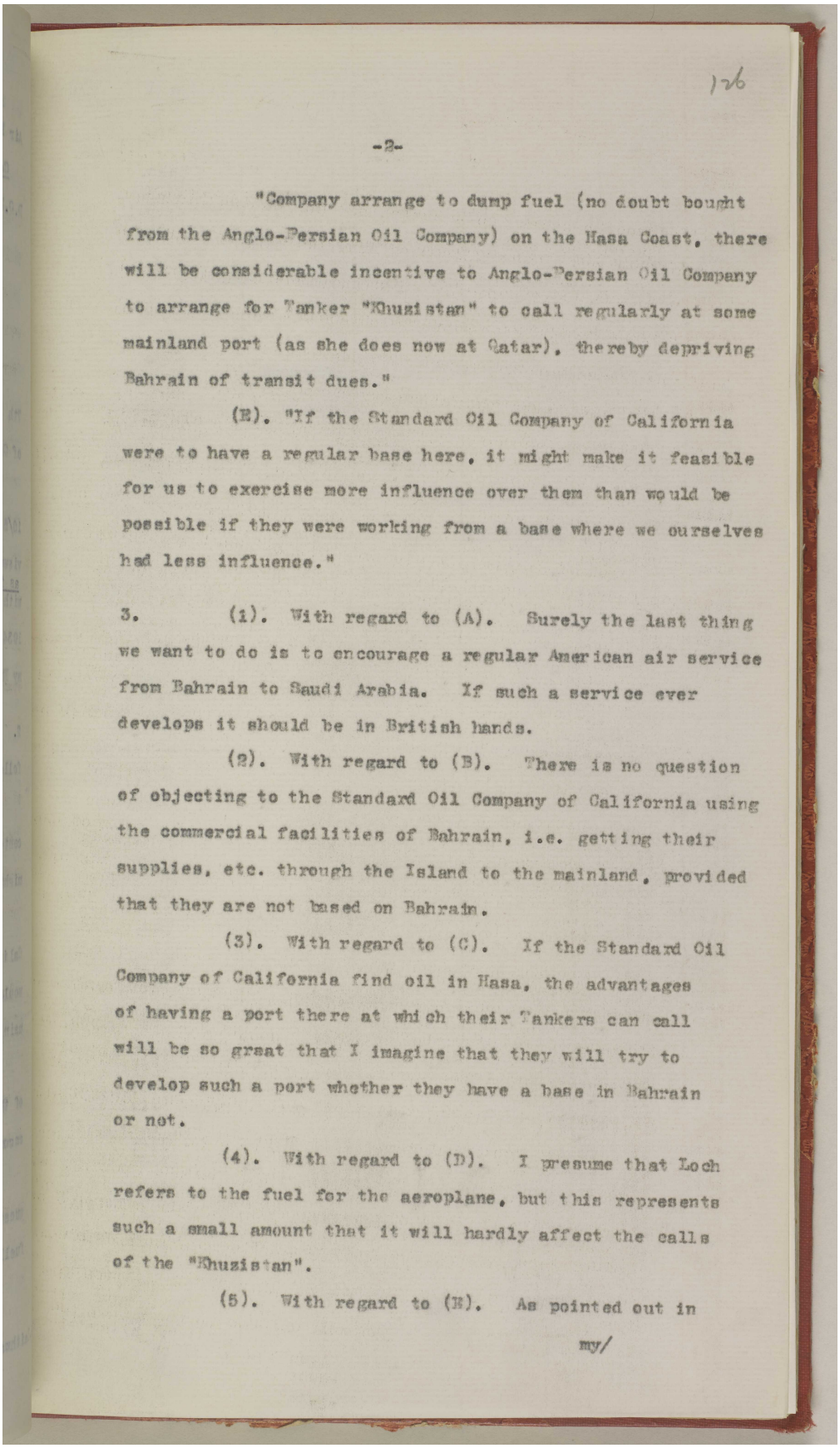
(C). "That if we place difficulties in the way of the Company getting facilities at Bahrain, it may encourage them to establish a mainland port."

(D). "It is true that the aeroplane now in question might be flown direct from 'Iraq and be based for fuelling on some place on the Hasa Coast, but if the

Company/

J.G.Laithwaite Esquire,
The India Office,
London.





126

-2-

"Company arrange to dump fuel (no doubt bought from the Anglo-Persian Oil Company) on the Hasa Coast, there will be considerable incentive to Anglo-Persian Oil Company to arrange for Tanker "Khuzistan" to call regularly at some mainland port (as she does now at Qatar), thereby depriving Bahrain of transit dues."

(E). "If the Standard Oil Company of California were to have a regular base here, it might make it feasible for us to exercise more influence over them than would be possible if they were working from a base where we ourselves had less influence."

3. (1). With regard to (A). Surely the last thing we want to do is to encourage a regular American air service from Bahrain to Saudi Arabia. If such a service ever develops it should be in British hands.

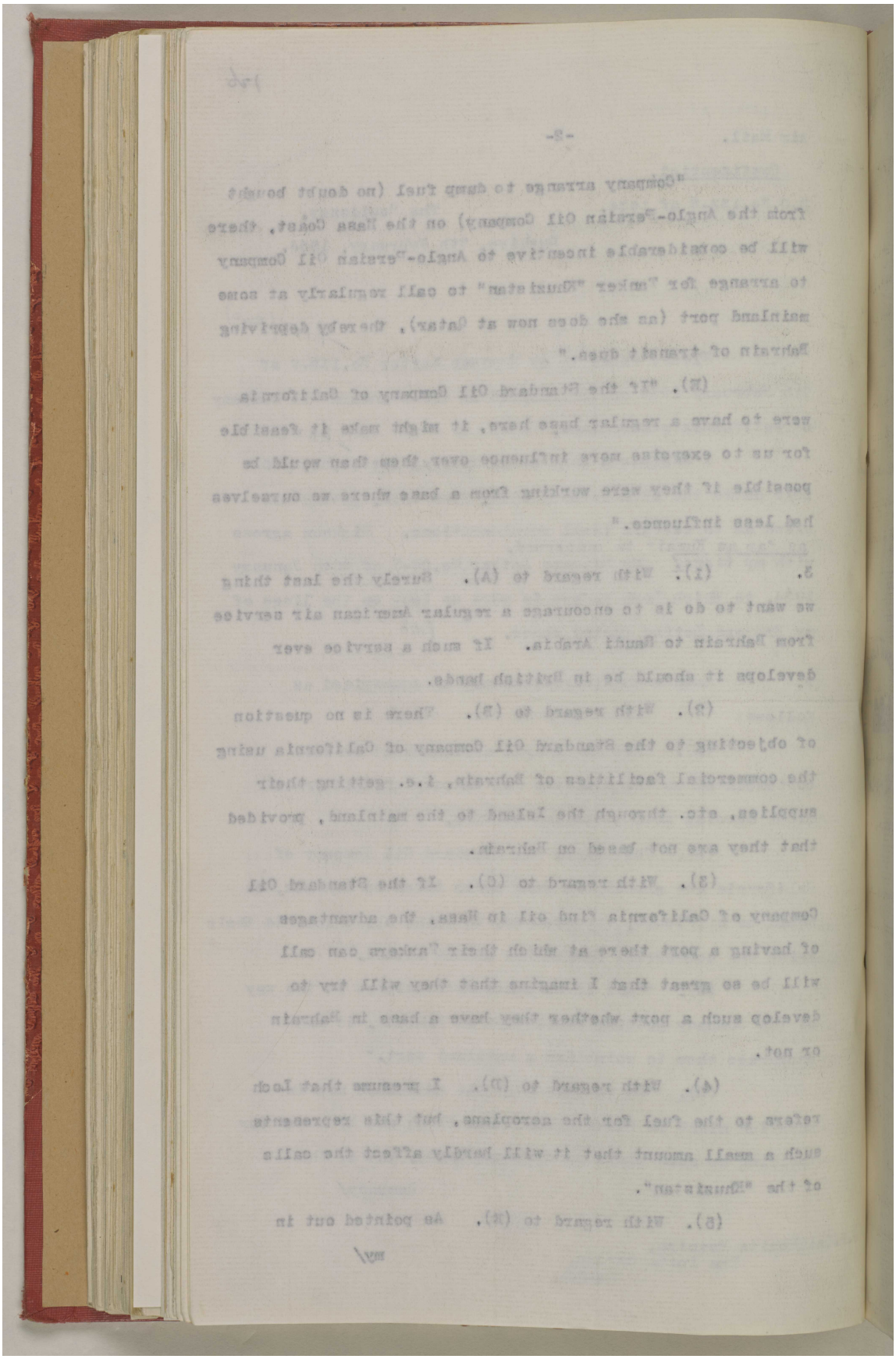
(2). With regard to (B). There is no question of objecting to the Standard Oil Company of California using the commercial facilities of Bahrain, i.e. getting their supplies, etc. through the Island to the mainland, provided that they are not based on Bahrain.

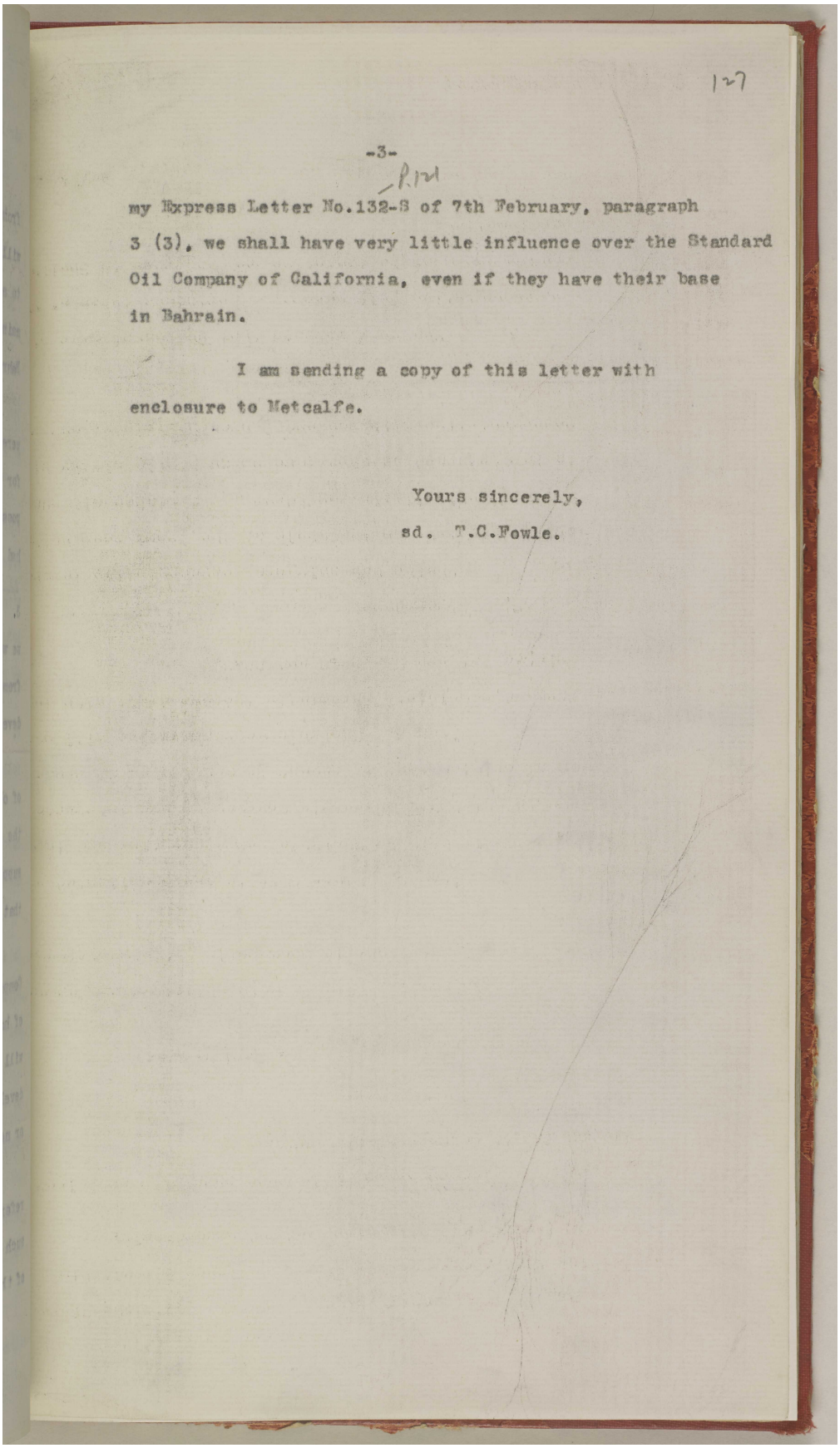
(3). With regard to (C). If the Standard Oil Company of California find oil in Hasa, the advantages of having a port there at which their Tankers can call will be so great that I imagine that they will try to develop such a port whether they have a base in Bahrain or not.

(4). With regard to (D). I presume that Loch refers to the fuel for the aeroplane, but this represents such a small amount that it will hardly affect the calls of the "Khuzistan".

(5). With regard to (E). As pointed out in

my/





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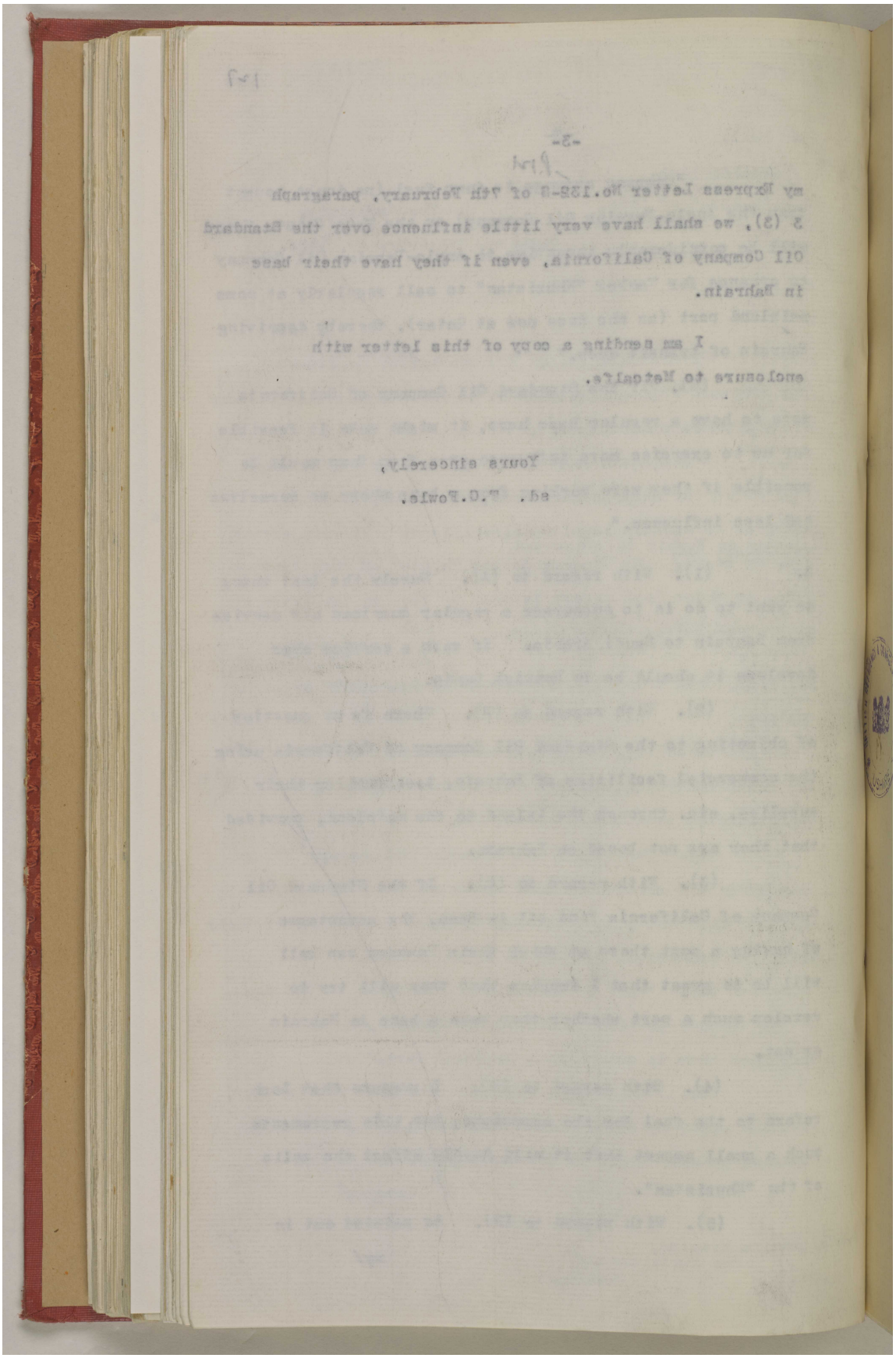
-3-

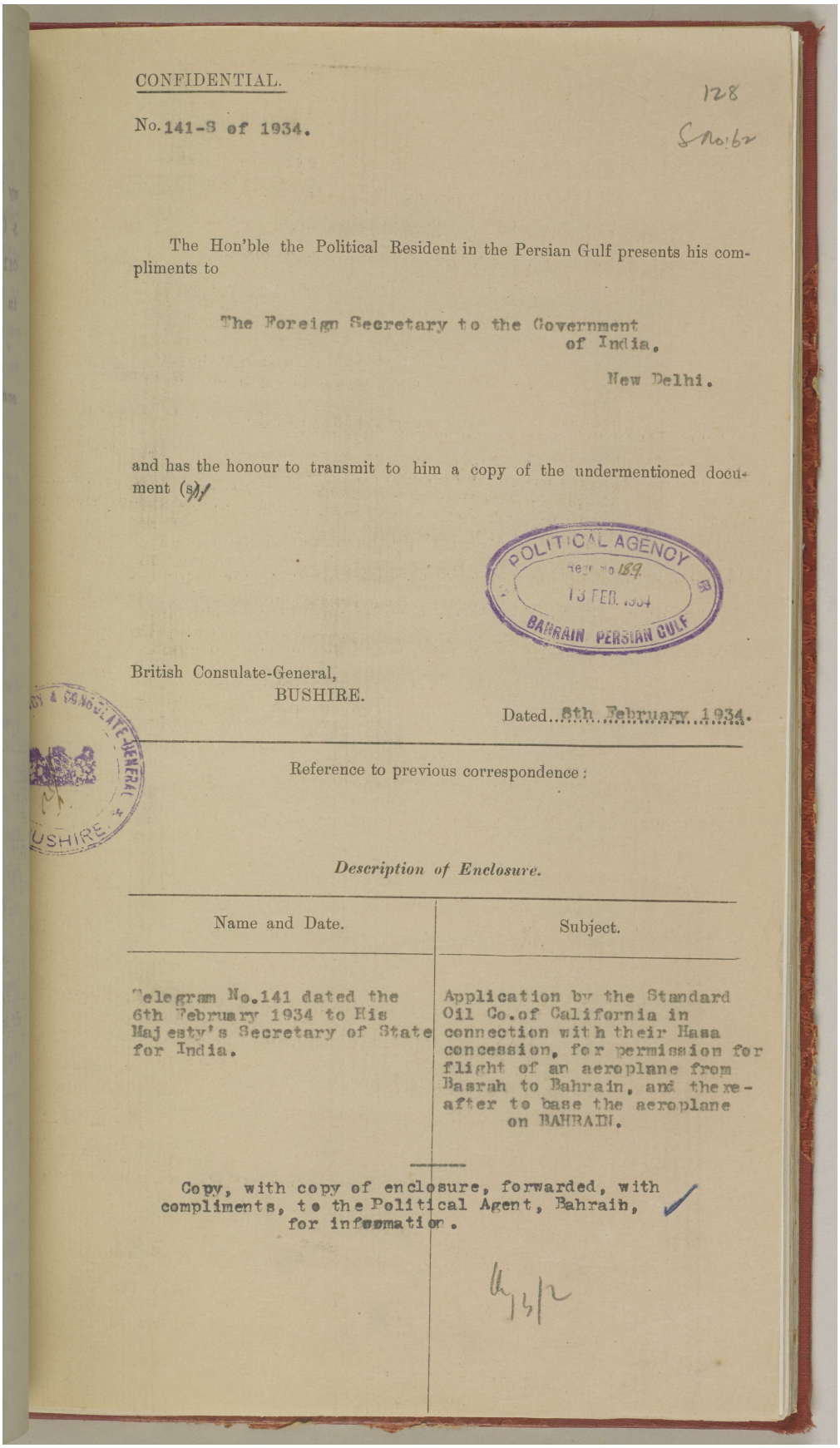
my Express Letter No.132-S of 7th February, paragraph 3 (3), we shall have very little influence over the Standard Oil Company of California, even if they have their base in Bahrain.

I am sending a copy of this letter with enclosure to Metcalfe.

Yours sincerely,

sd. T.C.Fowle.





CONFIDENTIAL.

128

No. 141-S of 1934.

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

The Foreign Secretary to the Government
of India,
New Delhi.

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned document (s).

POLITICAL AGENCY
Regd. No. 189
13 FEB. 1934
BAHRAIN PERSIAN GULF

British Consulate-General,
BUSHIRE.

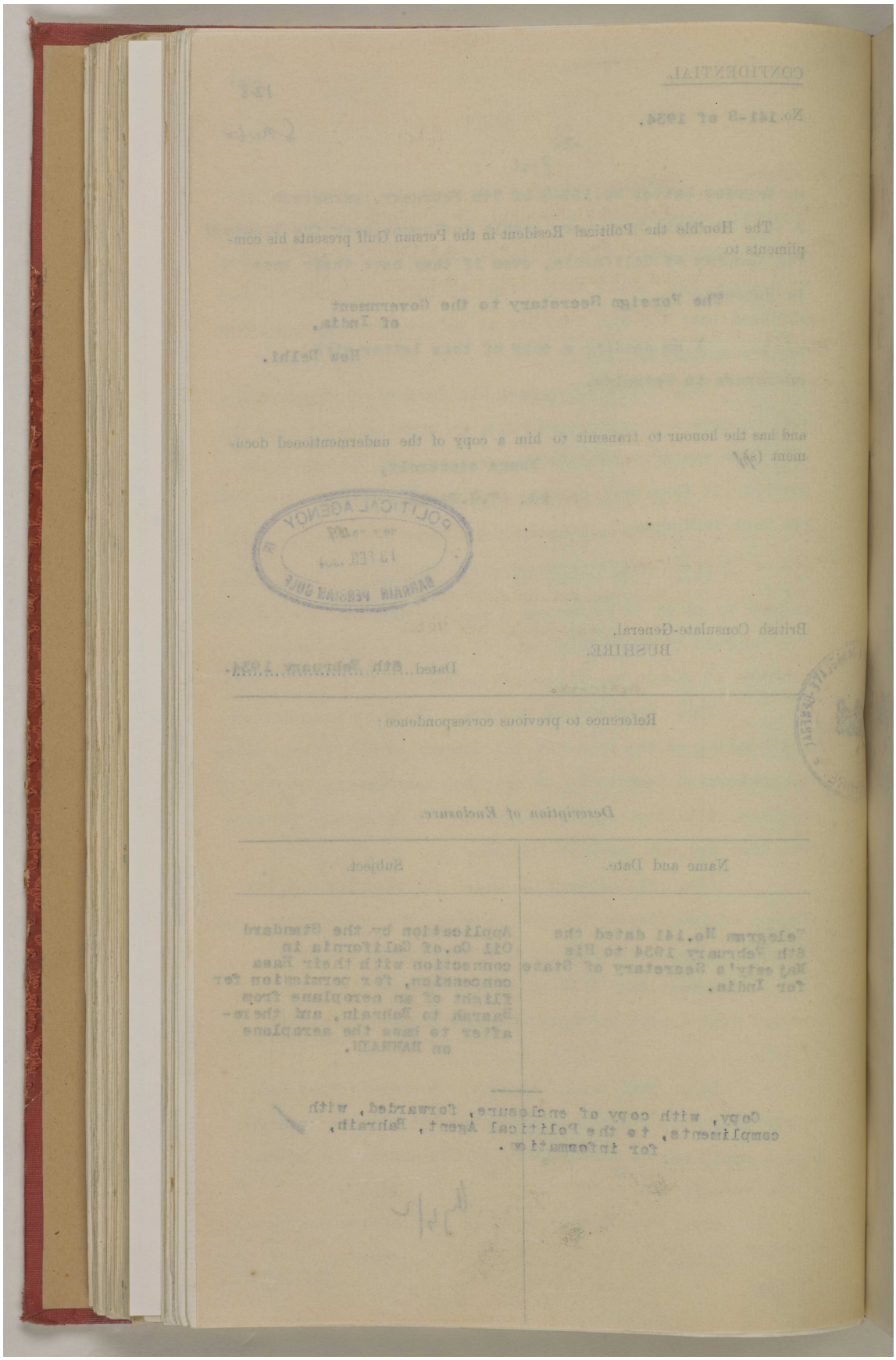
Dated 8th February 1934.

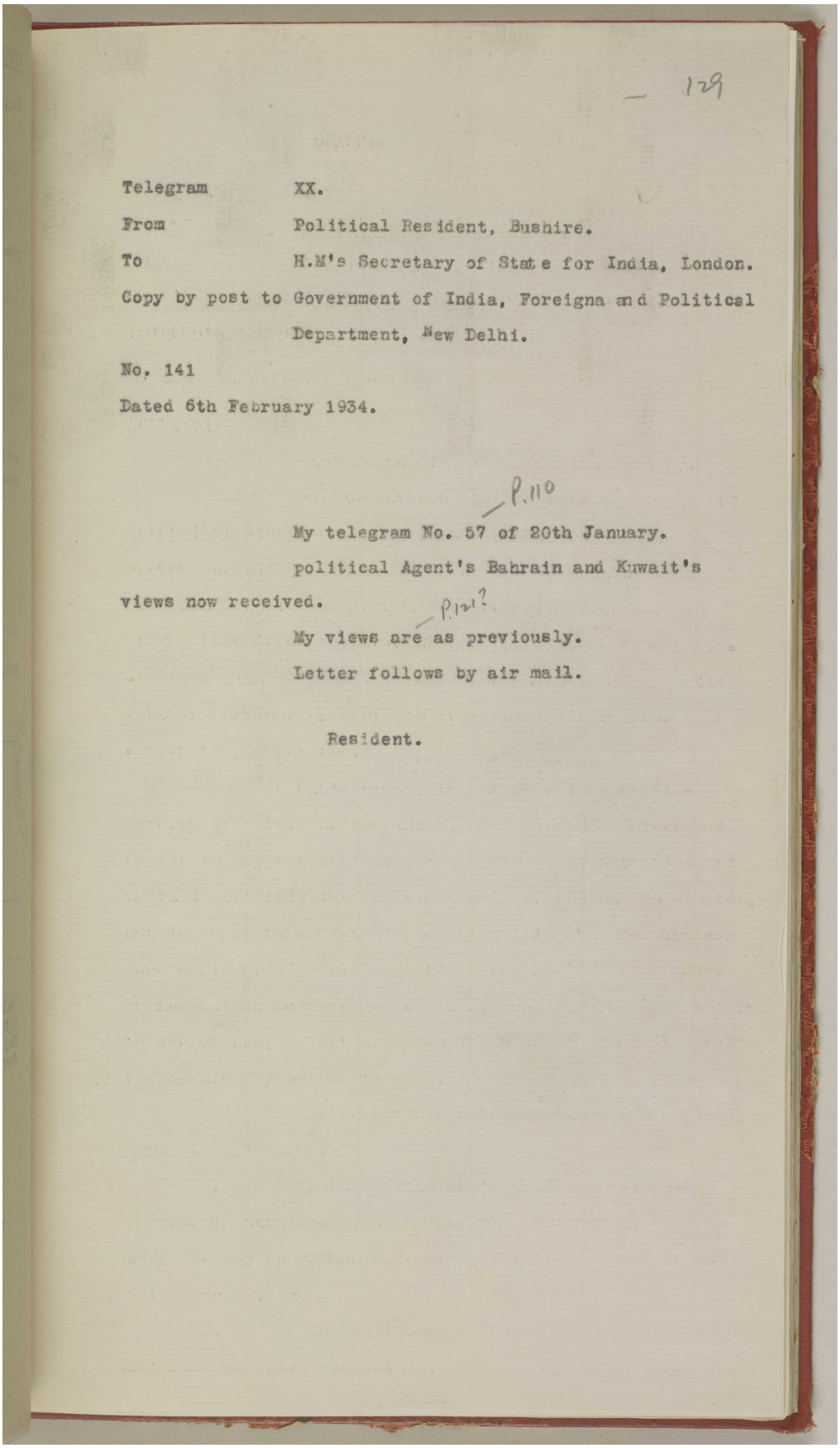
Reference to previous correspondence:

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Telegram No.141 dated the 6th February 1934 to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.	Application by the Standard Oil Co.of California in connection with their Hasa concession, for permission for flight of an aeroplane from Basrah to Bahrain, and thereafter to base the aeroplane on BAHRAIN.

Copy, with copy of enclosure, forwarded, with compliments, to the Political Agent, Bahrain, for information.





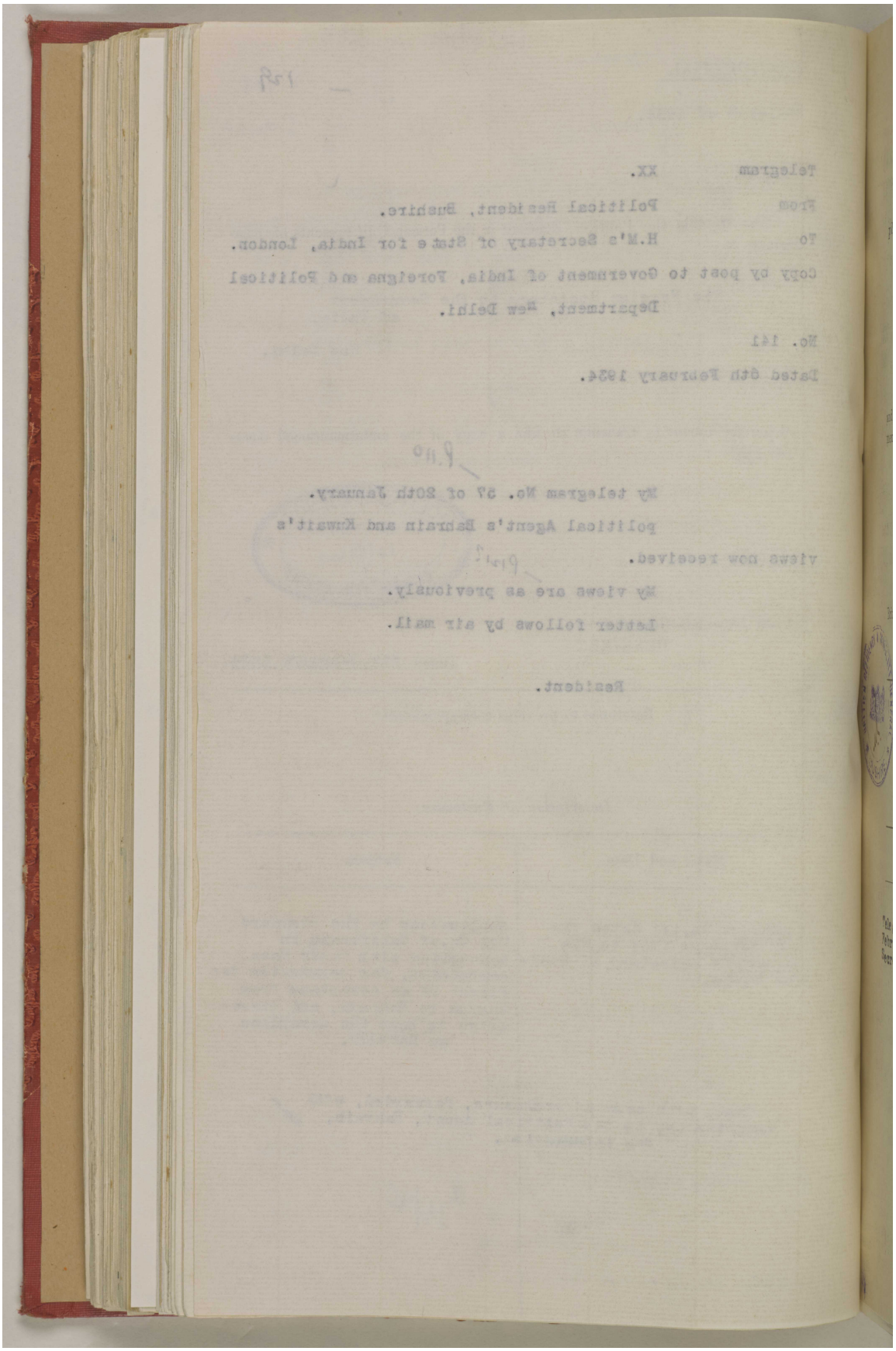
— 129

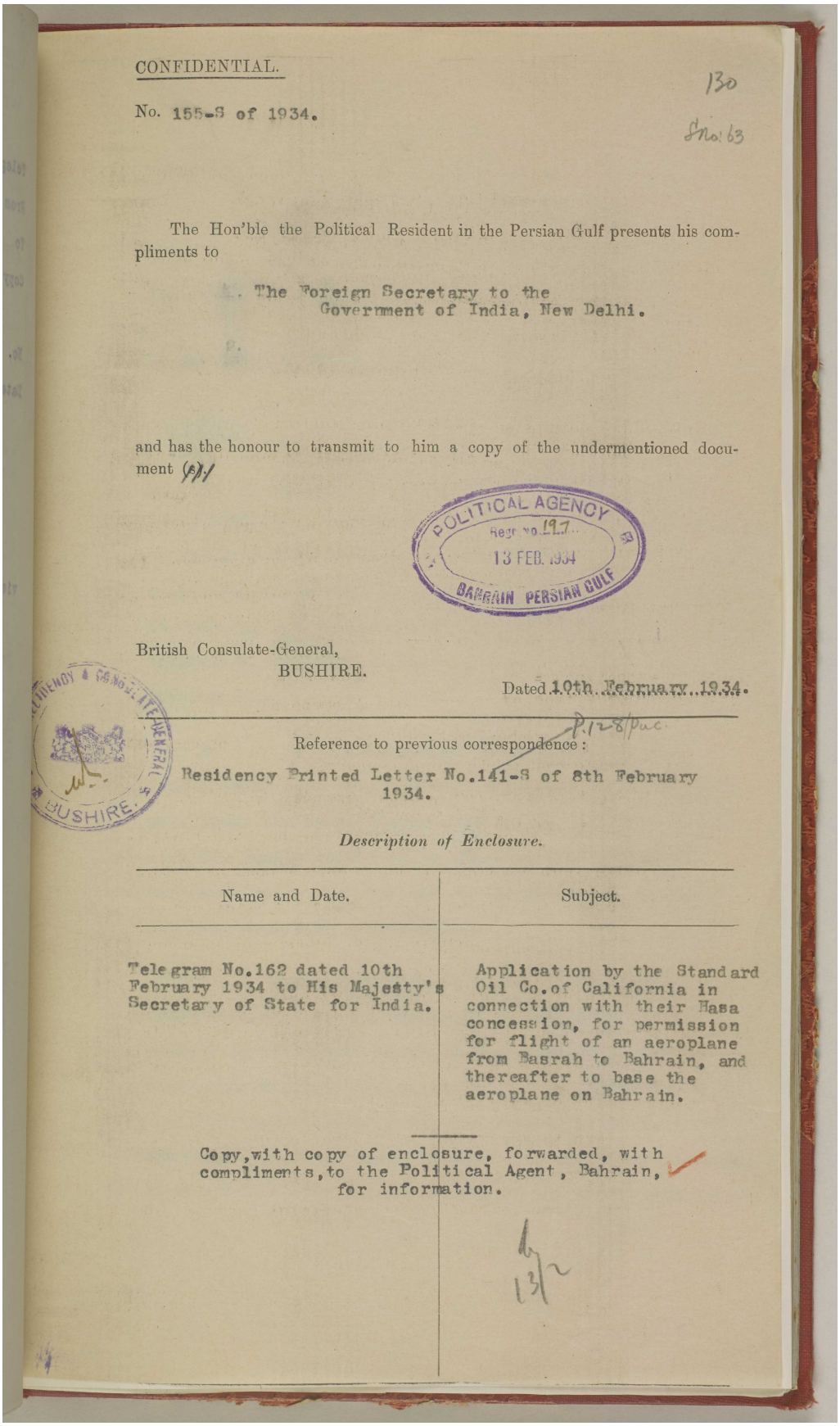
Telegram XX.
From Political Resident, Bushire.
To H.M's Secretary of State for India, London.
Copy by post to Government of India, Foreigna nd Political Department, New Delhi.
No. 141
Dated 6th February 1934.

P.110

My telegram No. 57 of 20th January.
Political Agent's Bahrain and Kuwait's views now received.
P.121?
My views are as previously.
Letter follows by air mail.

Resident.





CONFIDENTIAL.

130

No. 155-S of 1934.

No: 63

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

The Foreign Secretary to the
Government of India, New Delhi.

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned document (s).

POLITICAL AGENCY
Regd No. 197
13 FEB. 1934
BAHRAIN PERSIAN GULF

British Consulate-General,
BUSHIRE.

Dated 10th February 1934.

P.128/pac.

Reference to previous correspondence :

Residency Printed Letter No.141-S of 8th February 1934.

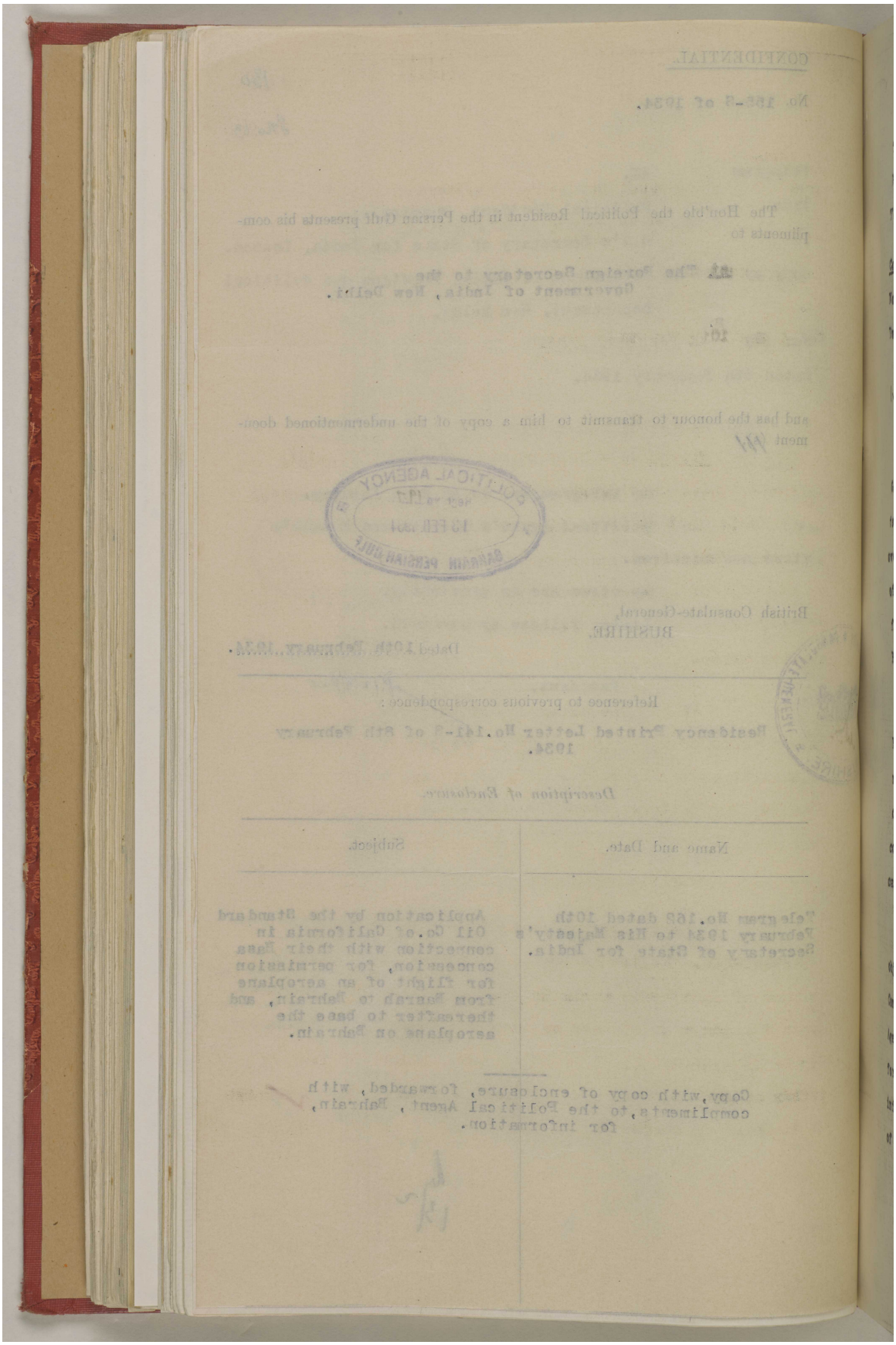
Description of Enclosure.

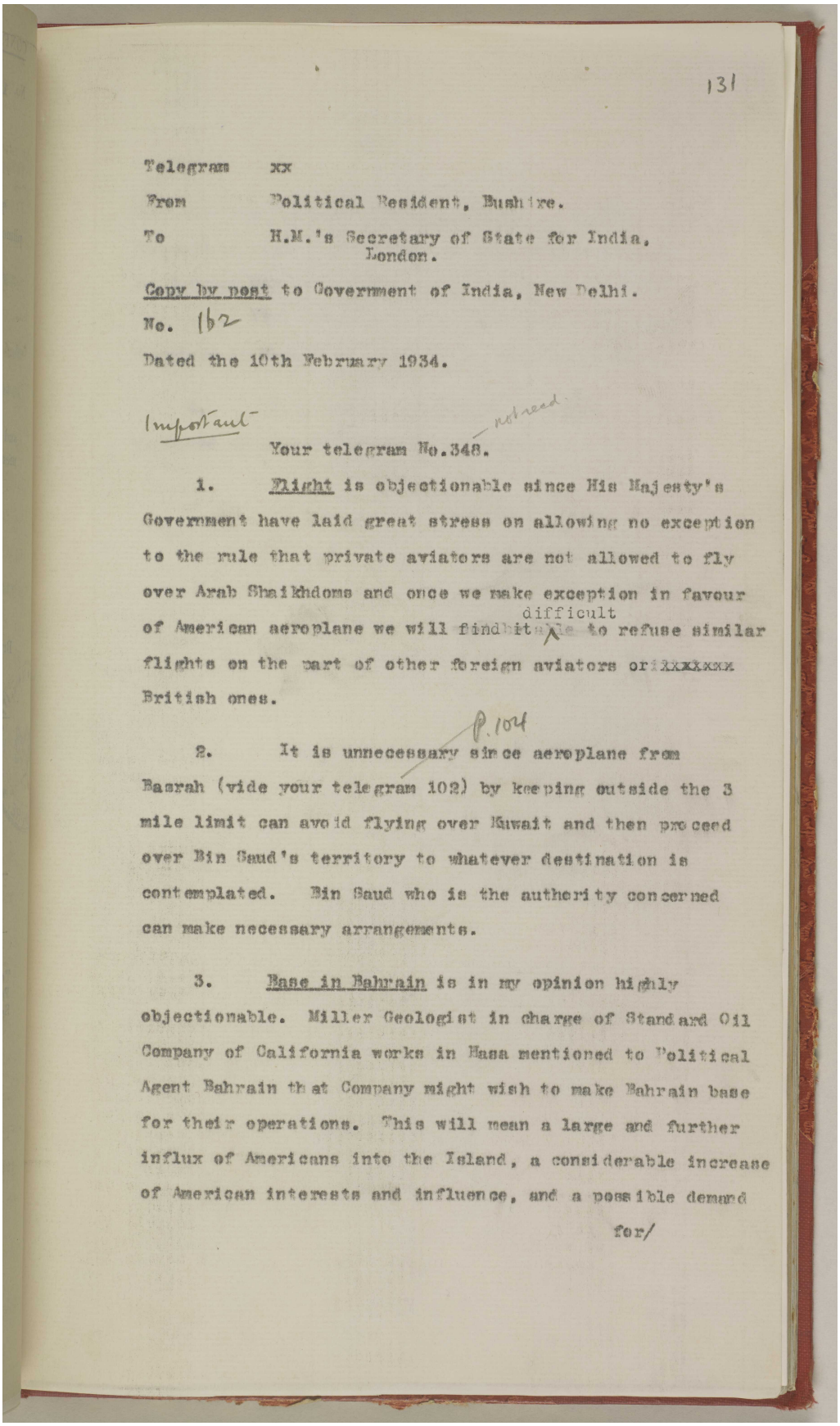
Name and Date.	Subject.
Telegram No.162 dated 10th February 1934 to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.	Application by the Standard Oil Co.of California in connection with their Hasa concession, for permission for flight of an aeroplane from Basrah to Bahrain, and thereafter to base the aeroplane on Bahrain.

Copy,with copy of enclosure, forwarded, with compliments,to the Political Agent, Bahrain, for information.

13/2

المرجع: IOR/R/15/2/421 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023600812.0x000059





131

Telegram xx

From Political Resident, Bushire.

To H.M.'s Secretary of State for India, London.

Copy by post to Government of India, New Delhi.

No. 162

Dated the 10th February 1934.

Important not read

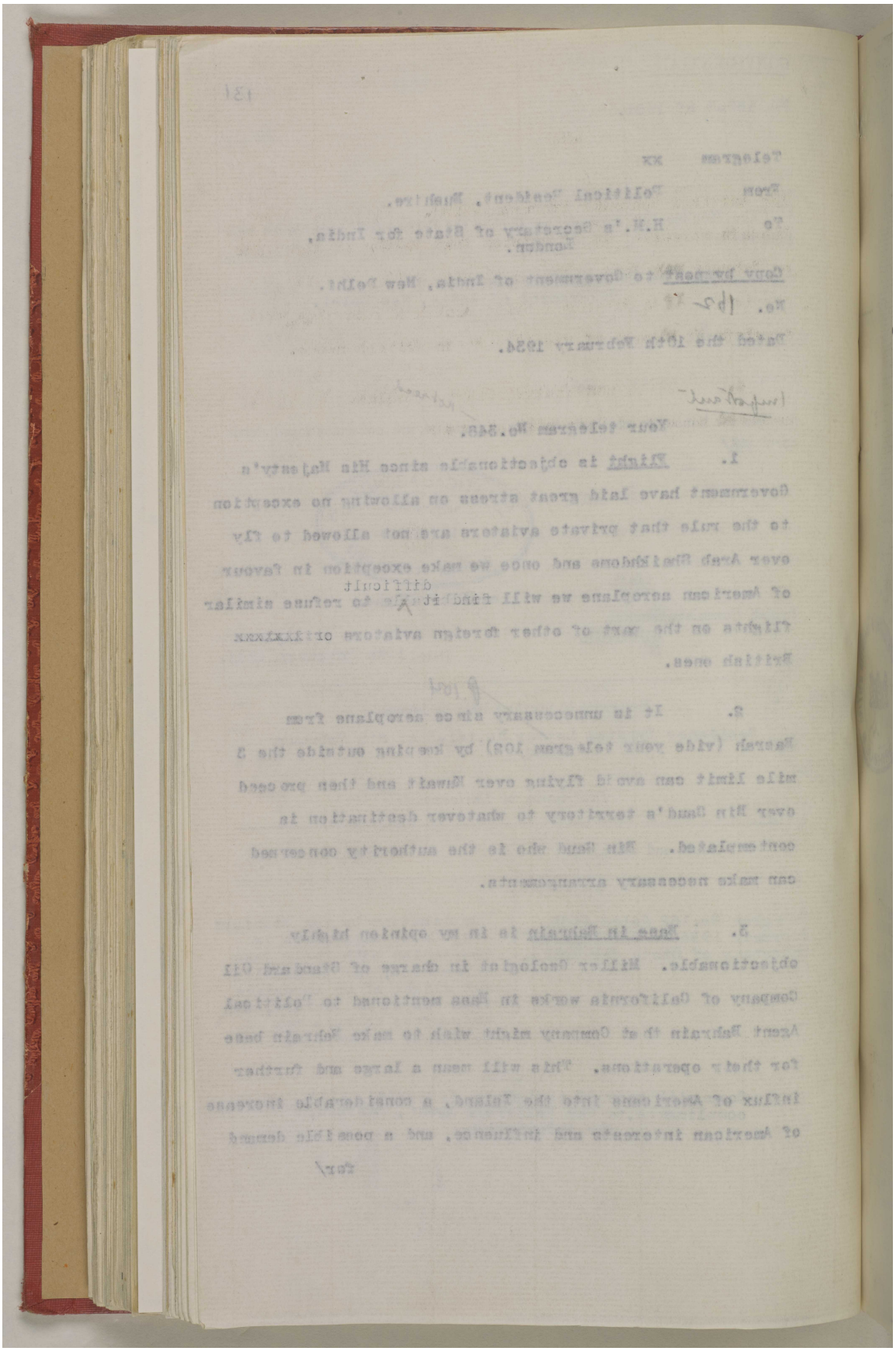
Your telegram No.348.

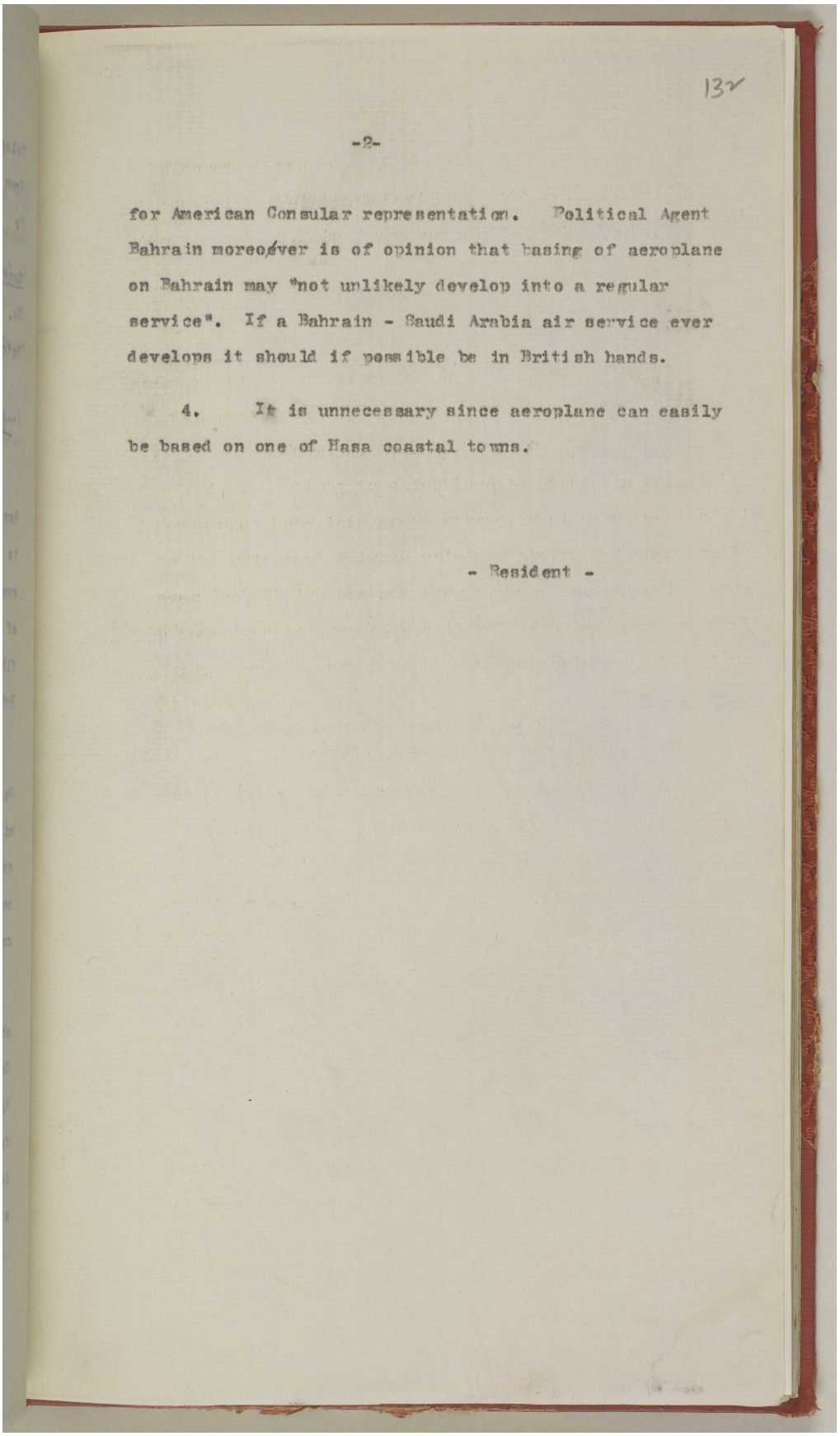
1. Flight is objectionable since His Majesty's Government have laid great stress on allowing no exception to the rule that private aviators are not allowed to fly over Arab Shaikhdoms and once we make exception in favour of American aeroplane we will find it difficult to refuse similar flights on the part of other foreign aviators or British ones.

2. It is unnecessary P.104 since aeroplane from Basrah (vide your telegram 102) by keeping outside the 3 mile limit can avoid flying over Kuwait and then proceed over Bin Saud's territory to whatever destination is contemplated. Bin Saud who is the authority concerned can make necessary arrangements.

3. Base in Bahrain is in my opinion highly objectionable. Miller Geologist in charge of Standard Oil Company of California works in Hasa mentioned to Political Agent Bahrain that Company might wish to make Bahrain base for their operations. This will mean a large and further influx of Americans into the Island, a considerable increase of American interests and influence, and a possible demand

for/





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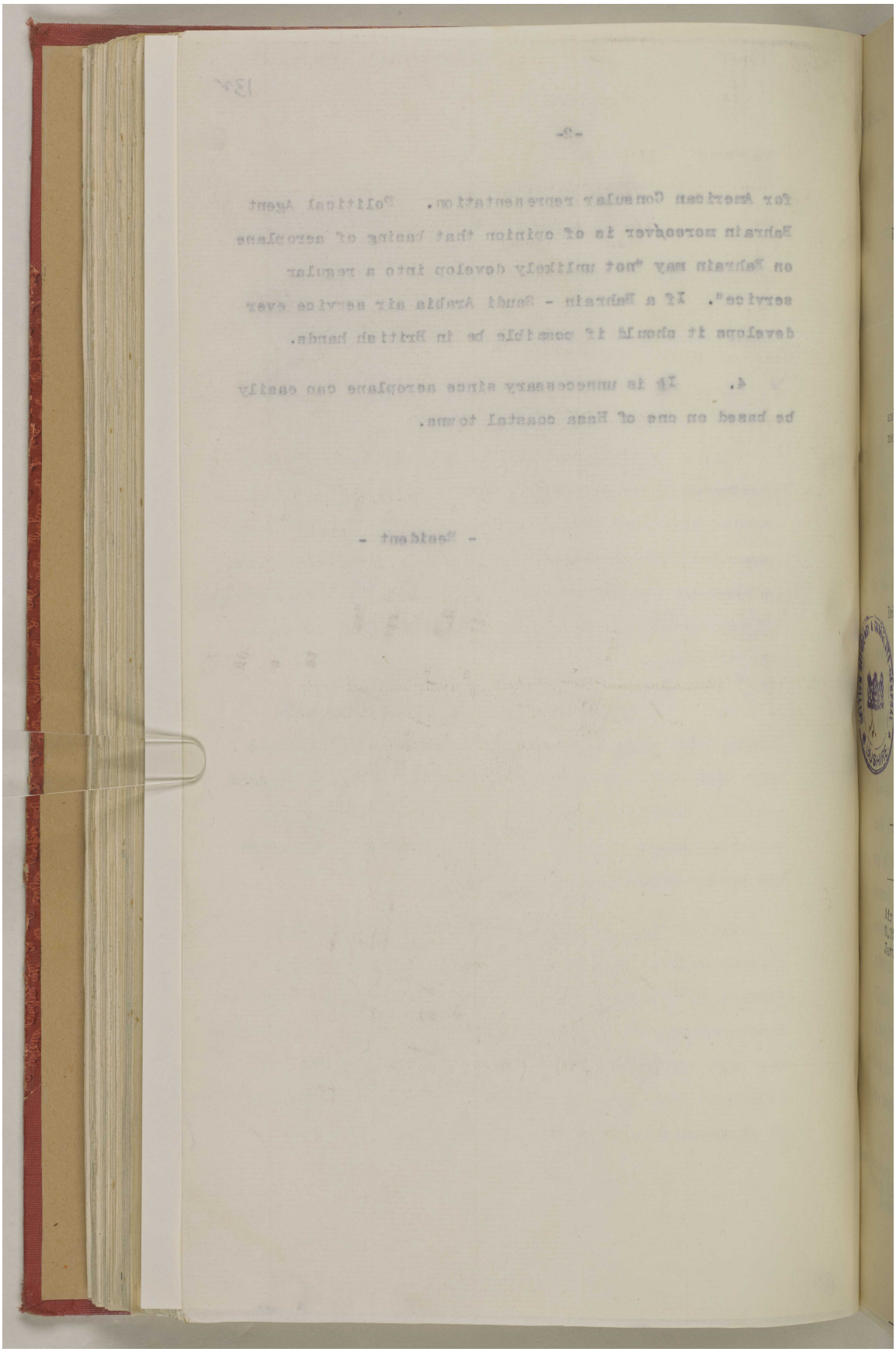
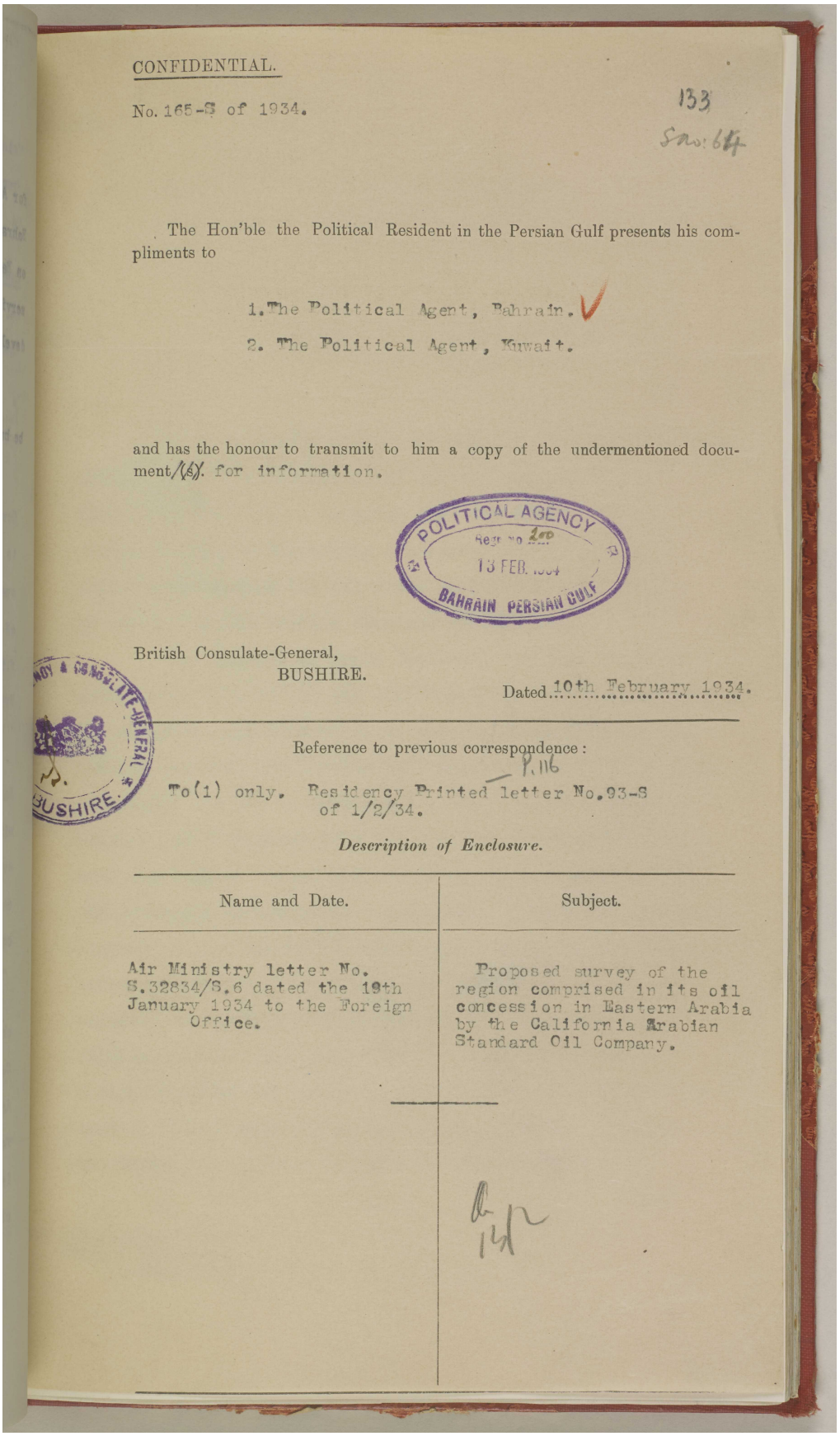
-2-

for American Consular representation. Political Agent Bahrain moreover is of opinion that basing of aeroplane on Bahrain may "not unlikely develop into a regular service". If a Bahrain - Saudi Arabia air service ever develops it should if possible be in British hands.

4. It is unnecessary since aeroplane can easily be based on one of Hasa coastal towns.

- Resident -





CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 165-S of 1934.

133
Sau: 64

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

1. The Political Agent, Bahrain.
2. The Political Agent, Kuwait.

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned document/(s). for information.

POLITICAL AGENCY
Regd No 200
13 FEB. 1934
BAHRAIN PERSIAN GULF

British Consulate-General,
BUSHIRE.

Dated 10th February 1934.

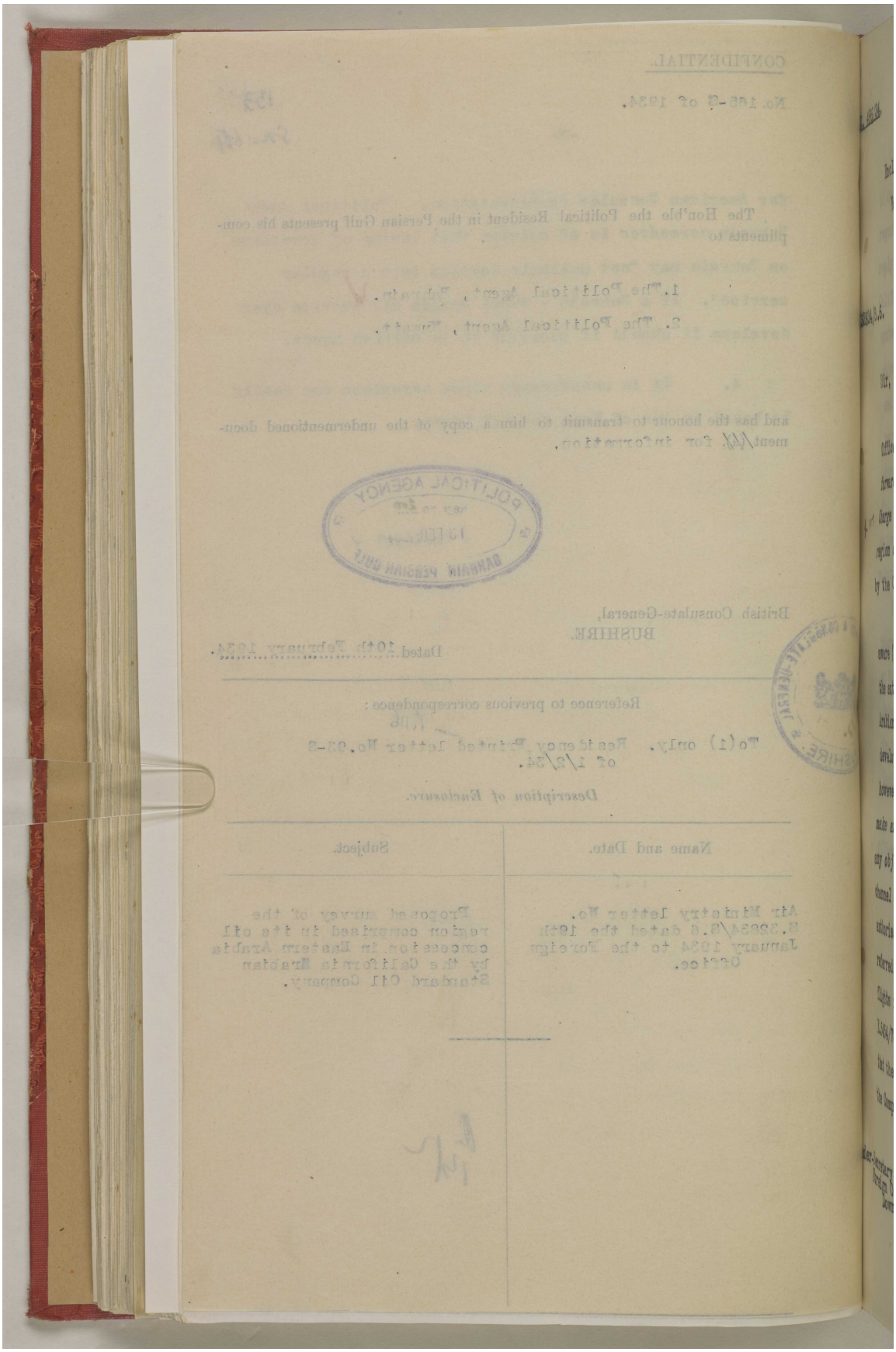
BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL
BUSHIRE.

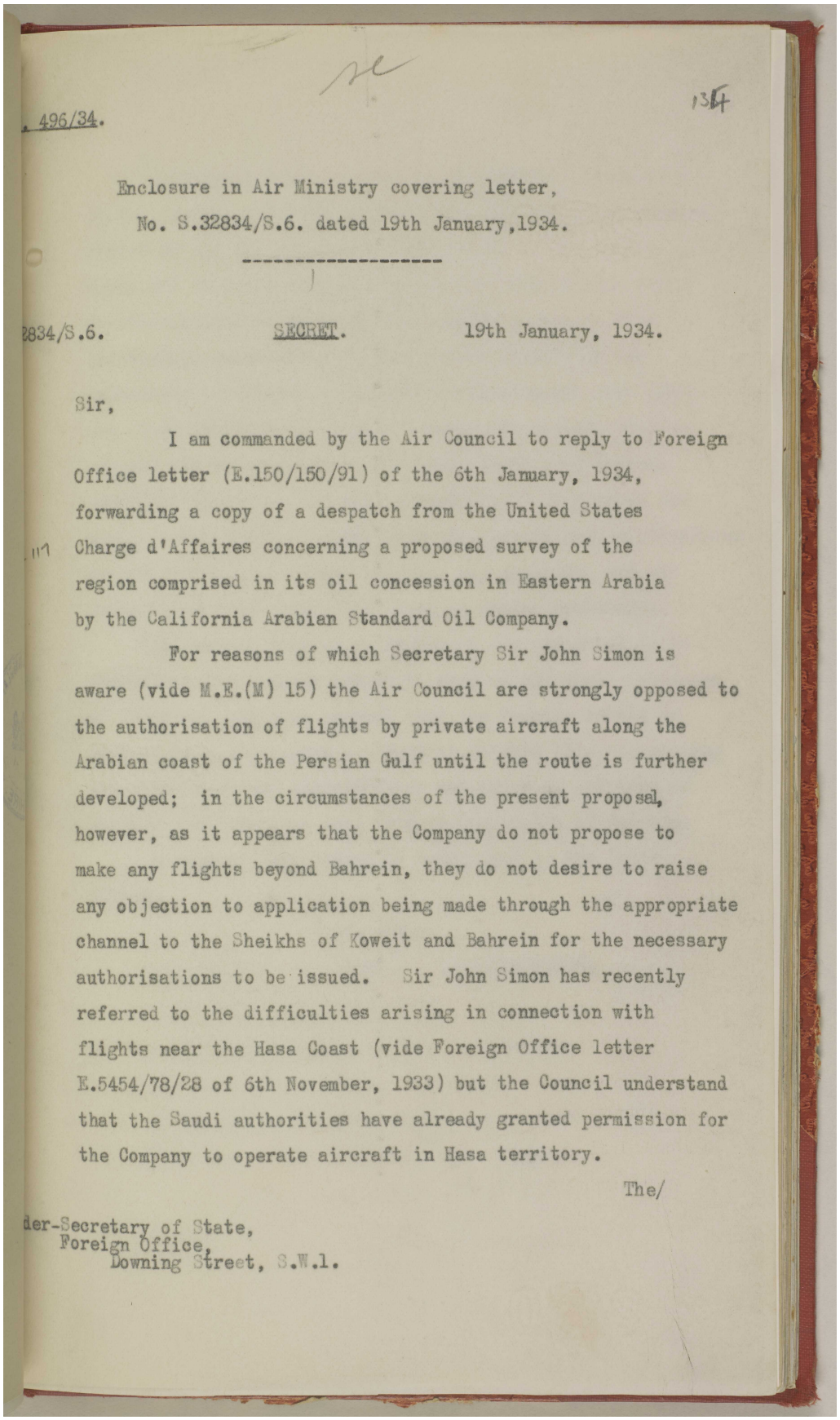
Reference to previous correspondence:

To(1) only. Residency Printed letter No.93-S of 1/2/34. P.116

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Air Ministry letter No. S.32834/S.6 dated the 19th January 1934 to the Foreign Office.	Proposed survey of the region comprised in its oil concession in Eastern Arabia by the California Arabian Standard Oil Company.





. 496/34.

134

Enclosure in Air Ministry covering letter,
No. S.32834/S.6. dated 19th January,1934.

2834/S.6. SECRET. 19th January, 1934.

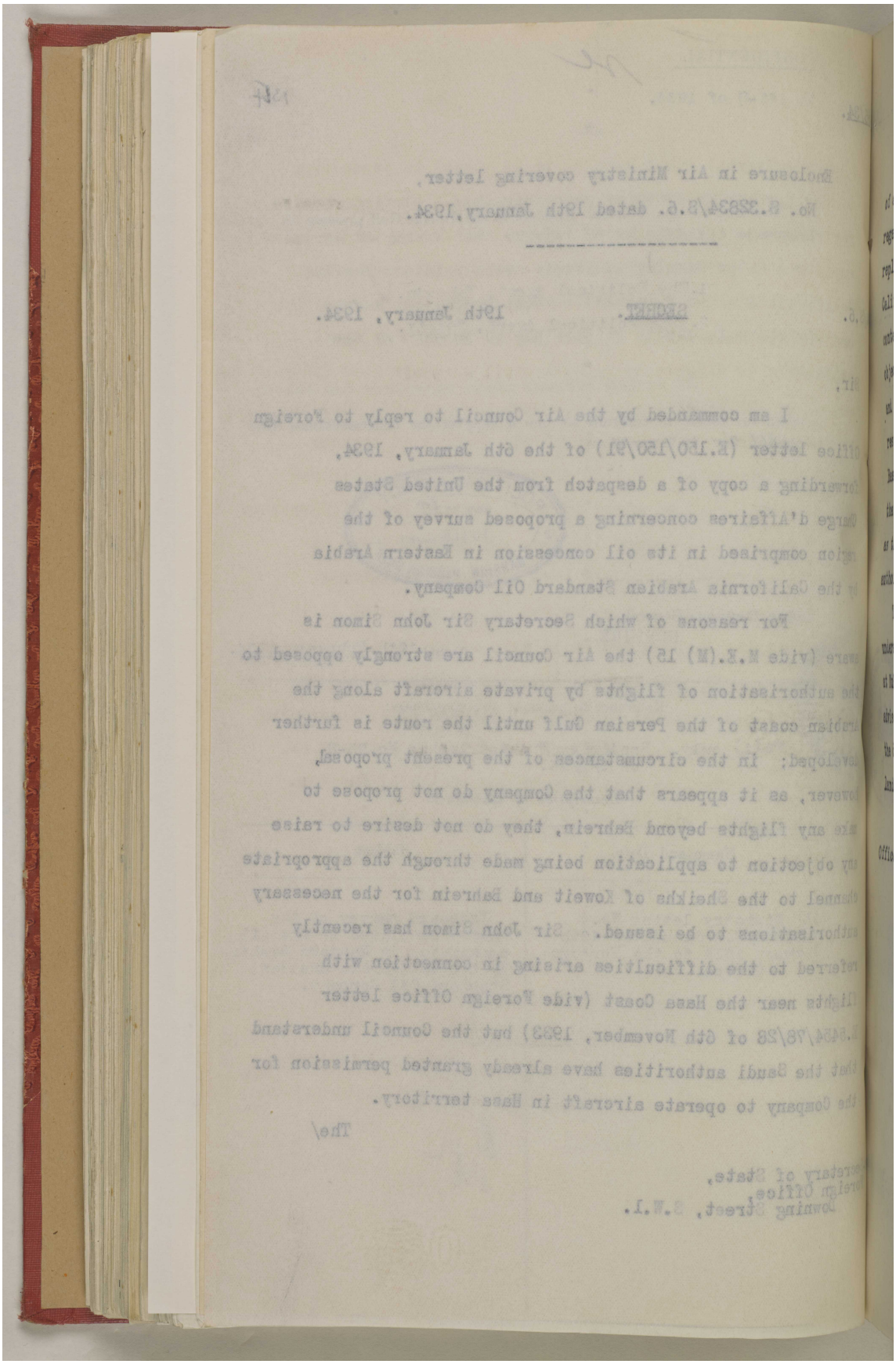
Sir,

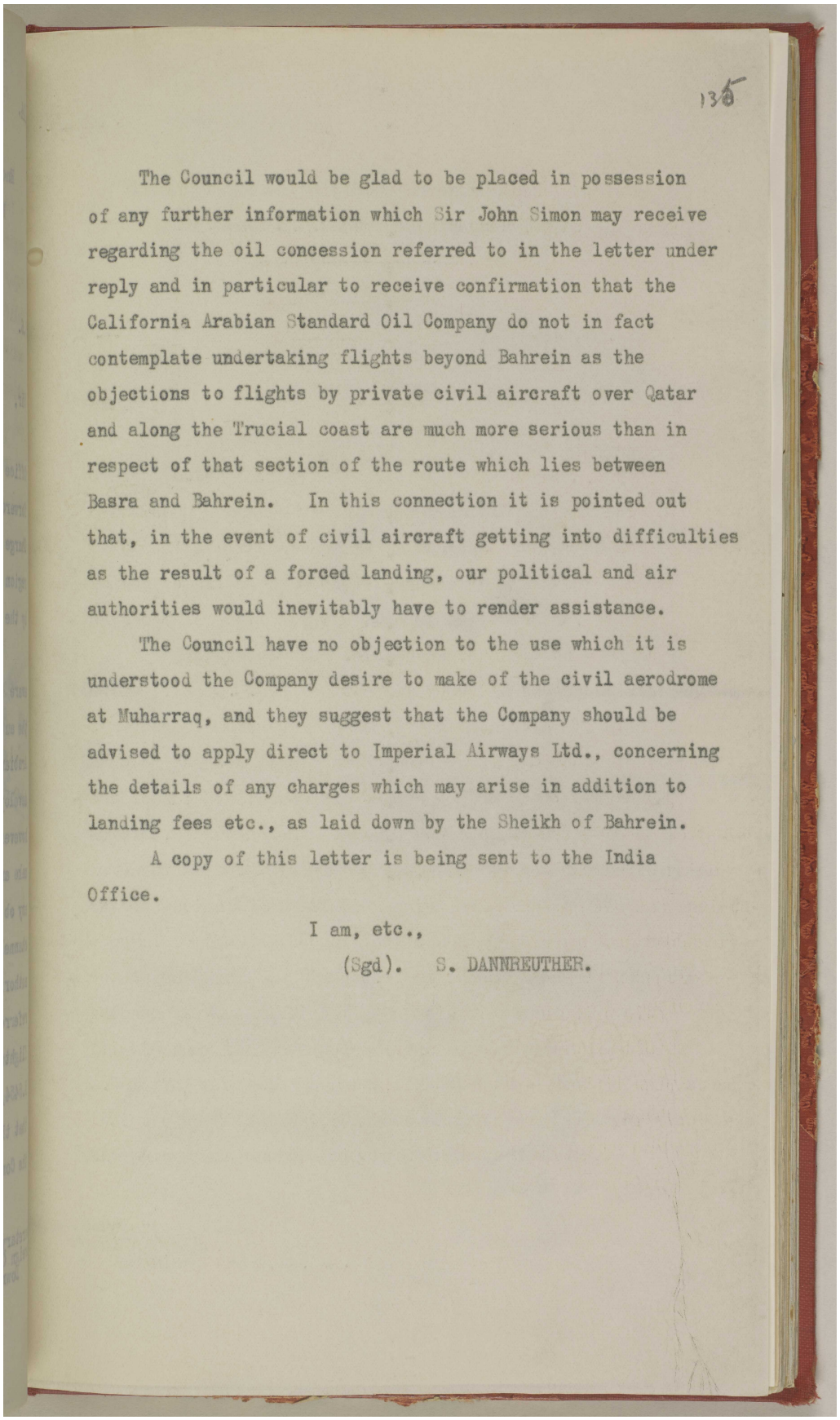
I am commanded by the Air Council to reply to Foreign Office letter (E.150/150/91) of the 6th January, 1934, forwarding a copy of a despatch from the United States Charge d'Affaires concerning a proposed survey of the region comprised in its oil concession in Eastern Arabia by the California Arabian Standard Oil Company.

For reasons of which Secretary Sir John Simon is aware (vide M.E.(M) 15) the Air Council are strongly opposed to the authorisation of flights by private aircraft along the Arabian coast of the Persian Gulf until the route is further developed; in the circumstances of the present proposal, however, as it appears that the Company do not propose to make any flights beyond Bahrein, they do not desire to raise any objection to application being made through the appropriate channel to the Sheikhs of Koweit and Bahrein for the necessary authorisations to be issued. Sir John Simon has recently referred to the difficulties arising in connection with flights near the Hasa Coast (vide Foreign Office letter E.5454/78/28 of 6th November, 1933) but the Council understand that the Saudi authorities have already granted permission for the Company to operate aircraft in Hasa territory.

The/

der-Secretary of State,
Foreign Office,
Downing Street, S.W.1.





135

The Council would be glad to be placed in possession of any further information which Sir John Simon may receive regarding the oil concession referred to in the letter under reply and in particular to receive confirmation that the California Arabian Standard Oil Company do not in fact contemplate undertaking flights beyond Bahrein as the objections to flights by private civil aircraft over Qatar and along the Trucial coast are much more serious than in respect of that section of the route which lies between Basra and Bahrein. In this connection it is pointed out that, in the event of civil aircraft getting into difficulties as the result of a forced landing, our political and air authorities would inevitably have to render assistance.

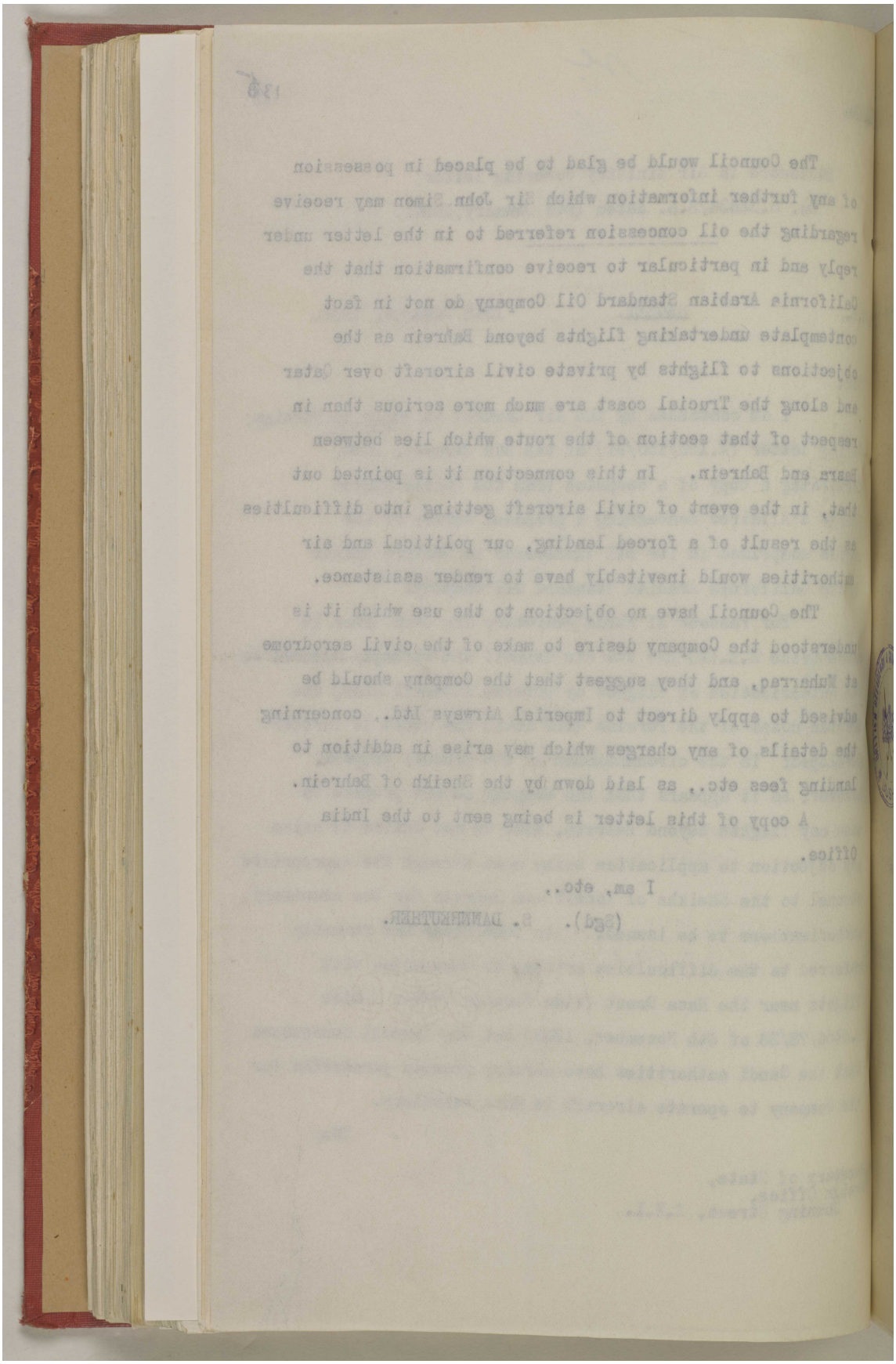
The Council have no objection to the use which it is understood the Company desire to make of the civil aerodrome at Muharraq, and they suggest that the Company should be advised to apply direct to Imperial Airways Ltd., concerning the details of any charges which may arise in addition to landing fees etc., as laid down by the Sheikh of Bahrein.

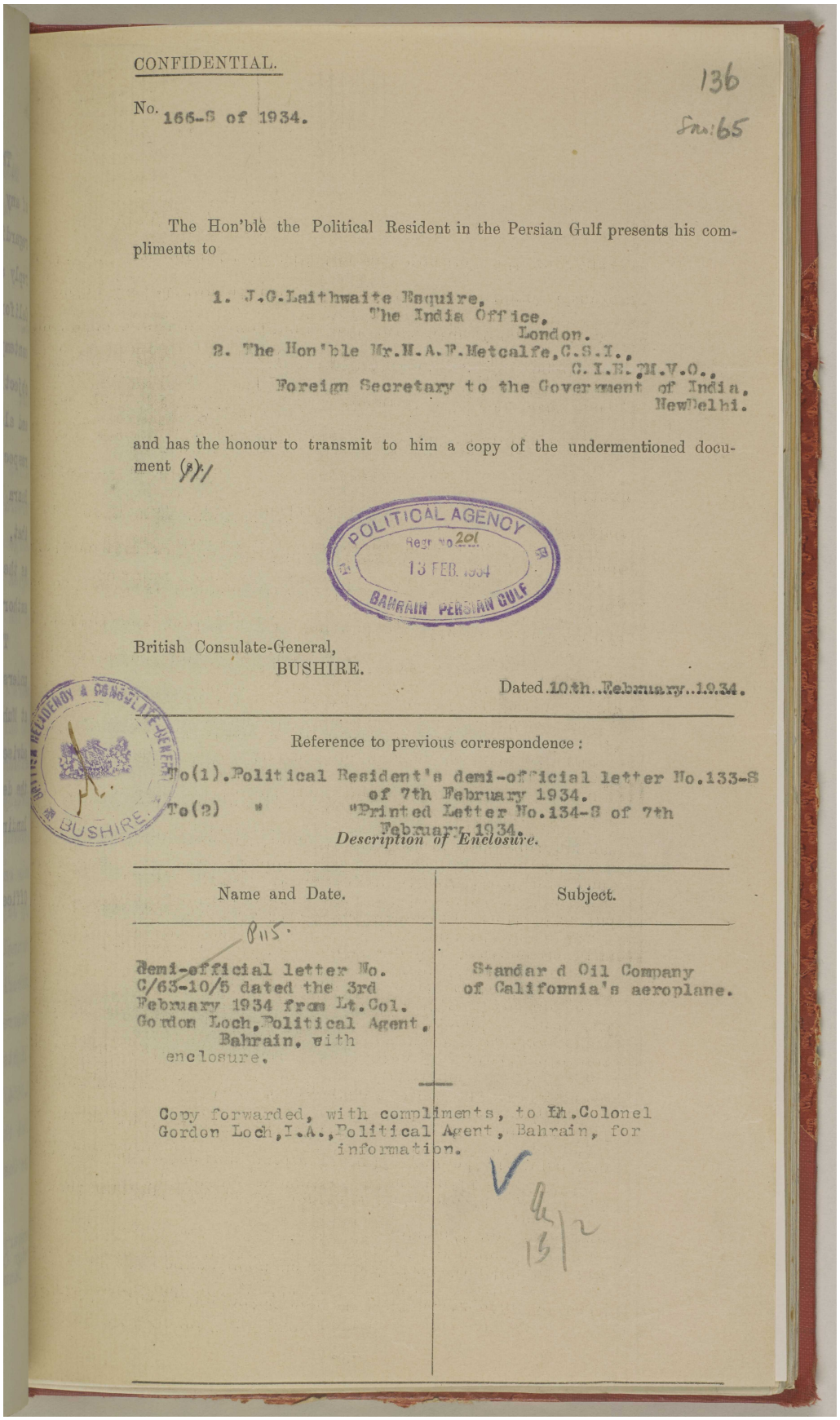
A copy of this letter is being sent to the India Office.

I am, etc.,

(Sgd). S. DANNREUTHER.

المرجع: IOR/R/15/2/421 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023600812.0x000063





CONFIDENTIAL.

136
Sm:65

No. 166-S of 1934.

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

1. J.G.Laithwaite Esquire,
The India Office,
London.
2. The Hon'ble Mr.H.A.F.Metcalfe,C.S.I.,
C.I.E.,M.V.O.,
Foreign Secretary to the Government of India,
NewDelhi.

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned document (s).

POLITICAL AGENCY
Regr No 201
13 FEB 1934
BAHRAIN PERSIAN GULF

British Consulate-General,
BUSHIRE.

Dated 10th February 1934.

BRITISH RESIDENCY & CONSULATE-GENERAL BUSHIRE

Reference to previous correspondence:

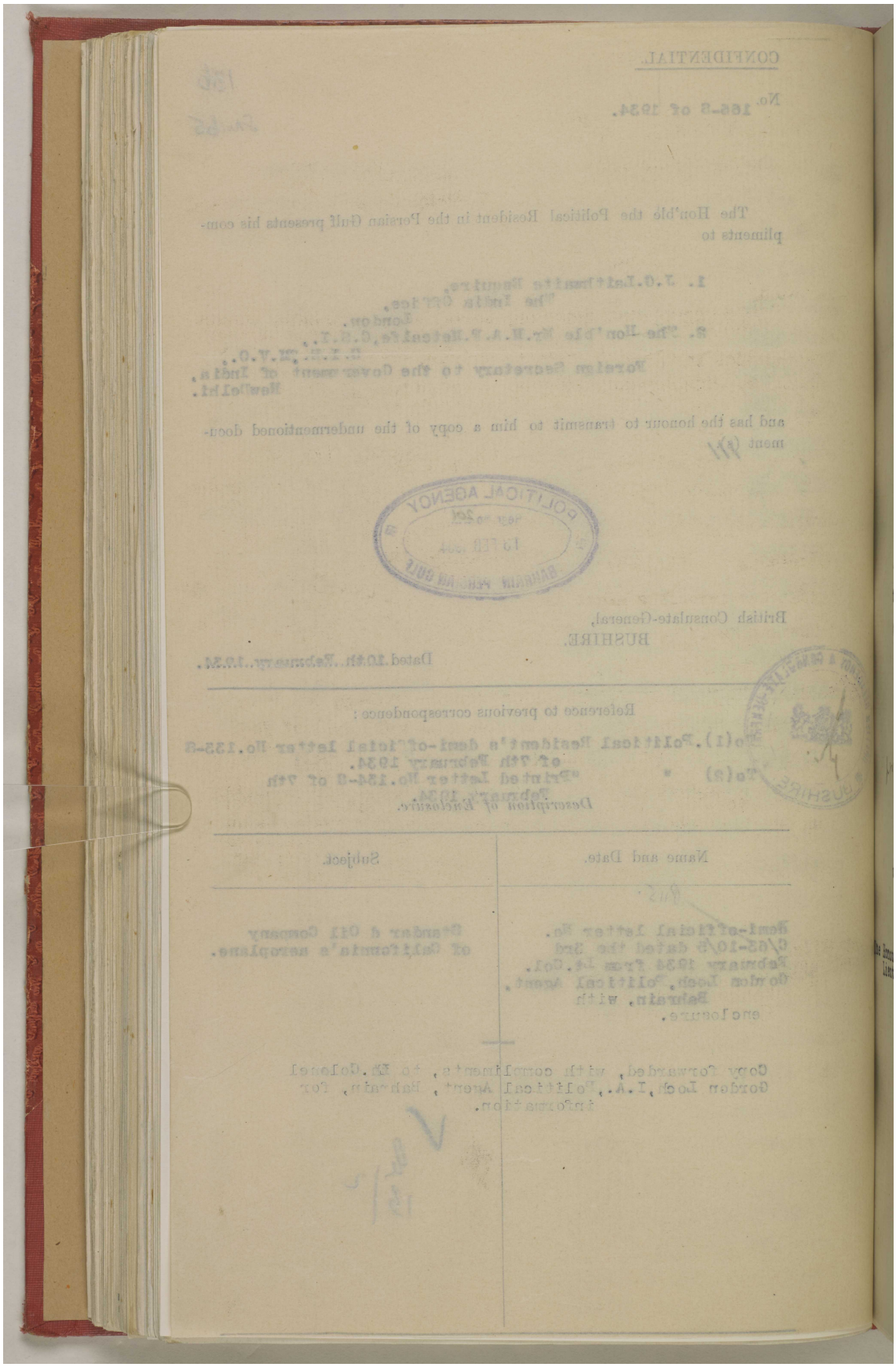
To(1). Political Resident's demi-official letter No.133-S of 7th February 1934.
To(2) " Printed Letter No.134-S of 7th February 1934.

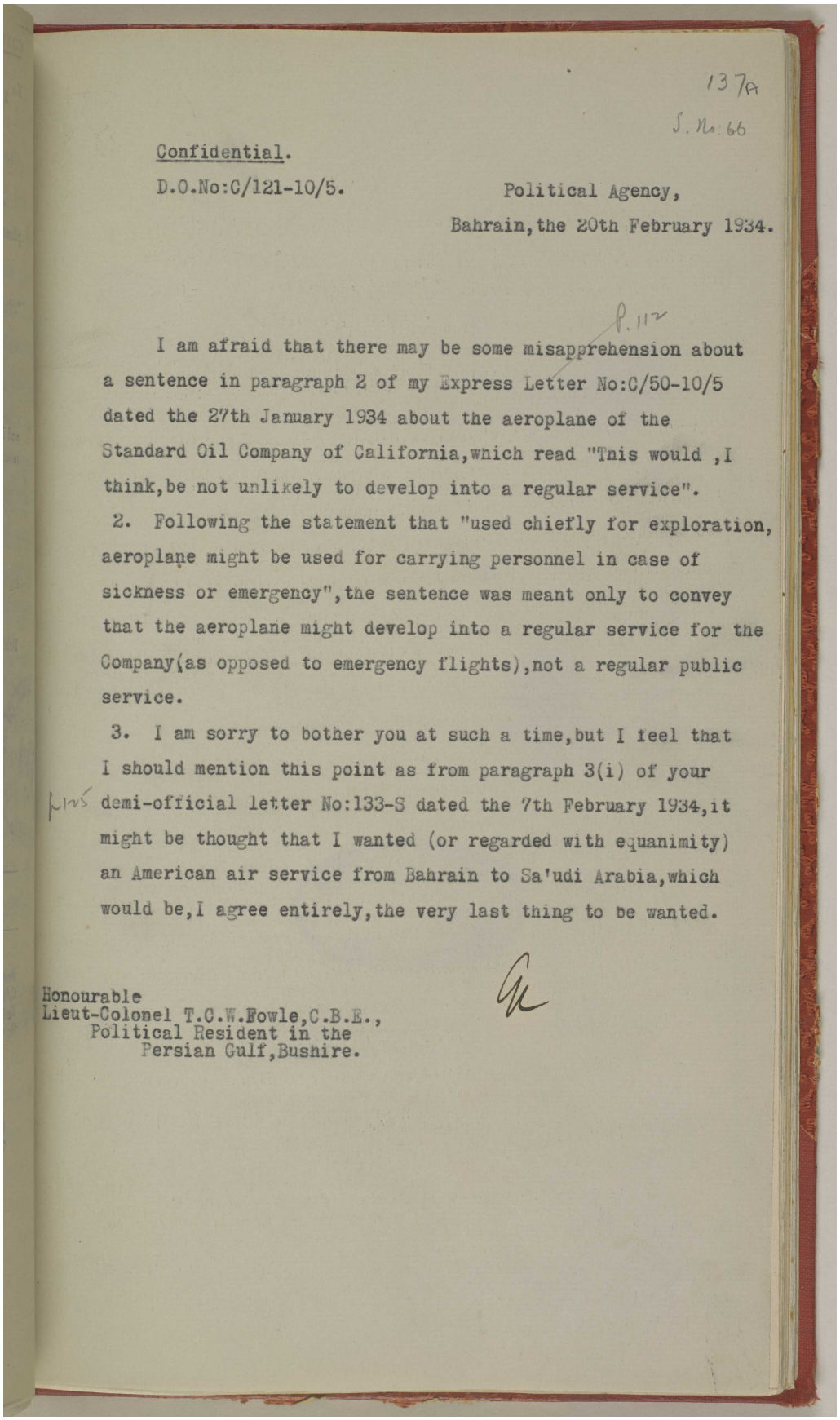
Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
115. Demi-official letter No. C/63-10/5 dated the 3rd February 1934 from Lt.Col. Gordon Loch, Political Agent, Bahrain, with enclosure.	Standard Oil Company of California's aeroplane.

Copy forwarded, with compliments, to Lt.Colonel Gordon Loch,I.A.,Political Agent, Bahrain, for information.

13/2





137A
S. No. 66

Confidential.
D.O.No:C/121-10/5.

Political Agency,
Bahrain, the 20th February 1934.

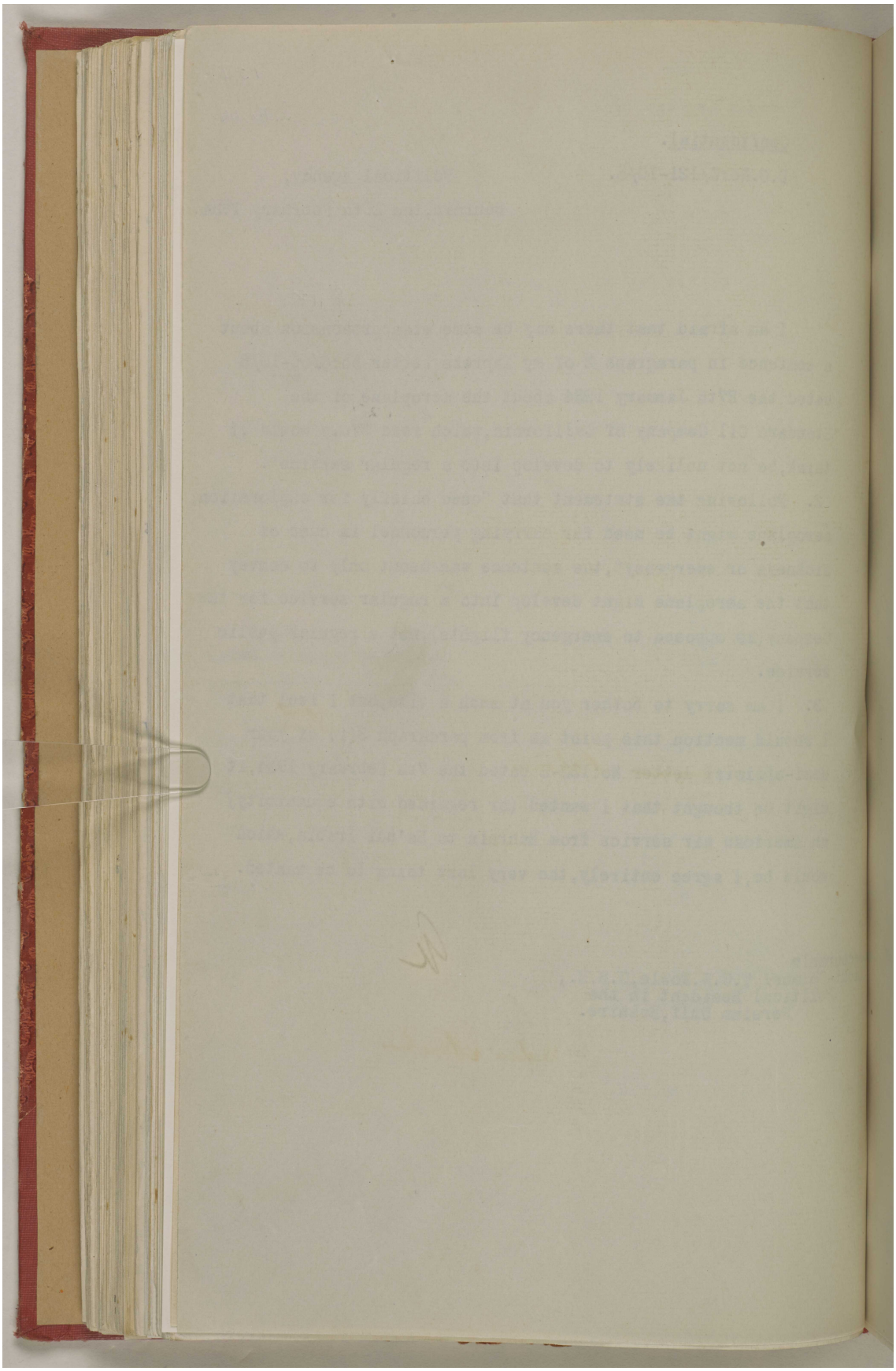
P. 112

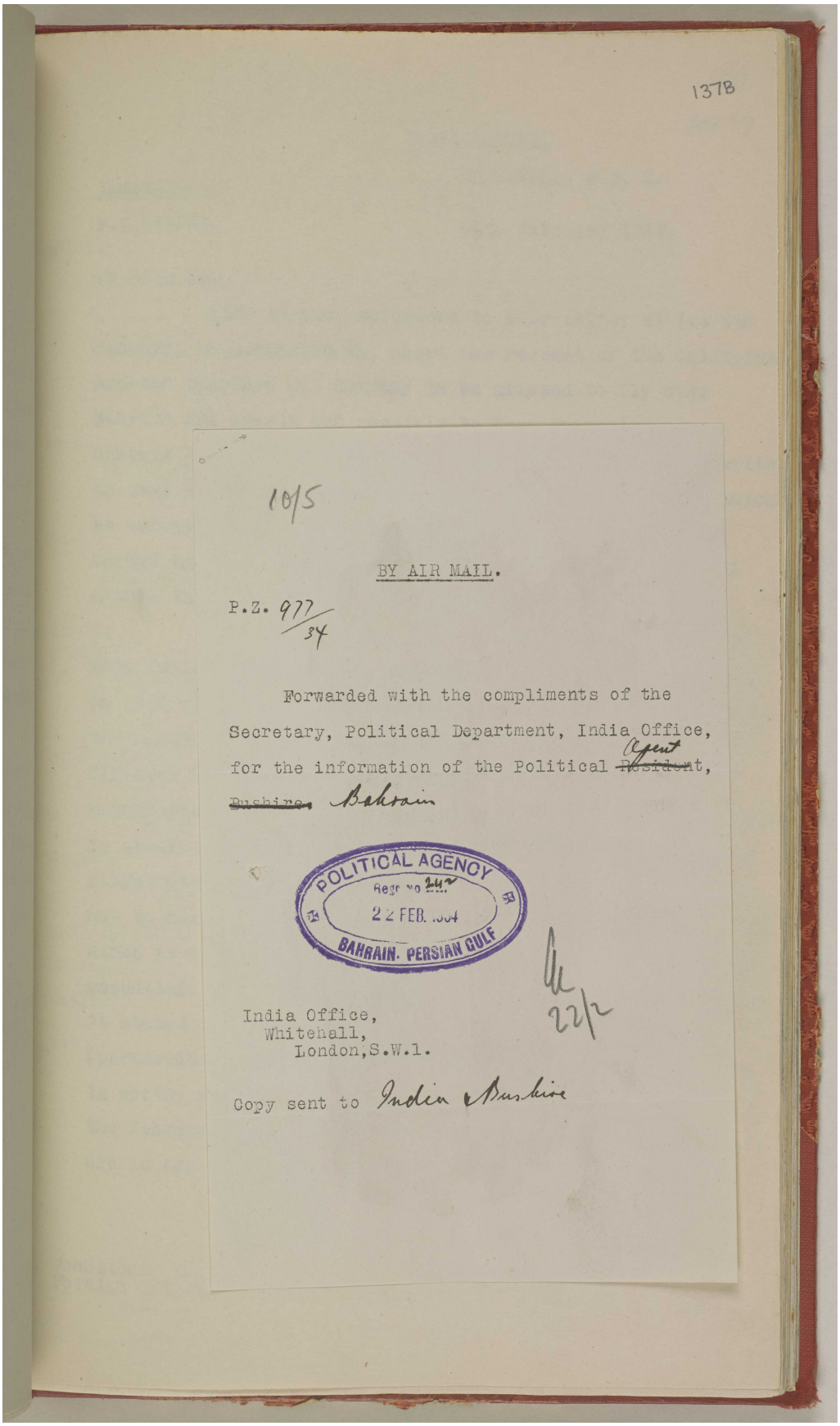
I am afraid that there may be some misapprehension about a sentence in paragraph 2 of my Express Letter No:C/50-10/5 dated the 27th January 1934 about the aeroplane of the Standard Oil Company of California, which read "This would, I think, be not unlikely to develop into a regular service".

2. Following the statement that "used chiefly for exploration, aeroplane might be used for carrying personnel in case of sickness or emergency", the sentence was meant only to convey that the aeroplane might develop into a regular service for the Company (as opposed to emergency flights), not a regular public service.

3. I am sorry to bother you at such a time, but I feel that I should mention this point as from paragraph 3(i) of your demi-official letter No:133-S dated the 7th February 1934, it might be thought that I wanted (or regarded with equanimity) an American air service from Bahrain to Sa'udi Arabia, which would be, I agree entirely, the very last thing to be wanted.

Honourable
Lieut-Colonel T.C.W.Fowle, C.B.E.,
Political Resident in the
Persian Gulf, Bushire.





1378

10/5

BY AIR MAIL.

P.Z. 977/34

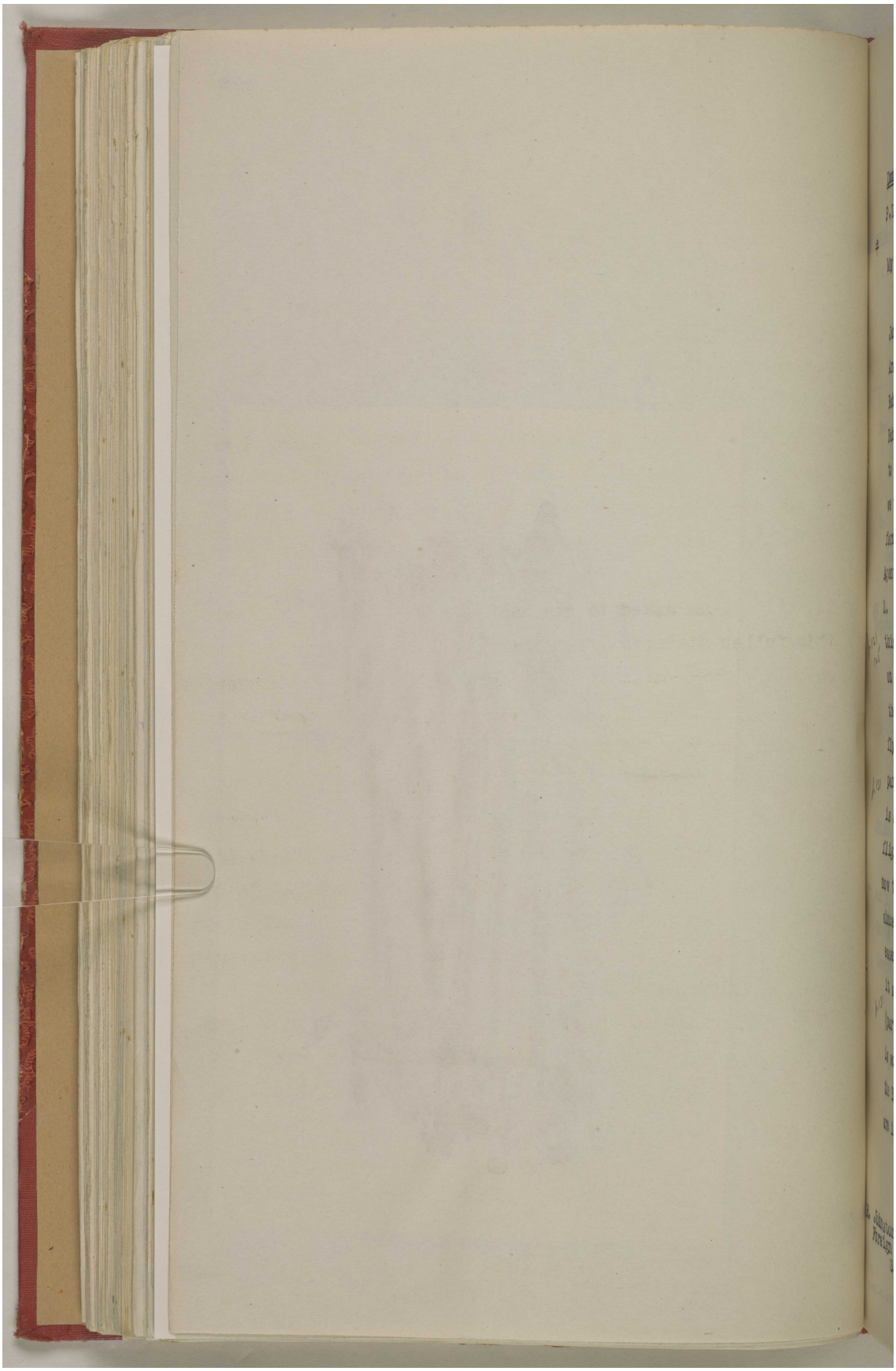
Forwarded with the compliments of the
Secretary, Political Department, India Office,
for the information of the Political ~~Resident~~ Agent,
~~Bushire~~ Bahrain

POLITICAL AGENCY
Regd No 247
22 FEB. 1934
BAHRAIN. PERSIAN GULF

22/2

India Office,
Whitehall,
London,S.W.1.

Copy sent to Indian Bushire



المرجع: IOR/R/15/2/421 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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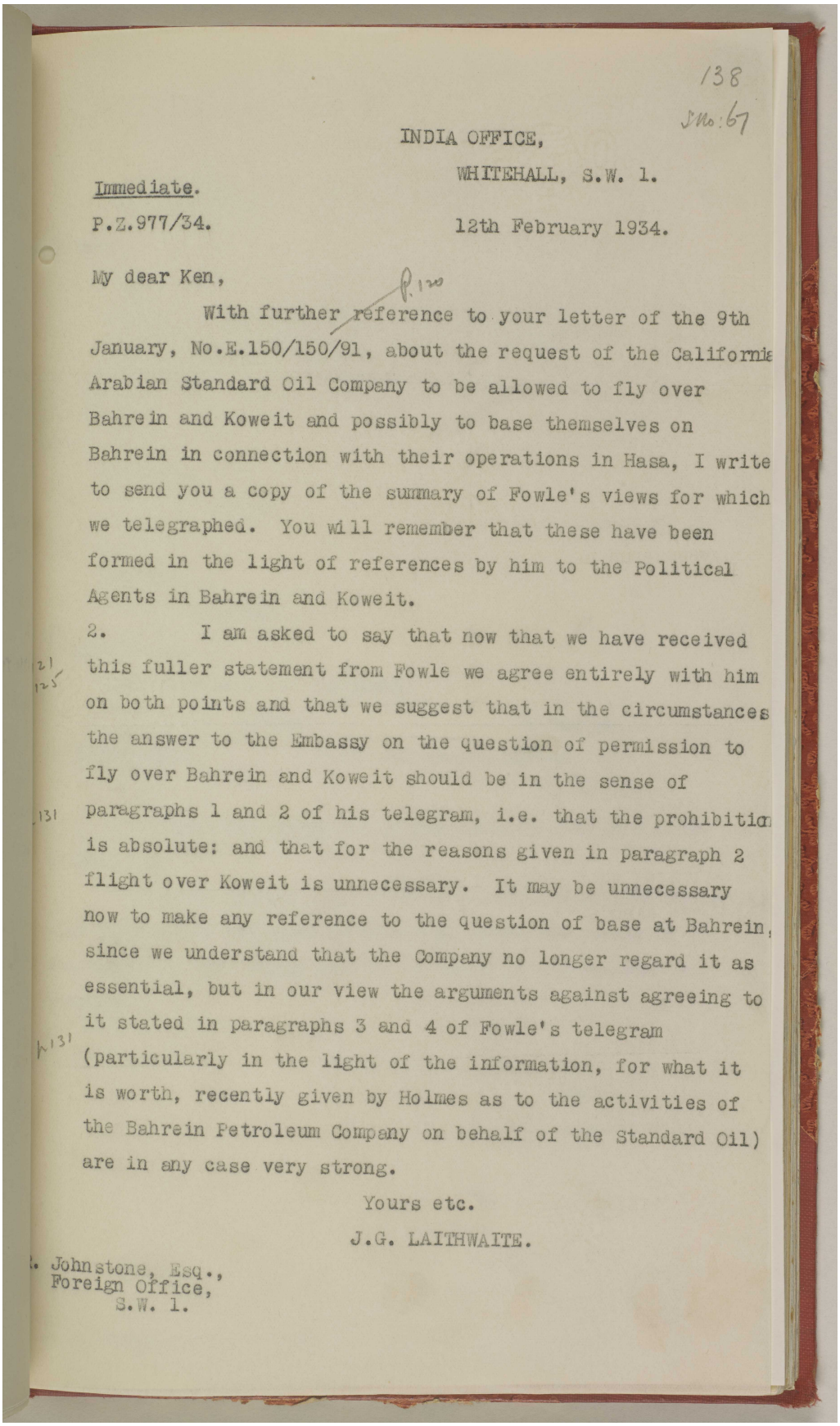


138
JM.67

INDIA OFFICE,
WHITEHALL, S.W. 1.

Immediate.
P.Z.977/34.

12th February 1934.

My dear Ken,

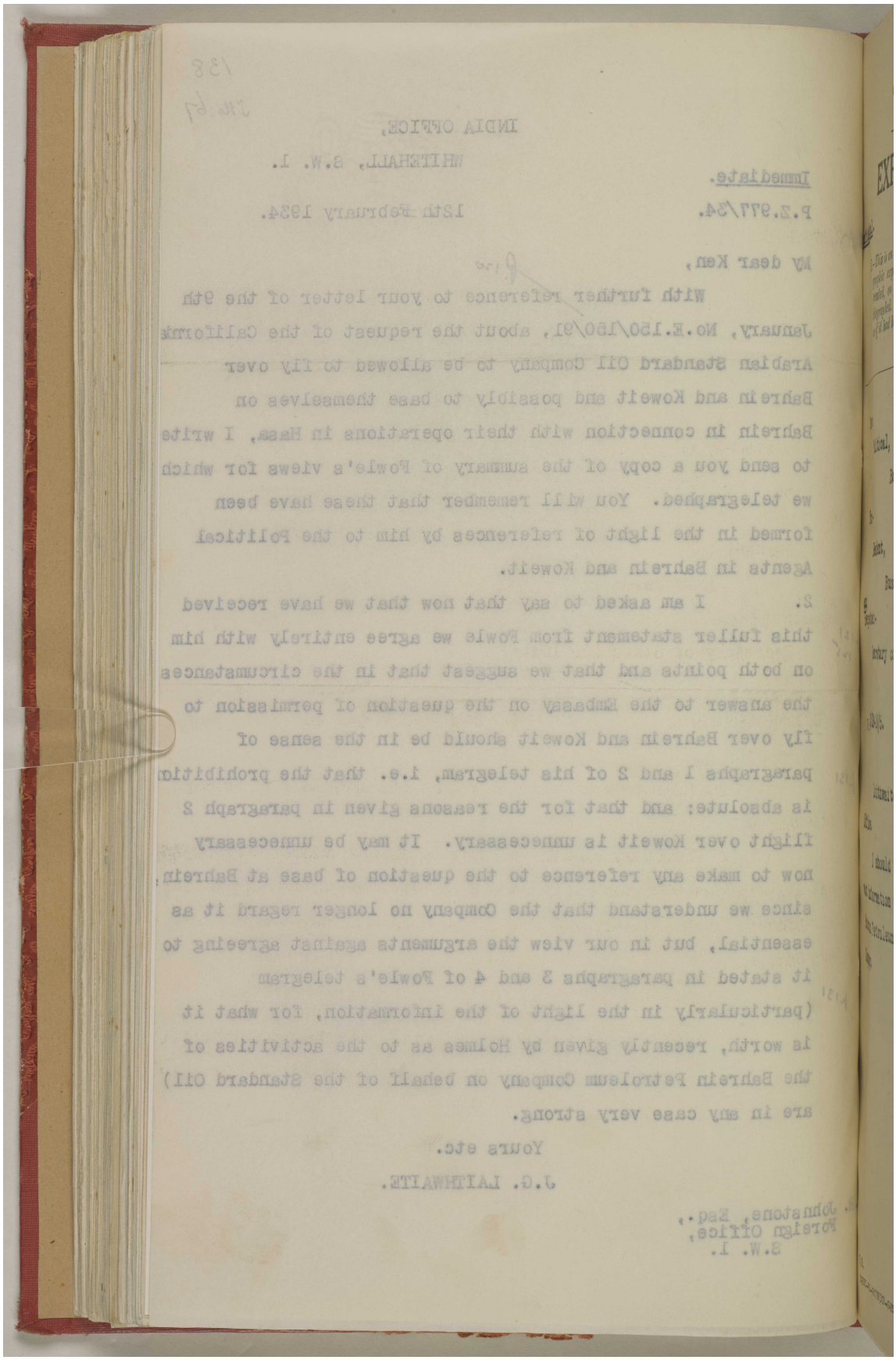
With further reference to your letter of the 9th January, No.E.150/150/91, about the request of the California Arabian Standard Oil Company to be allowed to fly over Bahrein and Koweit and possibly to base themselves on Bahrein in connection with their operations in Hasa, I write to send you a copy of the summary of Fowle's views for which we telegraphed. You will remember that these have been formed in the light of references by him to the Political Agents in Bahrein and Koweit.

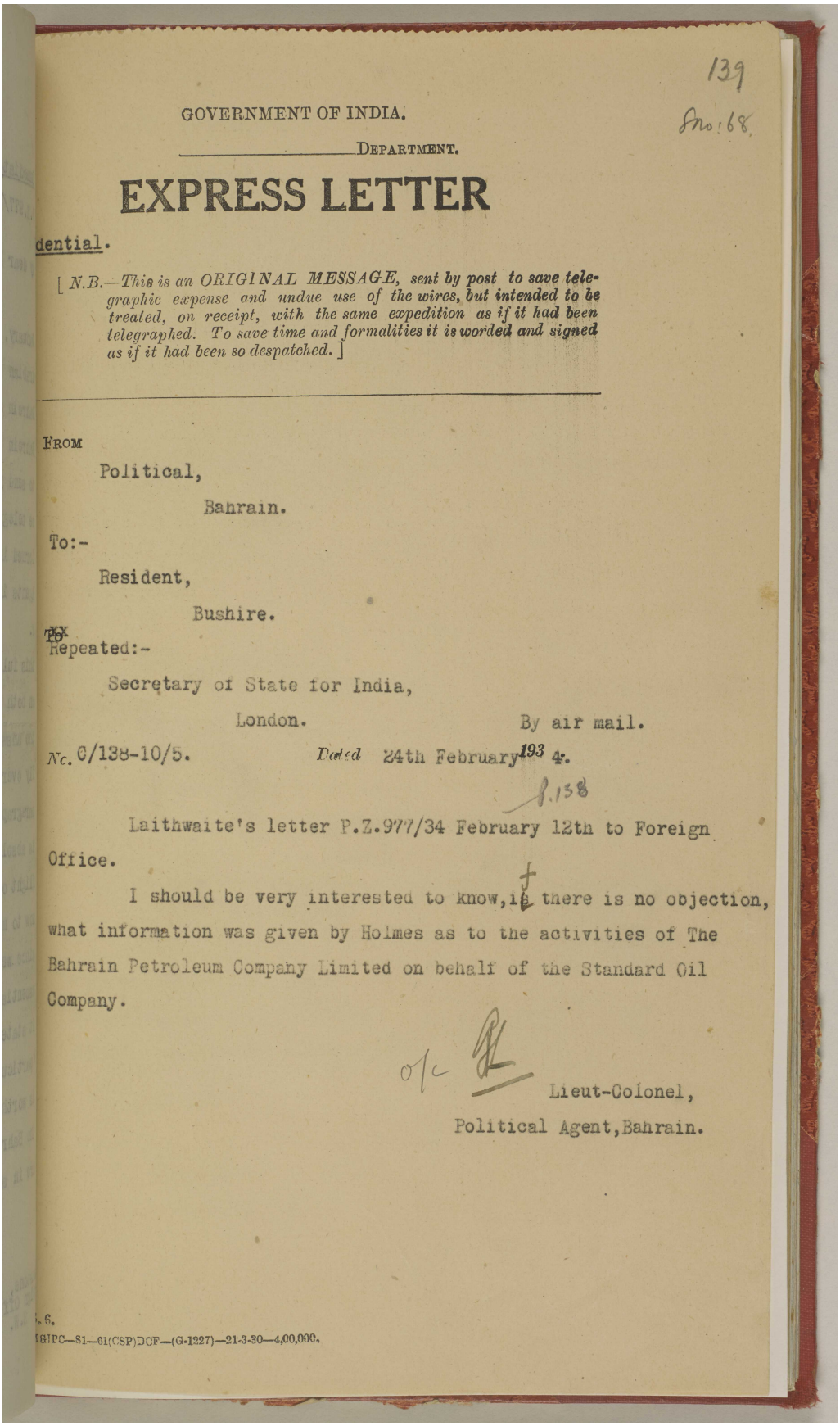
2. I am asked to say that now that we have received this fuller statement from Fowle we agree entirely with him on both points and that we suggest that in the circumstances the answer to the Embassy on the question of permission to fly over Bahrein and Koweit should be in the sense of paragraphs 1 and 2 of his telegram, i.e. that the prohibition is absolute: and that for the reasons given in paragraph 2 flight over Koweit is unnecessary. It may be unnecessary now to make any reference to the question of base at Bahrein, since we understand that the Company no longer regard it as essential, but in our view the arguments against agreeing to it stated in paragraphs 3 and 4 of Fowle's telegram (particularly in the light of the information, for what it is worth, recently given by Holmes as to the activities of the Bahrein Petroleum Company on behalf of the Standard Oil) are in any case very strong.

Yours etc.

J.G. LAITHWAITE.

J. Johnstone, Esq.,
Foreign Office,
S.W. 1.





139

No. 68.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT.

EXPRESS LETTER

dential.

[*N.B.—This is an ORIGINAL MESSAGE, sent by post to save telegraphic expense and undue use of the wires, but intended to be treated, on receipt, with the same expedition as if it had been telegraphed. To save time and formalities it is worded and signed as if it had been so despatched.*]

FROM

Political,

Bahrain.

To:-

Resident,

Bushire.

~~XX~~ Repeated:-

Secretary of State for India,

London.

By air mail.

No. C/138-10/5. Dated 24th February 193 4.

8.138

Laithwaite's letter P.Z.977/34 February 12th to Foreign Office.

I should be very interested to know, if there is no objection, what information was given by Holmes as to the activities of The Bahrain Petroleum Company Limited on behalf of the Standard Oil Company.

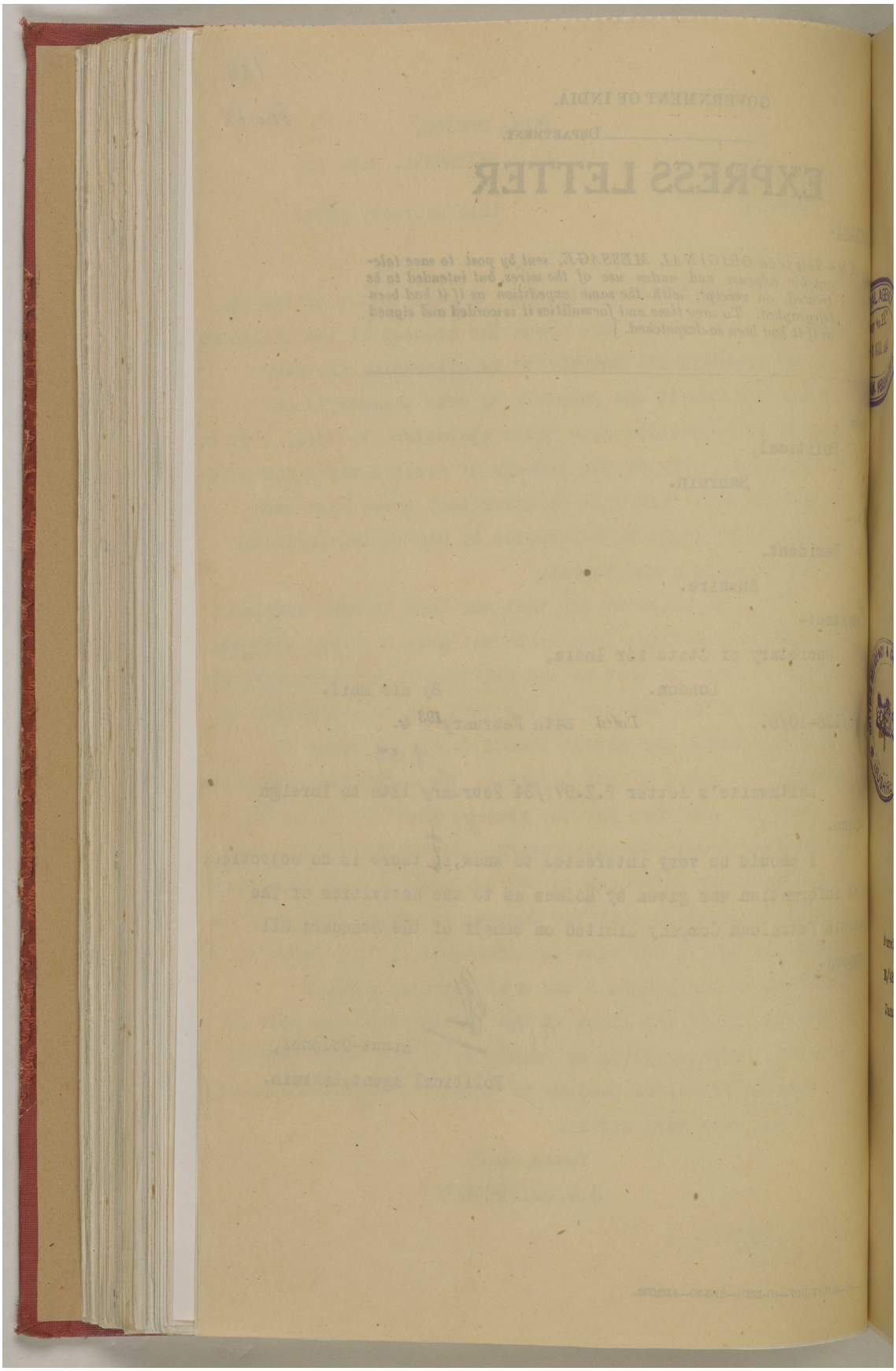
o/c

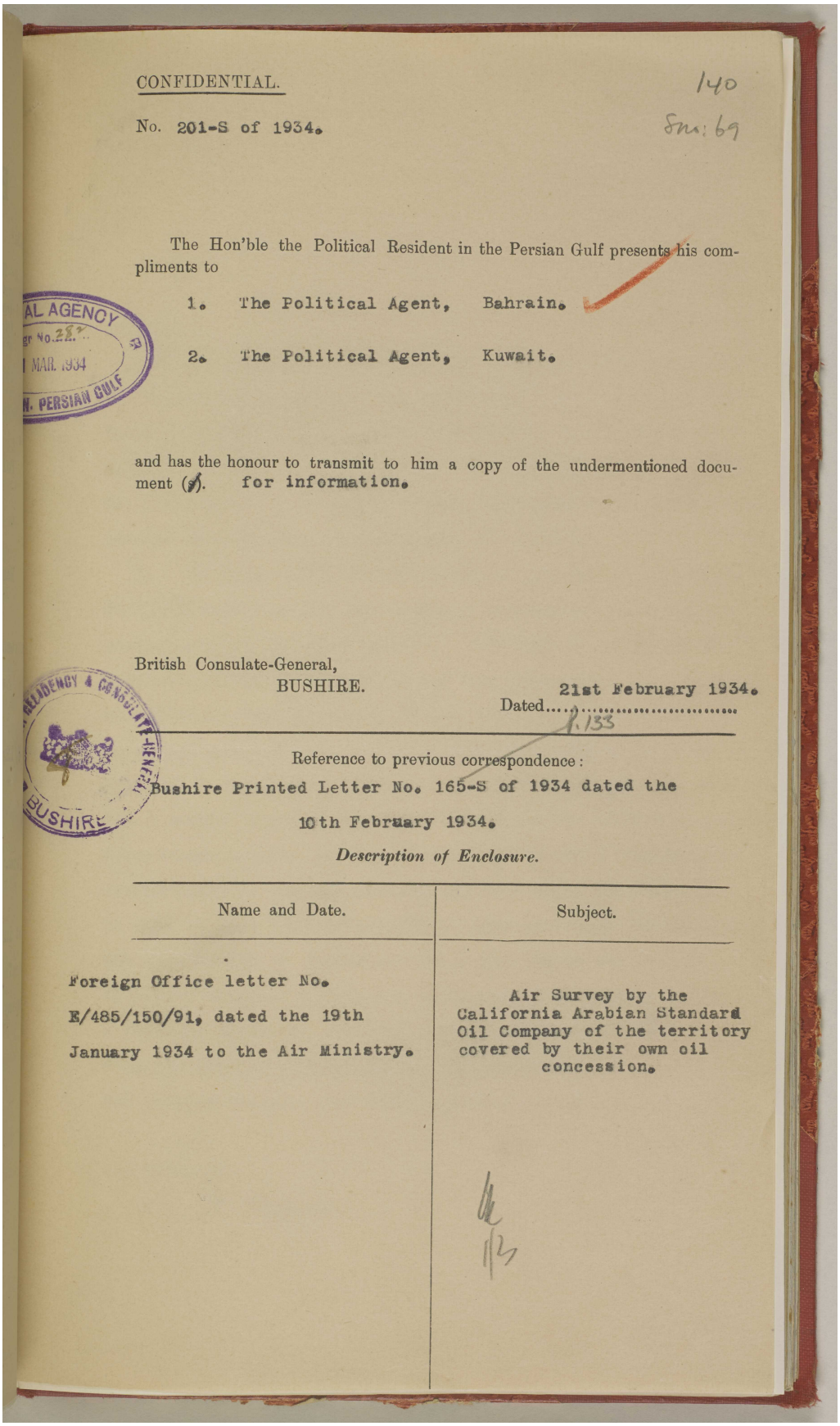
Lieut-Colonel,
Political Agent, Bahrain.

G.

[illegible]IPC—81—61(CSP)DCF—(G-1227)—21-3-30—4,00,000.

مكتبة قطر الوطنية
Qatar National Library





CONFIDENTIAL.

140

No. 201-S of 1934.

Sns: 69

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

1. The Political Agent, Bahrain.

2. The Political Agent, Kuwait.

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned document (s). for information.

British Consulate-General,
BUSHIRE.

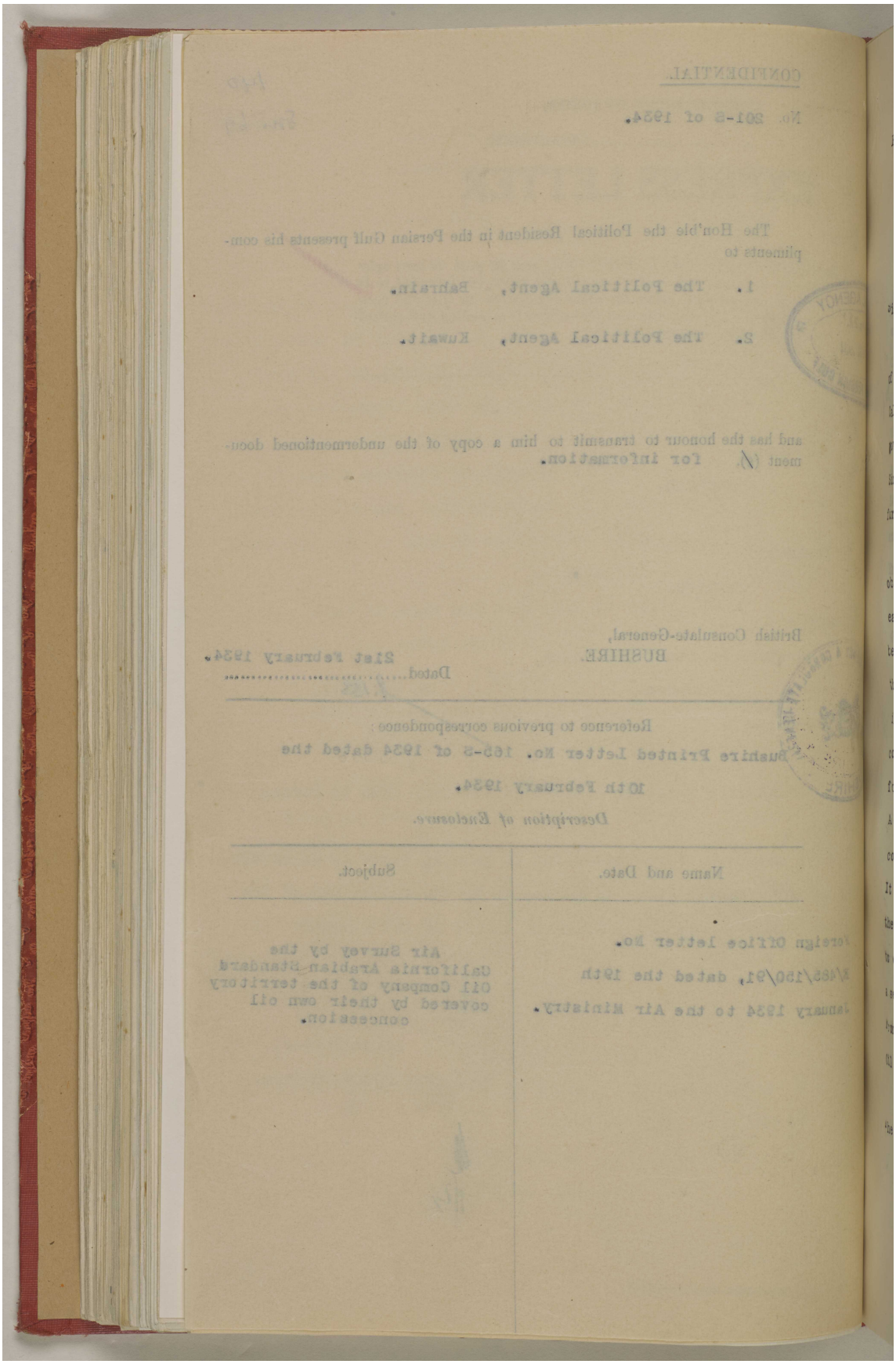
Dated 21st February 1934.

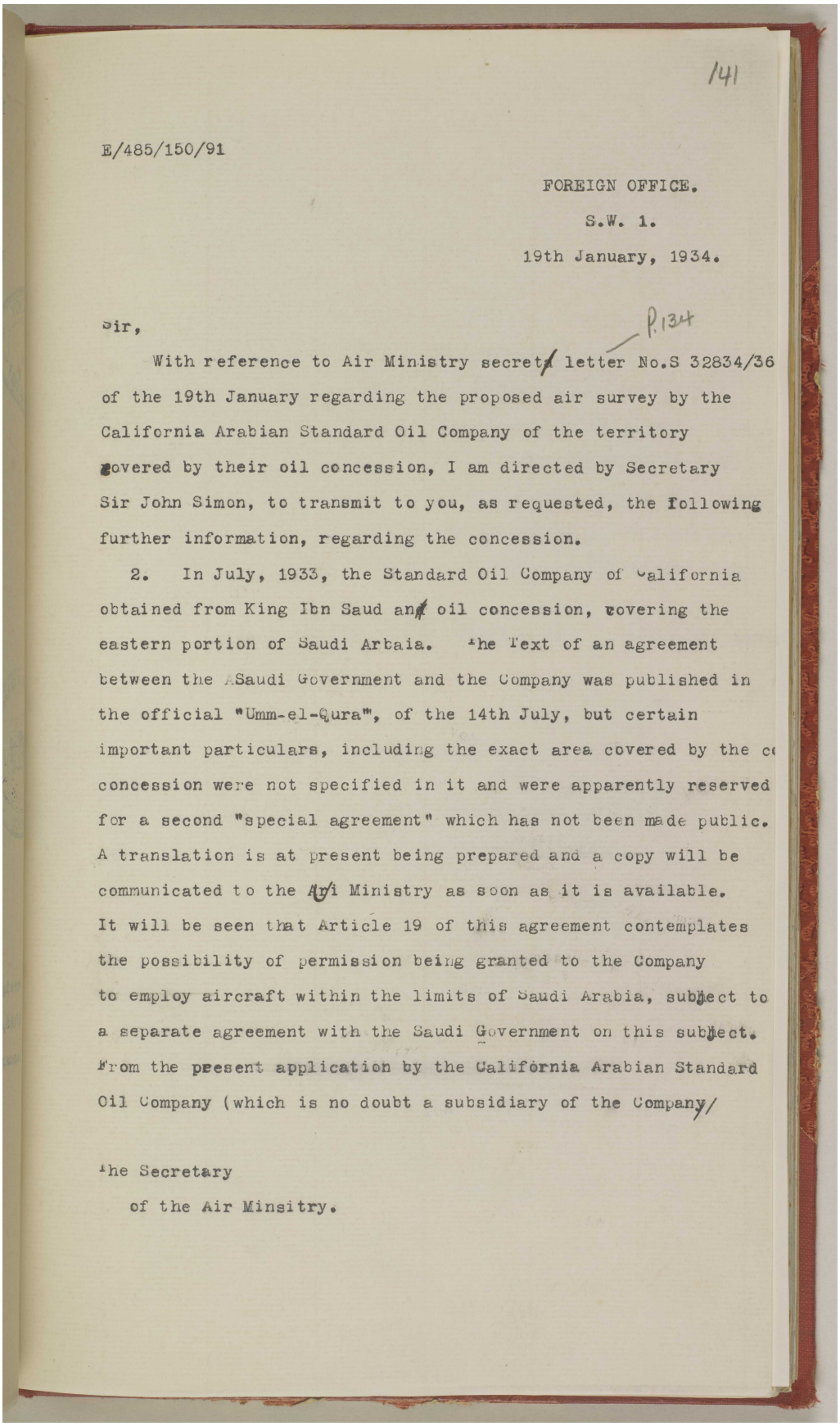
1.133

Reference to previous correspondence:
Bushire Printed Letter No. 165-S of 1934 dated the 10th February 1934.

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Foreign Office letter No. E/485/150/91, dated the 19th January 1934 to the Air Ministry.	Air Survey by the California Arabian Standard Oil Company of the territory covered by their own oil concession.





141

E/485/150/91

FOREIGN OFFICE.
S.W. 1.
19th January, 1934.

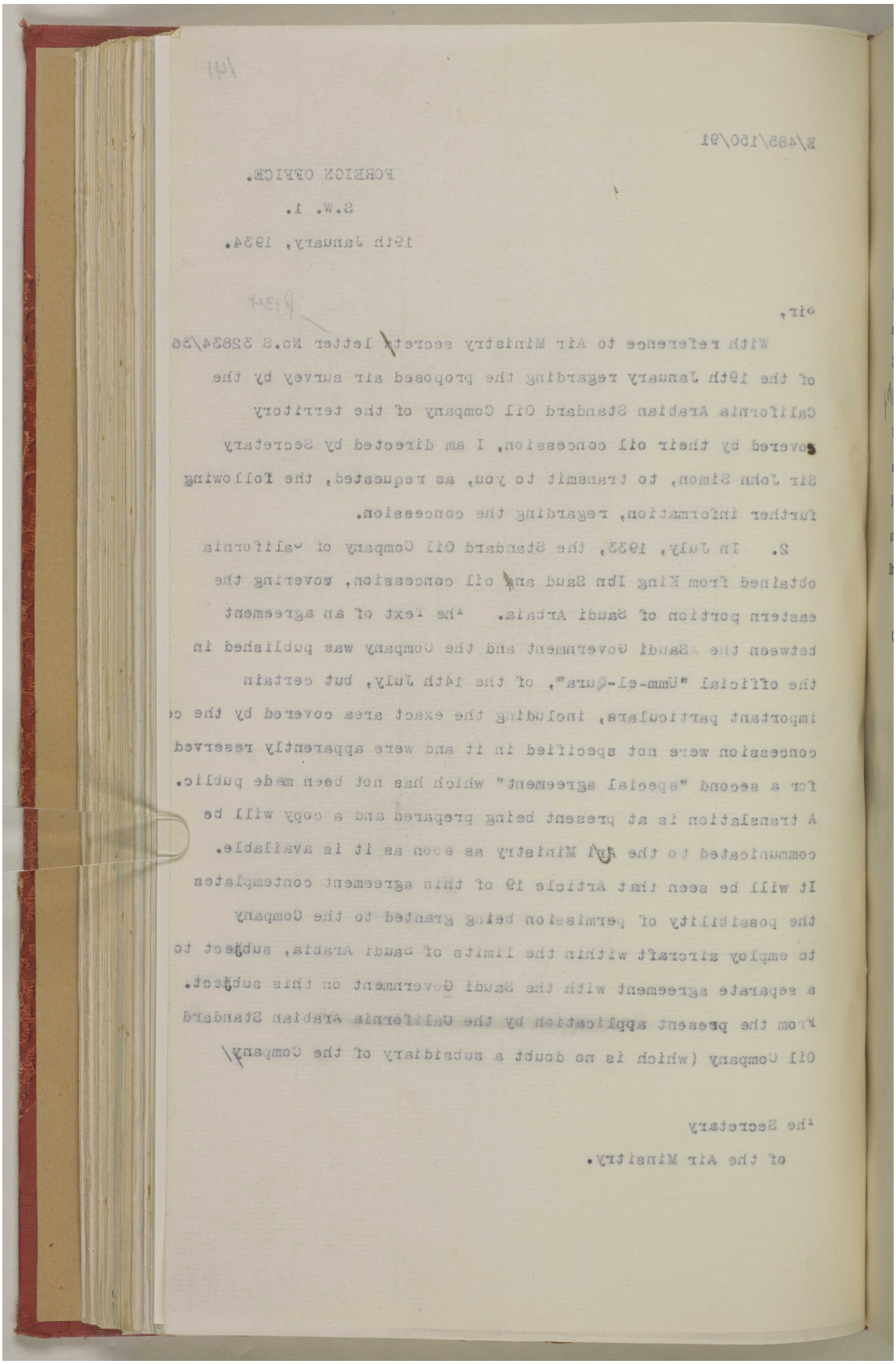
Sir,

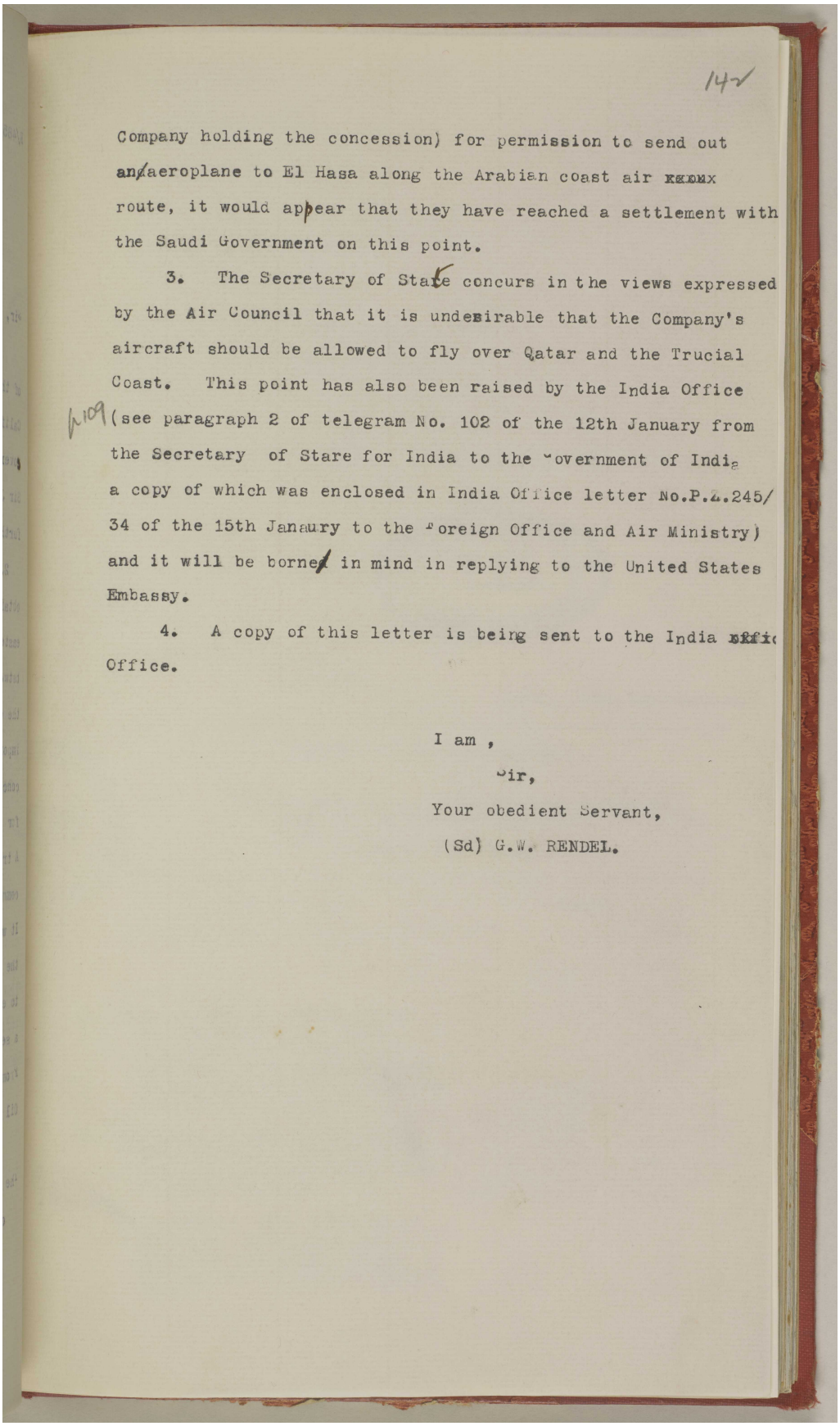
P.134

With reference to Air Ministry secret letter No.S 32834/36 of the 19th January regarding the proposed air survey by the California Arabian Standard Oil Company of the territory covered by their oil concession, I am directed by Secretary Sir John Simon, to transmit to you, as requested, the following further information, regarding the concession.

2. In July, 1933, the Standard Oil Company of California obtained from King Ibn Saud an oil concession, covering the eastern portion of Saudi Arbaia. The Text of an agreement between the Saudi Government and the Company was published in the official "Umm-el-Qura", of the 14th July, but certain important particulars, including the exact area covered by the concession were not specified in it and were apparently reserved for a second "special agreement" which has not been made public. A translation is at present being prepared and a copy will be communicated to the Air Ministry as soon as it is available. It will be seen that Article 19 of this agreement contemplates the possibility of permission being granted to the Company to employ aircraft within the limits of Saudi Arabia, subject to a separate agreement with the Saudi Government on this subject. From the present application by the California Arabian Standard Oil Company (which is no doubt a subsidiary of the Company/

The Secretary
of the Air Minsitry.





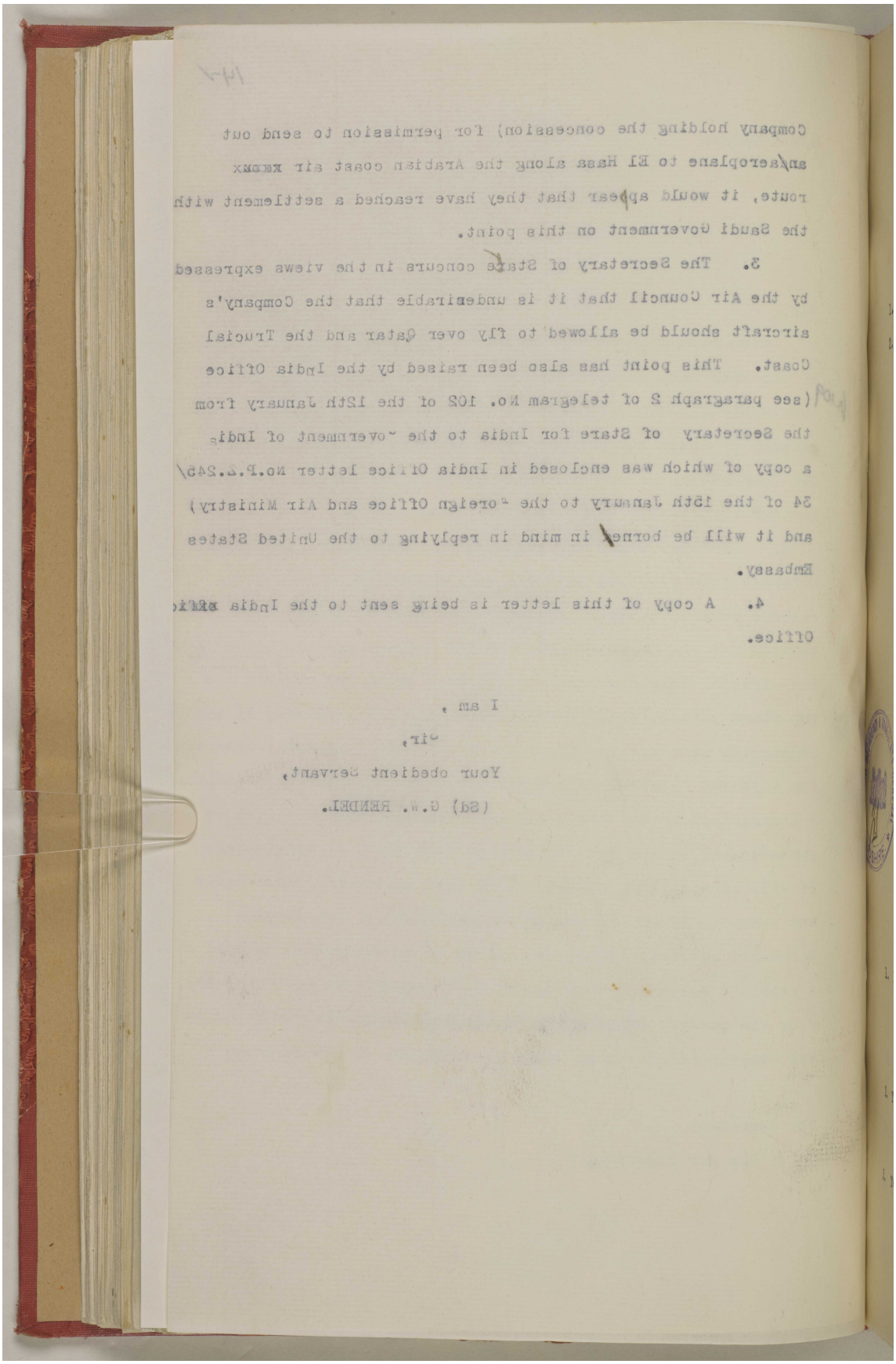
14-v

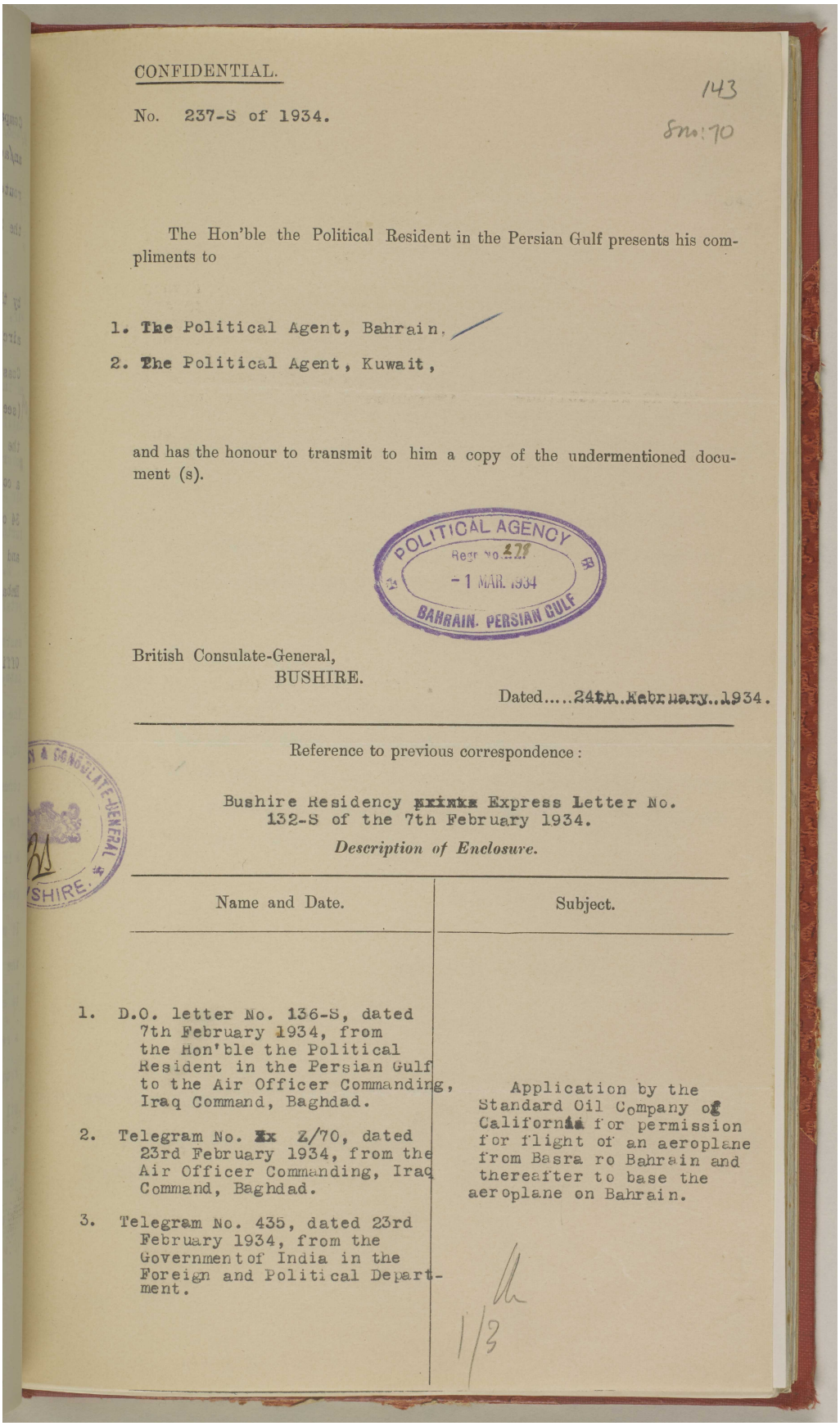
Company holding the concession) for permission to send out an aeroplane to El Hasa along the Arabian coast air xxxxx route, it would appear that they have reached a settlement with the Saudi Government on this point.

3. The Secretary of State concurs in the views expressed by the Air Council that it is undesirable that the Company's aircraft should be allowed to fly over Qatar and the Trucial Coast. This point has also been raised by the India Office (see paragraph 2 of telegram No. 102 of the 12th January from the Secretary of Stare for India to the Government of India a copy of which was enclosed in India Office letter No.P.4.245/34 of the 15th Janaury to the Foreign Office and Air Ministry) and it will be borne in mind in replying to the United States Embassy.

4. A copy of this letter is being sent to the India Office.

I am ,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Sd) G.W. RENDEL.





CONFIDENTIAL.

143
8m:70

No. 237-S of 1934.

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

1. The Political Agent, Bahrain.
2. The Political Agent, Kuwait,

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned document (s).

POLITICAL AGENCY
Regr No. 129
- 1 MAR. 1934
BAHRAIN. PERSIAN GULF

British Consulate-General,
BUSHIRE.

Dated.....24th.February..1934.

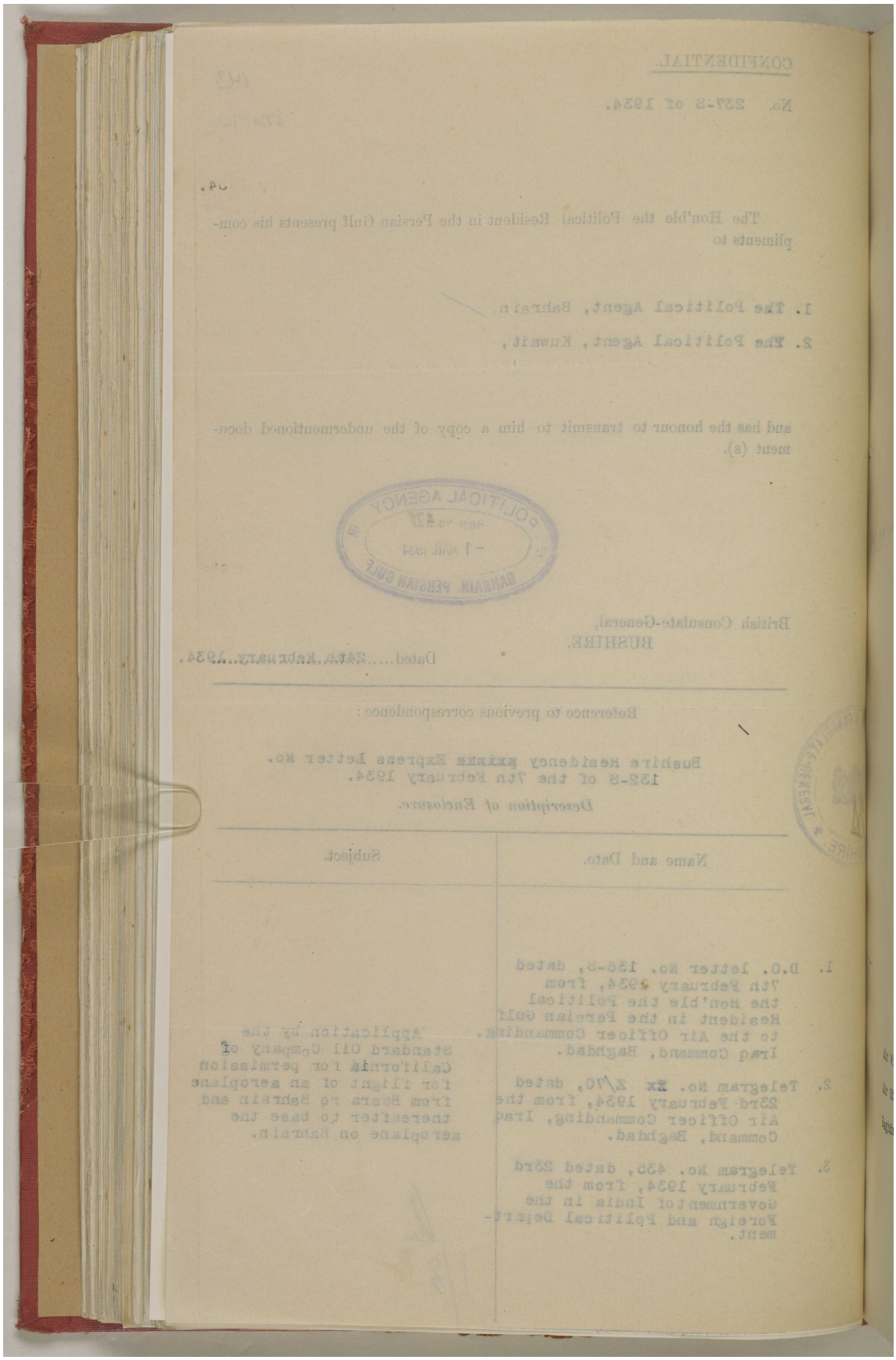
Reference to previous correspondence:

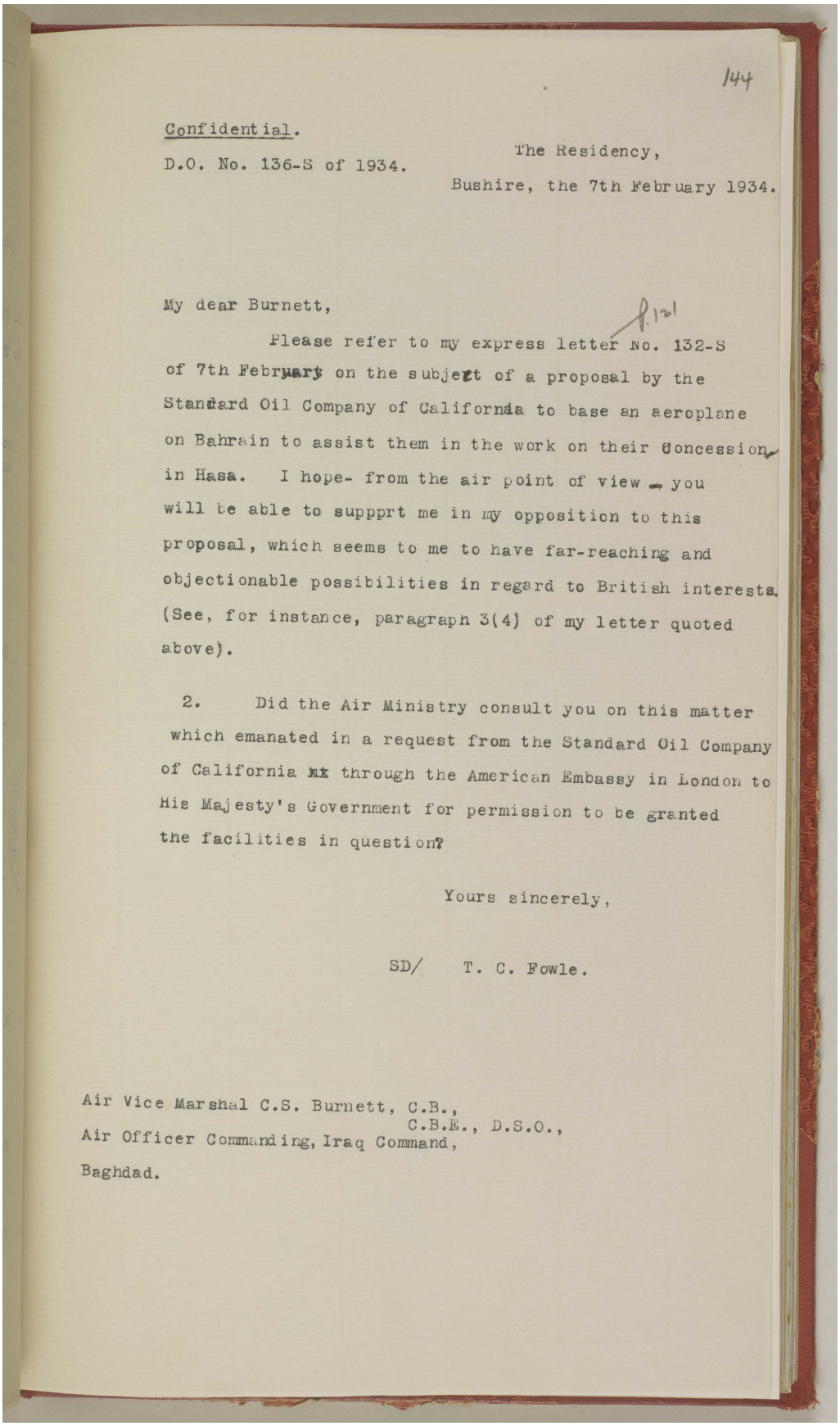
Bushire Residency ~~xxxxx~~ Express Letter No. 132-S of the 7th February 1934.

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
1. D.O. letter No. 136-S, dated 7th February 1934, from the Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf to the Air Officer Commanding, Iraq Command, Baghdad.	Application by the Standard Oil Company of California for permission for flight of an aeroplane from Basra ro Bahrain and thereafter to base the aeroplane on Bahrain.
2. Telegram No. ~~Xx~~ Z/70, dated 23rd February 1934, from the Air Officer Commanding, Iraq Command, Baghdad.	
3. Telegram No. 435, dated 23rd February 1934, from the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department.	

1/3





144

Confidential.

D.O. No. 136-S of 1934.

The Residency,
Bushire, the 7th February 1934.

My dear Burnett,

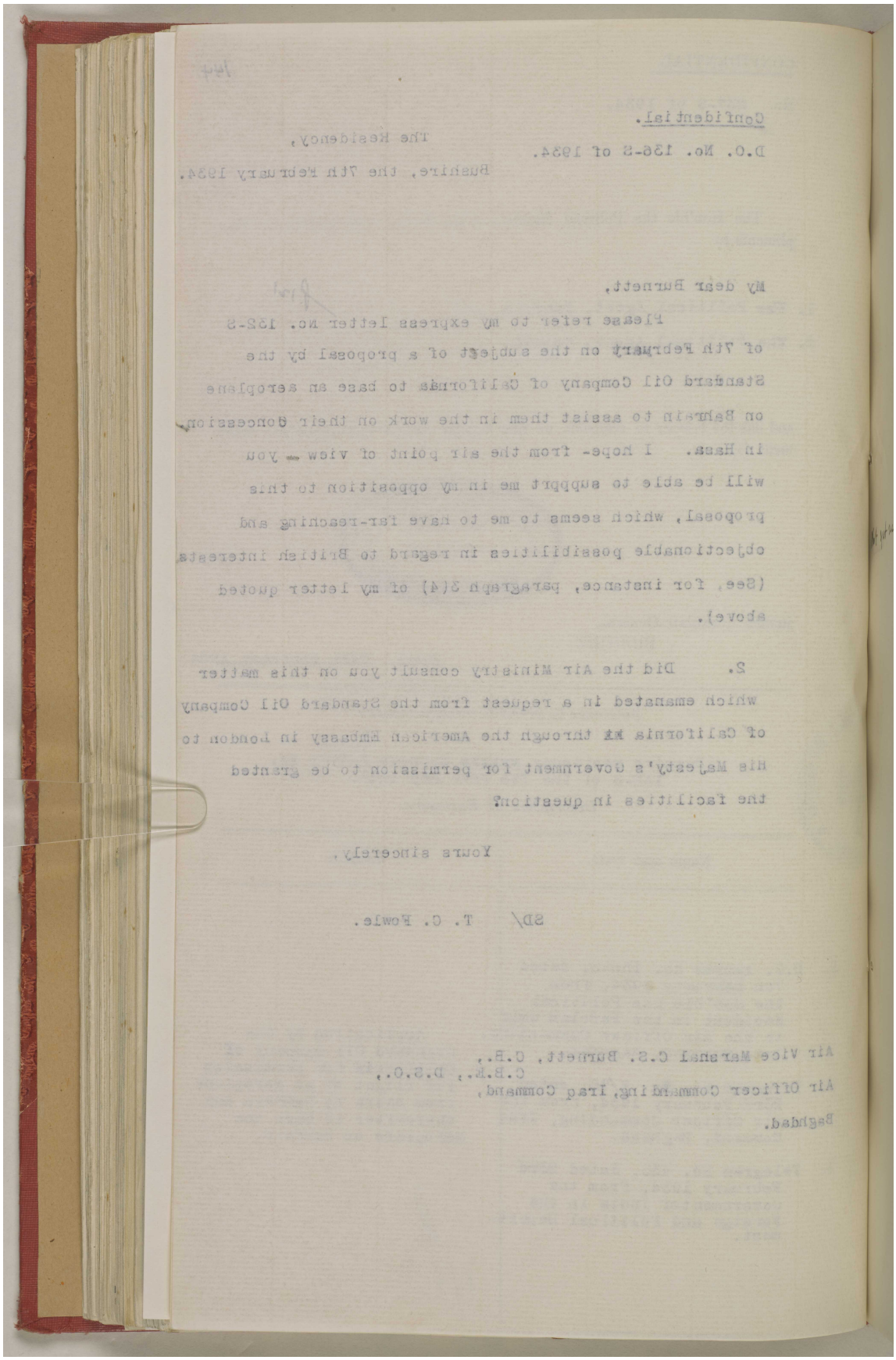
Please refer to my express letter No. 132-S of 7th February on the subject of a proposal by the Standard Oil Company of California to base an aeroplane on Bahrain to assist them in the work on their concession in Hasa. I hope- from the air point of view - you will be able to suppprt me in my opposition to this proposal, which seems to me to have far-reaching and objectionable possibilities in regard to British interests. (See, for instance, paragraph 3(4) of my letter quoted above).

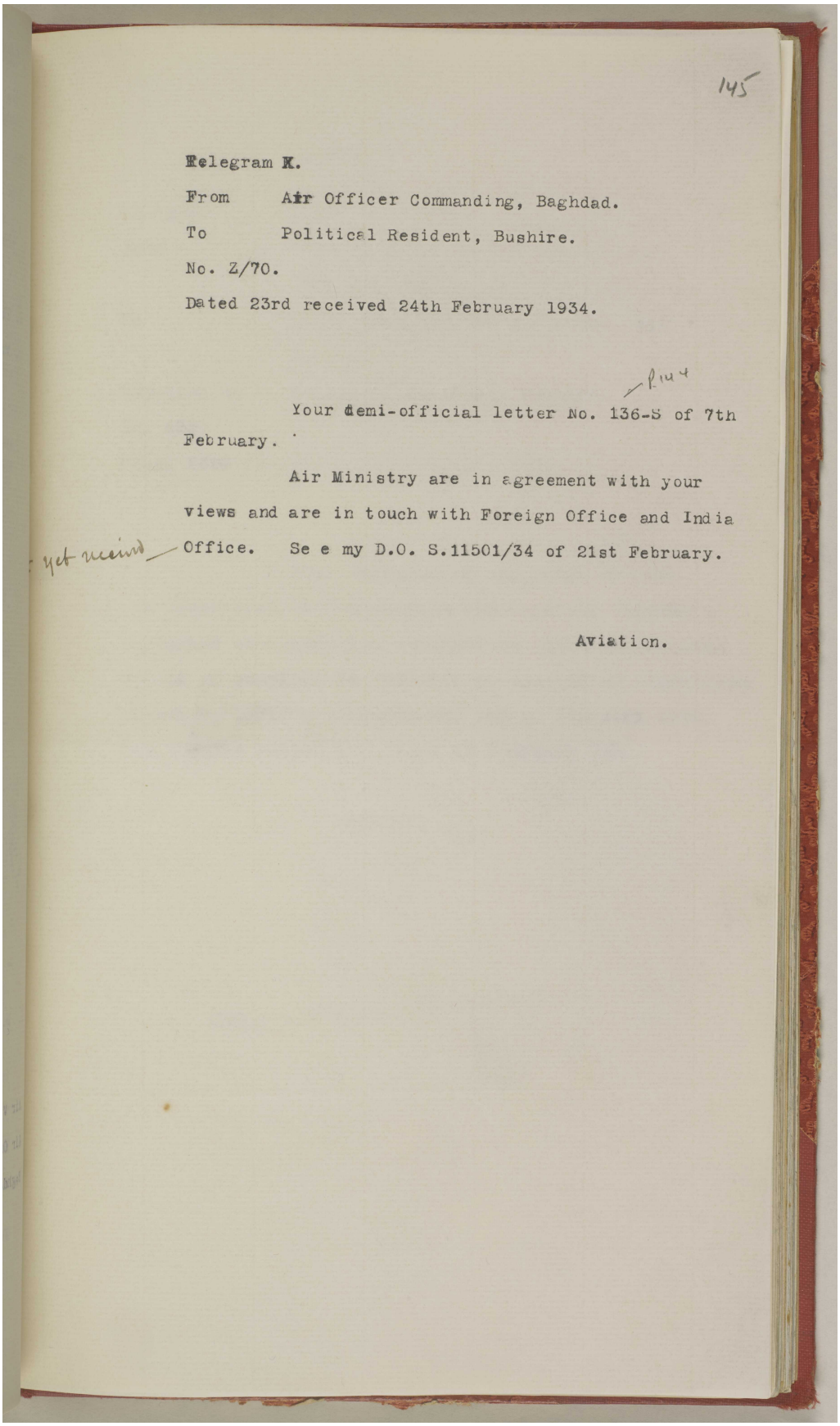
2. Did the Air Ministry consult you on this matter which emanated in a request from the Standard Oil Company of California ~~x~~ through the American Embassy in London to His Majesty's Government for permission to be granted the facilities in question?

Yours sincerely,

SD/ T. C. Fowle.

Air Vice Marshal C.S. Burnett, C.B.,
C.B.E., D.S.O.,
Air Officer Commanding, Iraq Command,
Baghdad.





145

Telegram K.

From Air Officer Commanding, Baghdad.

To Political Resident, Bushire.

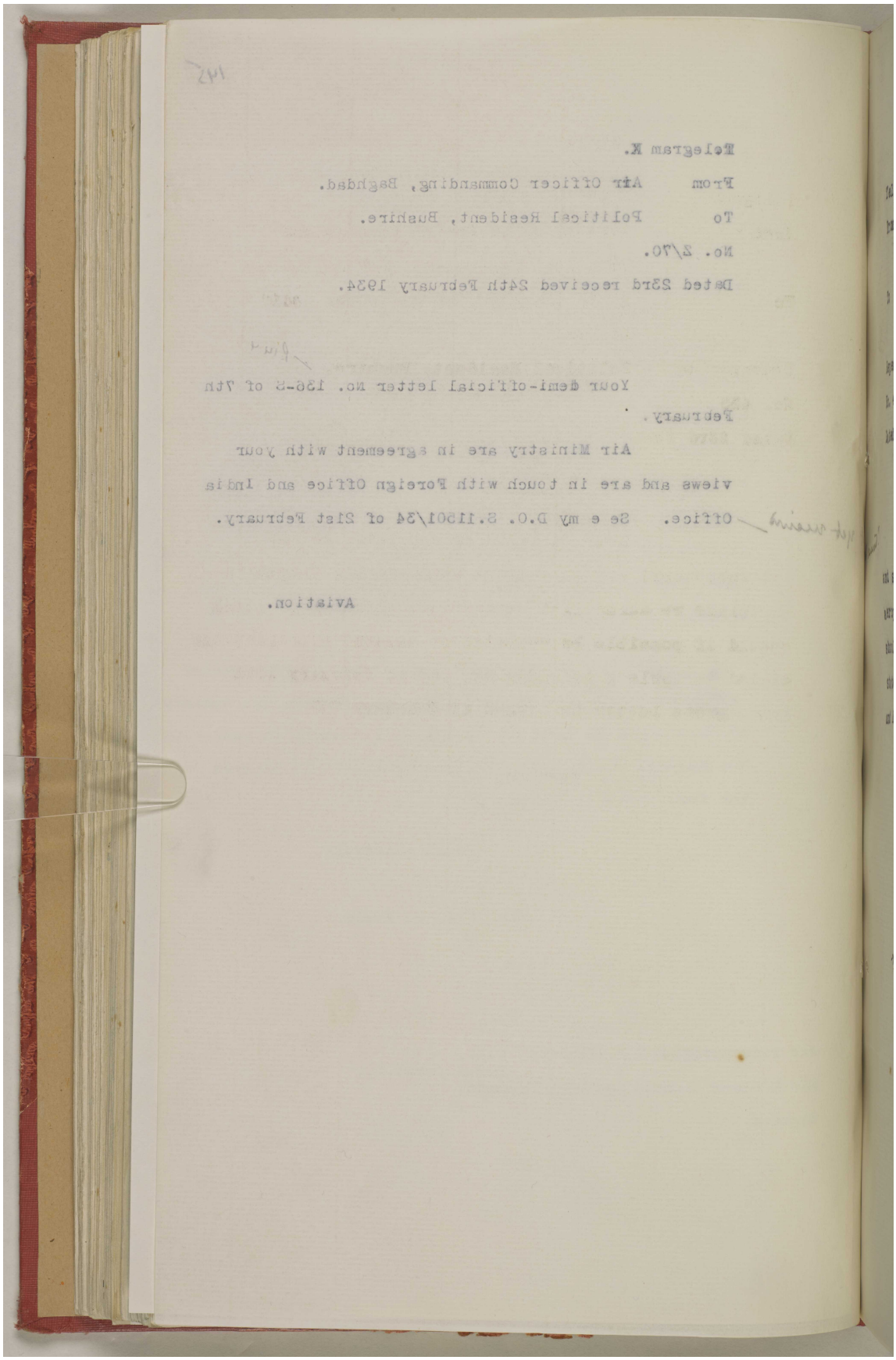
No. Z/70.

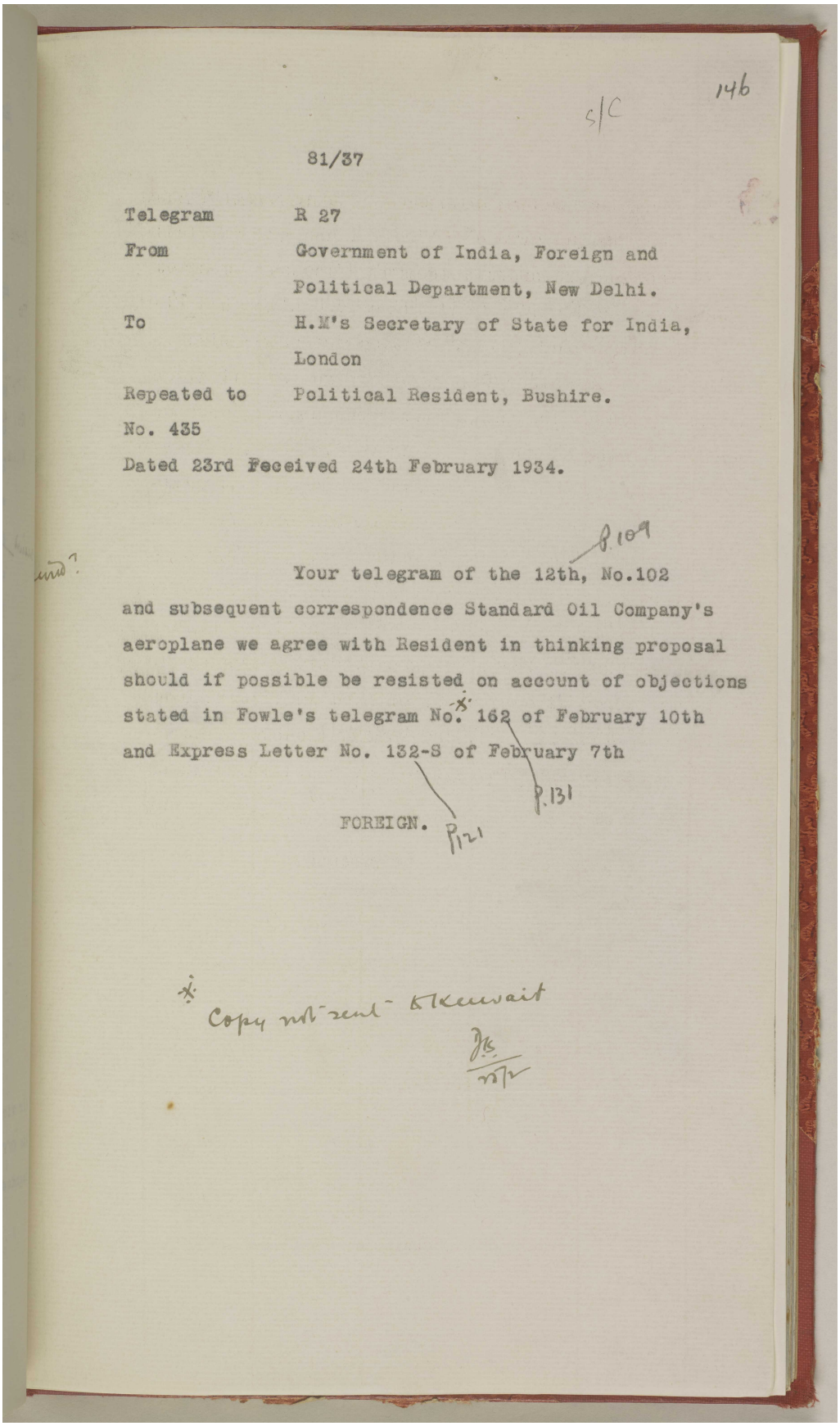
Dated 23rd received 24th February 1934.

Your demi-official letter No. 136-S of 7th February.

Air Ministry are in agreement with your views and are in touch with Foreign Office and India Office. See my D.O. S.11501/34 of 21st February.

Aviation.





s/c 146

81/37

Telegram R 27
From Government of India, Foreign and Political Department, New Delhi.
To H.M's Secretary of State for India, London
Repeated to Political Resident, Bushire.
No. 435
Dated 23rd Received 24th February 1934.

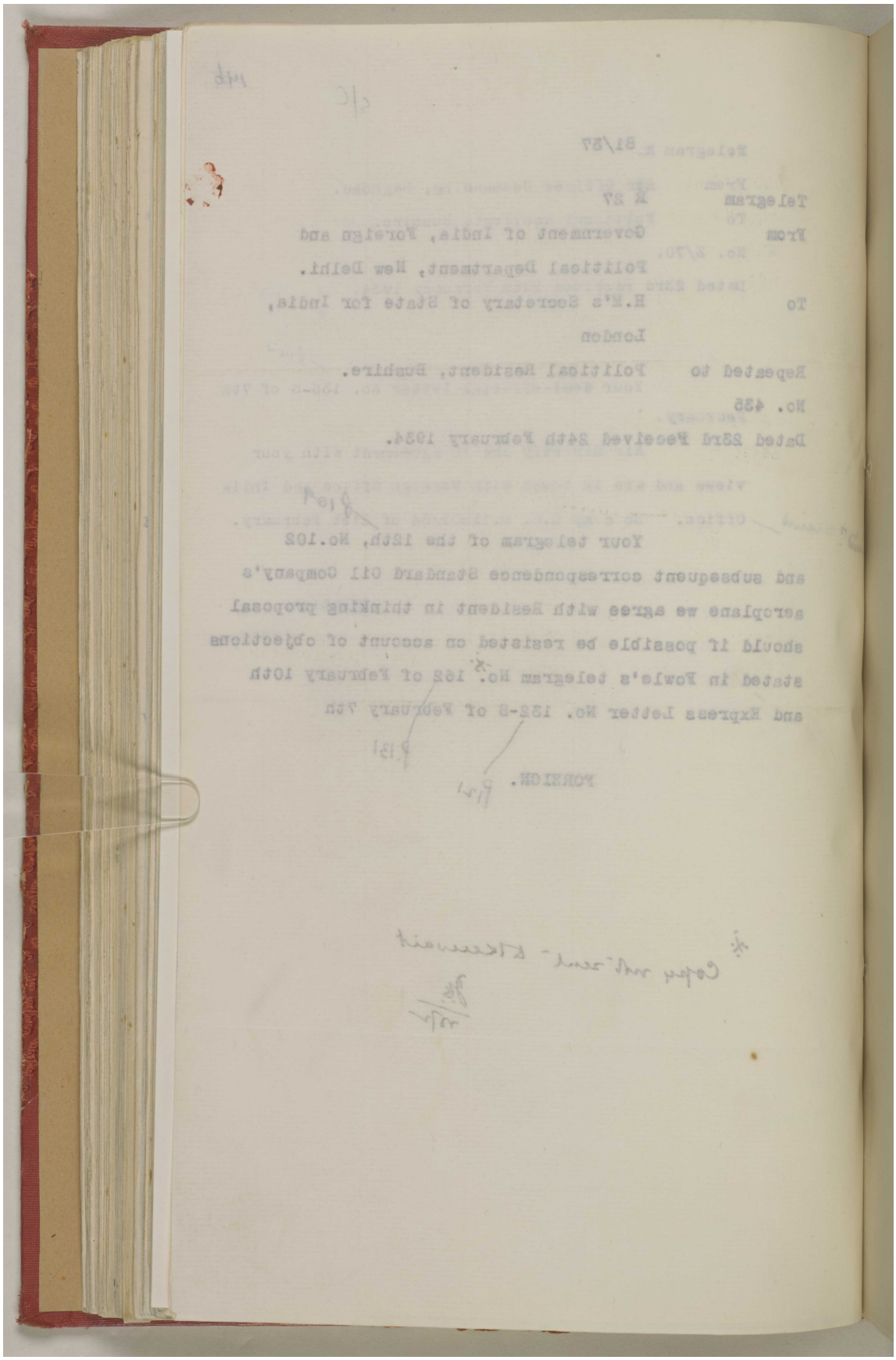
P.109

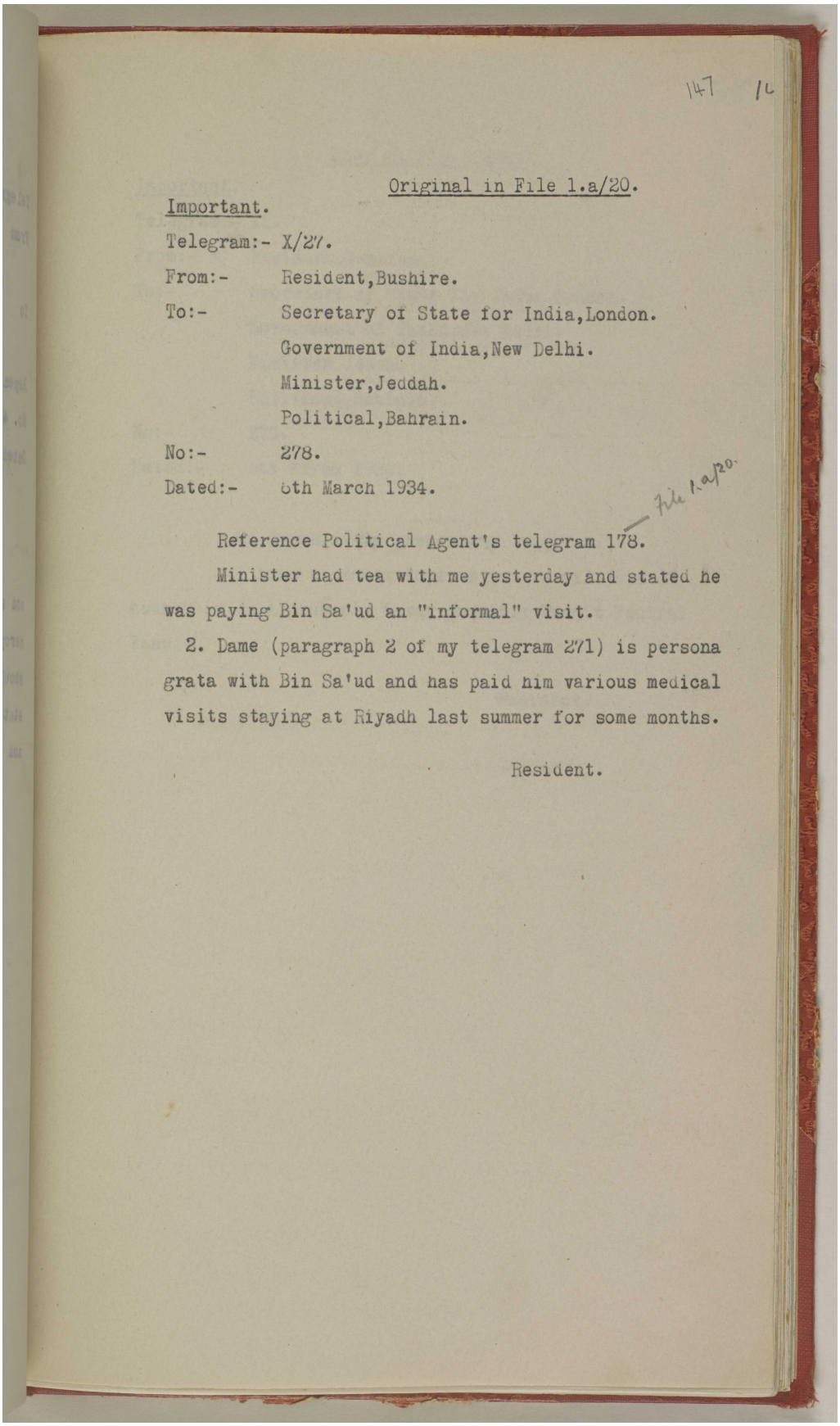
Your telegram of the 12th, No.102 and subsequent correspondence Standard Oil Company's aeroplane we agree with Resident in thinking proposal should if possible be resisted on account of objections stated in Fowle's telegram No.* 162 of February 10th and Express Letter No. 132-S of February 7th

P.131

FOREIGN. P.121

* Copy not sent - Kuwait





147 /c

Original in File 1.a/20.

Important.

Telegram:- X/27.

From:- Resident,Bushire.

To:- Secretary of State for India,London.
Government of India,New Delhi.
Minister,Jeddah.
Political,Bahrain.

No:- 278.

Dated:- 6th March 1934.

File 1.a/20.

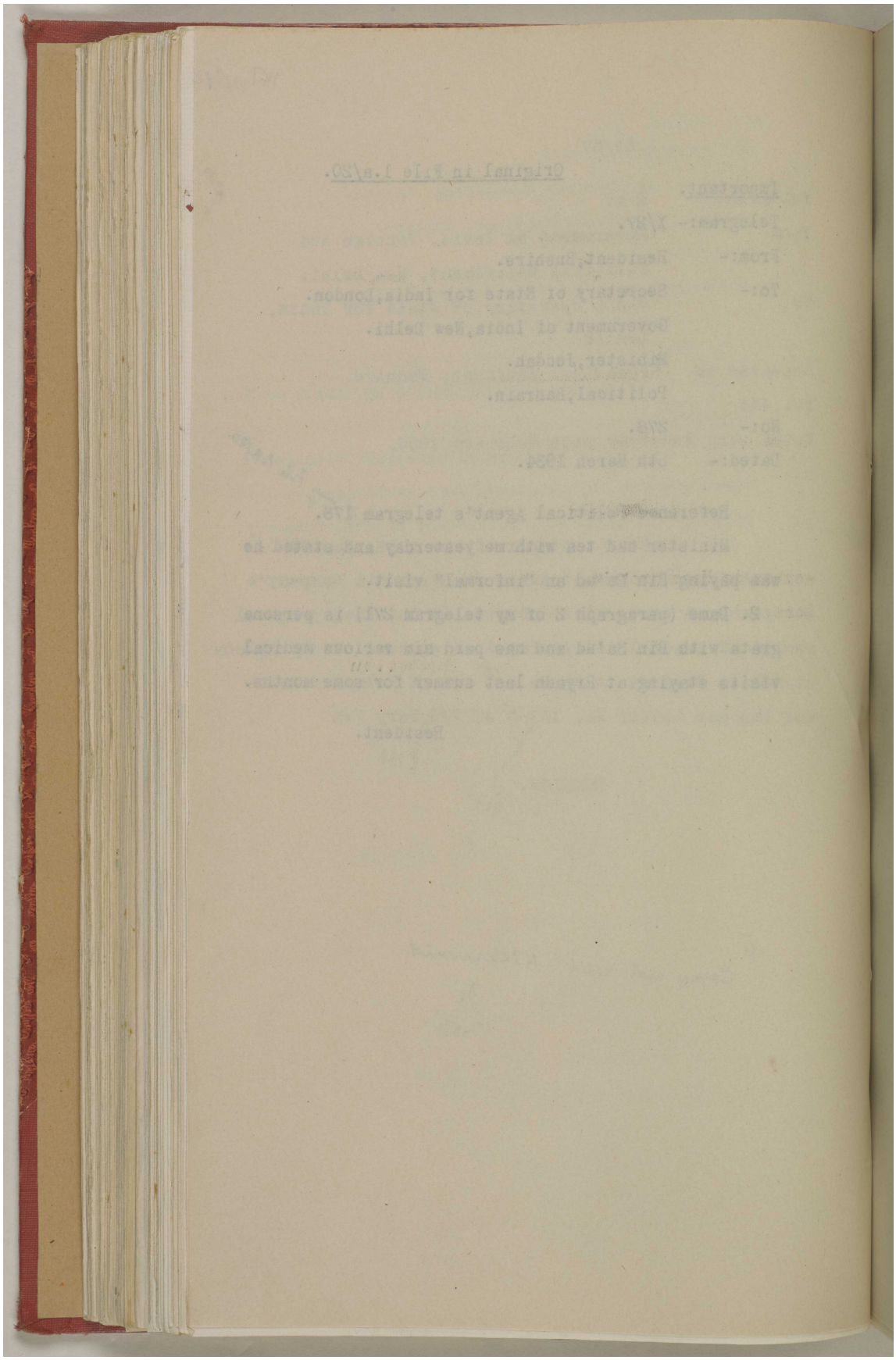
Reference Political Agent's telegram 178.

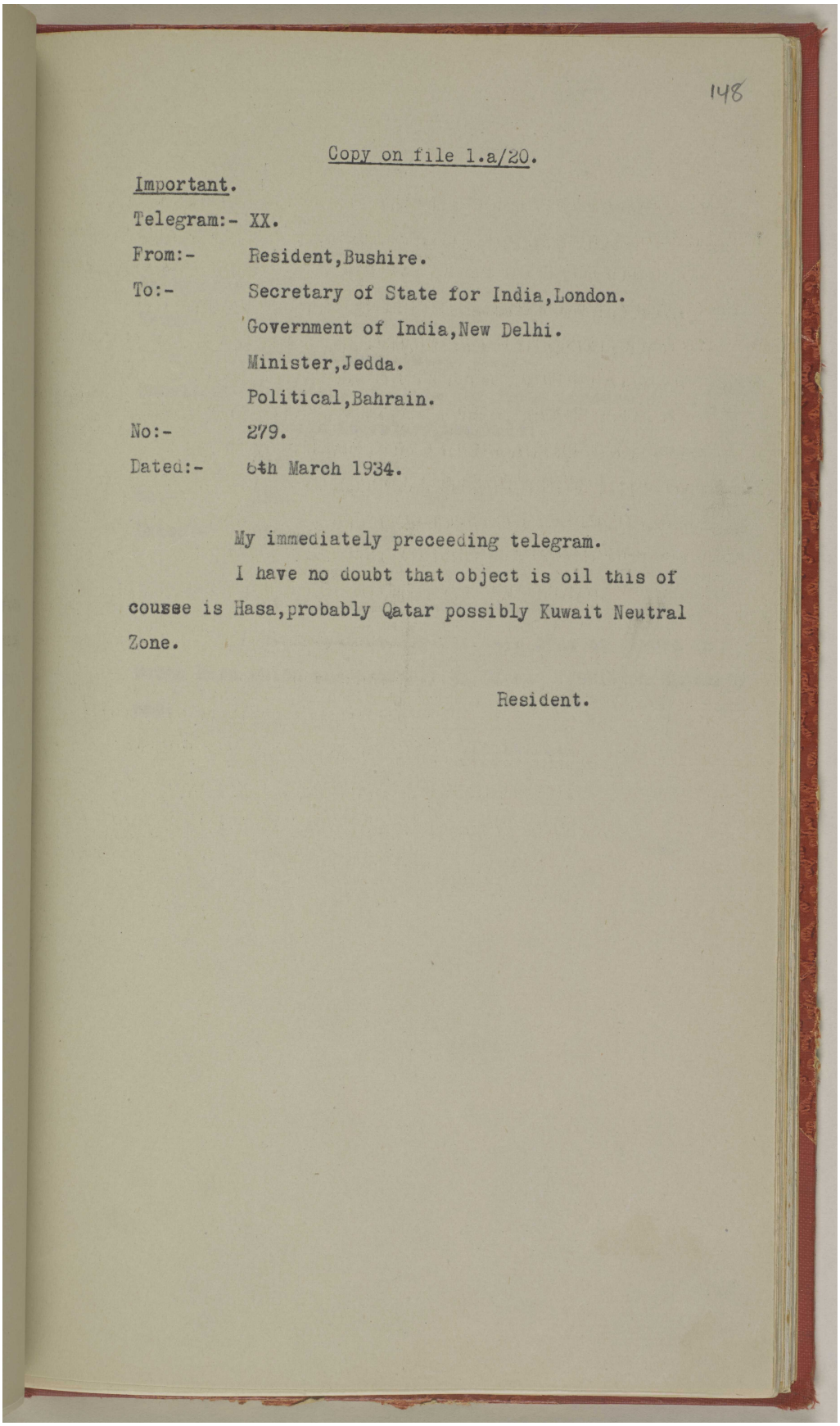
Minister had tea with me yesterday and stated he was paying Bin Sa'ud an "informal" visit.

2. Dame (paragraph 2 of my telegram 271) is persona grata with Bin Sa'ud and has paid him various medical visits staying at Riyadh last summer for some months.

Resident.

المرجع: IOR/R/15/2/421 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023600812.0x00007d





148

Copy on file 1.a/20.

Important.

Telegram:- XX.

From:- Resident,Bushire.

To:- Secretary of State for India,London.
Government of India,New Delhi.
Minister,Jedda.
Political,Bahrain.

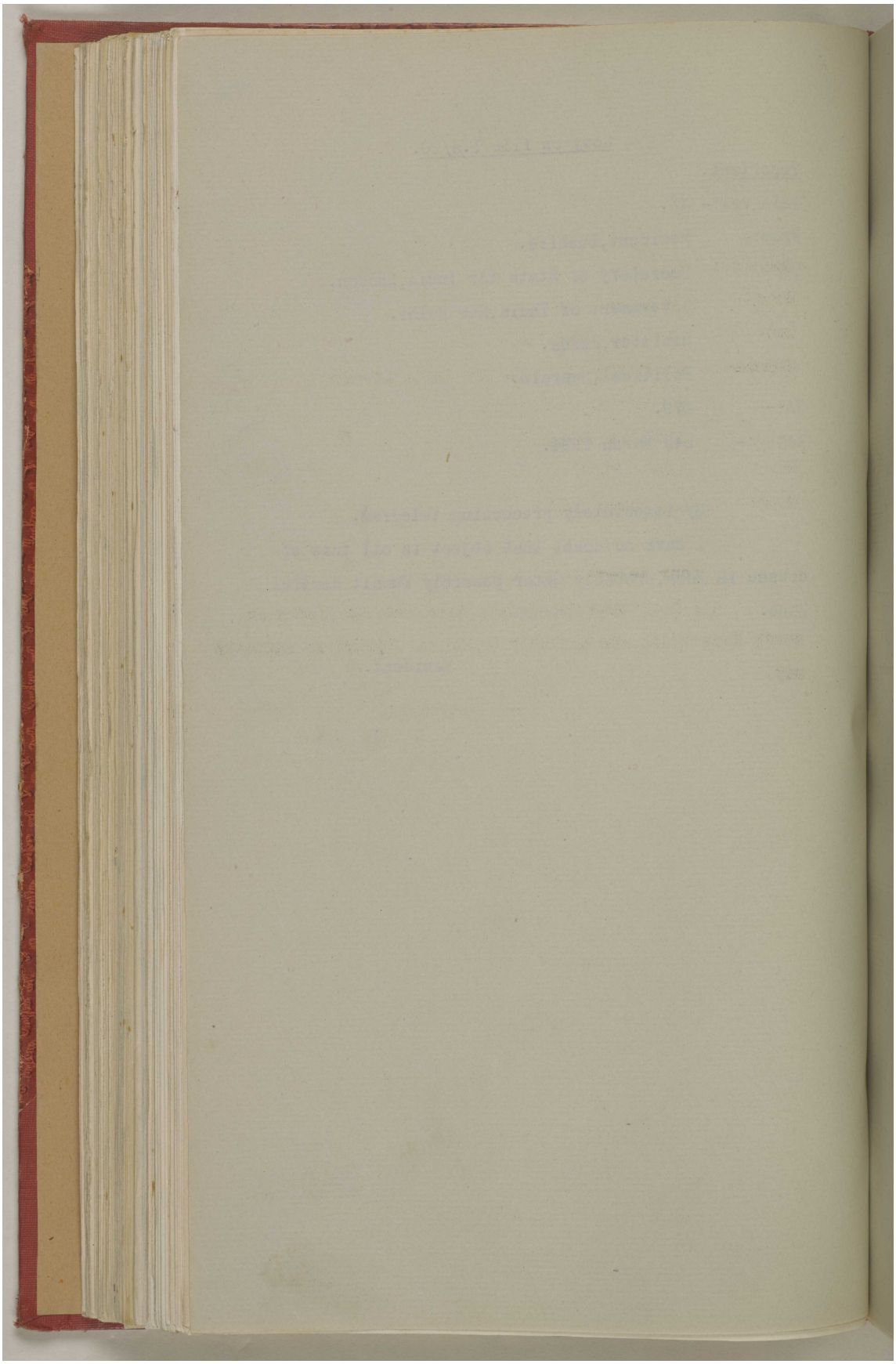
No:- 279.

Dated:- 6th March 1934.

My immediately preceeding telegram.
I have no doubt that object is oil this of courss is Hasa,probably Qatar possibly Kuwait Neutral Zone.

Resident.

مكتبة قطر الوطنية
Qatar National Library



المرجع: IOR/R/15/2/421 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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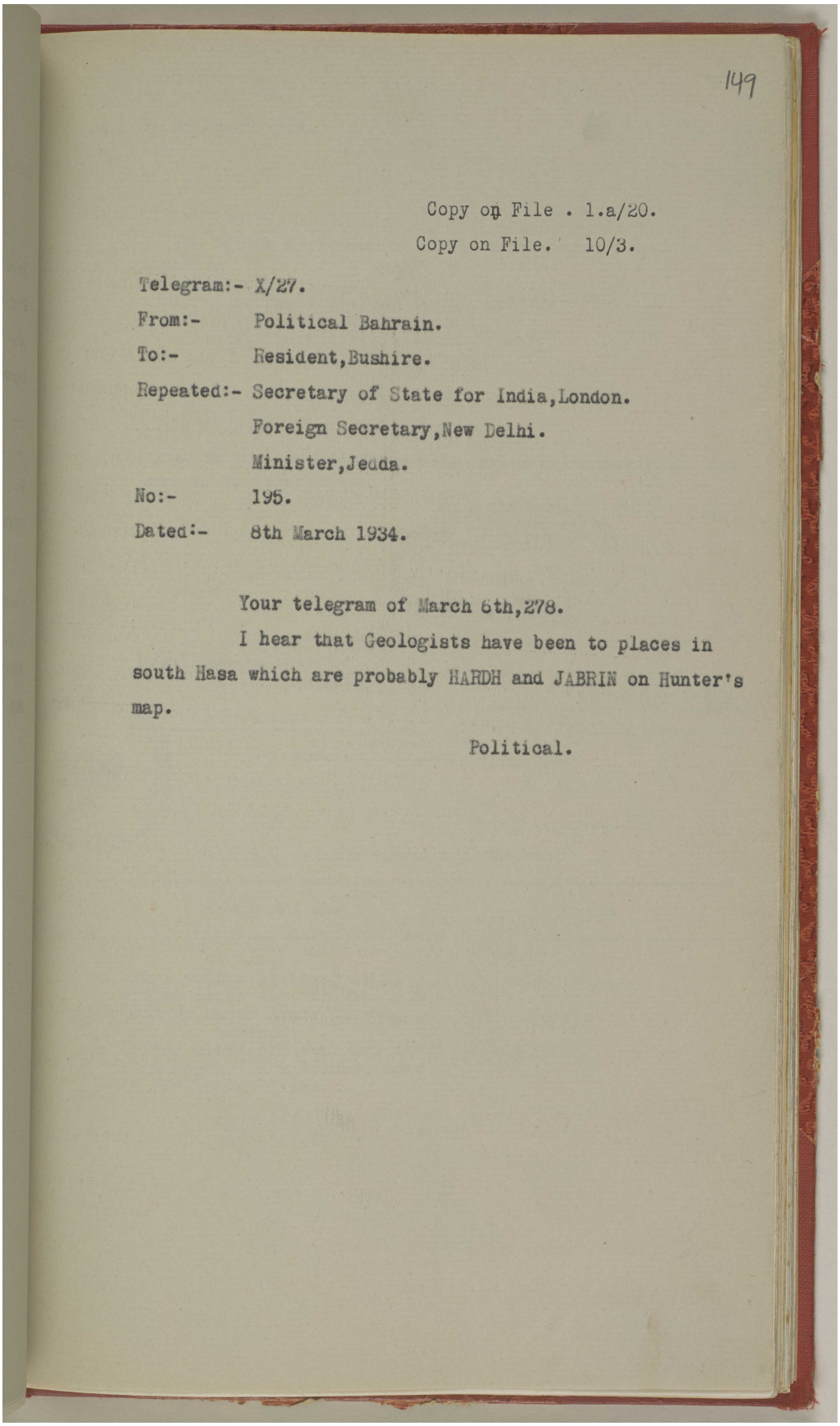


149

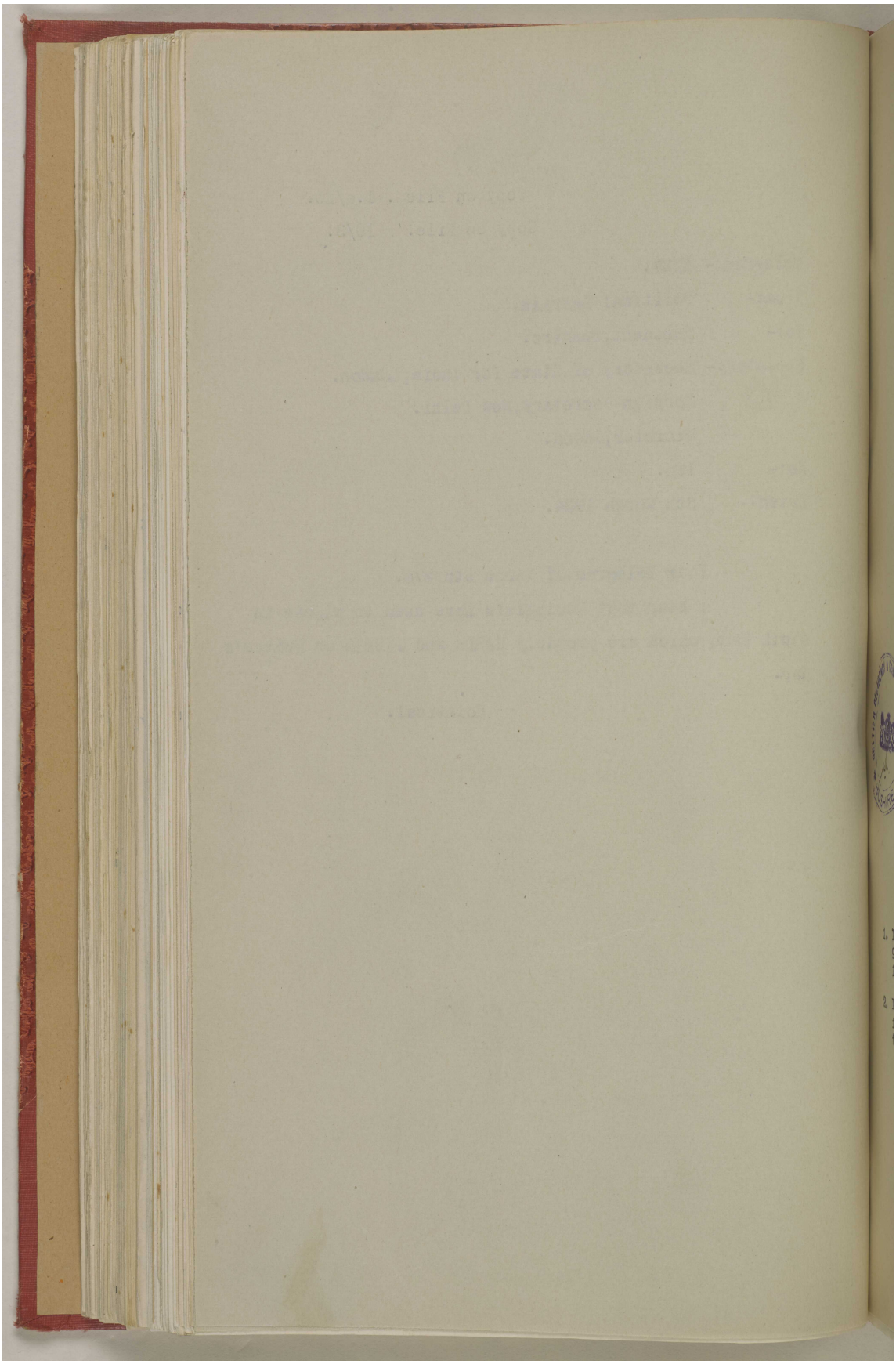
Copy on File . 1.a/20.
Copy on File. 10/3.

Telegram:- X/27.
From:- Political Bahrain.
To:- Resident,Bushire.
Repeated:- Secretary of State for India,London.
Foreign Secretary,New Delhi.
Minister,Jedda.
No:- 195.
Dated:- 8th March 1934.

Your telegram of March 6th,278.
I hear that Geologists have been to places in south Hasa which are probably HARDH and JABRIN on Hunter's map.

Political.

مكتبة قطر الوطنية
Qatar National Library



المرجع: IOR/R/15/2/421 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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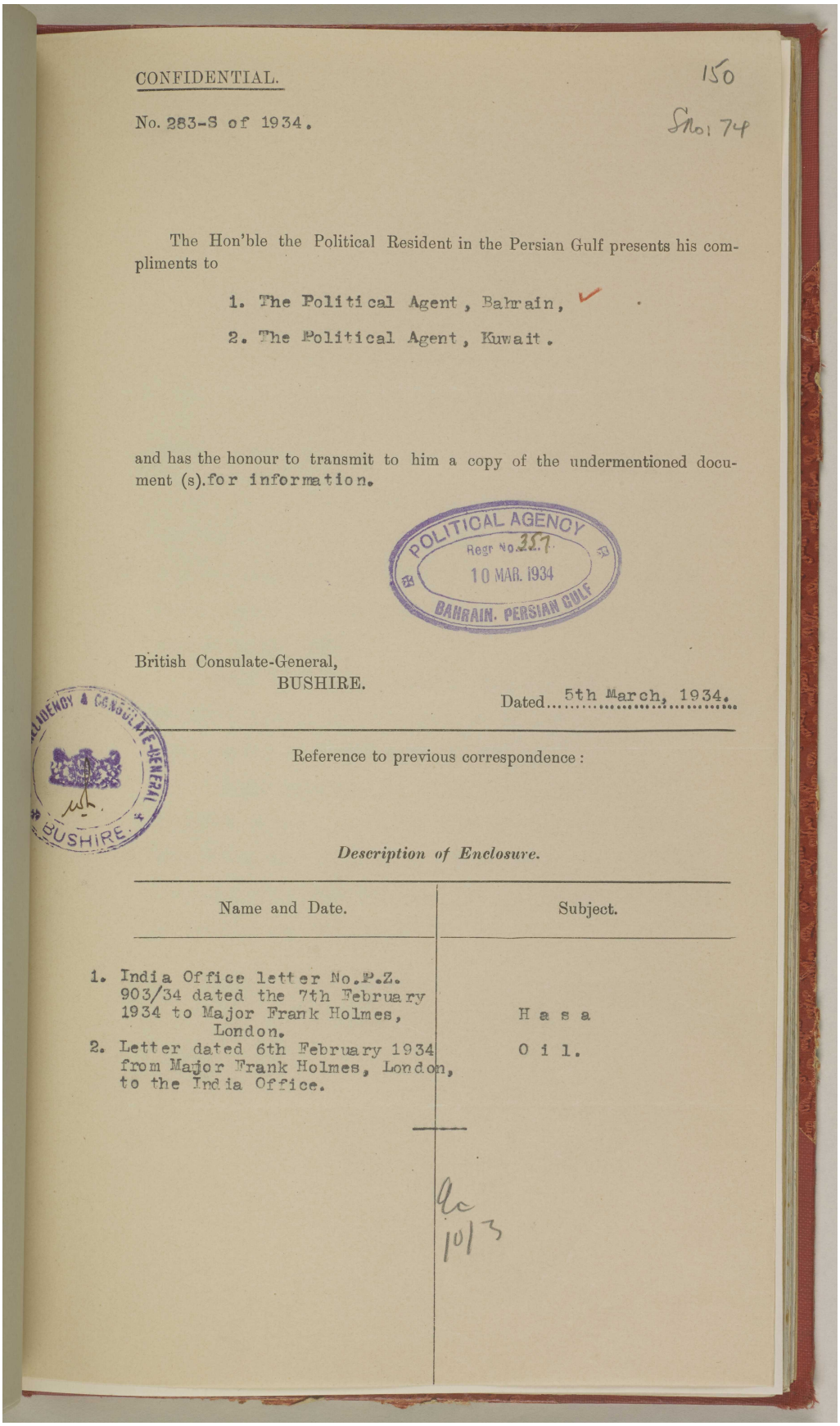


CONFIDENTIAL.

150

No. 283-S of 1934.

S No: 74

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

1. The Political Agent, Bahrain,
2. The Political Agent, Kuwait.

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned document (s).for information.

POLITICAL AGENCY
Regr No. 357
10 MAR. 1934
BAHRAIN. PERSIAN GULF

British Consulate-General,
BUSHIRE.

Dated...5th March, 1934.

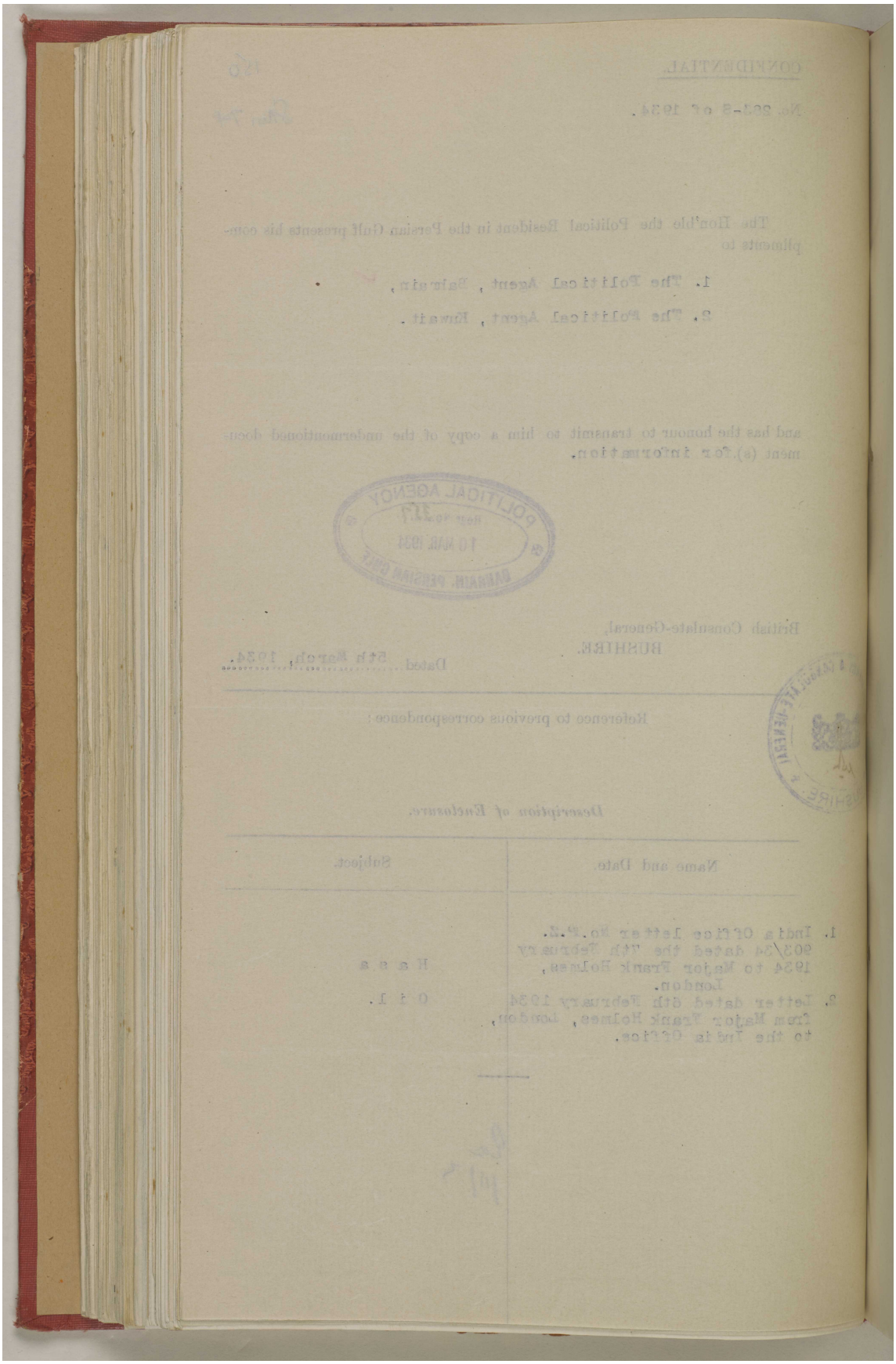
AGENCY & CONSULATE-GENERAL BUSHIRE

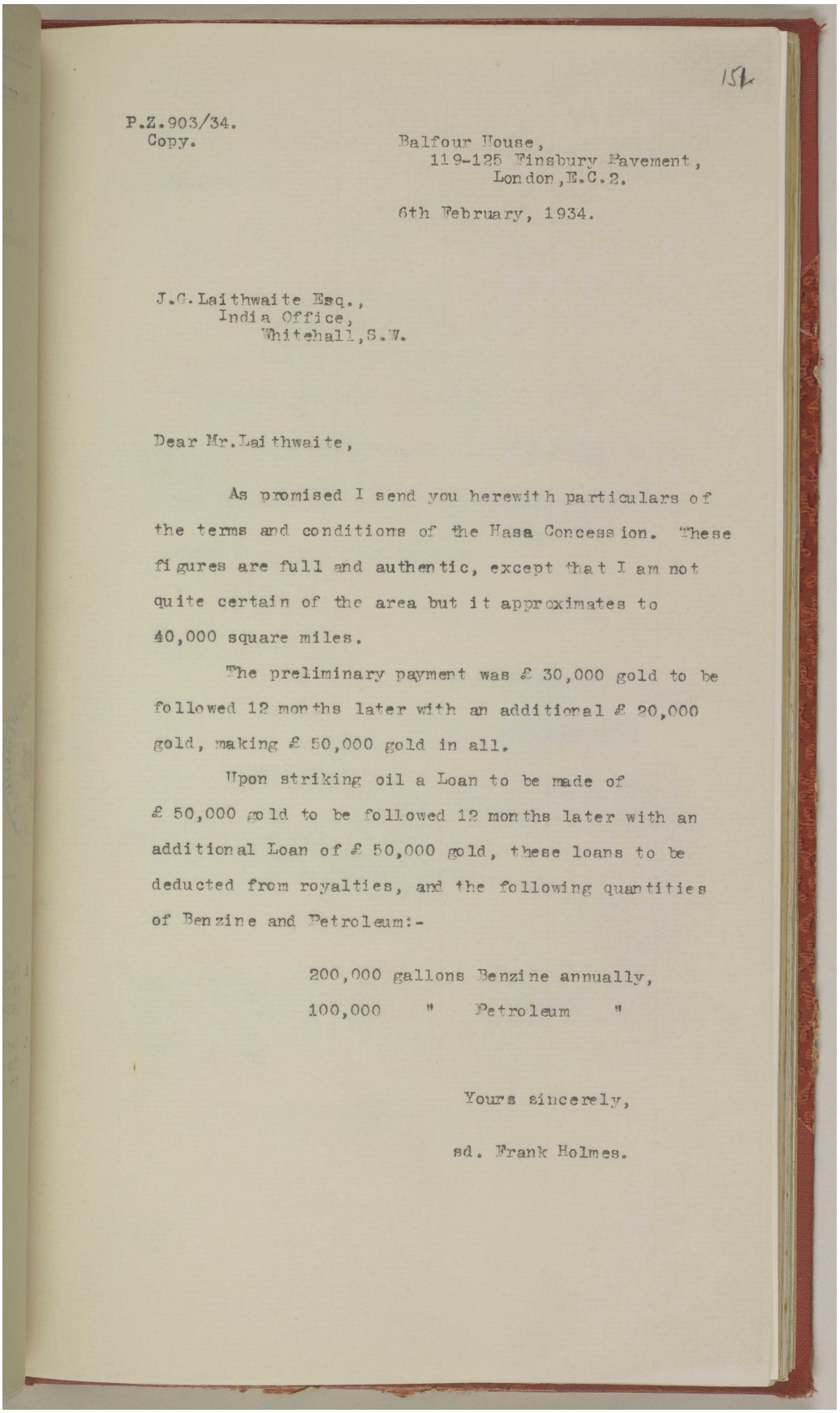
Reference to previous correspondence :

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
1. India Office letter No.P.Z. 903/34 dated the 7th February 1934 to Major Frank Holmes, London.	Hasa
2. Letter dated 6th February 1934 from Major Frank Holmes, London, to the India Office.	Oil.

Ac 10/3





151

P.Z.903/34.
Copy.

Balfour House,
119-125 Finsbury Pavement,
London,E.C.2.

6th February, 1934.

J.C.Laithwaite Esq.,
India Office,
Whitehall,S.W.

Dear Mr.Laithwaite,

As promised I send you herewith particulars of the terms and conditions of the Hasa Concession. These figures are full and authentic, except that I am not quite certain of the area but it approximates to 40,000 square miles.

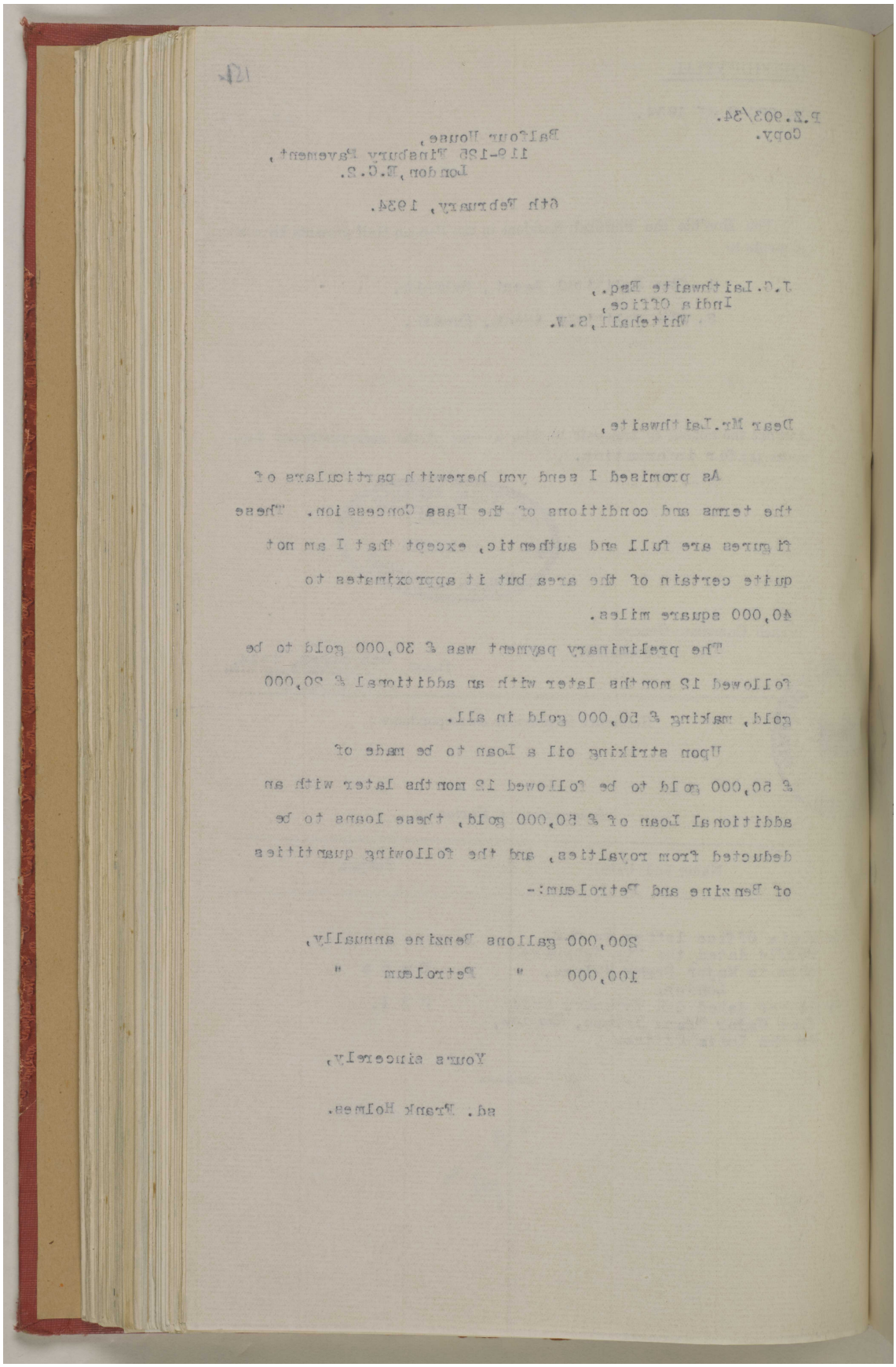
The preliminary payment was £ 30,000 gold to be followed 12 months later with an additional £ 20,000 gold, making £ 50,000 gold in all.

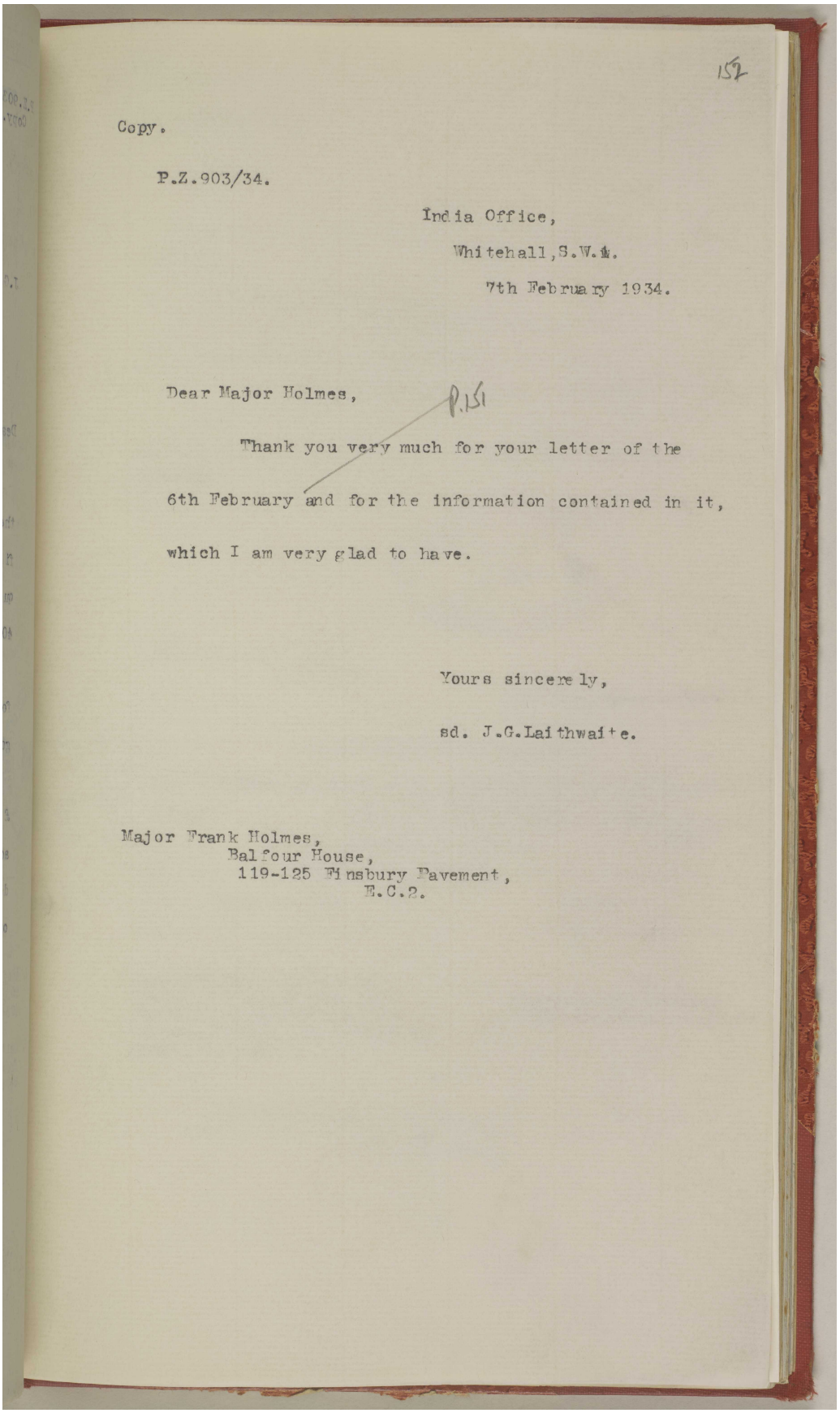
Upon striking oil a Loan to be made of £ 50,000 gold to be followed 12 months later with an additional Loan of £ 50,000 gold, these loans to be deducted from royalties, and the following quantities of Benzine and Petroleum:-

200,000 gallons Benzine annually,
100,000 " Petroleum "

Yours sincerely,

sd. Frank Holmes.





152

Copy.

P.Z.903/34.

India Office,
Whitehall, S.W.1.
7th February 1934.

Dear Major Holmes,

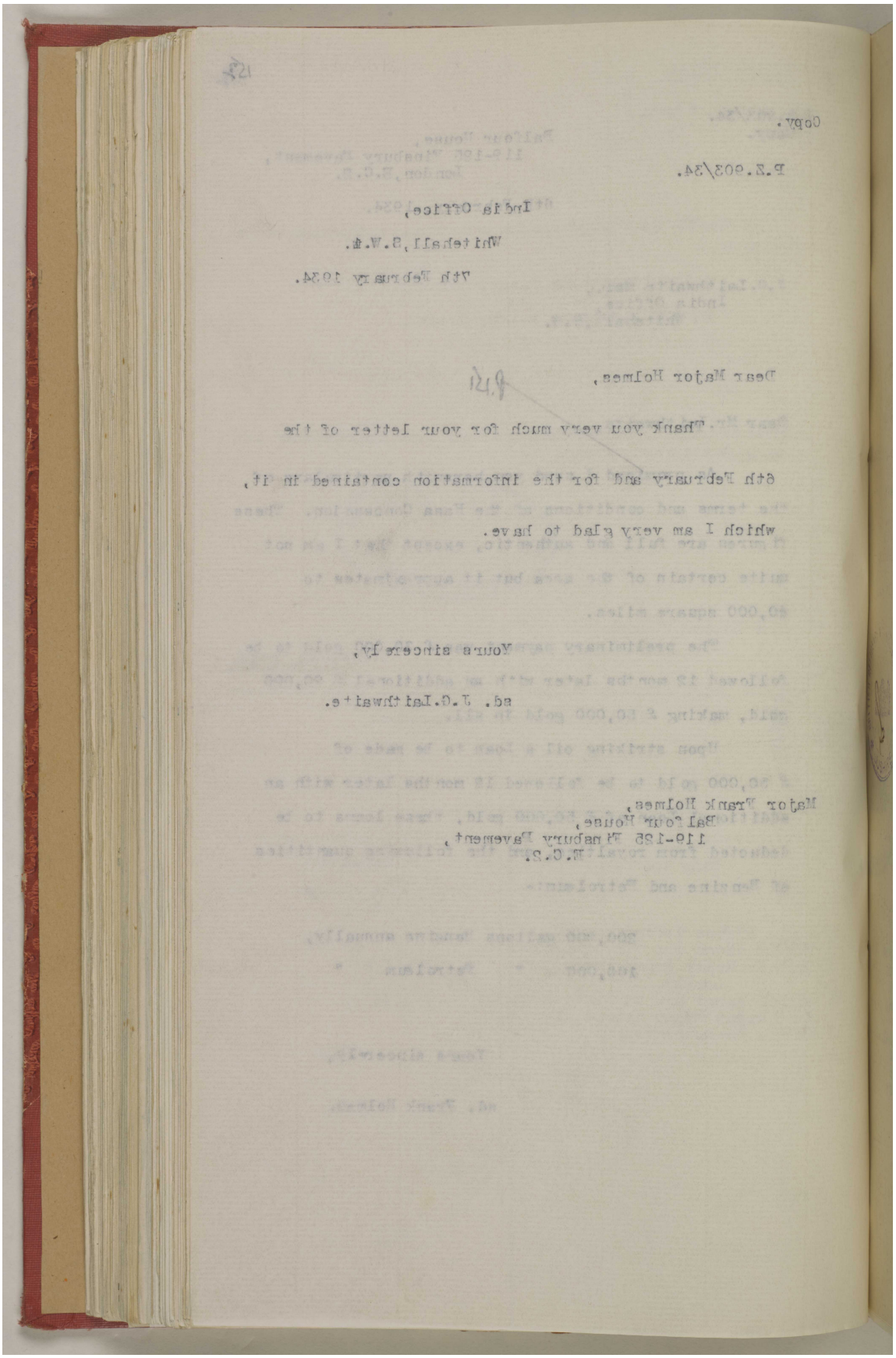
P.151

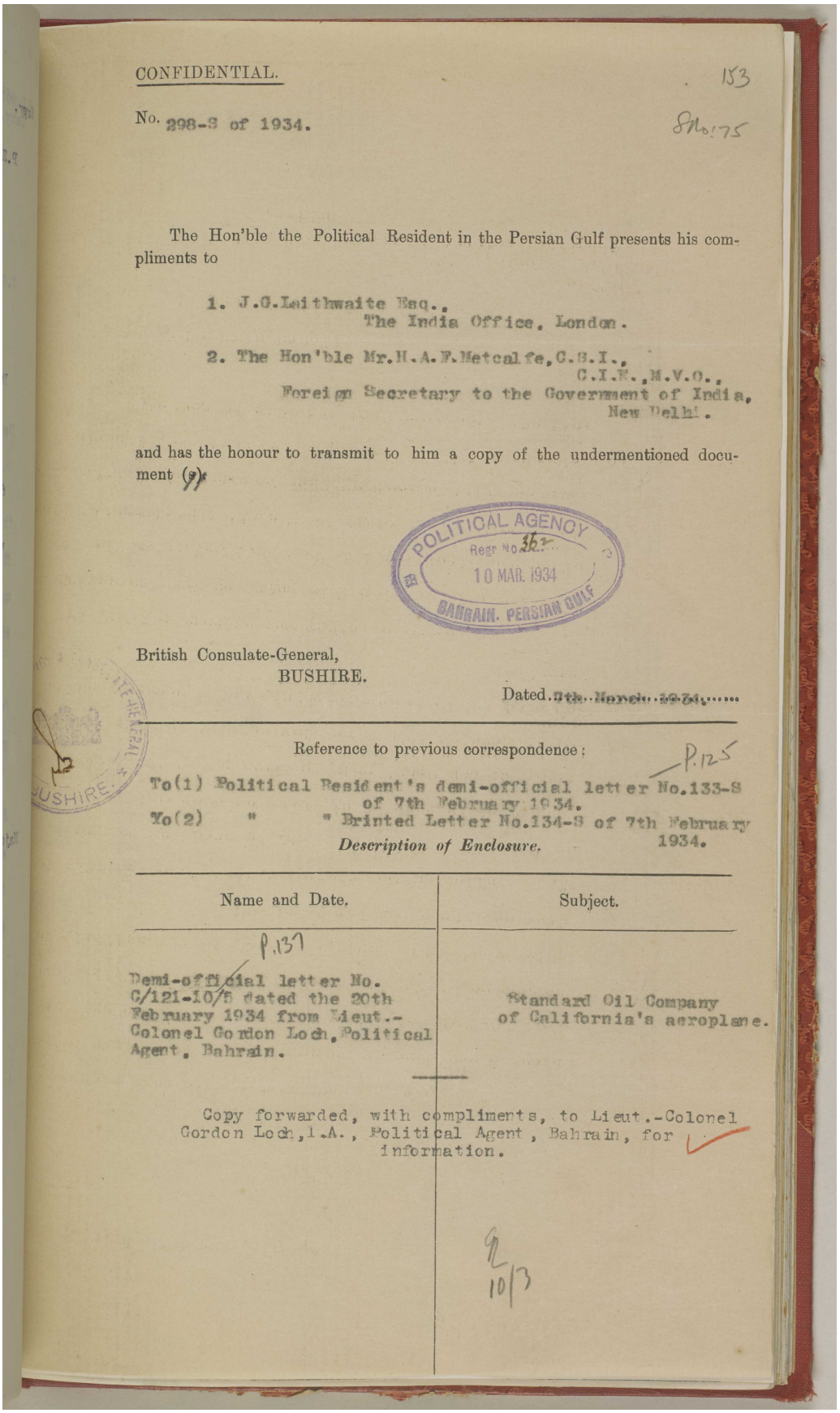
Thank you very much for your letter of the 6th February and for the information contained in it, which I am very glad to have.

Yours sincerely,

sd. J.G.Laithwaite.

Major Frank Holmes,
Balfour House,
119-125 Finsbury Pavement,
E.C.2.





CONFIDENTIAL.

153

No. 298-S of 1934.

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

1. J.G.Laithwaite Esq.,
The India Office, London.

2. The Hon'ble Mr.H.A.F.Metcalfe,C.S.I.,
C.I.E.,M.V.O.,
Foreign Secretary to the Government of India,
New Delhi.

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned document (s).

POLITICAL AGENCY
Regr No. 362
10 MAR. 1934
BAHRAIN. PERSIAN GULF

British Consulate-General,
BUSHIRE.

Dated 8th March 1934.

Reference to previous correspondence:

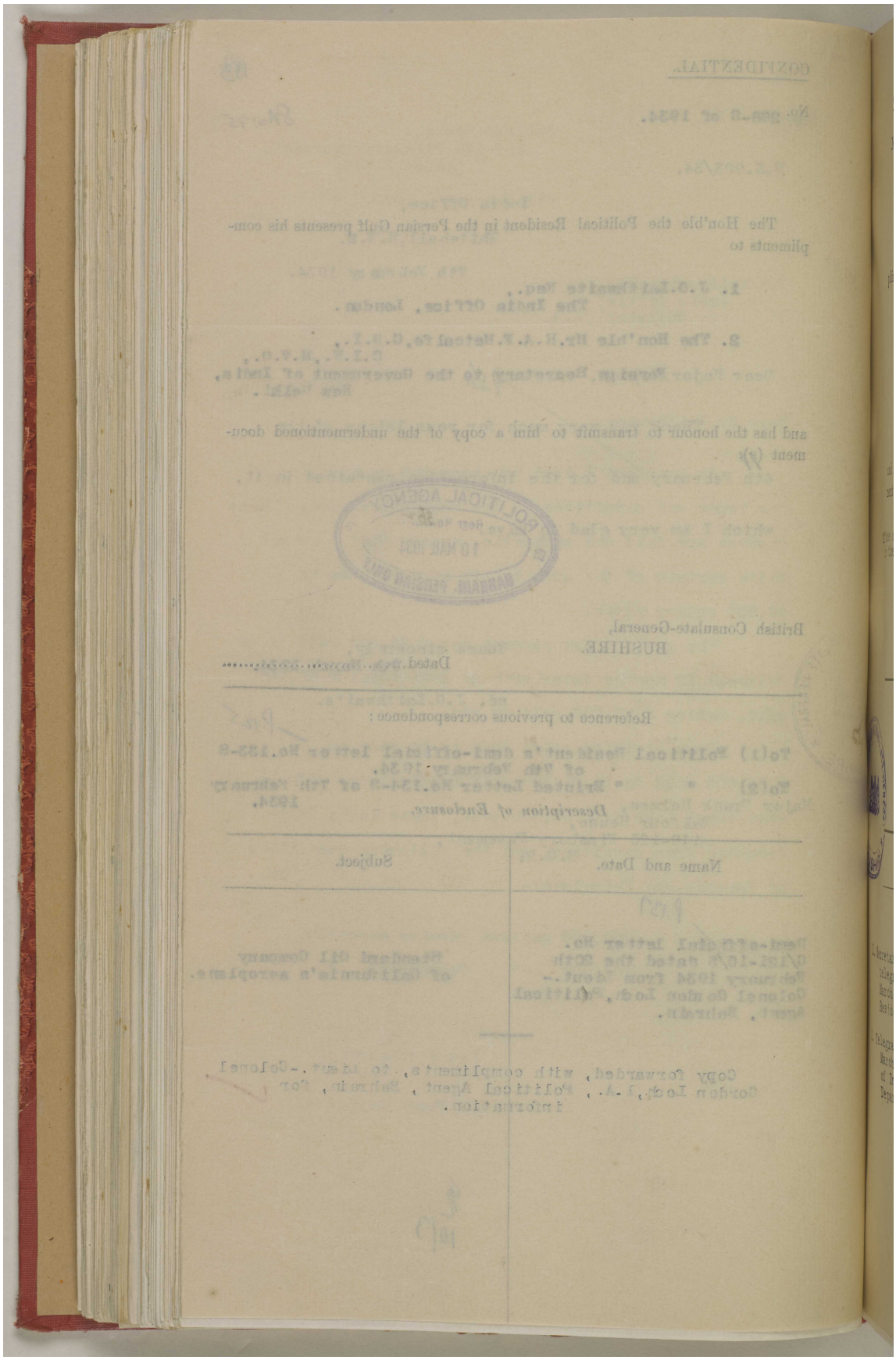
To(1) Political Resident's demi-official letter No.133-S of 7th February 1934.
To(2) " " Printed Letter No.134-S of 7th February 1934.

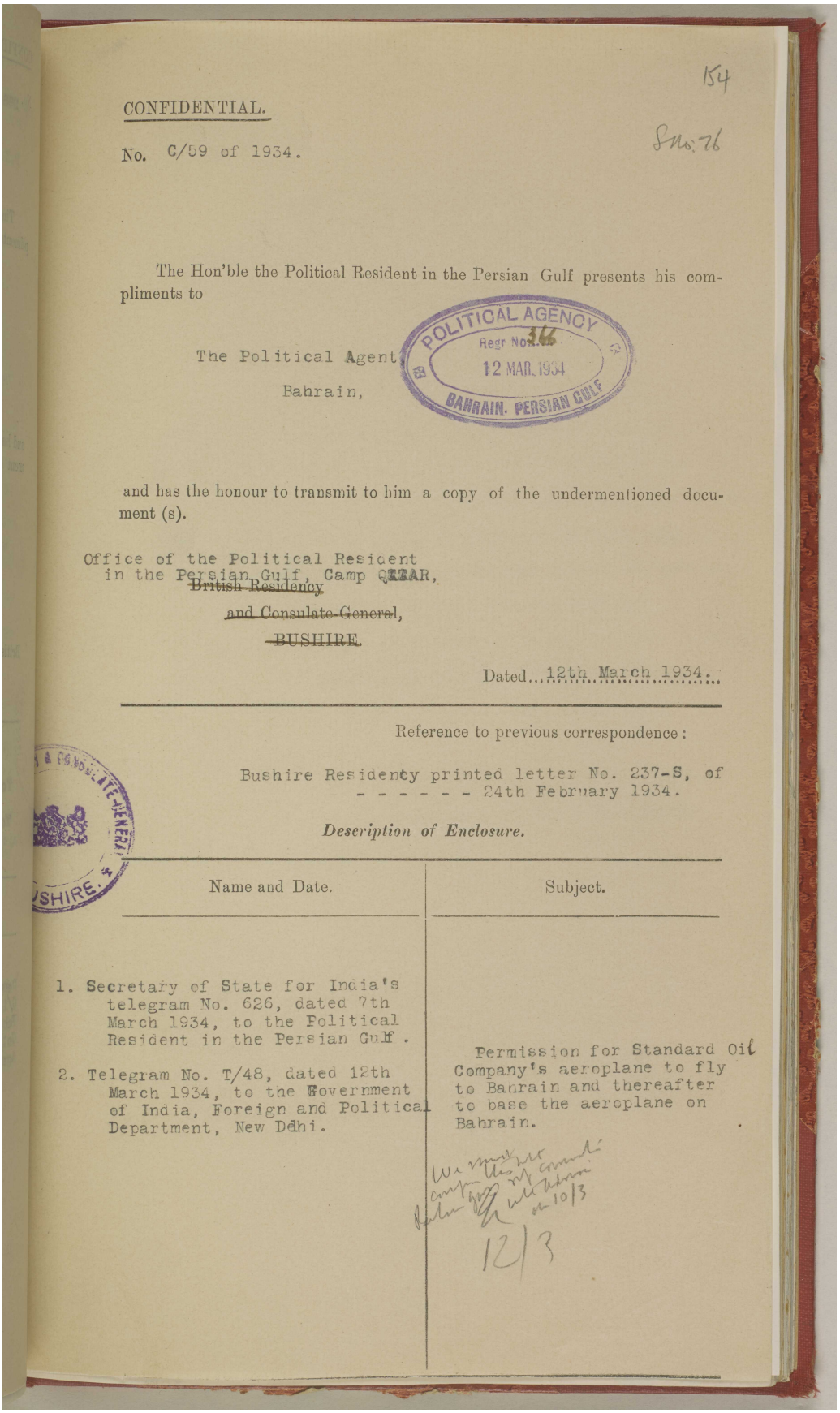
Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Demi-official letter No. C/121-10/5 dated the 20th February 1934 from Lieut.-Colonel Gordon Loch, Political Agent, Bahrain.	Standard Oil Company of California's aeroplane.

Copy forwarded, with compliments, to Lieut.-Colonel Gordon Loch, I.A., Political Agent, Bahrain, for information.

المرجع: IOR/R/15/2/421 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023600812.0x000089





154

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. C/59 of 1934.

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

The Political Agent,
Bahrain,

POLITICAL AGENCY
Regr No. 36
12 MAR. 1934
BAHRAIN. PERSIAN GULF

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned document (s).

Office of the Political Resident
in the Persian Gulf, Camp QATAR,
~~British Residency~~
~~and Consulate-General,~~
~~BUSHIRE.~~

Dated...12th March 1934.

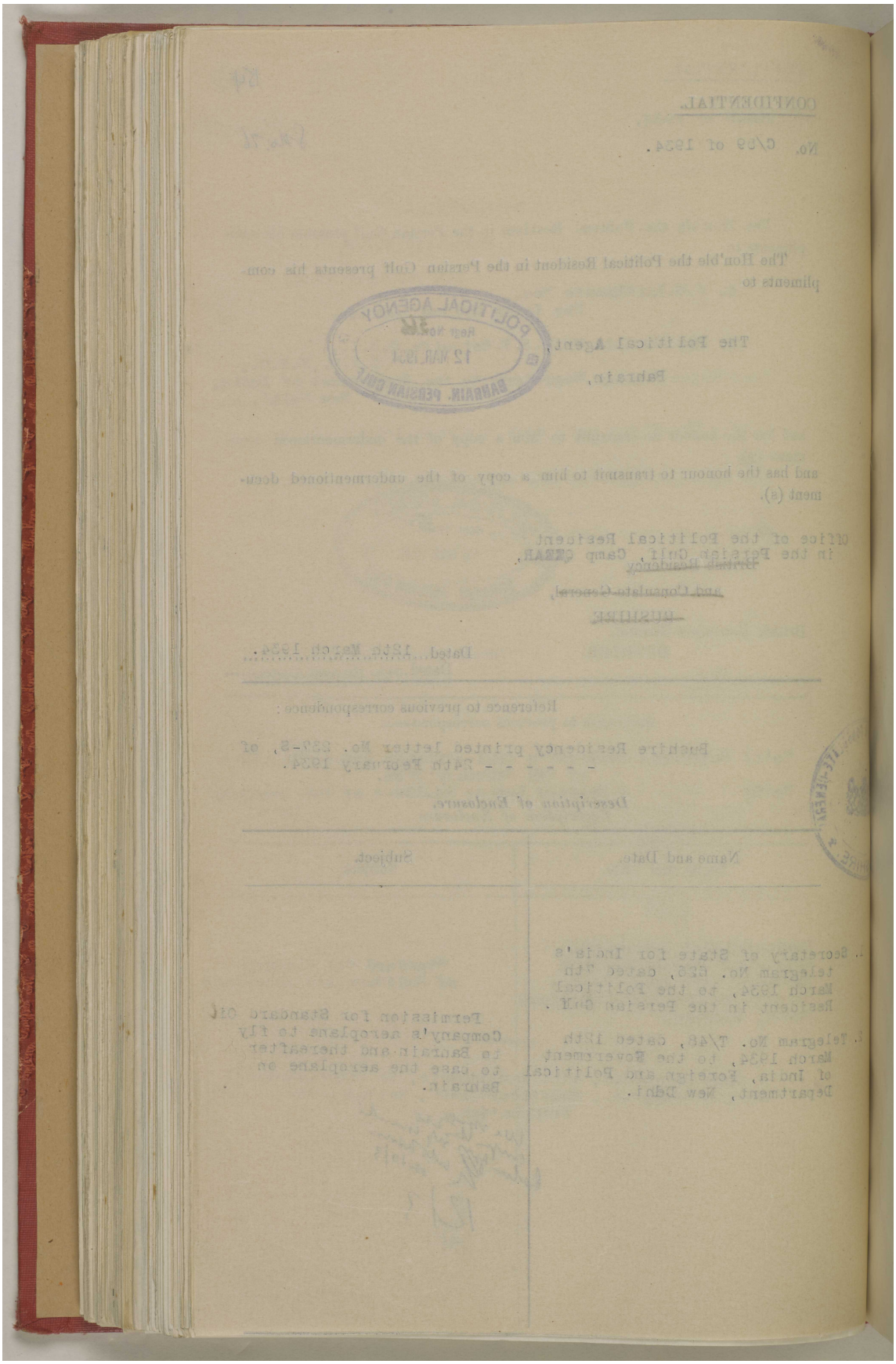
Reference to previous correspondence:

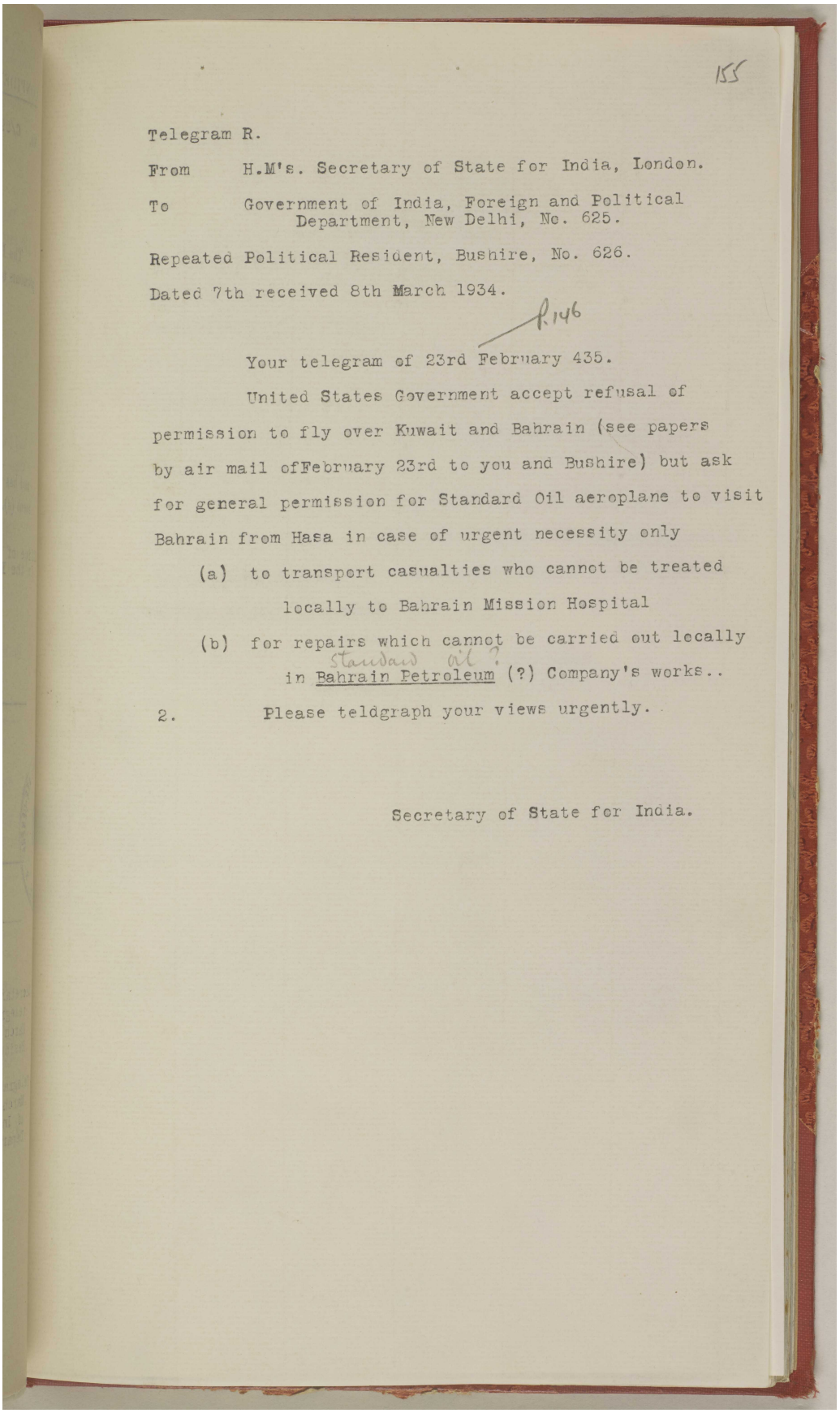
Bushire Residenty printed letter No. 237-S, of
- - - - - - 24th February 1934.

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
1. Secretary of State for India's telegram No. 626, dated 7th March 1934, to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.	Permission for Standard Oil Company's aeroplane to fly to Bahrain and thereafter to base the aeroplane on Bahrain.
2. Telegram No. T/48, dated 12th March 1934, to the Government of India, Foreign and Political Department, New Delhi.	

12/3





155

Telegram R.

From H.M's. Secretary of State for India, London.

To Government of India, Foreign and Political Department, New Delhi, No. 625.

Repeated Political Resident, Bushire, No. 626.

Dated 7th received 8th March 1934.

R 146

Your telegram of 23rd February 435.

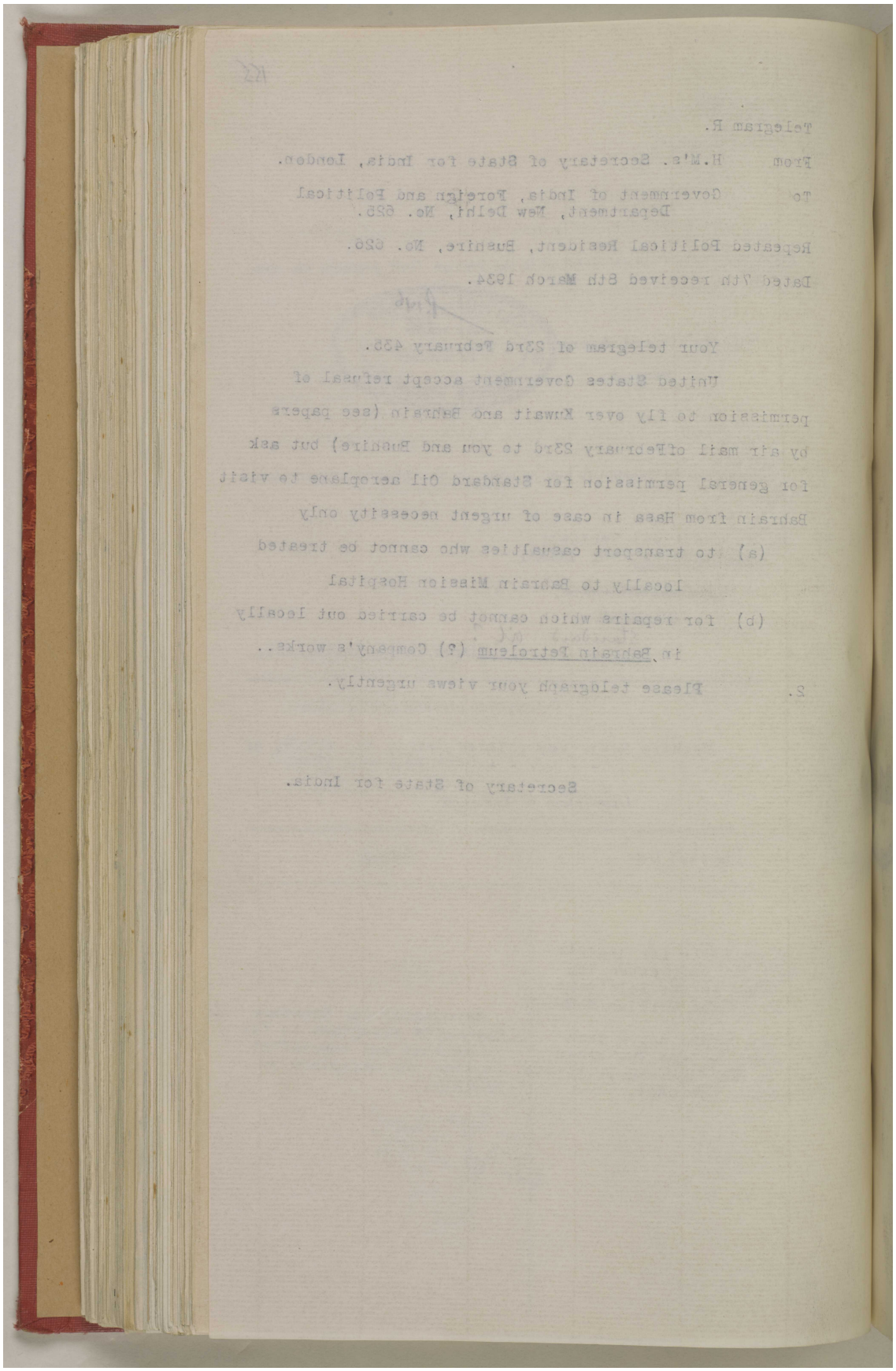
United States Government accept refusal of permission to fly over Kuwait and Bahrain (see papers by air mail ofFebruary 23rd to you and Bushire) but ask for general permission for Standard Oil aeroplane to visit Bahrain from Hasa in case of urgent necessity only

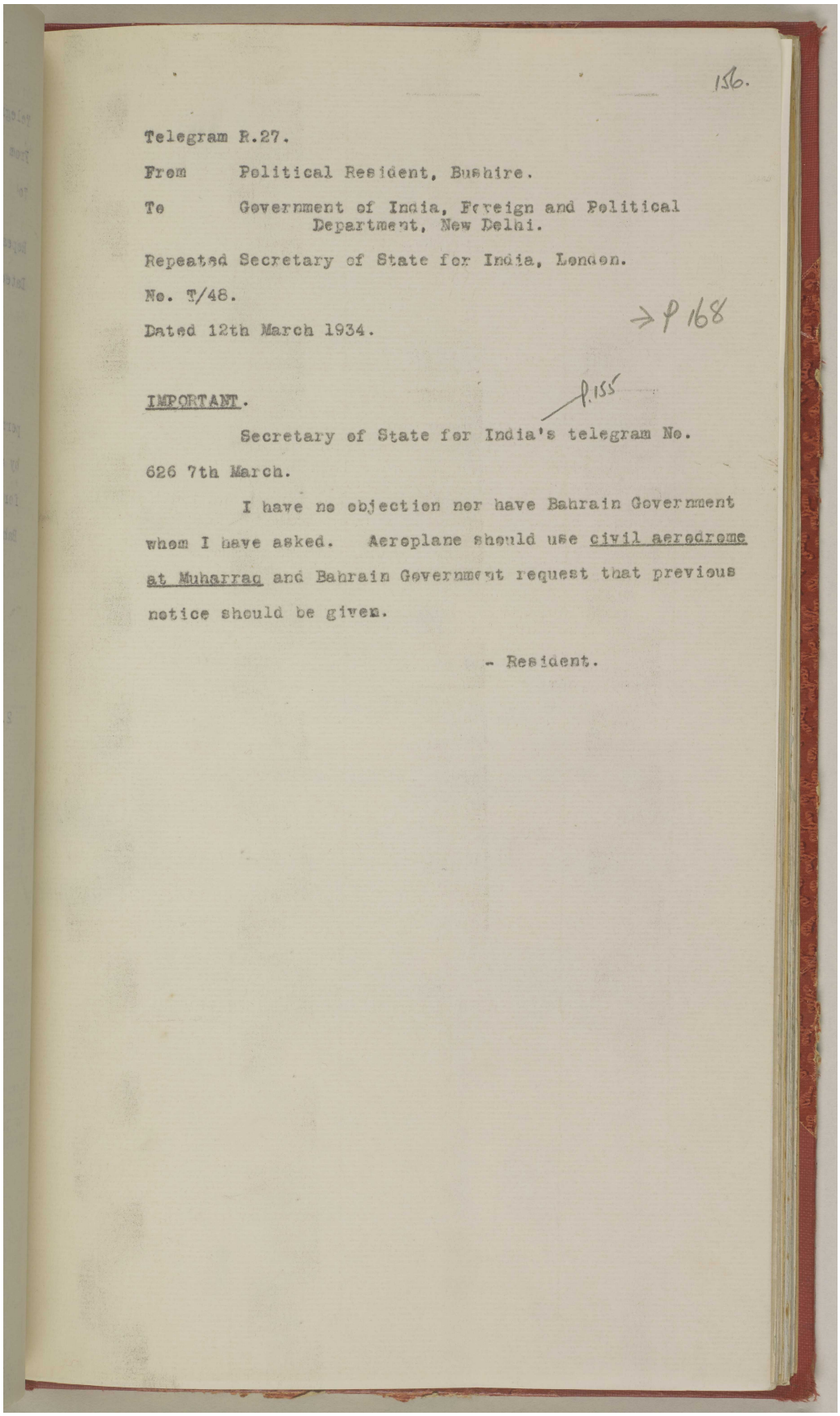
(a) to transport casualties who cannot be treated locally to Bahrain Mission Hospital

(b) for repairs which cannot be carried out locally in Bahrain Petroleum (?) Company's works..

2. Please teldgraph your views urgently.

Secretary of State for India.





156.

Telegram R.27.

From Political Resident, Bushire.

To Government of India, Foreign and Political Department, New Delhi.

Repeated Secretary of State for India, London.

No. T/48.

Dated 12th March 1934.

→P 168

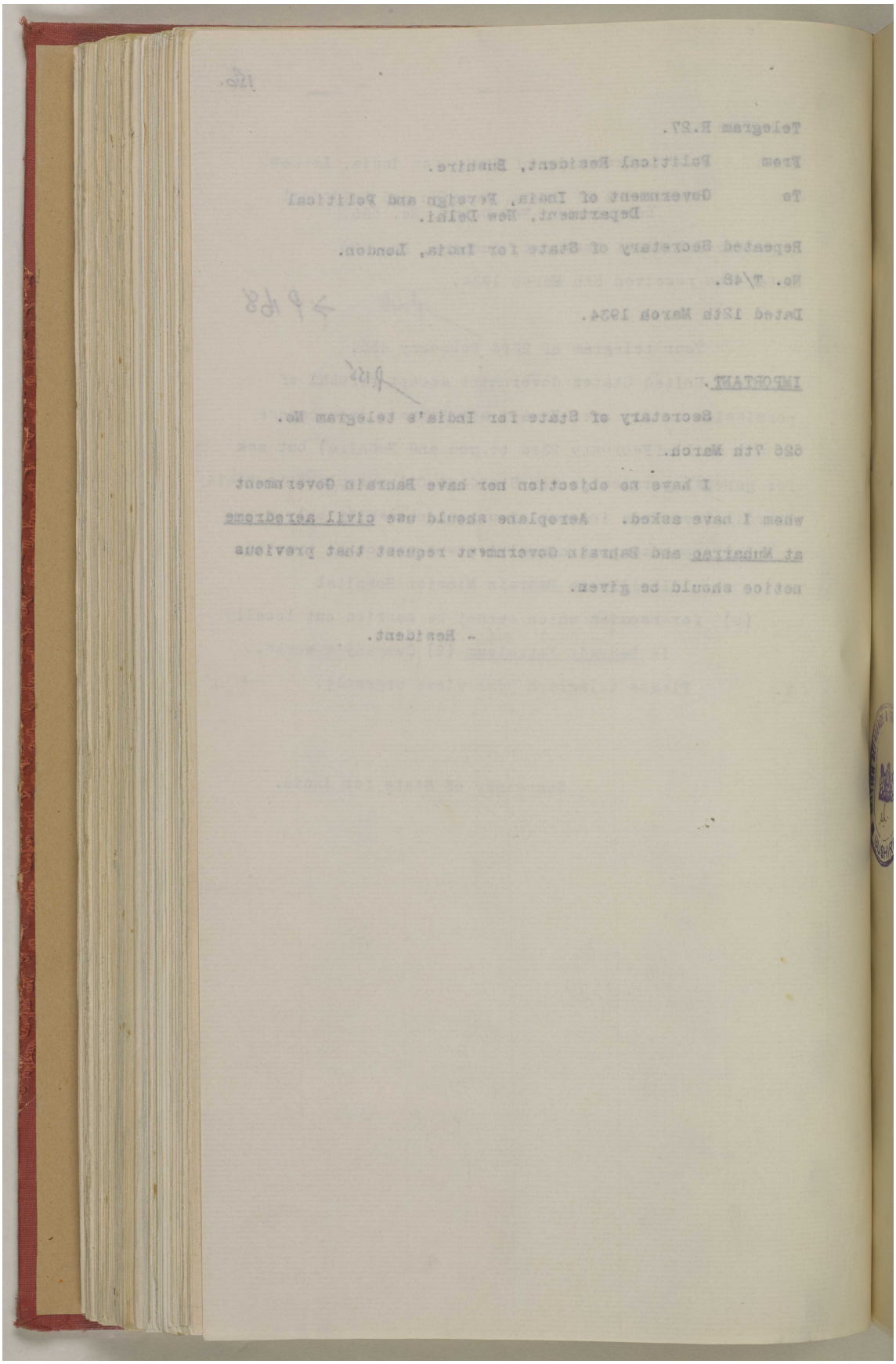
IMPORTANT.

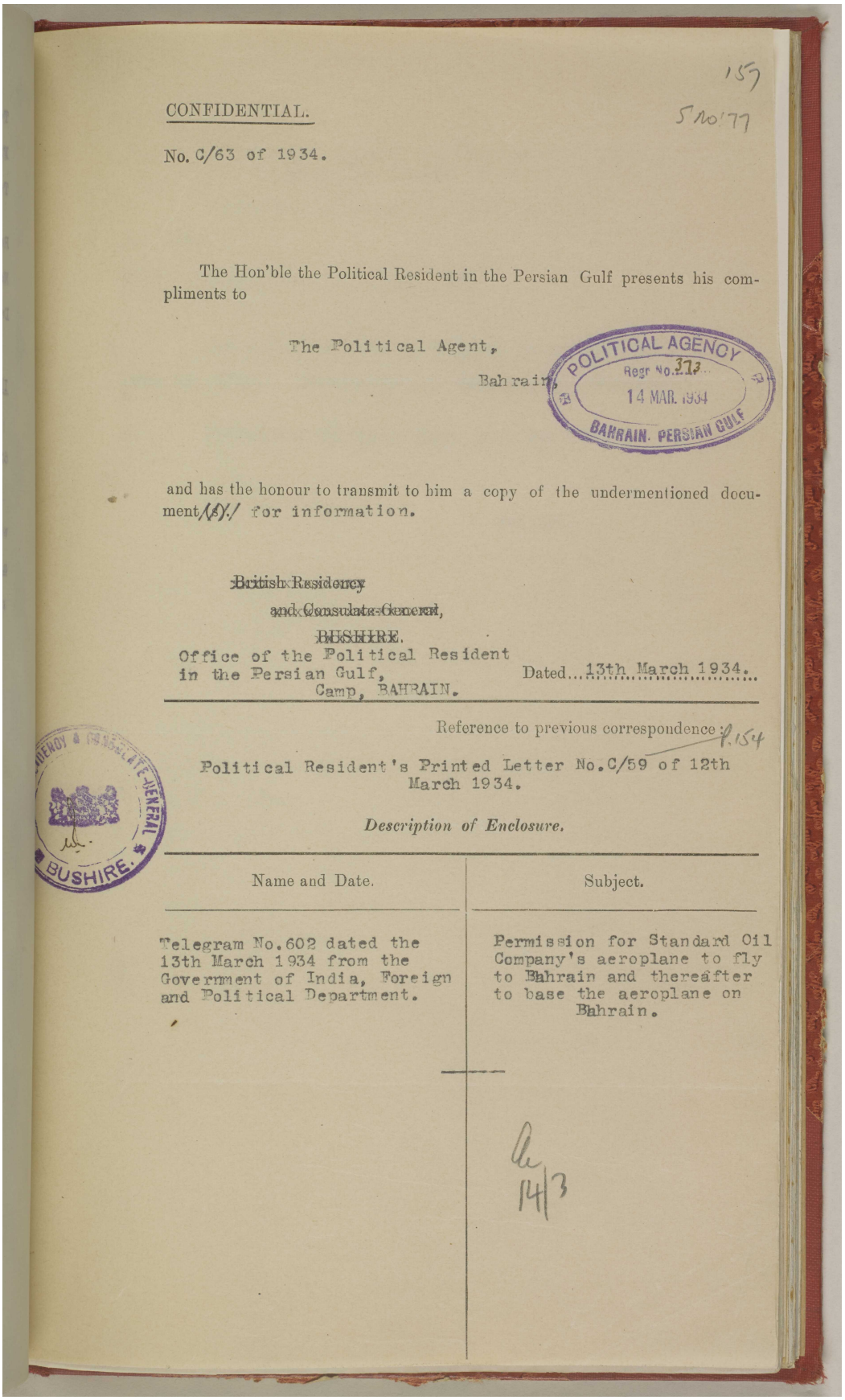
P.155

Secretary of State for India's telegram No. 626 7th March.

I have no objection nor have Bahrain Government whom I have asked. Aeroplane should use civil aerodrome at Muharraq and Bahrain Government request that previous notice should be given.

- Resident.





157
5/10/77

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. C/63 of 1934.

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

The Political Agent,
Bahrain,

POLITICAL AGENCY
Regr No. 373
14 MAR. 1934
BAHRAIN. PERSIAN GULF

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned document/(s)/ for information.

~~British Residency~~
~~and Consulate-General,~~
~~BUSHIRE.~~
Office of the Political Resident
in the Persian Gulf,
Camp, BAHRAIN.

Dated...13th March 1934.

Reference to previous correspondence: P.154

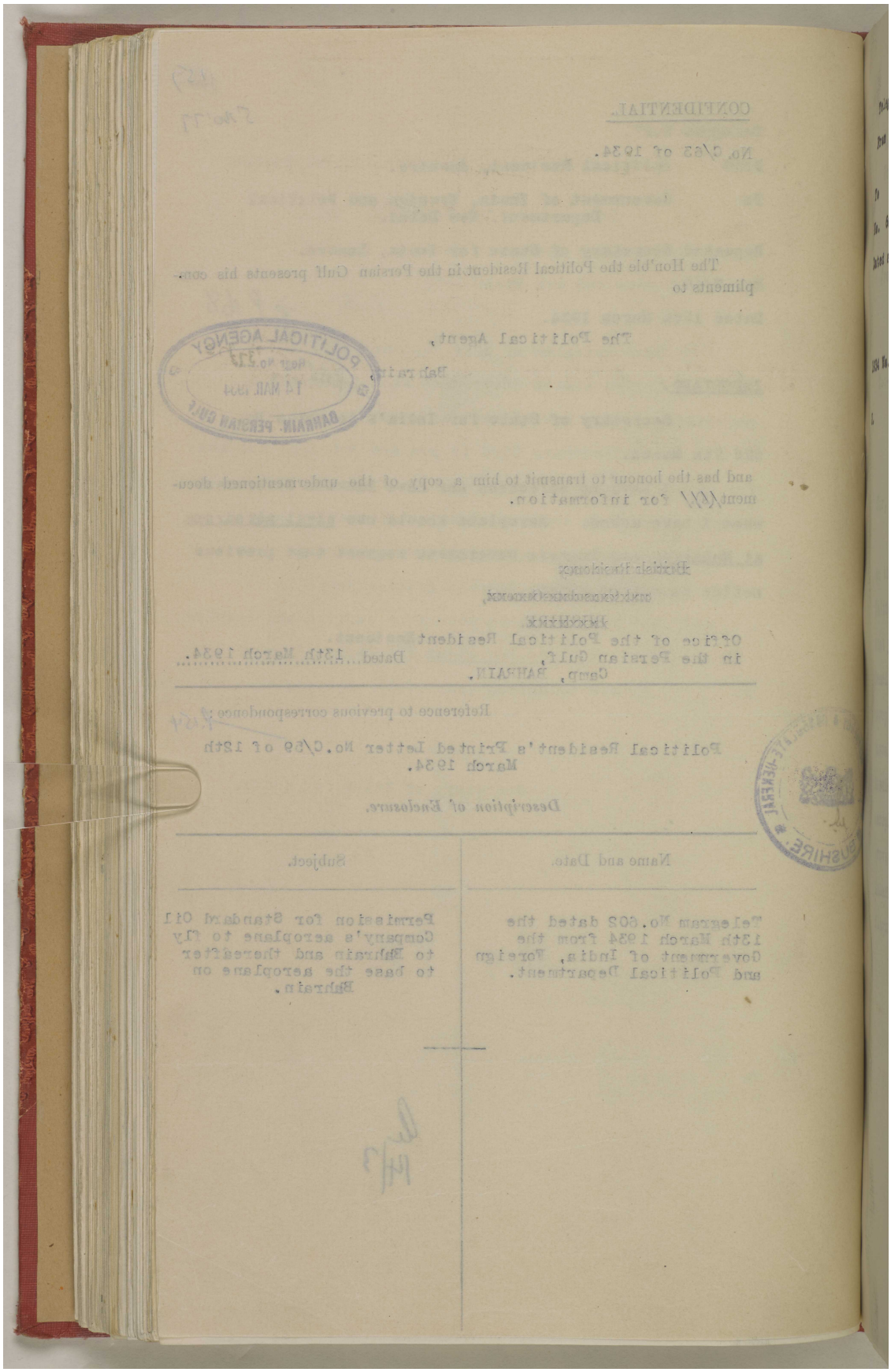
Political Resident's Printed Letter No.C/59 of 12th March 1934.

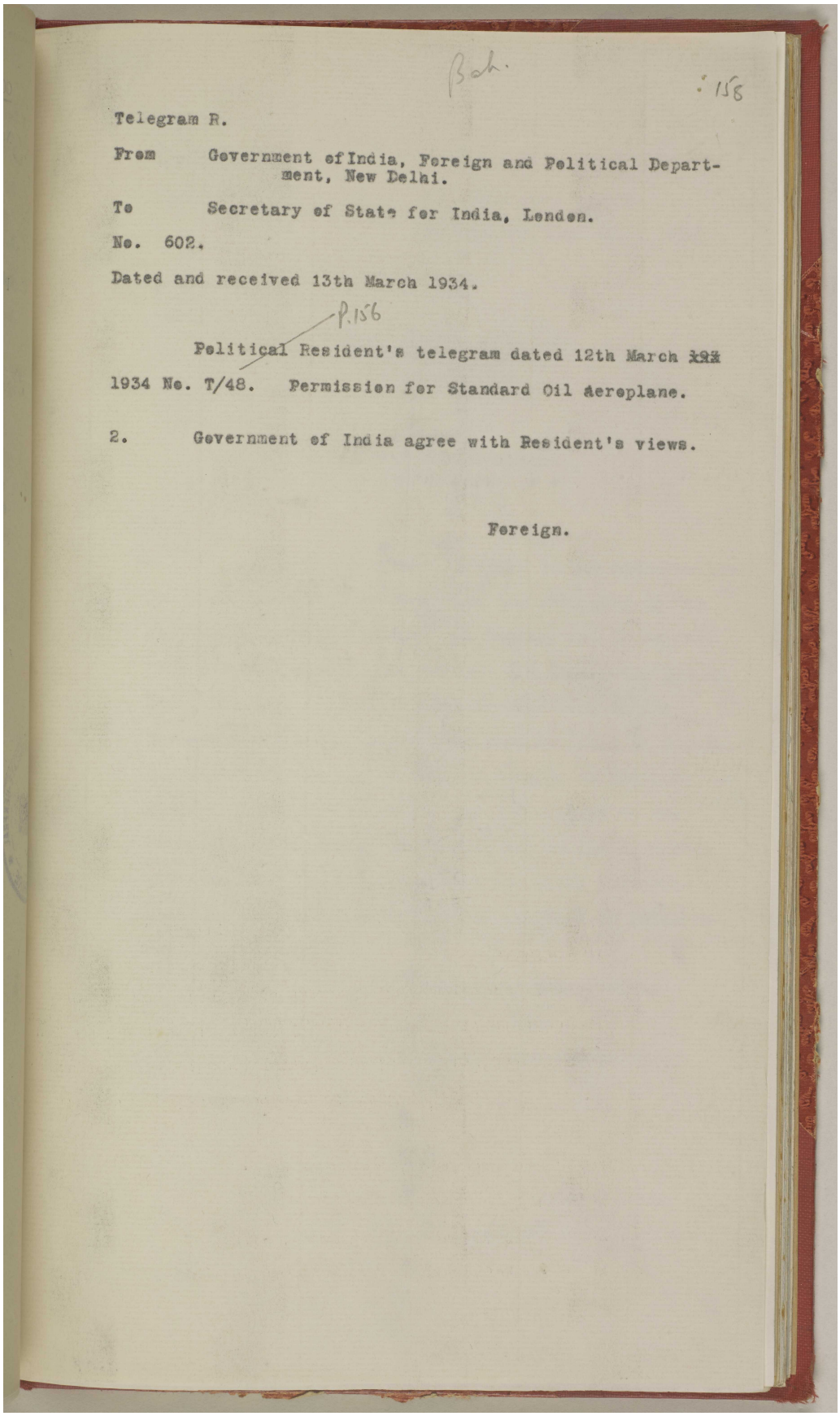
Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Telegram No.602 dated the 13th March 1934 from the Government of India, Foreign and Political Department.	Permission for Standard Oil Company's aeroplane to fly to Bahrain and thereafter to base the aeroplane on Bahrain.

14/3

BUSHIRE.





Bah.

158

Telegram R.

From Government of India, Foreign and Political Department, New Delhi.

To Secretary of State for India, London.

No. 602.

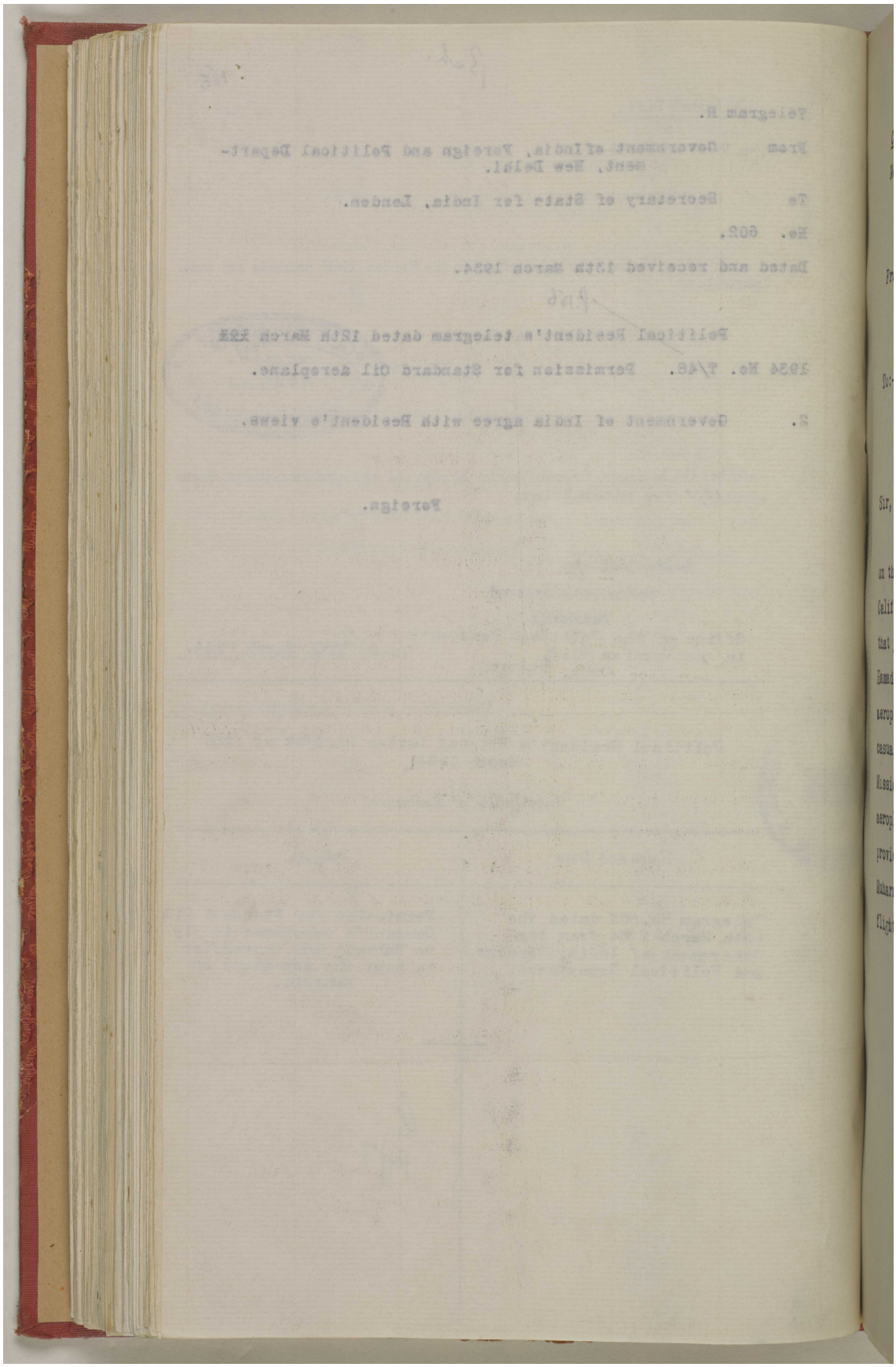
Dated and received 13th March 1934.

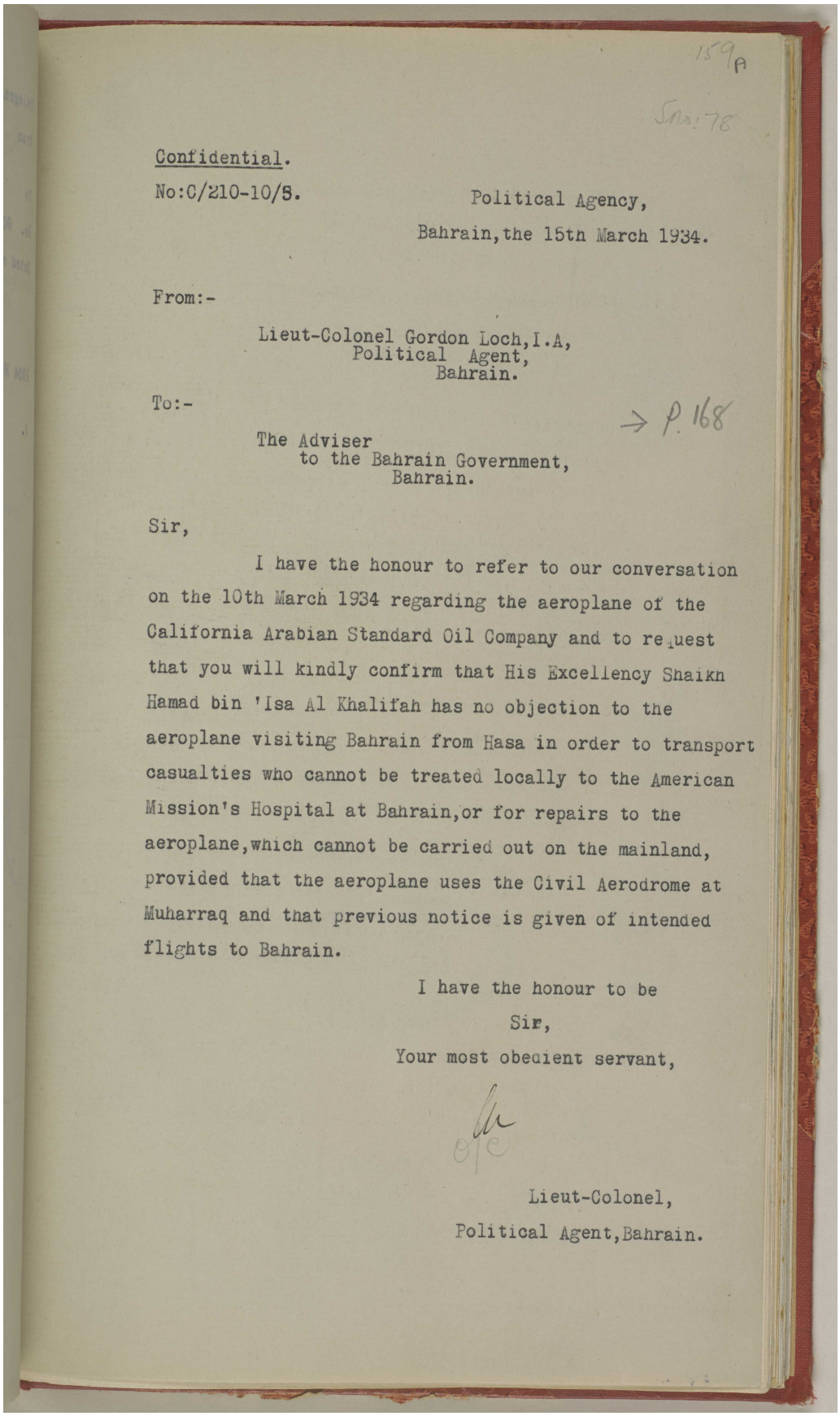
P.156

Political Resident's telegram dated 12th March ~~193~~ 1934 No. T/48. Permission for Standard Oil aeroplane.

2. Government of India agree with Resident's views.

Foreign.





159A

Sno: 78

Confidential.

No:C/210-10/5.

Political Agency,
Bahrain, the 15th March 1934.

From:-

Lieut-Colonel Gordon Loch, I.A,
Political Agent,
Bahrain.

To:-

→ P. 168

The Adviser
to the Bahrain Government,
Bahrain.

Sir,

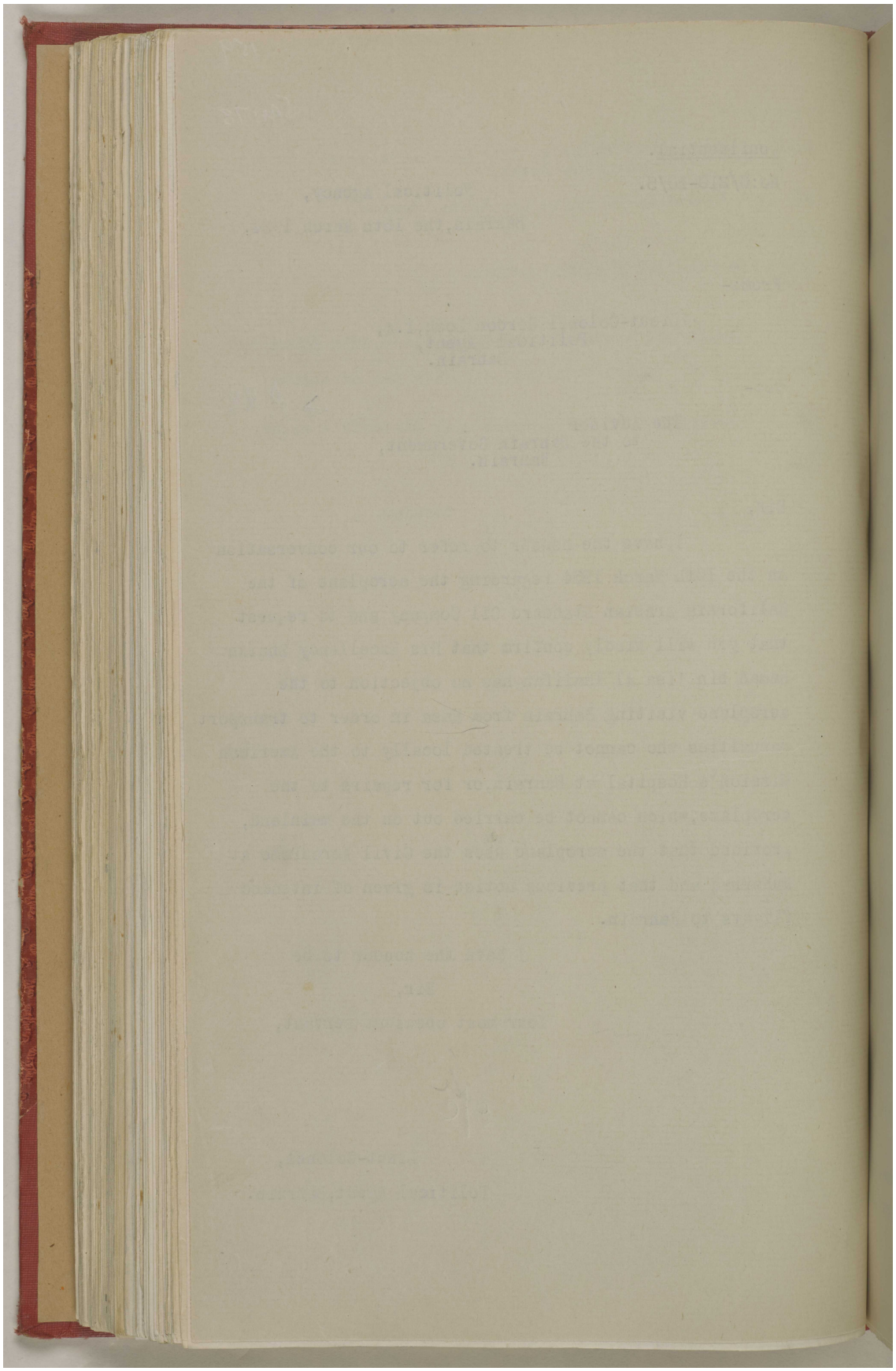
I have the honour to refer to our conversation on the 10th March 1934 regarding the aeroplane of the California Arabian Standard Oil Company and to request that you will kindly confirm that His Excellency Shaikh Hamad bin 'Isa Al Khalifah has no objection to the aeroplane visiting Bahrain from Hasa in order to transport casualties who cannot be treated locally to the American Mission's Hospital at Bahrain, or for repairs to the aeroplane, which cannot be carried out on the mainland, provided that the aeroplane uses the Civil Aerodrome at Muharraq and that previous notice is given of intended flights to Bahrain.

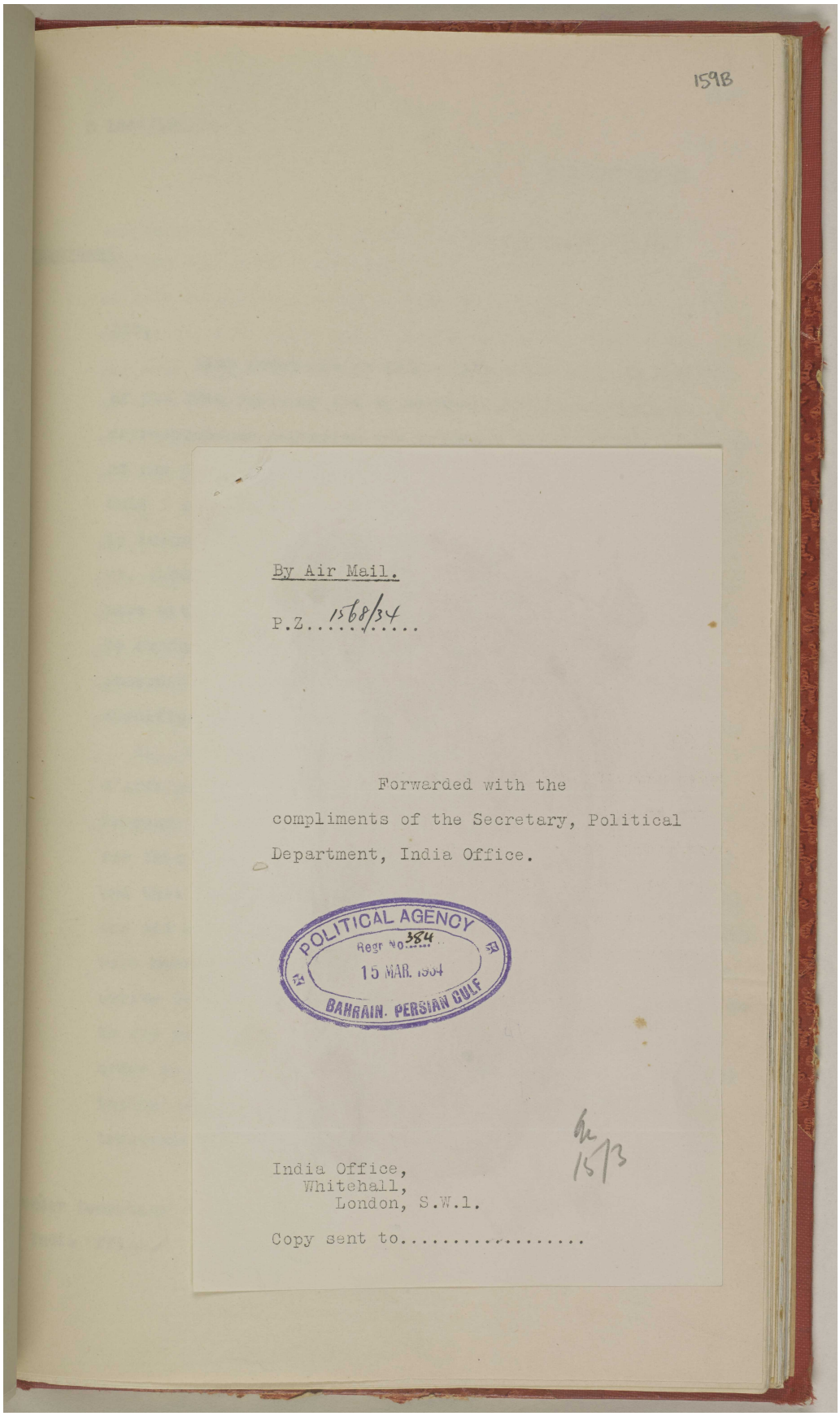
I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

O/C

Lieut-Colonel,
Political Agent, Bahrain.

المرجع: IOR/R/15/2/421 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023600812.0x000095





159B

By Air Mail.

P.Z. 1568/34

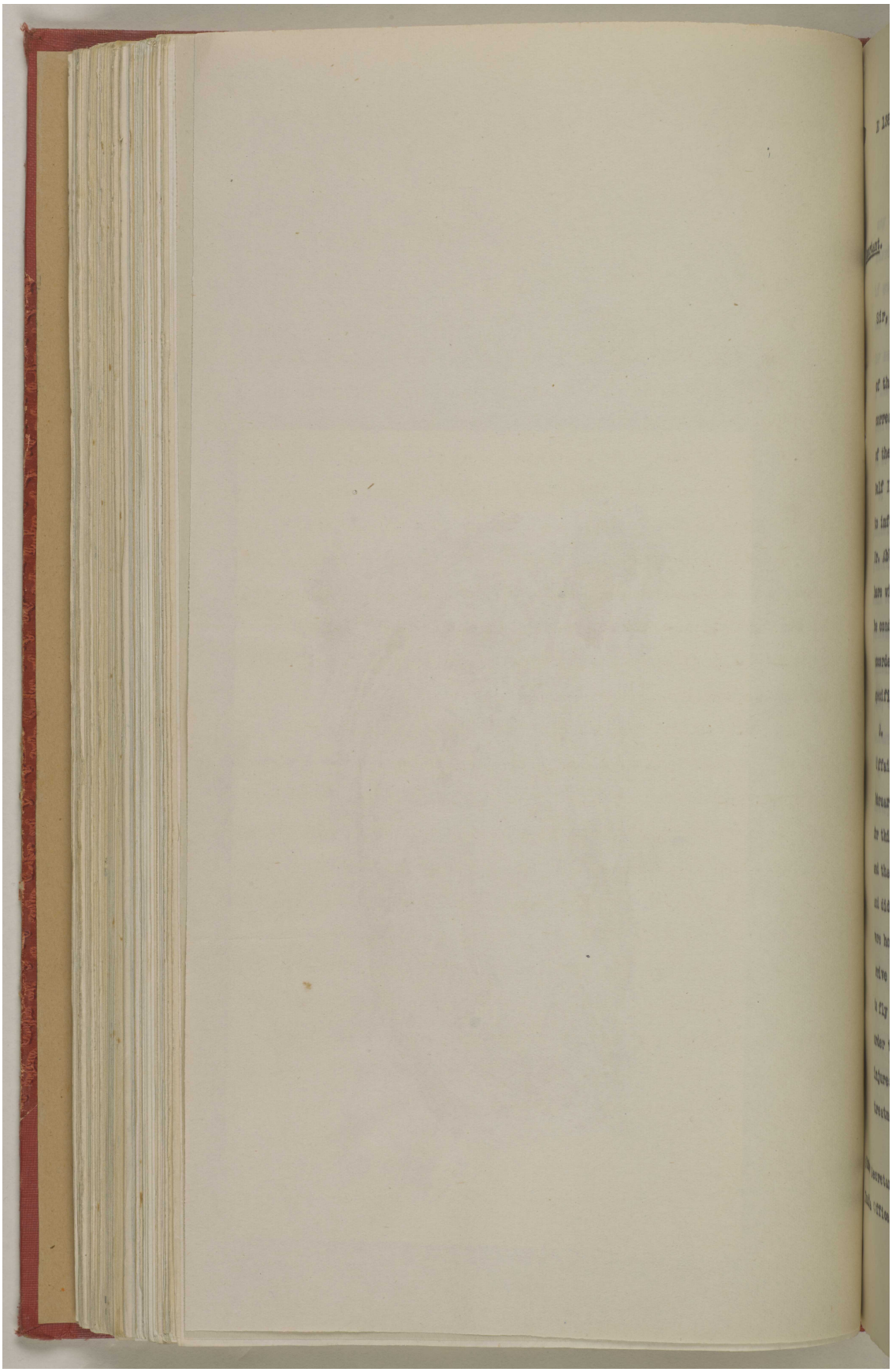
Forwarded with the
compliments of the Secretary, Political
Department, India Office.

POLITICAL AGENCY
Regr No. 384
15 MAR. 1934
BAHRAIN. PERSIAN GULF

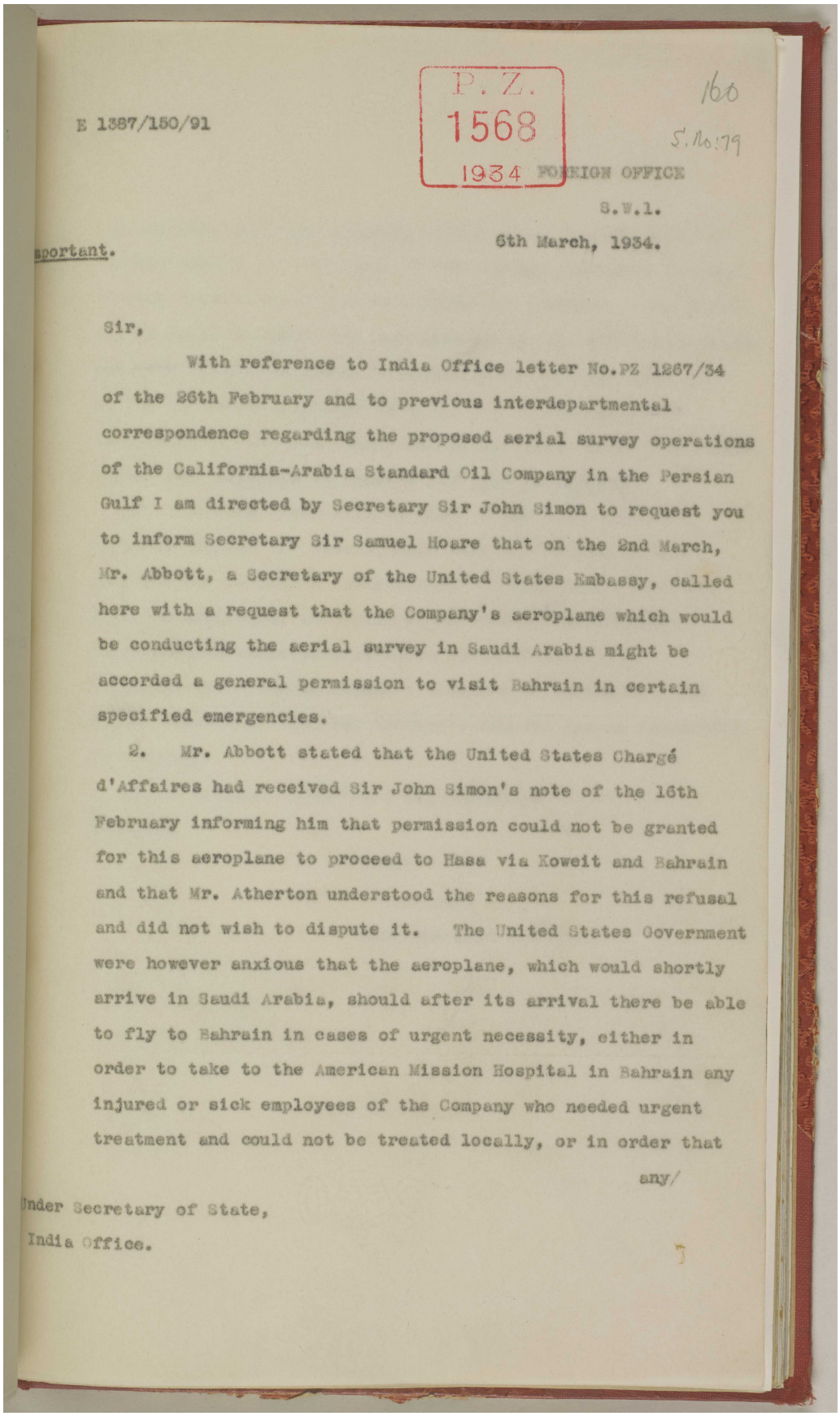
India Office,
Whitehall,
London, S.W.1.

Copy sent to.....

مكتبة قطر الوطنية
Qatar National Library



المرجع: IOR/R/15/2/421 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023600812.0x000098



E 1387/150/91

P. Z.
1568
1934 FOREIGN OFFICE

160
5.No:79

S.W.1.

6th March, 1934.

Important.

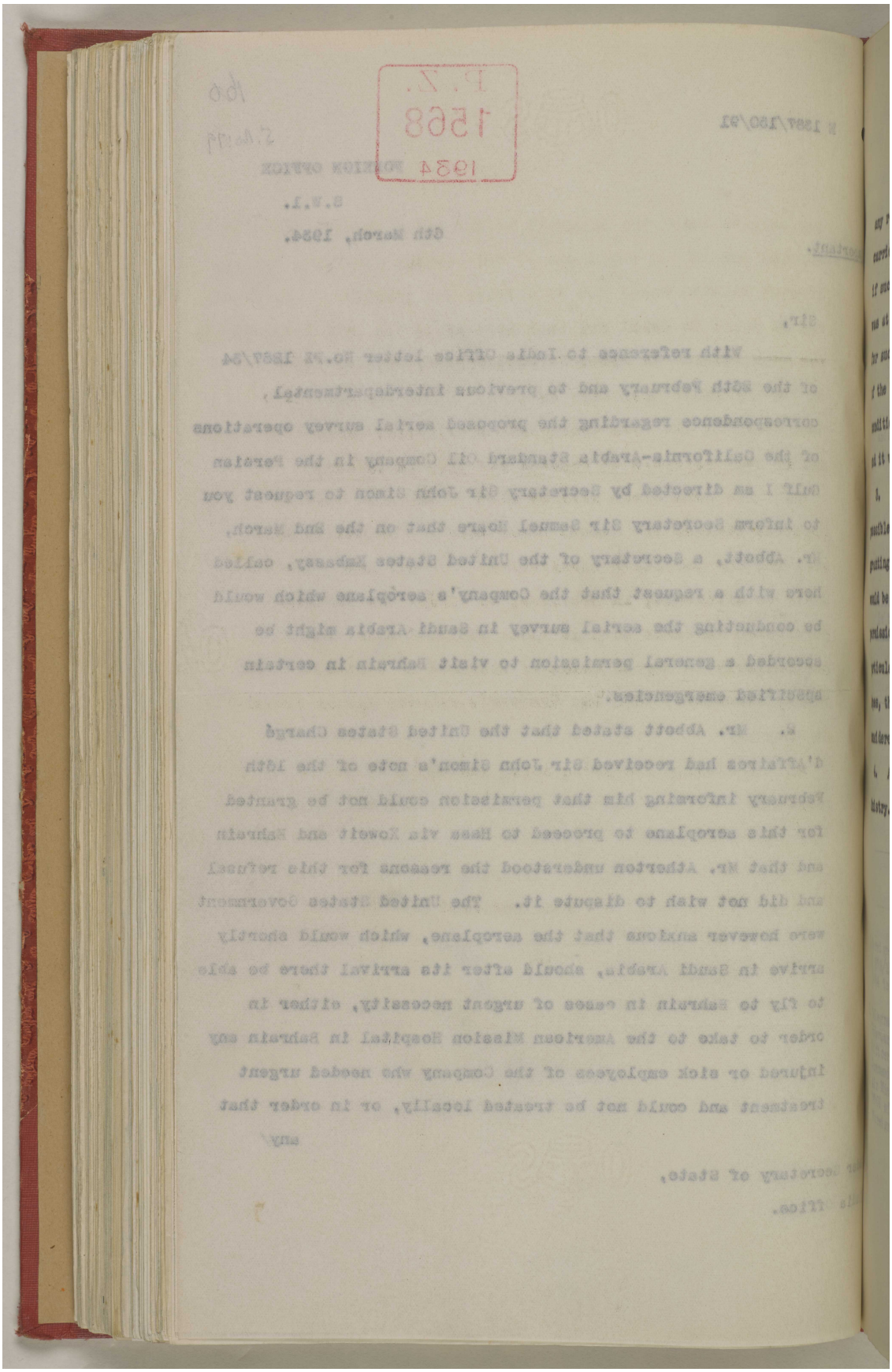
Sir,

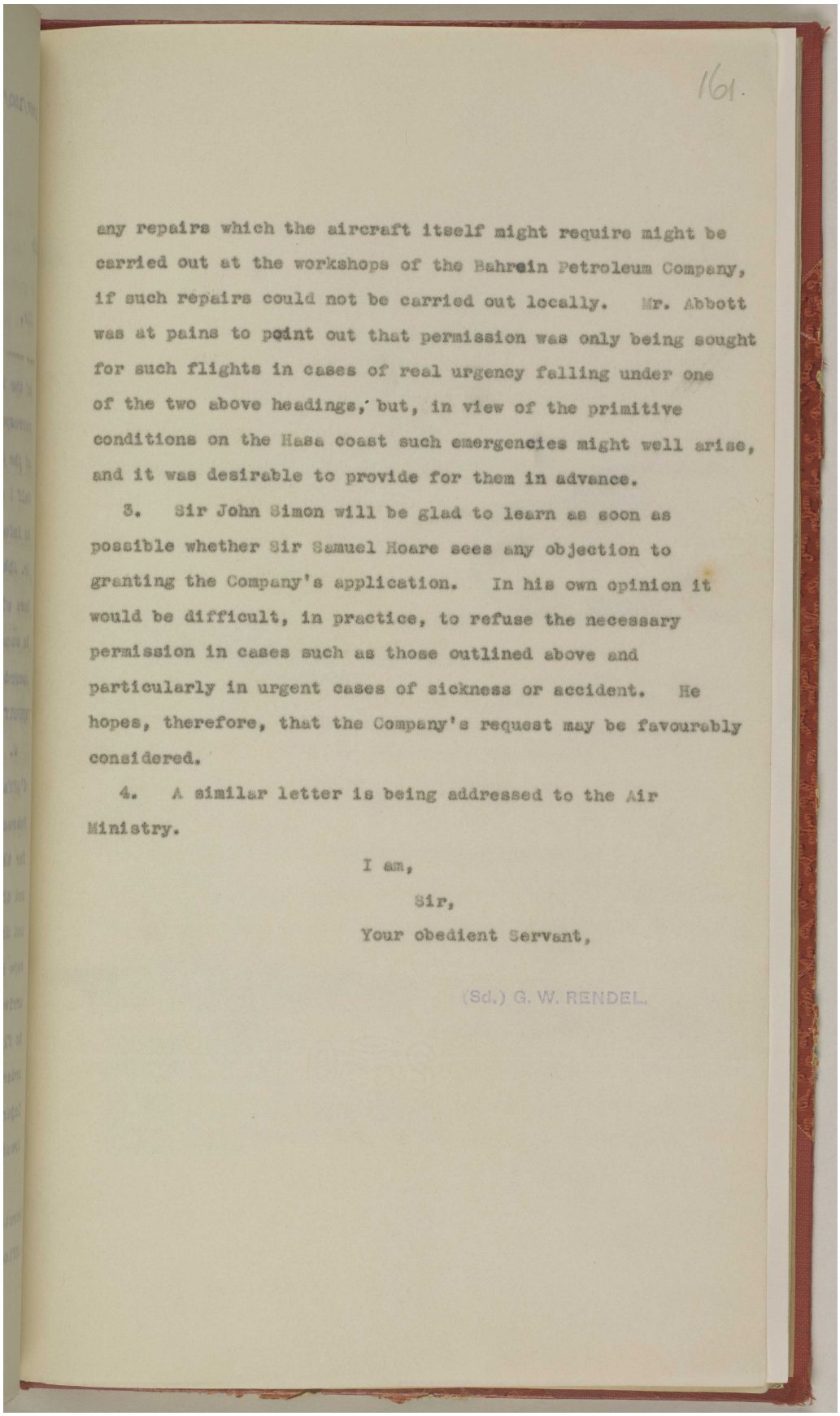
With reference to India Office letter No.PZ 1267/34 of the 26th February and to previous interdepartmental correspondence regarding the proposed aerial survey operations of the California-Arabia Standard Oil Company in the Persian Gulf I am directed by Secretary Sir John Simon to request you to inform Secretary Sir Samuel Hoare that on the 2nd March, Mr. Abbott, a Secretary of the United States Embassy, called here with a request that the Company's aeroplane which would be conducting the aerial survey in Saudi Arabia might be accorded a general permission to visit Bahrain in certain specified emergencies.

2. Mr. Abbott stated that the United States Chargé d'Affaires had received Sir John Simon's note of the 16th February informing him that permission could not be granted for this aeroplane to proceed to Hasa via Koweit and Bahrain and that Mr. Atherton understood the reasons for this refusal and did not wish to dispute it. The United States Government were however anxious that the aeroplane, which would shortly arrive in Saudi Arabia, should after its arrival there be able to fly to Bahrain in cases of urgent necessity, either in order to take to the American Mission Hospital in Bahrain any injured or sick employees of the Company who needed urgent treatment and could not be treated locally, or in order that

any/

Under Secretary of State,
India Office.





161.

any repairs which the aircraft itself might require might be carried out at the workshops of the Bahrein Petroleum Company, if such repairs could not be carried out locally. Mr. Abbott was at pains to point out that permission was only being sought for such flights in cases of real urgency falling under one of the two above headings, but, in view of the primitive conditions on the Hasa coast such emergencies might well arise, and it was desirable to provide for them in advance.

3. Sir John Simon will be glad to learn as soon as possible whether Sir Samuel Hoare sees any objection to granting the Company's application. In his own opinion it would be difficult, in practice, to refuse the necessary permission in cases such as those outlined above and particularly in urgent cases of sickness or accident. He hopes, therefore, that the Company's request may be favourably considered.

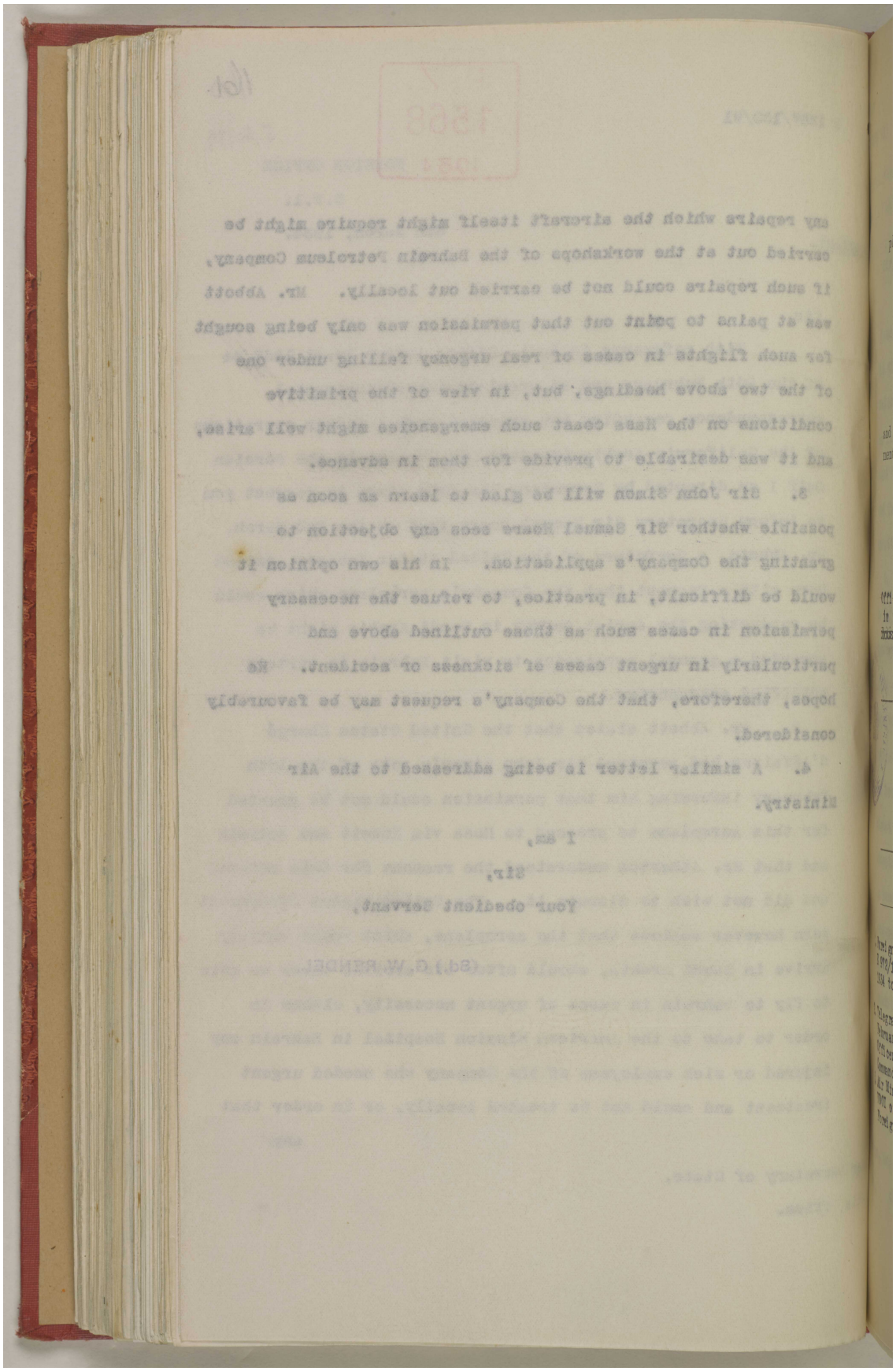
4. A similar letter is being addressed to the Air Ministry.

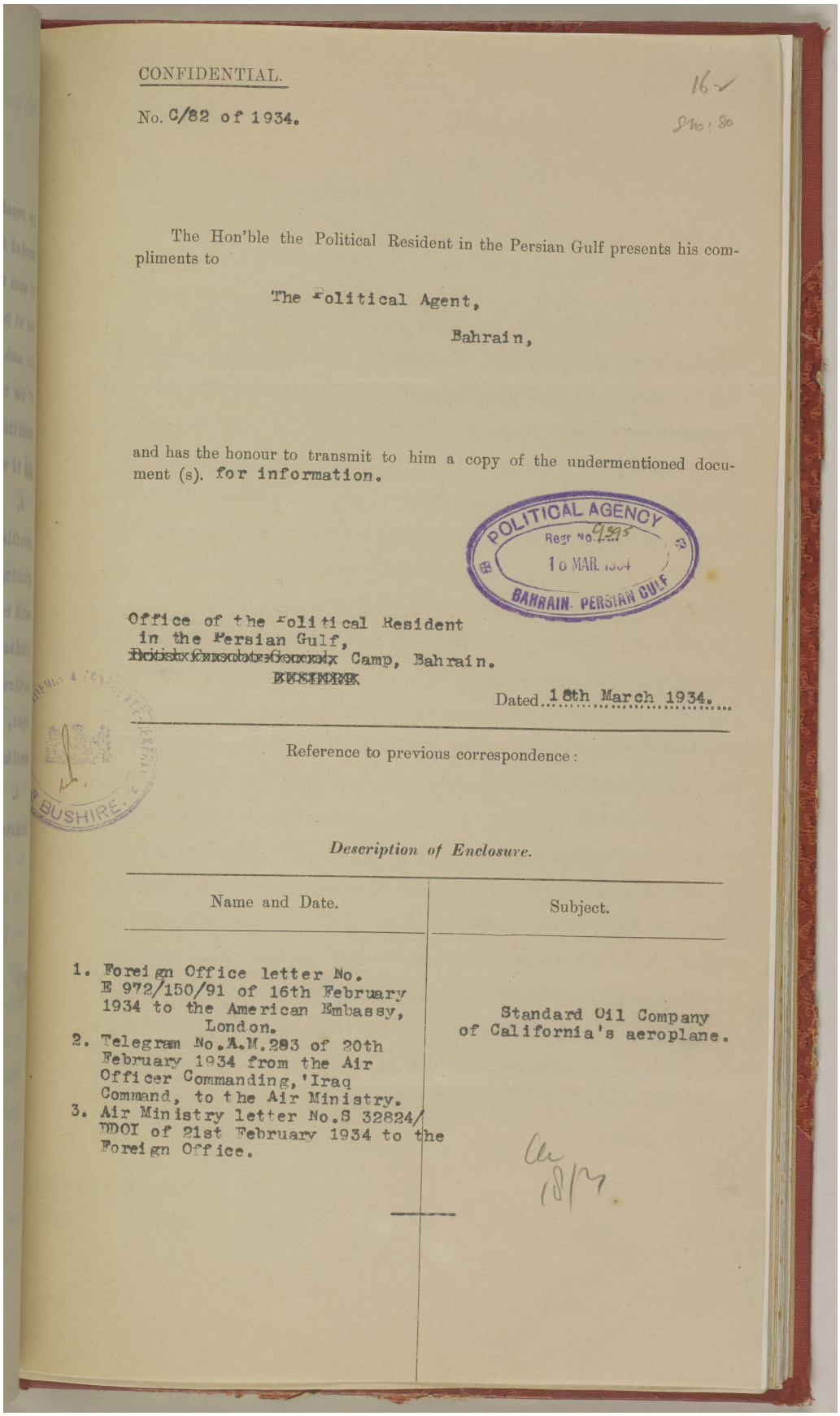
I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Sd.) G. W. RENDEL.





CONFIDENTIAL.

16

No. C/82 of 1934.

Sno: 80

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

The Political Agent,

Bahrain,

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned document (s). for information.

POLITICAL AGENCY
Regr No. 9395
18 MAR. 1934
BAHRAIN. PERSIAN GULF

Office of the Political Resident
in the Persian Gulf,
~~British Consulate General~~ Camp, Bahrain.
~~BUSHIRE~~

Dated 18th March 1934.

BUSHIRE.

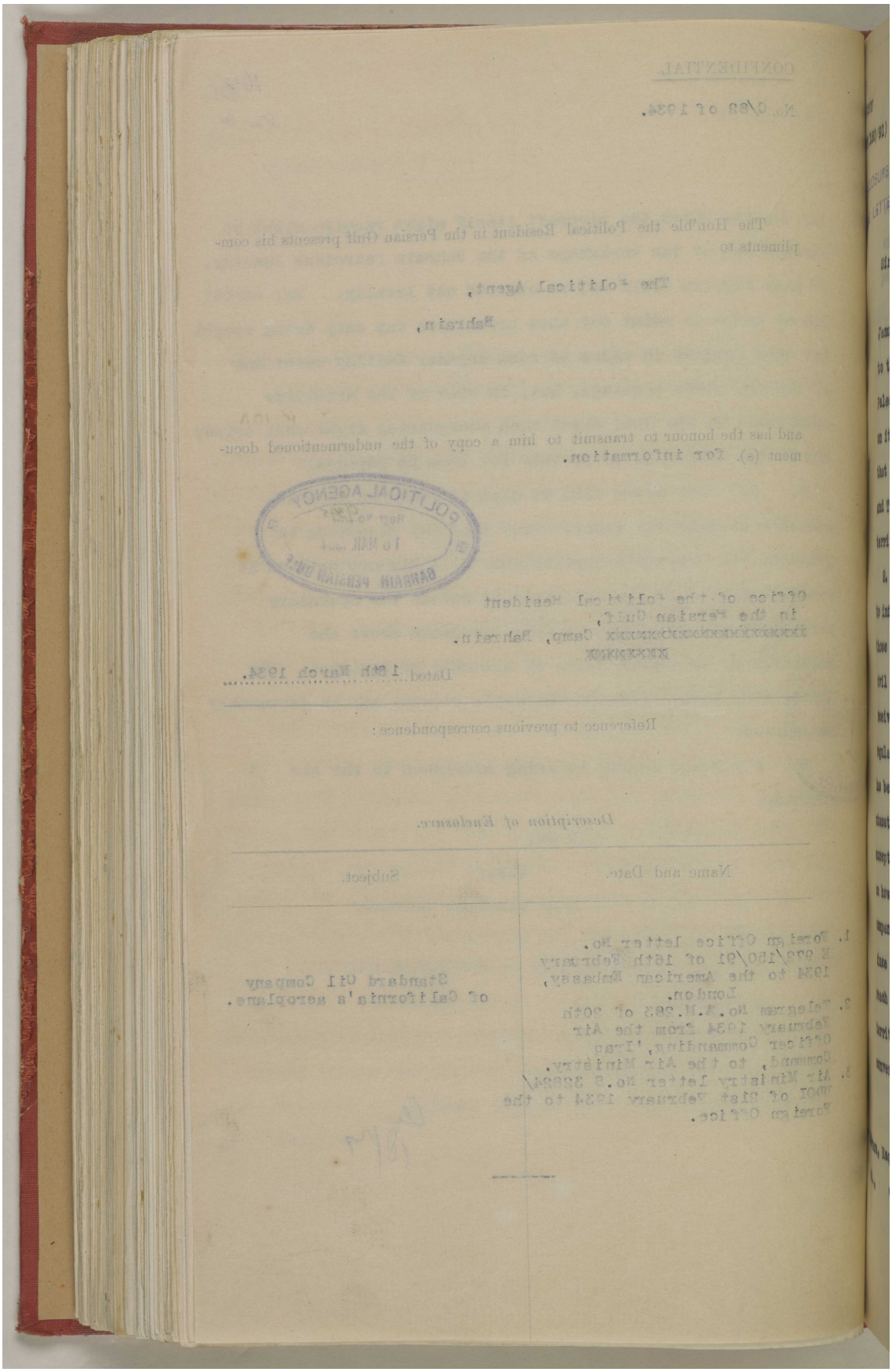
Reference to previous correspondence:

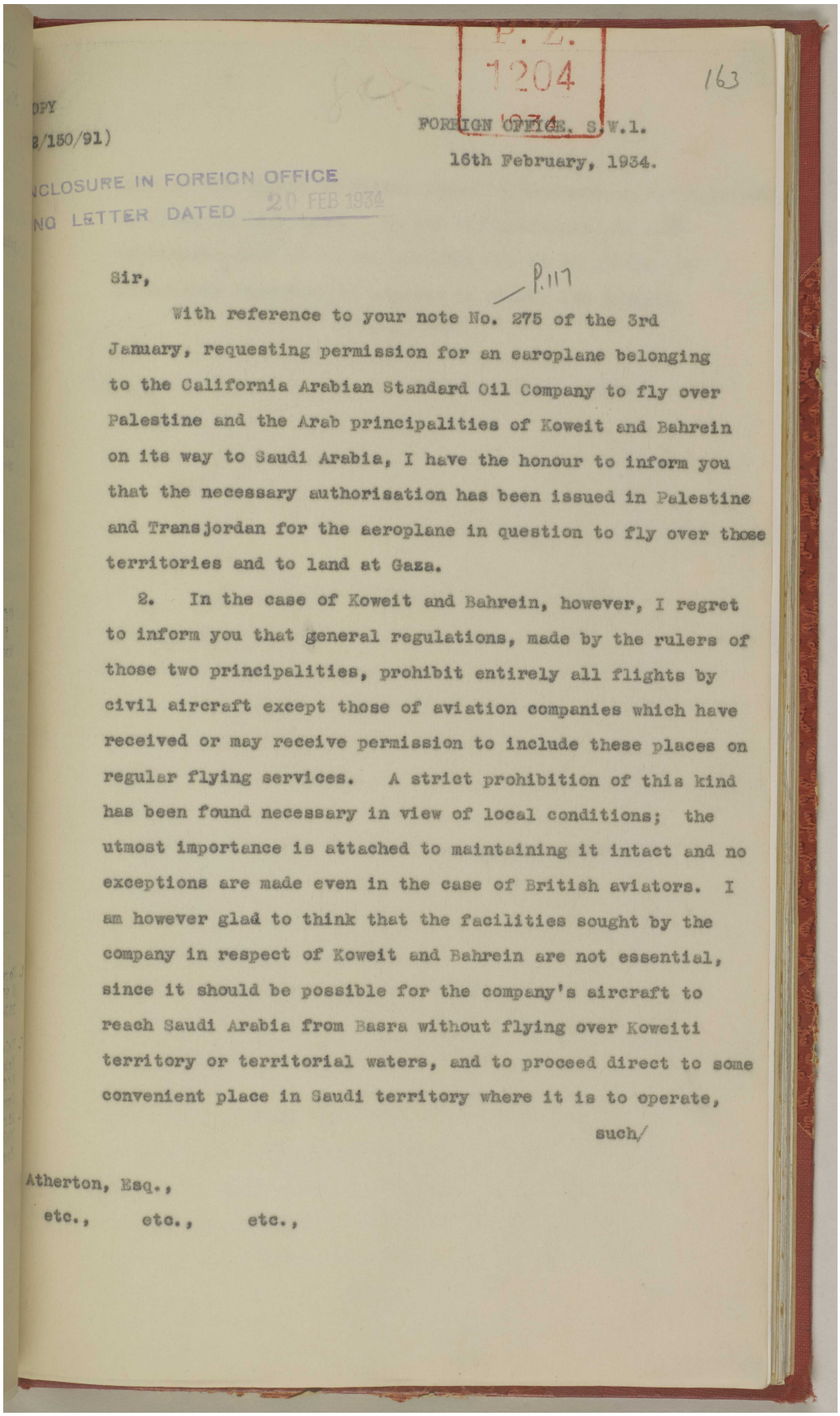
Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
1. Foreign Office letter No. E 972/150/91 of 16th February 1934 to the American Embassy, London. 2. Telegram No.A.M.283 of 20th February 1934 from the Air Officer Commanding, 'Iraq Command, to the Air Ministry. 3. Air Ministry letter No.S 32824/DDOI of 21st February 1934 to the Foreign Office.	Standard Oil Company of California's aeroplane.

18/3

المرجع: IOR/R/15/2/421 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023600812.0x00009d





P.Z. 1204 1934

163

OPY
8/150/91)

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.
16th February, 1934.

CLOSURE IN FOREIGN OFFICE
NO LETTER DATED 20 FEB 1934

P.117

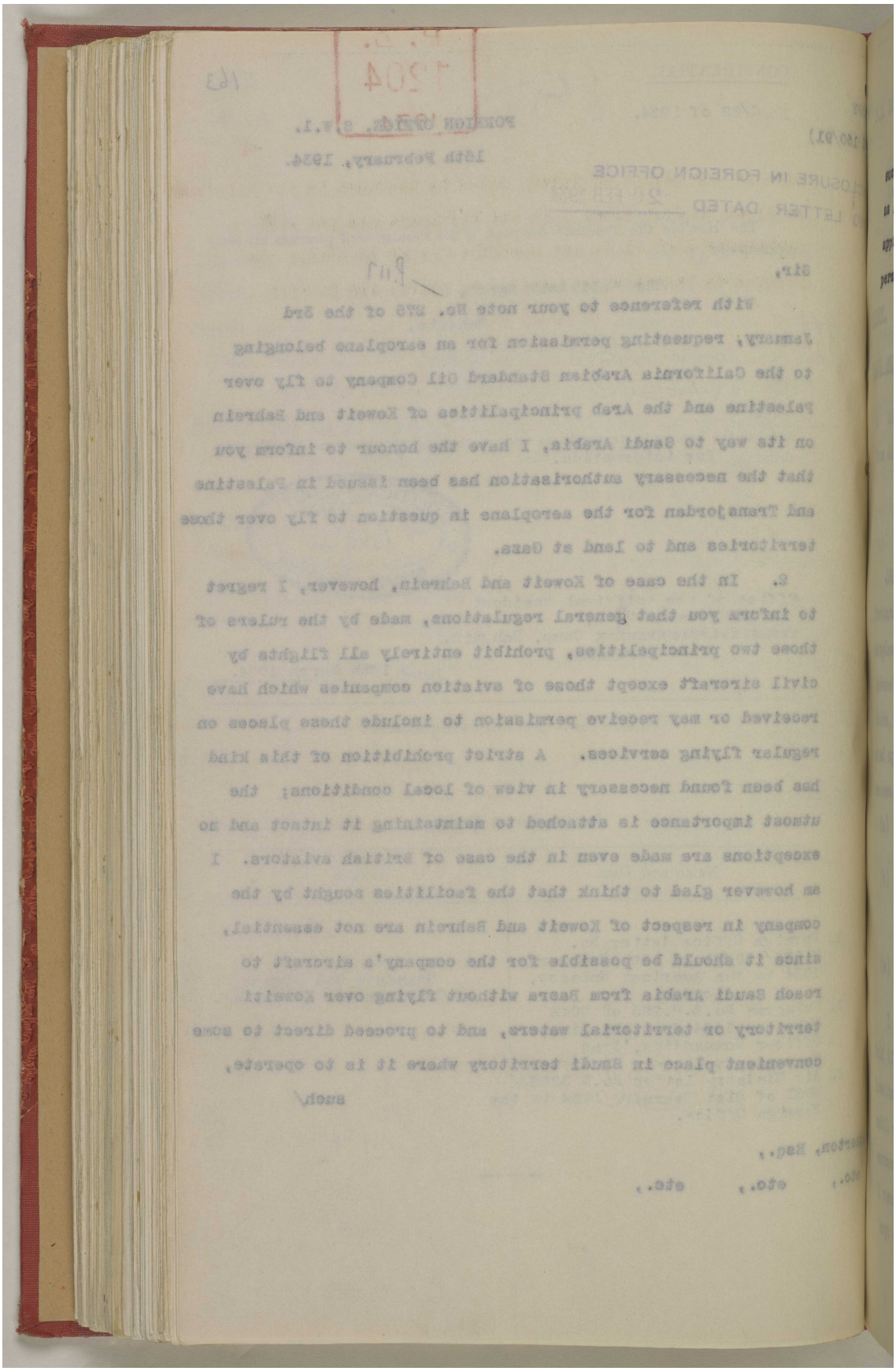
Sir,

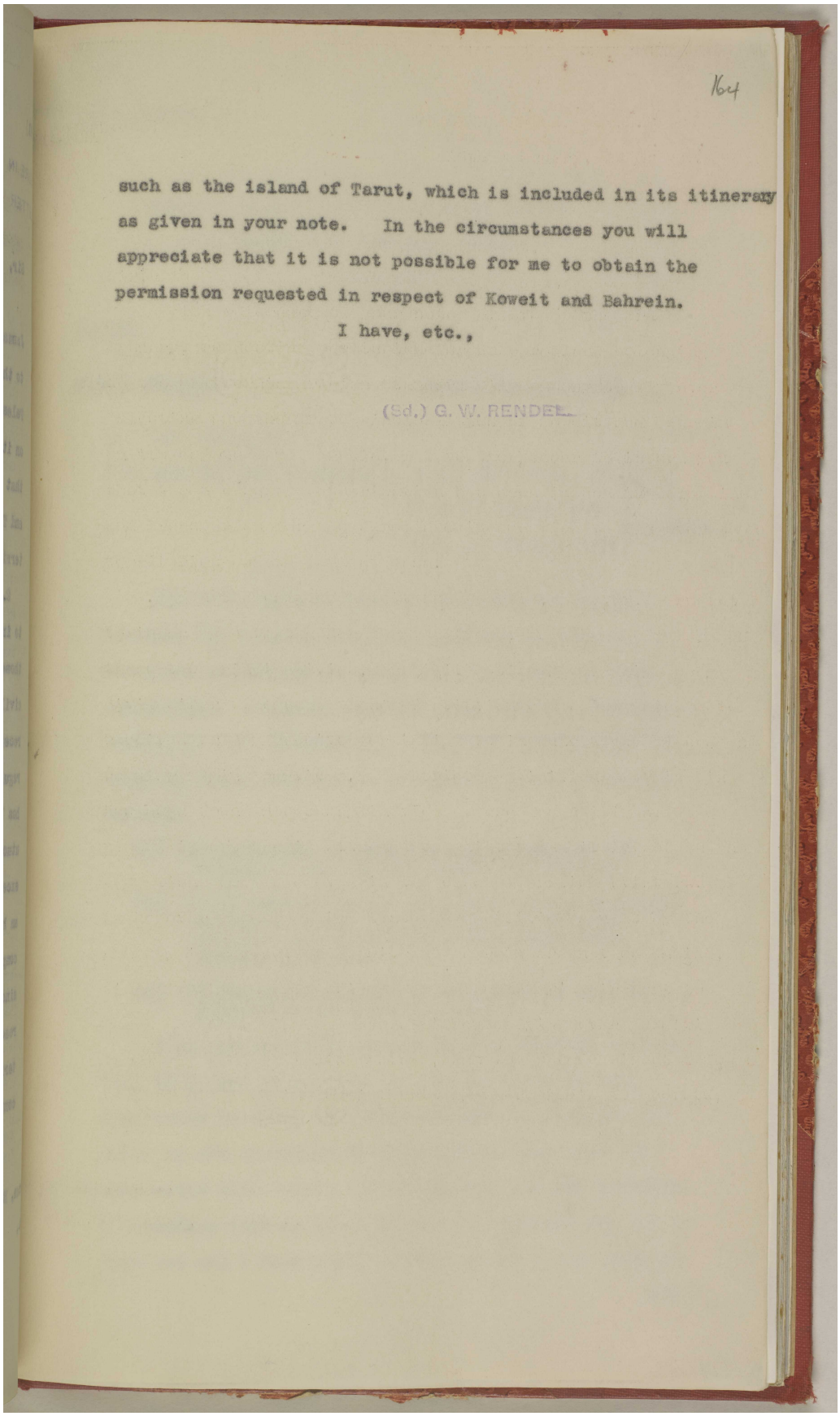
With reference to your note No. 275 of the 3rd January, requesting permission for an earoplane belonging to the California Arabian Standard Oil Company to fly over Palestine and the Arab principalities of Koweit and Bahrein on its way to Saudi Arabia, I have the honour to inform you that the necessary authorisation has been issued in Palestine and Transjordan for the aeroplane in question to fly over those territories and to land at Gaza.

2. In the case of Koweit and Bahrein, however, I regret to inform you that general regulations, made by the rulers of those two principalities, prohibit entirely all flights by civil aircraft except those of aviation companies which have received or may receive permission to include these places on regular flying services. A strict prohibition of this kind has been found necessary in view of local conditions; the utmost importance is attached to maintaining it intact and no exceptions are made even in the case of British aviators. I am however glad to think that the facilities sought by the company in respect of Koweit and Bahrein are not essential, since it should be possible for the company's aircraft to reach Saudi Arabia from Basra without flying over Koweiti territory or territorial waters, and to proceed direct to some convenient place in Saudi territory where it is to operate,

such/

Atherton, Esq.,
etc., etc., etc.,



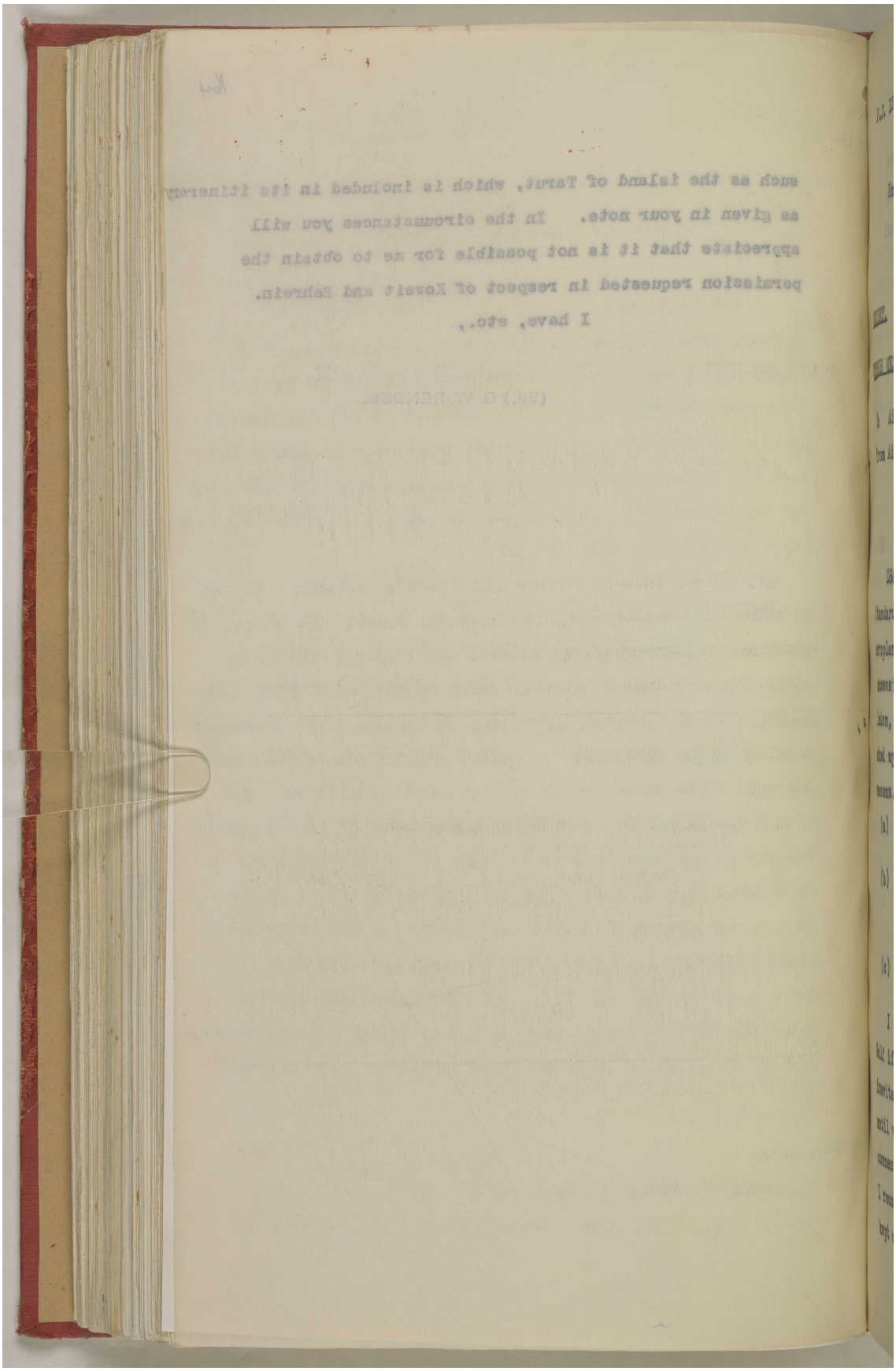


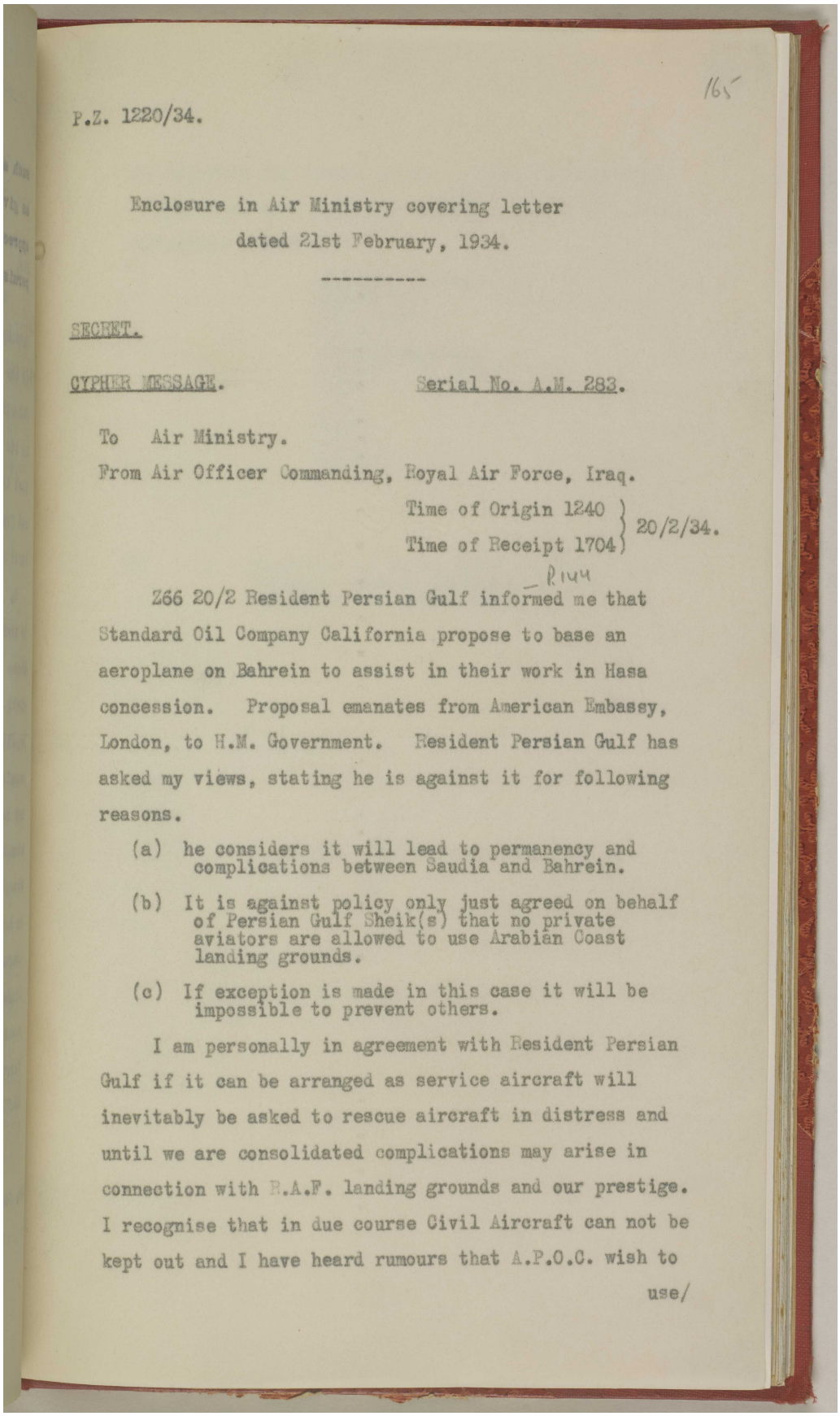
164

such as the island of Tarut, which is included in its itinerary as given in your note. In the circumstances you will appreciate that it is not possible for me to obtain the permission requested in respect of Koweit and Bahrein.

I have, etc.,

(Sd.) G. W. RENDEL.





165

P.Z. 1220/34.

Enclosure in Air Ministry covering letter
dated 21st February, 1934.

SECRET.

CYPHER MESSAGE. Serial No. A.M. 283.

To Air Ministry.

From Air Officer Commanding, Royal Air Force, Iraq.

Time of Origin 1240 } 20/2/34.
Time of Receipt 1704 }

R144

Z66 20/2 Resident Persian Gulf informed me that Standard Oil Company California propose to base an aeroplane on Bahrein to assist in their work in Hasa concession. Proposal emanates from American Embassy, London, to H.M. Government. Resident Persian Gulf has asked my views, stating he is against it for following reasons.

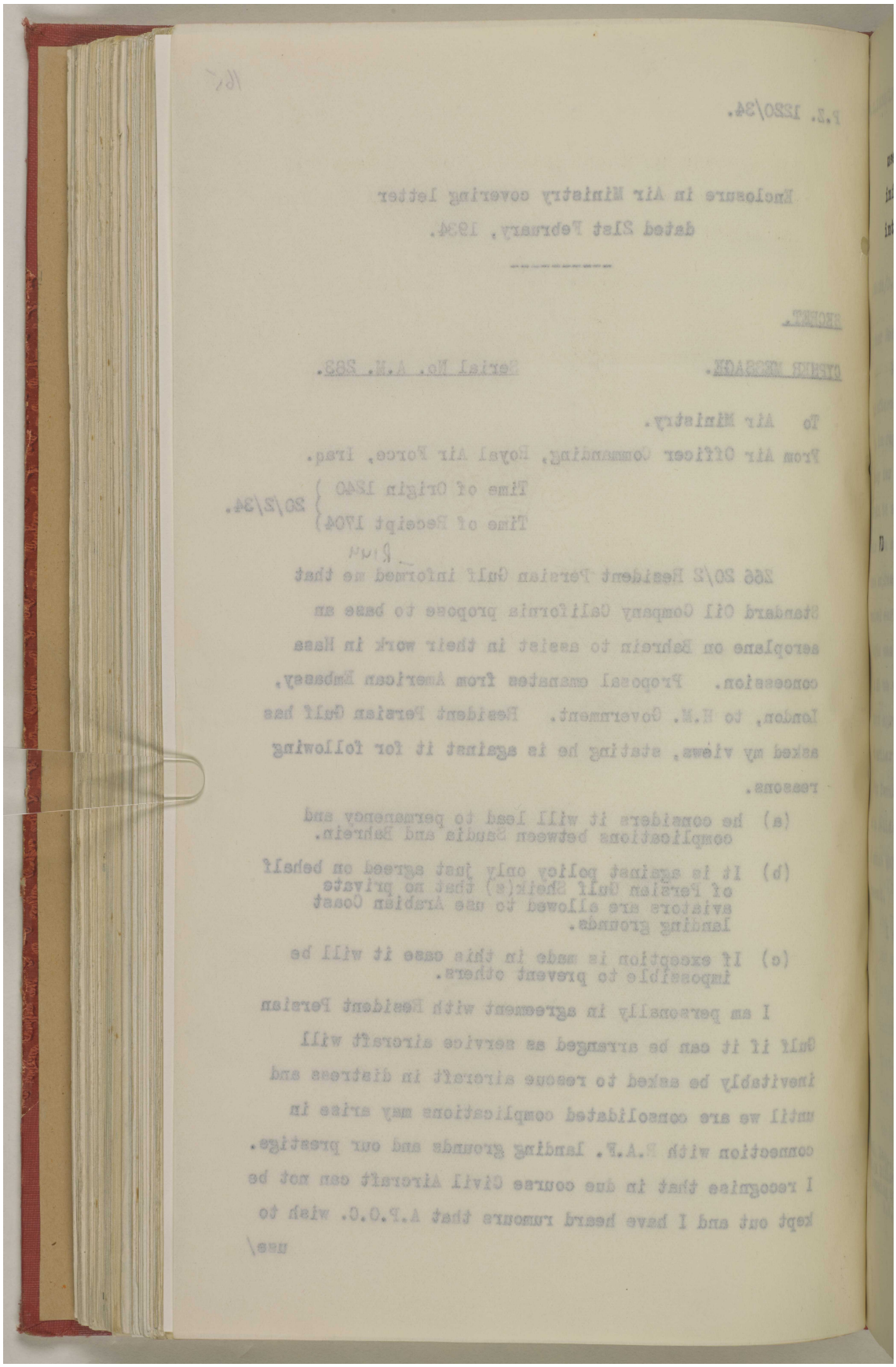
(a) he considers it will lead to permanency and complications between Saudia and Bahrein.

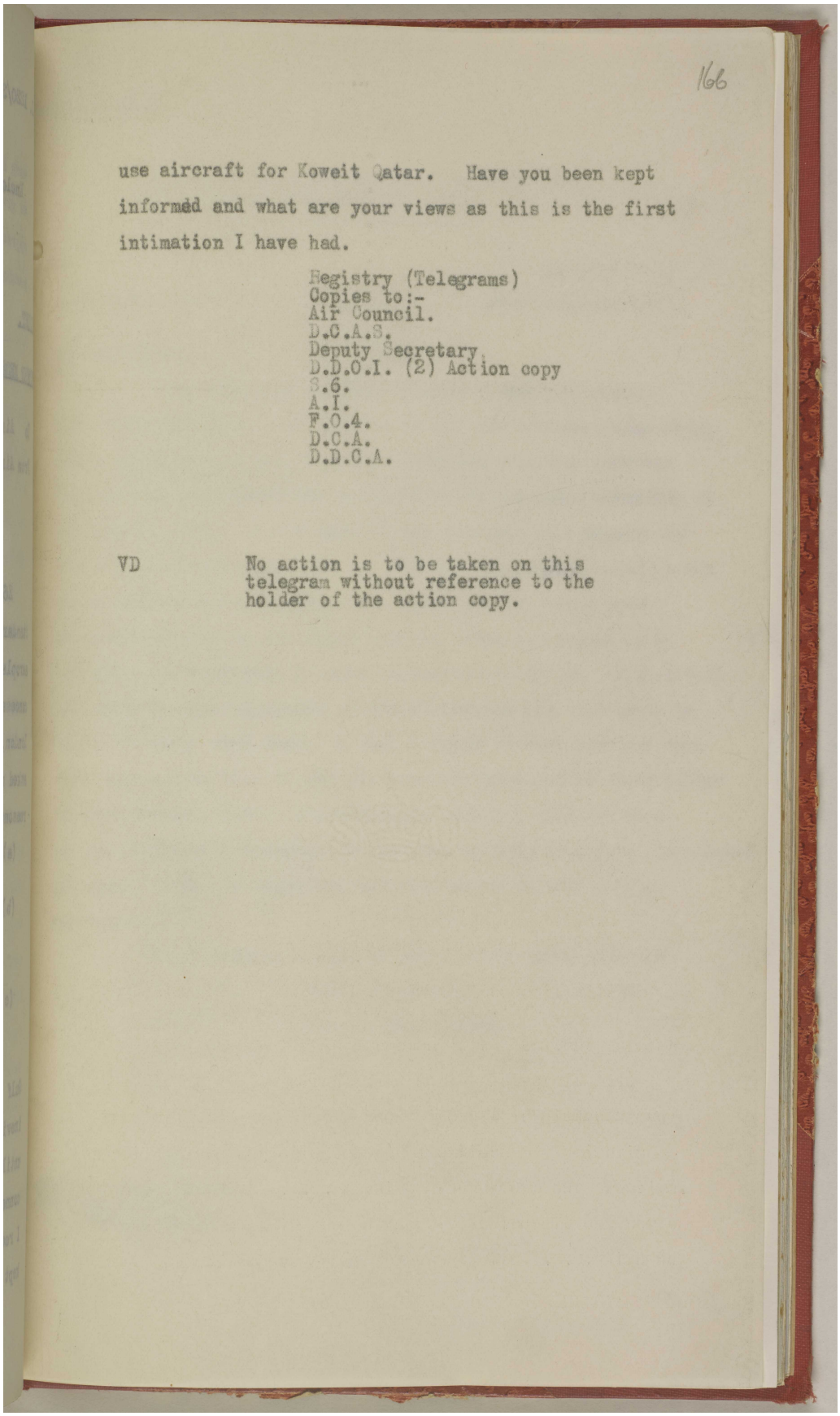
(b) It is against policy only just agreed on behalf of Persian Gulf Sheik(s) that no private aviators are allowed to use Arabian Coast landing grounds.

(c) If exception is made in this case it will be impossible to prevent others.

I am personally in agreement with Resident Persian Gulf if it can be arranged as service aircraft will inevitably be asked to rescue aircraft in distress and until we are consolidated complications may arise in connection with R.A.F. landing grounds and our prestige. I recognise that in due course Civil Aircraft can not be kept out and I have heard rumours that A.P.O.C. wish to

use/



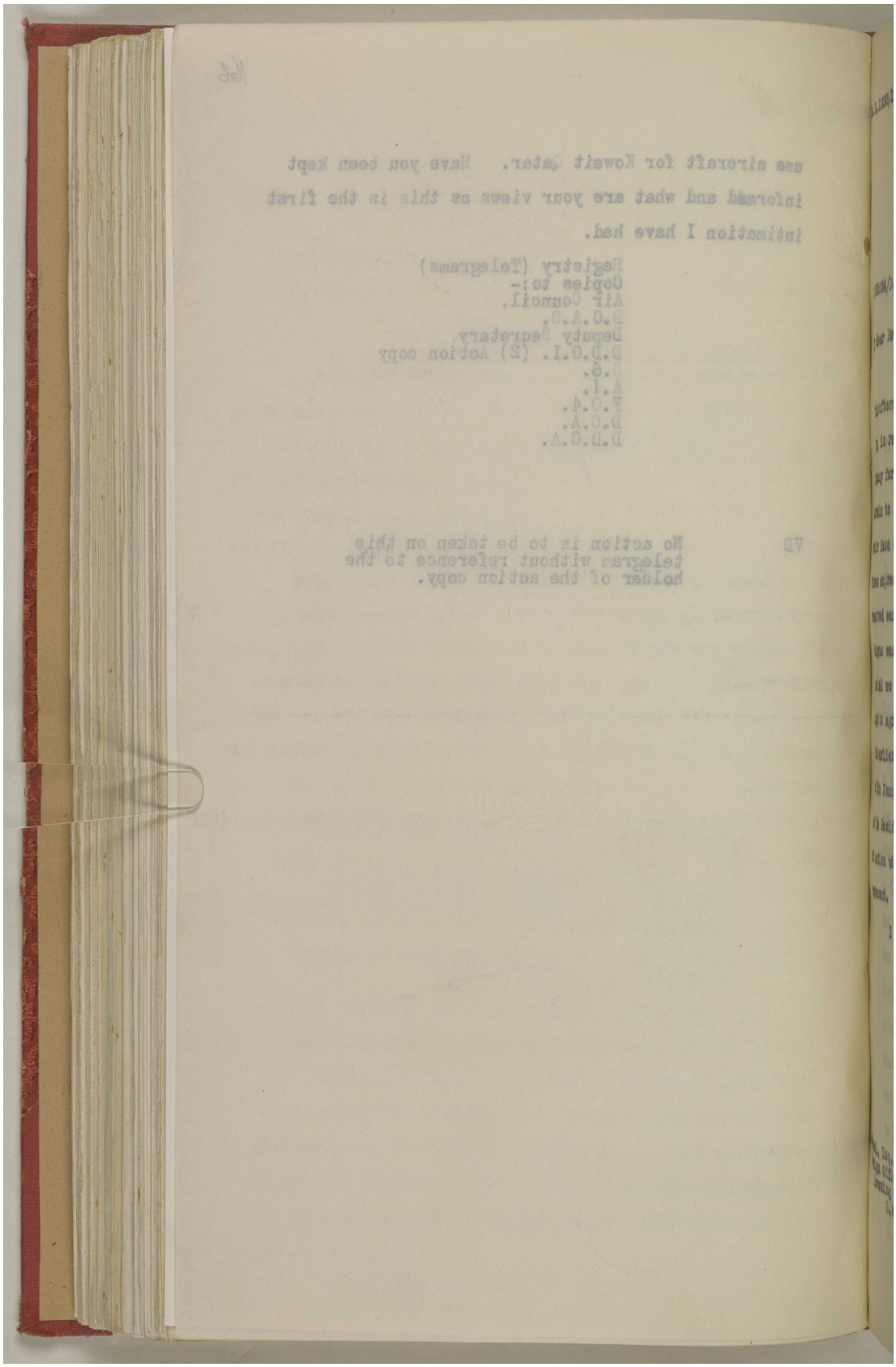


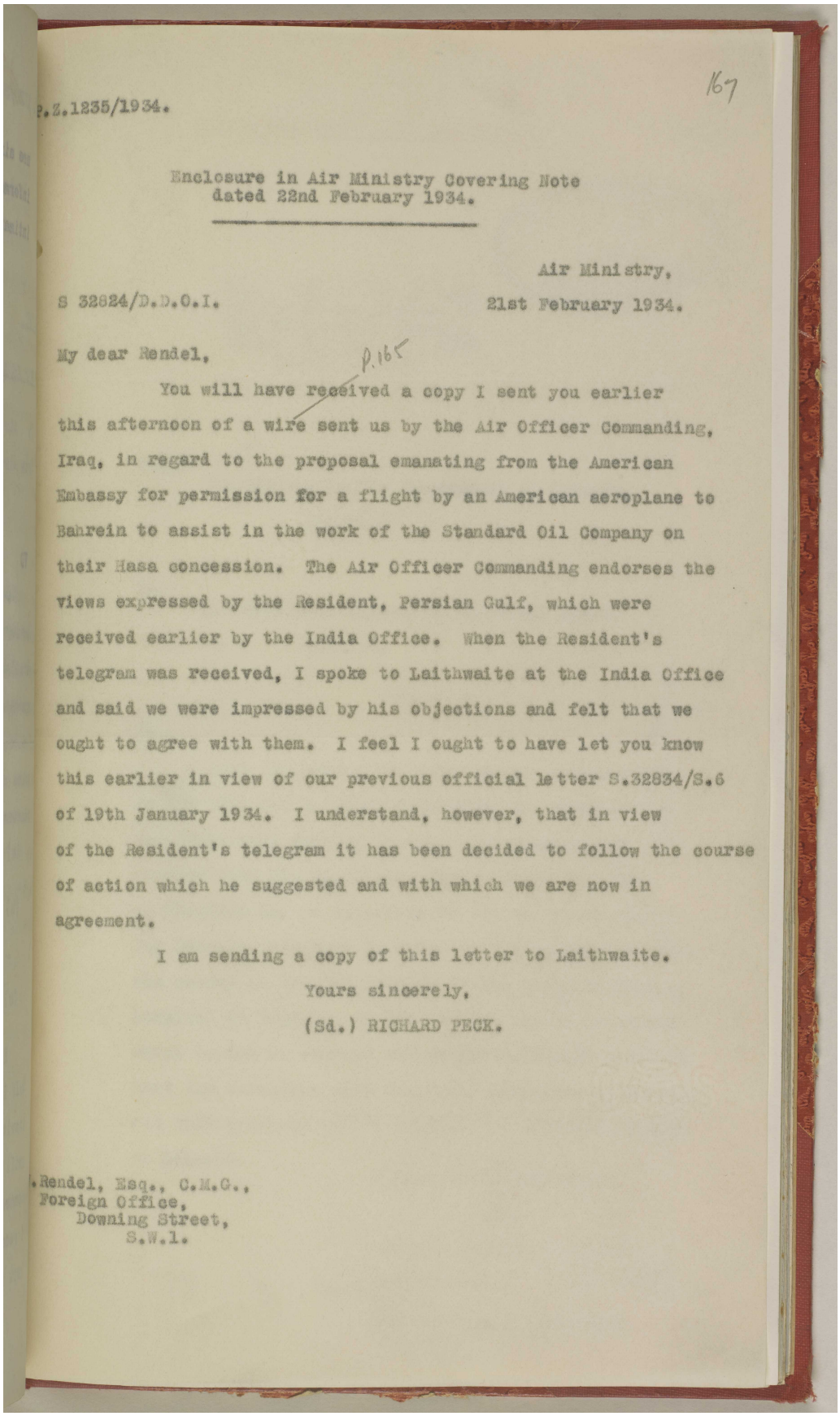
166

use aircraft for Koweit Qatar. Have you been kept informed and what are your views as this is the first intimation I have had.

Registry (Telegrams)
Copies to:-
Air Council.
D.C.A.S.
Deputy Secretary.
D.D.O.I. (2) Action copy
S.6.
A.I.
F.O.4.
D.C.A.
D.D.C.A.

VD No action is to be taken on this telegram without reference to the holder of the action copy.





P.Z.1235/1934.

167

Enclosure in Air Ministry Covering Note
dated 22nd February 1934.

Air Ministry,

S 32824/D.D.O.I. 21st February 1934.

My dear Rendel,

P.165

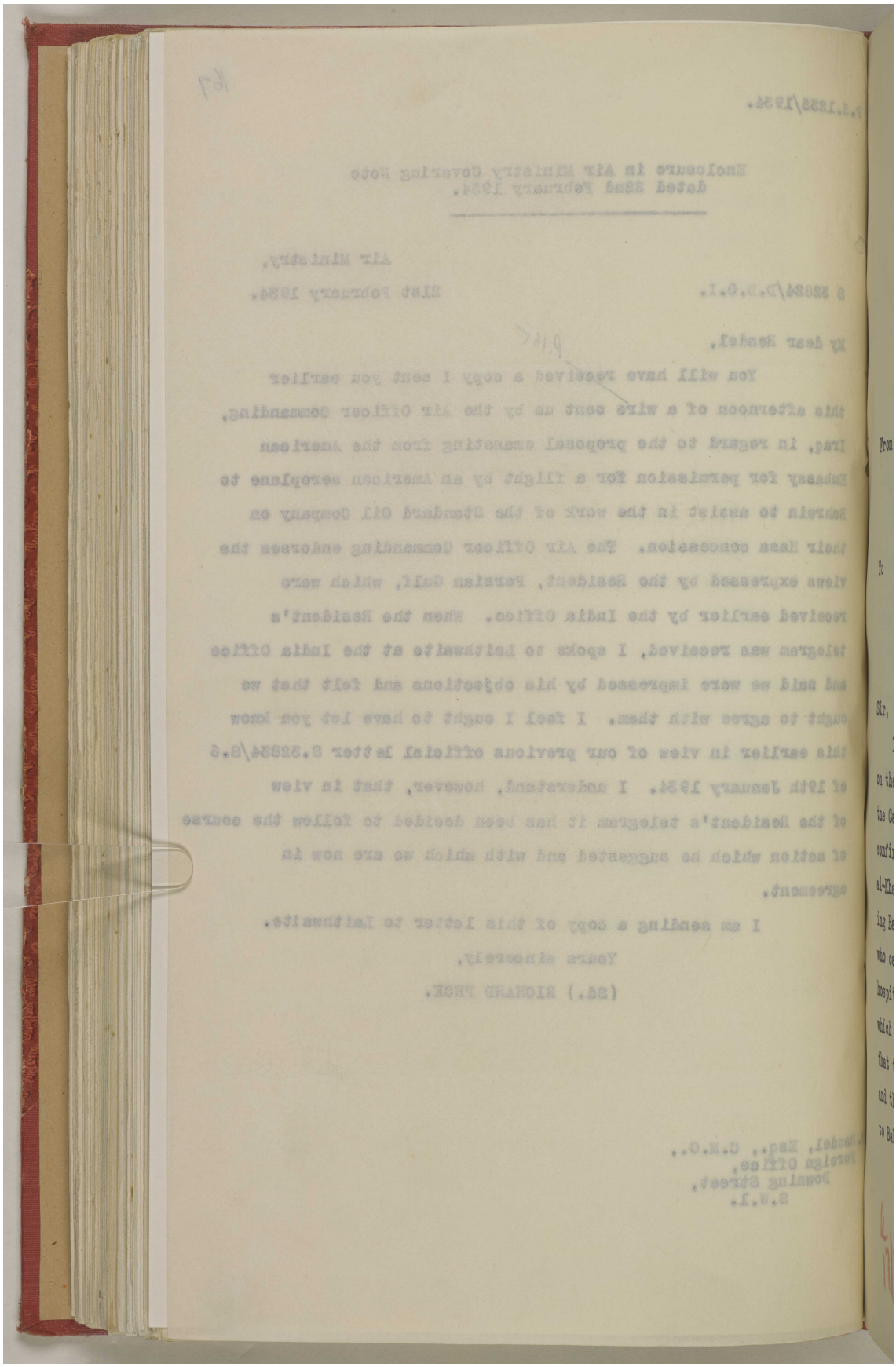
You will have received a copy I sent you earlier this afternoon of a wire sent us by the Air Officer Commanding, Iraq, in regard to the proposal emanating from the American Embassy for permission for a flight by an American aeroplane to Bahrein to assist in the work of the Standard Oil Company on their Hasa concession. The Air Officer Commanding endorses the views expressed by the Resident, Persian Gulf, which were received earlier by the India Office. When the Resident's telegram was received, I spoke to Laithwaite at the India Office and said we were impressed by his objections and felt that we ought to agree with them. I feel I ought to have let you know this earlier in view of our previous official letter S.32834/S.6 of 19th January 1934. I understand, however, that in view of the Resident's telegram it has been decided to follow the course of action which he suggested and with which we are now in agreement.

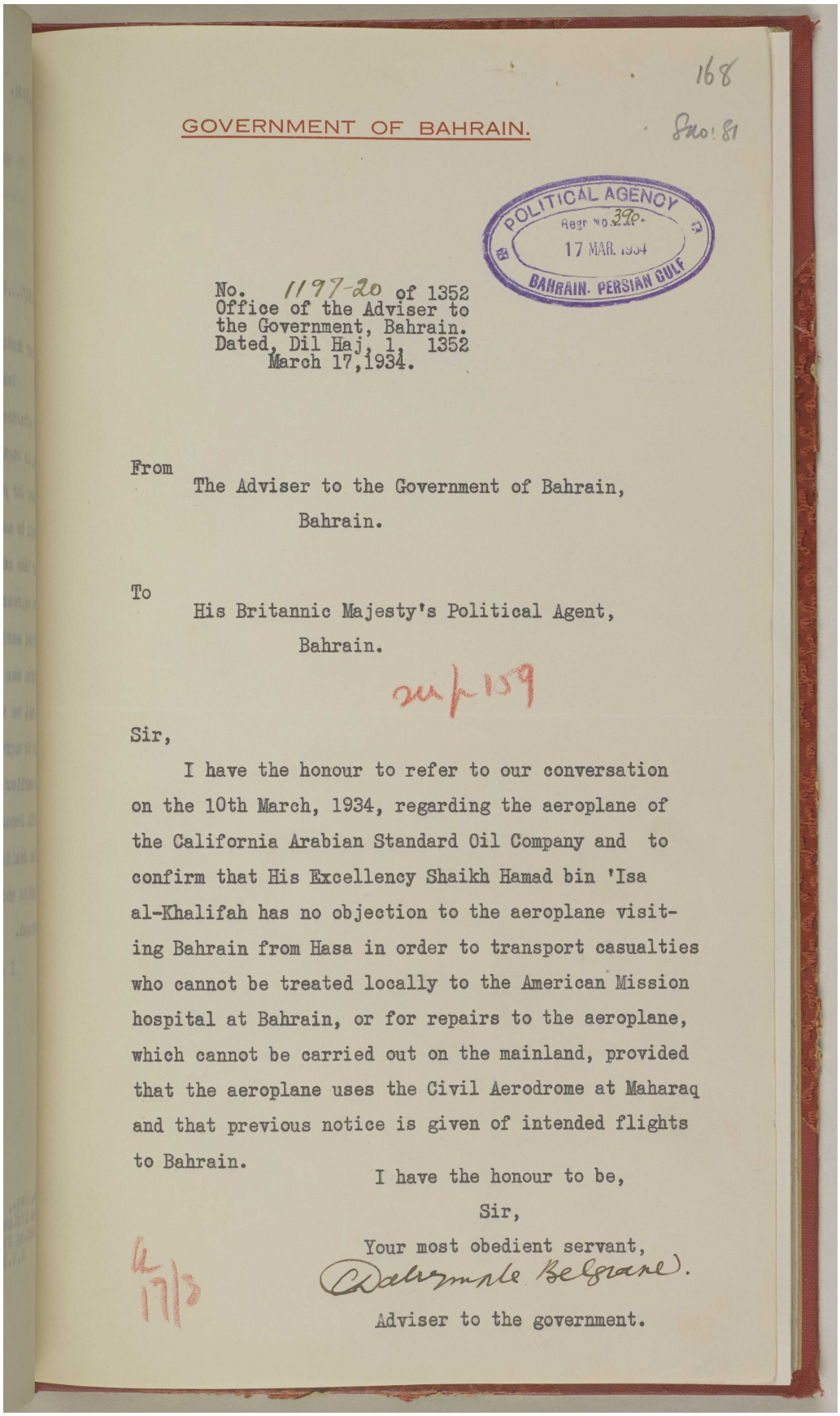
I am sending a copy of this letter to Laithwaite.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) RICHARD PECK.

.Rendel, Esq., C.M.G.,
Foreign Office,
Downing Street,
S.W.1.





168

GOVERNMENT OF BAHRAIN.

POLITICAL AGENCY
Regr No. 390.
17 MAR. 1934
BAHRAIN. PERSIAN GULF

No. 1197-20 of 1352
Office of the Adviser to
the Government, Bahrain.
Dated, Dil Haj, 1, 1352
March 17, 1934.

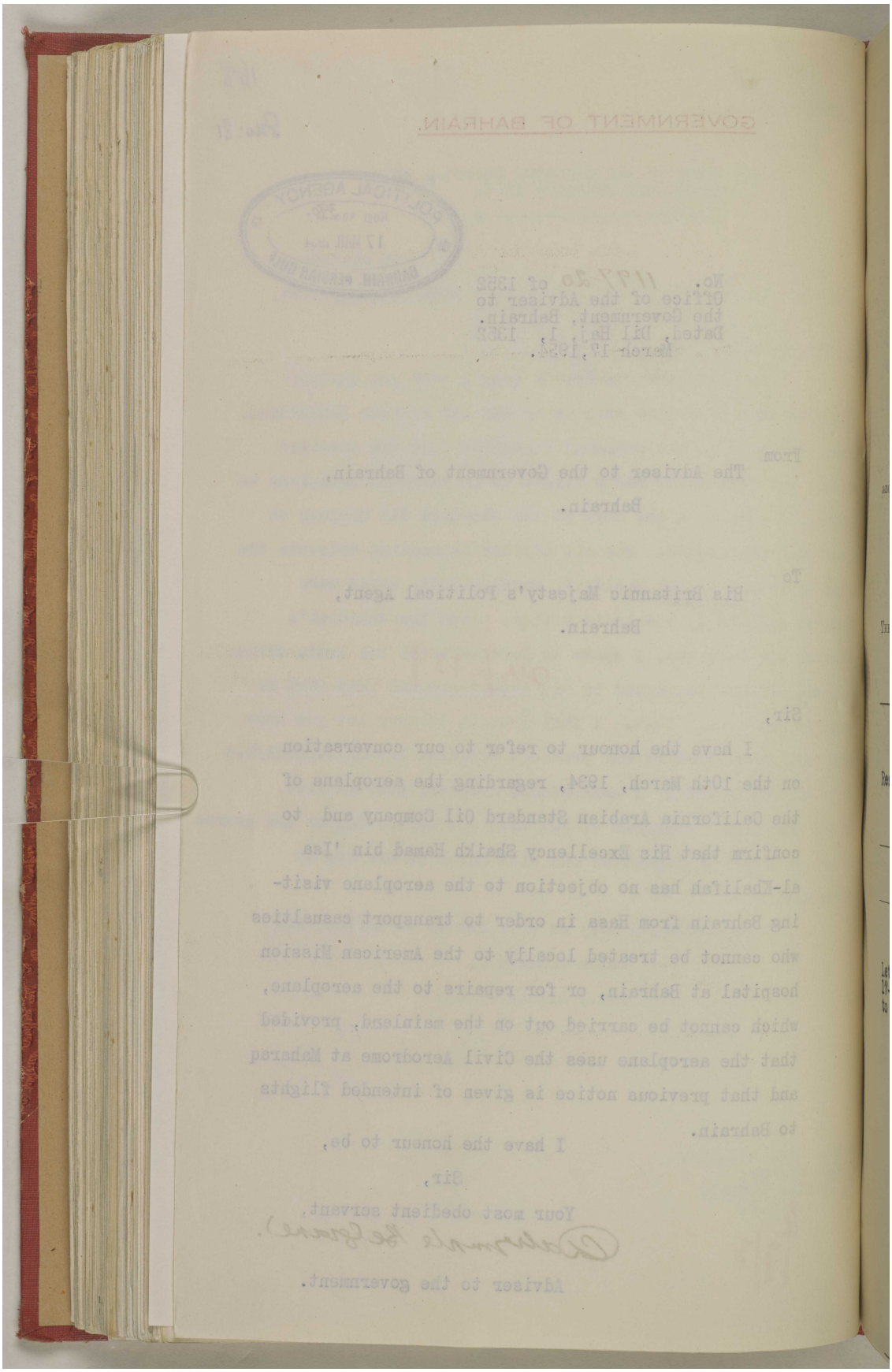
From
The Adviser to the Government of Bahrain,
Bahrain.

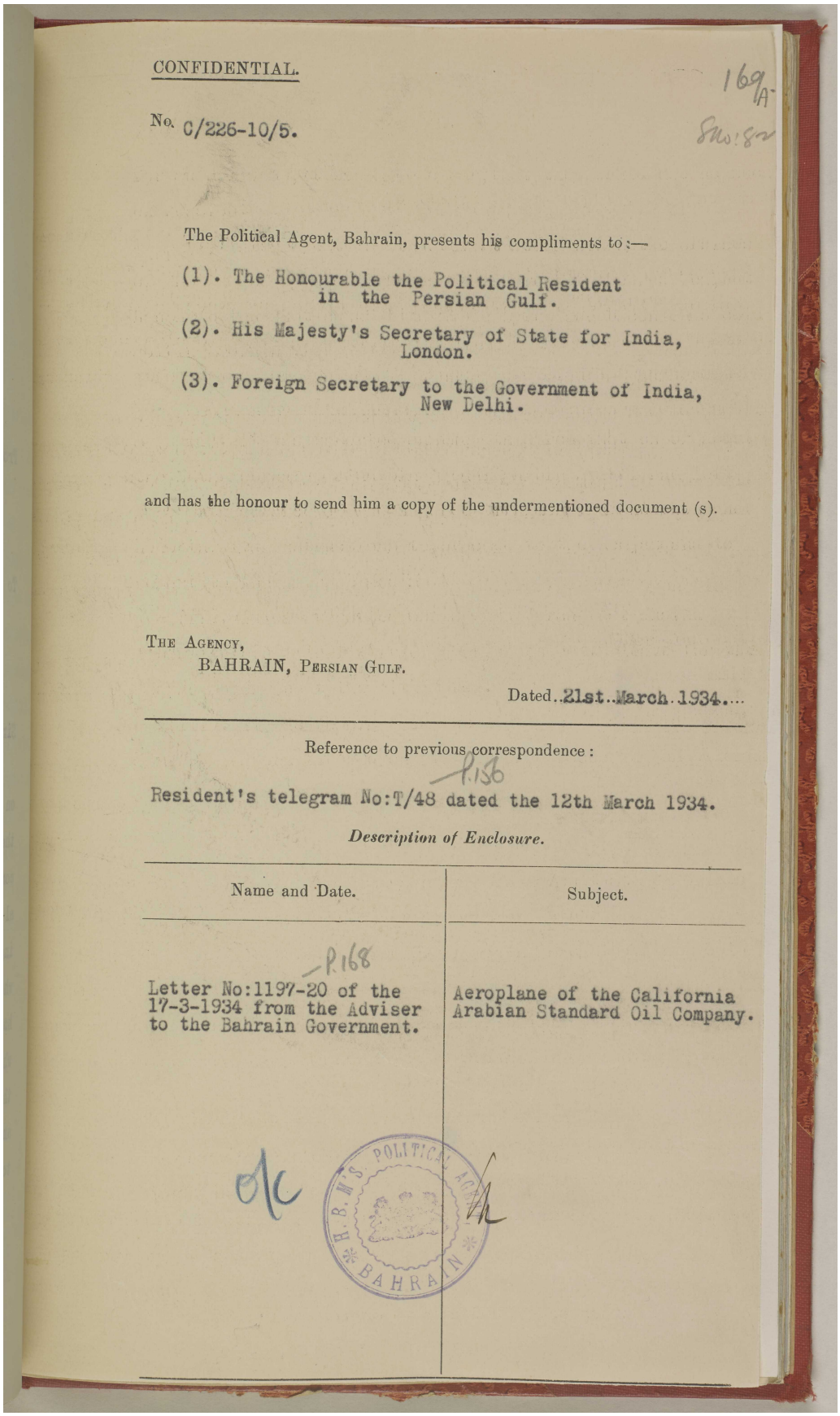
To
His Britannic Majesty's Political Agent,
Bahrain.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to our conversation on the 10th March, 1934, regarding the aeroplane of the California Arabian Standard Oil Company and to confirm that His Excellency Shaikh Hamad bin 'Isa al-Khalifah has no objection to the aeroplane visiting Bahrain from Hasa in order to transport casualties who cannot be treated locally to the American Mission hospital at Bahrain, or for repairs to the aeroplane, which cannot be carried out on the mainland, provided that the aeroplane uses the Civil Aerodrome at Maharaq and that previous notice is given of intended flights to Bahrain.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
Dalrymple Belgrave.
Adviser to the government.





CONFIDENTIAL.

169/A

No. C/226-10/5.

The Political Agent, Bahrain, presents his compliments to:—

(1). The Honourable the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

(2). His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, London.

(3). Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, New Delhi.

and has the honour to send him a copy of the undermentioned document (s).

THE AGENCY,
BAHRAIN, PERSIAN GULF.

Dated..21st..March..1934....

Reference to previous correspondence :

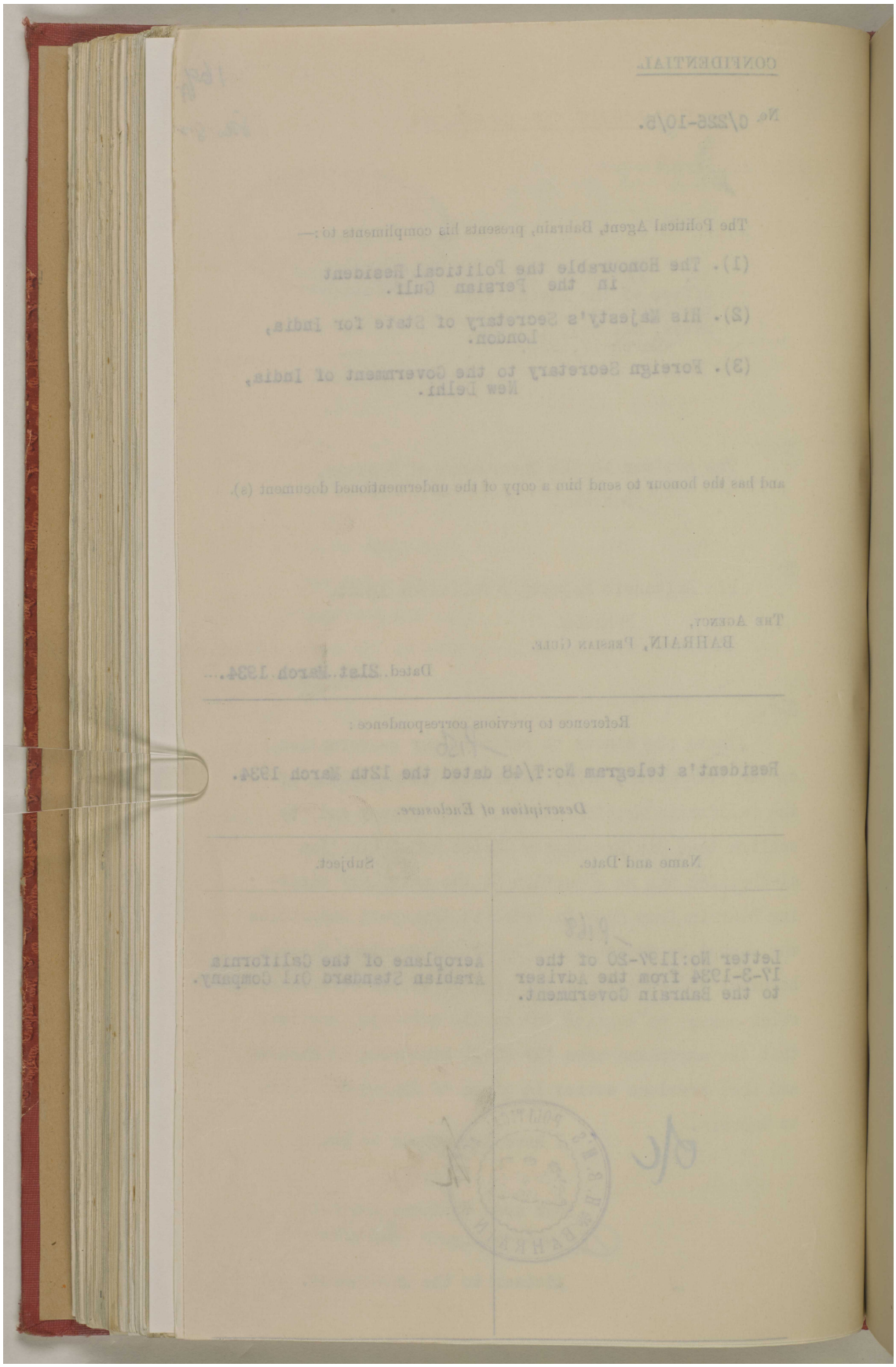
P.136

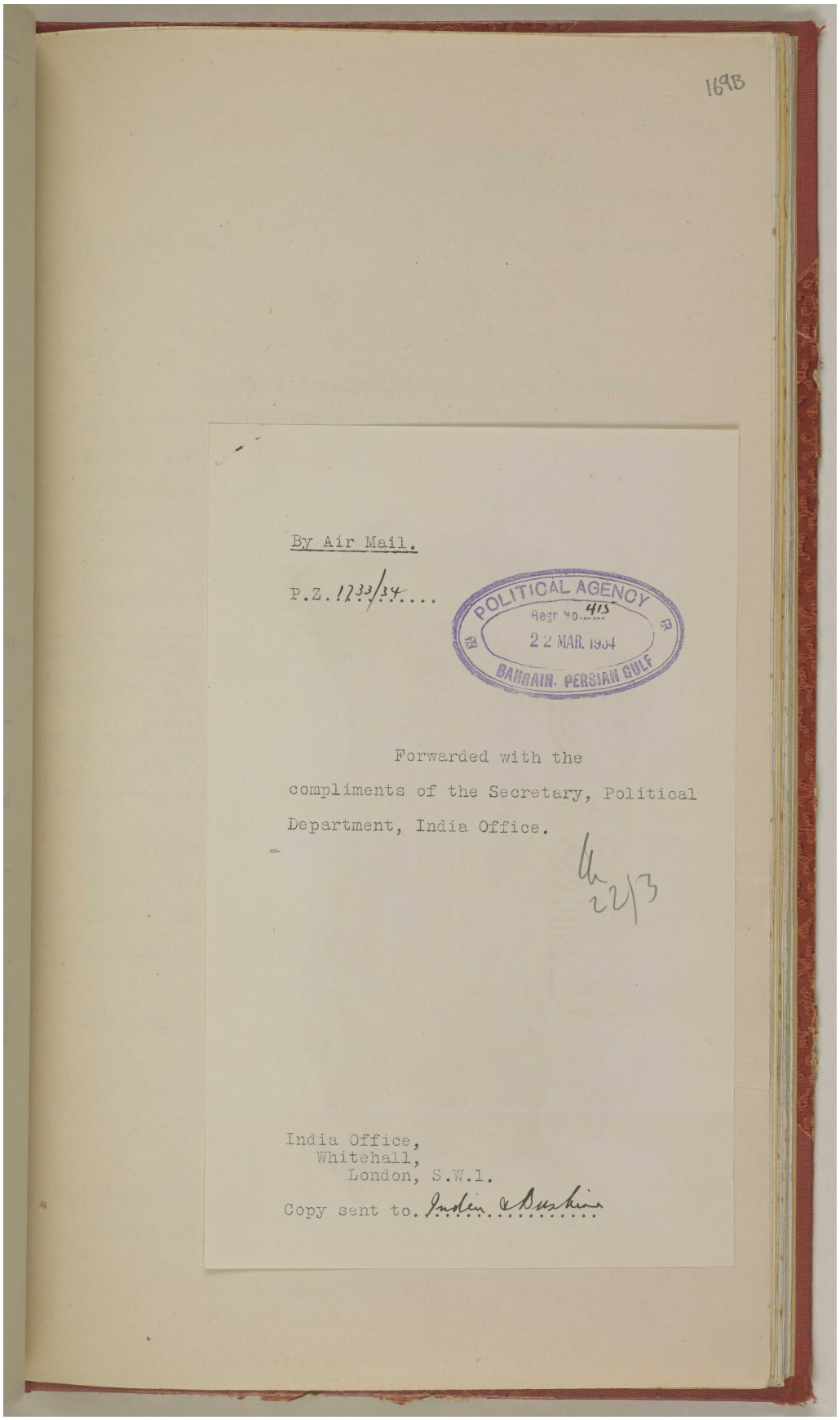
Resident's telegram No:T/48 dated the 12th March 1934.

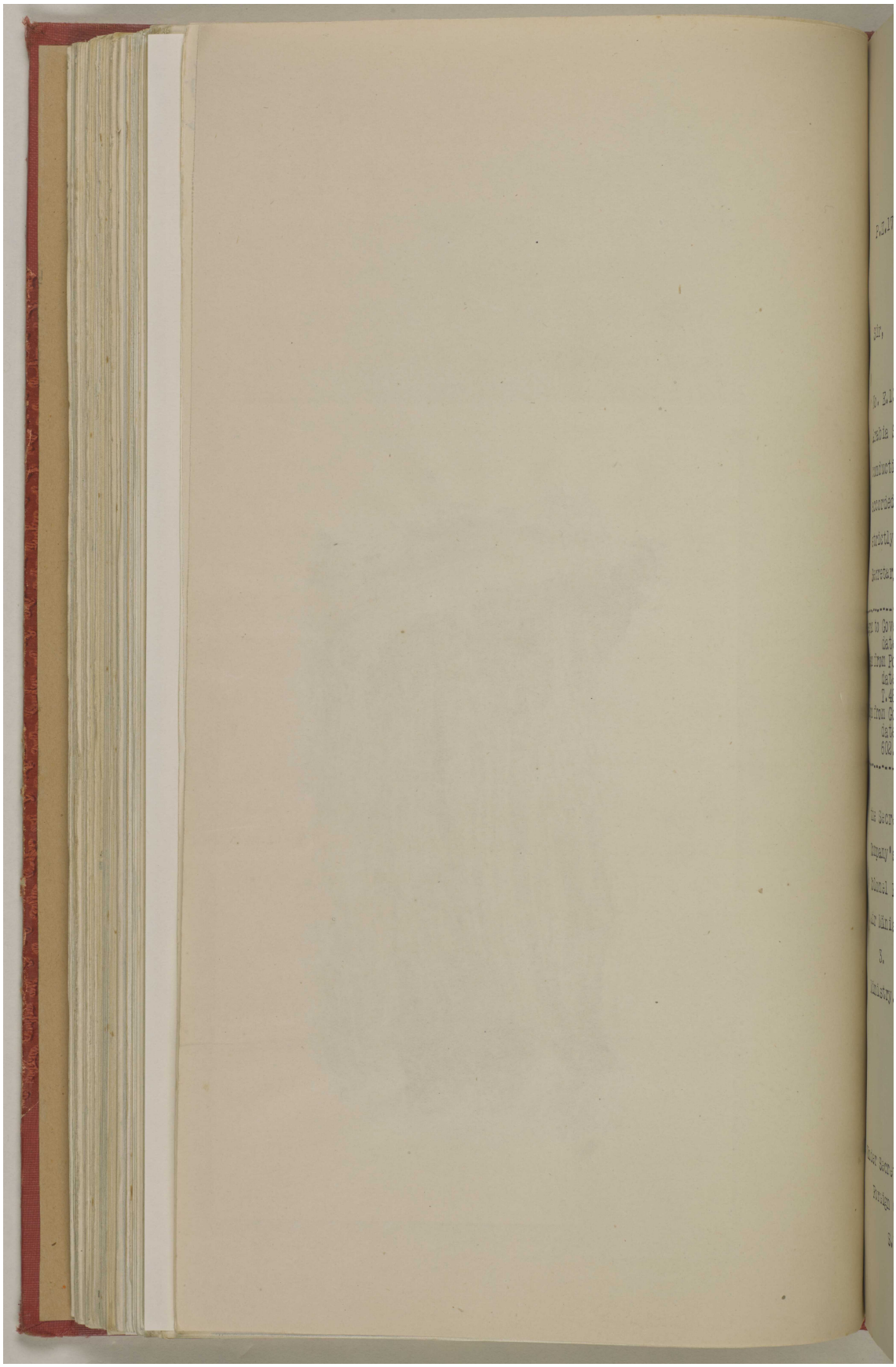
Description of Enclosure.

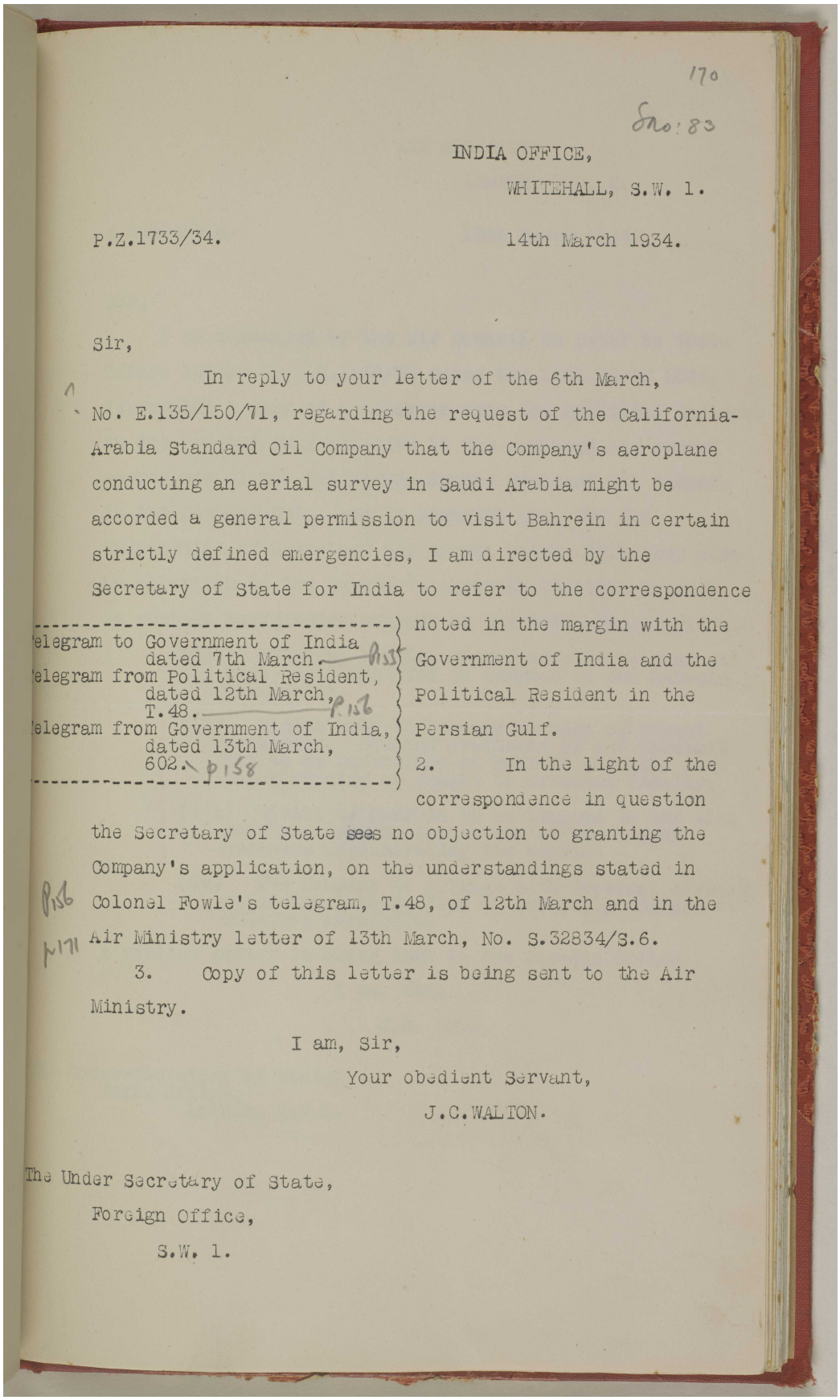
Name and Date.	Subject.
P.168 Letter No:1197-20 of the 17-3-1934 from the Adviser to the Bahrain Government.	Aeroplane of the California Arabian Standard Oil Company.

H.B.M.'S. POLITICAL AGENT BAHRAIN




169B
By Air Mail.
P.Z. 1733/34
POLITICAL AGENCY
Regr No. 415
22 MAR. 1934
BAHRAIN. PERSIAN GULF
Forwarded with the
compliments of the Secretary, Political
Department, India Office.
22/3
India Office,
Whitehall,
London, S.W.1.
Copy sent to. Indian Bushire





170

No: 83

INDIA OFFICE,
WHITEHALL, S.W. 1.

P.Z.1733/34. 14th March 1934.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 6th March, No. E.135/150/71, regarding the request of the California-Arabia Standard Oil Company that the Company's aeroplane conducting an aerial survey in Saudi Arabia might be accorded a general permission to visit Bahrein in certain strictly defined emergencies, I am directed by the Secretary of State for India to refer to the correspondence noted in the margin with the Government of India and the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

Telegram to Government of India dated 7th March. P.155
Telegram from Political Resident, dated 12th March, T.48. P.156
Telegram from Government of India, dated 13th March, 602. P.158

2. In the light of the correspondence in question the Secretary of State sees no objection to granting the Company's application, on the understandings stated in Colonel Fowle's telegram, T.48, of 12th March and in the Air Ministry letter of 13th March, No. S.32834/S.6.

P.156
P.171

3. Copy of this letter is being sent to the Air Ministry.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
J.C.WALTON.

The Under Secretary of State,
Foreign Office,
S.W. 1.

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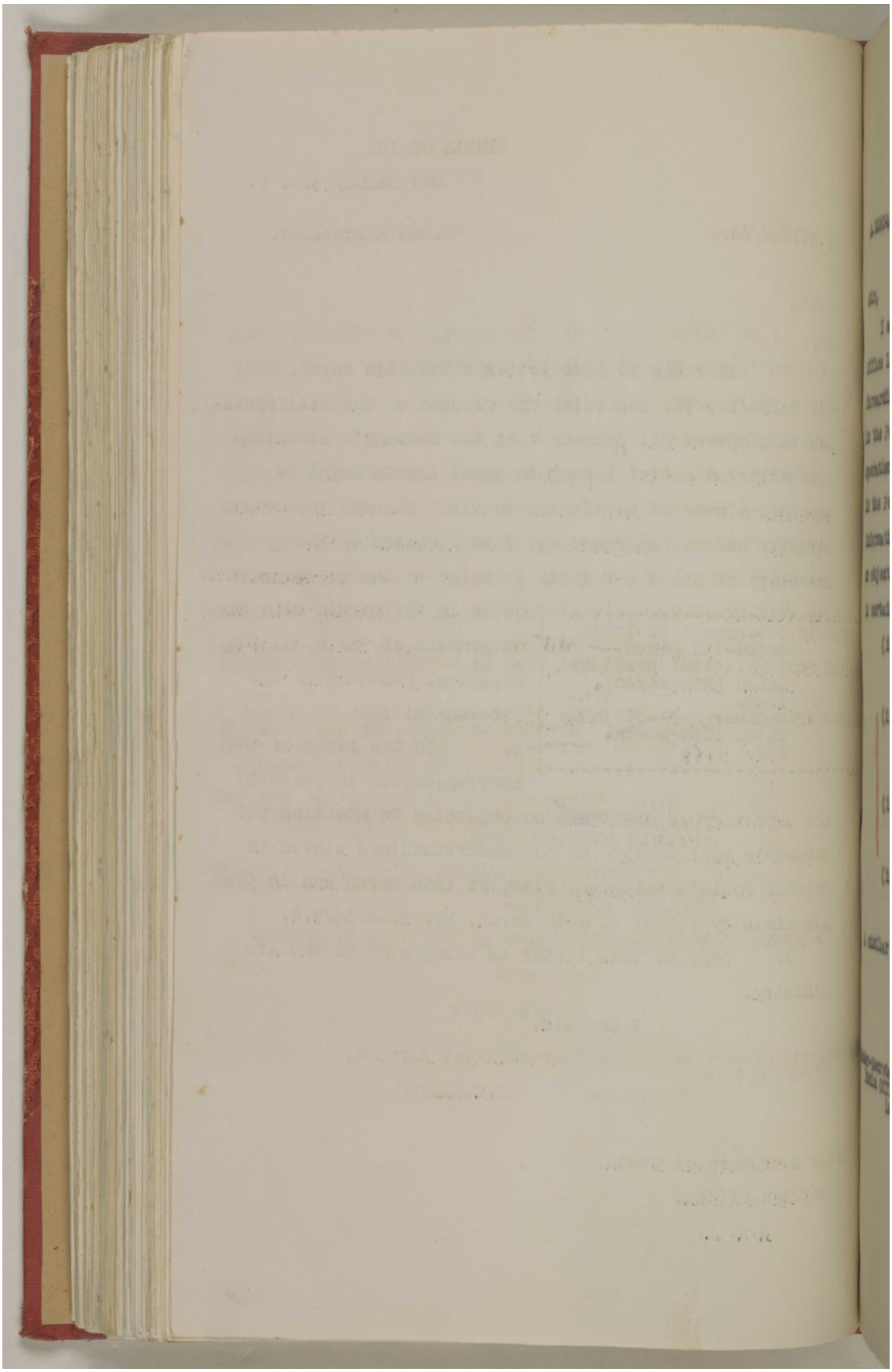
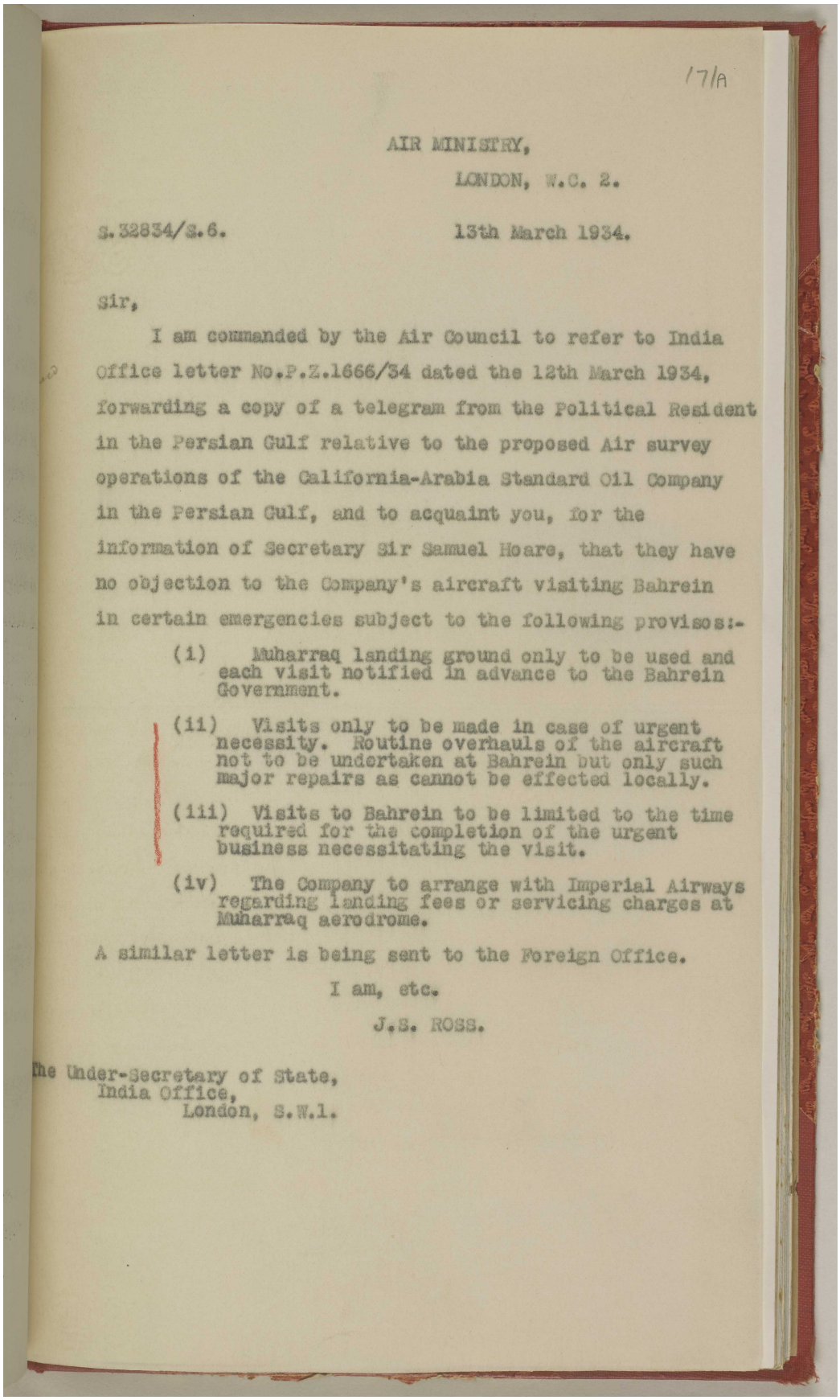
Qatar National Library

BRITISH LIBRARY



المرجع: IOR/R/15/2/421 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023600812.0x0000b0



17/A

AIR MINISTRY,
LONDON, W.C. 2.

S.32834/S.6. 13th March 1934.

Sir,

I am commanded by the Air Council to refer to India Office letter No.P.Z.1666/34 dated the 12th March 1934, forwarding a copy of a telegram from the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf relative to the proposed Air survey operations of the California-Arabia Standard Oil Company in the Persian Gulf, and to acquaint you, for the information of Secretary Sir Samuel Hoare, that they have no objection to the Company's aircraft visiting Bahrein in certain emergencies subject to the following provisos:-

(i) Muharraq landing ground only to be used and each visit notified in advance to the Bahrein Government.

(ii) Visits only to be made in case of urgent necessity. Routine overhauls of the aircraft not to be undertaken at Bahrein but only such major repairs as cannot be effected locally.

(iii) Visits to Bahrein to be limited to the time required for the completion of the urgent business necessitating the visit.

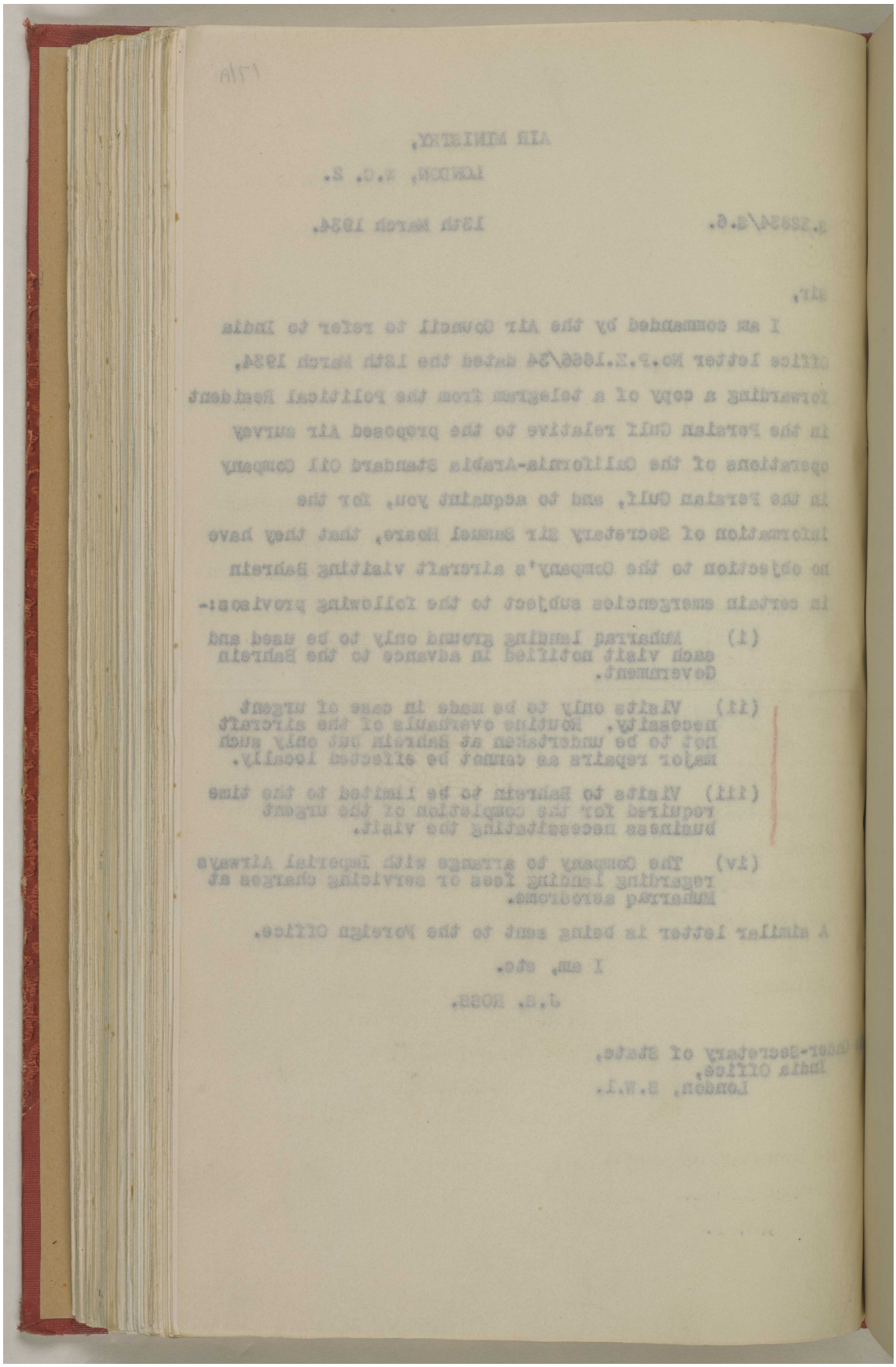
(iv) The Company to arrange with Imperial Airways regarding landing fees or servicing charges at Muharraq aerodrome.

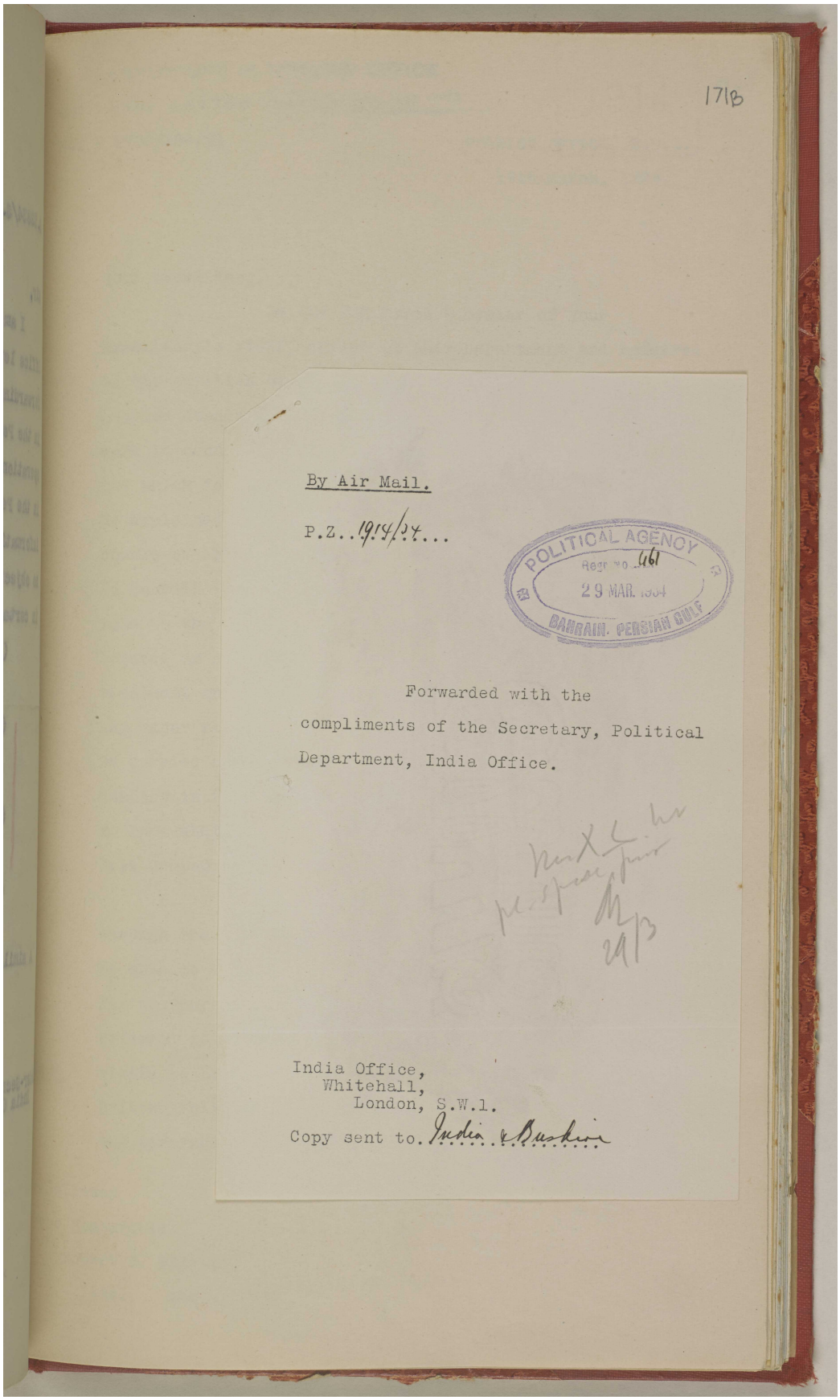
A similar letter is being sent to the Foreign Office.

I am, etc.

J.S. ROSS.

The Under-Secretary of State,
India Office,
London, S.W.1.





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اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023600812.0x0000b3

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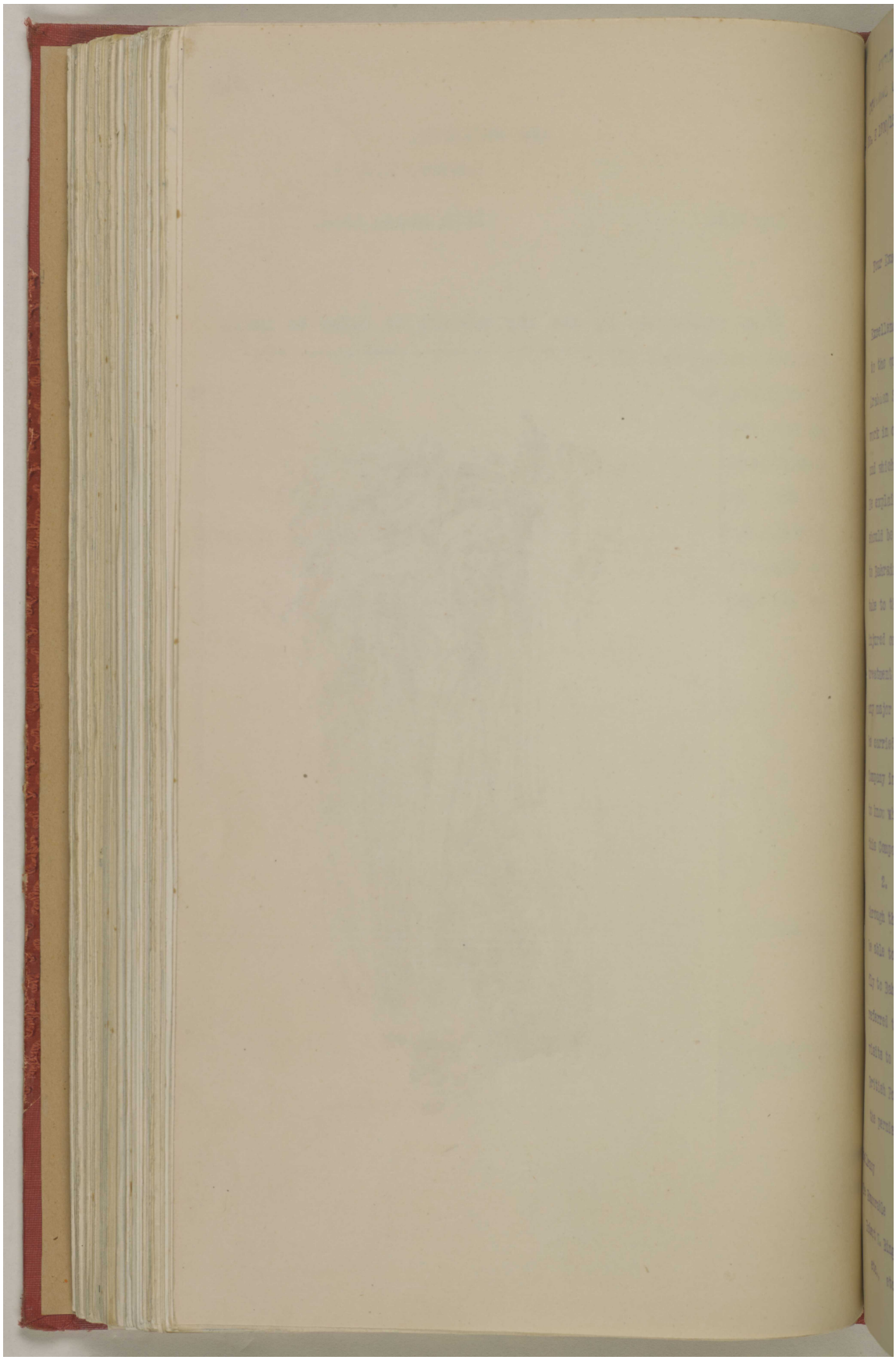

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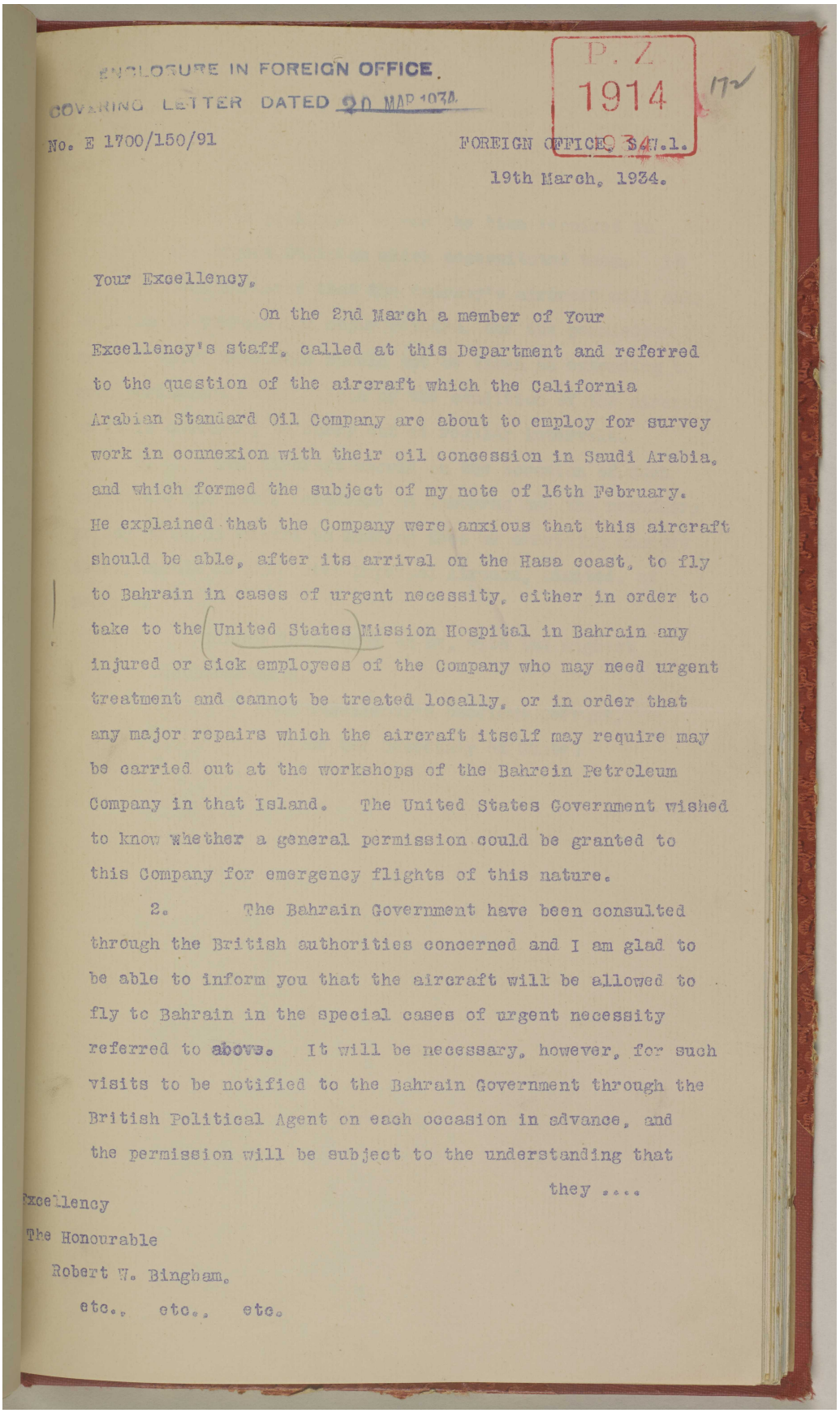
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023600812.0x0000b4



ENCLOSURE IN FOREIGN OFFICE.
COVERING LETTER DATED 20 MAR 1934.

P. Z. 1914 172

No. E 1700/150/91

FOREIGN OFFICE S.W.1.
19th March, 1934.

Your Excellency,

On the 2nd March a member of Your Excellency's staff, called at this Department and referred to the question of the aircraft which the California Arabian Standard Oil Company are about to employ for survey work in connexion with their oil concession in Saudi Arabia, and which formed the subject of my note of 16th February. He explained that the Company were anxious that this aircraft should be able, after its arrival on the Hasa coast, to fly to Bahrain in cases of urgent necessity, either in order to take to the United States Mission Hospital in Bahrain any injured or sick employees of the Company who may need urgent treatment and cannot be treated locally, or in order that any major repairs which the aircraft itself may require may be carried out at the workshops of the Bahrein Petroleum Company in that Island. The United States Government wished to know whether a general permission could be granted to this Company for emergency flights of this nature.

2. The Bahrain Government have been consulted through the British authorities concerned and I am glad to be able to inform you that the aircraft will be allowed to fly to Bahrain in the special cases of urgent necessity referred to above. It will be necessary, however, for such visits to be notified to the Bahrain Government through the British Political Agent on each occasion in advance, and the permission will be subject to the understanding that

they ....

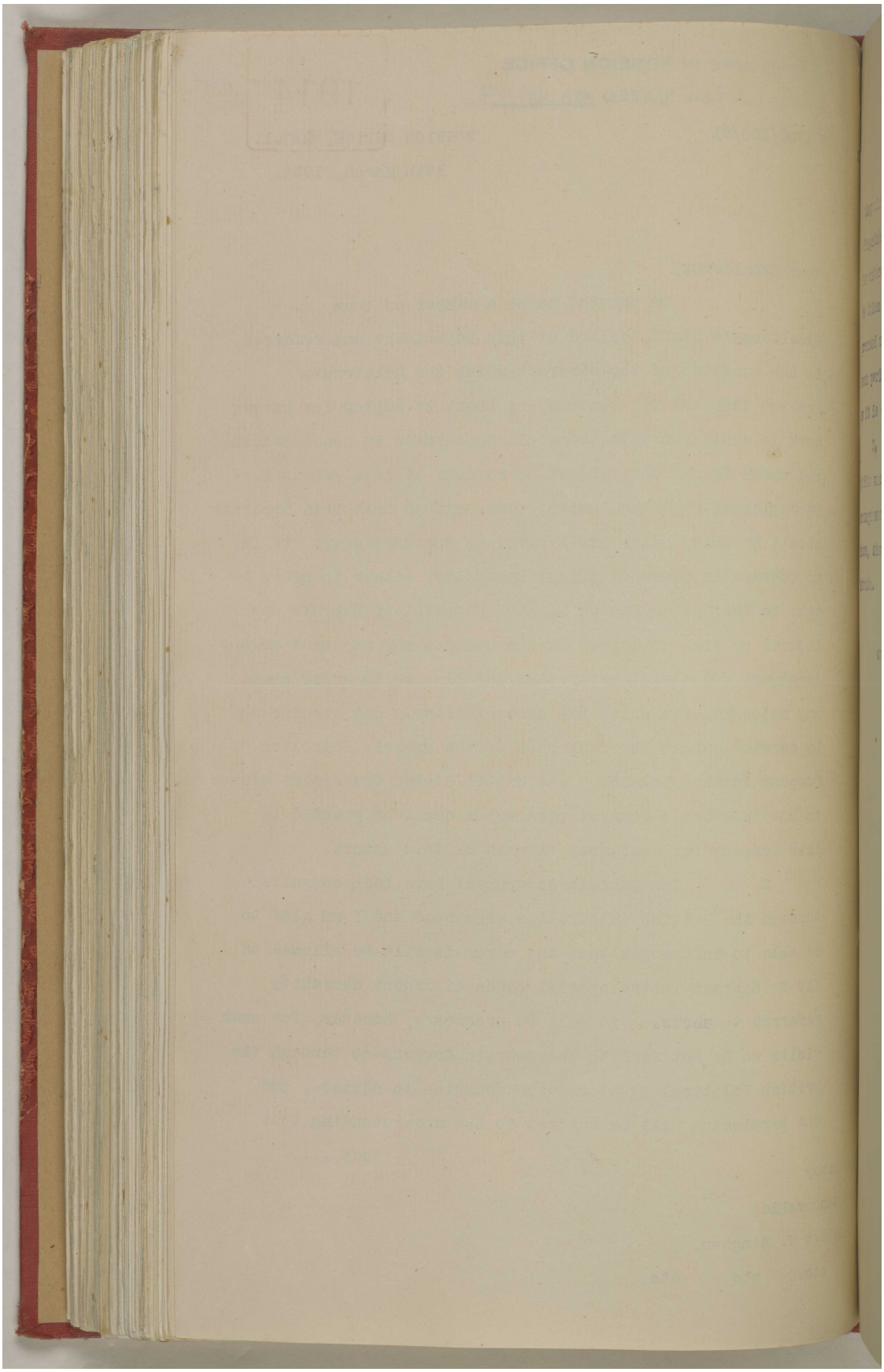
Excellency

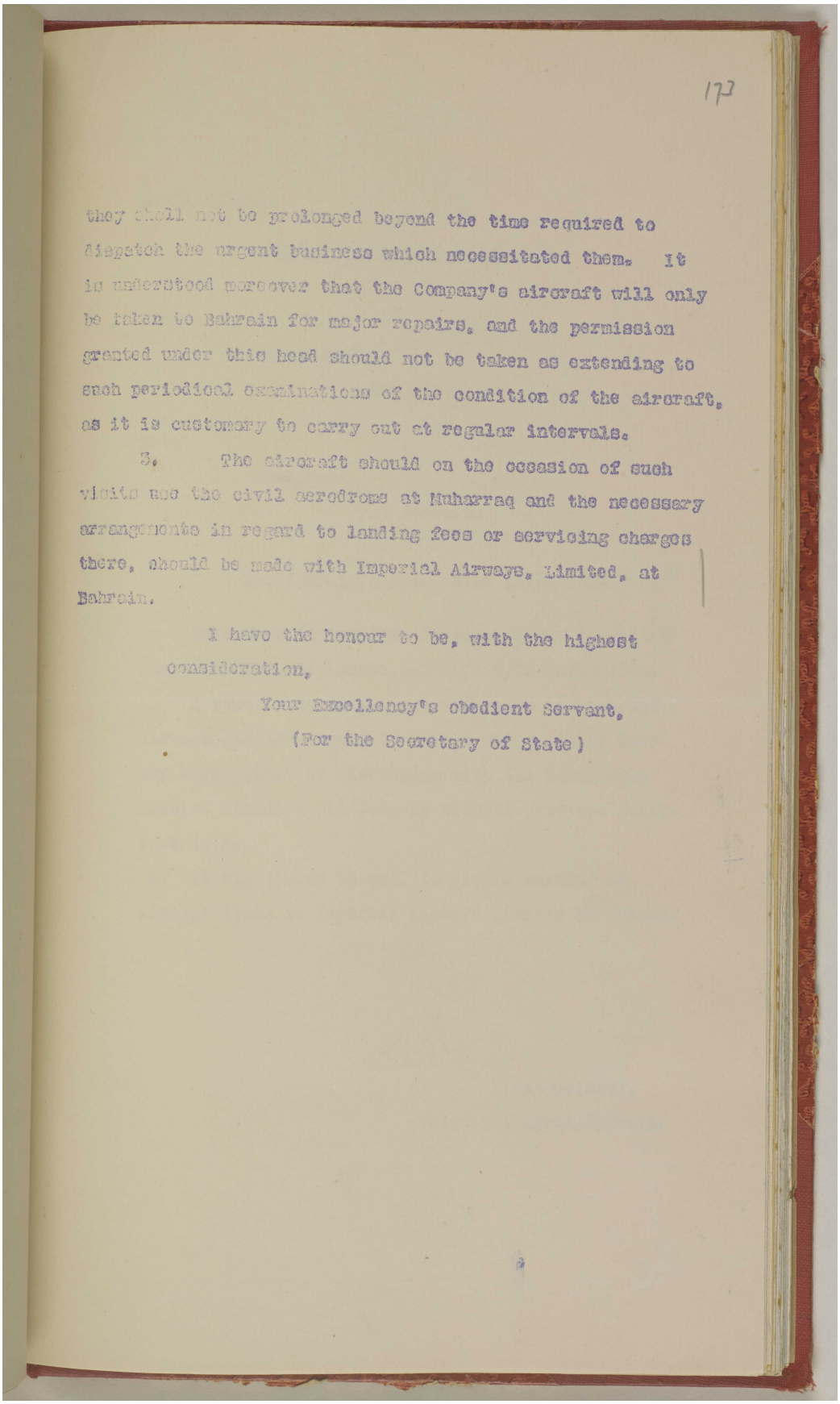
The Honourable

Robert W. Bingham,

etc., etc., etc.

مكتبة قطر الوطنية
Qatar National Library





173

they shall not be prolonged beyond the time required to dispatch the urgent business which necessitated them. It is understood moreover that the Company's aircraft will only be taken to Bahrein for major repairs, and the permission granted under this head should not be taken as extending to such periodical examinations of the condition of the aircraft, as it is customary to carry out at regular intervals.

3. The aircraft should on the occasion of such visits use the civil aerodrome at Muharraq and the necessary arrangements in regard to landing fees or servicing charges there, should be made with Imperial Airways, Limited, at Bahrein.

I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration,

Your Excellency's obedient Servant,

(For the Secretary of State)

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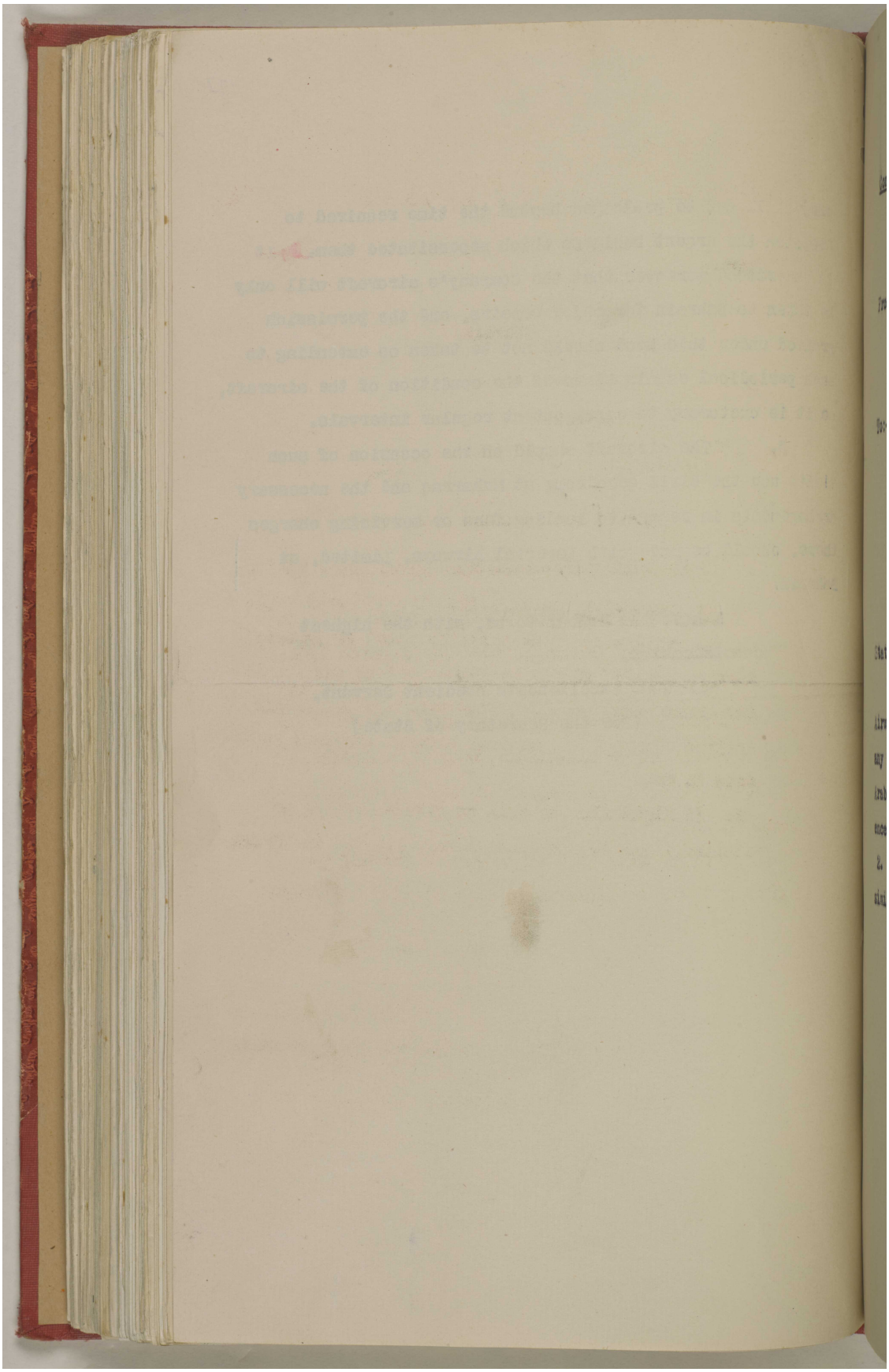
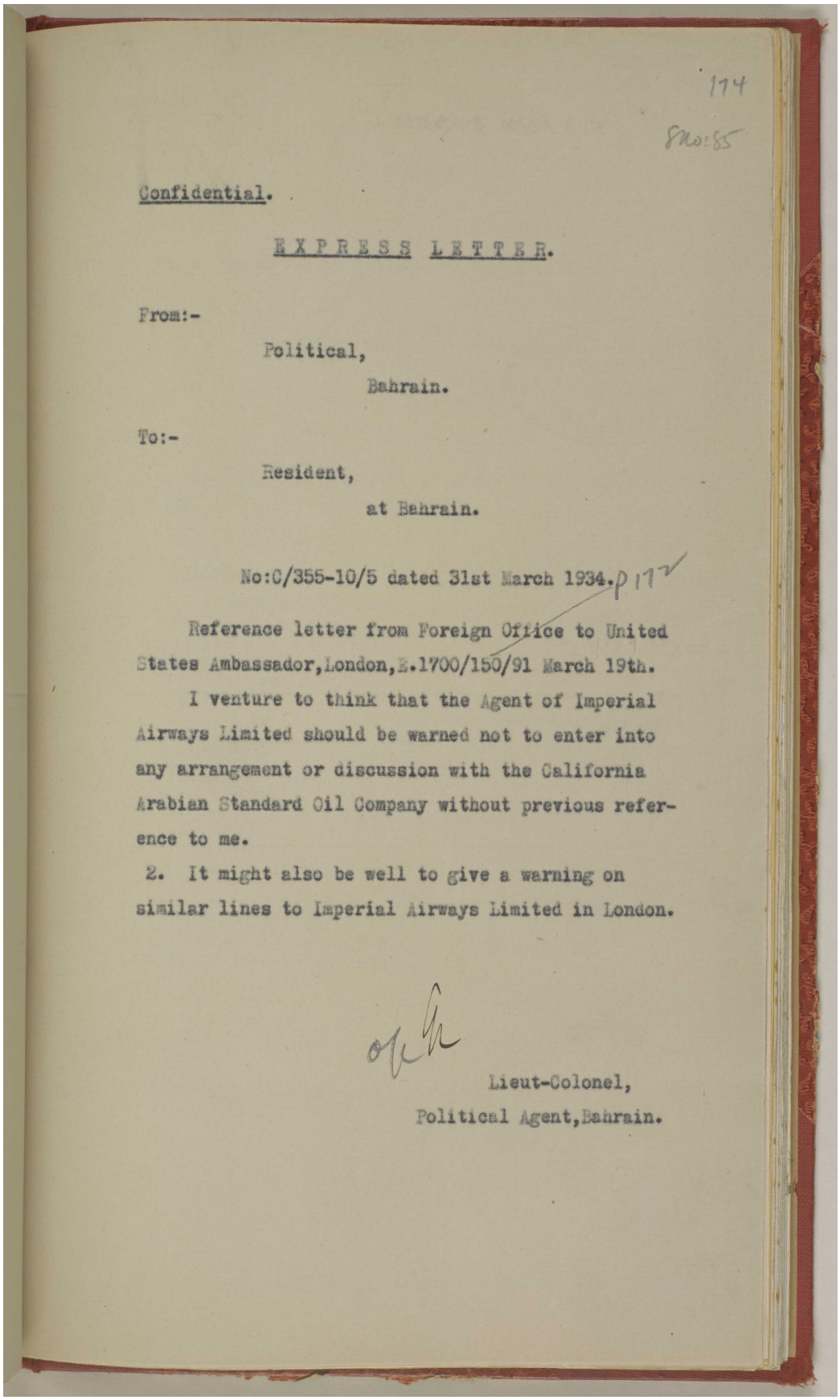
Qatar National Library





174

8No:85

Confidential.

EXPRESS LETTER.

From:-

Political,

Bahrain.

To:-

Resident,

at Bahrain.

No:C/355-10/5 dated 31st March 1934. p 177

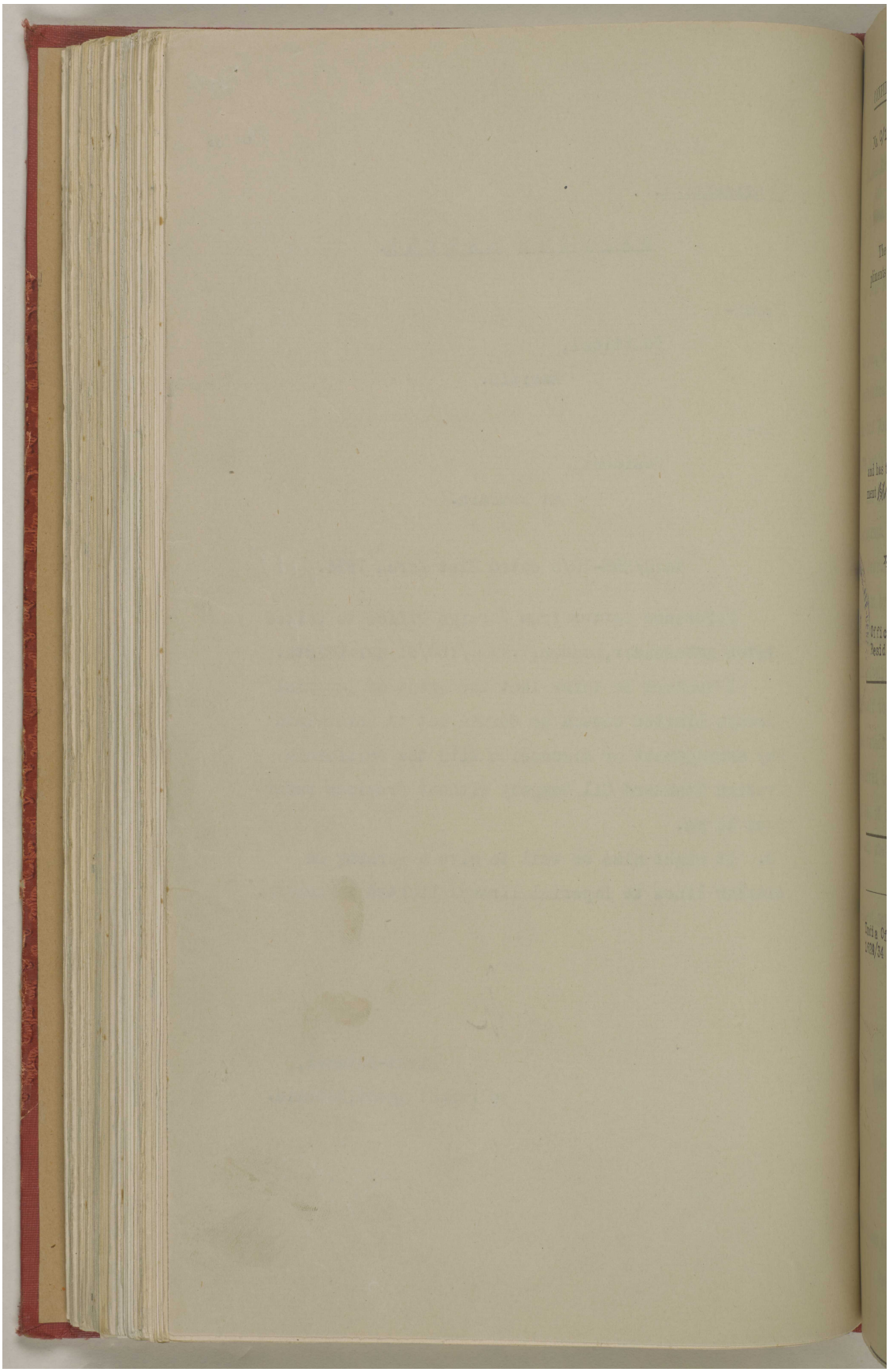
Reference letter from Foreign Office to United States Ambassador, London, E.1700/150/91 March 19th.

I venture to think that the Agent of Imperial Airways Limited should be warned not to enter into any arrangement or discussion with the California Arabian Standard Oil Company without previous reference to me.

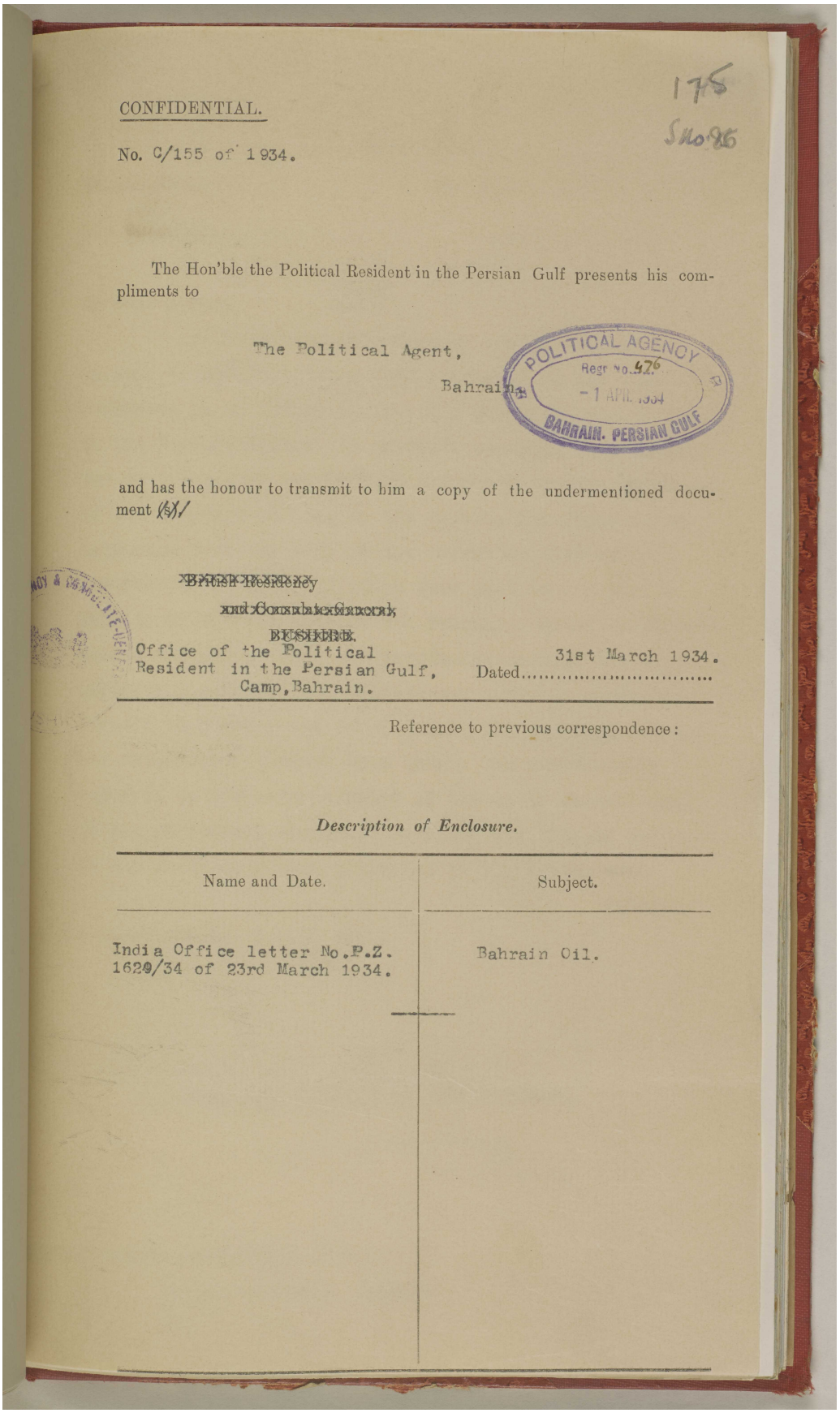
2. It might also be well to give a warning on similar lines to Imperial Airways Limited in London.

Lieut-Colonel,
Political Agent, Bahrain.

مكتبة قطر الوطنية
Qatar National Library



المرجع: IOR/R/15/2/421 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023600812.0x0000ba



CONFIDENTIAL.

175
S/No.86

No. C/155 of 1934.

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

The Political Agent,
Bahrain.

POLITICAL AGENCY
Regr No. 476
- 1 APR. 1934
BAHRAIN. PERSIAN GULF

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned document (s).

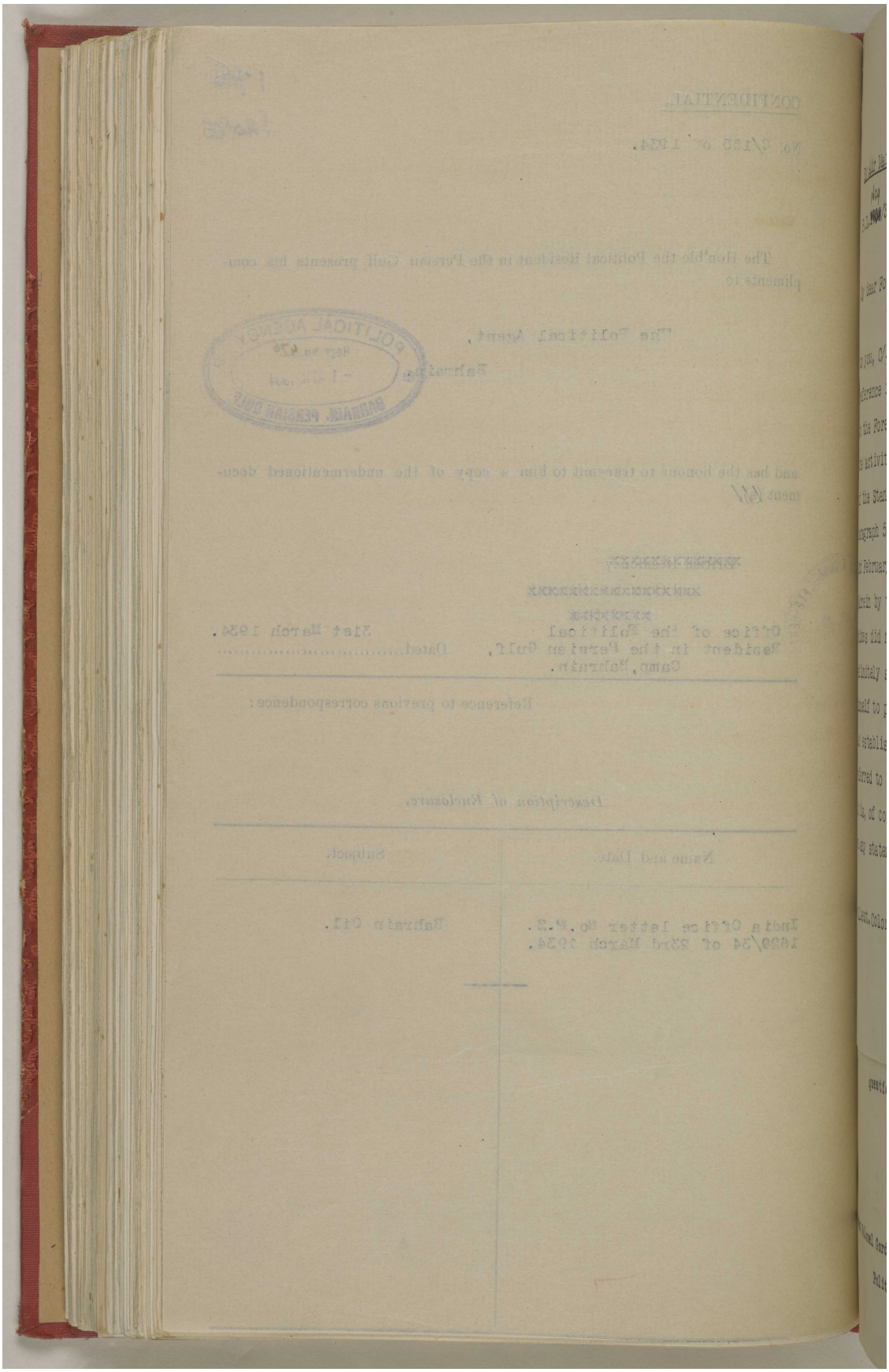
~~British Residency~~
~~and Consulate-General,~~
~~BUSHIRE.~~
Office of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, Camp, Bahrain.

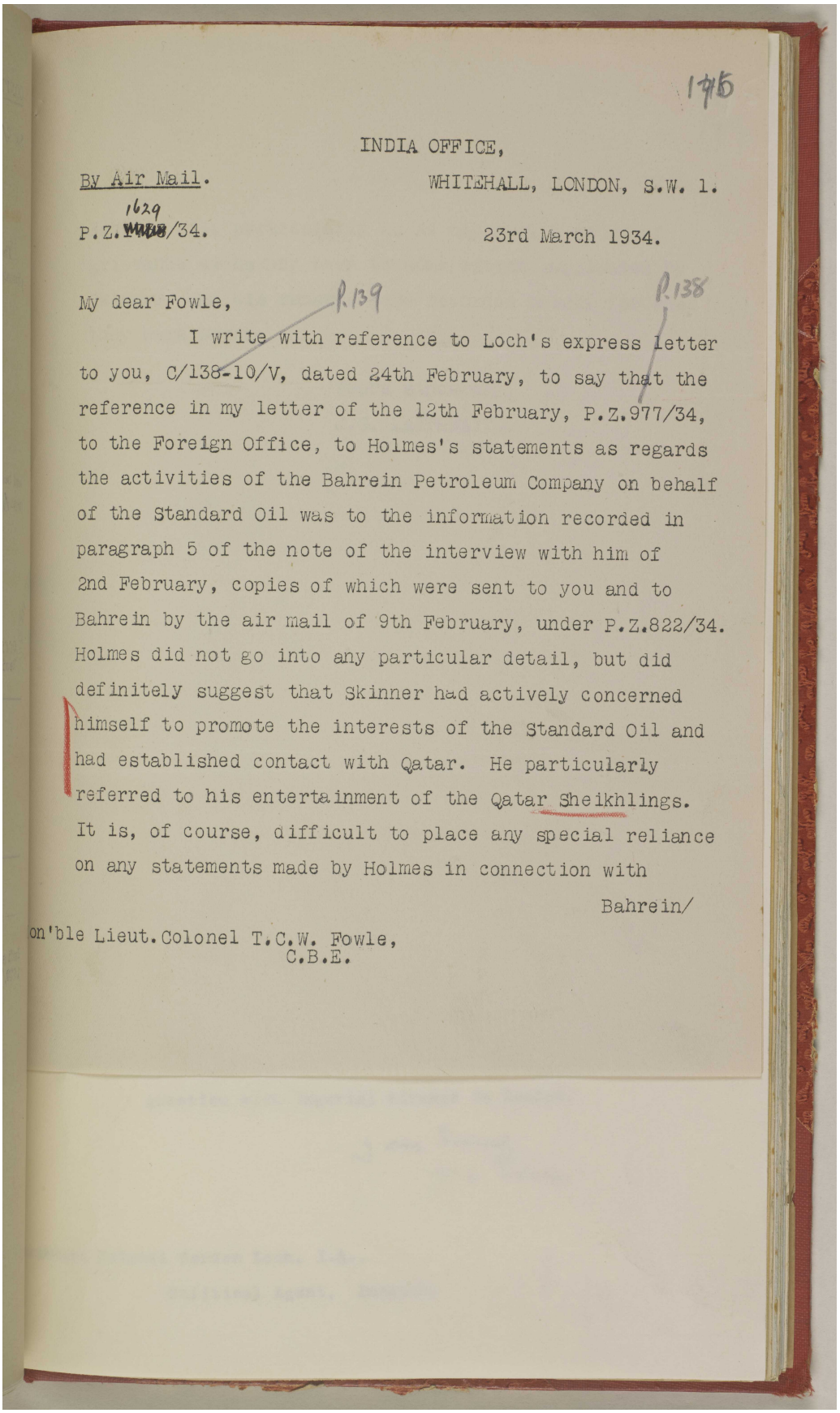
Dated 31st March 1934.

Reference to previous correspondence:

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
India Office letter No.P.Z. 1629/34 of 23rd March 1934.	Bahrain Oil.





175

INDIA OFFICE,

By Air Mail. WHITEHALL, LONDON, S.W. 1.

P.Z. 1629/34. 23rd March 1934.

R.139 R.138

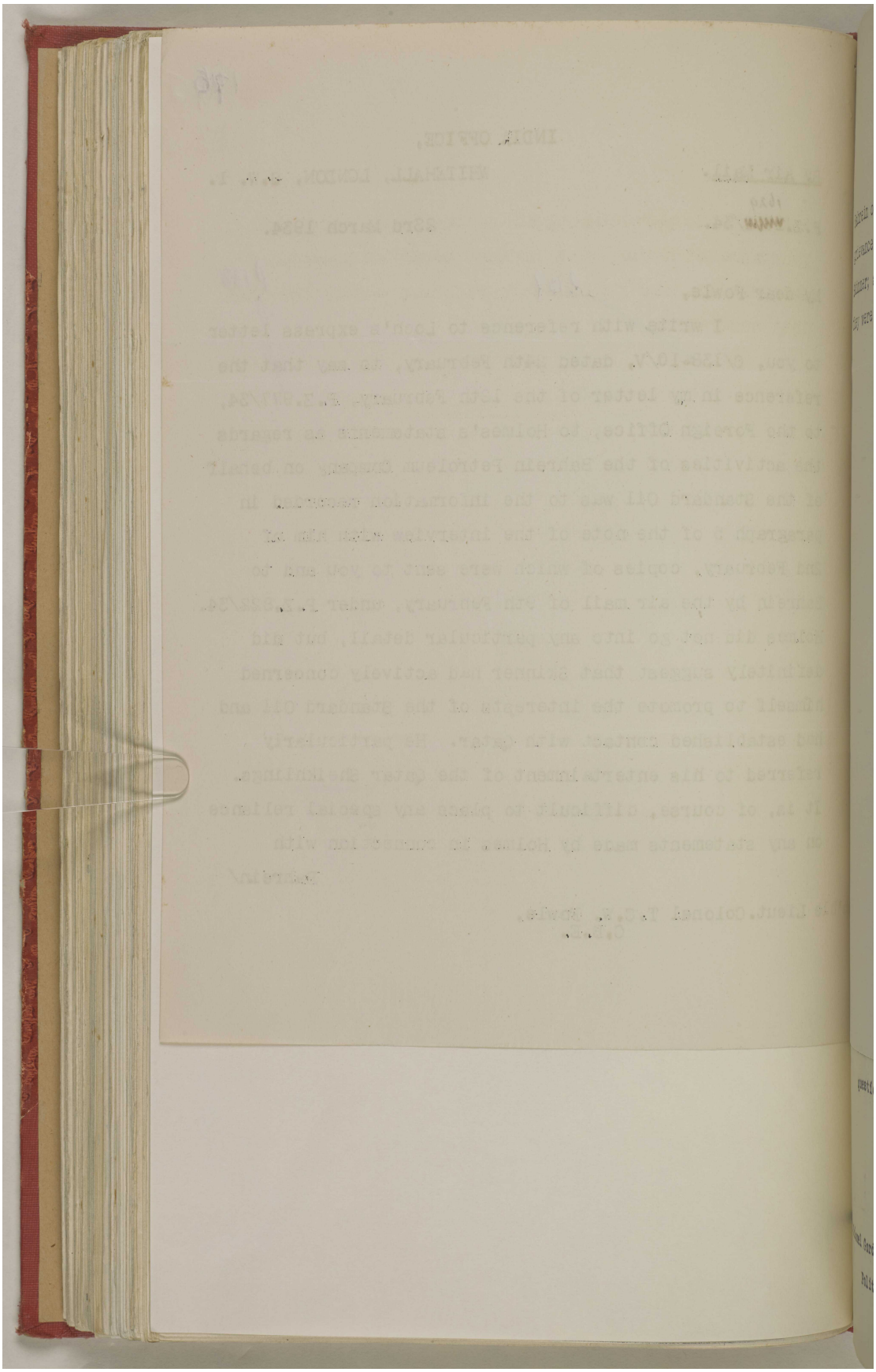
My dear Fowle,

I write with reference to Loch's express letter to you, C/138-10/V, dated 24th February, to say that the reference in my letter of the 12th February, P.Z.977/34, to the Foreign Office, to Holmes's statements as regards the activities of the Bahrein Petroleum Company on behalf of the Standard Oil was to the information recorded in paragraph 5 of the note of the interview with him of 2nd February, copies of which were sent to you and to Bahrein by the air mail of 9th February, under P.Z.822/34. Holmes did not go into any particular detail, but did definitely suggest that Skinner had actively concerned himself to promote the interests of the Standard Oil and had established contact with Qatar. He particularly referred to his entertainment of the Qatar Sheikhlings. It is, of course, difficult to place any special reliance on any statements made by Holmes in connection with

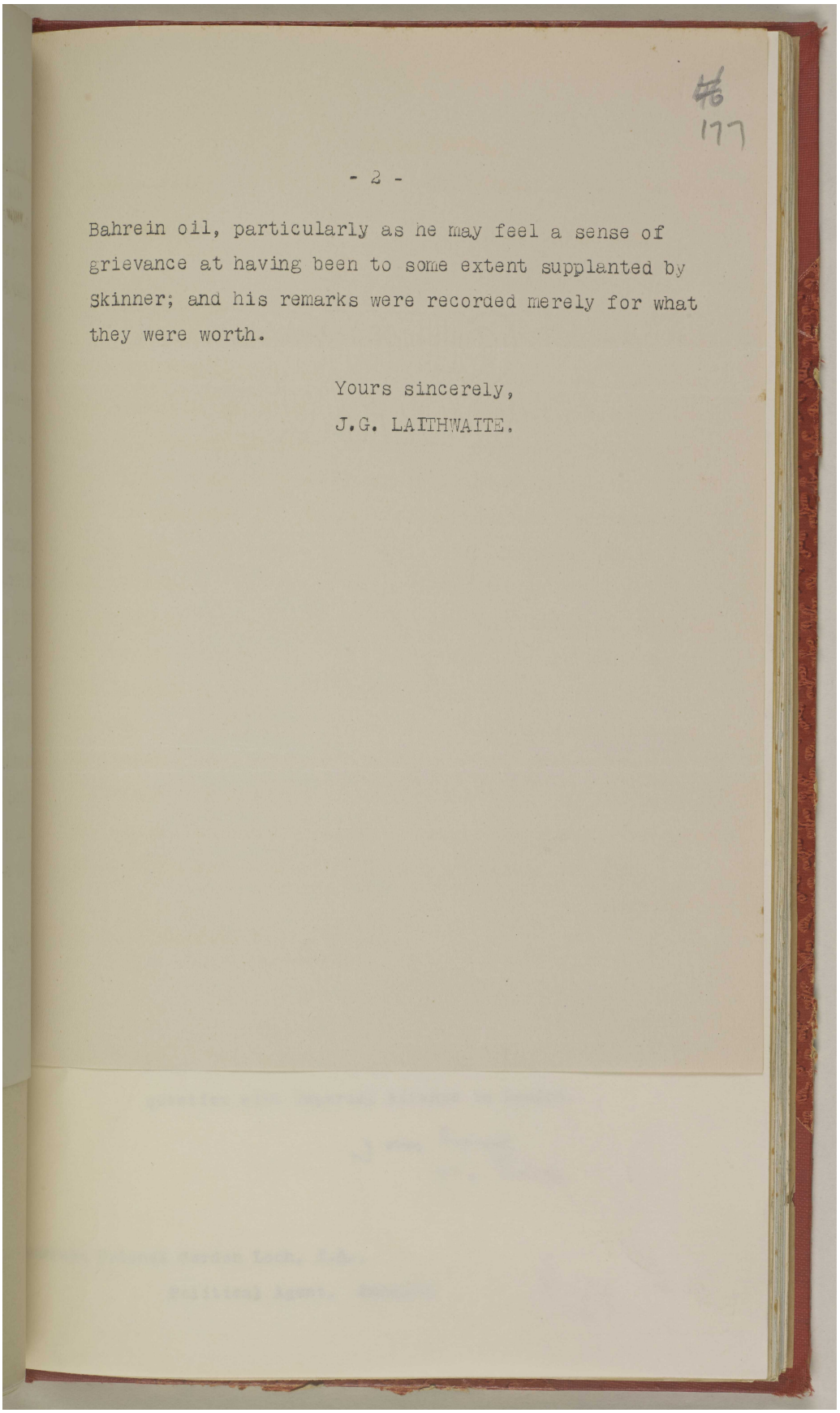
Bahrein/

on'ble Lieut.Colonel T.C.W. Fowle,
C.B.E.

المرجع: IOR/R/15/2/421 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023600812.0x0000bd



المرجع: IOR/R/15/2/421 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023600812.0x0000be

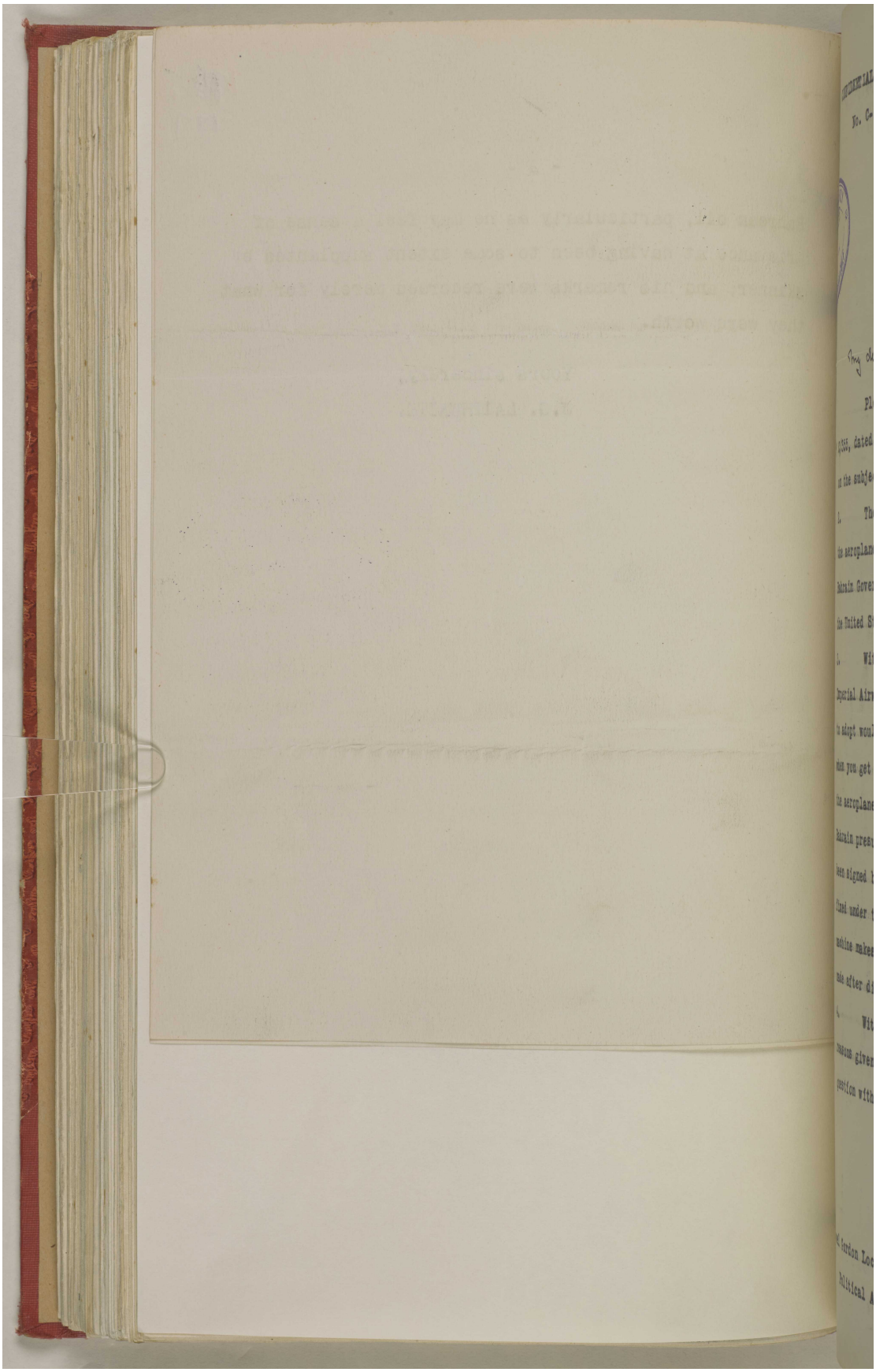


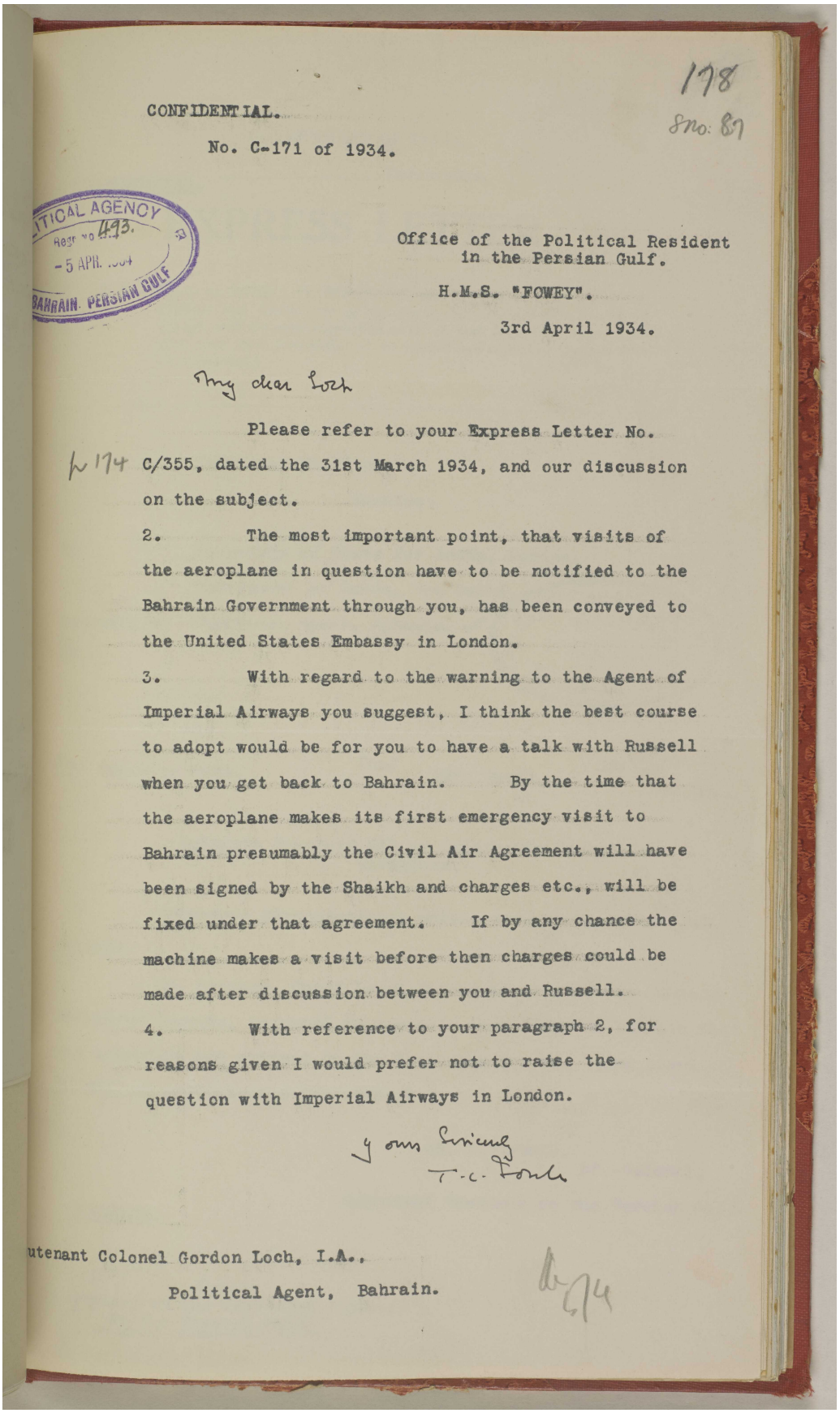
- 2 -

Bahrein oil, particularly as he may feel a sense of grievance at having been to some extent supplanted by Skinner; and his remarks were recorded merely for what they were worth.

Yours sincerely,
J.G. LAITHWAITE.

مكتبة قطر الوطنية
Qatar National Library





178
8no: 87

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. C-171 of 1934.

...TICAL AGENCY
Regr no 493.
-5 APR. ...
BAHRAIN. PERSIAN GULF

Office of the Political Resident
in the Persian Gulf.

H.M.S. "FOWEY".

3rd April 1934.

My dear Loch

Please refer to your Express Letter No. C/355, dated the 31st March 1934, and our discussion on the subject.

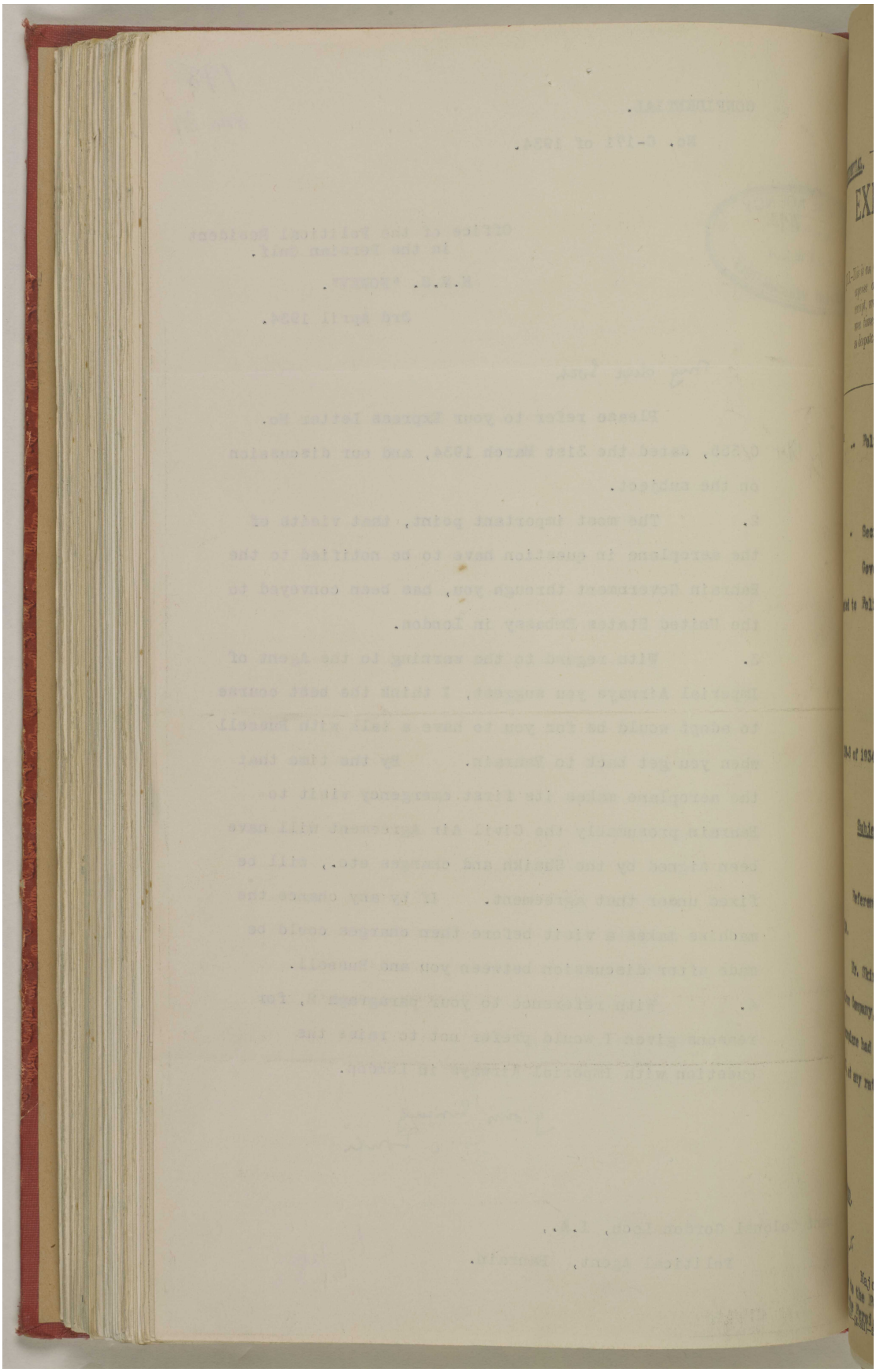
2. The most important point, that visits of the aeroplane in question have to be notified to the Bahrain Government through you, has been conveyed to the United States Embassy in London.

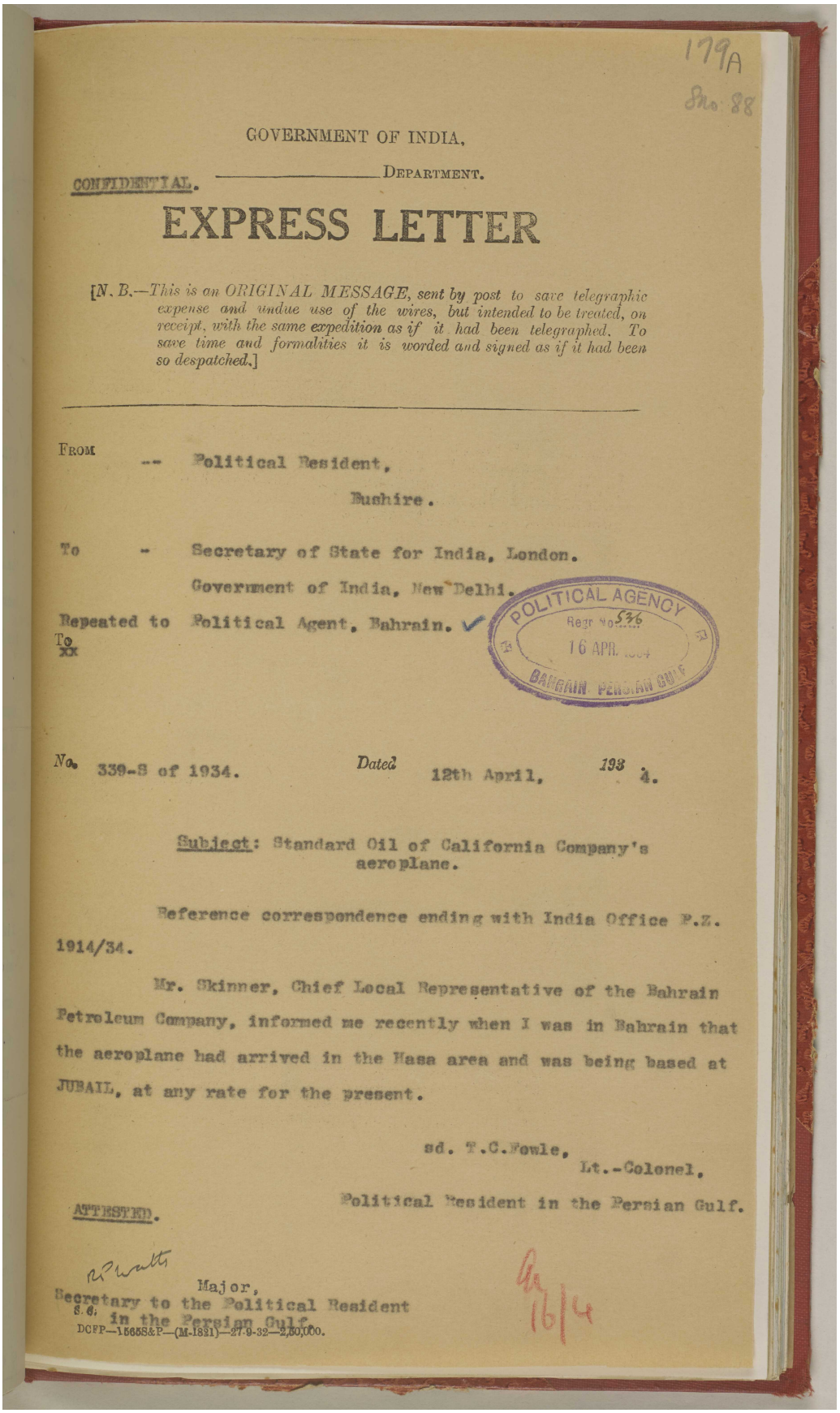
3. With regard to the warning to the Agent of Imperial Airways you suggest, I think the best course to adopt would be for you to have a talk with Russell when you get back to Bahrain. By the time that the aeroplane makes its first emergency visit to Bahrain presumably the Civil Air Agreement will have been signed by the Shaikh and charges etc., will be fixed under that agreement. If by any chance the machine makes a visit before then charges could be made after discussion between you and Russell.

4. With reference to your paragraph 2, for reasons given I would prefer not to raise the question with Imperial Airways in London.

Yours Sincerely
T.C. Fowle

...utenant Colonel Gordon Loch, I.A.,
Political Agent, Bahrain.





179A
Sno. 88

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

CONFIDENTIAL. _____ DEPARTMENT.

EXPRESS LETTER

[*N. B.—This is an ORIGINAL MESSAGE, sent by post to save telegraphic expense and undue use of the wires, but intended to be treated, on receipt, with the same expedition as if it had been telegraphed. To save time and formalities it is worded and signed as if it had been so despatched.*]

FROM -- Political Resident,
Bushire.

To - Secretary of State for India, London.
Government of India, New Delhi.

Repeated to Political Agent, Bahrain. ✓
To
xx

POLITICAL AGENCY
Regr No. 536
16 APR
BAHRAIN PERSIAN GULF

No. 339-S of 1934. Dated 12th April, 193 4.

Subject: Standard Oil of California Company's aeroplane.

Reference correspondence ending with India Office F.Z. 1914/34.

Mr. Skinner, Chief Local Representative of the Bahrain Petroleum Company, informed me recently when I was in Bahrain that the aeroplane had arrived in the Hasa area and was being based at JUBAIL, at any rate for the present.

sd. T.C.Fowle,
Lt.-Colonel,
Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

ATTESTED.

Major,
Secretary to the Political Resident
in the Persian Gulf.

S.G.

DCFP—1565S&P—(M-1831)—27-9-32—2,50,000.

16/4

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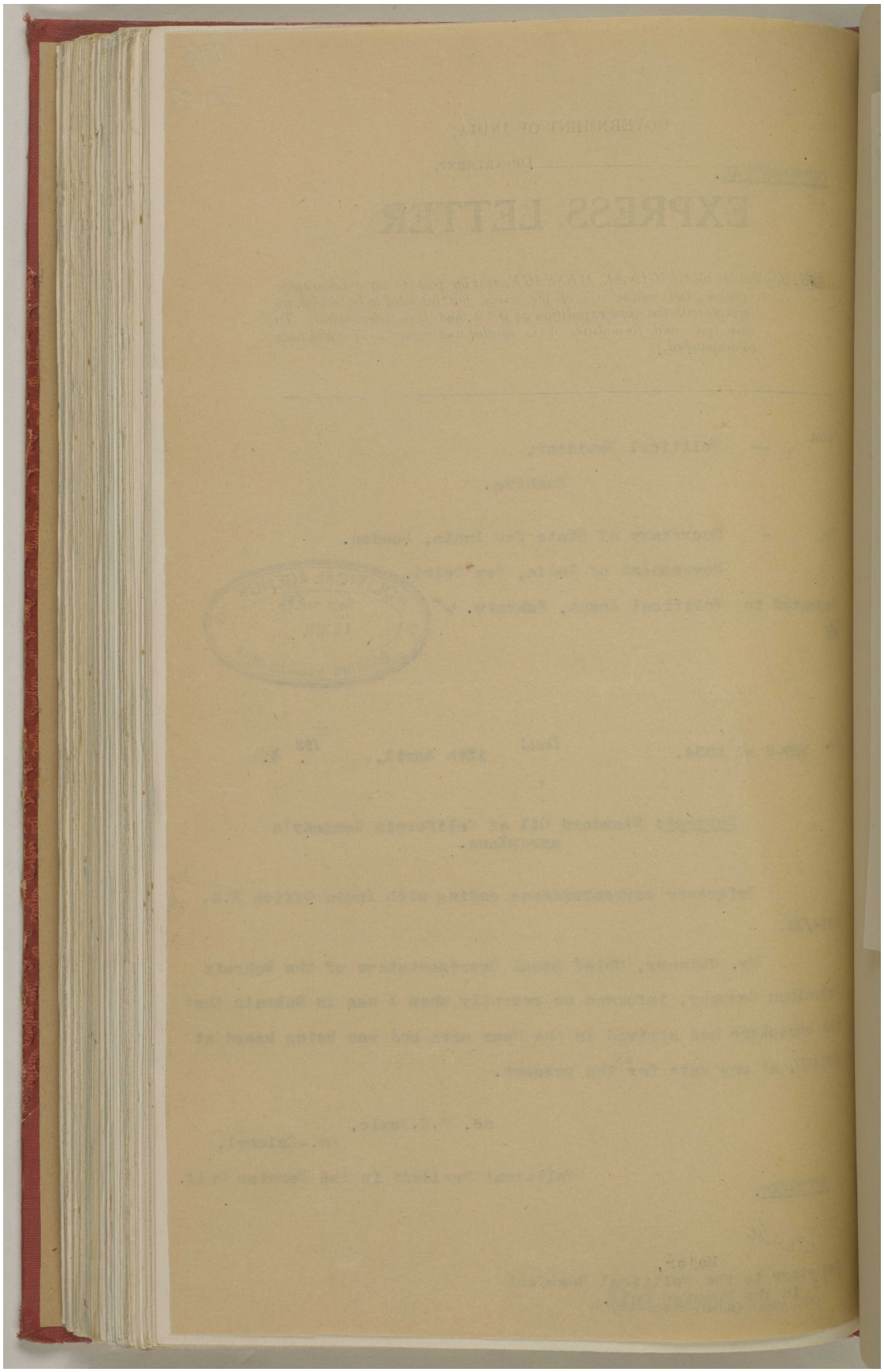
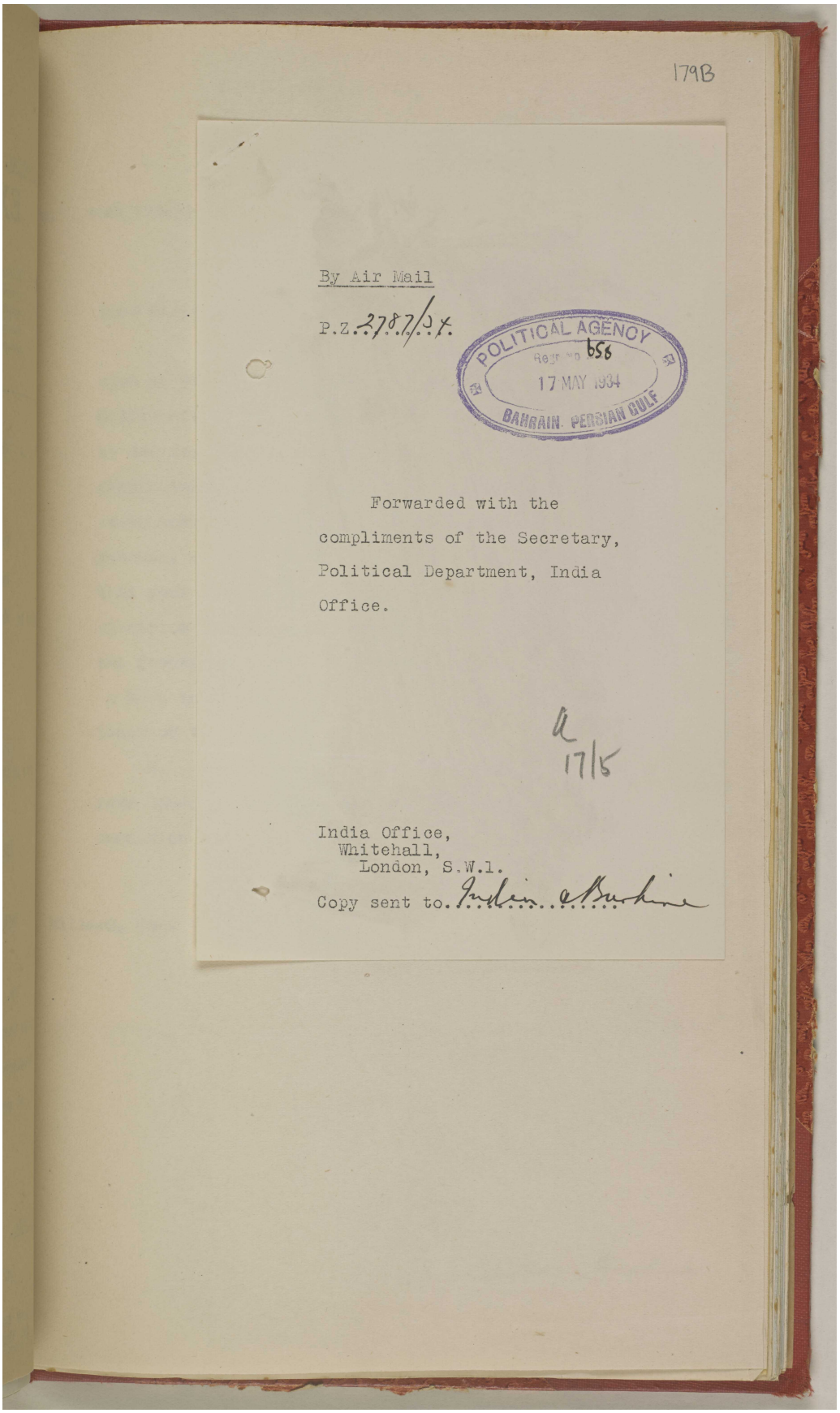
BRITISH LIBRARY

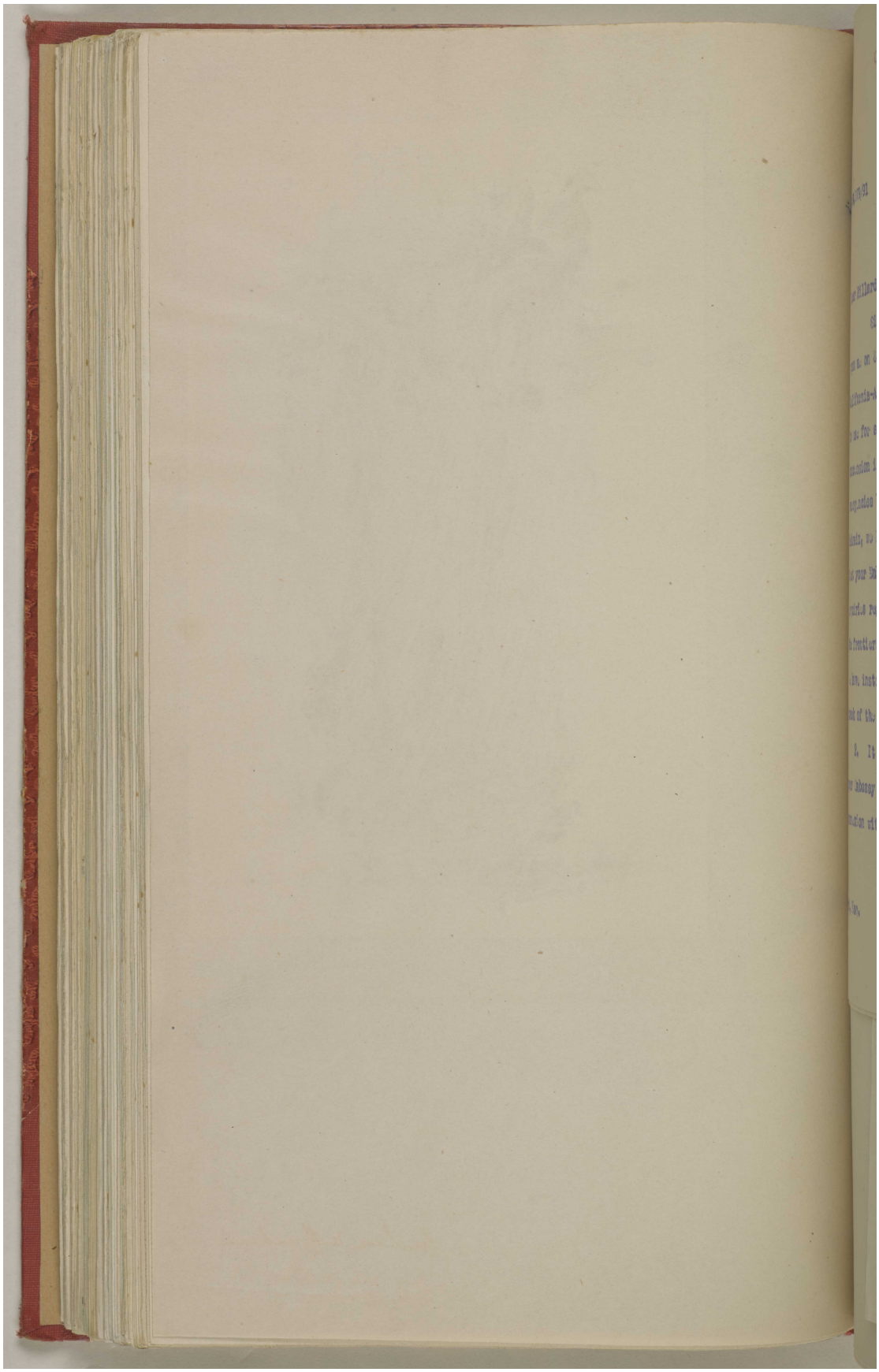
ملف 10/5 I المملكة العربية السعودية: امتياز نفط الأحساء؛ زيارة المُقدم هولمز إلى المملكة العربية السعودية؛ حصار الكويت. [١٧٩ظأ] (٤٩٦/٣٩٥)



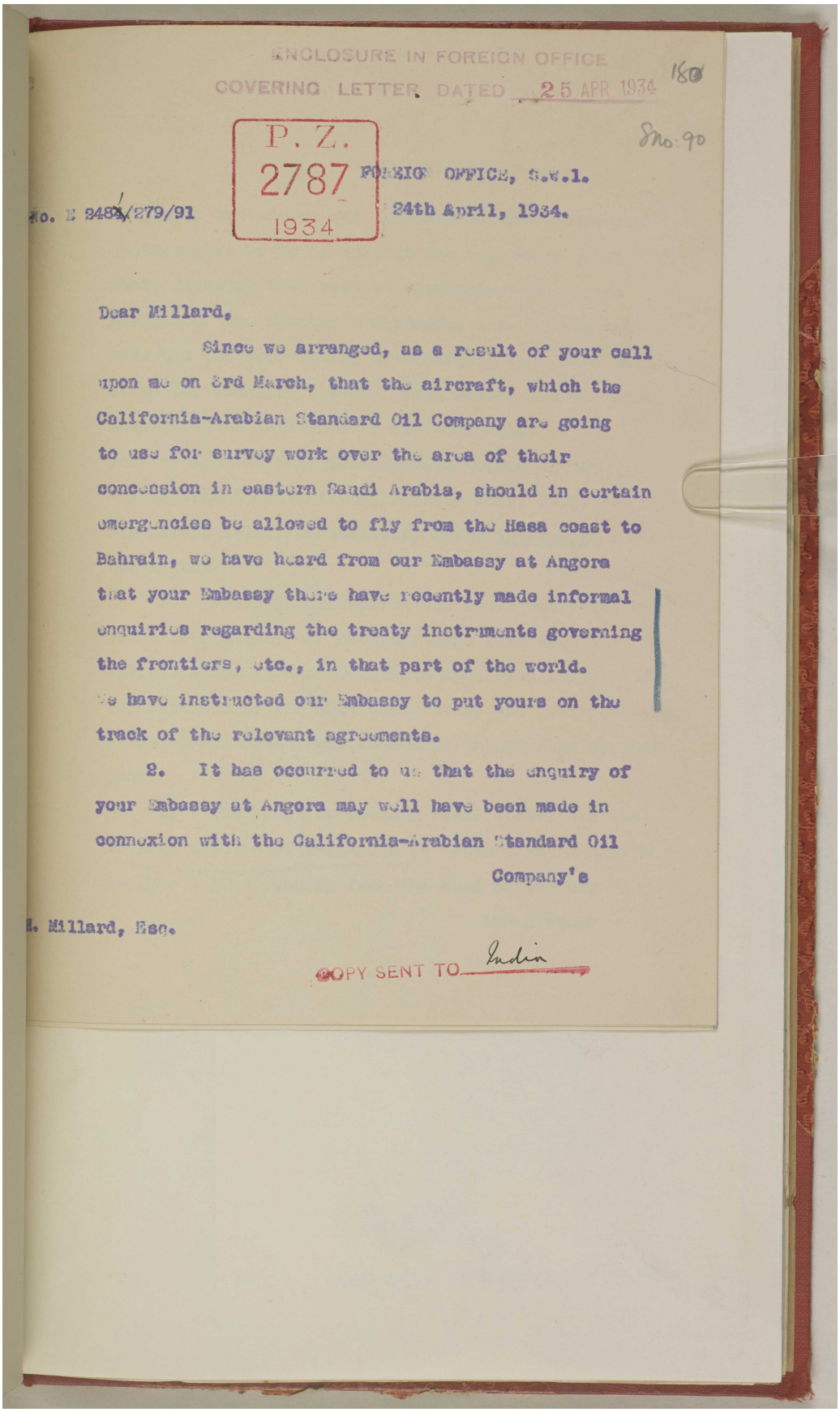
المرجع: IOR/R/15/2/421 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023600812.0x0000c4


179B
By Air Mail
P.Z. 2787/34.
POLITICAL AGENCY
Regd. No. 658
17 MAY 1934
BAHRAIN. PERSIAN GULF
Forwarded with the
compliments of the Secretary,
Political Department, India
Office.
17/5
India Office,
Whitehall,
London, S.W.1.
Copy sent to. Indian & Burma

مكتبة قطر الوطنية
Qatar National Library



المرجع: IOR/R/15/2/421 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023600812.0x0000c6



ENCLOSURE IN FOREIGN OFFICE
COVERING LETTER DATED 25 APR 1934
180
Sno:90

P. Z.
2787
1934

No. E 2484/279/91

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.
24th April, 1934.

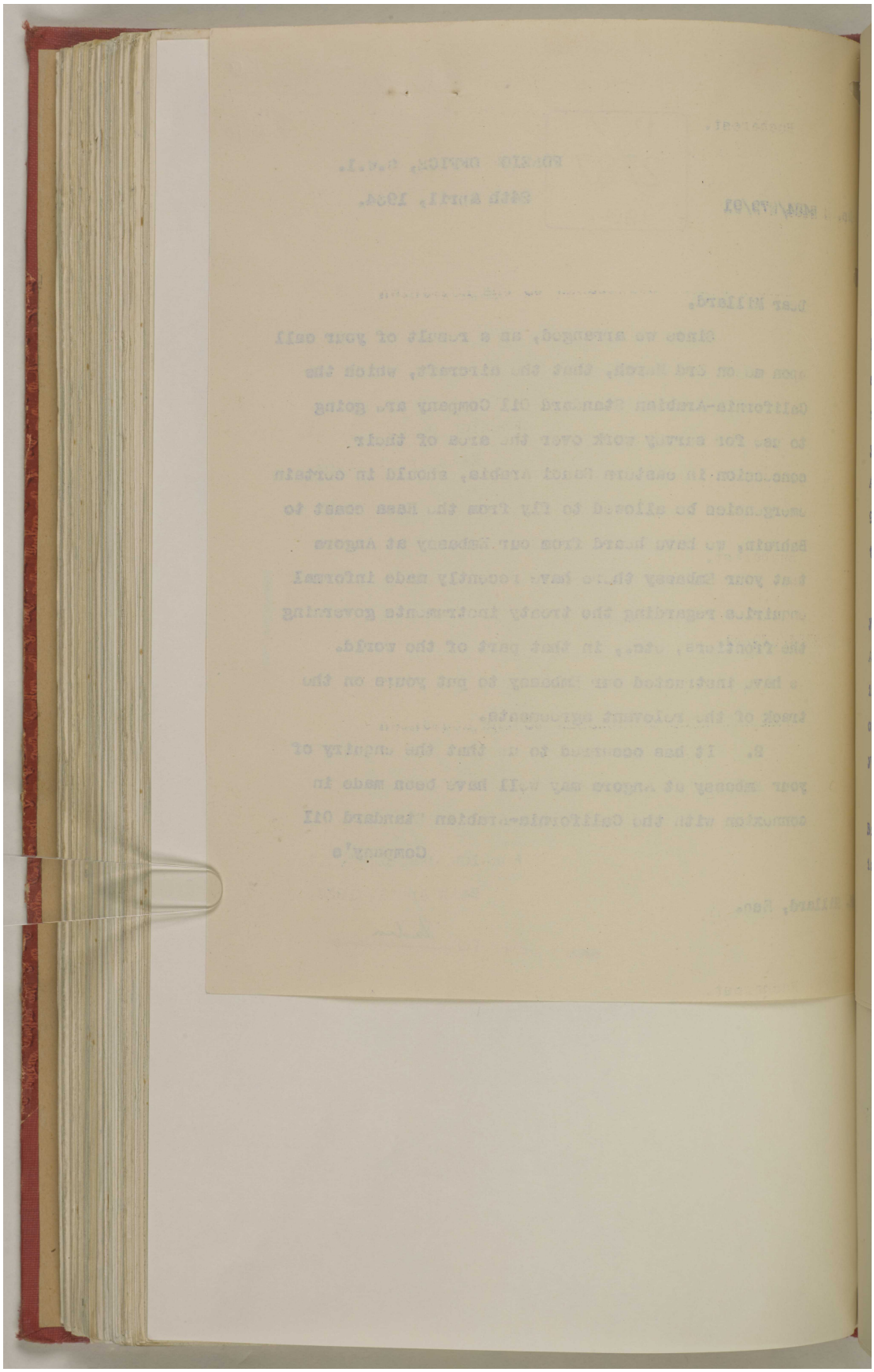
Dear Millard,

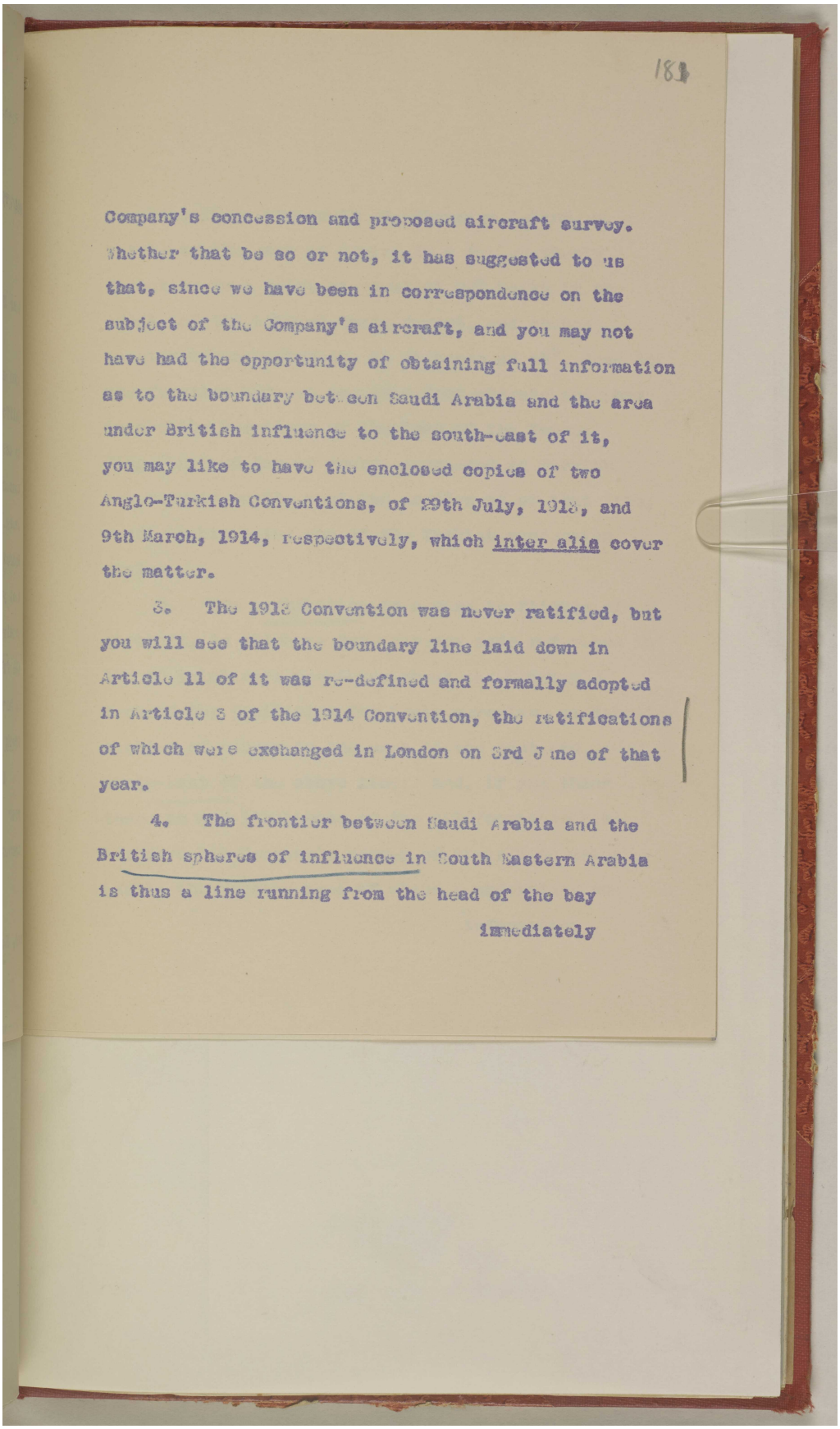
Since we arranged, as a result of your call upon me on 3rd March, that the aircraft, which the California-Arabian Standard Oil Company are going to use for survey work over the area of their concession in eastern Saudi Arabia, should in certain emergencies be allowed to fly from the Hasa coast to Bahrain, we have heard from our Embassy at Angora that your Embassy there have recently made informal enquiries regarding the treaty instruments governing the frontiers, etc., in that part of the world. We have instructed our Embassy to put yours on the track of the relevant agreements.

2. It has occurred to us that the enquiry of your Embassy at Angora may well have been made in connexion with the California-Arabian Standard Oil Company's

H. Millard, Esq.

COPY SENT TO India





181

Company's concession and proposed aircraft survey. Whether that be so or not, it has suggested to us that, since we have been in correspondence on the subject of the Company's aircraft, and you may not have had the opportunity of obtaining full information as to the boundary between Saudi Arabia and the area under British influence to the south-east of it, you may like to have the enclosed copies of two Anglo-Turkish Conventions, of 29th July, 1913, and 9th March, 1914, respectively, which inter alia cover the matter.

3. The 1913 Convention was never ratified, but you will see that the boundary line laid down in Article 11 of it was re-defined and formally adopted in Article 8 of the 1914 Convention, the ratifications of which were exchanged in London on 3rd June of that year.

4. The frontier between Saudi Arabia and the British spheres of influence in South Eastern Arabia is thus a line running from the head of the bay immediately

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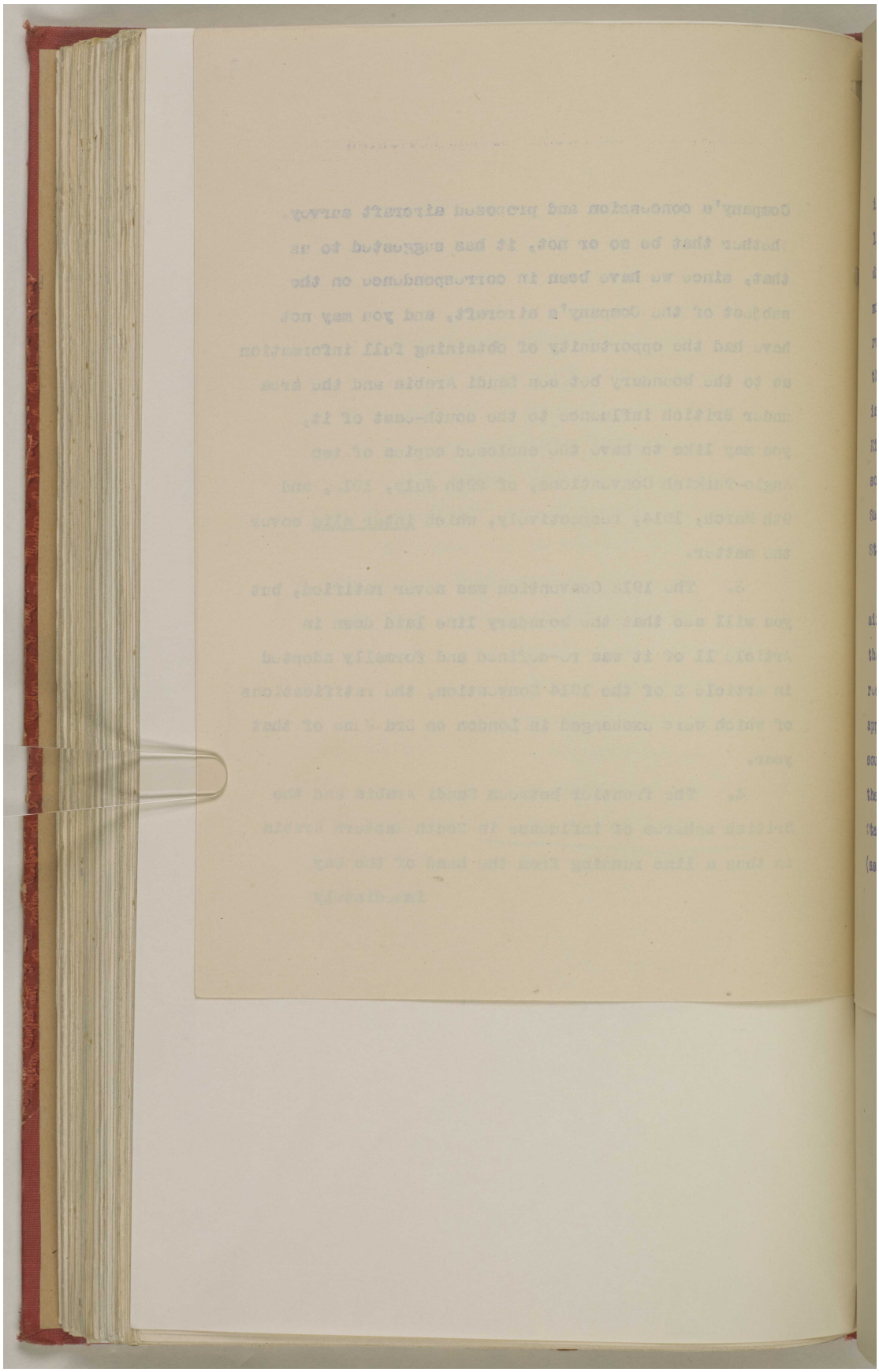
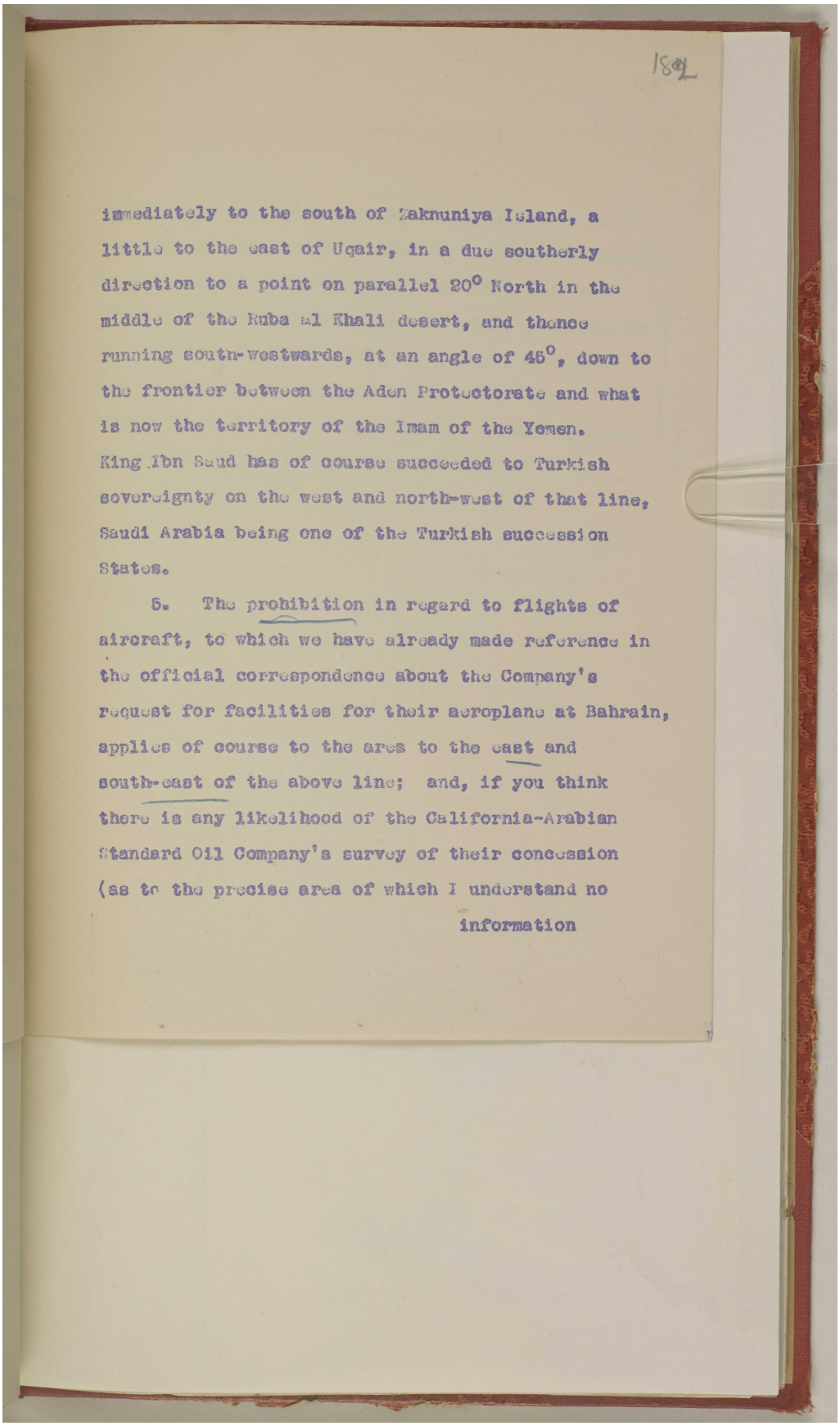




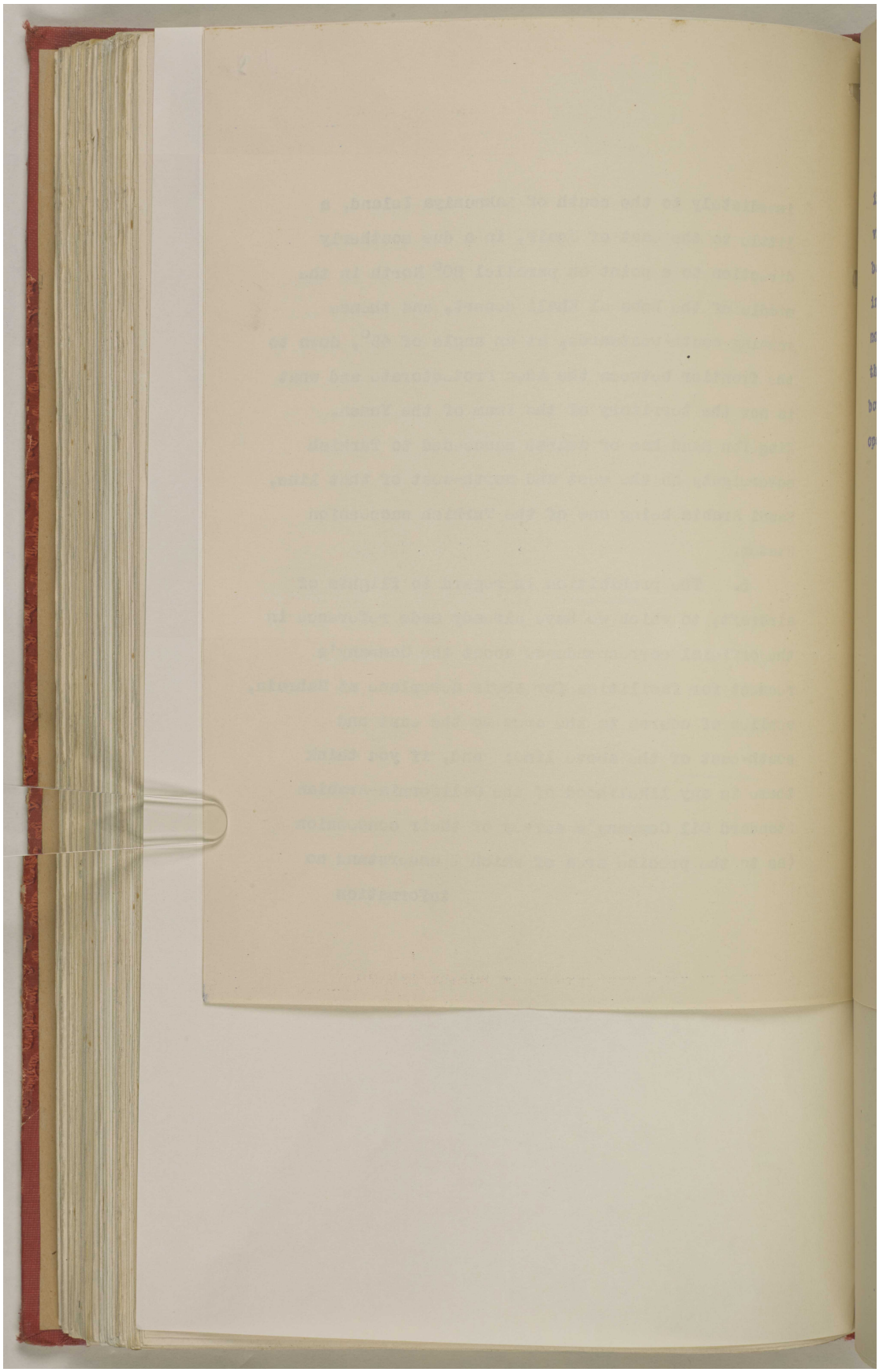
182

immediately to the south of Zakmuniya Island, a little to the east of Uqair, in a due southerly direction to a point on parallel 20° North in the middle of the Ruba al Khali desert, and thence running south-westwards, at an angle of 45°, down to the frontier between the Aden Protectorate and what is now the territory of the Imam of the Yemen. King Ibn Saud has of course succeeded to Turkish sovereignty on the west and north-west of that line, Saudi Arabia being one of the Turkish succession States.

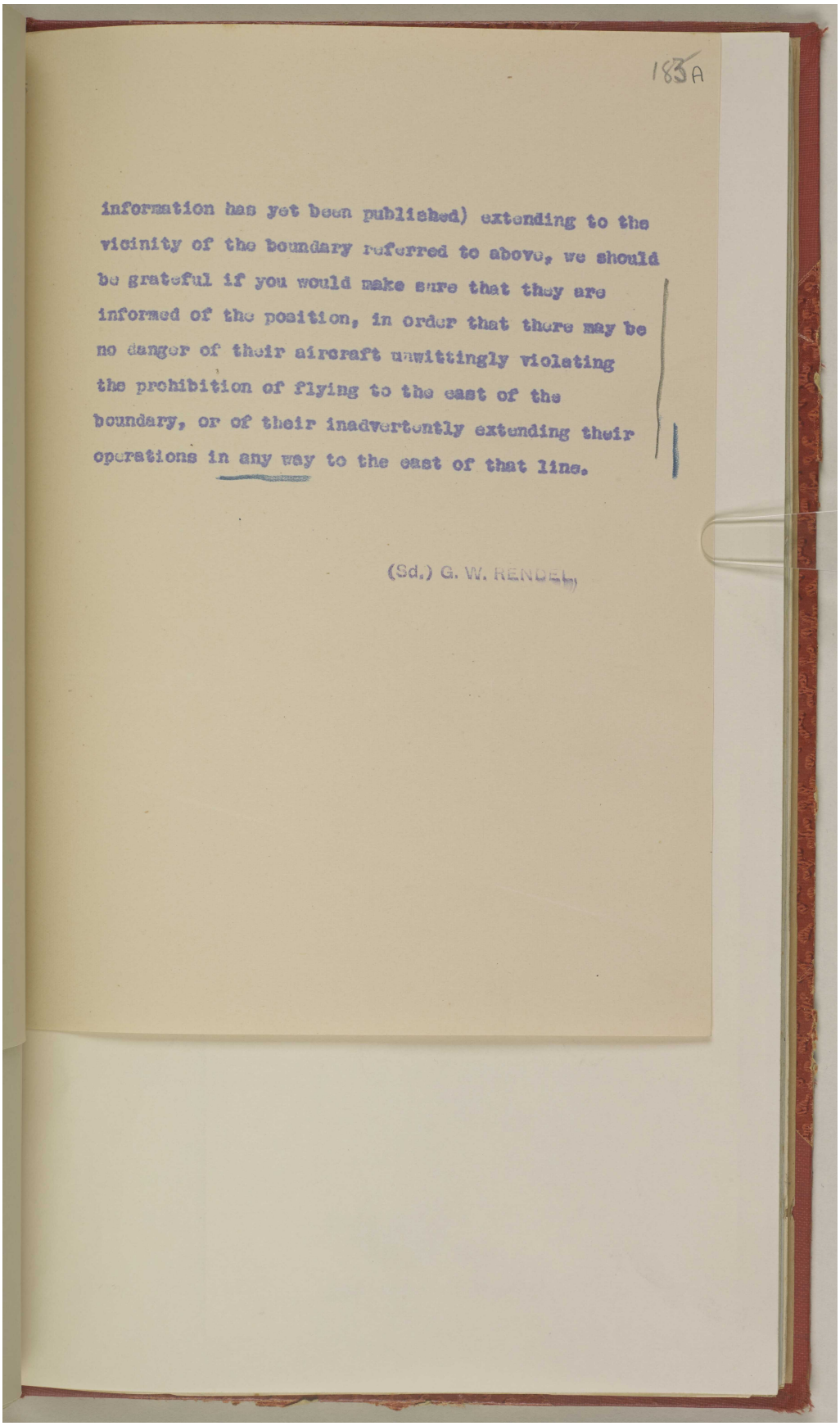
5. The prohibition in regard to flights of aircraft, to which we have already made reference in the official correspondence about the Company's request for facilities for their aeroplane at Bahrain, applies of course to the area to the east and south-east of the above line; and, if you think there is any likelihood of the California-Arabian Standard Oil Company's survey of their concession (as to the precise area of which I understand no

information

ملف 10/5 I المملكة العربية السعودية: امتياز نفط الأحساء؛ زيارة المُقدم هولمز إلى المملكة العربية السعودية؛ حصار الكويت. [١٨٢ظ] (٤٠٣/٤٩٦)



المرجع: IOR/R/15/2/421 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023600813.0x000004



183A

information has yet been published) extending to the vicinity of the boundary referred to above, we should be grateful if you would make sure that they are informed of the position, in order that there may be no danger of their aircraft unwittingly violating the prohibition of flying to the east of the boundary, or of their inadvertently extending their operations in any way to the east of that line.

(Sd.) G. W. RENDEL.

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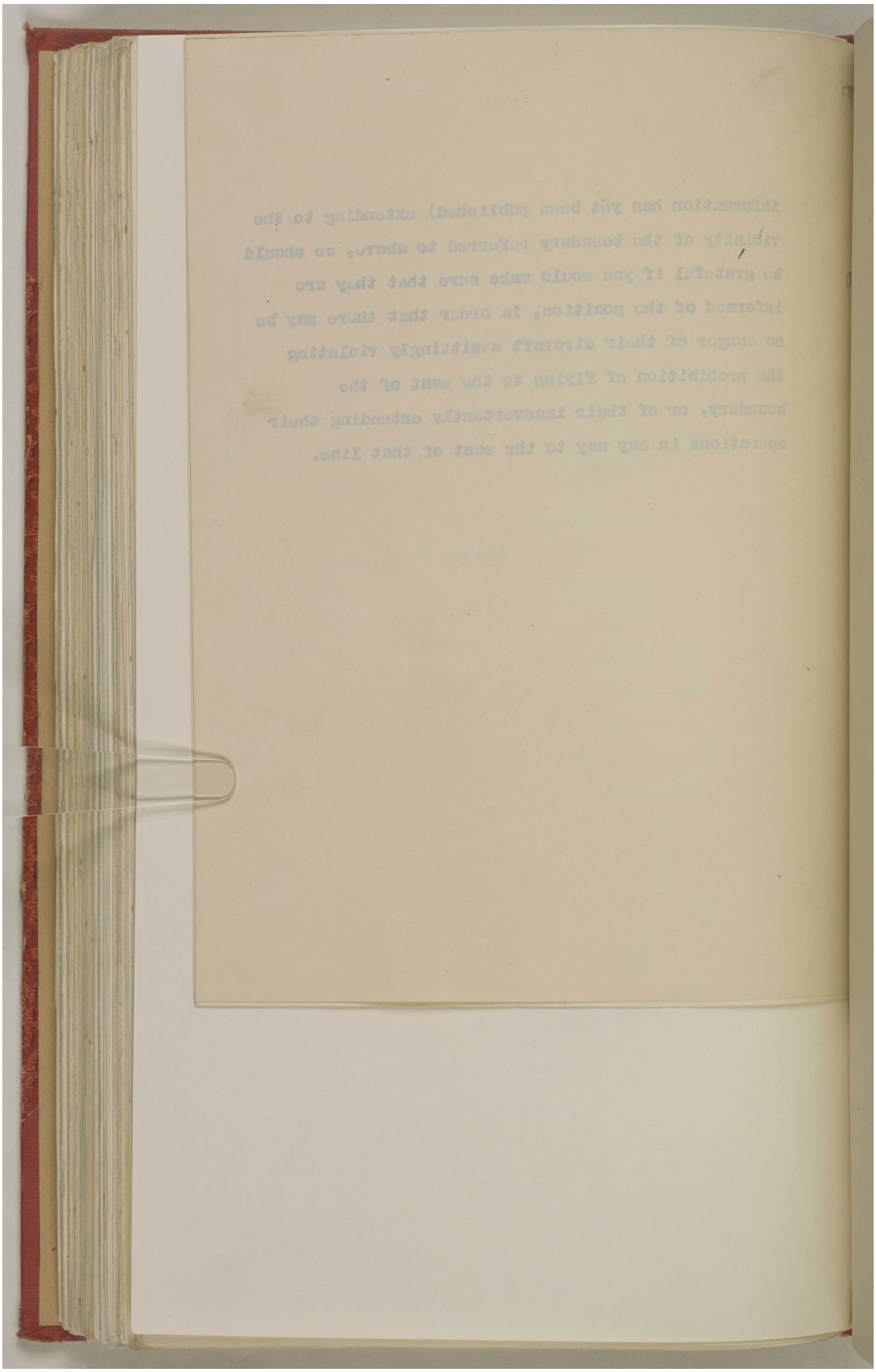
Qatar National Library



المرجع: IOR/R/15/2/421 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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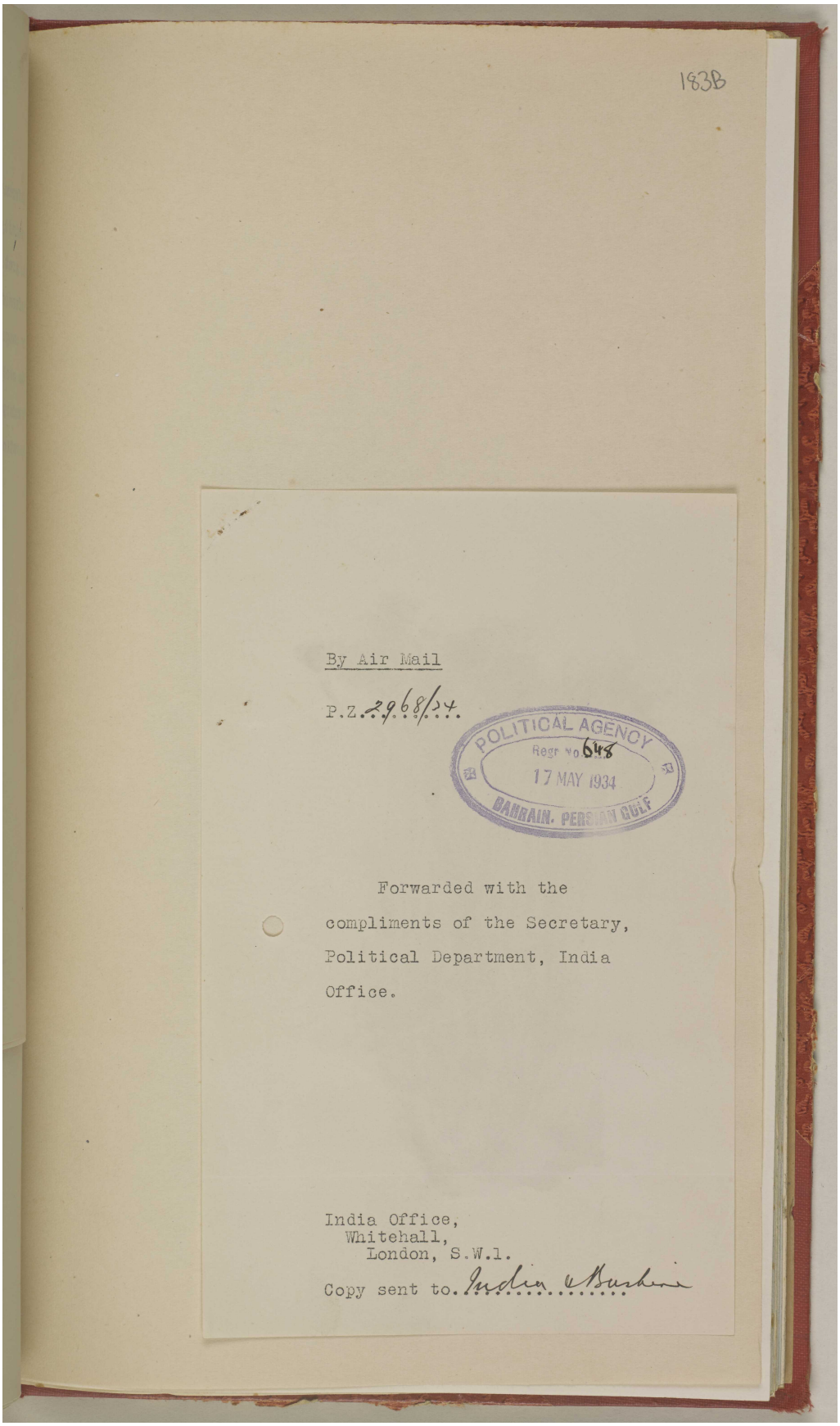

183B

By Air Mail

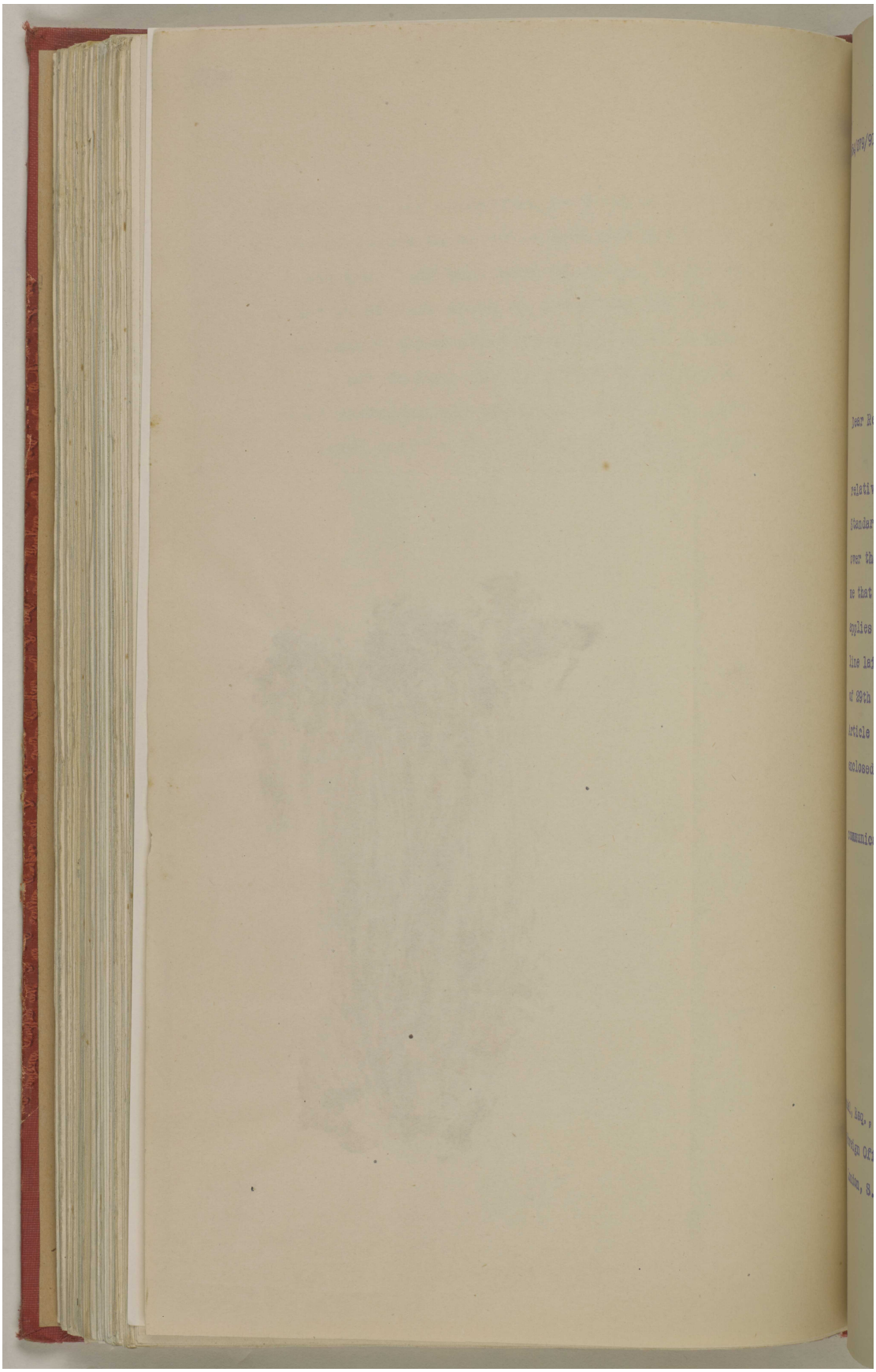
P.Z. 2968/34.

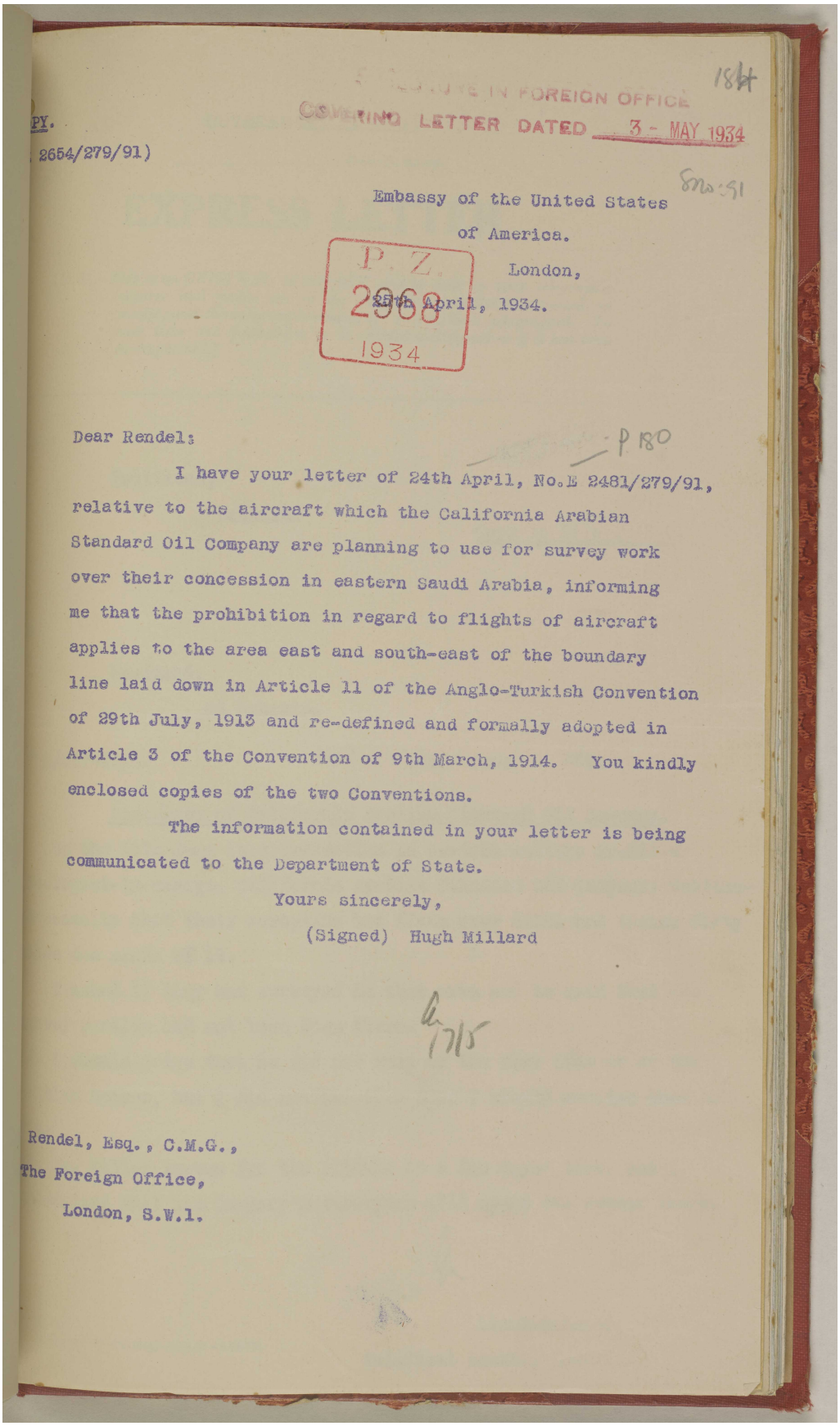
POLITICAL AGENCY
Regr No. 648
17 MAY 1934
BAHRAIN. PERSIAN GULF

Forwarded with the
compliments of the Secretary,
Political Department, India
Office.

India Office,
Whitehall,
London, S.W.1.

Copy sent to. India & Bushire





IN FOREIGN OFFICE
COVERING LETTER DATED 3 - MAY 1934

PY.
2654/279/91)

Embassy of the United States
of America.
London,
25th April, 1934.

P. Z.
2968
1934

Dear Rendel:

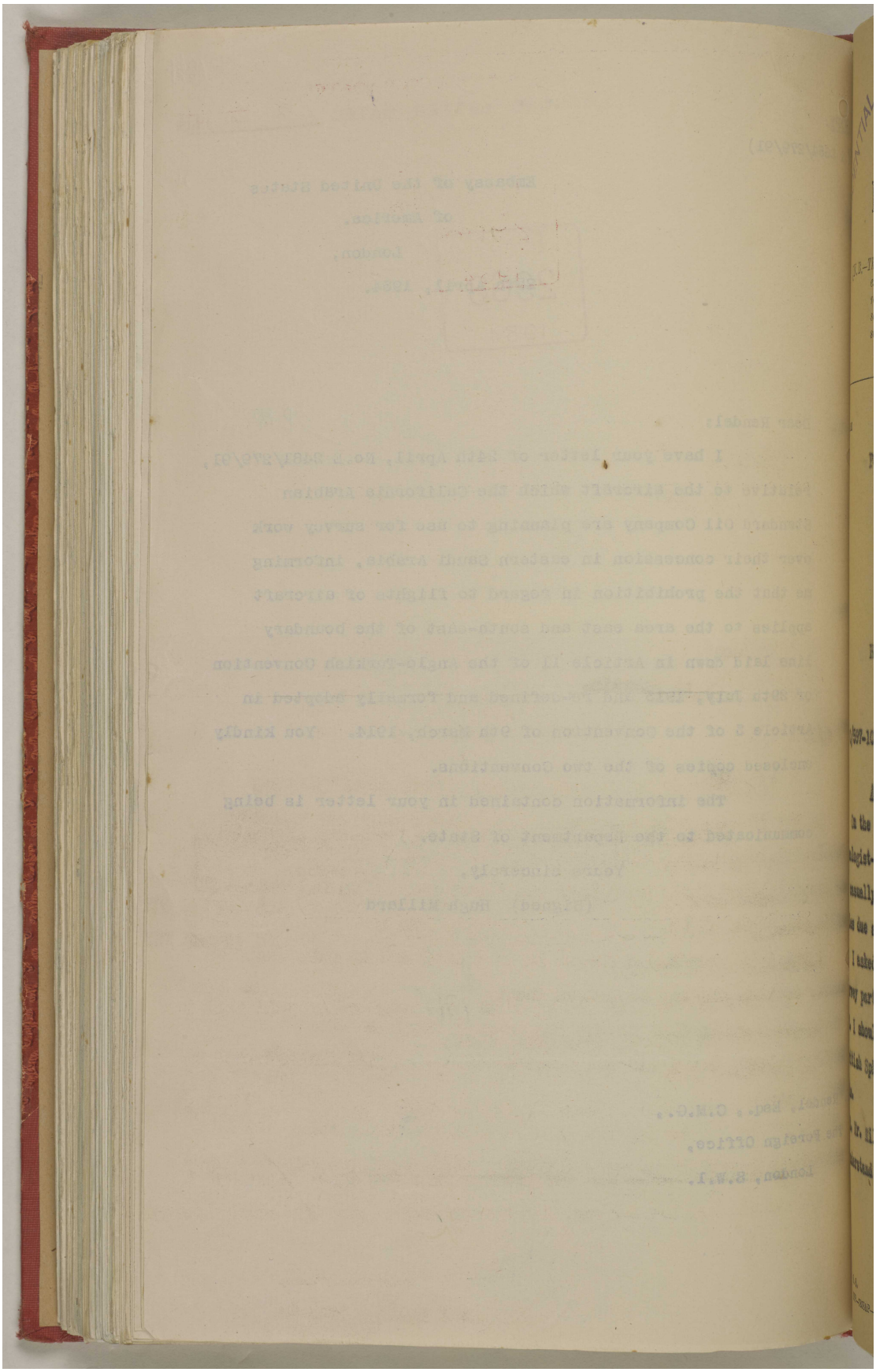
I have your letter of 24th April, No.E 2481/279/91, relative to the aircraft which the California Arabian Standard Oil Company are planning to use for survey work over their concession in eastern Saudi Arabia, informing me that the prohibition in regard to flights of aircraft applies to the area east and south-east of the boundary line laid down in Article 11 of the Anglo-Turkish Convention of 29th July, 1913 and re-defined and formally adopted in Article 3 of the Convention of 9th March, 1914. You kindly enclosed copies of the two Conventions.

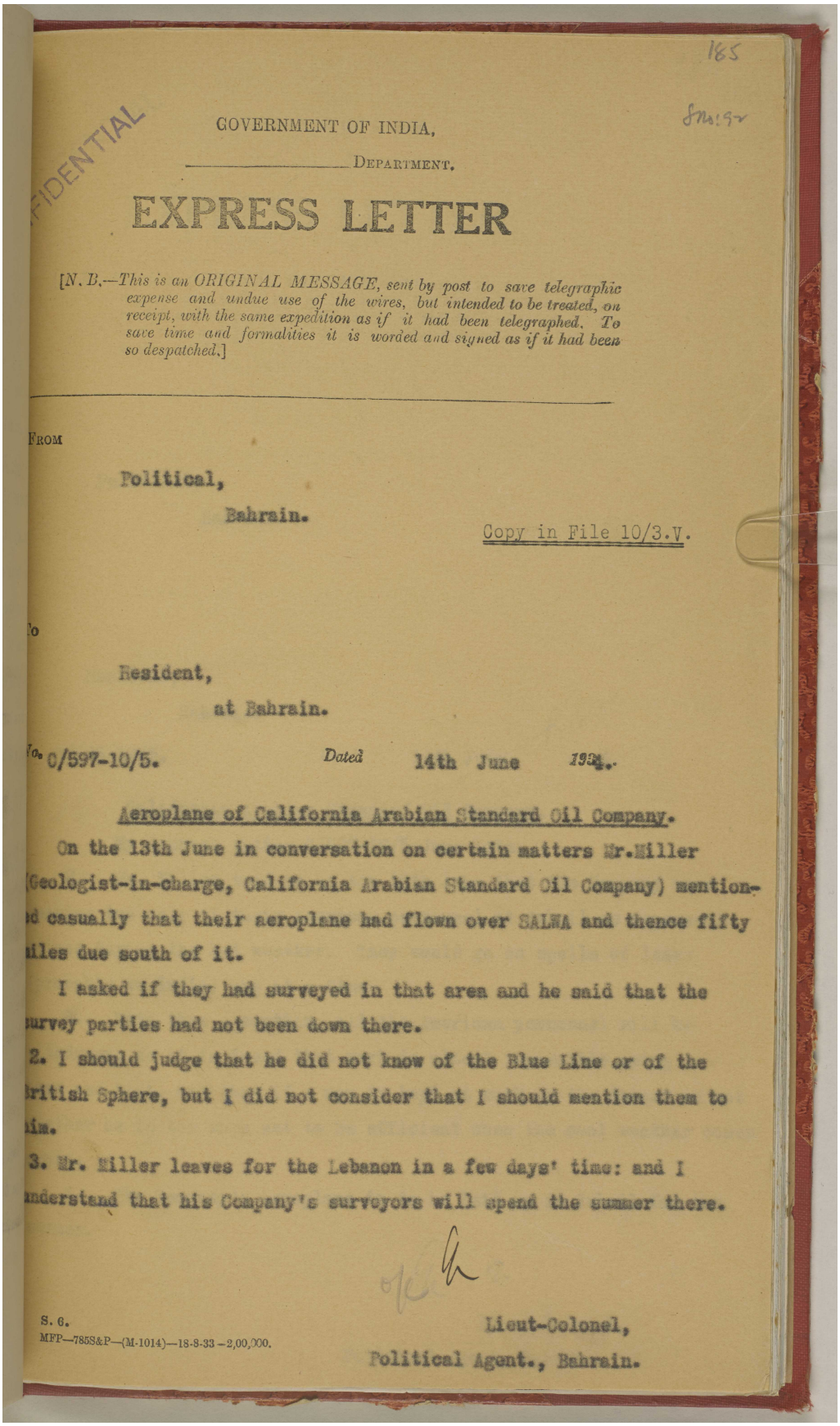
The information contained in your letter is being communicated to the Department of State.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) Hugh Millard

Rendel, Esq., C.M.G.,
The Foreign Office,
London, S.W.1.





185

CONFIDENTIAL

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

_____ DEPARTMENT.

EXPRESS LETTER

[N. B.—*This is an ORIGINAL MESSAGE, sent by post to save telegraphic expense and undue use of the wires, but intended to be treated, on receipt, with the same expedition as if it had been telegraphed. To save time and formalities it is worded and signed as if it had been so despatched.*]

From

Political,

Bahrain.

Copy in File 10/3.V.

To

Resident,

at Bahrain.

No. 0/597-10/5. Dated 14th June 193[illegible].

Aeroplane of California Arabian Standard Oil Company.

On the 13th June in conversation on certain matters Mr.Miller (Geologist-in-charge, California Arabian Standard Oil Company) mentioned casually that their aeroplane had flown over SALWA and thence fifty miles due south of it.

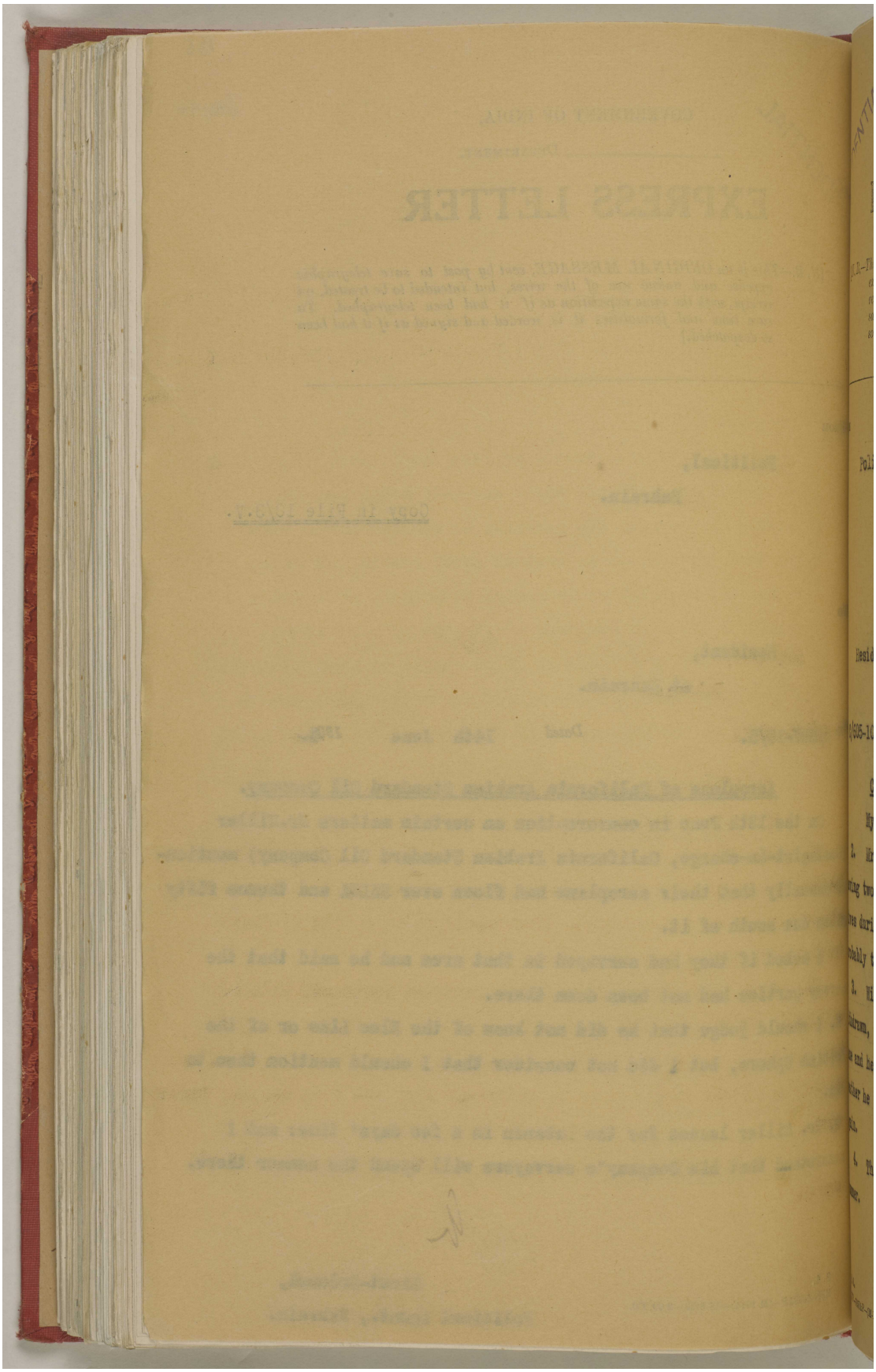
I asked if they had surveyed in that area and he said that the survey parties had not been down there.

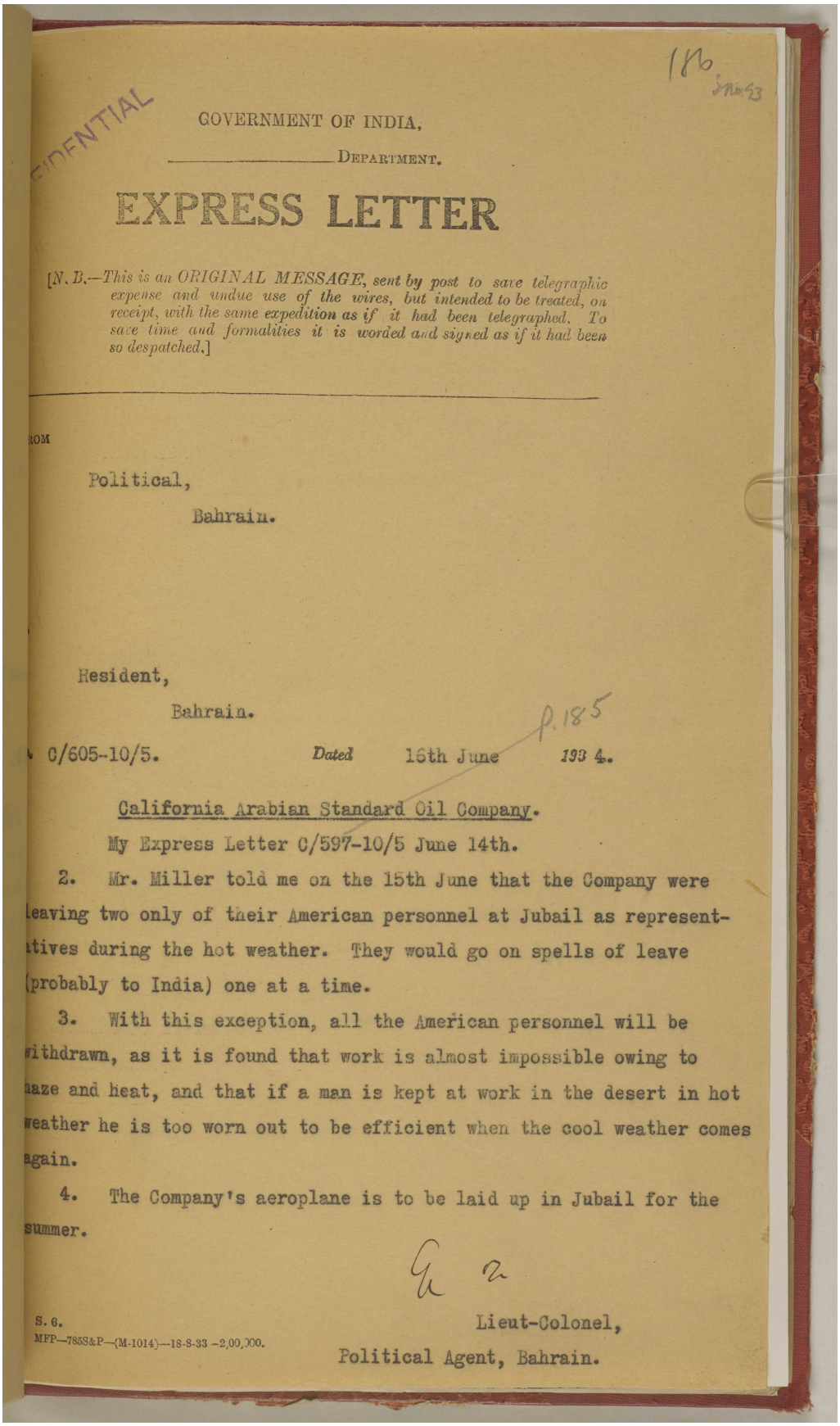
2. I should judge that he did not know of the Blue Line or of the British Sphere, but I did not consider that I should mention them to him.

3. Mr. Miller leaves for the Lebanon in a few days' time: and I understand that his Company's surveyors will spend the summer there.

S. G.
MFP—785S&P—(M-1014)—18-8-33—2,00,000.

Lieut-Colonel,
Political Agent., Bahrain.





GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

DEPARTMENT.

EXPRESS LETTER

[*N. B.—This is an ORIGINAL MESSAGE, sent by post to save telegraphic expense and undue use of the wires, but intended to be treated, on receipt, with the same expedition as if it had been telegraphed. To save time and formalities it is worded and signed as if it had been so despatched.*]

FROM

Political,

Bahrain.

Resident,

Bahrain.

No. C/605-10/5. *Dated* 16th June *193* 4.

California Arabian Standard Oil Company.

My Express Letter C/597-10/5 June 14th.

2. Mr. Miller told me on the 15th June that the Company were leaving two only of their American personnel at Jubail as representatives during the hot weather. They would go on spells of leave (probably to India) one at a time.

3. With this exception, all the American personnel will be withdrawn, as it is found that work is almost impossible owing to haze and heat, and that if a man is kept at work in the desert in hot weather he is too worn out to be efficient when the cool weather comes again.

4. The Company's aeroplane is to be laid up in Jubail for the summer.

Lieut-Colonel,
Political Agent, Bahrain.

S. 6.
MFP—785S&P—(M-1014)—18-8-33—2,00,000.

المرجع: IOR/R/15/2/421 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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مكتبة قطر الوطنية
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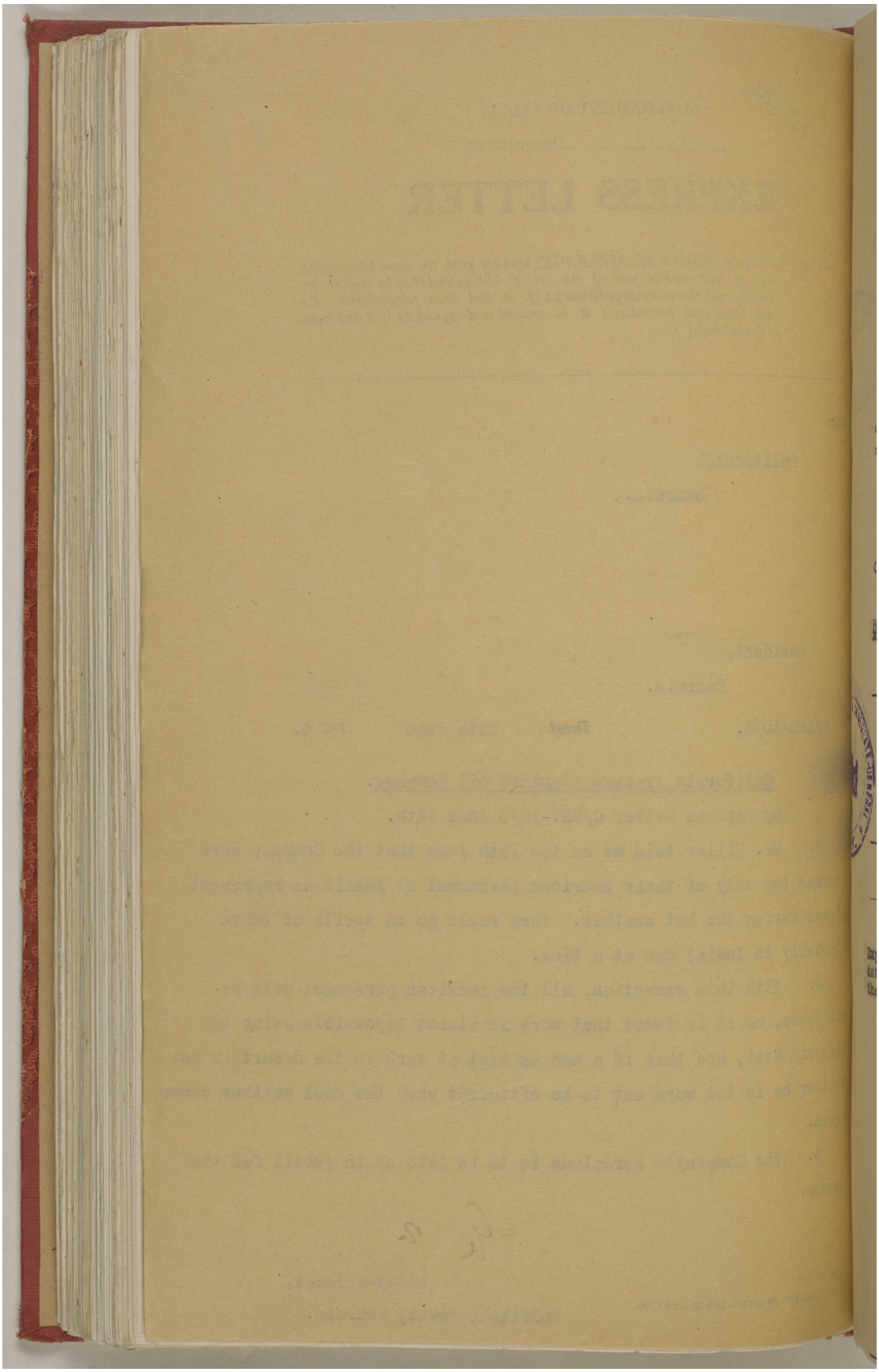
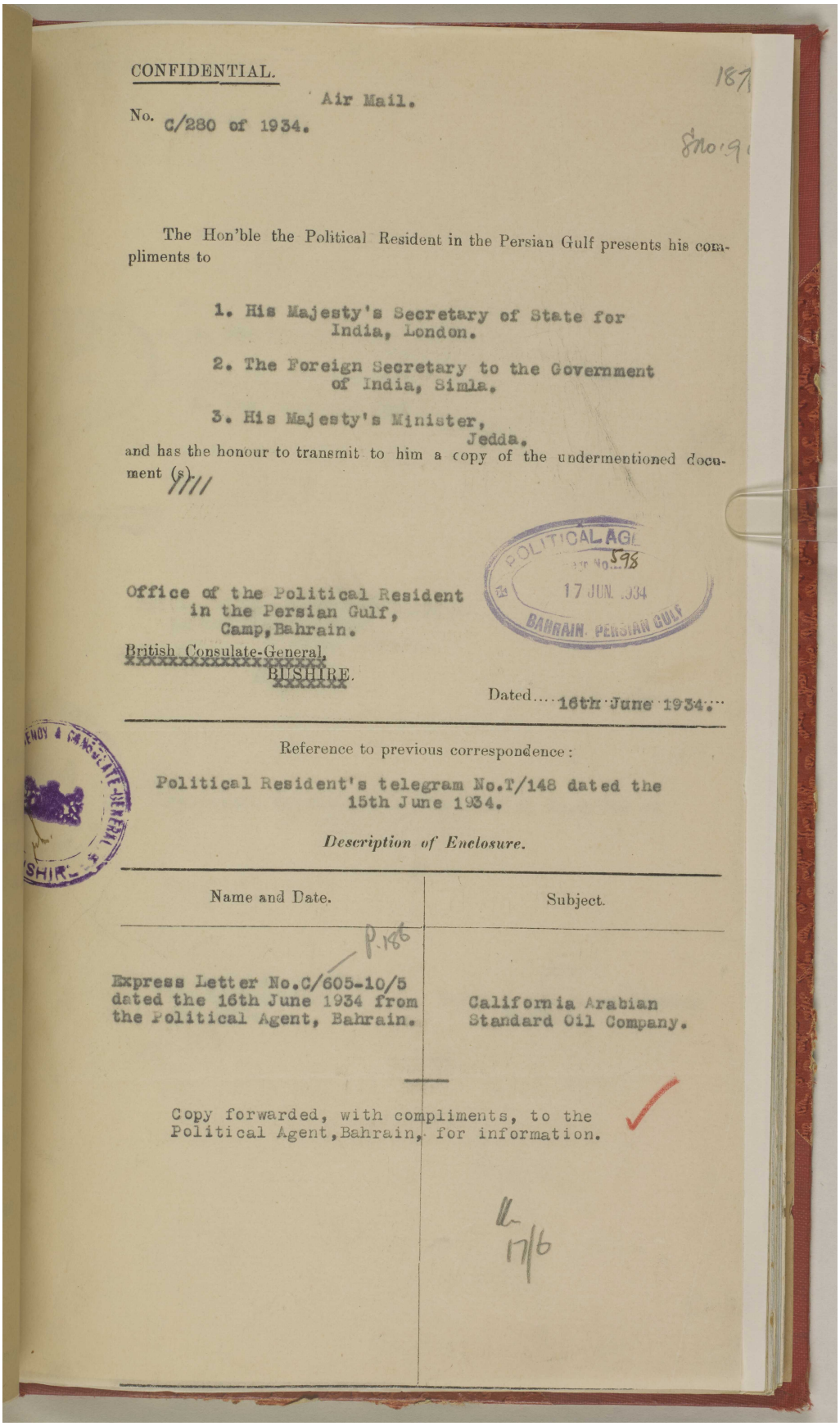




CONFIDENTIAL.

187

Air Mail.

No. C/280 of 1934.

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

1. His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, London.
2. The Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, Simla.
3. His Majesty's Minister, Jedda.

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned document (s).

POLITICAL AGL. No. 598 17 JUN 1934 BAHRAIN. PERSIAN GULF

Office of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, Camp, Bahrain.

British Consulate-General, BUSHIRE.

Dated.... 16th June 1934.

Reference to previous correspondence:

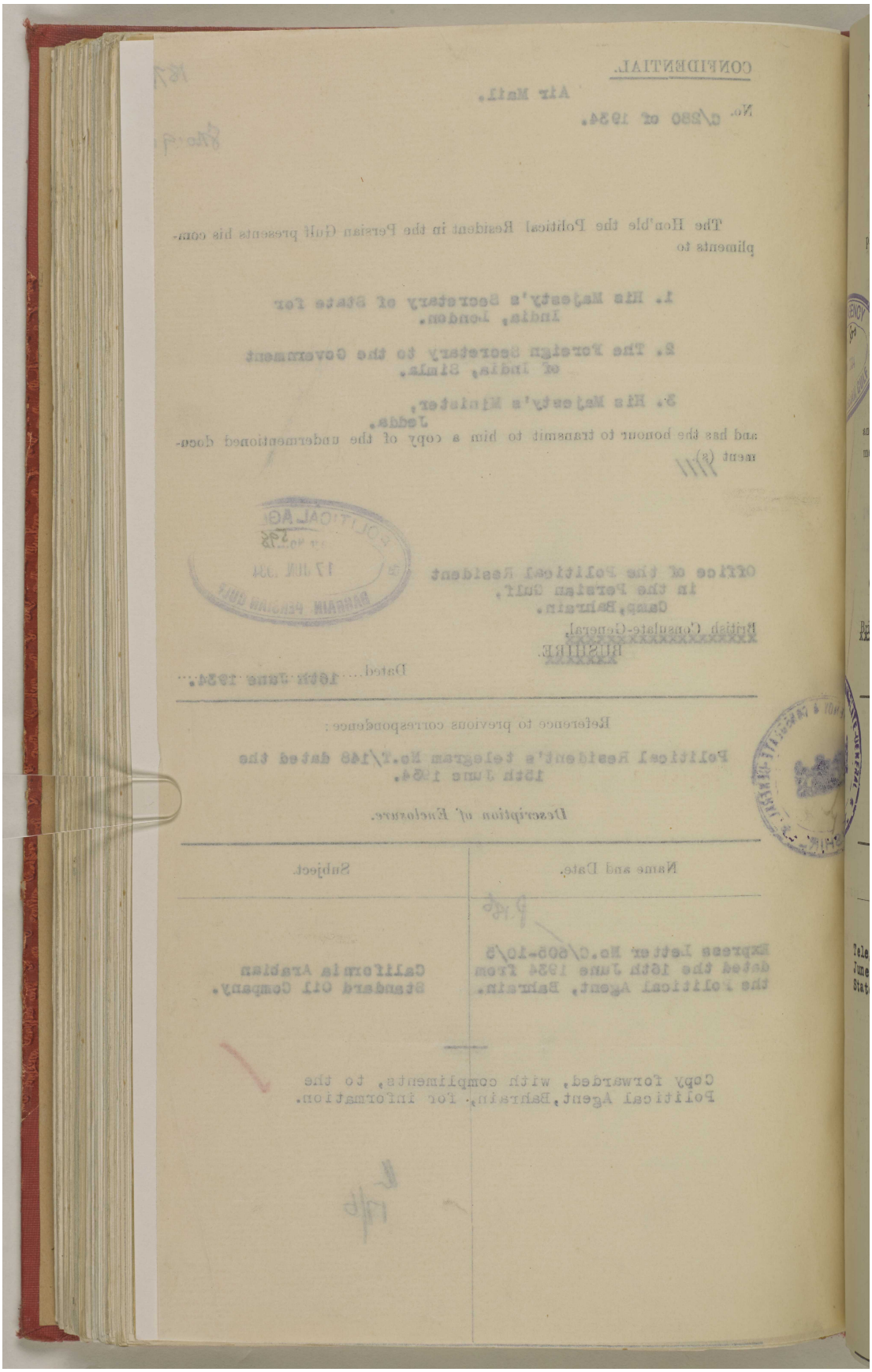
Political Resident's telegram No.T/148 dated the 15th June 1934.

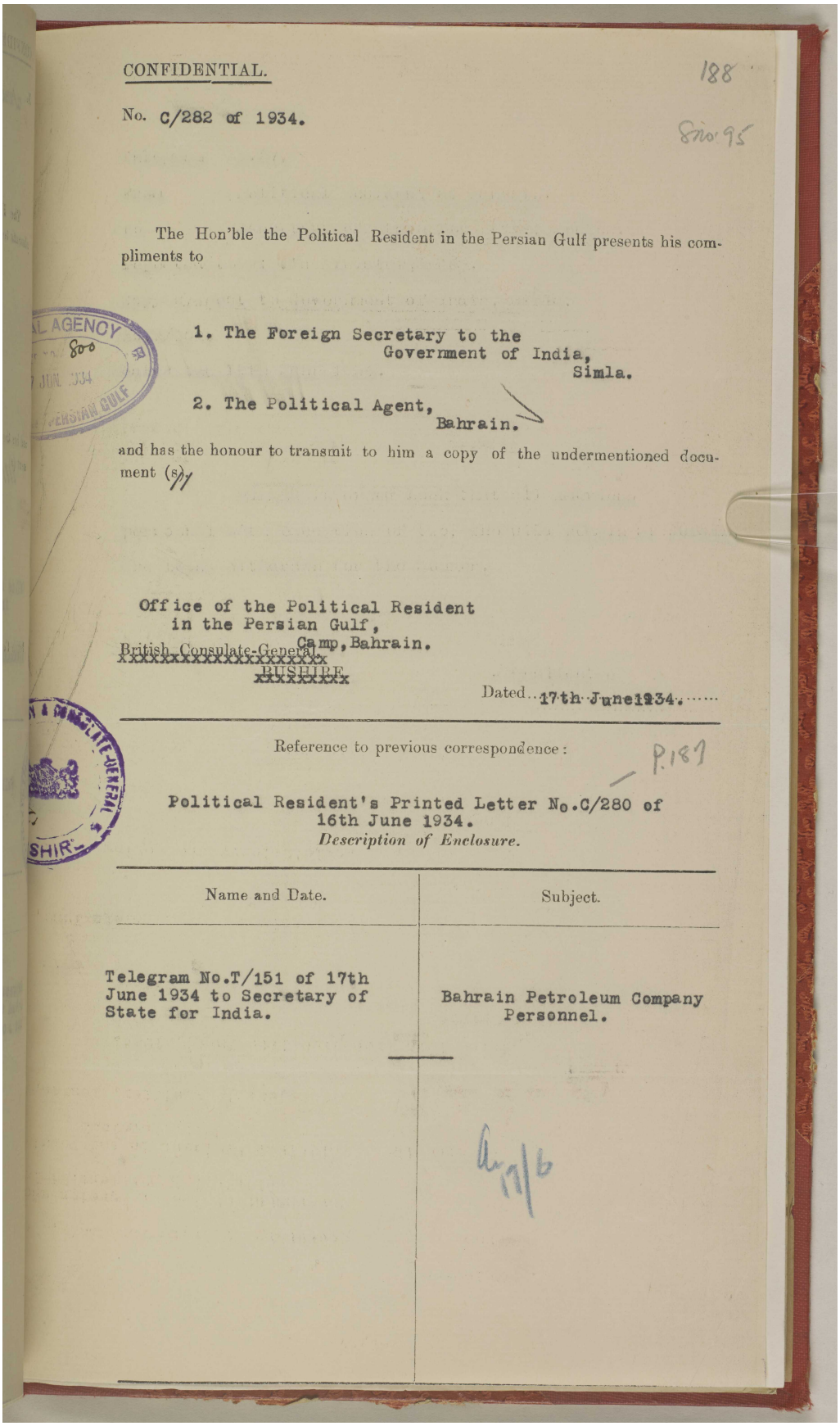
Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Express Letter No.C/605-10/5 dated the 16th June 1934 from the Political Agent, Bahrain.	California Arabian Standard Oil Company.

Copy forwarded, with compliments, to the Political Agent, Bahrain, for information.

17/6





CONFIDENTIAL.

188

No. C/282 of 1934.

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

1. The Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, Simla.

2. The Political Agent, Bahrain.

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned document (s).

Office of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,
British Consulate-General Camp, Bahrain.
BUSHIRE

Dated 17th June 1934.

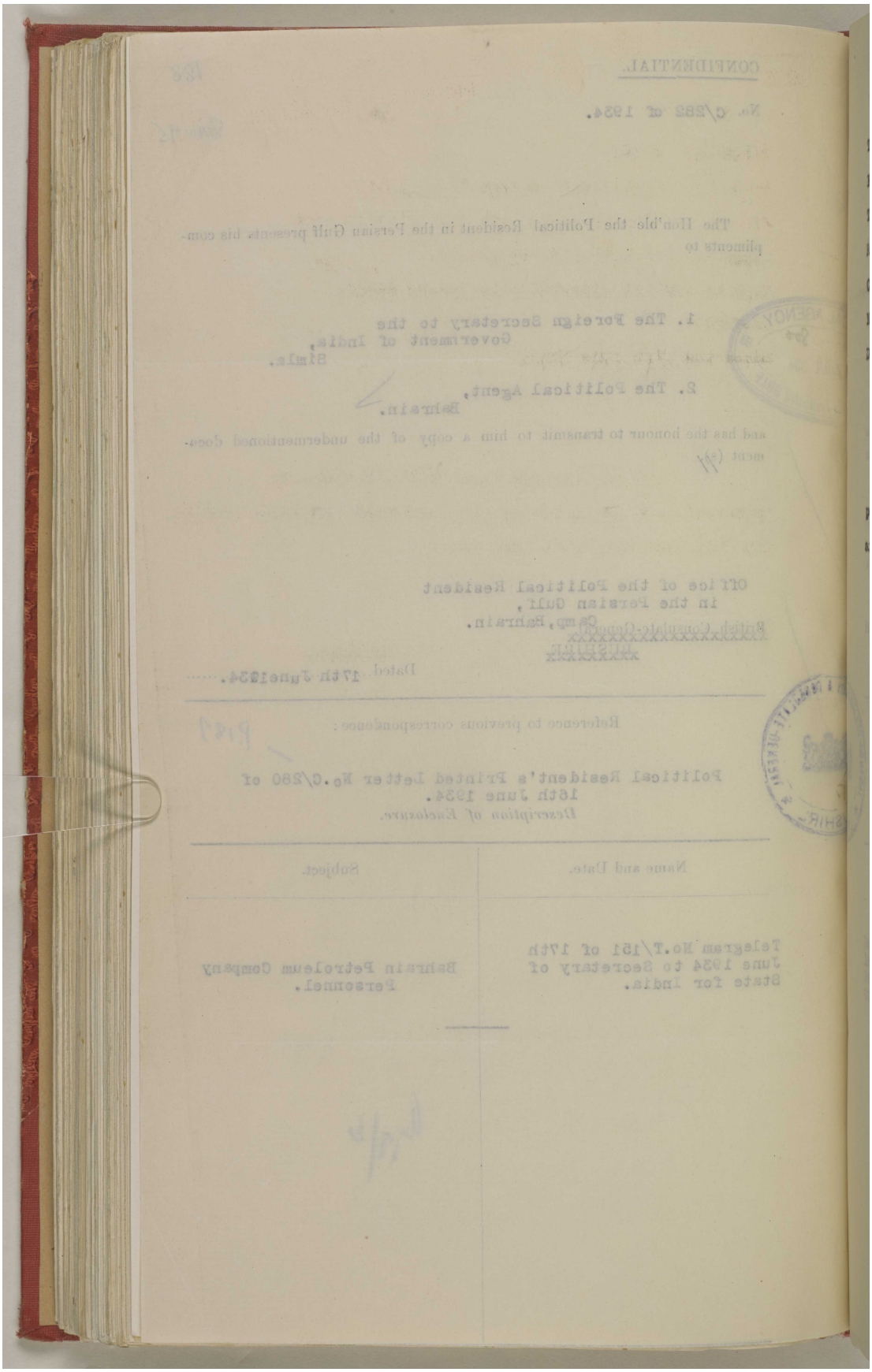
Reference to previous correspondence:

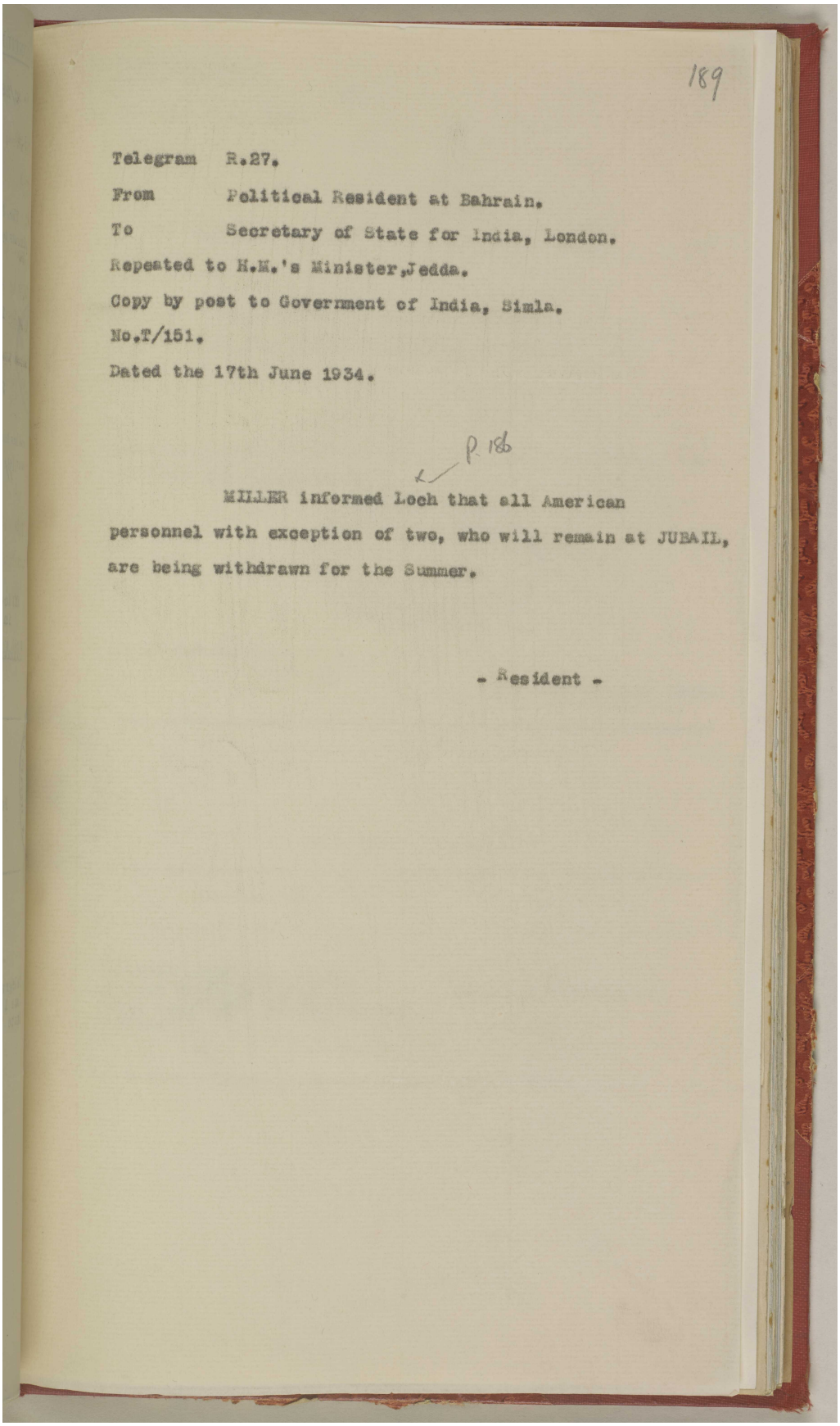
P.187

Political Resident's Printed Letter No.C/280 of 16th June 1934.

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Telegram No.T/151 of 17th June 1934 to Secretary of State for India.	Bahrain Petroleum Company Personnel.





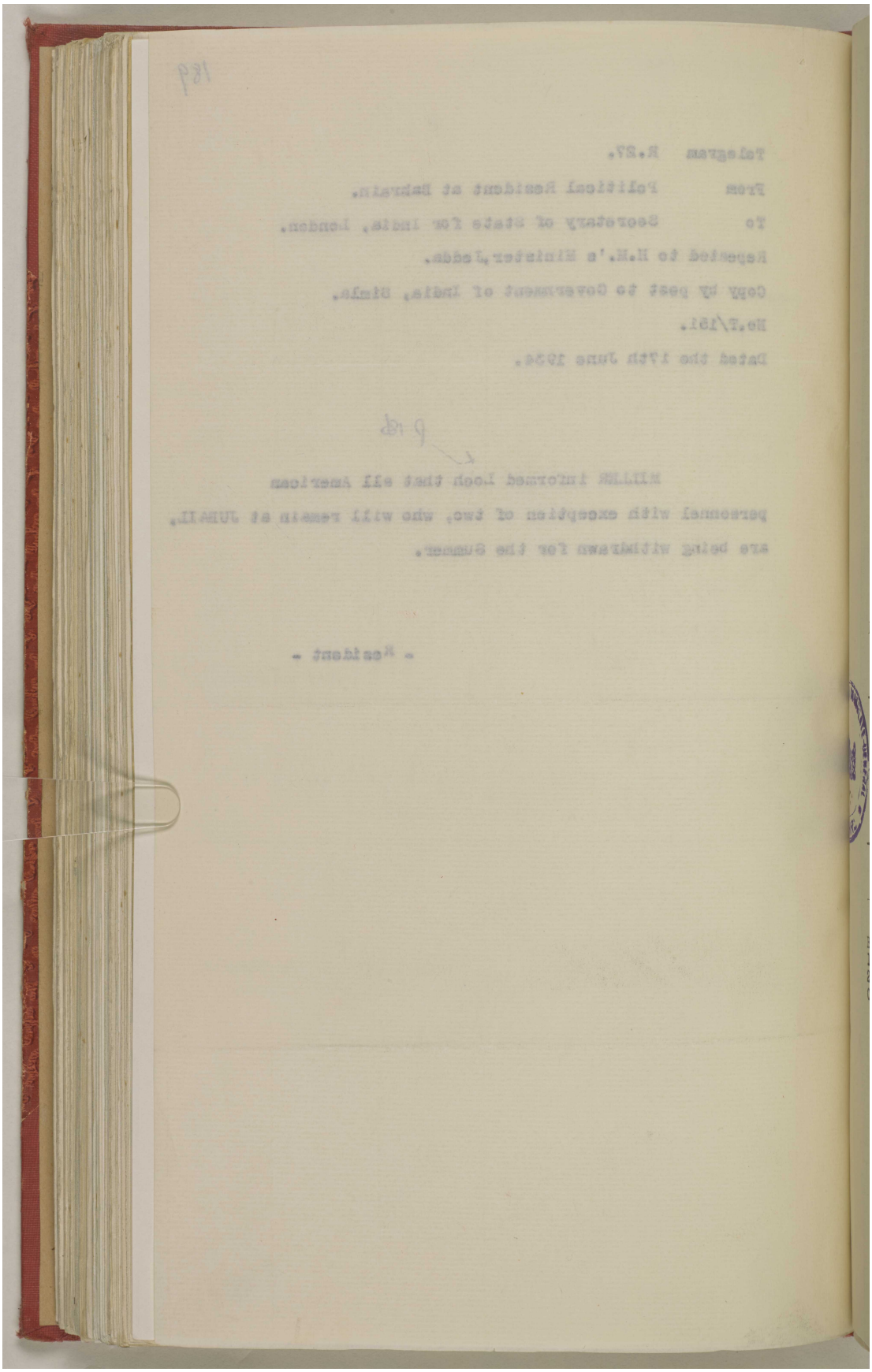
189

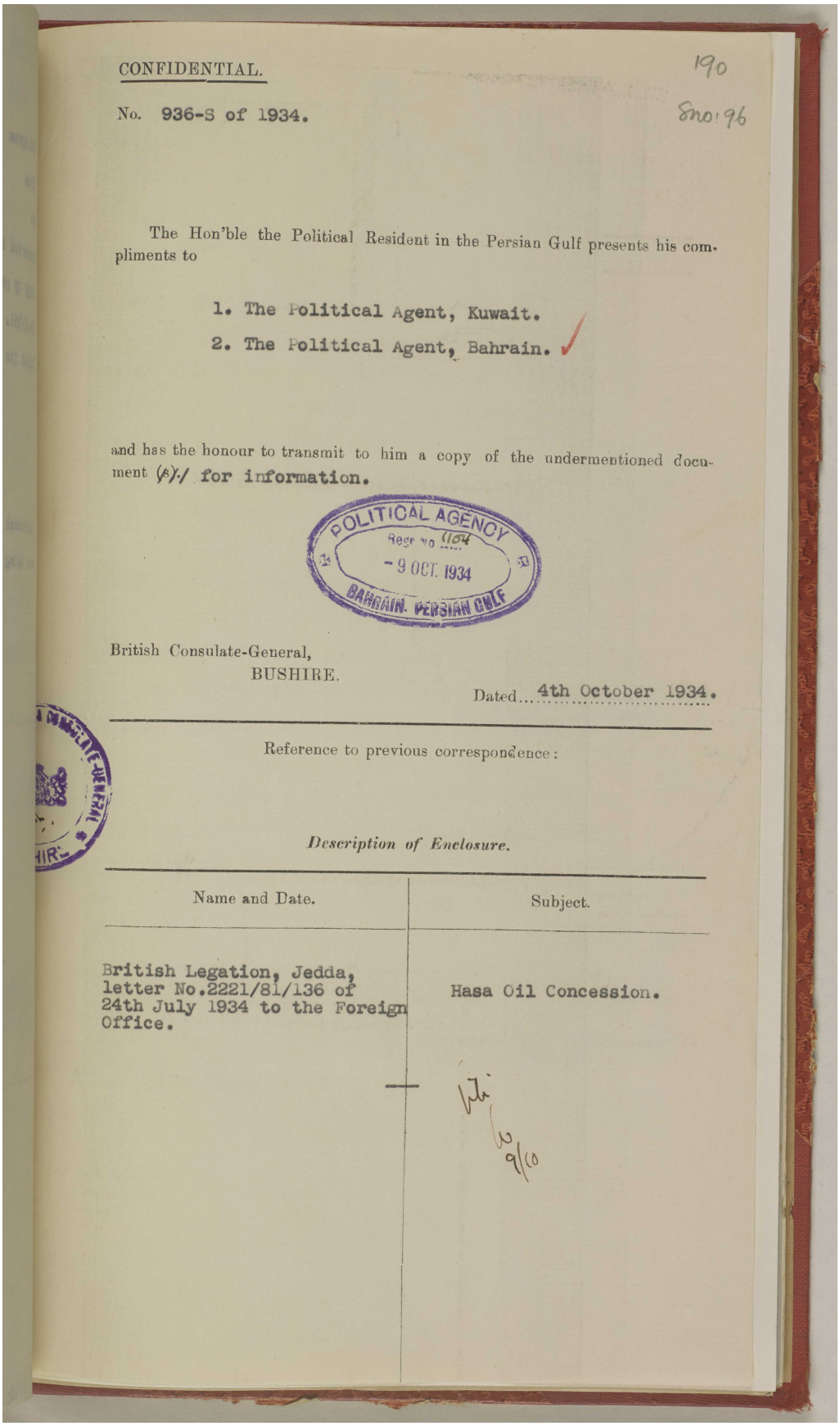
Telegram R.27.
From Political Resident at Bahrain.
To Secretary of State for India, London.
Repeated to H.M.'s Minister,Jedda.
Copy by post to Government of India, Simla.
No.T/151.
Dated the 17th June 1934.

P. 186

MILLER informed Loch that all American personnel with exception of two, who will remain at JUBAIL, are being withdrawn for the Summer.

- Resident -





CONFIDENTIAL.

190

No. 936-S of 1934.

8no: 96

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

1. The Political Agent, Kuwait.
2. The Political Agent, Bahrain.

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned document (s)./ for information.

POLITICAL AGENCY
Regr no 1154
- 9 OCT. 1934
BAHRAIN. PERSIAN GULF

British Consulate-General,
BUSHIRE.

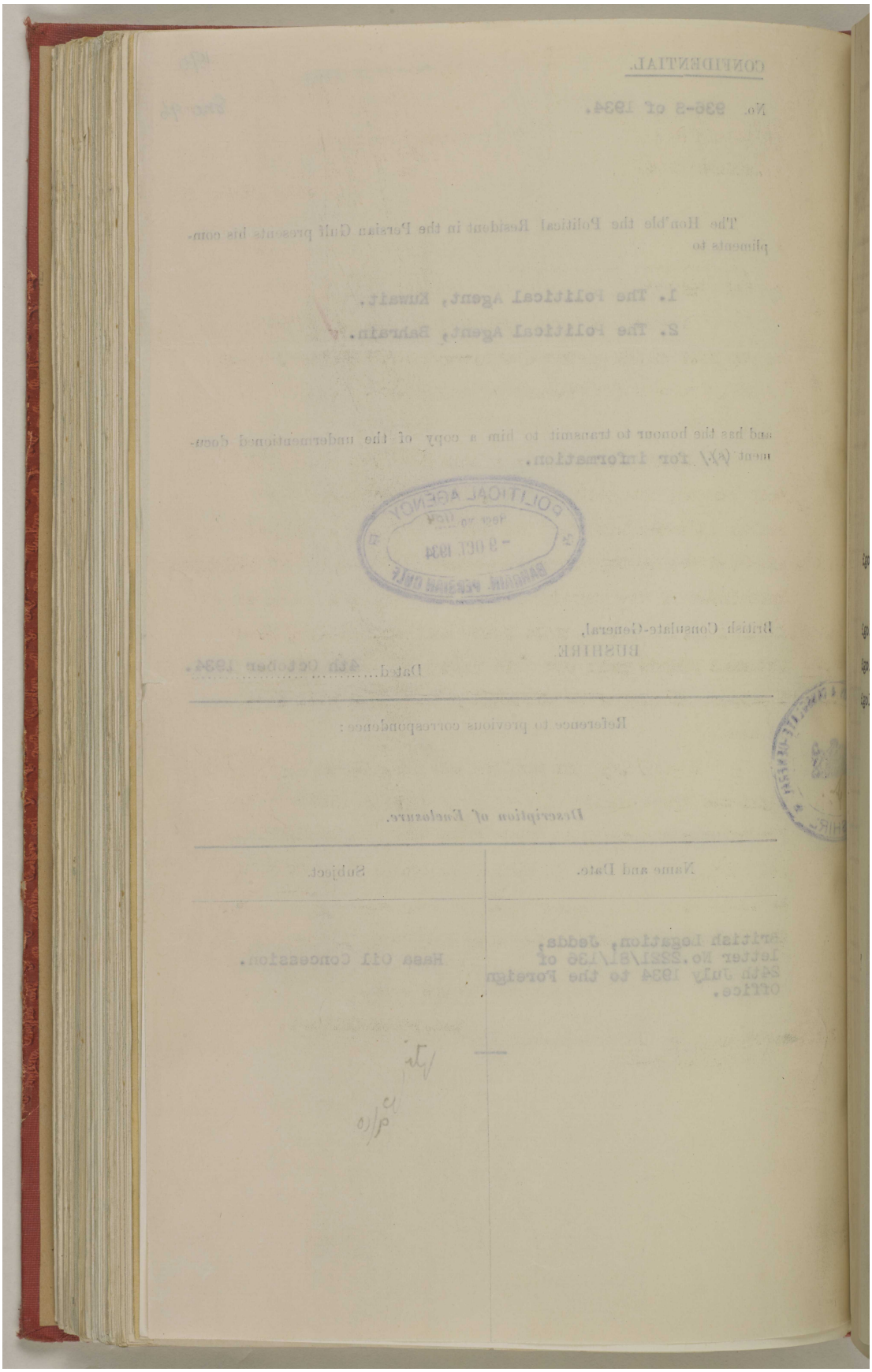
Dated... 4th October 1934.

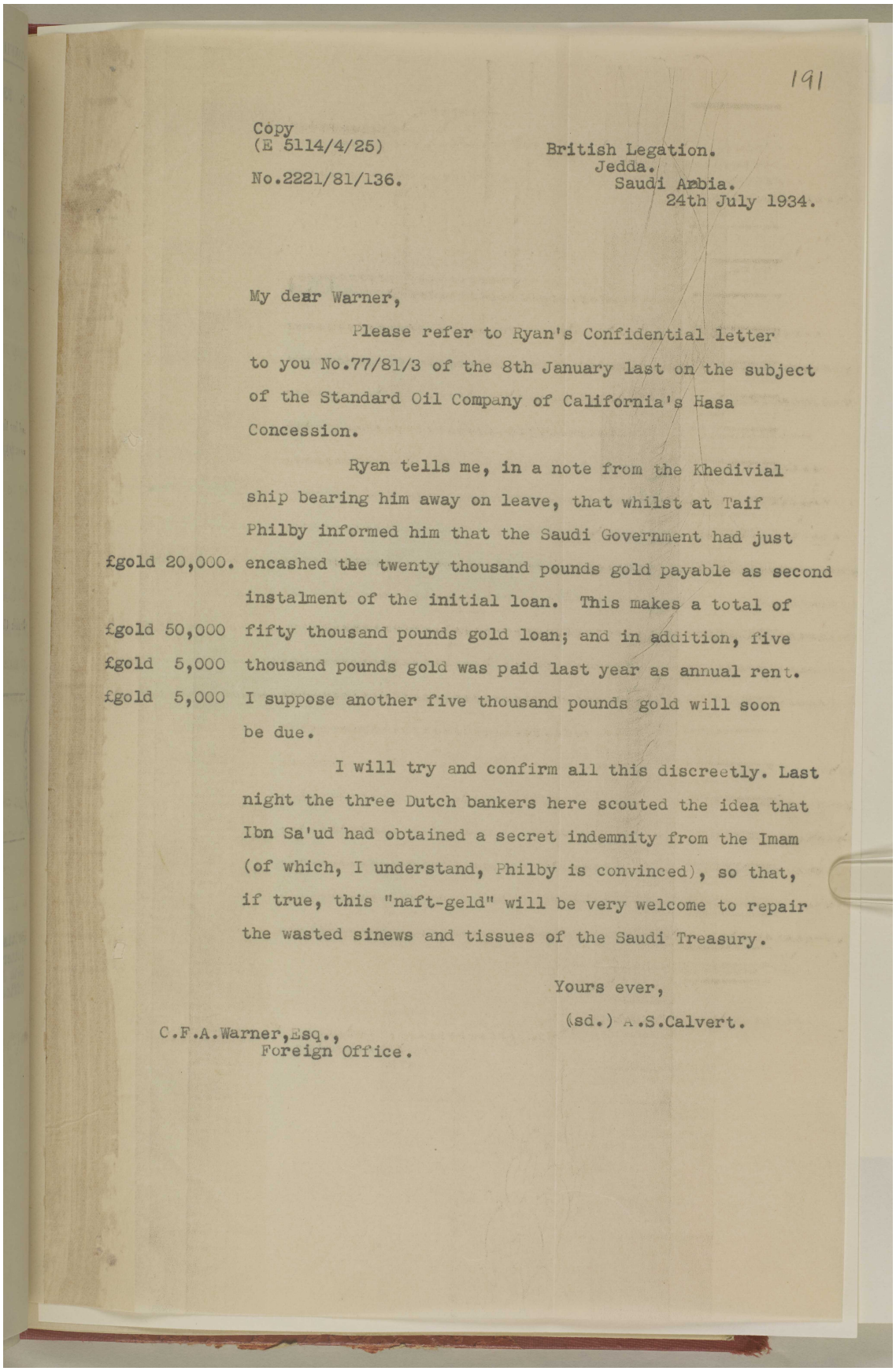
Reference to previous correspondence:

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
British Legation, Jedda, letter No.2221/81/136 of 24th July 1934 to the Foreign Office.	Hasa Oil Concession.

المرجع: IOR/R/15/2/421 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023600813.0x000015





191

Copy
(E 5114/4/25)

No.2221/81/136.

British Legation.
Jedda.
Saudi Arabia.
24th July 1934.

My dear Warner,

Please refer to Ryan's Confidential letter to you No.77/81/3 of the 8th January last on the subject of the Standard Oil Company of California's Hasa Concession.

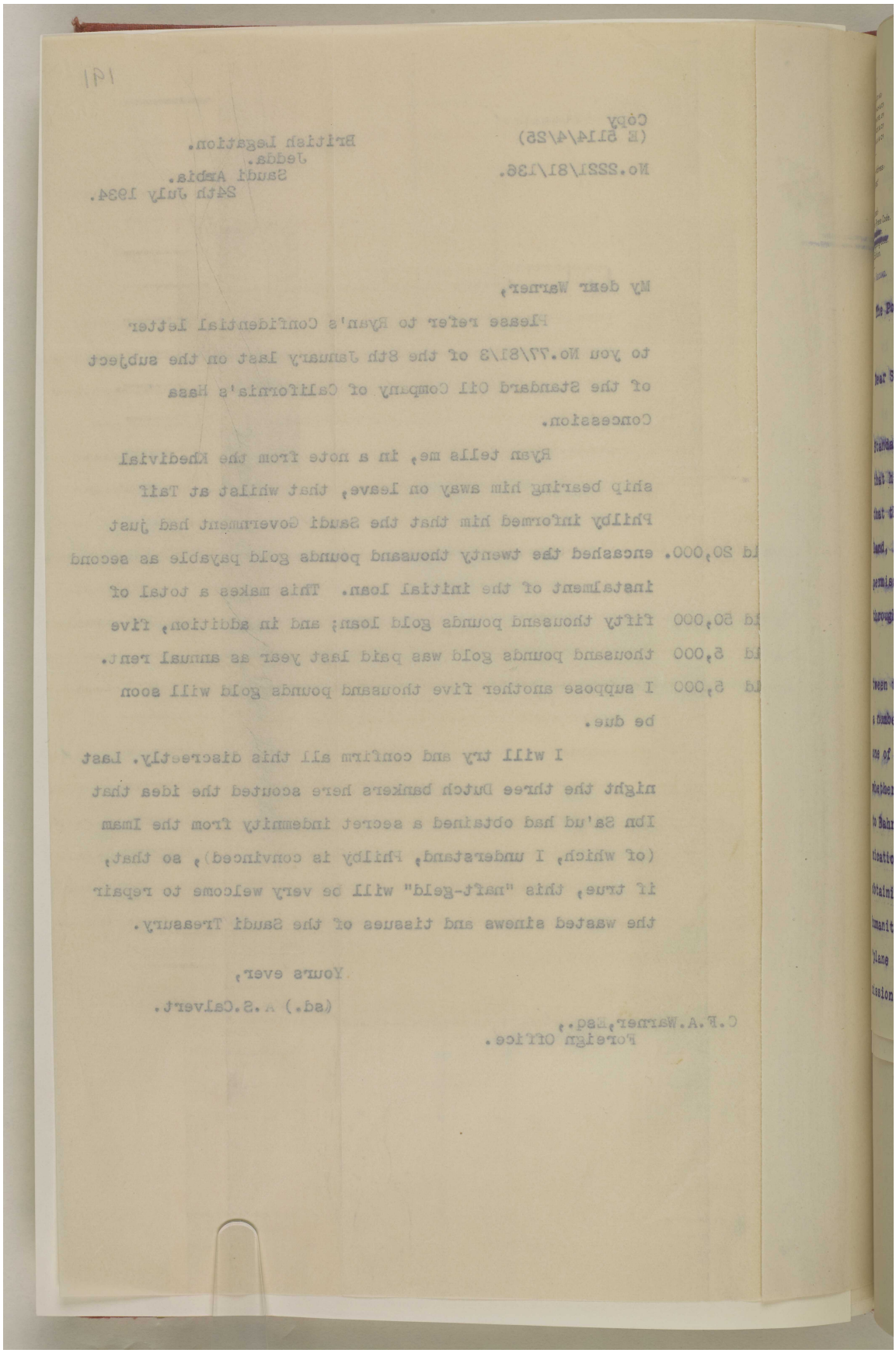
Ryan tells me, in a note from the Khedivial ship bearing him away on leave, that whilst at Taif Philby informed him that the Saudi Government had just
£gold 20,000. encashed the twenty thousand pounds gold payable as second instalment of the initial loan. This makes a total of
£gold 50,000 fifty thousand pounds gold loan; and in addition, five
£gold 5,000 thousand pounds gold was paid last year as annual rent.
£gold 5,000 I suppose another five thousand pounds gold will soon be due.

I will try and confirm all this discreetly. Last night the three Dutch bankers here scouted the idea that Ibn Sa'ud had obtained a secret indemnity from the Imam (of which, I understand, Philby is convinced), so that, if true, this "naft-geld" will be very welcome to repair the wasted sinews and tissues of the Saudi Treasury.

Yours ever,

(sd.) A.S.Calvert.

C.F.A.Warner,Esq.,
Foreign Office.



192
S No: 97.

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STEPHEN LYNCH & Co
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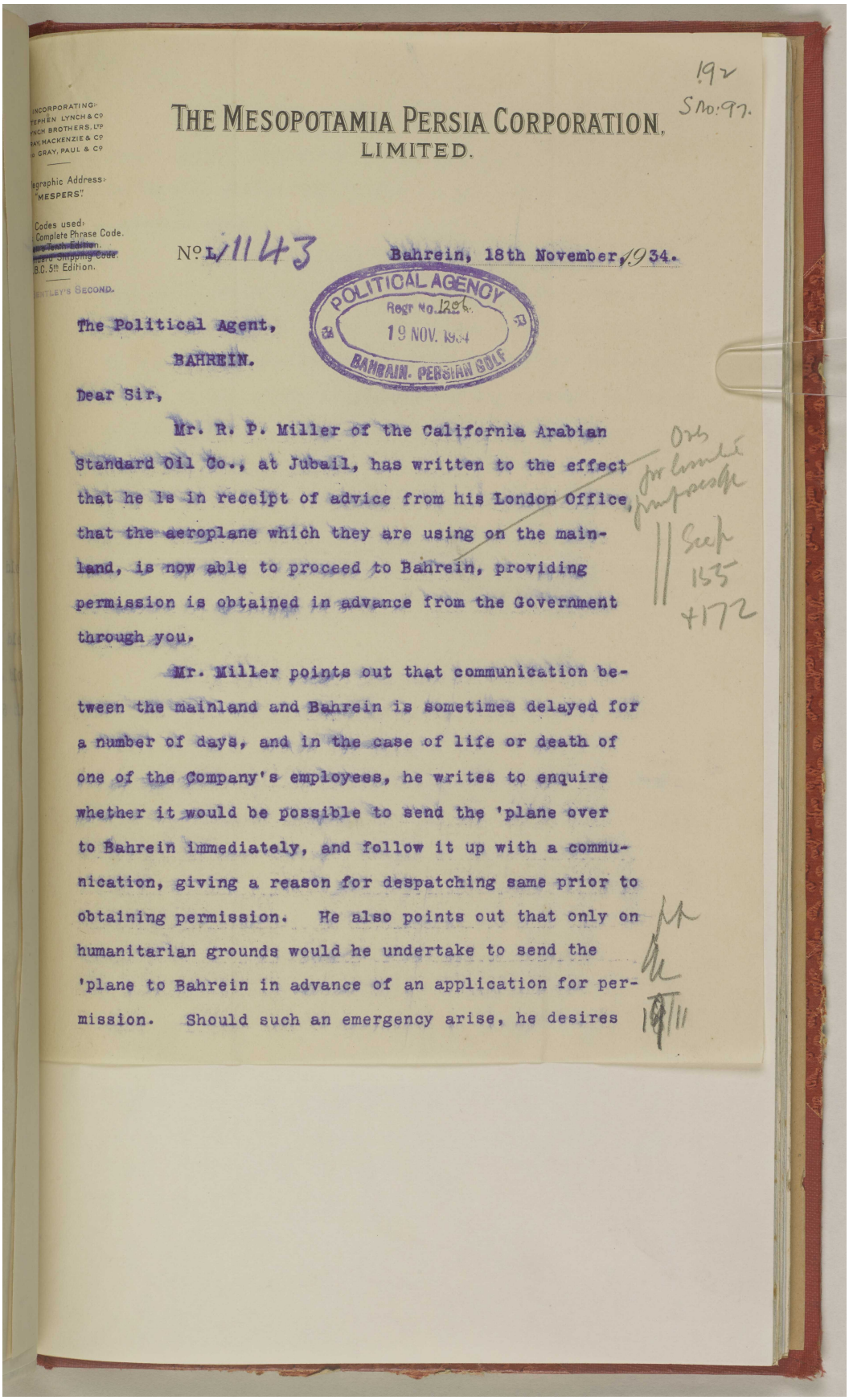


THE MESOPOTAMIA PERSIA CORPORATION, LIMITED.

No. L/1143 Bahrein, 18th November, 1934.

POLITICAL AGENCY
Regr No. 1206
19 NOV. 1934
BAHRAIN. PERSIAN GULF

The Political Agent,
BAHREIN.

Dear Sir,

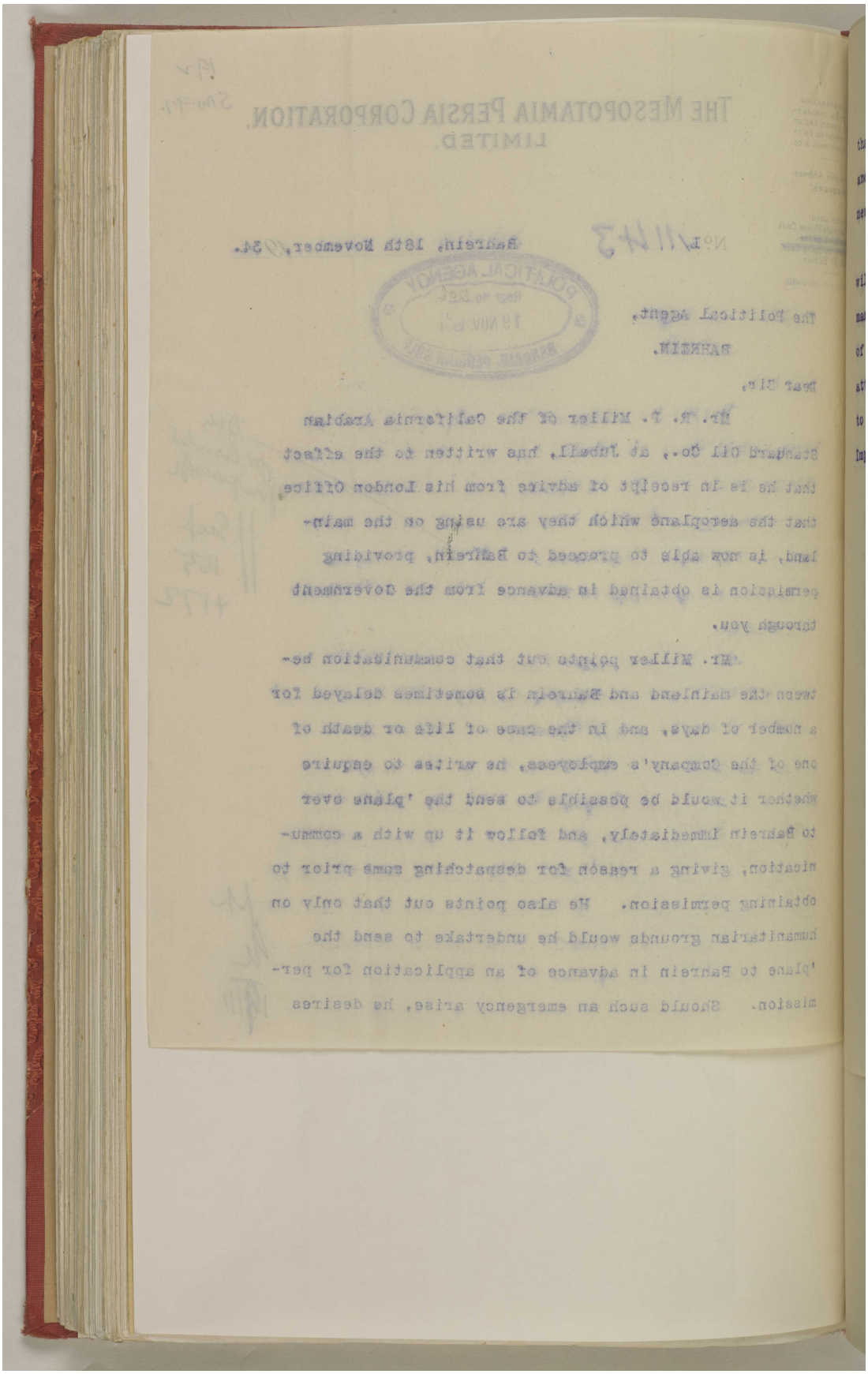
Mr. R. P. Miller of the California Arabian Standard Oil Co., at Jubail, has written to the effect that he is in receipt of advice from his London Office, that the aeroplane which they are using on the mainland, is now able to proceed to Bahrein, providing permission is obtained in advance from the Government through you.

Orbs for [illegible] purposes

Seep 155 +172

Mr. Miller points out that communication between the mainland and Bahrein is sometimes delayed for a number of days, and in the case of life or death of one of the Company's employees, he writes to enquire whether it would be possible to send the 'plane over to Bahrein immediately, and follow it up with a communication, giving a reason for despatching same prior to obtaining permission. He also points out that only on humanitarian grounds would he undertake to send the 'plane to Bahrein in advance of an application for permission. Should such an emergency arise, he desires

19/11



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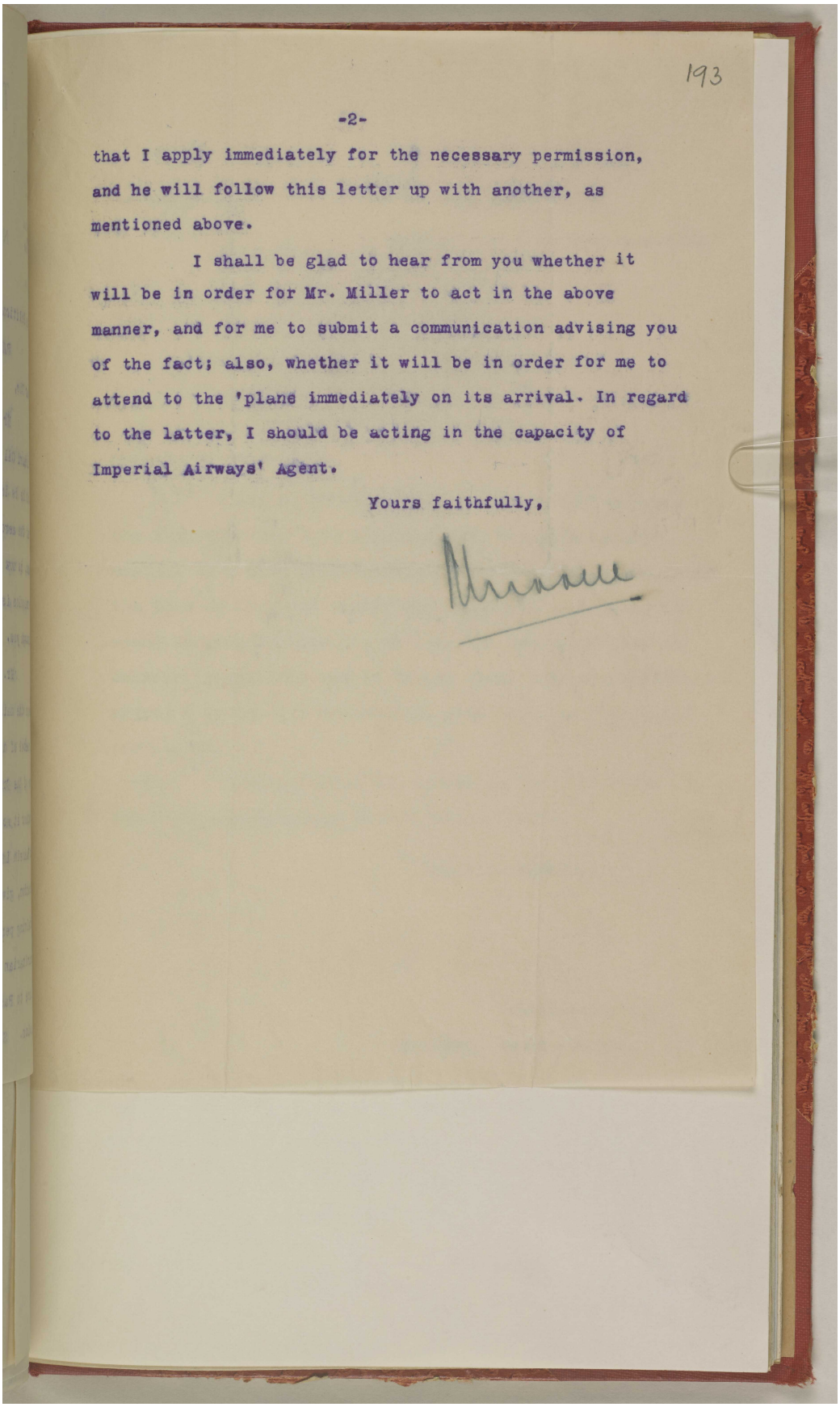
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023600813.0x00001a



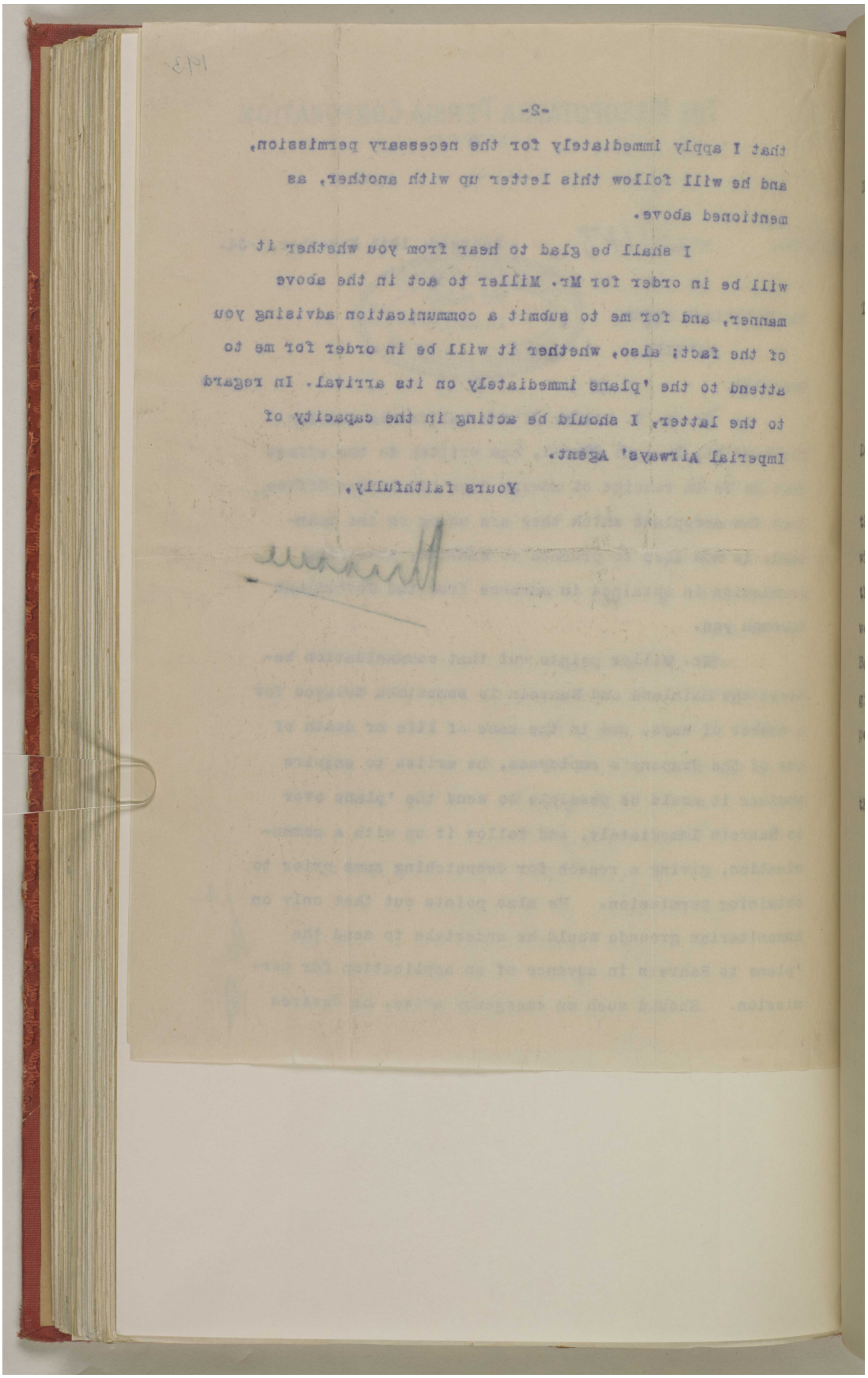
193

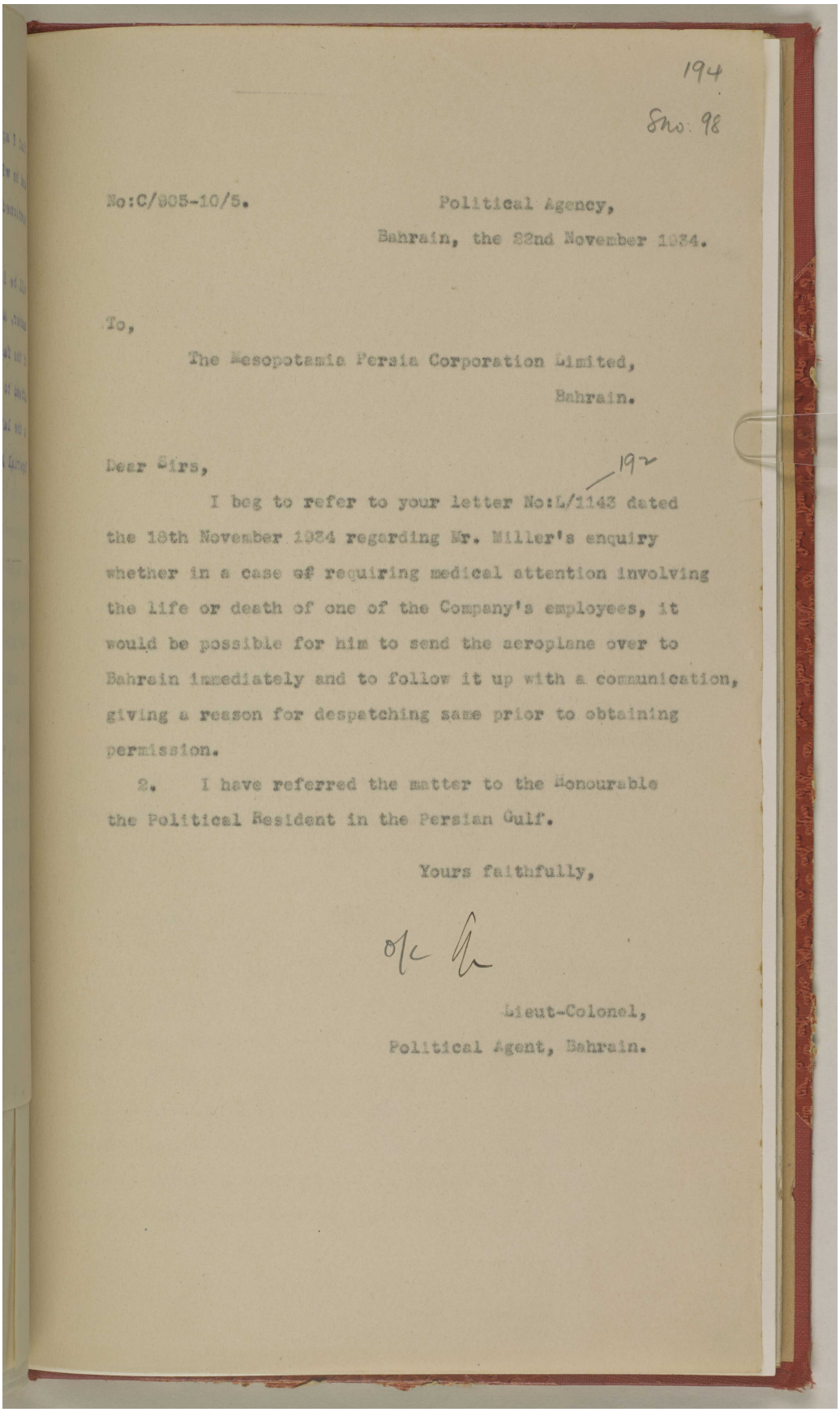
-2-

that I apply immediately for the necessary permission, and he will follow this letter up with another, as mentioned above.

I shall be glad to hear from you whether it will be in order for Mr. Miller to act in the above manner, and for me to submit a communication advising you of the fact; also, whether it will be in order for me to attend to the 'plane immediately on its arrival. In regard to the latter, I should be acting in the capacity of Imperial Airways' Agent.

Yours faithfully,





194
Sno: 98

No:C/805-10/5. Political Agency,
Bahrain, the 22nd November 1934.

To,

The Mesopotamia Persia Corporation Limited,
Bahrain.

Dear Sirs, 197

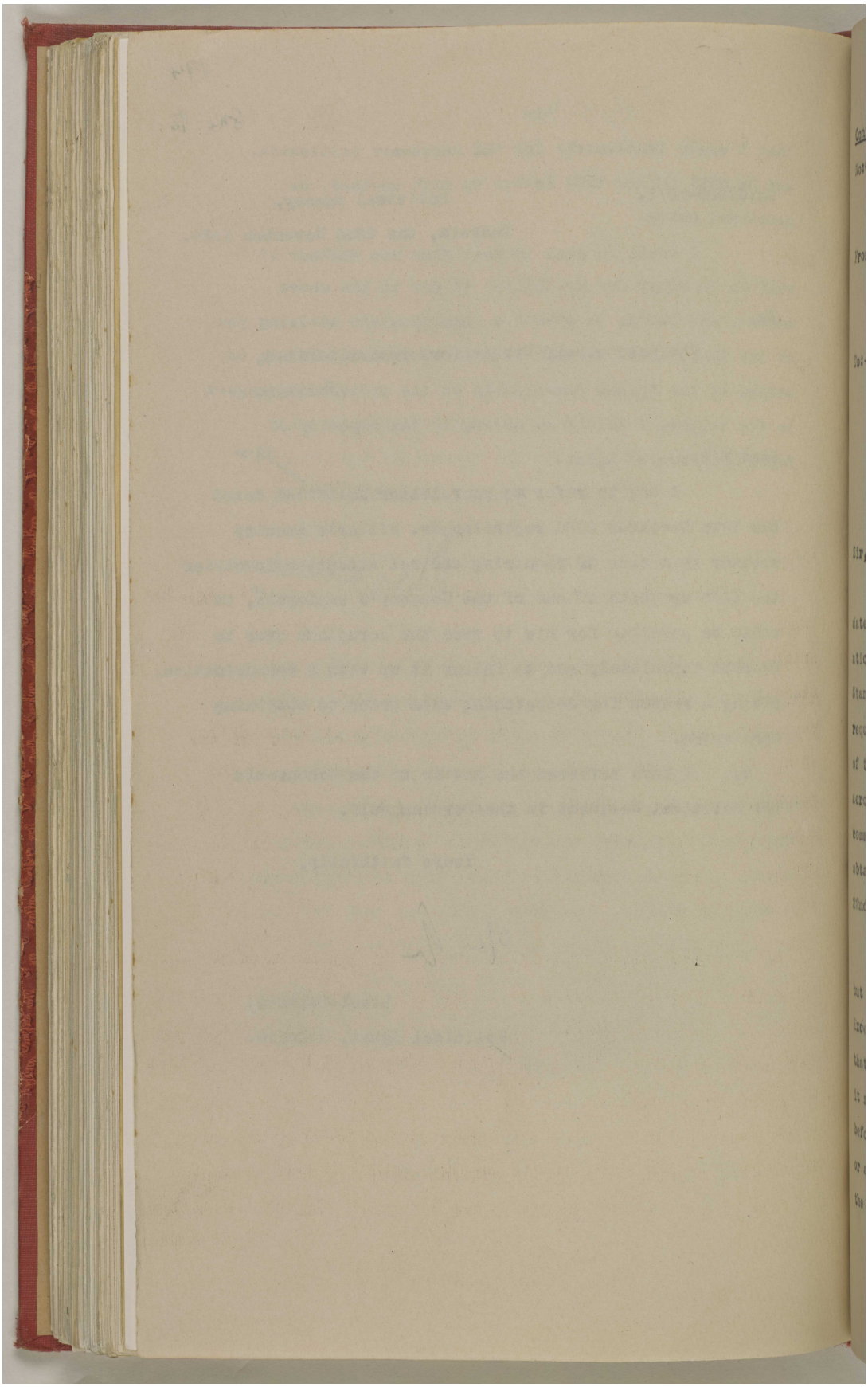
I beg to refer to your letter No:L/1143 dated the 18th November 1934 regarding Mr. Miller's enquiry whether in a case of requiring medical attention involving the life or death of one of the Company's employees, it would be possible for him to send the aeroplane over to Bahrain immediately and to follow it up with a communication, giving a reason for despatching same prior to obtaining permission.

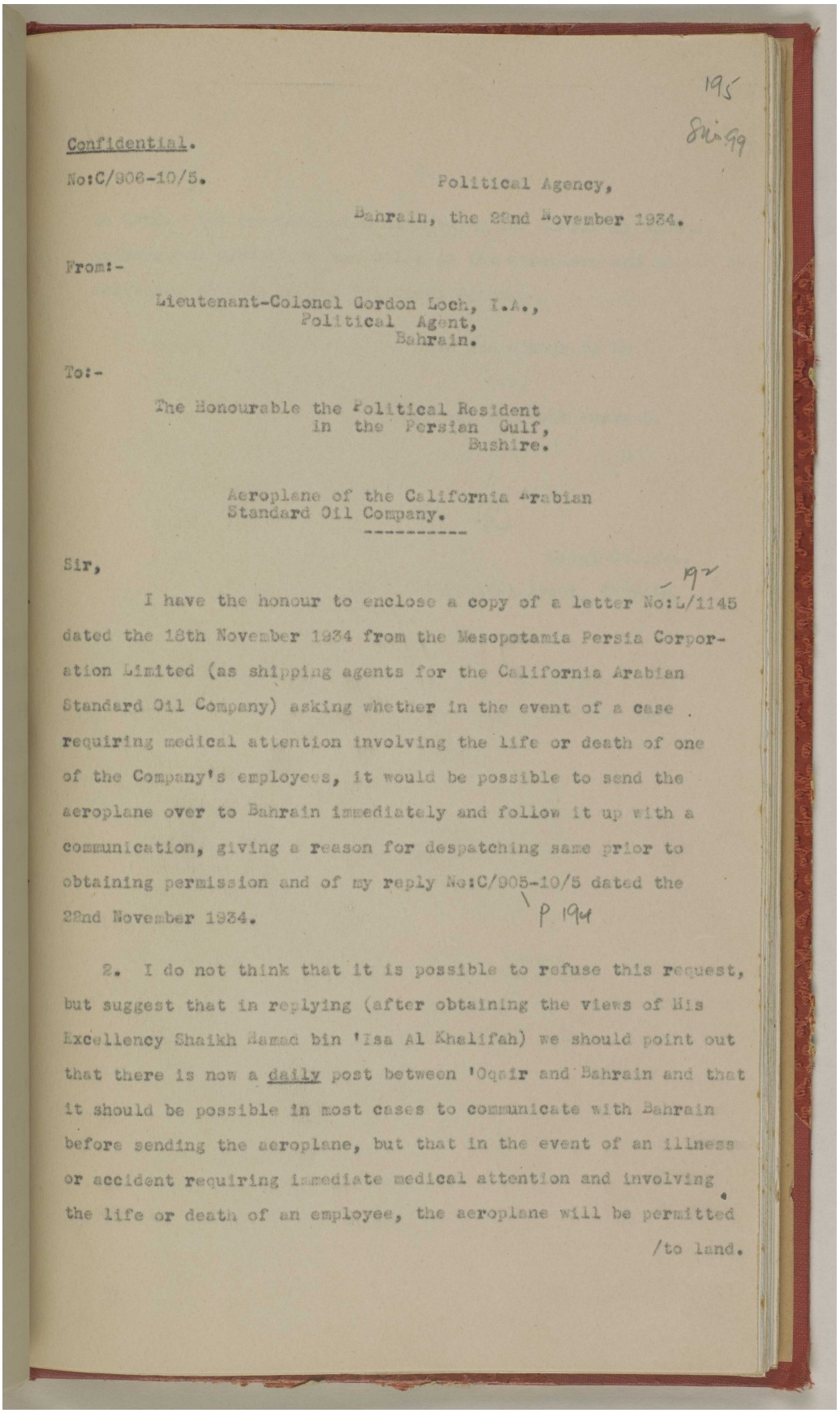
2. I have referred the matter to the Honourable the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

Yours faithfully,

o/c

Lieut-Colonel,
Political Agent, Bahrain.





195
Sin 99

Confidential.

No:C/906-10/5. Political Agency,

Bahrain, the 28nd November 1934.

From:-

Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon Loch, I.A.,
Political Agent,
Bahrain.

To:-

The Honourable the Political Resident
in the Persian Gulf,
Bushire.

Aeroplane of the California Arabian
Standard Oil Company.

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose a copy of a letter No:L/1145 dated the 18th November 1934 from the Mesopotamia Persia Corporation Limited (as shipping agents for the California Arabian Standard Oil Company) asking whether in the event of a case requiring medical attention involving the life or death of one of the Company's employees, it would be possible to send the aeroplane over to Bahrain immediately and follow it up with a communication, giving a reason for despatching same prior to obtaining permission and of my reply No:C/905-10/5 dated the 22nd November 1934.

P 194

2. I do not think that it is possible to refuse this request, but suggest that in replying (after obtaining the views of His Excellency Shaikh Hamad bin 'Isa Al Khalifah) we should point out that there is now a daily post between 'Oqair and Bahrain and that it should be possible in most cases to communicate with Bahrain before sending the aeroplane, but that in the event of an illness or accident requiring immediate medical attention and involving the life or death of an employee, the aeroplane will be permitted

/to land.

المرجع: IOR/R/15/2/421 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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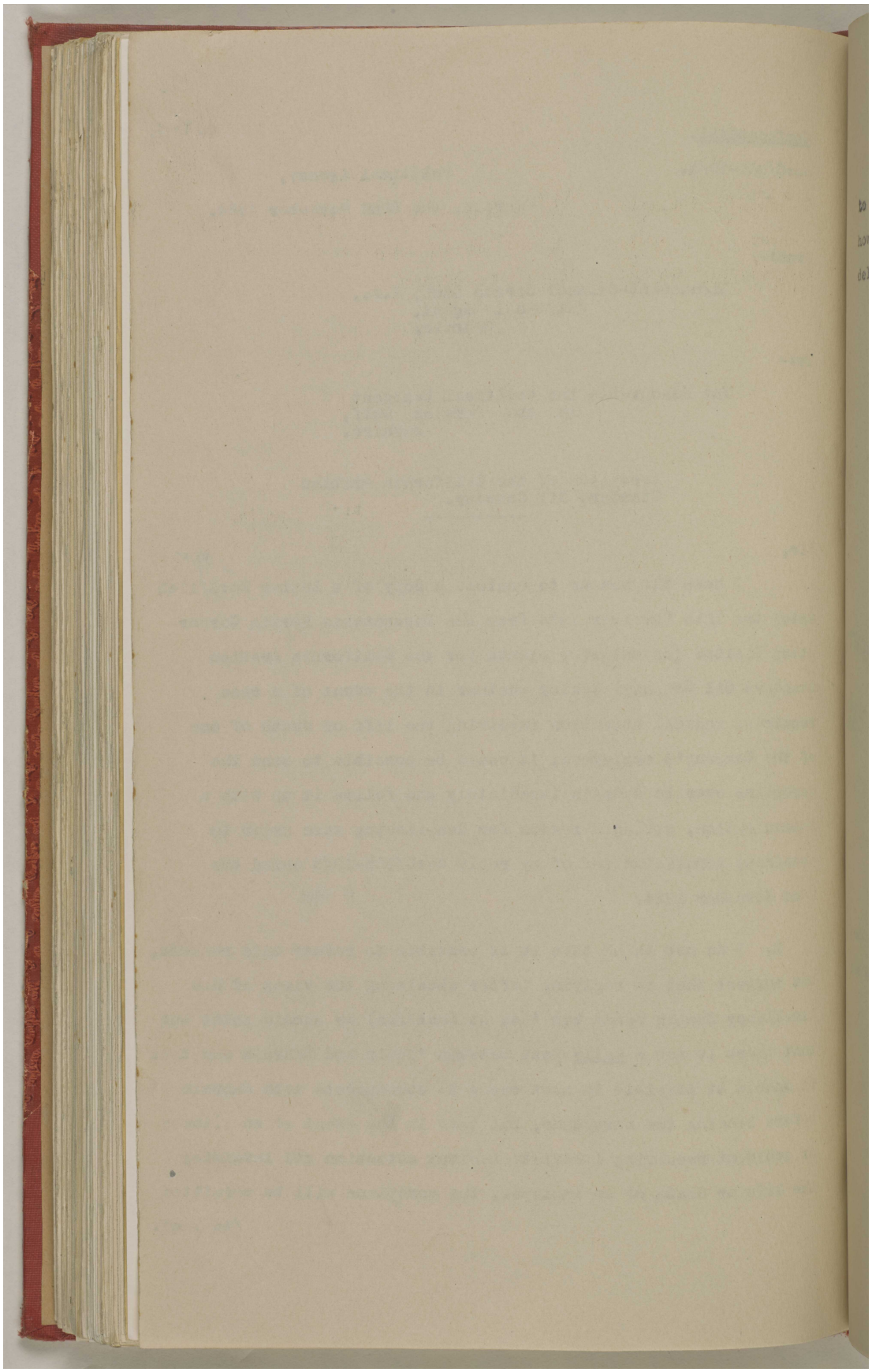
Qatar National Library



المرجع: IOR/R/15/2/421 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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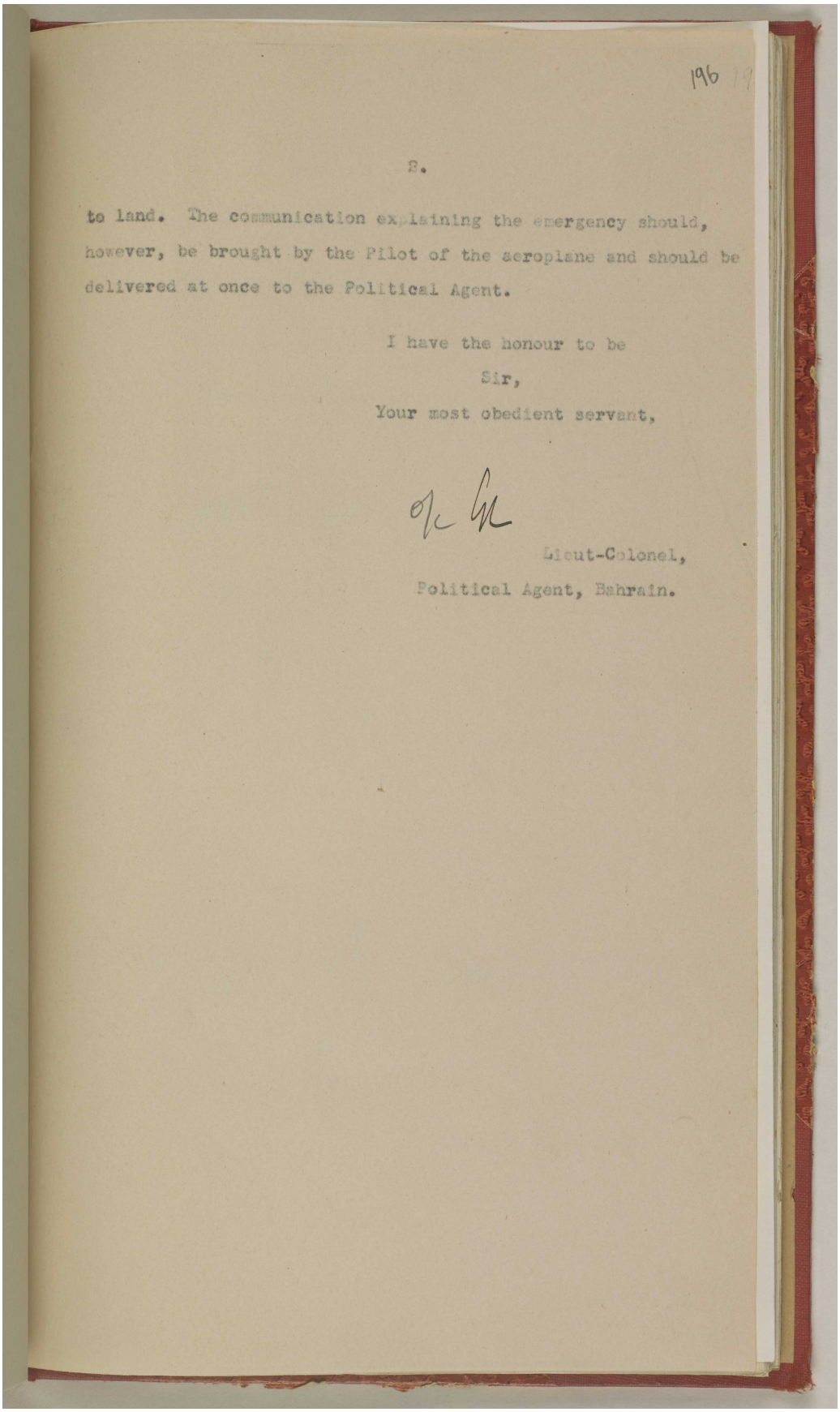


196 19

2.

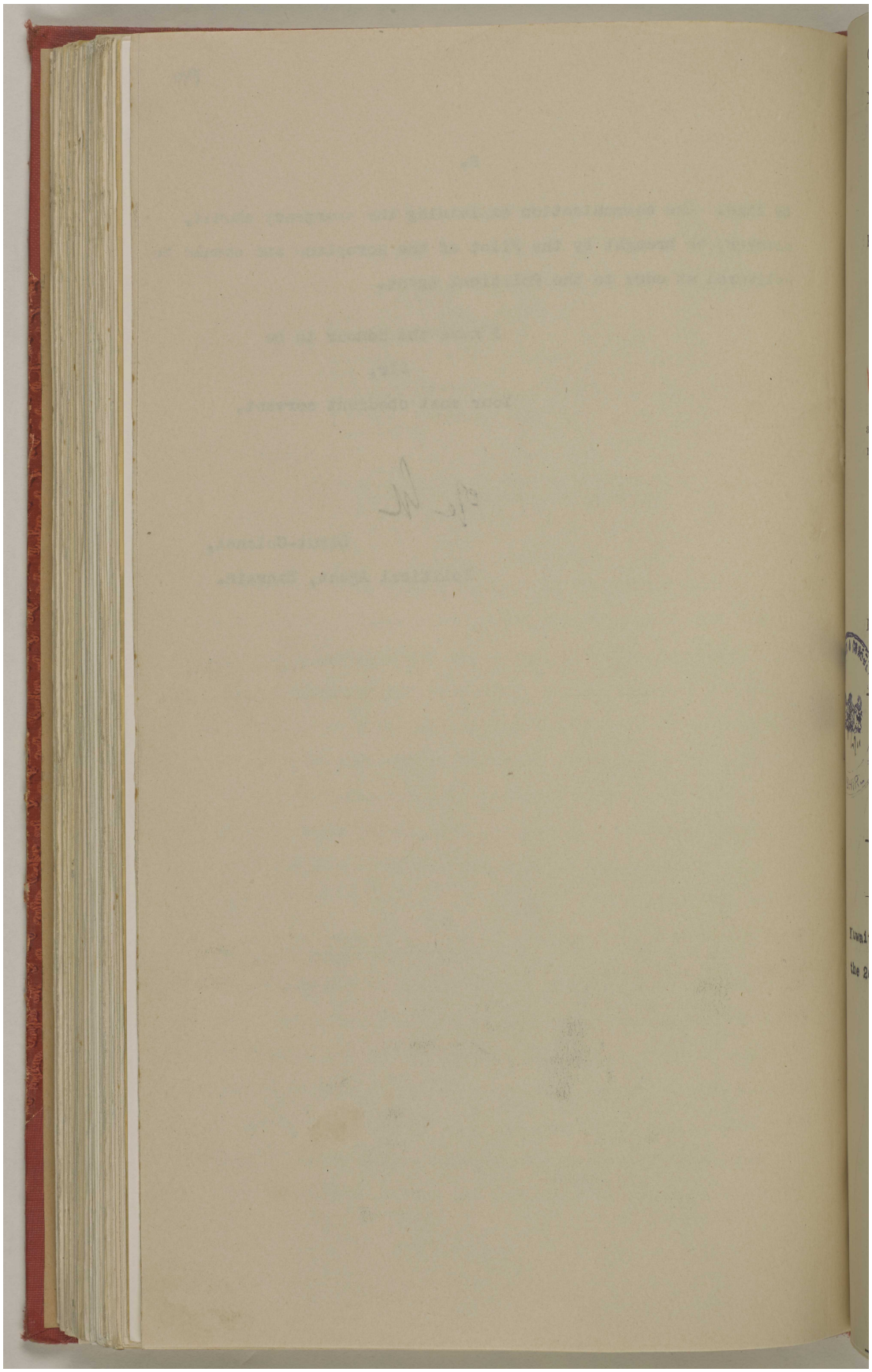
to land. The communication explaining the emergency should, however, be brought by the Pilot of the aeroplane and should be delivered at once to the Political Agent.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Lieut-Colonel,
Political Agent, Bahrain.

مكتبة قطر الوطنية
Qatar National Library

BRITISH LIBRARY



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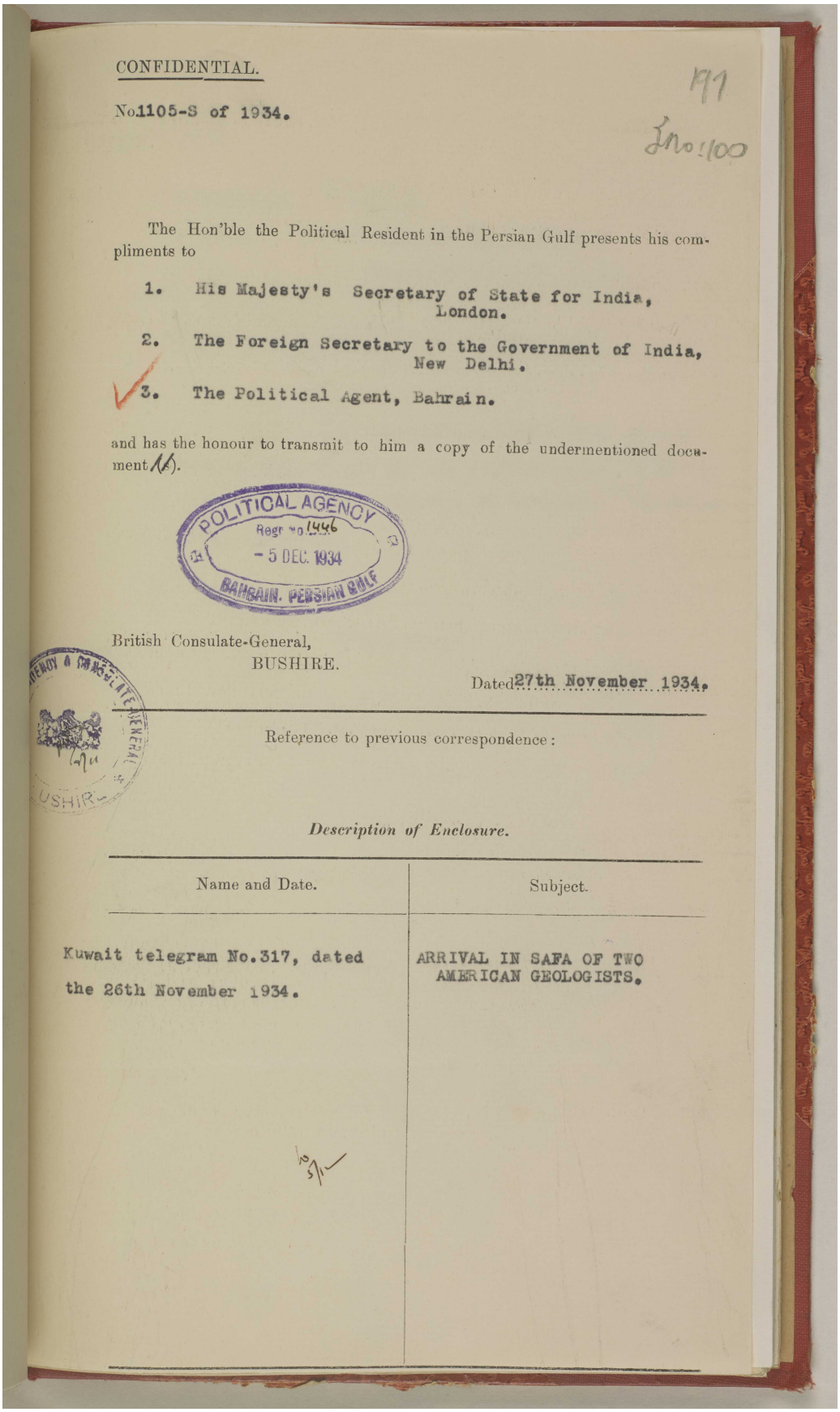

CONFIDENTIAL.

No.1105-S of 1934.

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

1. His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, London.
2. The Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, New Delhi.
3. The Political Agent, Bahrain.

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned document(s).

POLITICAL AGENCY Regr No.1446 - 5 DEC. 1934 BAHRAIN. PERSIAN GULF

British Consulate-General,
BUSHIRE.

Dated 27th November 1934.

Reference to previous correspondence:

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Kuwait telegram No.317, dated the 26th November 1934.	ARRIVAL IN SAFA OF TWO AMERICAN GEOLOGISTS.

المرجع: IOR/R/15/2/421 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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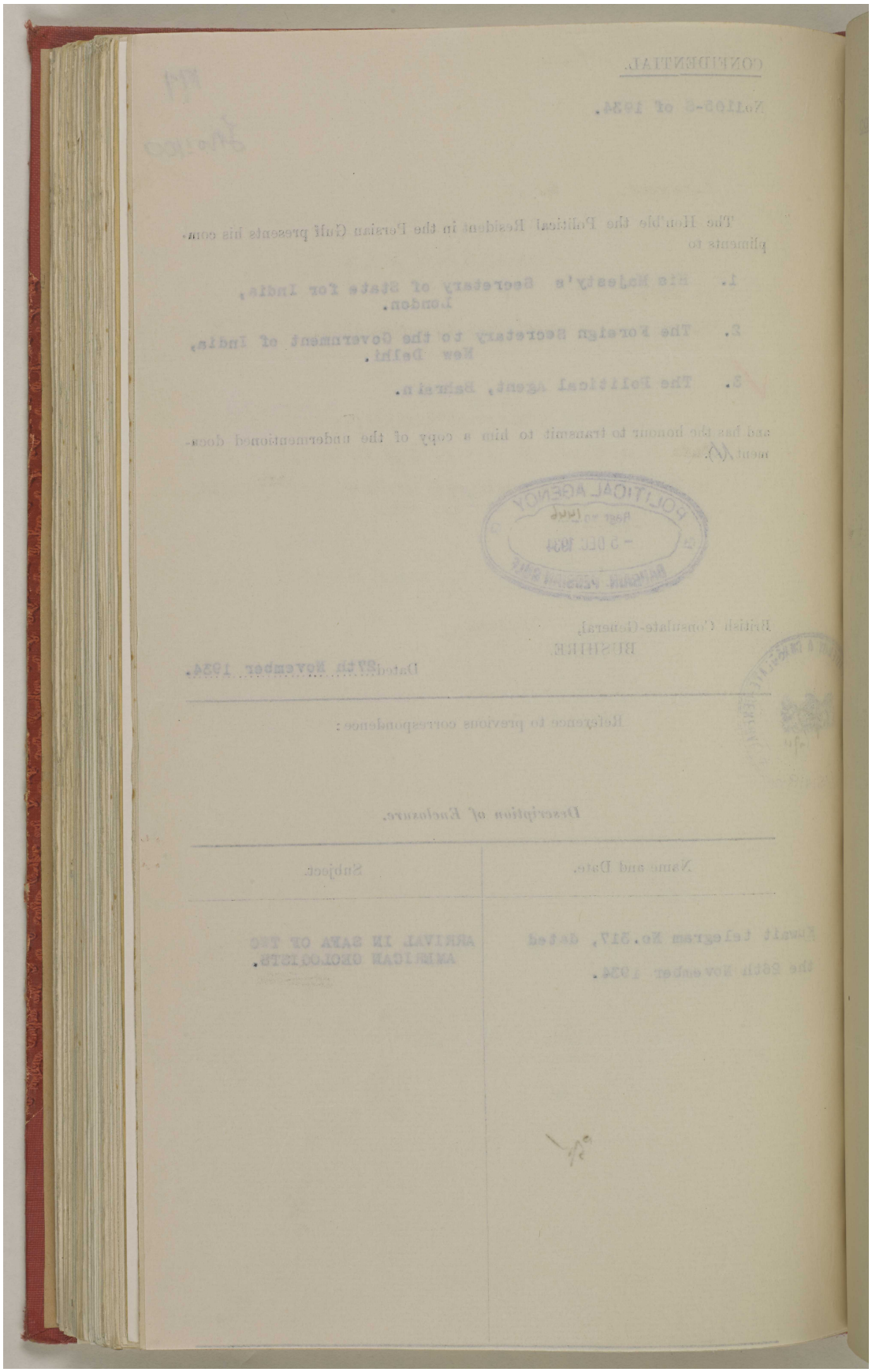

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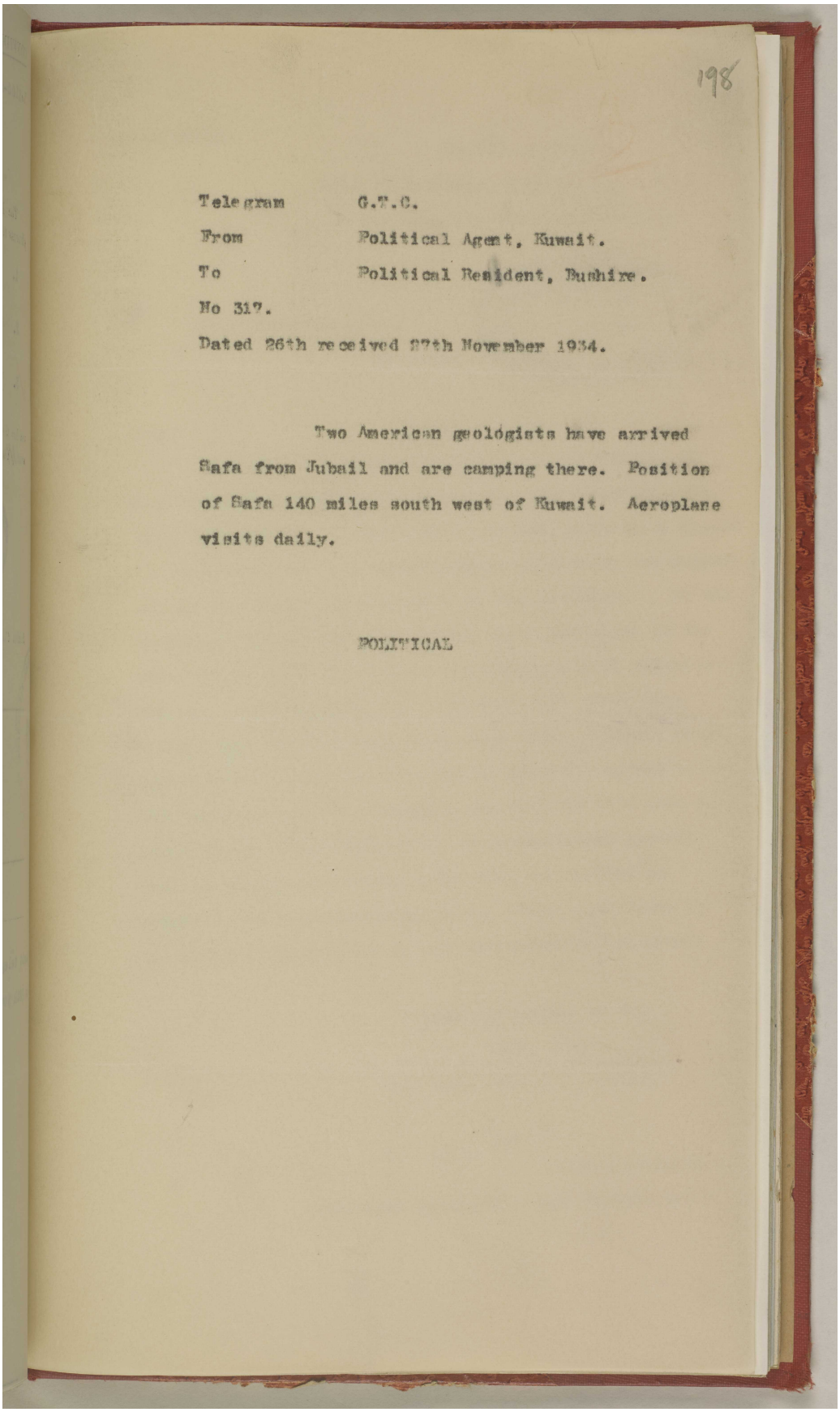


198

Telegram G.T.C.

From Political Agent, Kuwait.

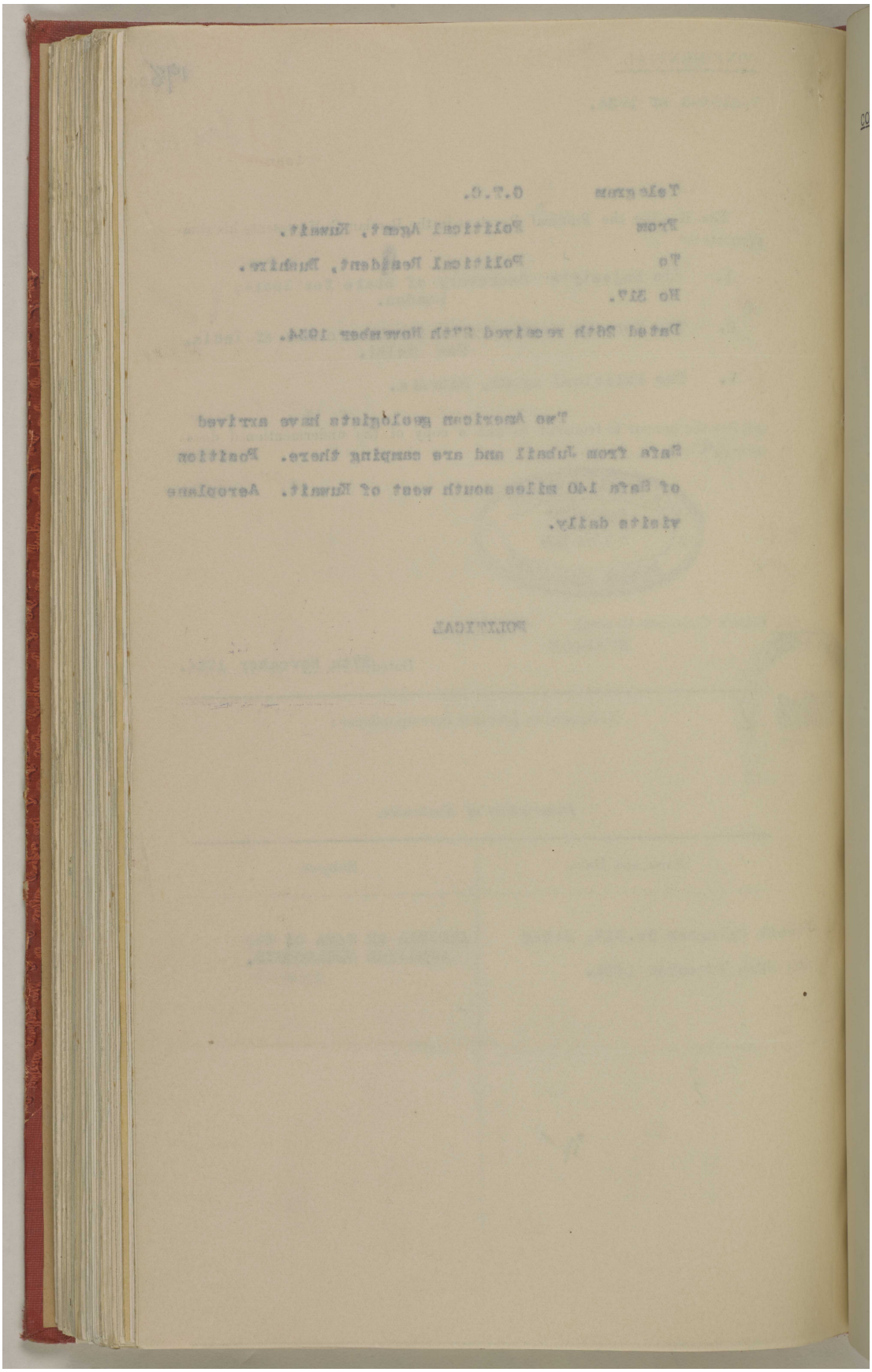
To Political Resident, Bushire.

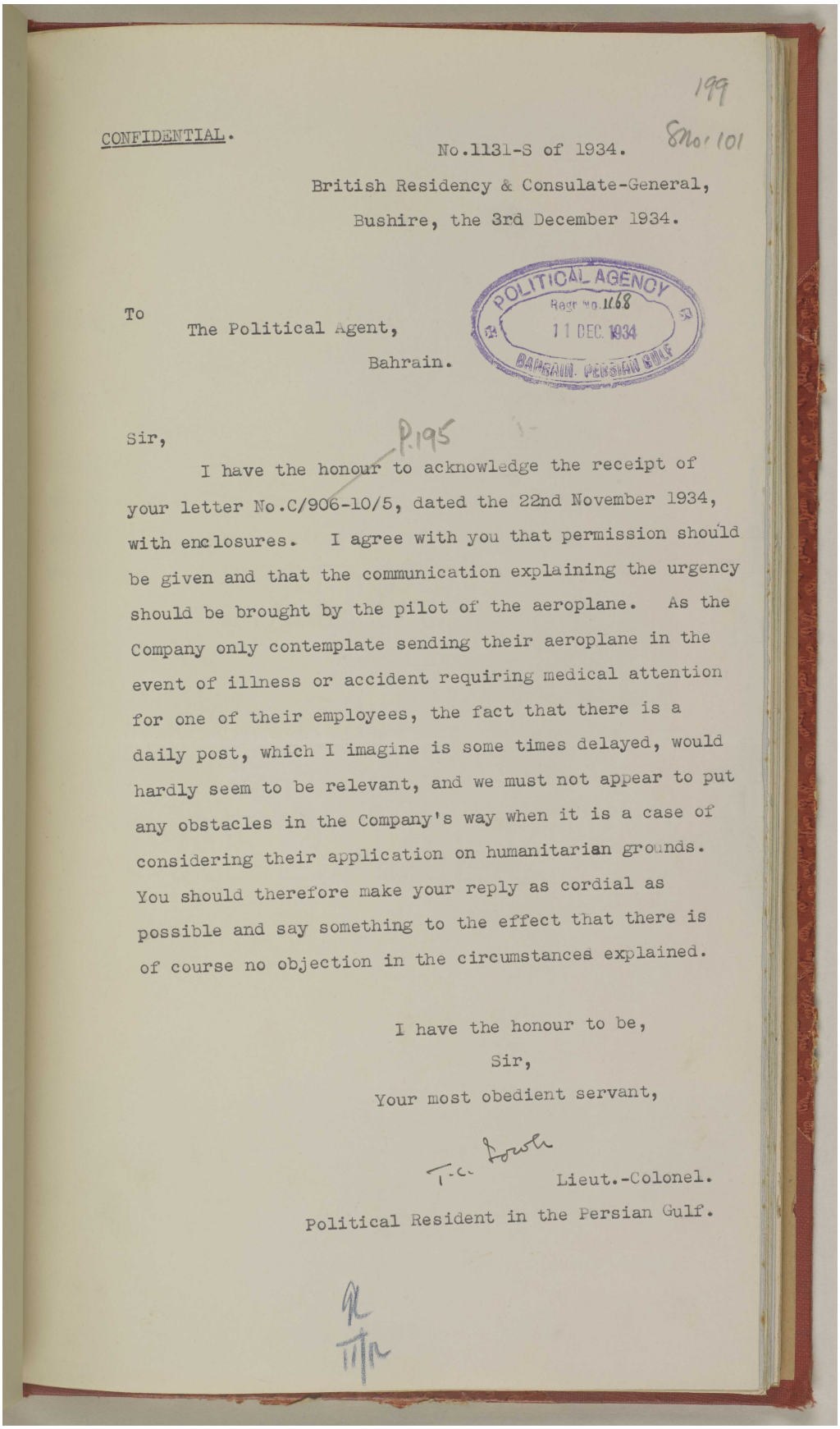
No 317.

Dated 26th received 27th November 1934.

Two American geologists have arrived Safa from Jubail and are camping there. Position of Safa 140 miles south west of Kuwait. Aeroplane visits daily.

POLITICAL





199

CONFIDENTIAL.

No.1131-S of 1934.

British Residency & Consulate-General,
Bushire, the 3rd December 1934.

POLITICAL AGENCY
Regr No. 1168
11 DEC. 1934
BAHRAIN. PERSIAN GULF

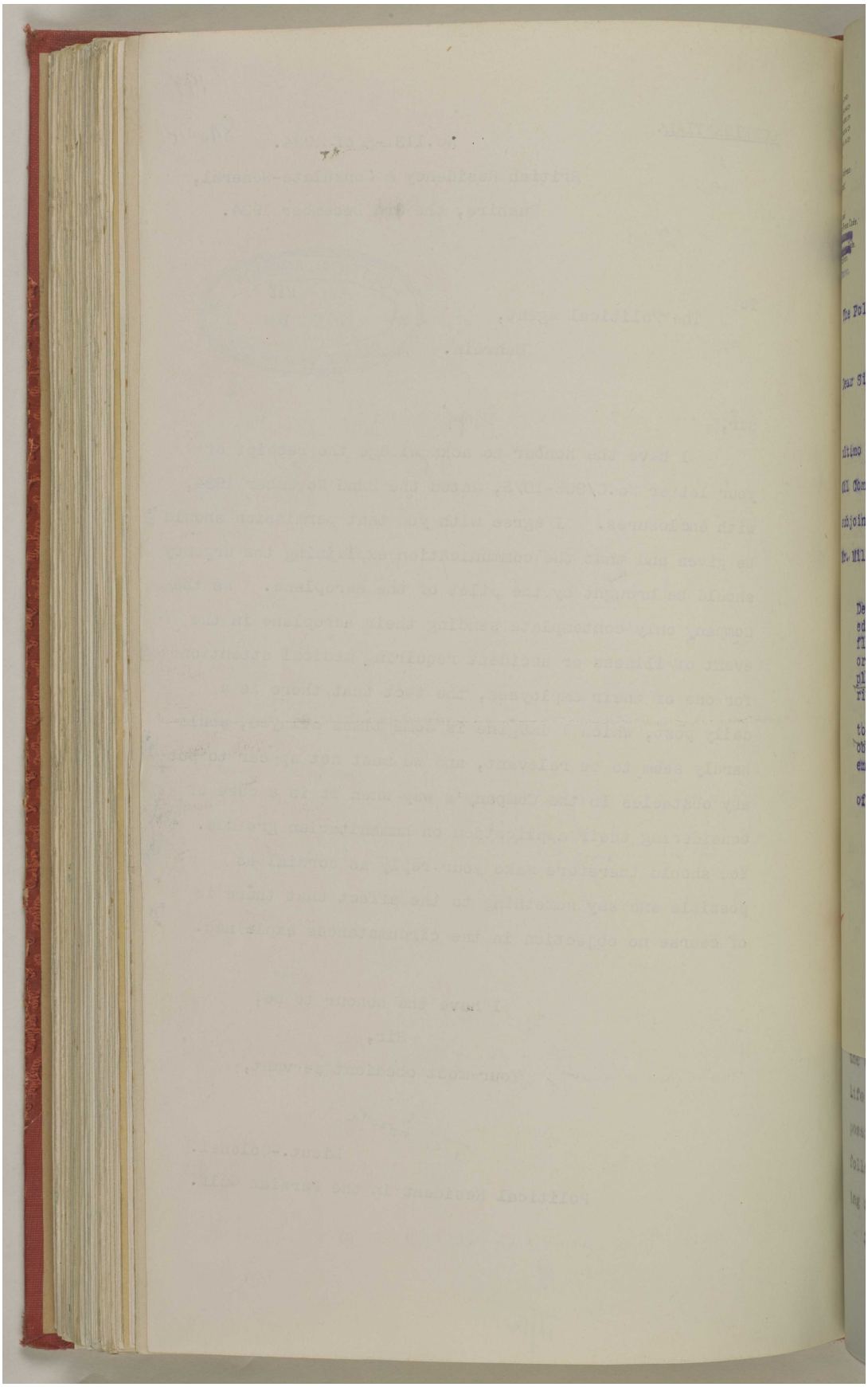
To
The Political Agent,
Bahrain.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No.C/906-10/5, dated the 22nd November 1934, with enclosures. I agree with you that permission should be given and that the communication explaining the urgency should be brought by the pilot of the aeroplane. As the Company only contemplate sending their aeroplane in the event of illness or accident requiring medical attention for one of their employees, the fact that there is a daily post, which I imagine is some times delayed, would hardly seem to be relevant, and we must not appear to put any obstacles in the Company's way when it is a case of considering their application on humanitarian grounds. You should therefore make your reply as cordial as possible and say something to the effect that there is of course no objection in the circumstances explained.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Lieut.-Colonel.
Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.



المرجع: IOR/R/15/2/421 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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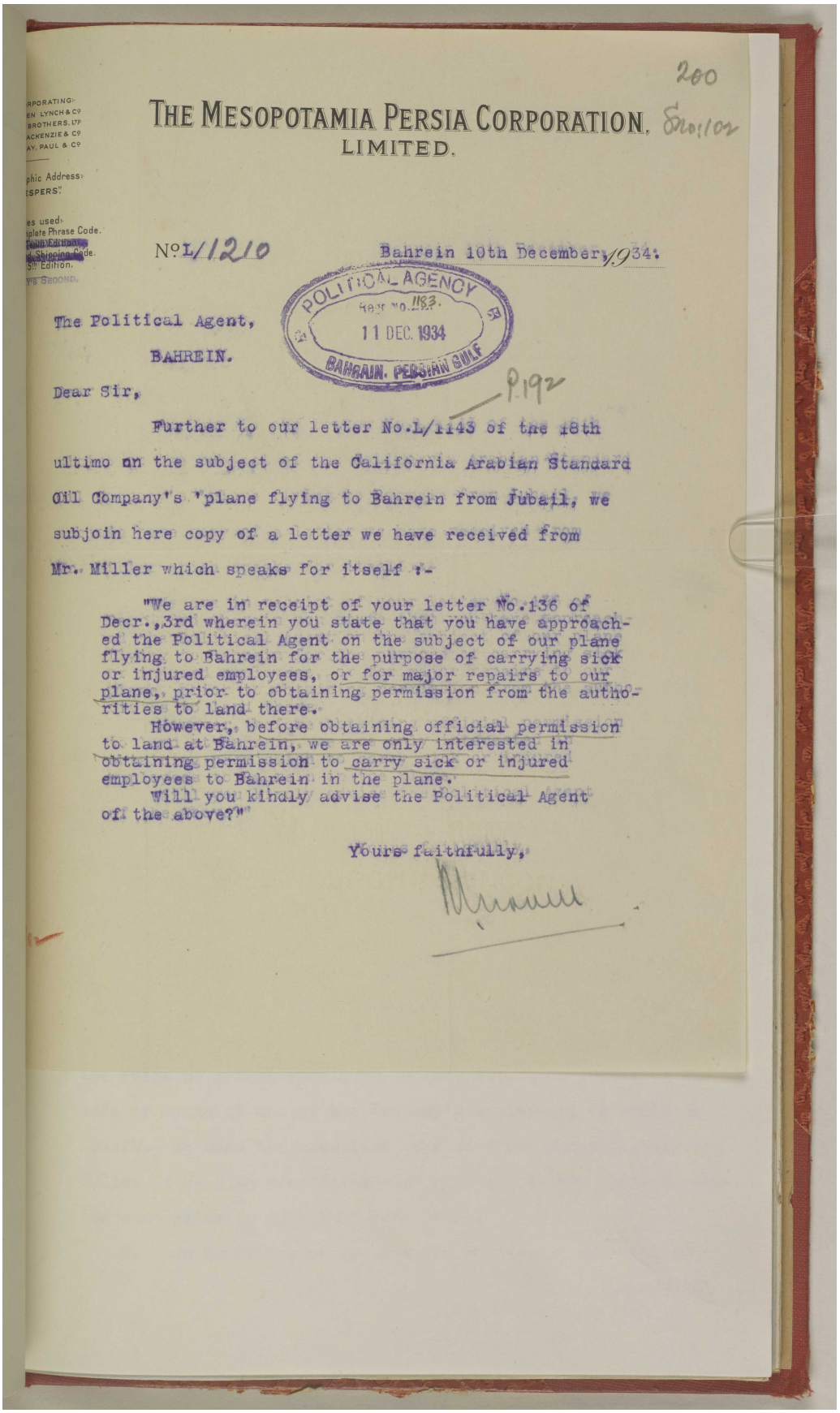


200

THE MESOPOTAMIA PERSIA CORPORATION,
LIMITED.

No.L/1210 Bahrein 10th December 1934.

POLITICAL AGENCY
Regd No. 1183.
11 DEC. 1934
BAHRAIN. PERSIAN GULF

The Political Agent,
BAHREIN.

Dear Sir,

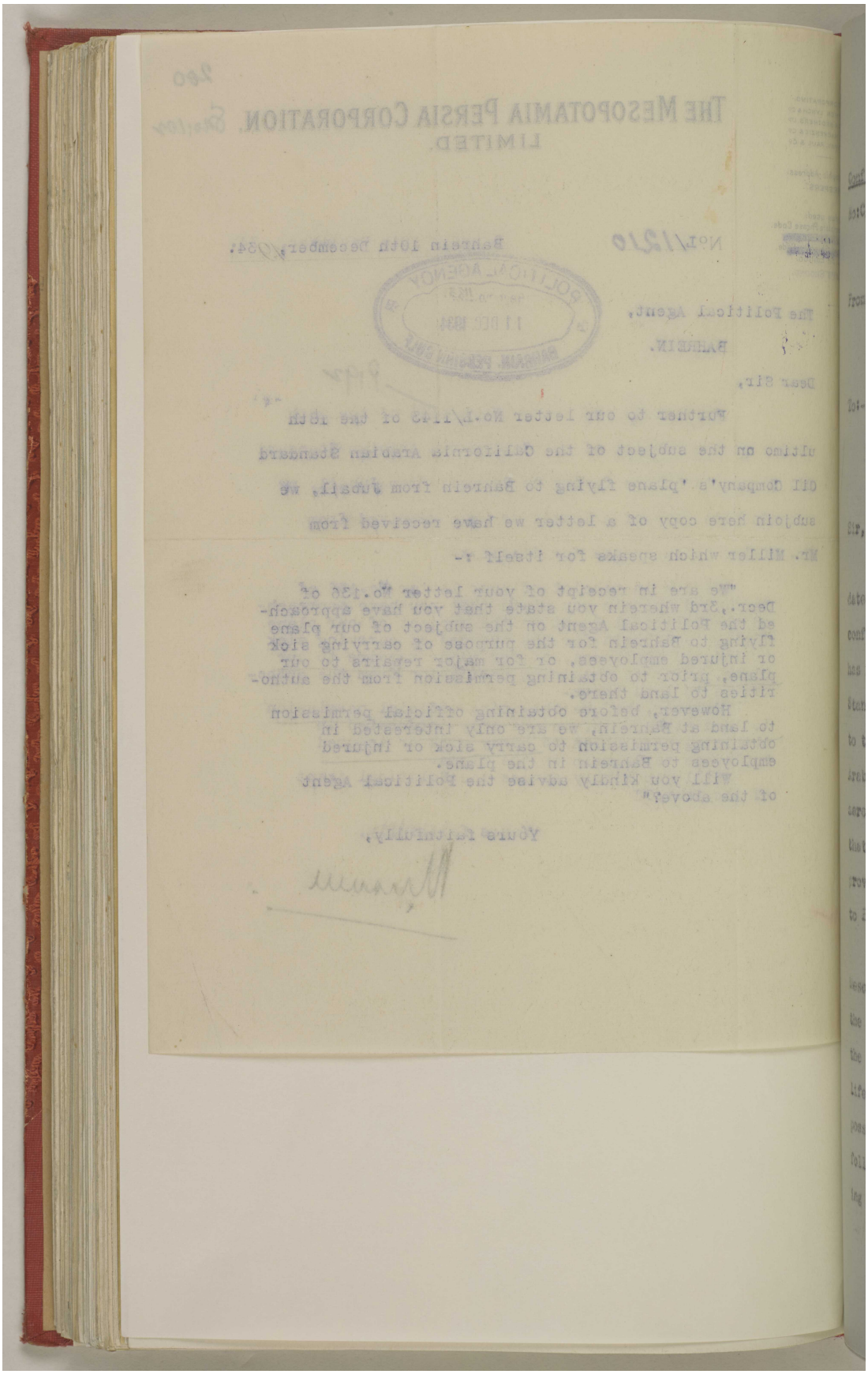
Further to our letter No.L/1143 of the 18th ultimo on the subject of the California Arabian Standard Oil Company's 'plane flying to Bahrein from Jubail, we subjoin here copy of a letter we have received from Mr. Miller which speaks for itself :-

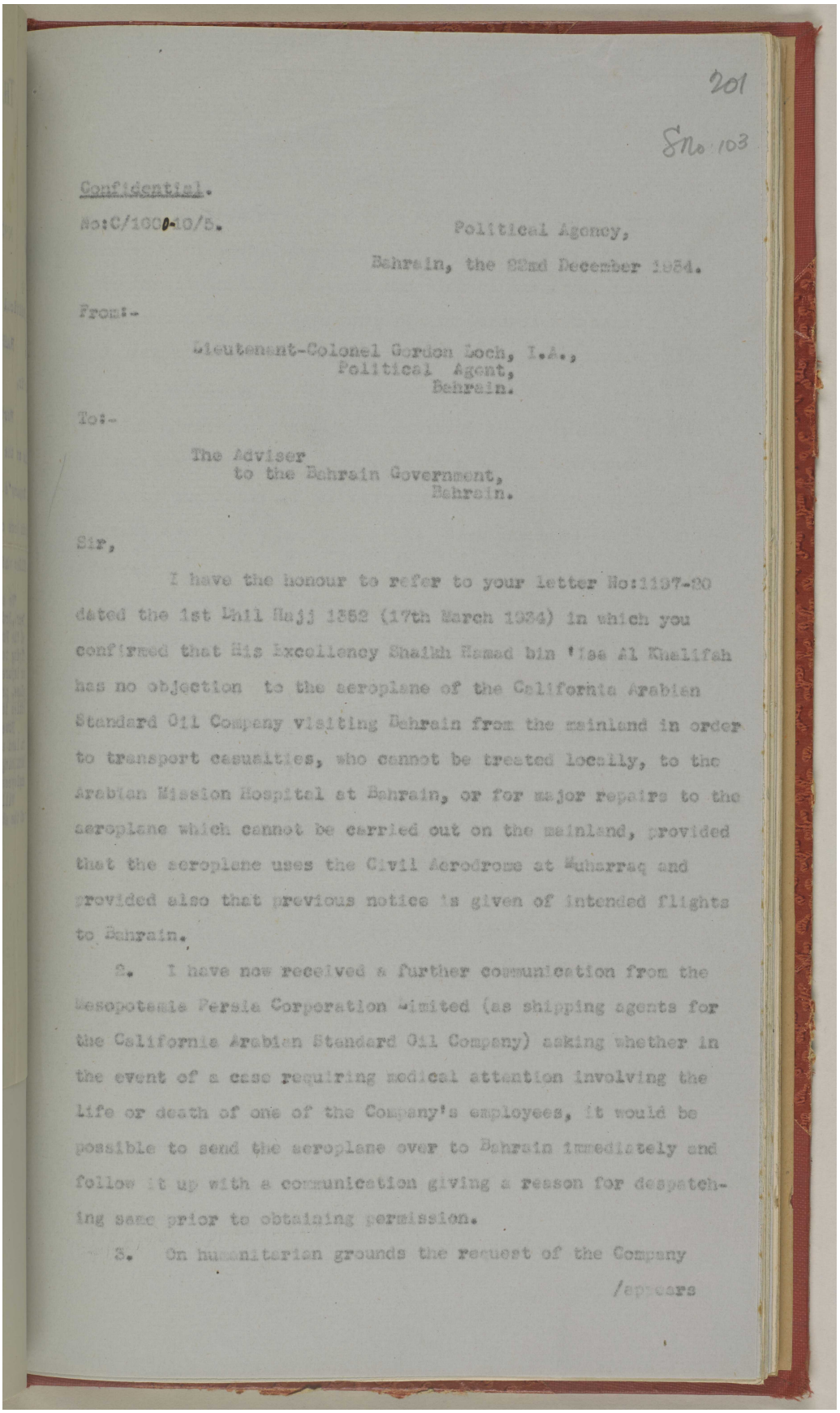
"We are in receipt of your letter No.136 of Decr.,3rd wherein you state that you have approached the Political Agent on the subject of our plane flying to Bahrein for the purpose of carrying sick or injured employees, or for major repairs to our plane, prior to obtaining permission from the authorities to land there.

However, before obtaining official permission to land at Bahrein, we are only interested in obtaining permission to carry sick or injured employees to Bahrein in the plane.

Will you kindly advise the Political Agent of the above?"

Yours faithfully,





201

S.No.103

Confidential.

No:C/1000-10/5. Political Agency,

Bahrain, the 22nd December 1934.

From:-

Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon Loch, I.A.,
Political Agent,
Bahrain.

To:-

The Adviser
to the Bahrain Government,
Bahrain.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your letter No:1197-20 dated the 1st Dhil Hajj 1352 (17th March 1934) in which you confirmed that His Excellency Shaikh Hamad bin 'Isa Al Khalifah has no objection to the aeroplane of the California Arabian Standard Oil Company visiting Bahrain from the mainland in order to transport casualties, who cannot be treated locally, to the Arabian Mission Hospital at Bahrain, or for major repairs to the aeroplane which cannot be carried out on the mainland, provided that the aeroplane uses the Civil Aerodrome at Muharraq and provided also that previous notice is given of intended flights to Bahrain.

2. I have now received a further communication from the Mesopotamia Persia Corporation Limited (as shipping agents for the California Arabian Standard Oil Company) asking whether in the event of a case requiring medical attention involving the life or death of one of the Company's employees, it would be possible to send the aeroplane over to Bahrain immediately and follow it up with a communication giving a reason for despatching same prior to obtaining permission.

3. On humanitarian grounds the request of the Company

/appears

المرجع: IOR/R/15/2/421 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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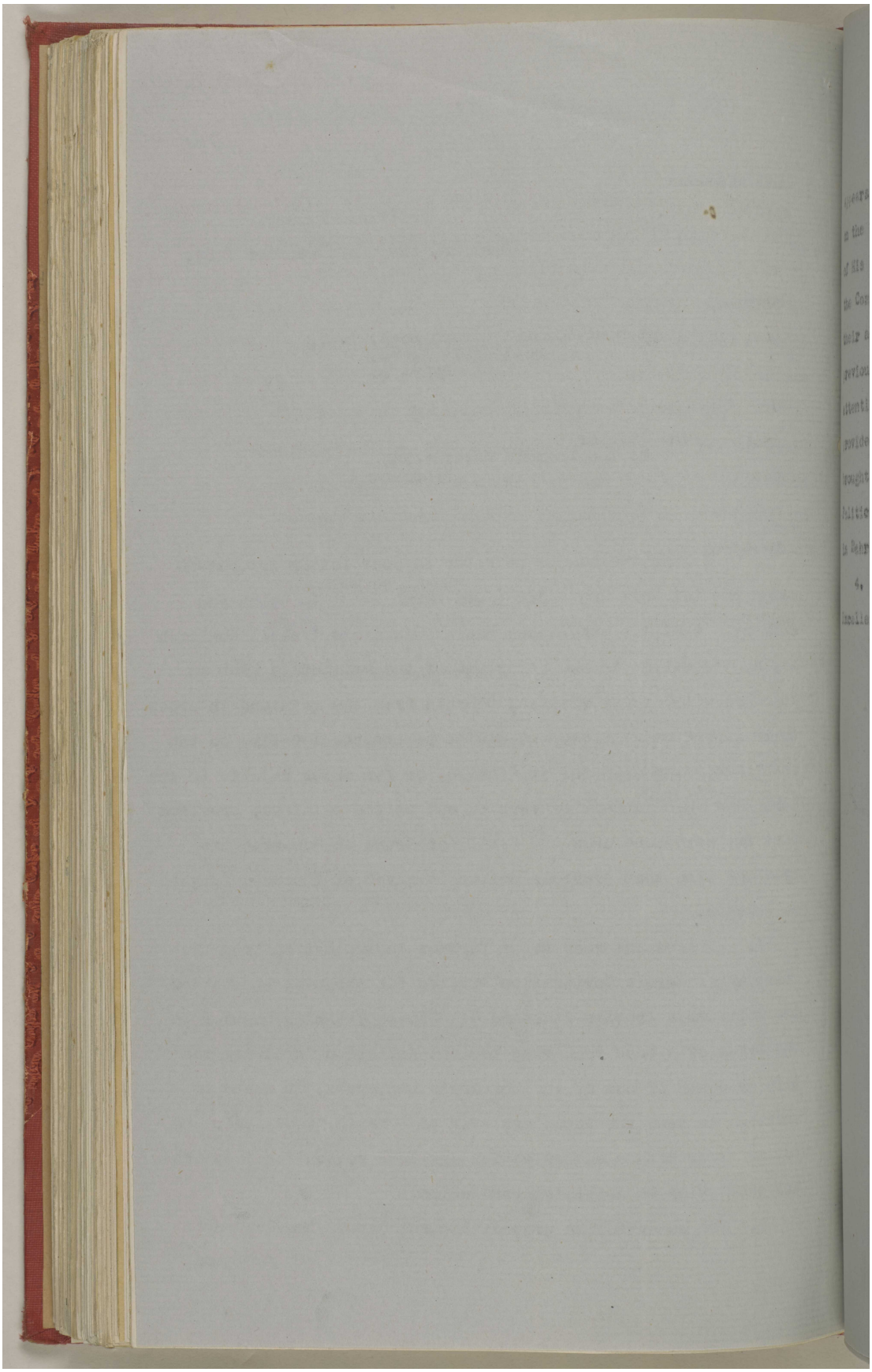

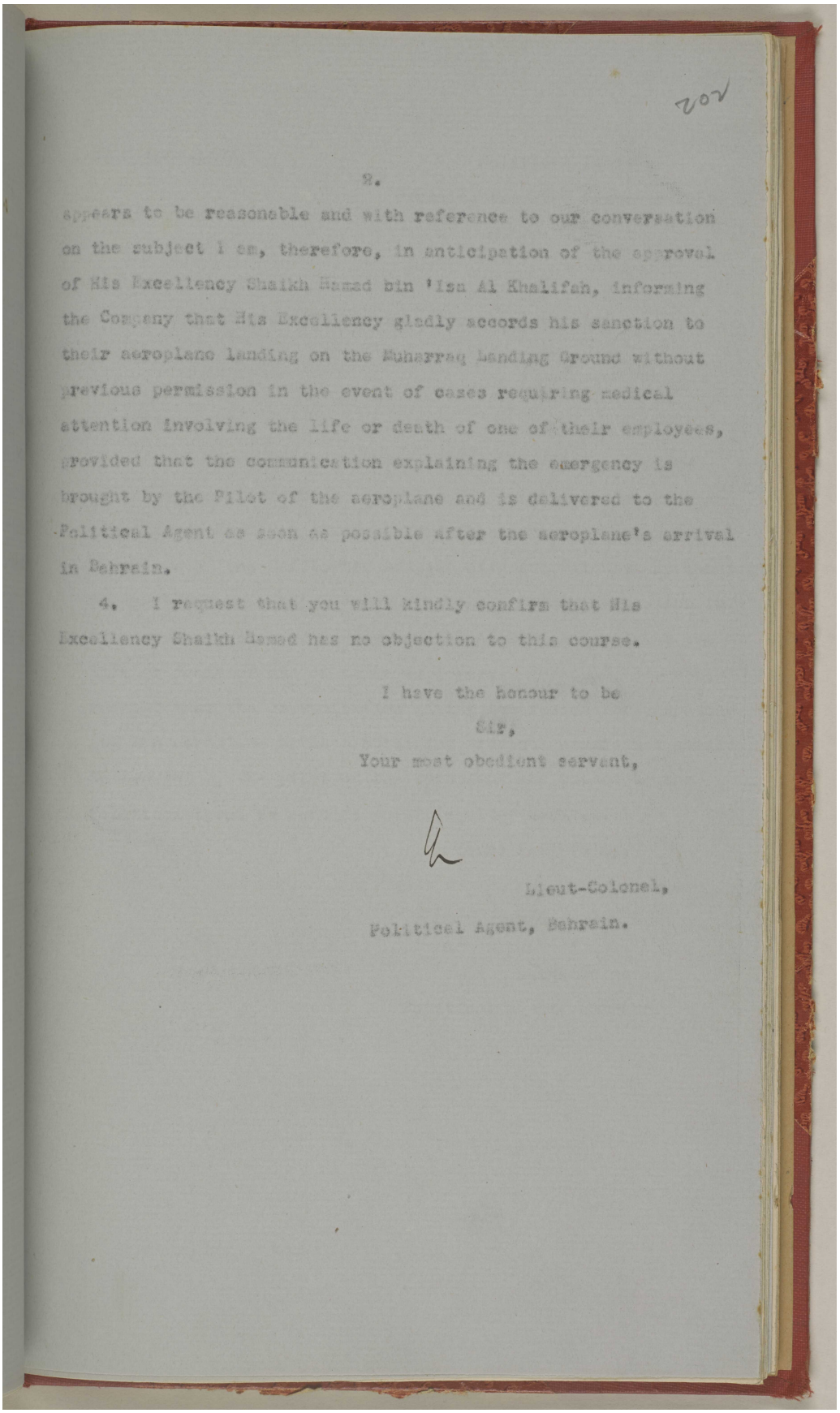

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2.

appears to be reasonable and with reference to our conversation on the subject I am, therefore, in anticipation of the approval of His Excellency Shaikh Hamad bin 'Isa Al Khalifah, informing the Company that His Excellency gladly accords his sanction to their aeroplane landing on the Muharraq Landing Ground without previous permission in the event of cases requiring medical attention involving the life or death of one of their employees, provided that the communication explaining the emergency is brought by the Pilot of the aeroplane and is delivered to the Political Agent as soon as possible after the aeroplane's arrival in Bahrain.

4. I request that you will kindly confirm that His Excellency Shaikh Hamad has no objection to this course.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Lieut-Colonel,
Political Agent, Bahrain.

المرجع: IOR/R/15/2/421 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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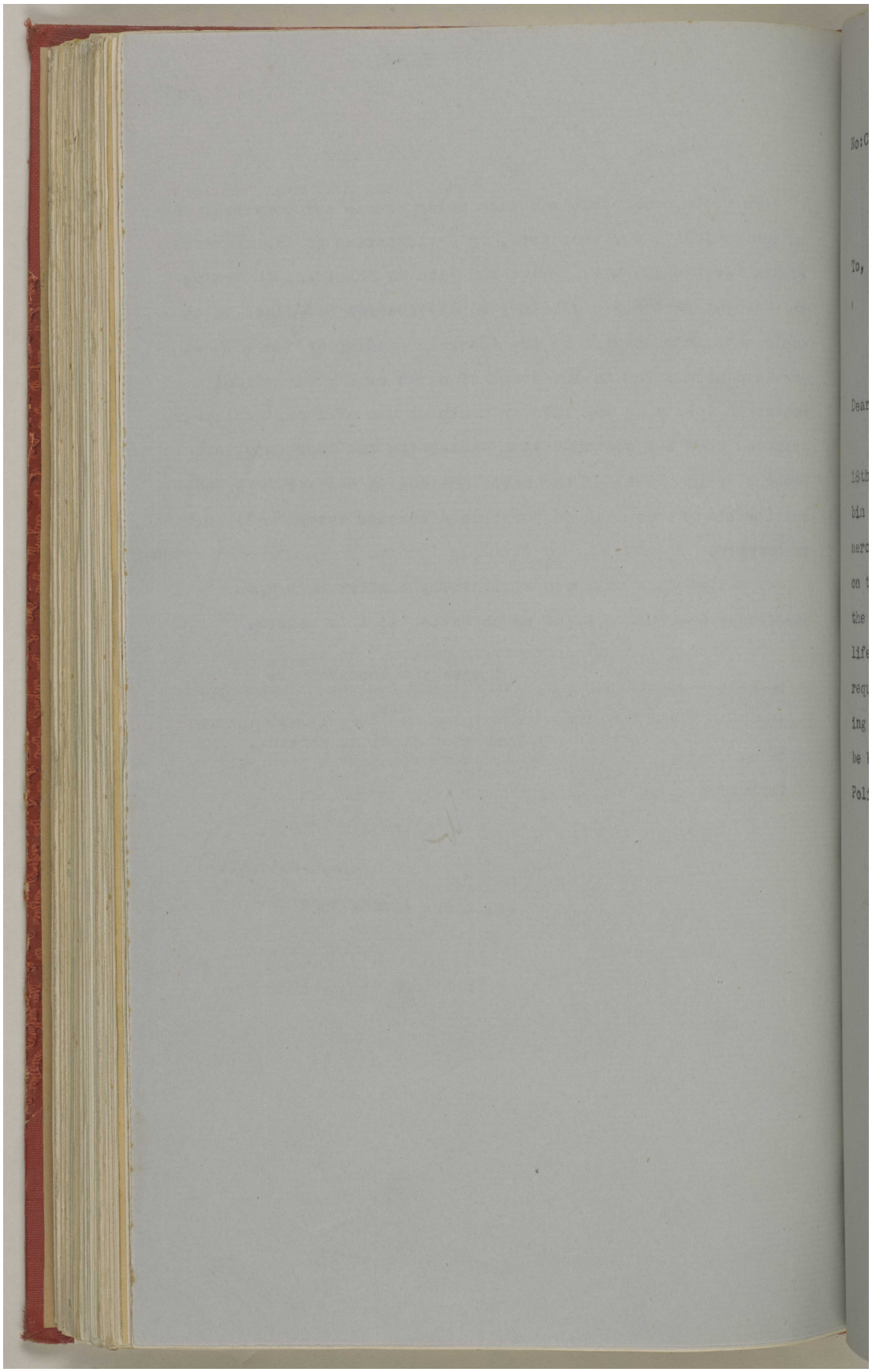

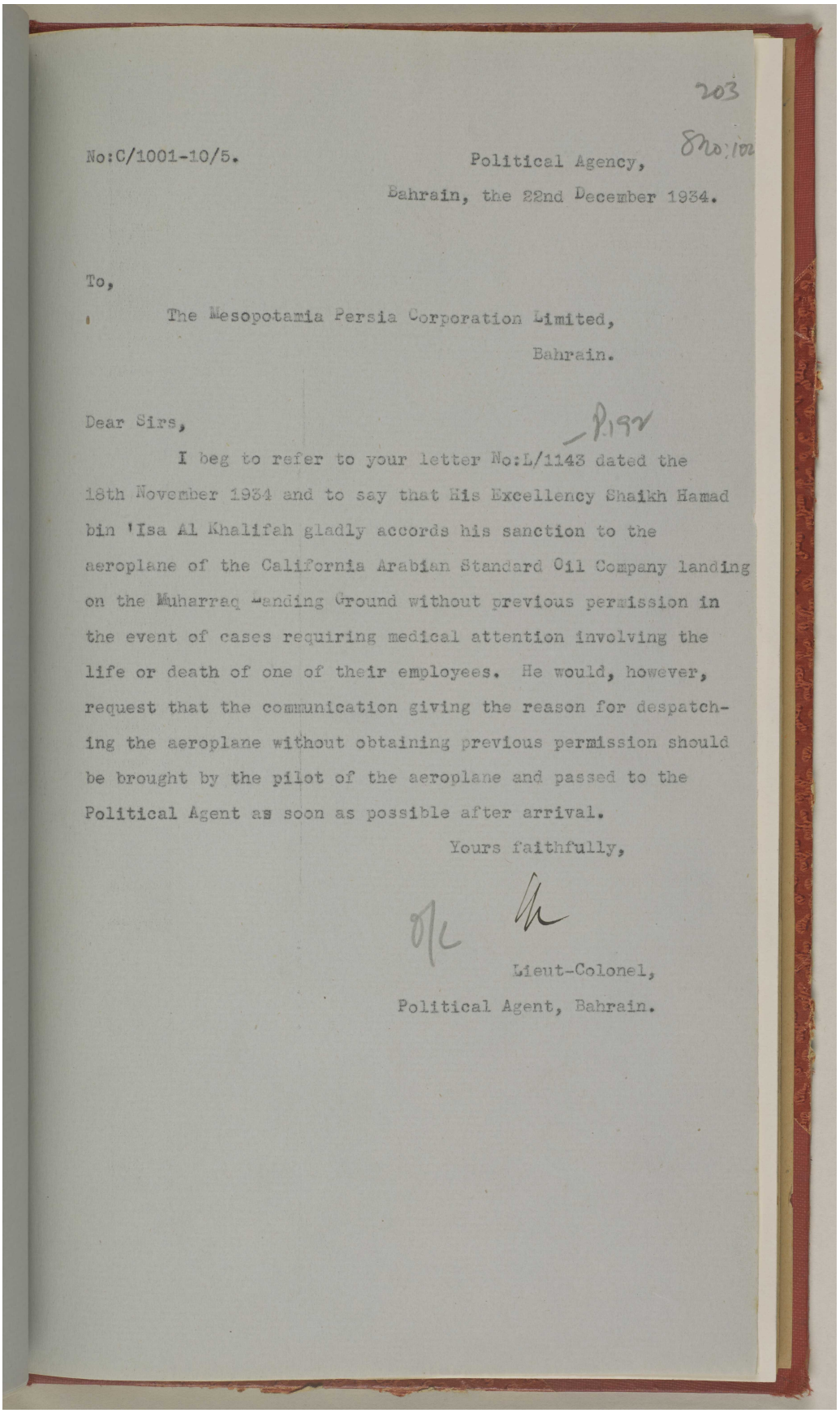

203

No:C/1001-10/5. Political Agency,
Bahrain, the 22nd December 1934.

To,

The Mesopotamia Persia Corporation Limited,
Bahrain.

Dear Sirs,

I beg to refer to your letter No:L/1143 dated the 18th November 1934 and to say that His Excellency Shaikh Hamad bin 'Isa Al Khalifah gladly accords his sanction to the aeroplane of the California Arabian Standard Oil Company landing on the Muharraq Landing Ground without previous permission in the event of cases requiring medical attention involving the life or death of one of their employees. He would, however, request that the communication giving the reason for despatching the aeroplane without obtaining previous permission should be brought by the pilot of the aeroplane and passed to the Political Agent as soon as possible after arrival.

Yours faithfully,

Lieut-Colonel,
Political Agent, Bahrain.

المرجع: IOR/R/15/2/421 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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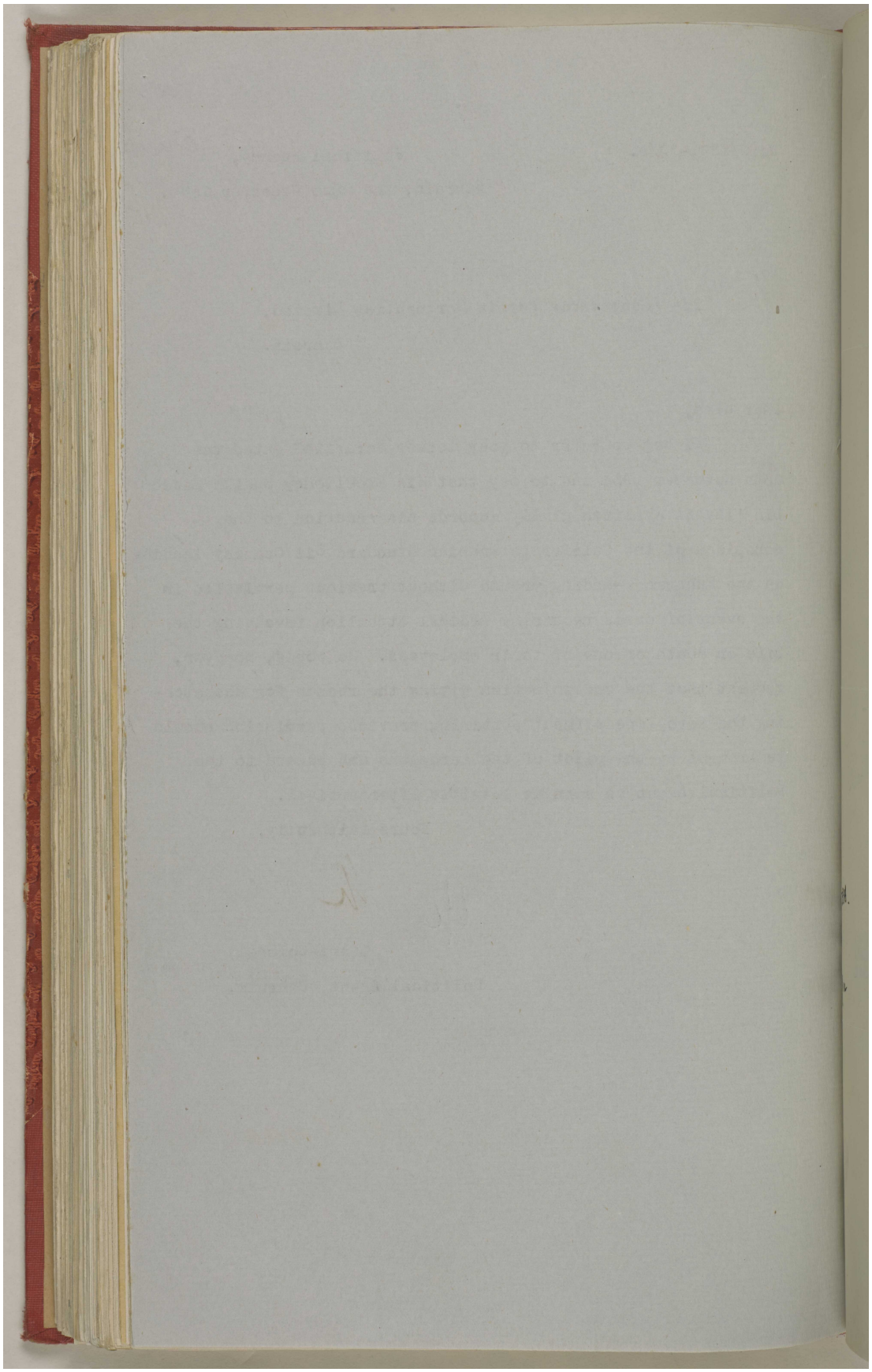
ملف 10/5 I المملكة العربية السعودية: امتياز نفط الأحساء؛ زيارة المُقدم هولمز إلى المملكة العربية السعودية؛ حصار الكويت. [٢٠٣ظ] (٤٩٦/٤٤٧)



المرجع: IOR/R/15/2/421 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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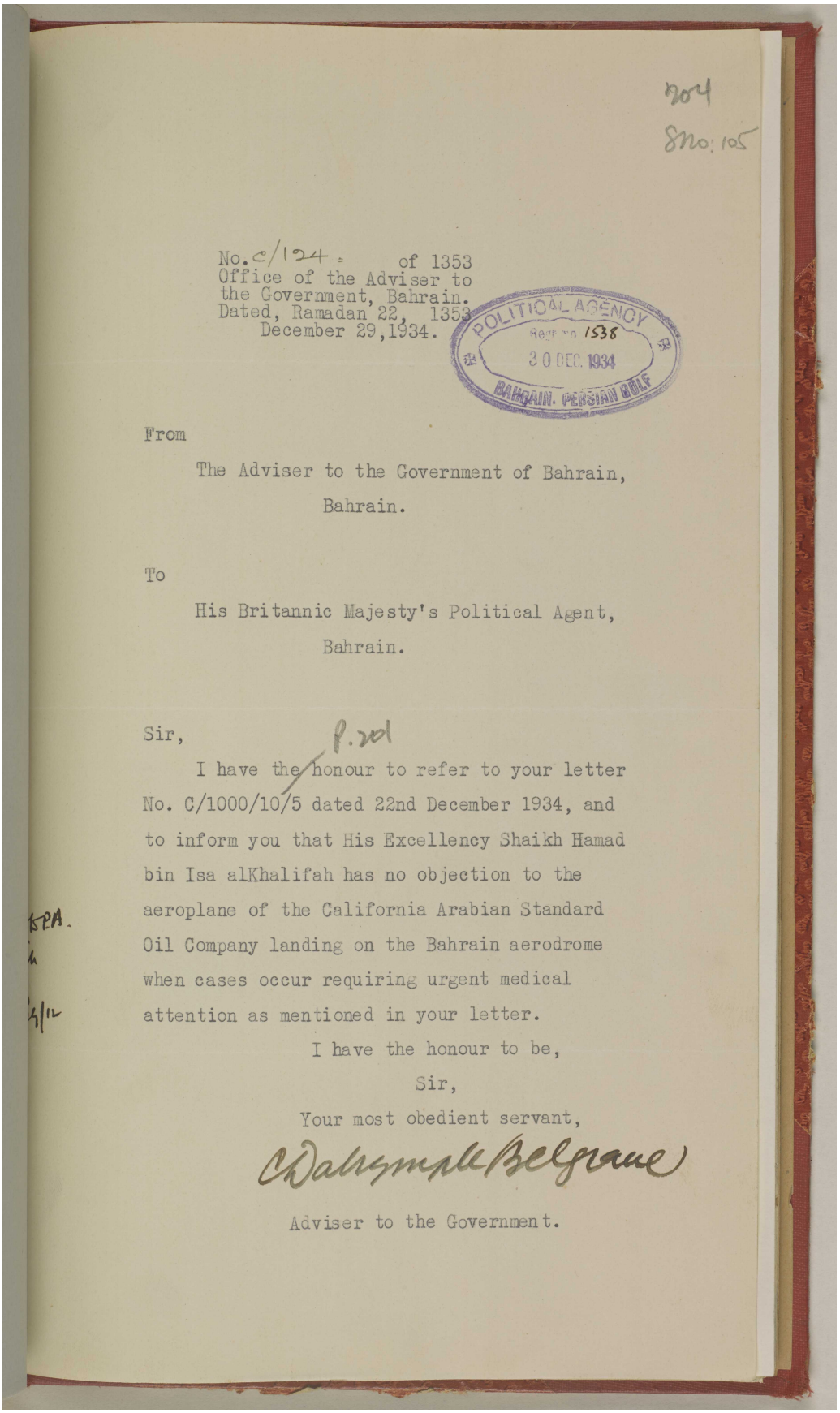

No. C/124 of 1353
Office of the Adviser to
the Government, Bahrain.
Dated, Ramadan 22, 1353
December 29, 1934.

POLITICAL AGENCY
Regd no 1538
30 DEC 1934
BAHRAIN. PERSIAN GULF

From

The Adviser to the Government of Bahrain,
Bahrain.

To

His Britannic Majesty's Political Agent,
Bahrain.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your letter No. C/1000/10/5 dated 22nd December 1934, and to inform you that His Excellency Shaikh Hamad bin Isa alKhalifah has no objection to the aeroplane of the California Arabian Standard Oil Company landing on the Bahrain aerodrome when cases occur requiring urgent medical attention as mentioned in your letter.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Dalrymple Belgrave

Adviser to the Government.

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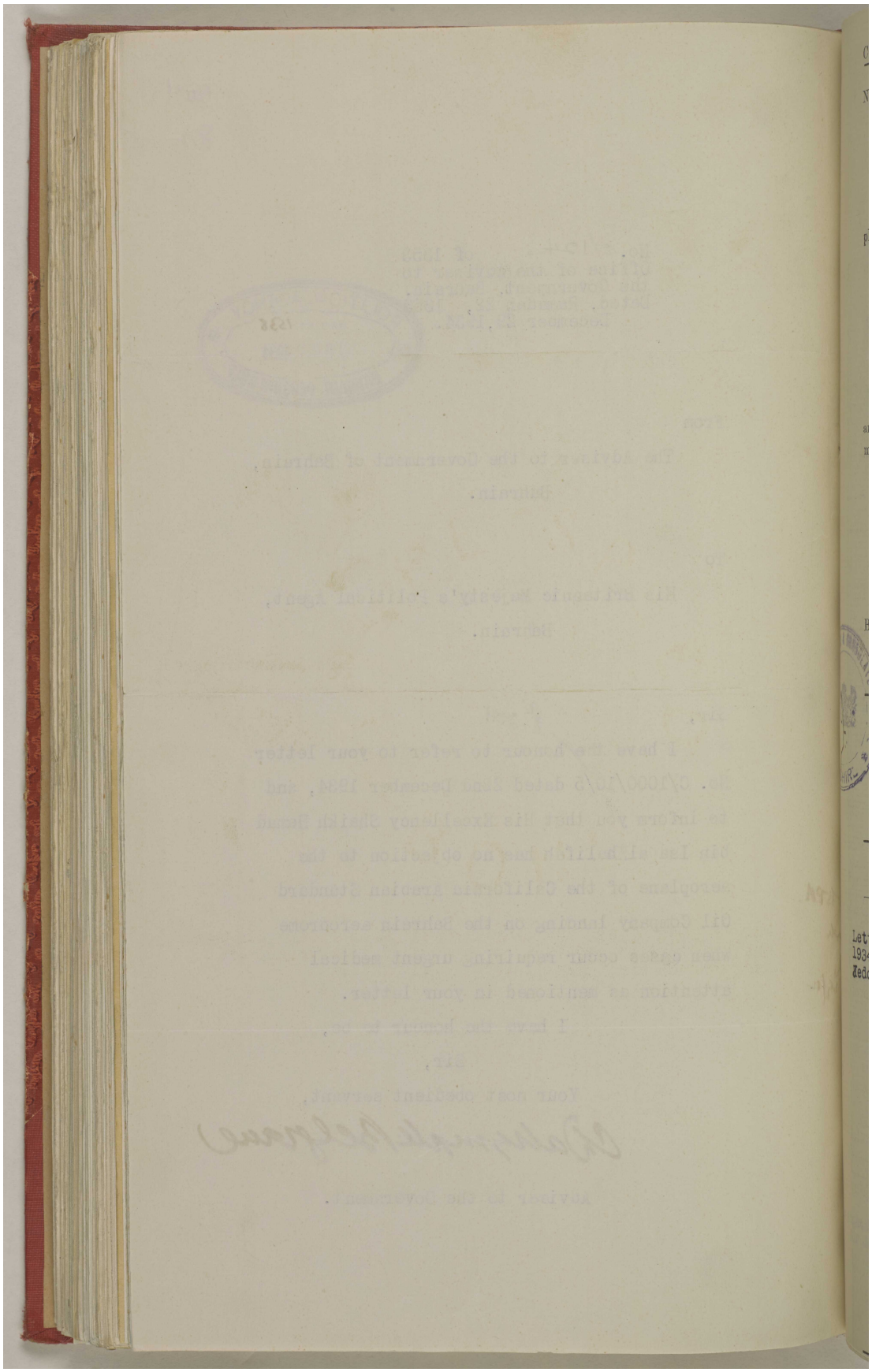

المرجع: IOR/R/15/2/421 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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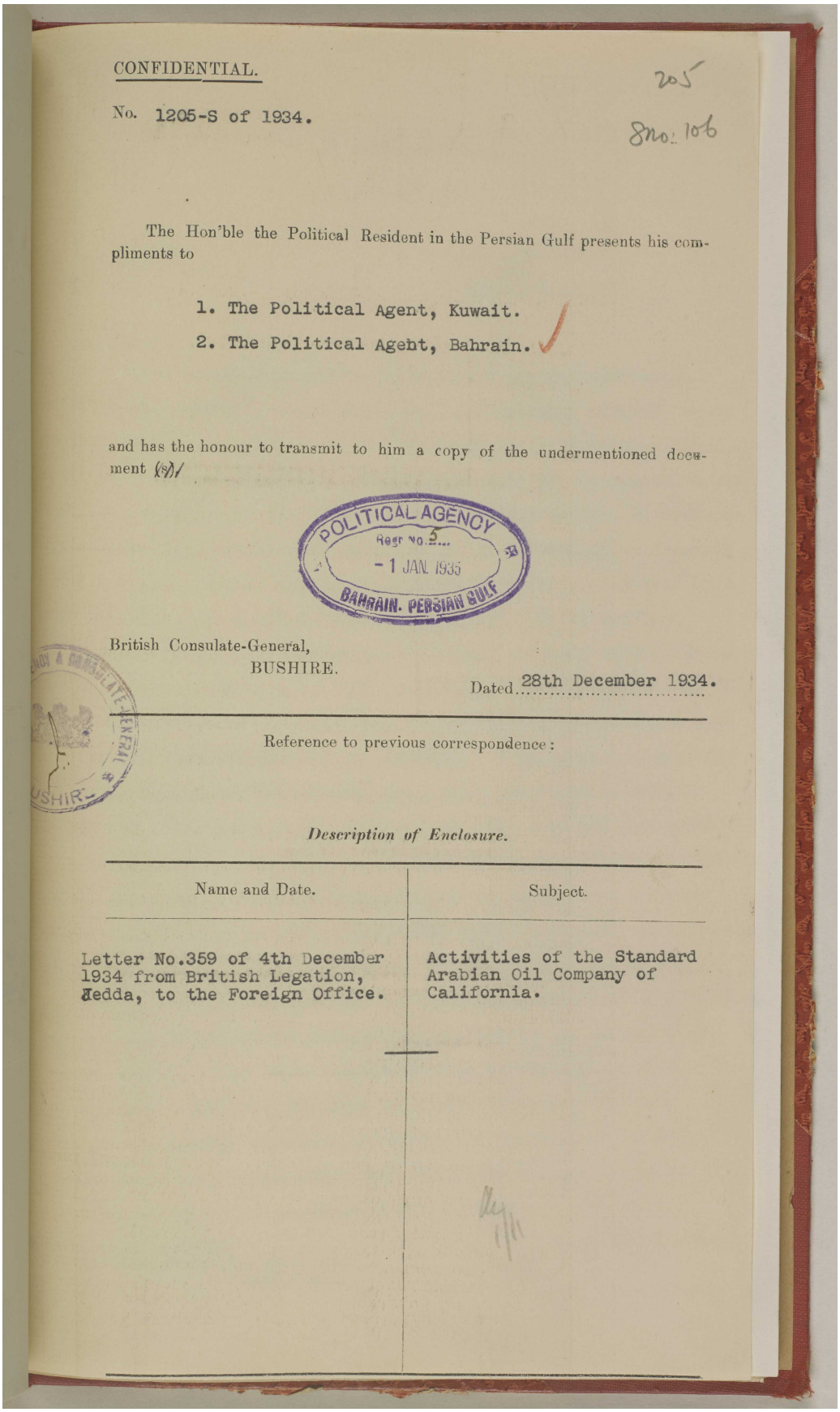


CONFIDENTIAL.

205

No. 1205-S of 1934.

8No. 106

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

1. The Political Agent, Kuwait.
2. The Political Agent, Bahrain.

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned document (s)/

POLITICAL AGENCY
Regr No. 5
- 1 JAN. 1935
BAHRAIN. PERSIAN GULF

British Consulate-General,
BUSHIRE.

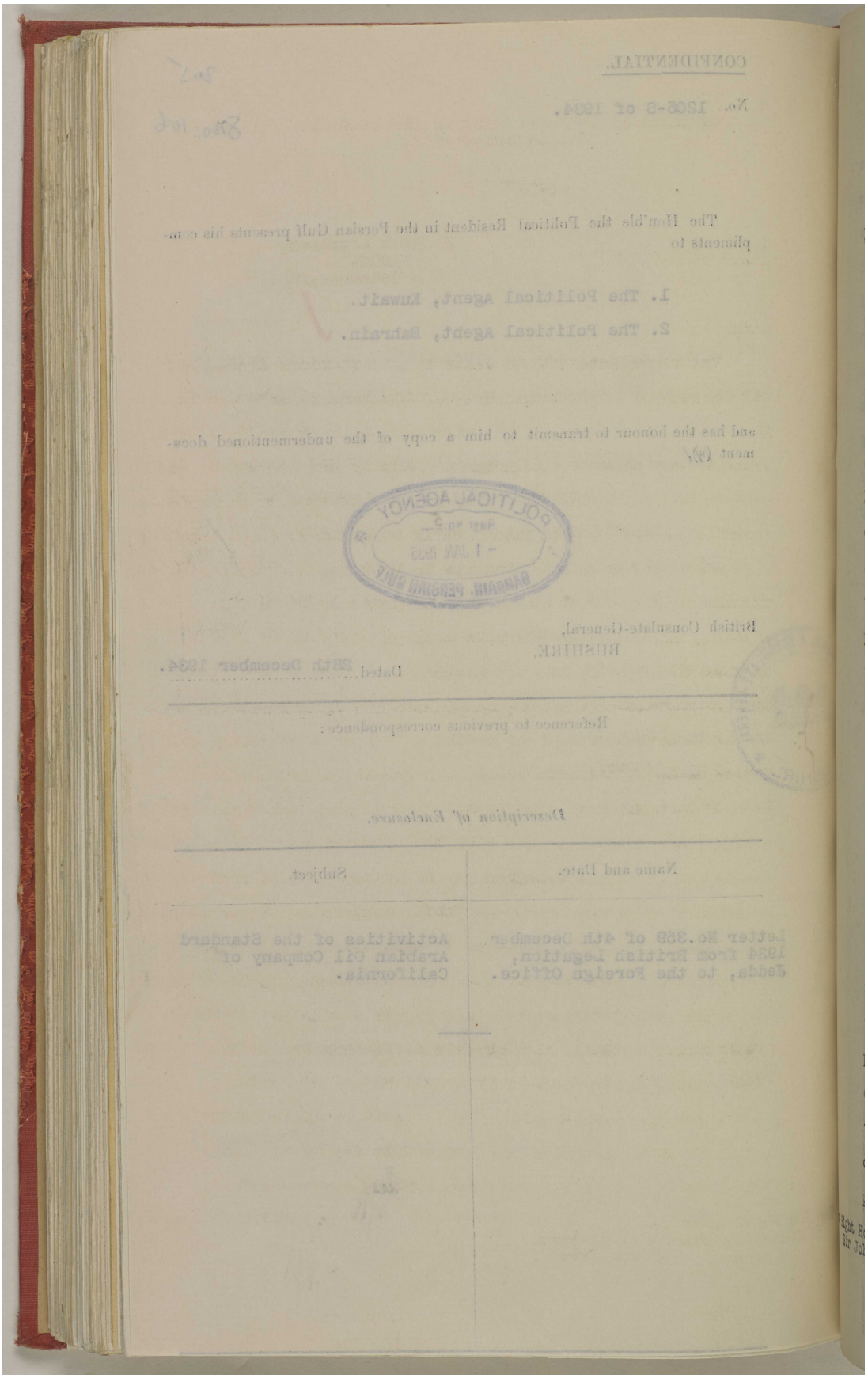
Dated 28th December 1934.

Reference to previous correspondence:

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Letter No.359 of 4th December 1934 from British Legation, Jedda, to the Foreign Office.	Activities of the Standard Arabian Oil Company of California.

المرجع: IOR/R/15/2/421 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023600813.0x000033



المرجع: IOR/R/15/2/421 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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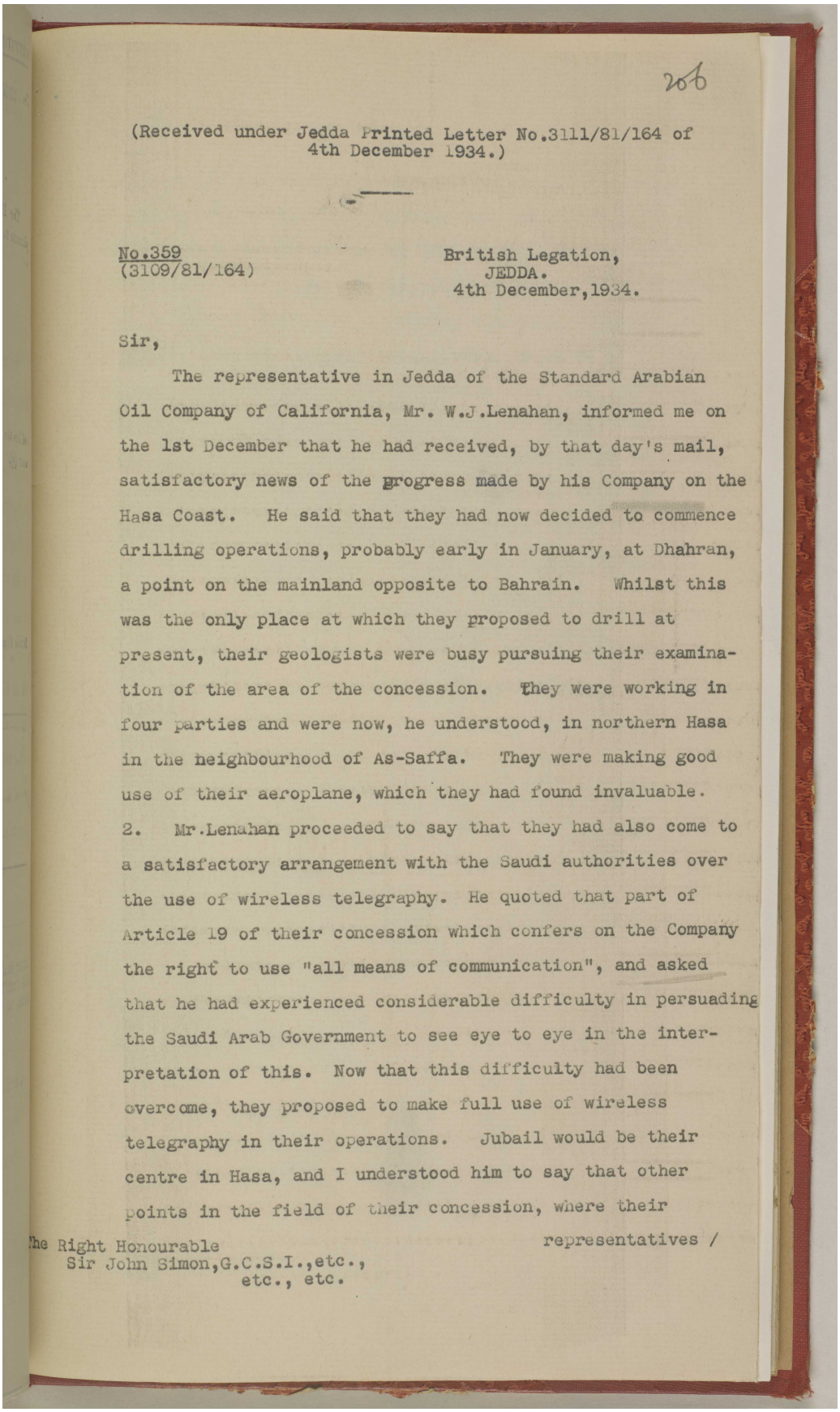

206

(Received under Jedda Printed Letter No.3111/81/164 of 4th December 1934.)

No.359
(3109/81/164)

British Legation,
JEDDA.
4th December,1934.

Sir,

The representative in Jedda of the Standard Arabian Oil Company of California, Mr. W.J.Lenahan, informed me on the 1st December that he had received, by that day's mail, satisfactory news of the progress made by his Company on the Hasa Coast. He said that they had now decided to commence drilling operations, probably early in January, at Dhahran, a point on the mainland opposite to Bahrain. Whilst this was the only place at which they proposed to drill at present, their geologists were busy pursuing their examination of the area of the concession. They were working in four parties and were now, he understood, in northern Hasa in the neighbourhood of As-Saffa. They were making good use of their aeroplane, which they had found invaluable.

2. Mr.Lenahan proceeded to say that they had also come to a satisfactory arrangement with the Saudi authorities over the use of wireless telegraphy. He quoted that part of Article 19 of their concession which confers on the Company the right to use "all means of communication", and asked that he had experienced considerable difficulty in persuading the Saudi Arab Government to see eye to eye in the interpretation of this. Now that this difficulty had been overcome, they proposed to make full use of wireless telegraphy in their operations. Jubail would be their centre in Hasa, and I understood him to say that other points in the field of their concession, where their representatives /

The Right Honourable
Sir John Simon,G.C.S.I.,etc.,
etc., etc.

المرجع: IOR/R/15/2/421 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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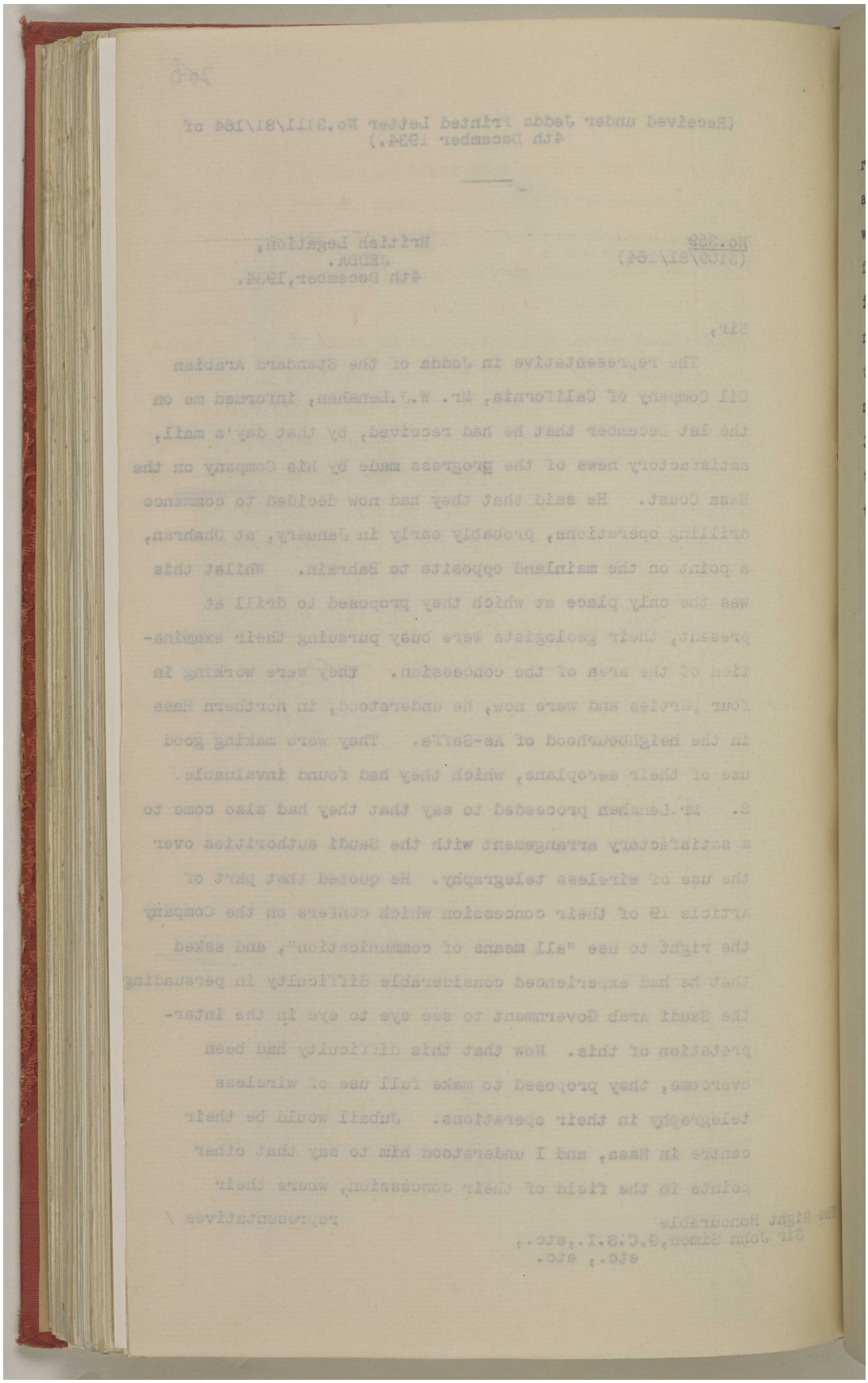

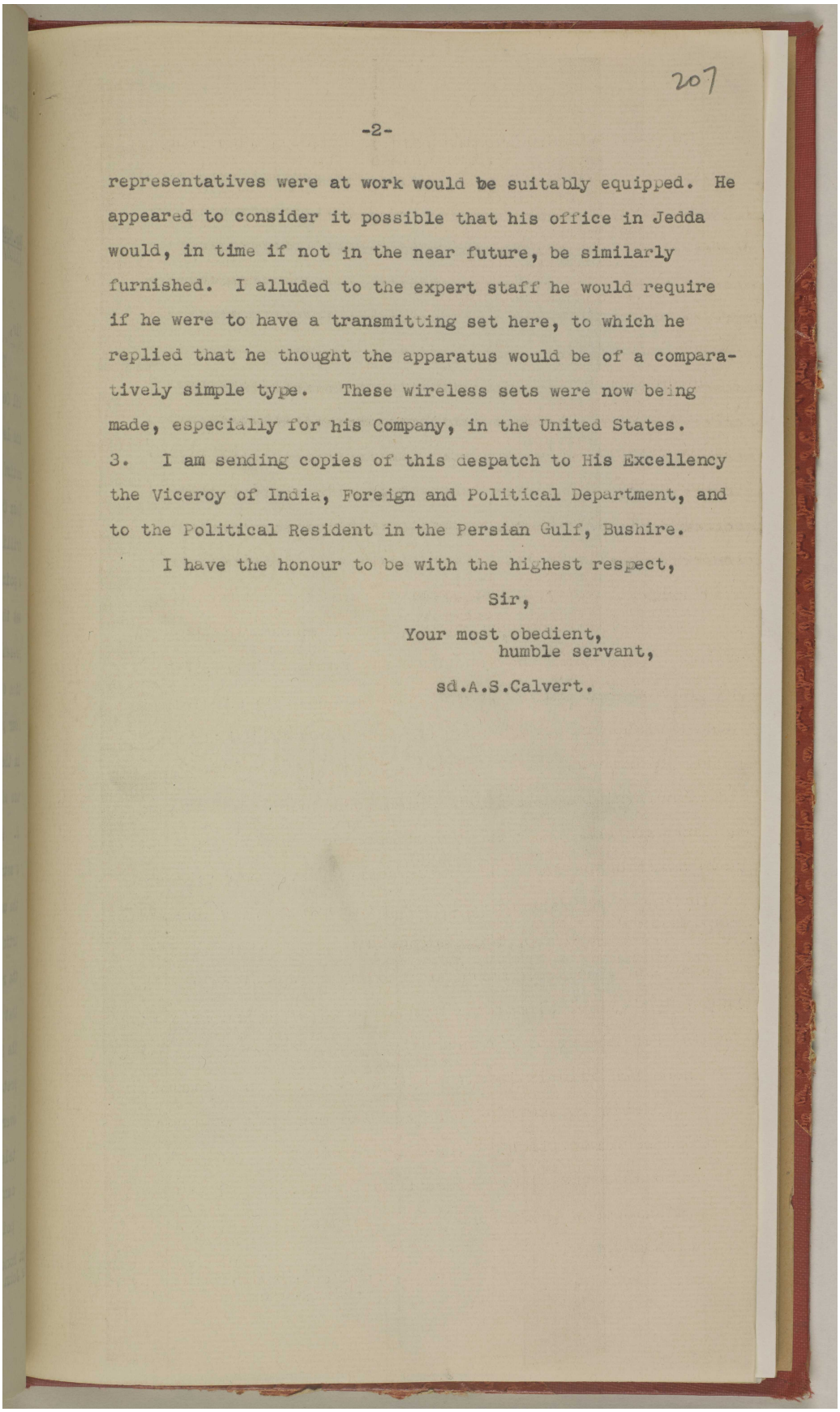

207

-2-

representatives were at work would be suitably equipped. He appeared to consider it possible that his office in Jedda would, in time if not in the near future, be similarly furnished. I alluded to the expert staff he would require if he were to have a transmitting set here, to which he replied that he thought the apparatus would be of a comparatively simple type. These wireless sets were now being made, especially for his Company, in the United States.

3. I am sending copies of this despatch to His Excellency the Viceroy of India, Foreign and Political Department, and to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, Bushire.

I have the honour to be with the highest respect,

Sir,

Your most obedient,
humble servant,

sd.A.S.Calvert.

المرجع: IOR/R/15/2/421 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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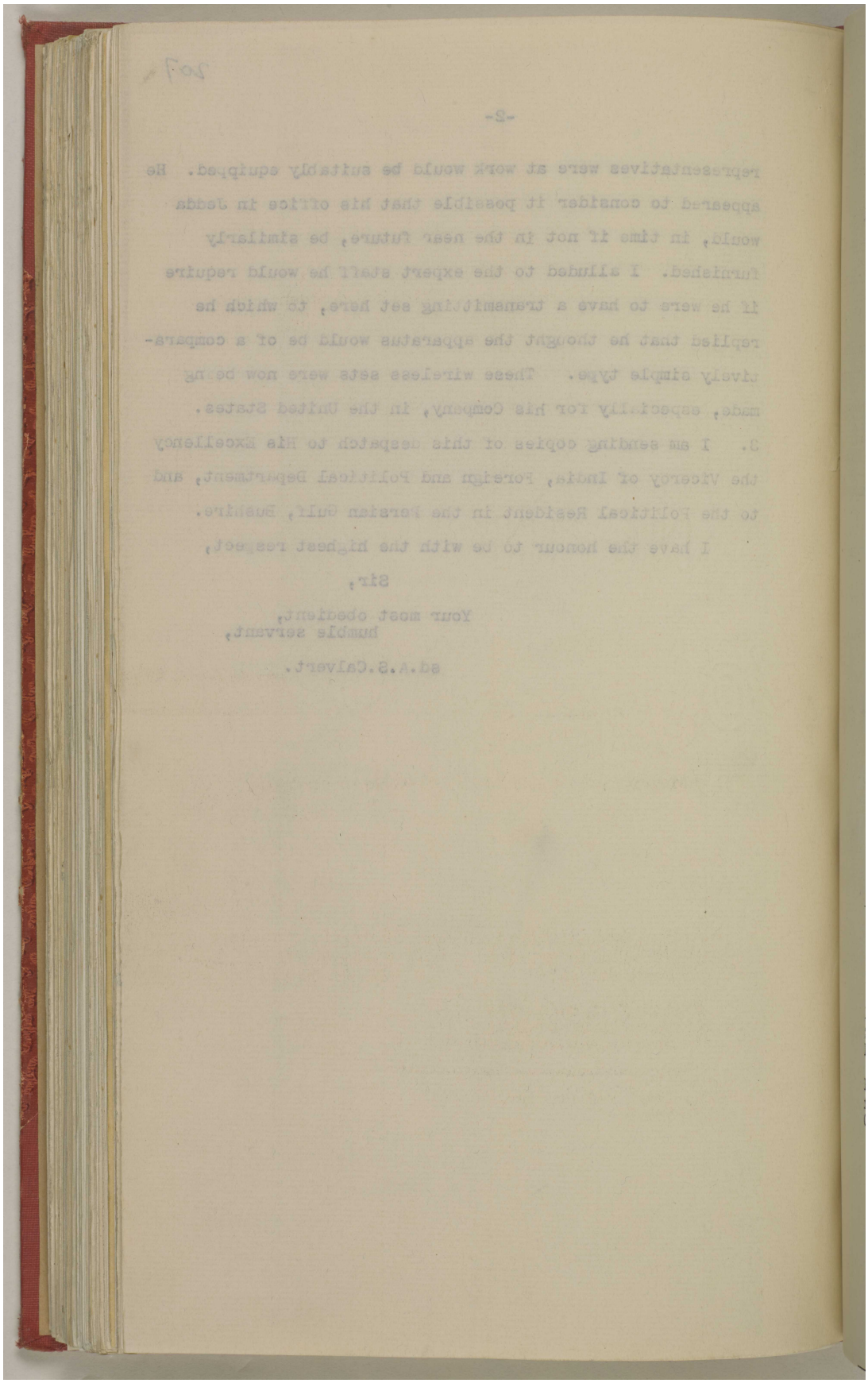

CONFIDENTIAL.

208

No. C/2-10/5.

Sno: 107

The Political Agent, Bahrain, presents his compliments to:—

The Honourable the Political Resident
in the Persian Gulf,
Bushire.

and has the honour to send him a copy of the undermentioned document (s).

THE AGENCY,
BAHRAIN, PERSIAN GULF.

Dated...5th January 1935.

Reference to previous correspondence:

Resident's letter No:1131-S of 3rd December 1934.

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Letter No:C/1000-10/5 dated 22-12-1934 to Adviser to the Bahrain Government.	Facilities to aeroplane of California Arabian Standard Oil Company to land in Bahrain.
Letter No:C/1001-10/5 dated 22-12-1934 to Mespotamia Persia Corporation Limited.	-do-
Letter No:C/124 of 29-12-1934 from Adviser to the Bahrain Government.	-do-

H.B.M.'S POLITICAL AGENT BAHRAIN

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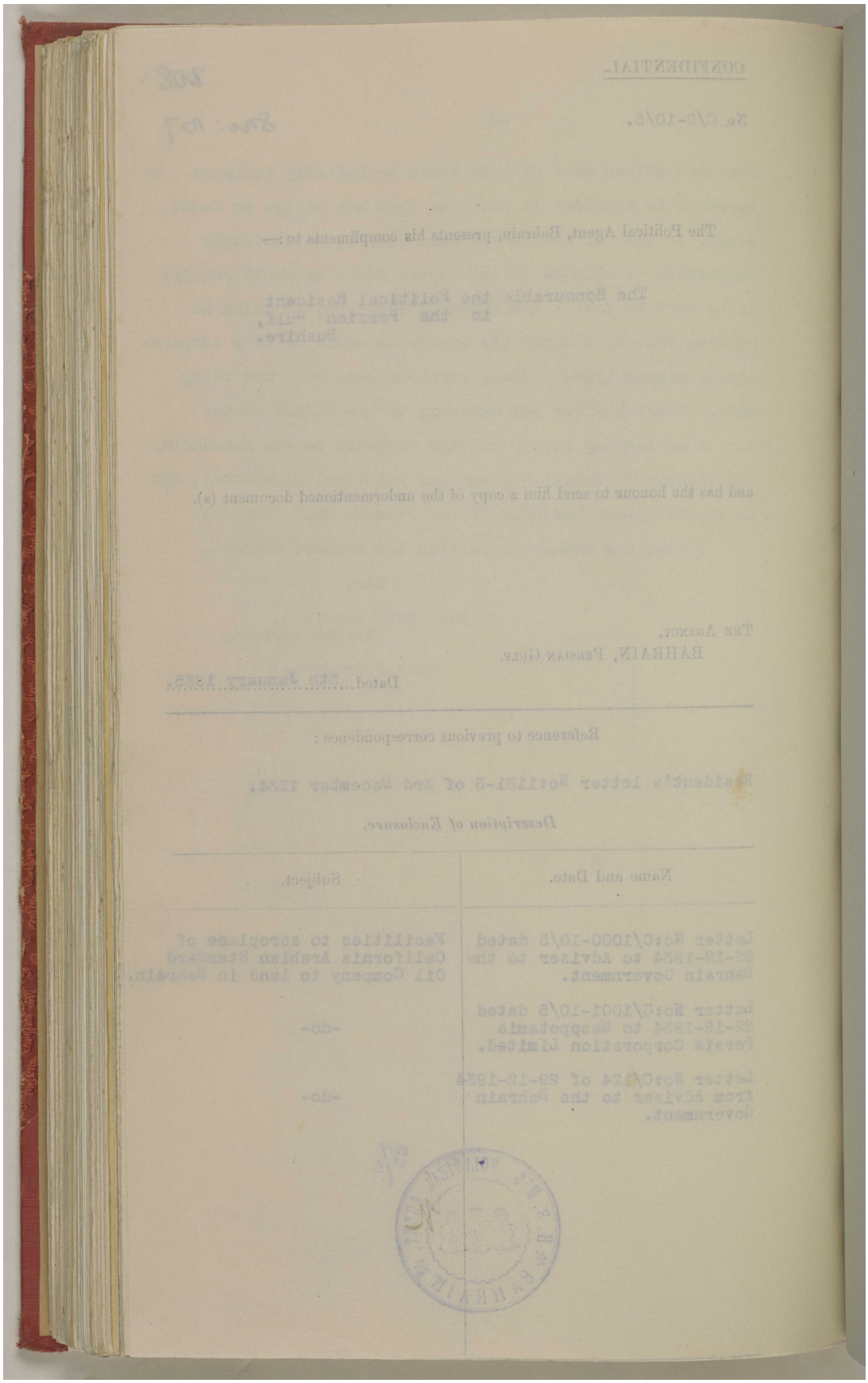

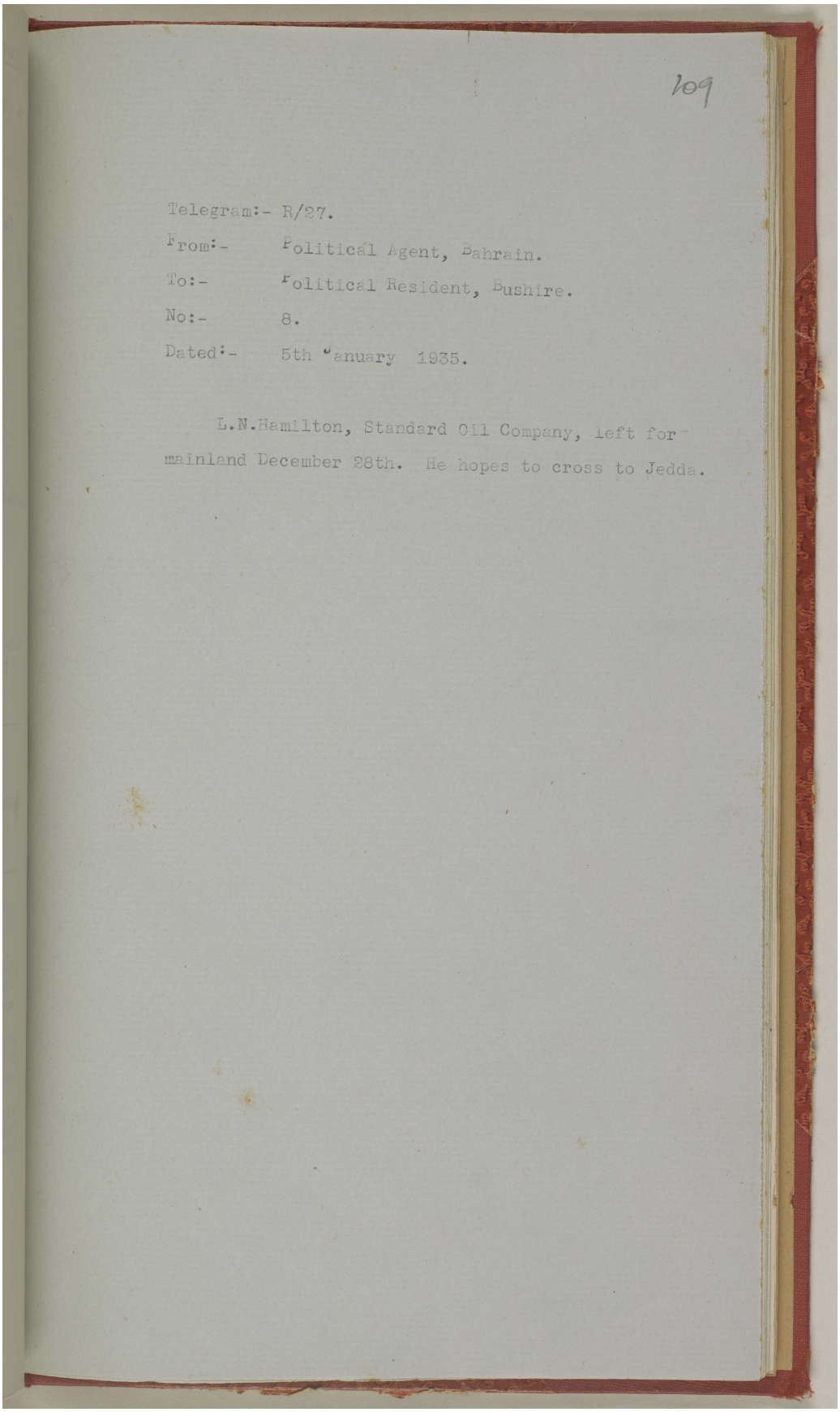

109

Telegram:- R/27.
From:- Political Agent, Bahrain.
To:- Political Resident, Bushire.
No:- 8.
Dated:- 5th January 1935.

L.N.Hamilton, Standard Oil Company, left for mainland December 28th. He hopes to cross to Jedda.

المرجع: IOR/R/15/2/421 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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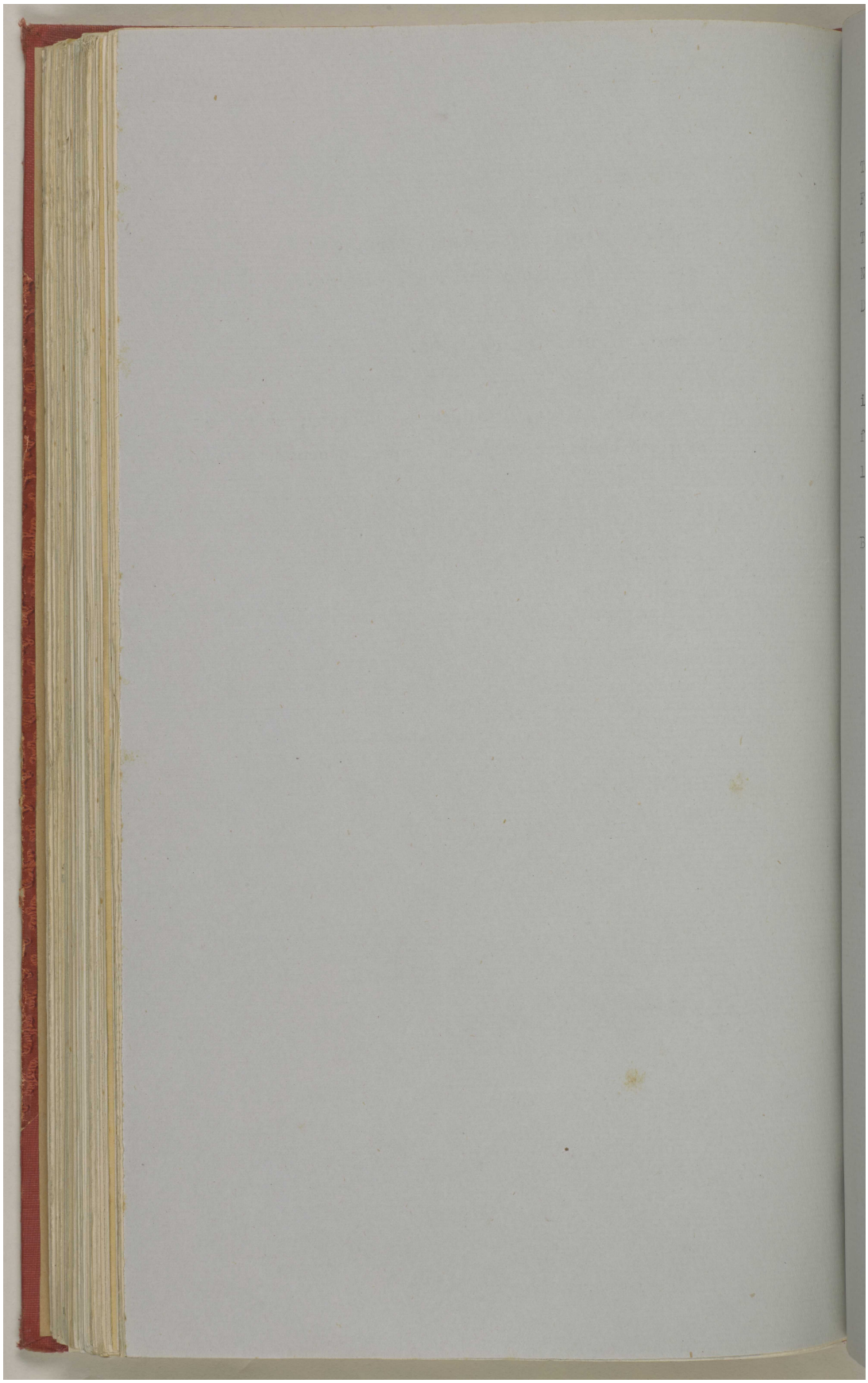

المرجع: IOR/R/15/2/421 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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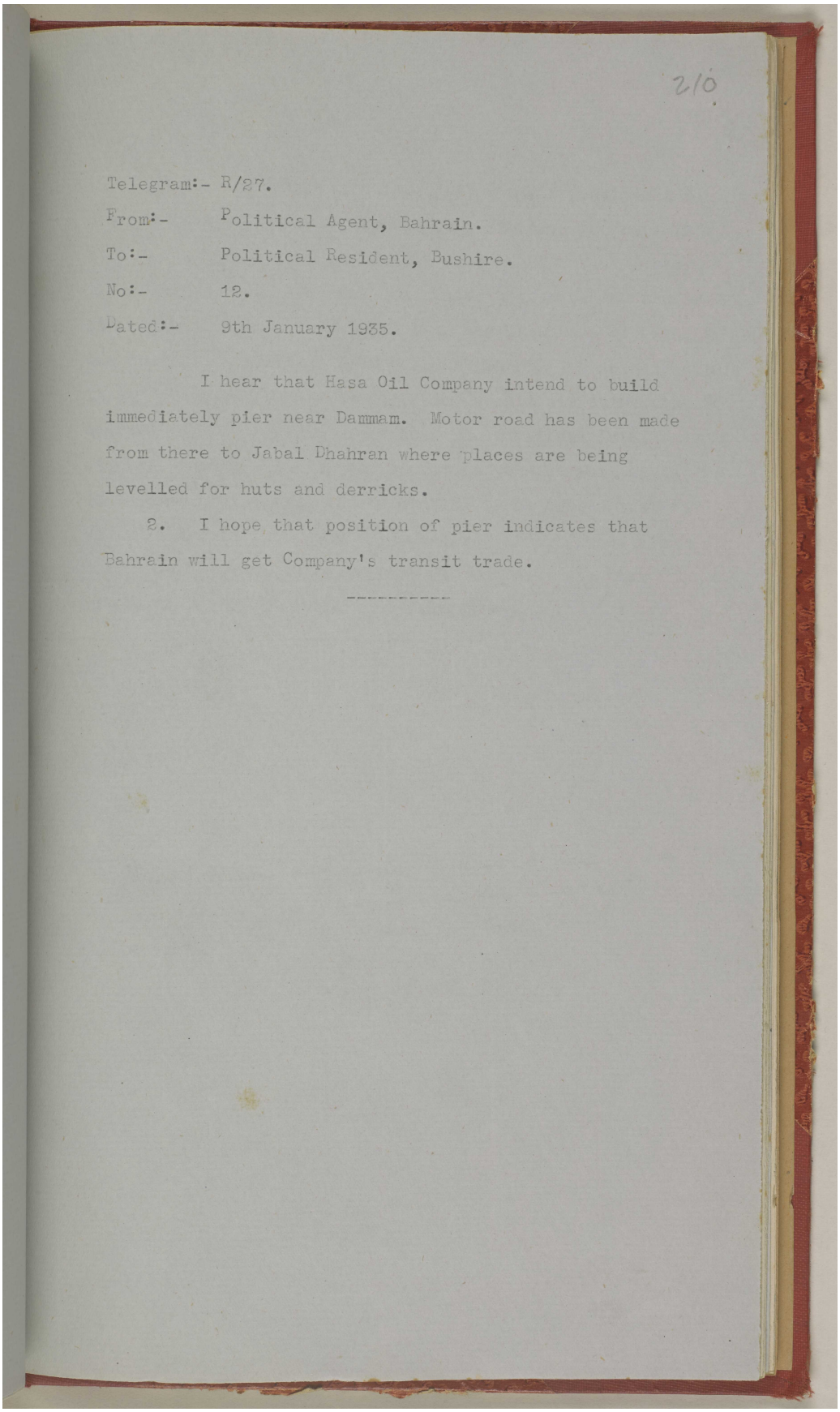
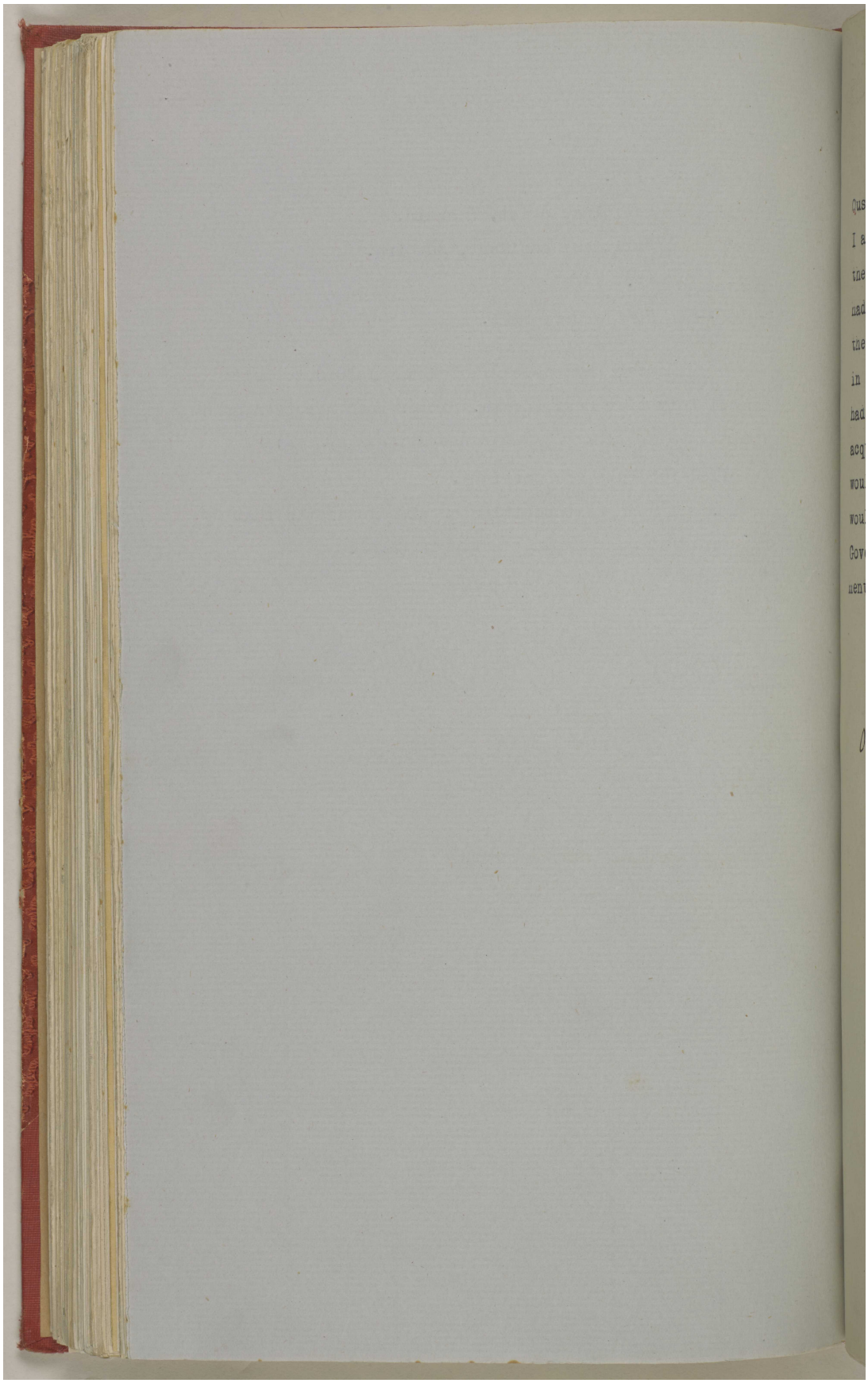


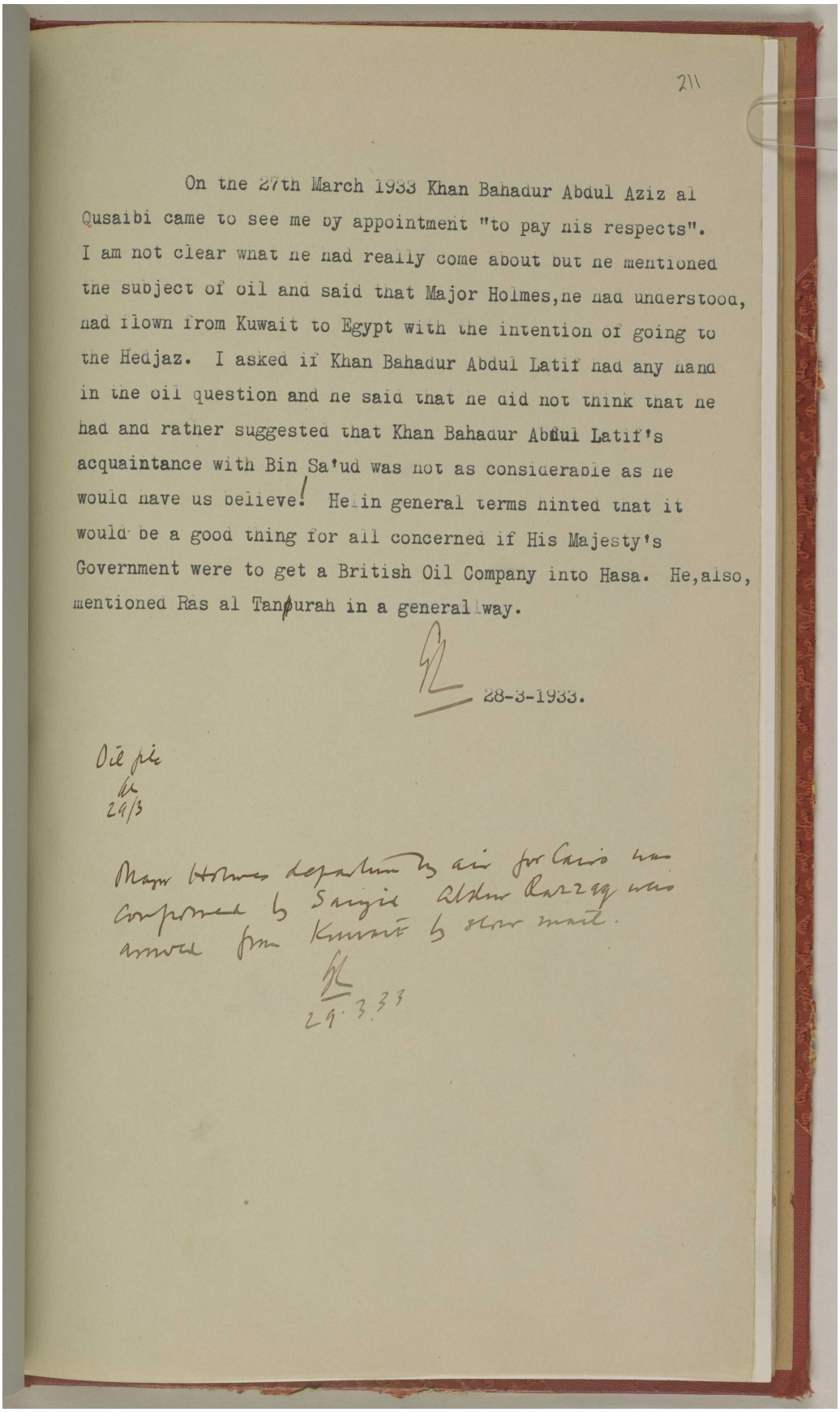
210

Telegram:- R/27.
From:- Political Agent, Bahrain.
To:- Political Resident, Bushire.
No:- 12.
Dated:- 9th January 1935.

I hear that Hasa Oil Company intend to build immediately pier near Dammam. Motor road has been made from there to Jabal Dhahran where places are being levelled for huts and derricks.

2. I hope that position of pier indicates that Bahrain will get Company's transit trade.





211

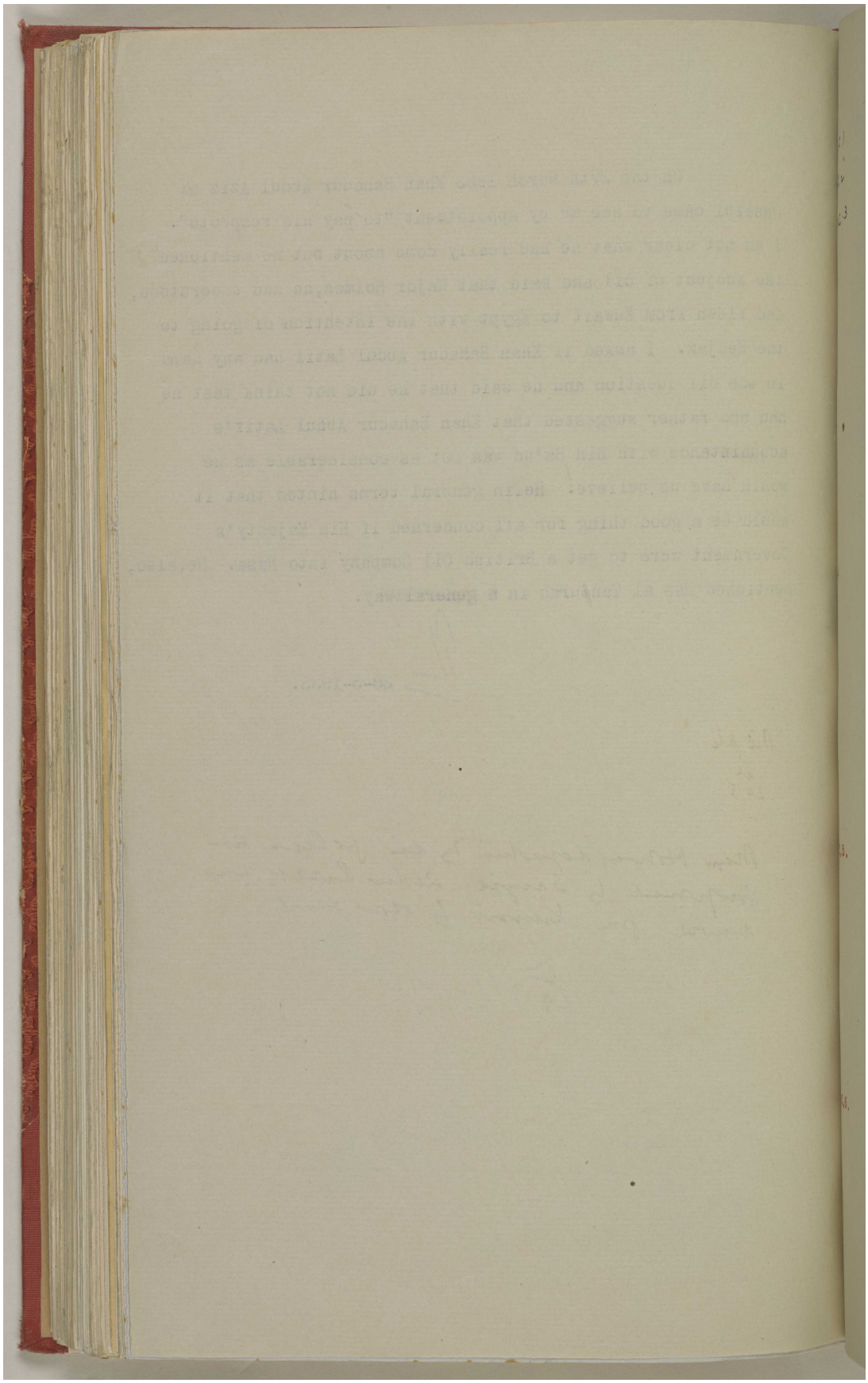
On the 27th March 1933 Khan Bahadur Abdul Aziz al Qusaibi came to see me by appointment "to pay his respects". I am not clear what he had really come about but he mentioned the subject of oil and said that Major Holmes, he had understood, had flown from Kuwait to Egypt with the intention of going to the Hedjaz. I asked if Khan Bahadur Abdul Latif had any hand in the oil question and he said that he did not think that he had and rather suggested that Khan Bahadur Abdul Latif's acquaintance with Bin Sa'ud was not as considerable as he would have us believe! He in general terms hinted that it would be a good thing for all concerned if His Majesty's Government were to get a British Oil Company into Hasa. He, also, mentioned Ras al Tanpurah in a general way.

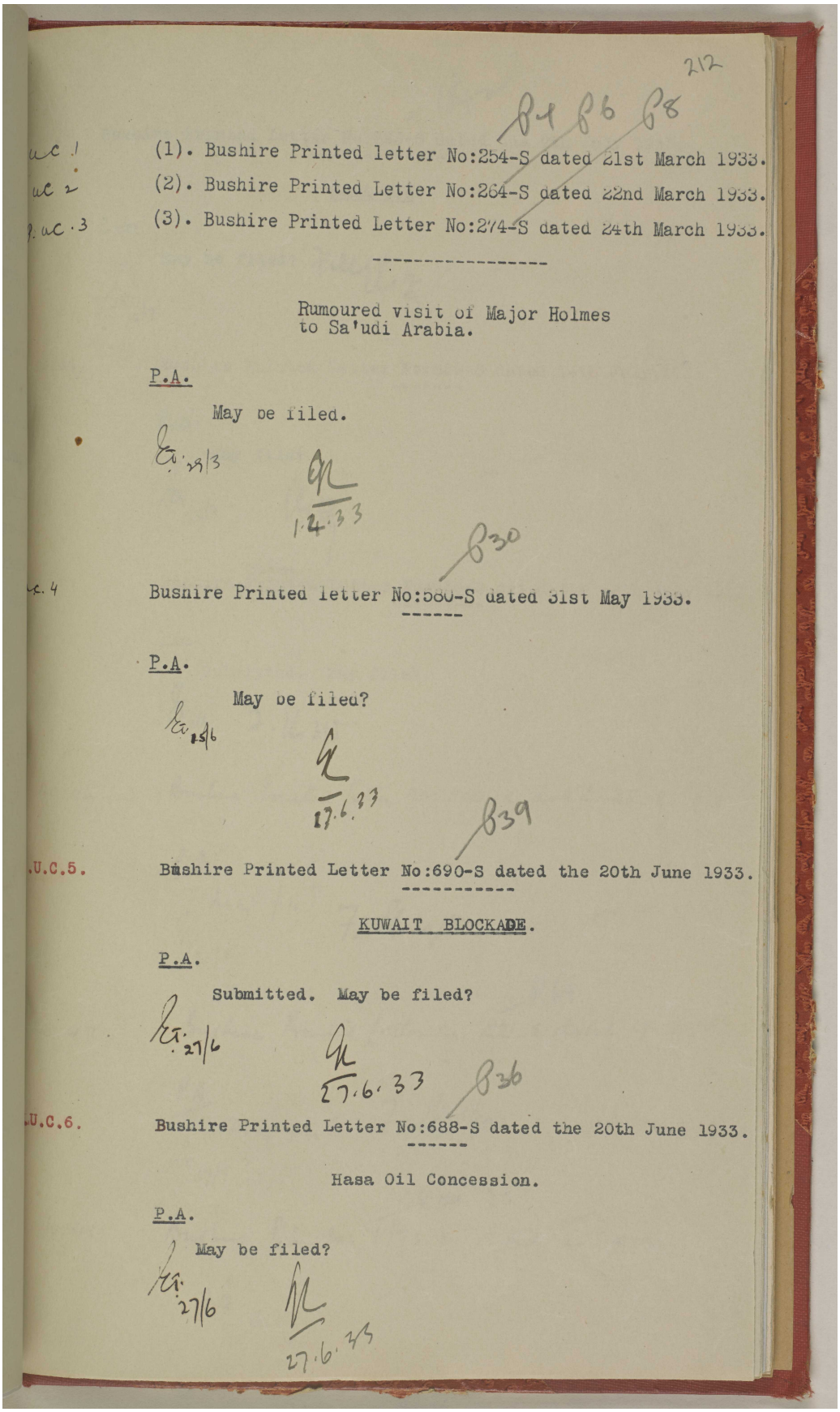
28-3-1933.

Oil pic
29/3

Major Holmes departure by air for Cairo was confirmed by Sayid Abdur Razzaq who arrived from Kuwait by slow mail.

29.3.33





212

B4 B6 B8

uc 1 (1). Bushire Printed letter No:254-S dated 21st March 1933.
uc 2 (2). Bushire Printed Letter No:264-S dated 22nd March 1933.
uc.3 (3). Bushire Printed Letter No:274-S dated 24th March 1933.

Rumoured visit of Major Holmes
to Sa'udi Arabia.

P.A.

May be filed.

23/3

1.4.33

B30

uc.4 Bushire Printed letter No:580-S dated 31st May 1933.

P.A.

May be filed?

15/6

17.6.33

B39

U.C.5. Bushire Printed Letter No:690-S dated the 20th June 1933.

KUWAIT BLOCKADE.

P.A.

Submitted. May be filed?

27/6

27.6.33

B36

U.C.6. Bushire Printed Letter No:688-S dated the 20th June 1933.

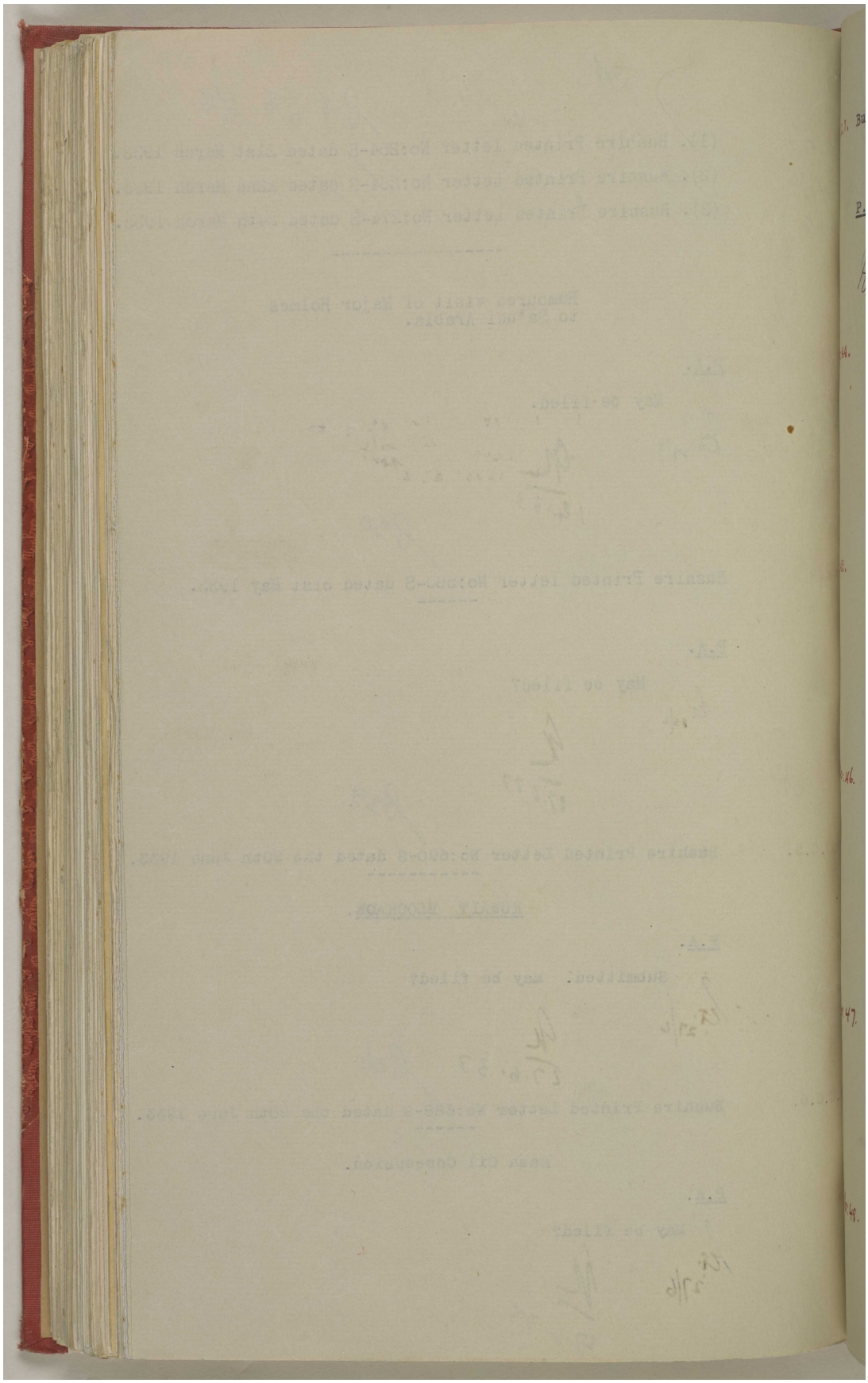
Hasa Oil Concession.

P.A.

May be filed?

27/6

27.6.33



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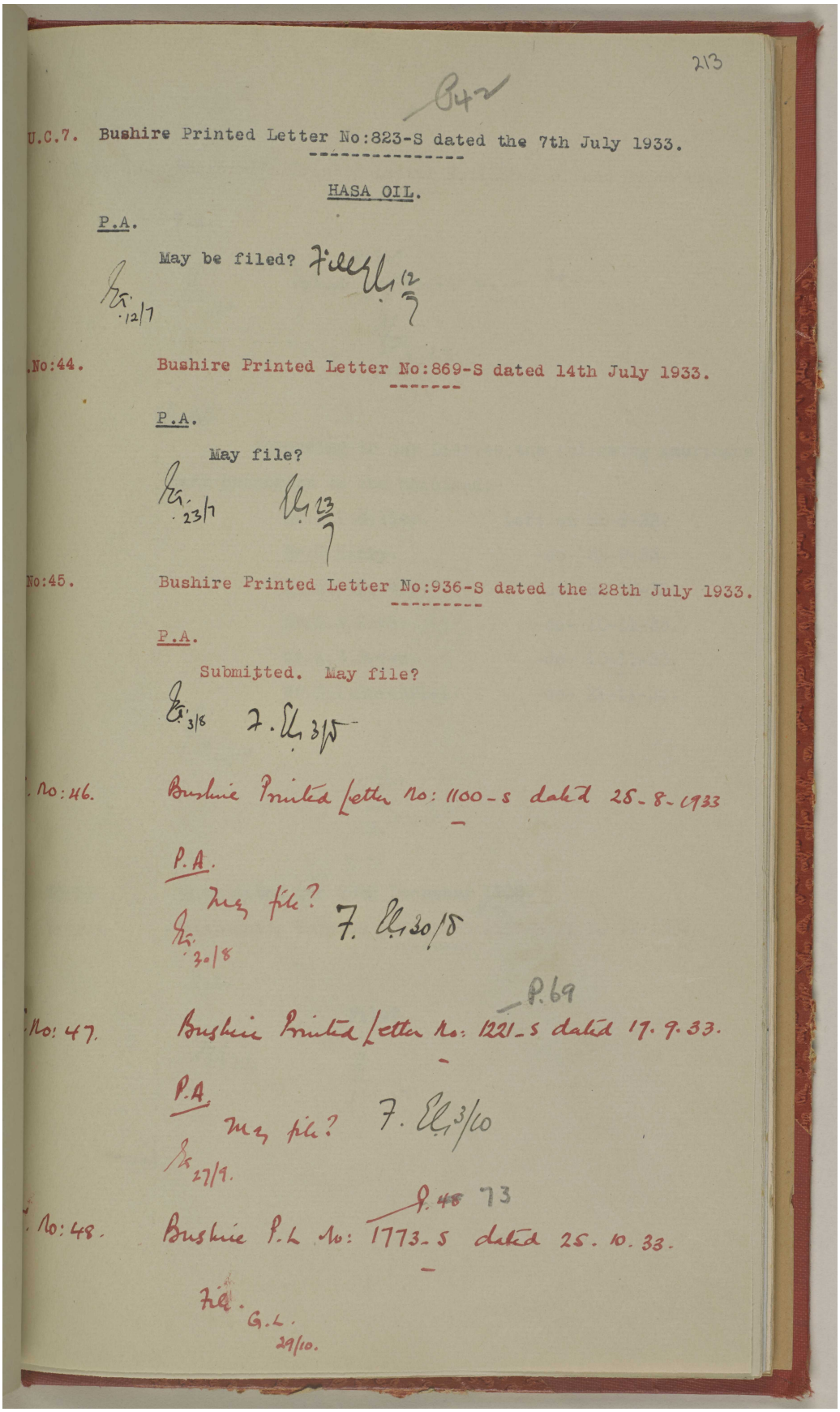

213

U.C.7. Bushire Printed Letter No:823-S dated the 7th July 1933.

HASA OIL.

P.A.

May be filed? Filed 12/7

12/7

No:44. Bushire Printed Letter No:869-S dated 14th July 1933.

P.A.

May file?

23/7 13/7

No:45. Bushire Printed Letter No:936-S dated the 28th July 1933.

P.A.

Submitted. May file?

3/8 7. 3/8

No:46. Bushire Printed Letter No: 1100-S dated 25-8-1933

P.A.

May file?

30/8 7. 30/8

P.69

No:47. Bushire Printed Letter No: 1221-S dated 17.9.33.

P.A.

May file? 7. 3/10

27/9.

P.48 73

No:48. Bushire P.L No: 1773-S dated 25.10.33.

File. G.L. 29/10.

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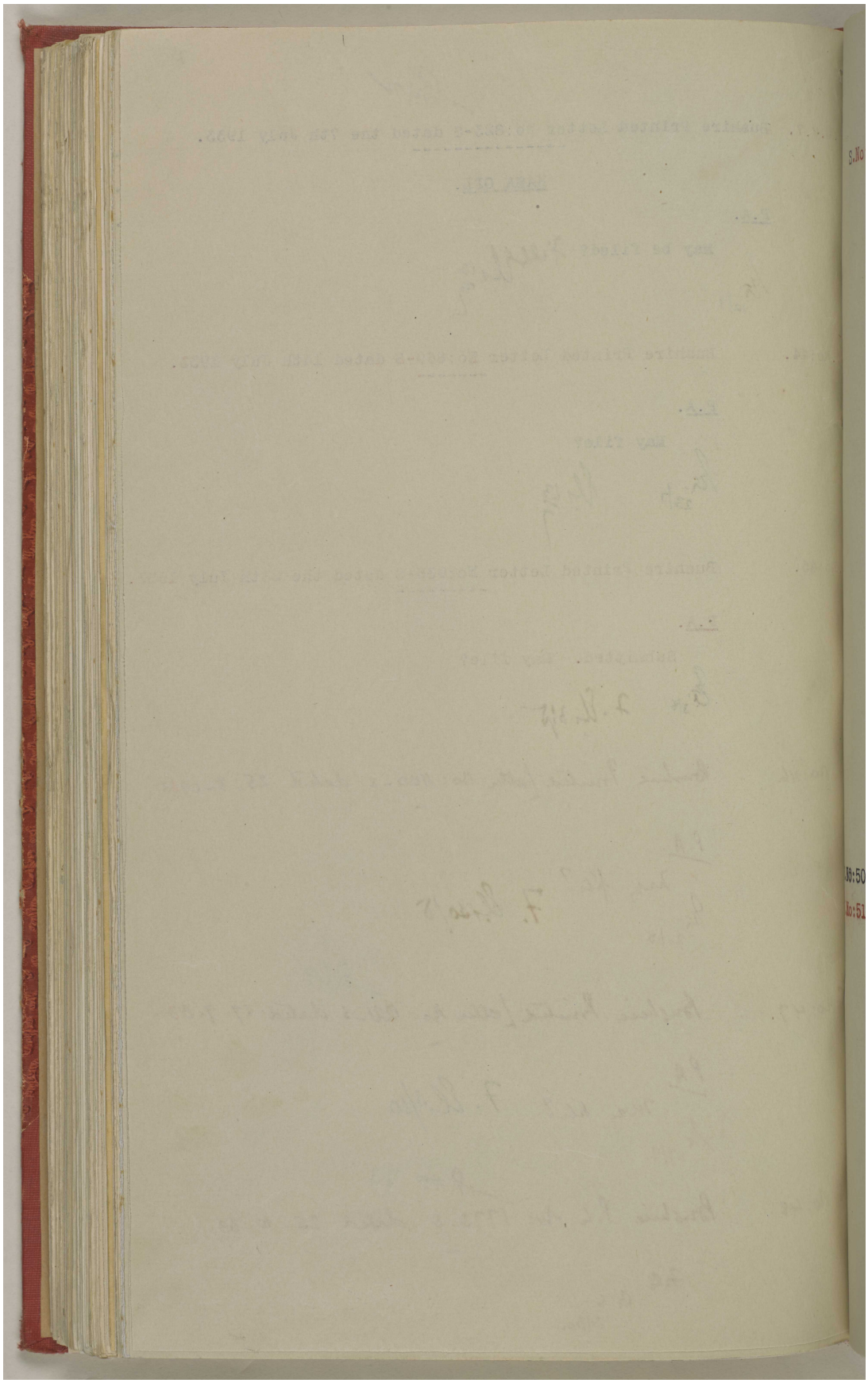

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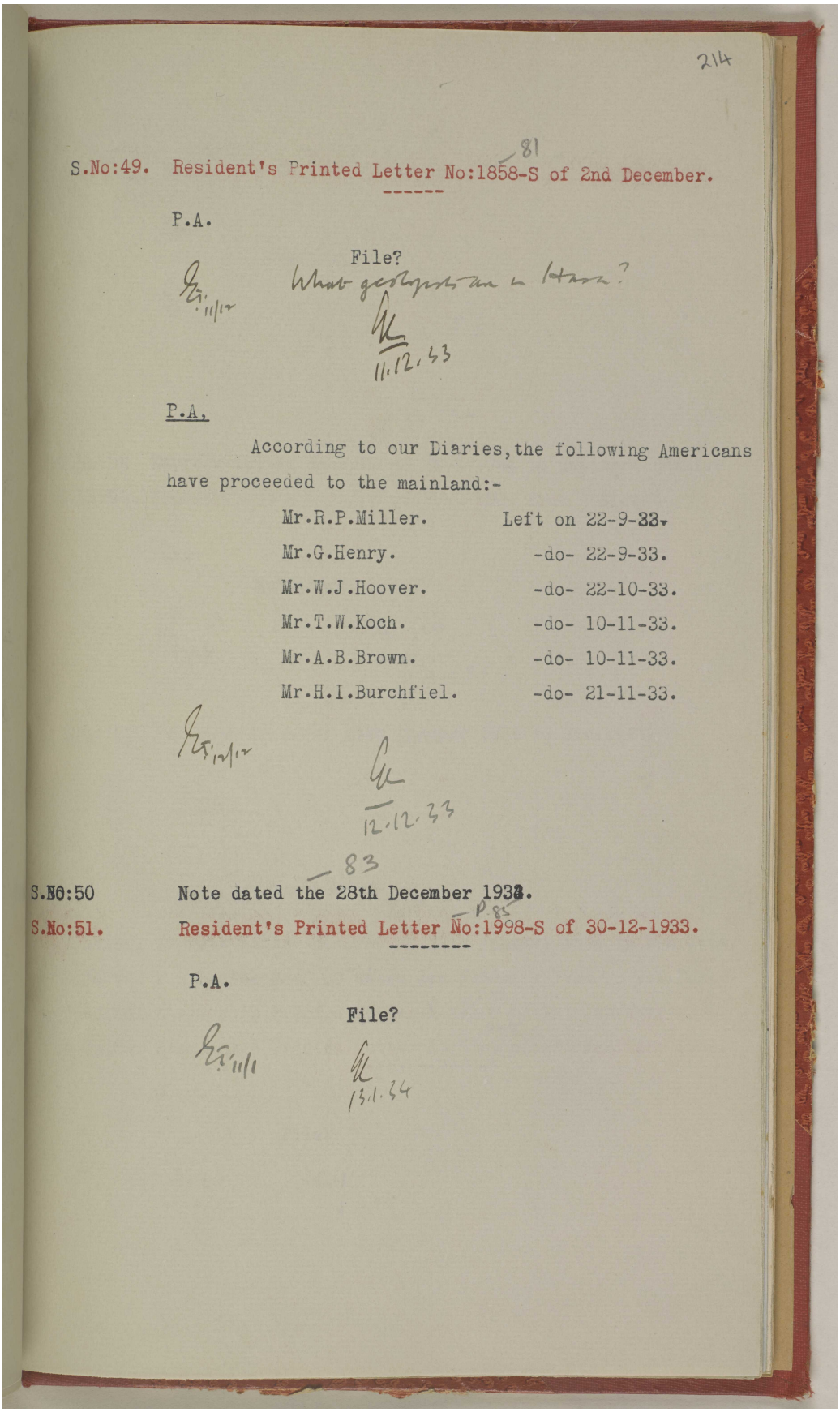


214

S.No:49. Resident's Printed Letter No:1858-S of 2nd December. 81

P.A.

File?

11/12

What geologists are in Hasa?

11.12.33

P.A.,

According to our Diaries, the following Americans have proceeded to the mainland:-

Mr.R.P.Miller.	Left on 22-9-33.
Mr.G.Henry.	-do- 22-9-33.
Mr.W.J.Hoover.	-do- 22-10-33.
Mr.T.W.Koch.	-do- 10-11-33.
Mr.A.B.Brown.	-do- 10-11-33.
Mr.H.I.Burchfiel.	-do- 21-11-33.

12/12/33

12.12.33

S.No:50 Note dated the 28th December 1933. 83

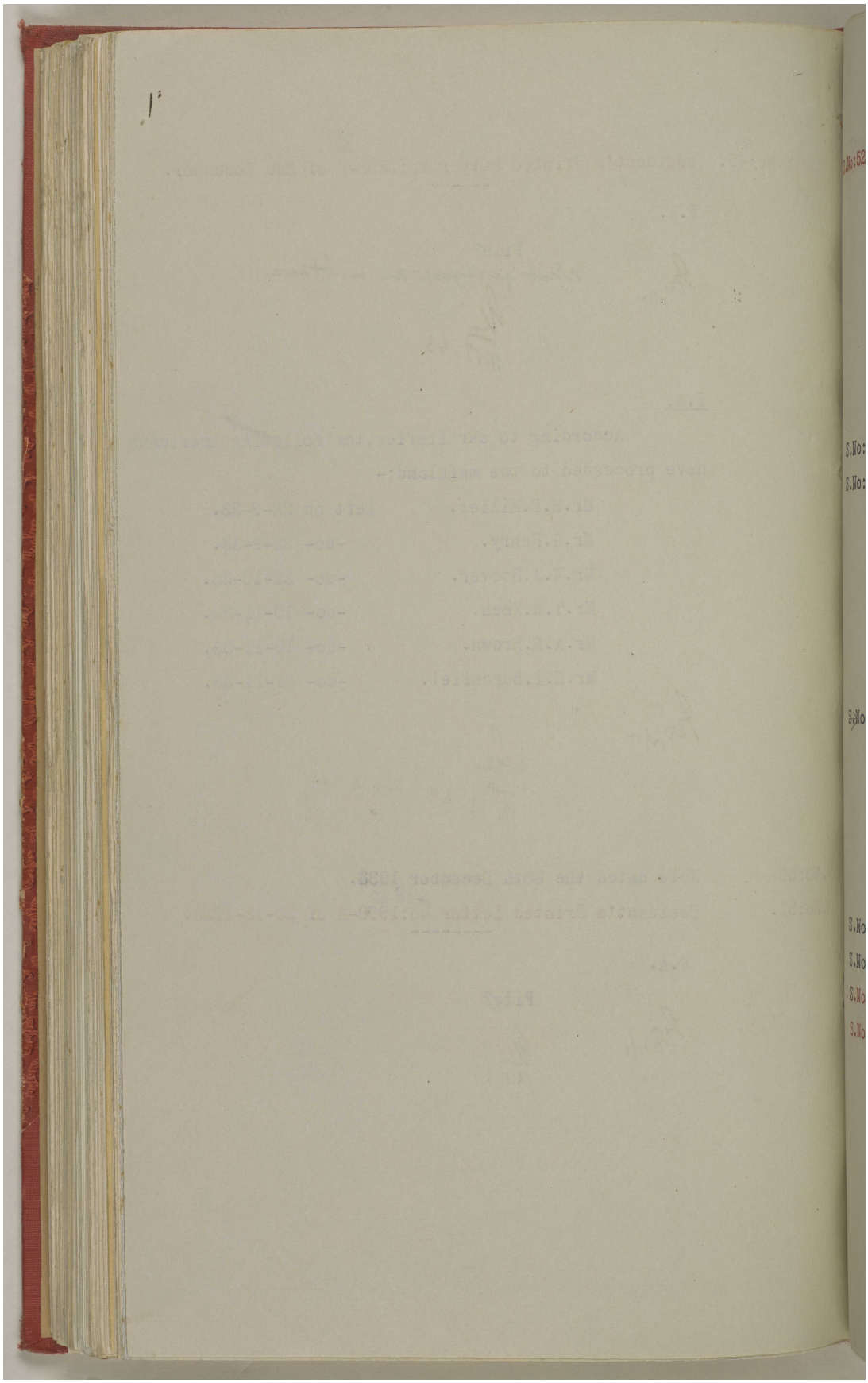
S.No:51. Resident's Printed Letter No:1998-S of 30-12-1933. P.85

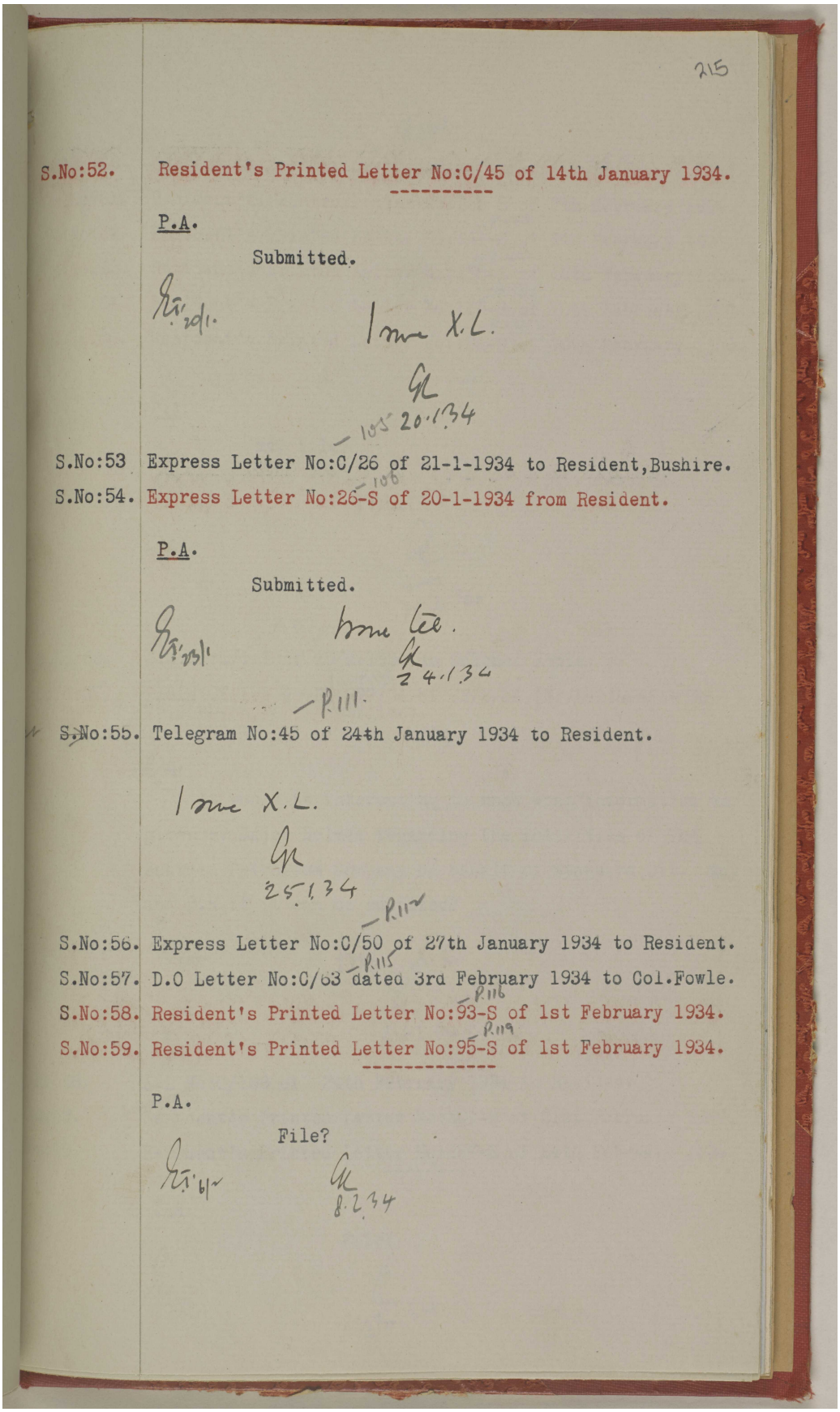
P.A.

File?

11/1

13.1.34





215

S.No:52. Resident's Printed Letter No:C/45 of 14th January 1934.

P.A.

Submitted.

20/1.

Issue X.L.

20.1.34

105

S.No:53 Express Letter No:C/26 of 21-1-1934 to Resident, Bushire.

106

S.No:54. Express Letter No:26-S of 20-1-1934 from Resident.

P.A.

Submitted.

23/1

Issue tel.

24.1.34

P.111.

S.No:55. Telegram No:45 of 24th January 1934 to Resident.

Issue X.L.

25.1.34

P.112

S.No:56. Express Letter No:C/50 of 27th January 1934 to Resident.

P.115

S.No:57. D.O Letter No:C/63 dated 3rd February 1934 to Col.Fowle.

P.116

S.No:58. Resident's Printed Letter No:93-S of 1st February 1934.

P.119

S.No:59. Resident's Printed Letter No:95-S of 1st February 1934.

P.A.

File?

6/2

8.2.34

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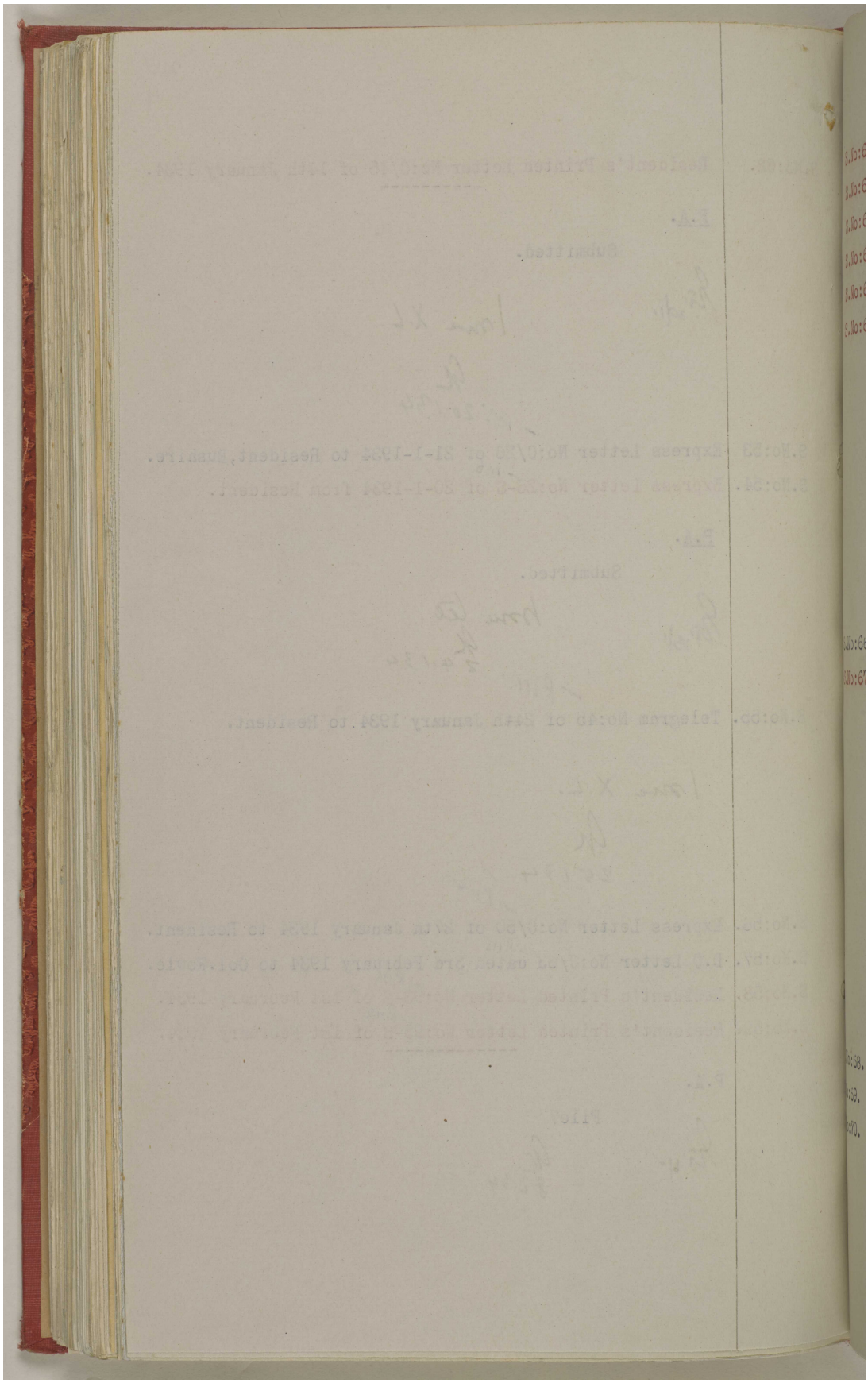
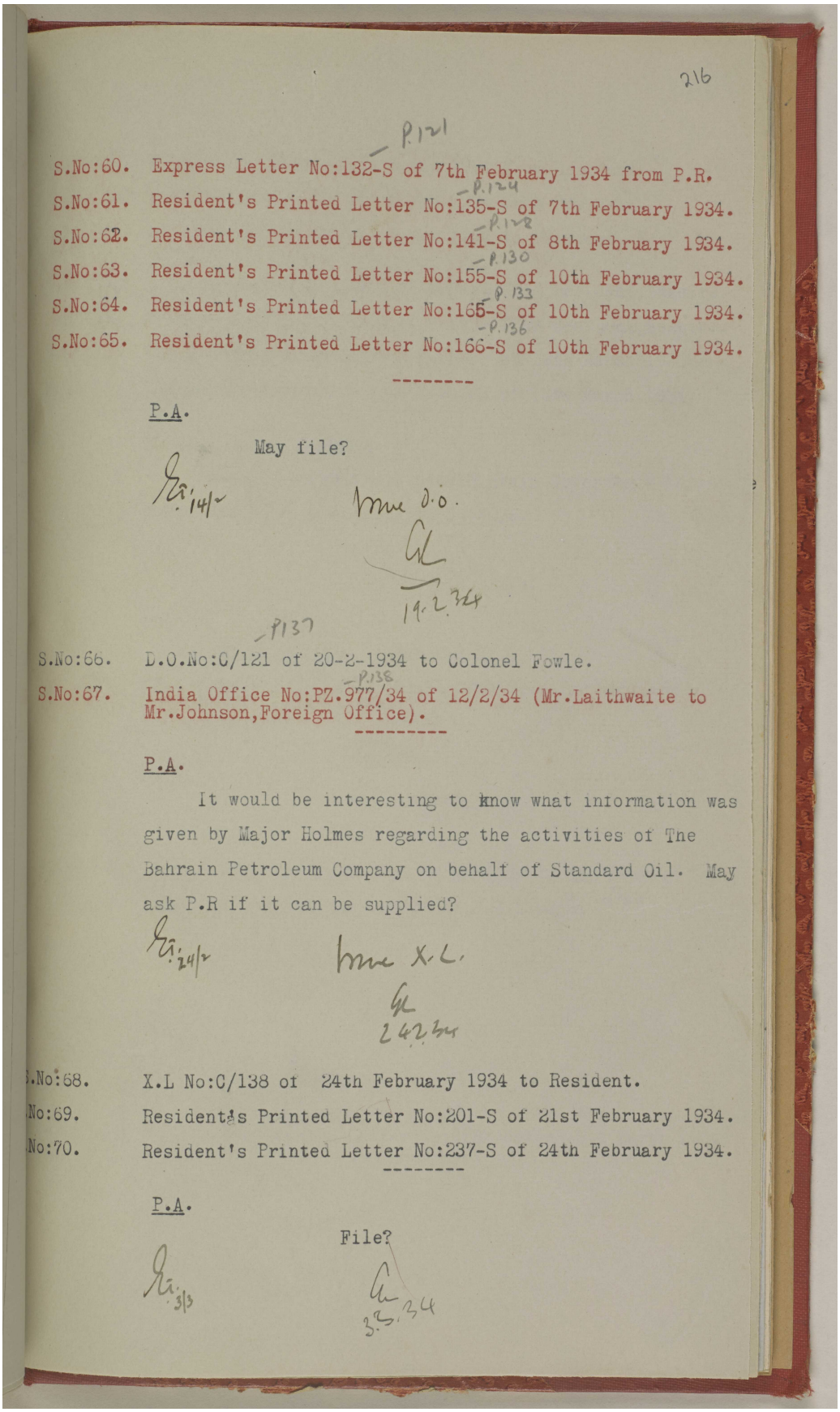
ملف 10/5 I المملكة العربية السعودية: امتياز نفط الأحساء؛ زيارة المُقدم هولمز إلى المملكة العربية السعودية؛ حصار الكويت. [٢١٥ظ] (٤٩٦/٤٧١)





216

P.121

S.No:60. Express Letter No:132-S of 7th February 1934 from P.R.
P.124
S.No:61. Resident's Printed Letter No:135-S of 7th February 1934.
P.128
S.No:62. Resident's Printed Letter No:141-S of 8th February 1934.
P.130
S.No:63. Resident's Printed Letter No:155-S of 10th February 1934.
P.133
S.No:64. Resident's Printed Letter No:165-S of 10th February 1934.
P.136
S.No:65. Resident's Printed Letter No:166-S of 10th February 1934.

P.A.

May file?

14/-

Issue D.O.

19.2.34

P137

S.No:66. D.O.No:C/121 of 20-2-1934 to Colonel Fowle.
P.138
S.No:67. India Office No:PZ.977/34 of 12/2/34 (Mr.Laithwaite to Mr.Johnson,Foreign Office).

P.A.

It would be interesting to know what information was given by Major Holmes regarding the activities of The Bahrain Petroleum Company on behalf of Standard Oil. May ask P.R if it can be supplied?

24/-

Issue X.L.

24.2.34

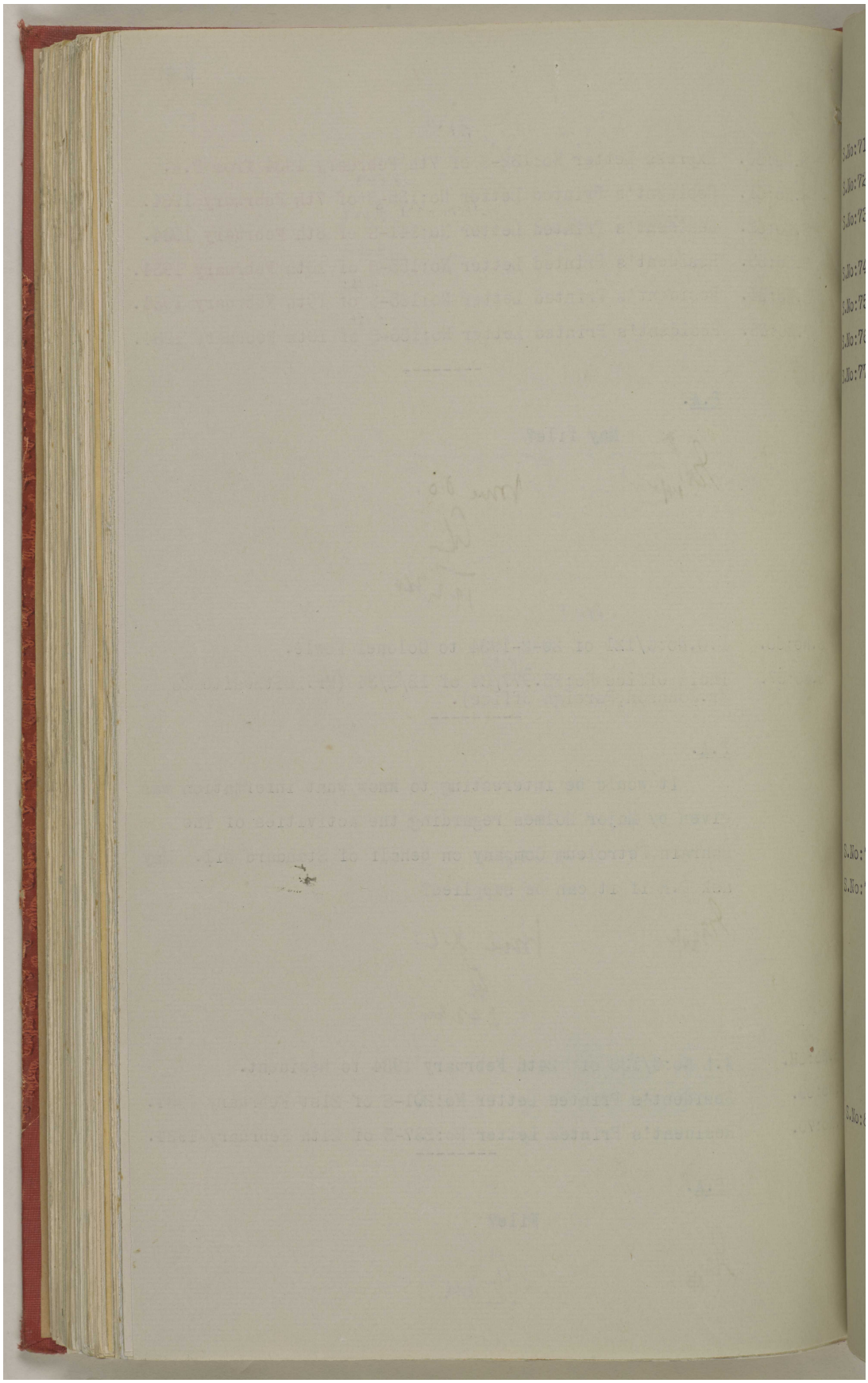
S.No:68. X.L No:C/138 of 24th February 1934 to Resident.
S.No:69. Resident's Printed Letter No:201-S of 21st February 1934.
S.No:70. Resident's Printed Letter No:237-S of 24th February 1934.

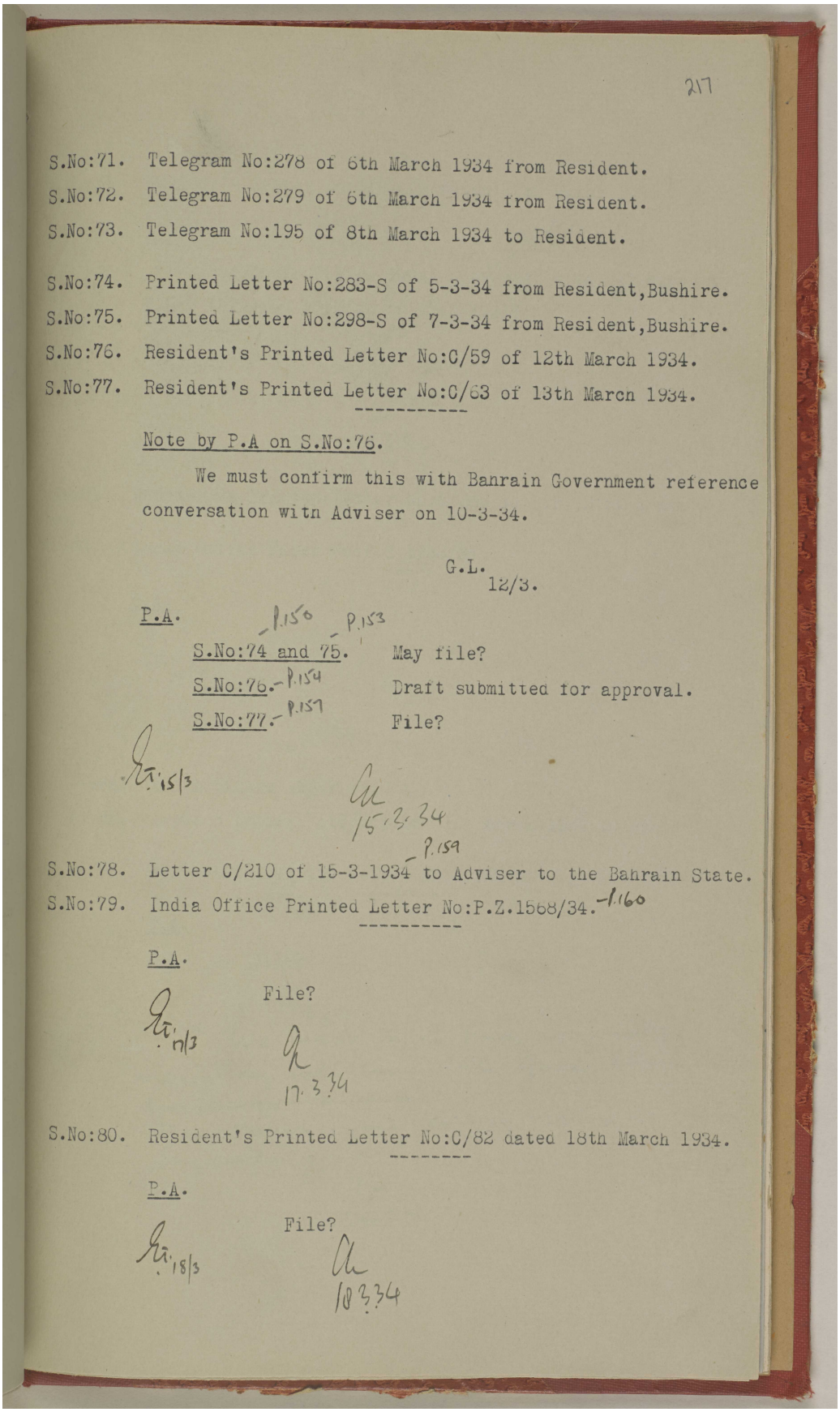
P.A.

File?

3/3

3.3.34





217

S.No:71. Telegram No:278 of 6th March 1934 from Resident.
S.No:72. Telegram No:279 of 6th March 1934 from Resident.
S.No:73. Telegram No:195 of 8th March 1934 to Resident.

S.No:74. Printed Letter No:283-S of 5-3-34 from Resident,Bushire.
S.No:75. Printed Letter No:298-S of 7-3-34 from Resident,Bushire.
S.No:76. Resident's Printed Letter No:C/59 of 12th March 1934.
S.No:77. Resident's Printed Letter No:C/63 of 13th March 1934.

Note by P.A on S.No:76.

We must confirm this with Banrain Government reference conversation with Adviser on 10-3-34.

G.L.
12/3.

P.A. P.156 P.153

S.No:74 and 75. May file?
S.No:76. P.154 Draft submitted for approval.
S.No:77. P.157 File?

15/3

15.3.34

P.159

S.No:78. Letter C/210 of 15-3-1934 to Adviser to the Bahrain State.
S.No:79. India Office Printed Letter No:P.Z.1568/34. P.160

P.A.

File?

17/3

17.3.34

S.No:80. Resident's Printed Letter No:C/82 dated 18th March 1934.

P.A.

File?

18/3

18.3.34

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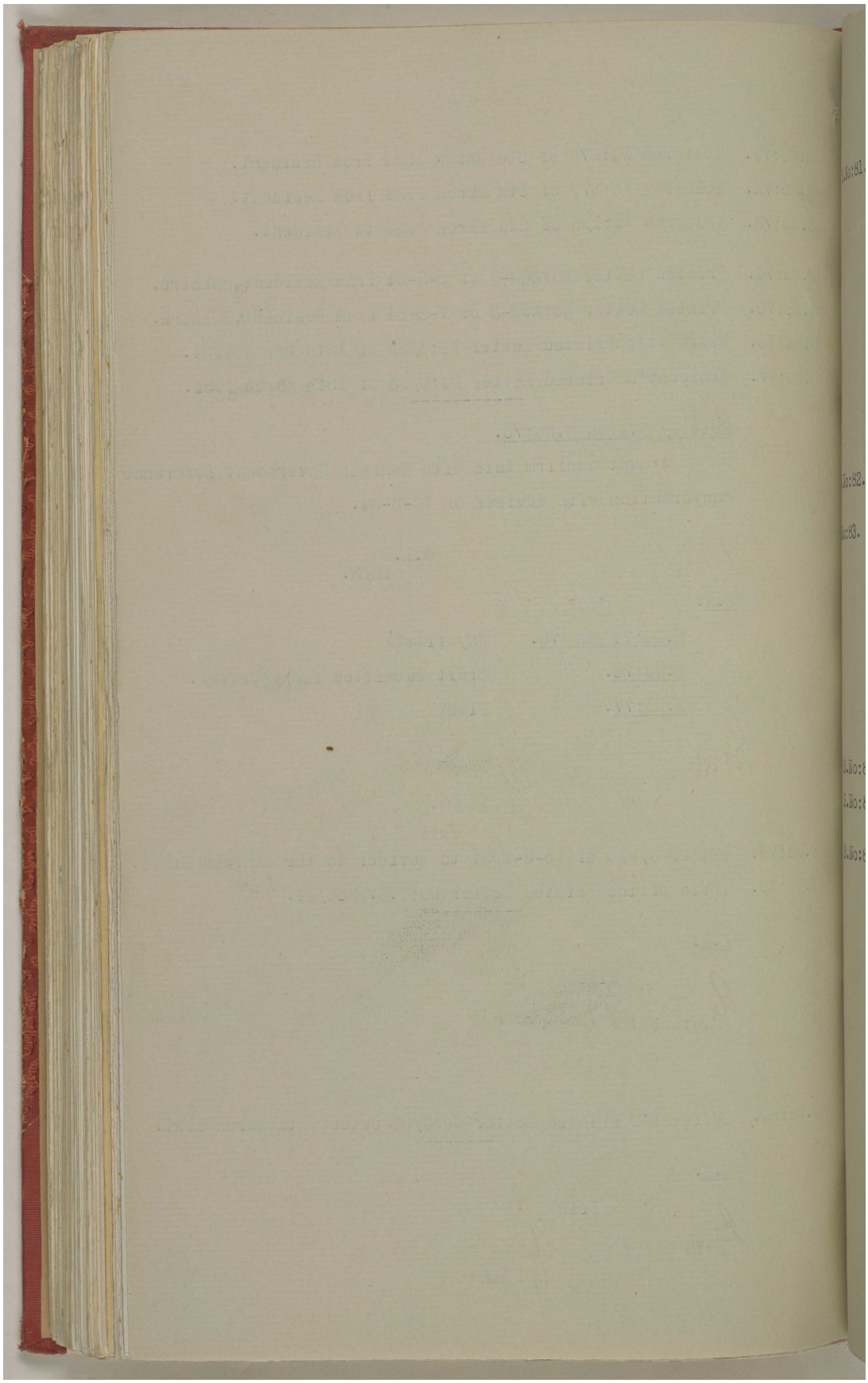

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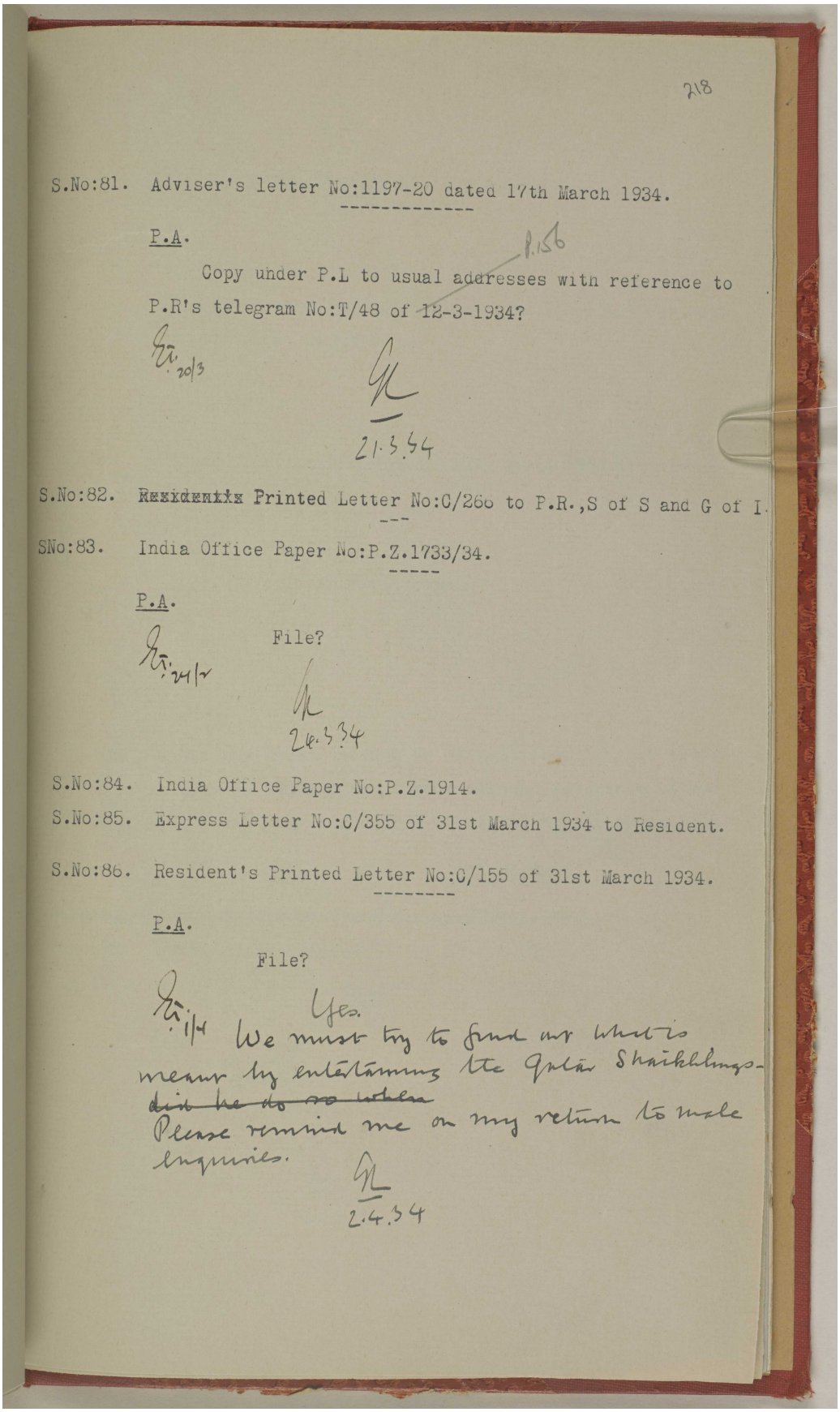


218

S.No:81. Adviser's letter No:1197-20 dated 17th March 1934.

P.A.

Copy under P.L to usual addresses with reference to P.R's telegram No:T/48 of 12-3-1934?

20/3

21.3.34

S.No:82. ~~Residents~~ Printed Letter No:C/266 to P.R.,S of S and G of I.

SNo:83. India Office Paper No:P.Z.1733/34.

P.A.

File?

24/3

24.3.34

S.No:84. India Office Paper No:P.Z.1914.

S.No:85. Express Letter No:C/355 of 31st March 1934 to Resident.

S.No:86. Resident's Printed Letter No:C/155 of 31st March 1934.

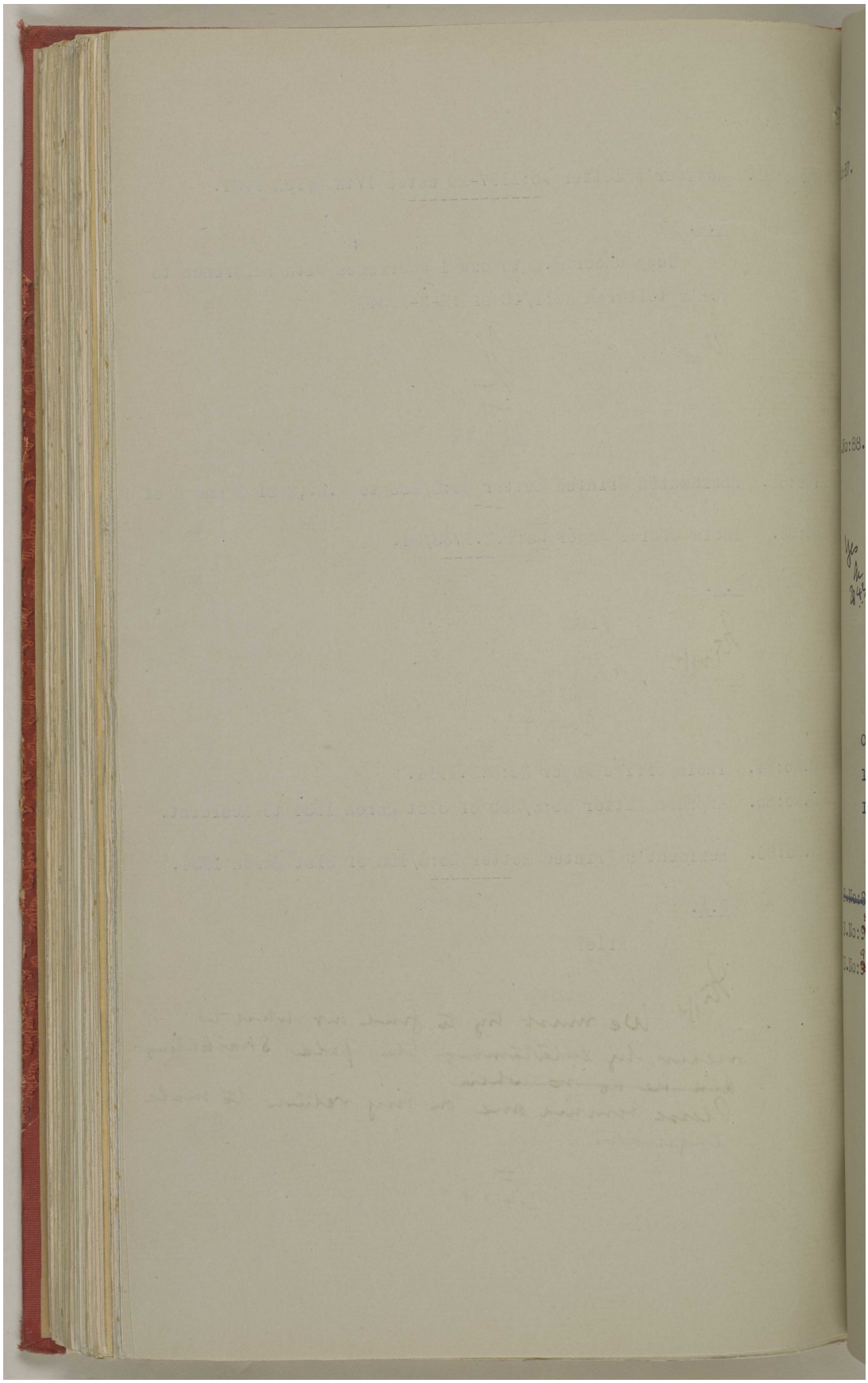
P.A.

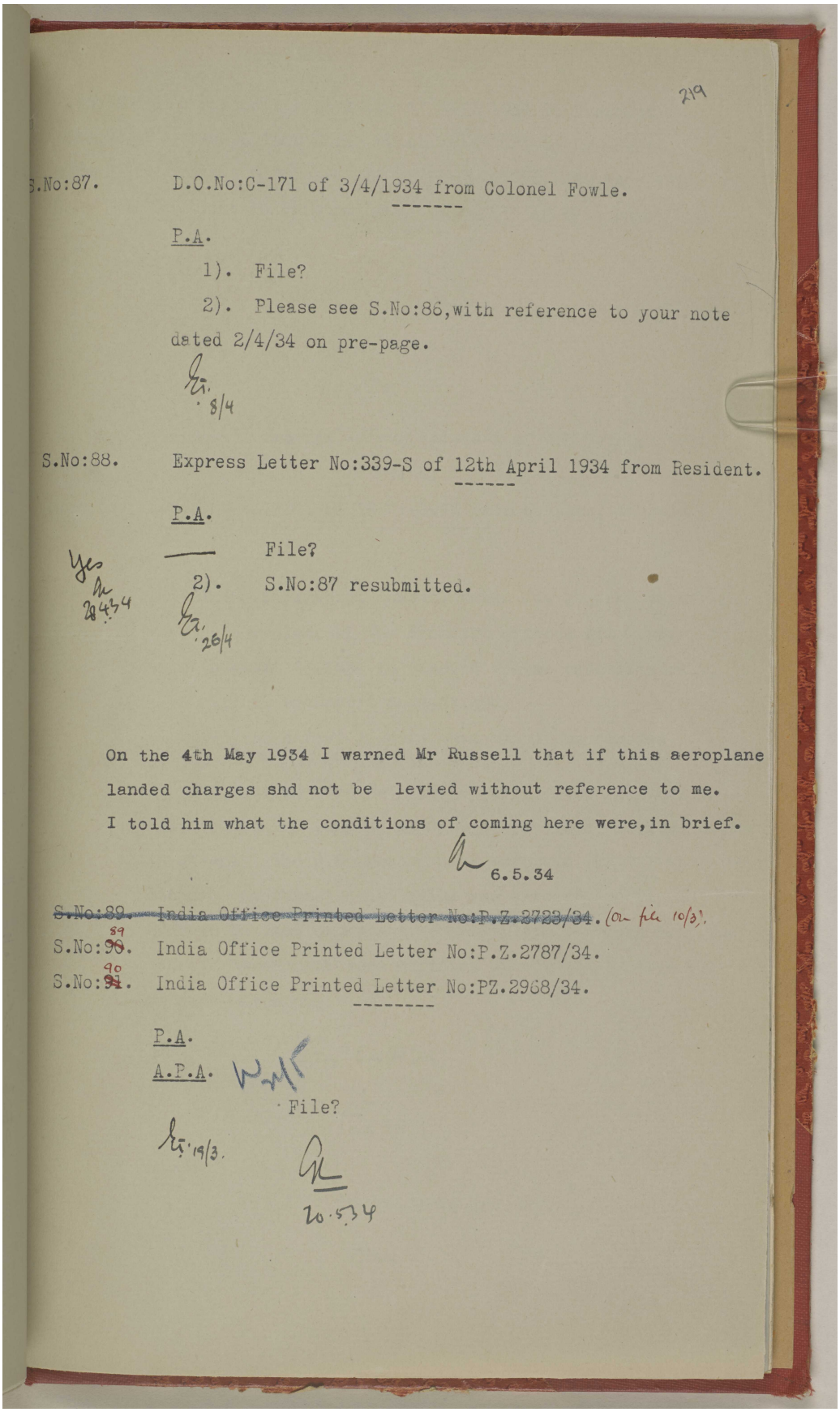
File?

Yes.

1/4 We must try to find out what is meant by entertaining the Qatar Shaikhlings. ~~did he do so when~~ Please remind me on my return to make enquiries.

2.4.34





219

S.No:87. D.O.No:C-171 of 3/4/1934 from Colonel Fowle.

P.A.

1). File?

2). Please see S.No:86, with reference to your note dated 2/4/34 on pre-page.

8/4

S.No:88. Express Letter No:339-S of 12th April 1934 from Resident.

P.A.

File?

2). S.No:87 resubmitted.

Yes 26/4/34

26/4

On the 4th May 1934 I warned Mr Russell that if this aeroplane landed charges shd not be levied without reference to me. I told him what the conditions of coming here were, in brief.

6.5.34

~~S.No:89. India Office Printed Letter No:P.Z.2723/34.~~ (on file 10/3).

S.No:~~90~~ 89. India Office Printed Letter No:P.Z.2787/34.

S.No:~~91~~ 90. India Office Printed Letter No:PZ.2968/34.

P.A.

A.P.A.

File?

19/3.

20.5.34

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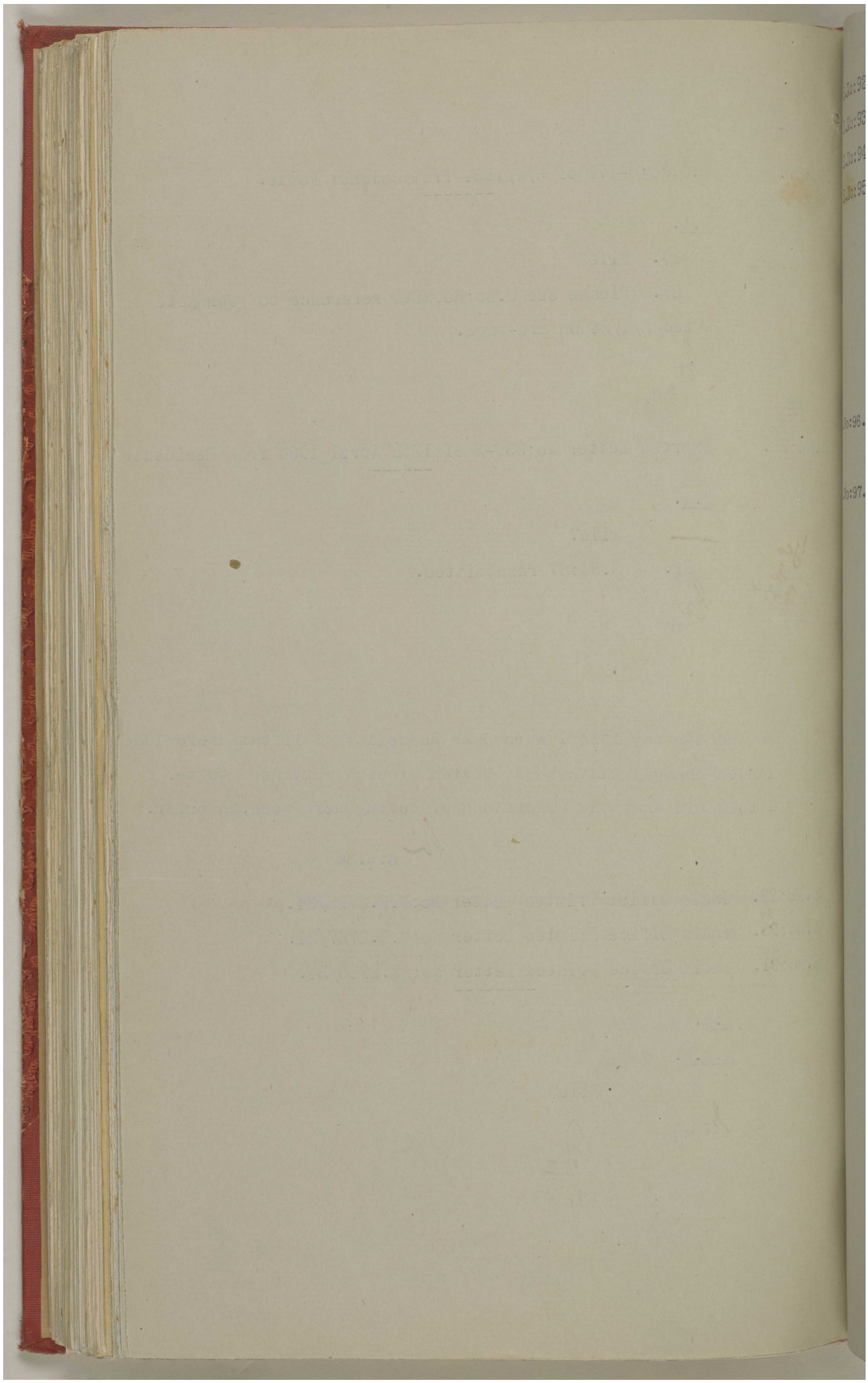

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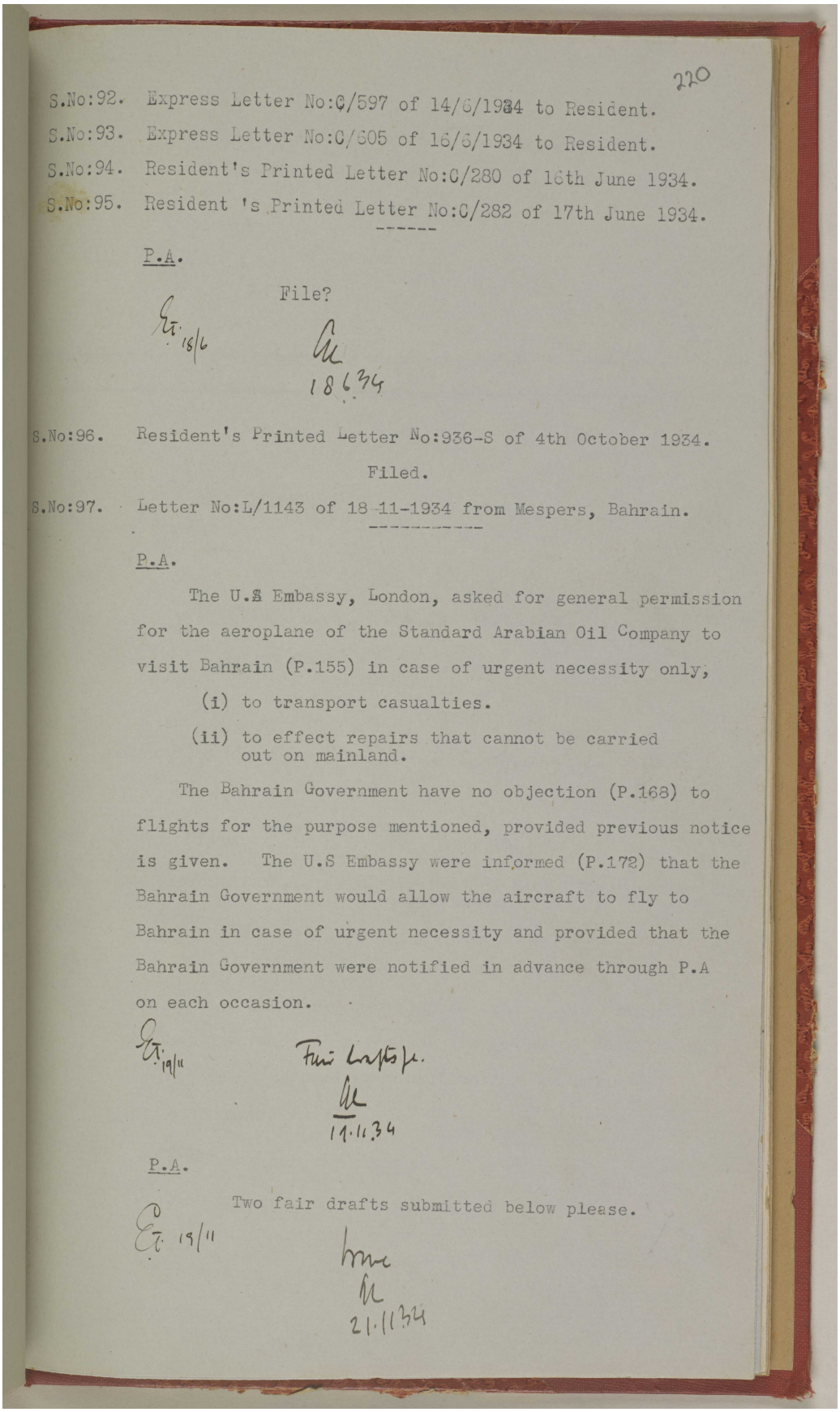

220

S.No:92. Express Letter No:C/597 of 14/6/1934 to Resident.
S.No:93. Express Letter No:C/605 of 16/6/1934 to Resident.
S.No:94. Resident's Printed Letter No:C/280 of 16th June 1934.
S.No:95. Resident 's Printed Letter No:C/282 of 17th June 1934.

P.A.

File?

18/6

18.6.34

S.No:96. Resident's Printed Letter No:936-S of 4th October 1934.

Filed.

S.No:97. Letter No:L/1143 of 18-11-1934 from Mespers, Bahrain.

P.A.

The U.S Embassy, London, asked for general permission for the aeroplane of the Standard Arabian Oil Company to visit Bahrain (P.155) in case of urgent necessity only;

(i) to transport casualties.

(ii) to effect repairs that cannot be carried out on mainland.

The Bahrain Government have no objection (P.168) to flights for the purpose mentioned, provided previous notice is given. The U.S Embassy were informed (P.172) that the Bahrain Government would allow the aircraft to fly to Bahrain in case of urgent necessity and provided that the Bahrain Government were notified in advance through P.A on each occasion.

19/11

Fair Drafts pl.

11.11.34

P.A.

Two fair drafts submitted below please.

19/11

21.11.34

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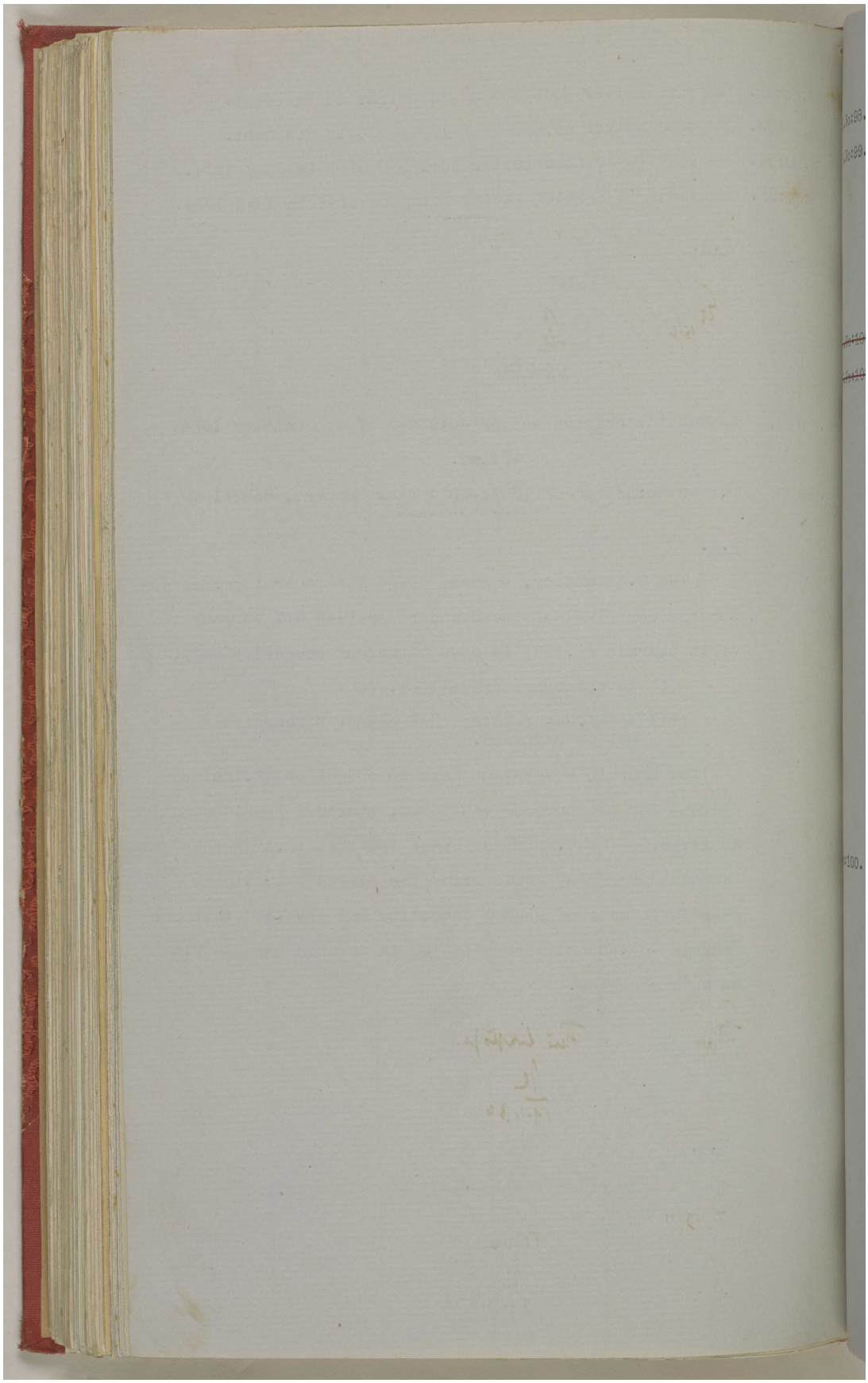

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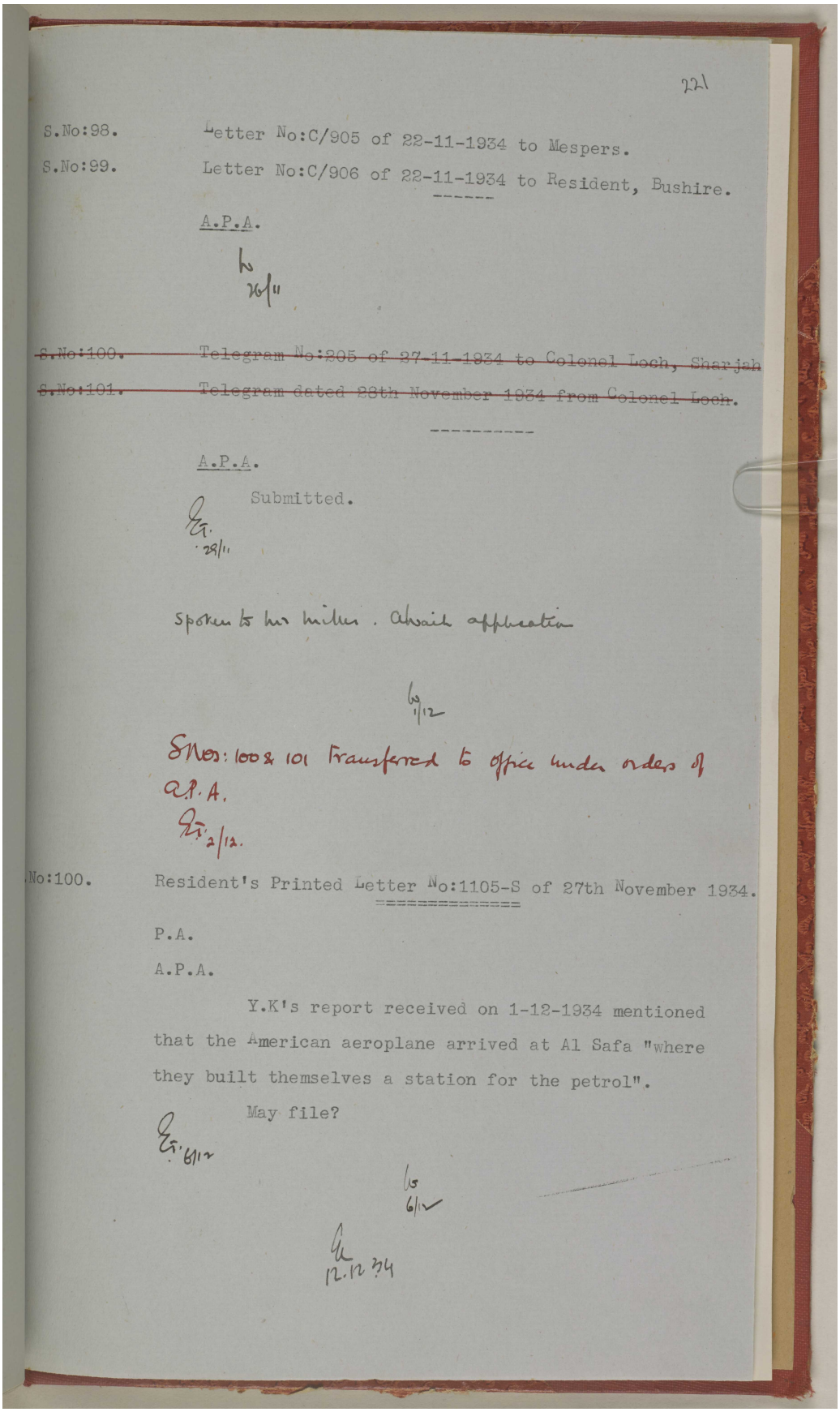

221

S.No:98. Letter No:C/905 of 22-11-1934 to Mespers.

S.No:99. Letter No:C/906 of 22-11-1934 to Resident, Bushire.

A.P.A.

26/11

~~S.No:100. Telegram No:205 of 27-11-1934 to Colonel Loch, Sharjah~~

~~S.No:101. Telegram dated 28th November 1934 from Colonel Loch.~~

A.P.A.

Submitted.

28/11

Spoken to his wishes. Await application

1/12

S.Nos: 100 & 101 transferred to office under orders of A.P.A.

2/12.

No:100. Resident's Printed Letter No:1105-S of 27th November 1934.

P.A.

A.P.A.

Y.K's report received on 1-12-1934 mentioned that the American aeroplane arrived at Al Safa "where they built themselves a station for the petrol".

May file?

6/12

6/12

12.12.34

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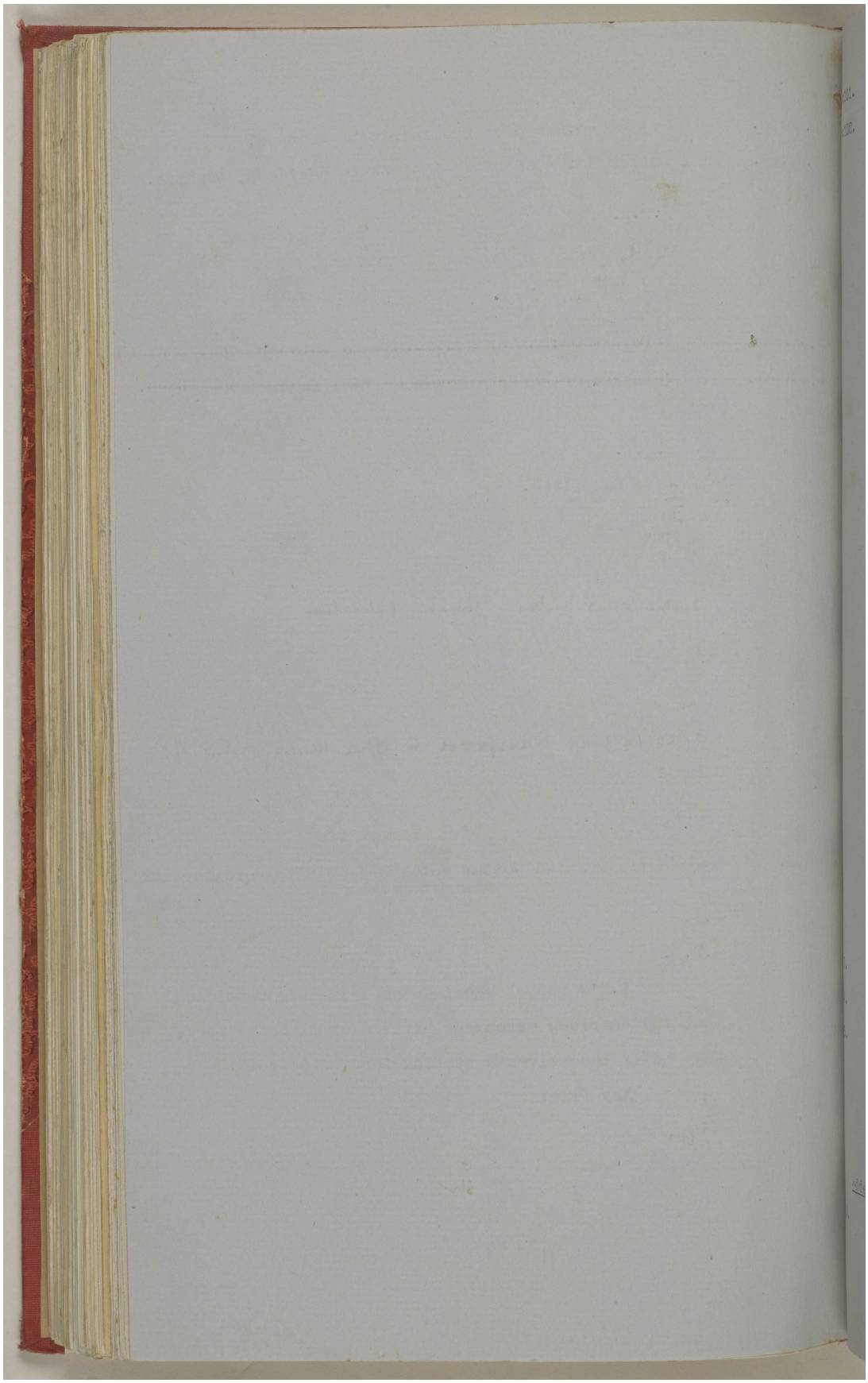

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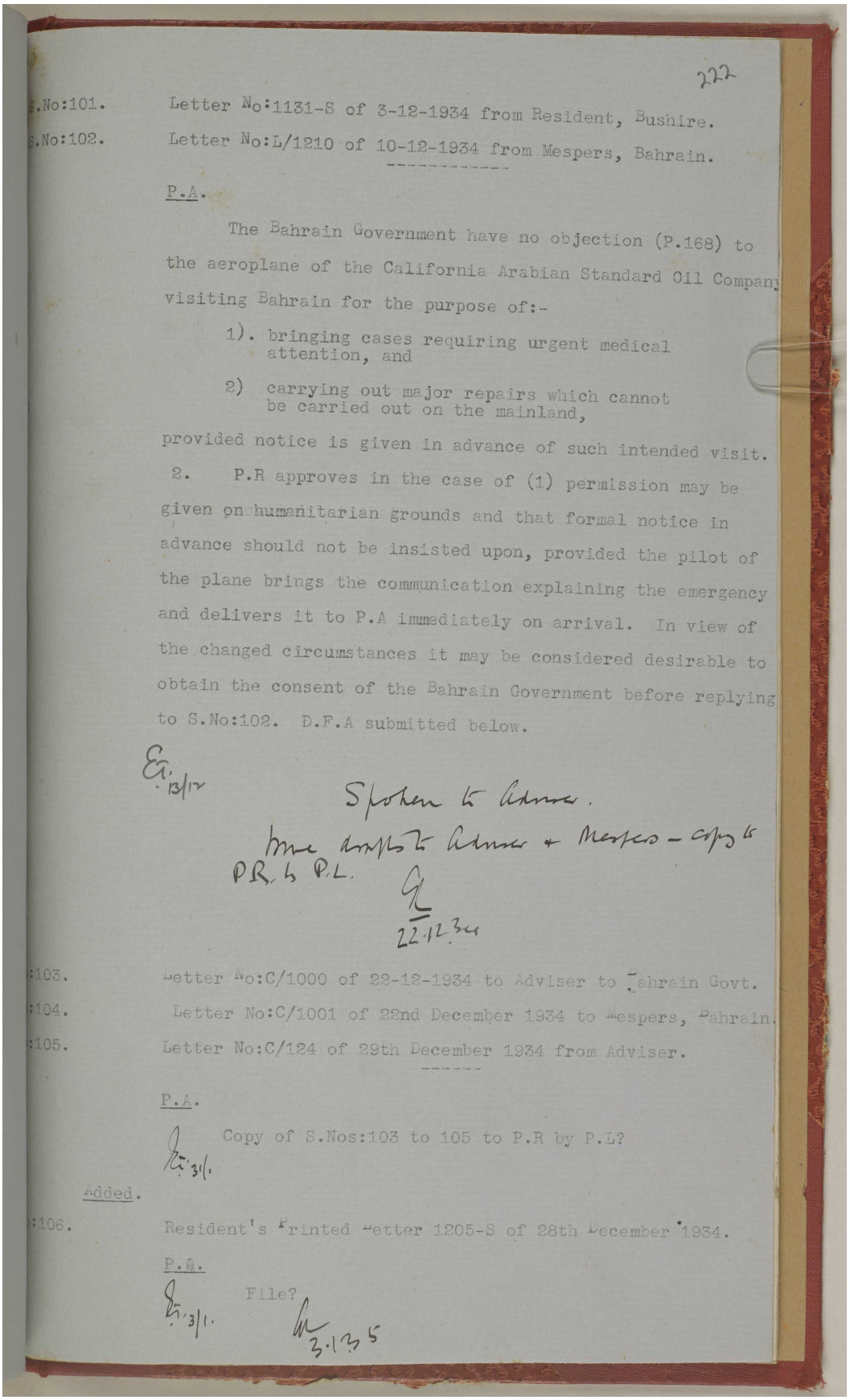

222

S.No:101. Letter No:1131-S of 3-12-1934 from Resident, Bushire.
S.No:102. Letter No:L/1210 of 10-12-1934 from Mespers, Bahrain.

P.A.

The Bahrain Government have no objection (P.168) to the aeroplane of the California Arabian Standard Oil Company visiting Bahrain for the purpose of:-

1). bringing cases requiring urgent medical attention, and

2) carrying out major repairs which cannot be carried out on the mainland,

provided notice is given in advance of such intended visit.

2. P.R approves in the case of (1) permission may be given on humanitarian grounds and that formal notice in advance should not be insisted upon, provided the pilot of the plane brings the communication explaining the emergency and delivers it to P.A immediately on arrival. In view of the changed circumstances it may be considered desirable to obtain the consent of the Bahrain Government before replying to S.No:102. D.F.A submitted below.

E.G. 13/12

Spoken to Adviser.
Issue draft to Adviser + Mespers – copy to P.R. & P.L.
G
22.12.34

:103. Letter No:C/1000 of 22-12-1934 to Adviser to Bahrain Govt.
:104. Letter No:C/1001 of 22nd December 1934 to Mespers, Bahrain.
:105. Letter No:C/124 of 29th December 1934 from Adviser.

P.A.

Copy of S.Nos:103 to 105 to P.R by P.L?

31/1.

Added.

:106. Resident's Printed Letter 1205-S of 28th December 1934.

P.A.

31/1. File?

3.1.35

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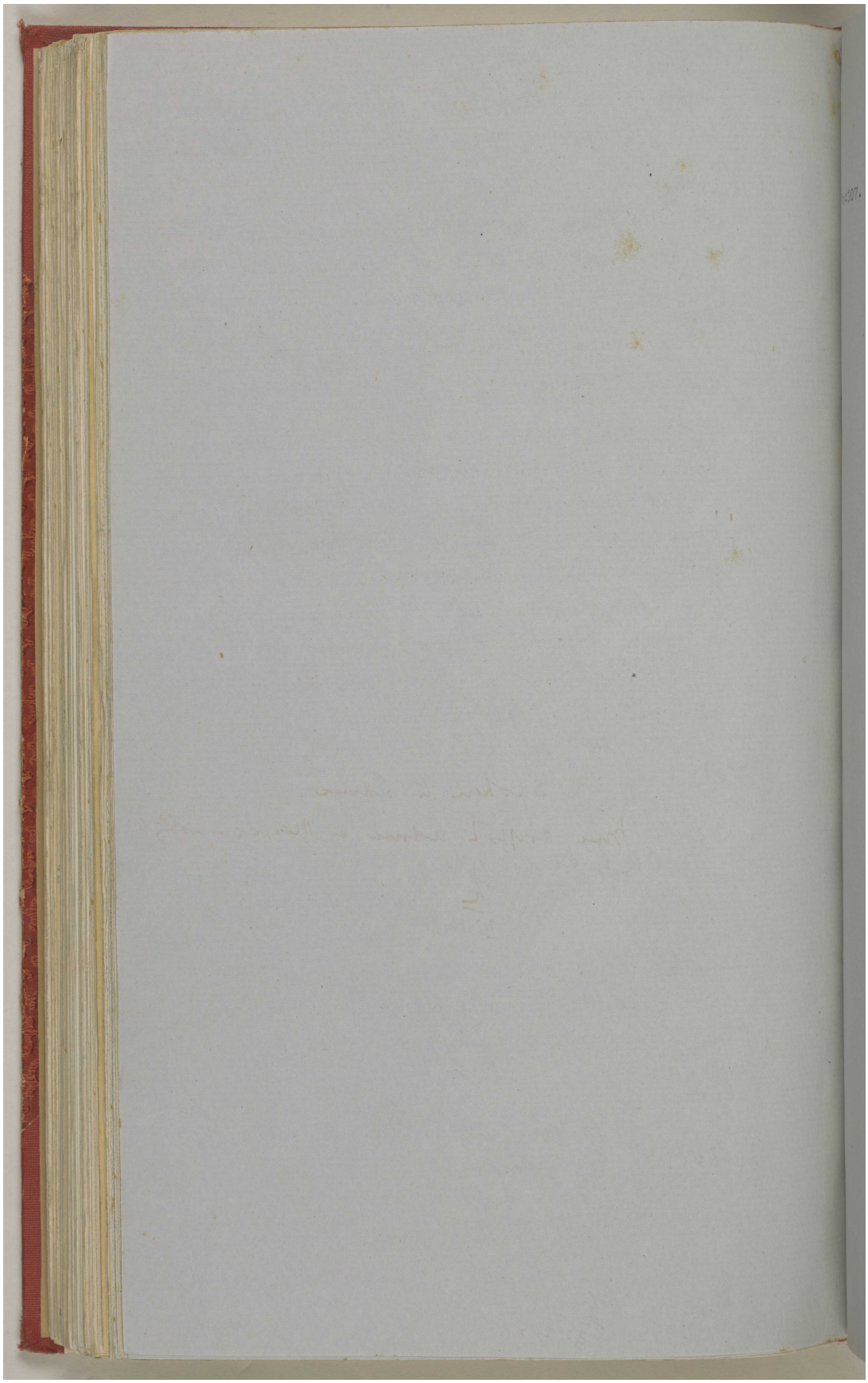

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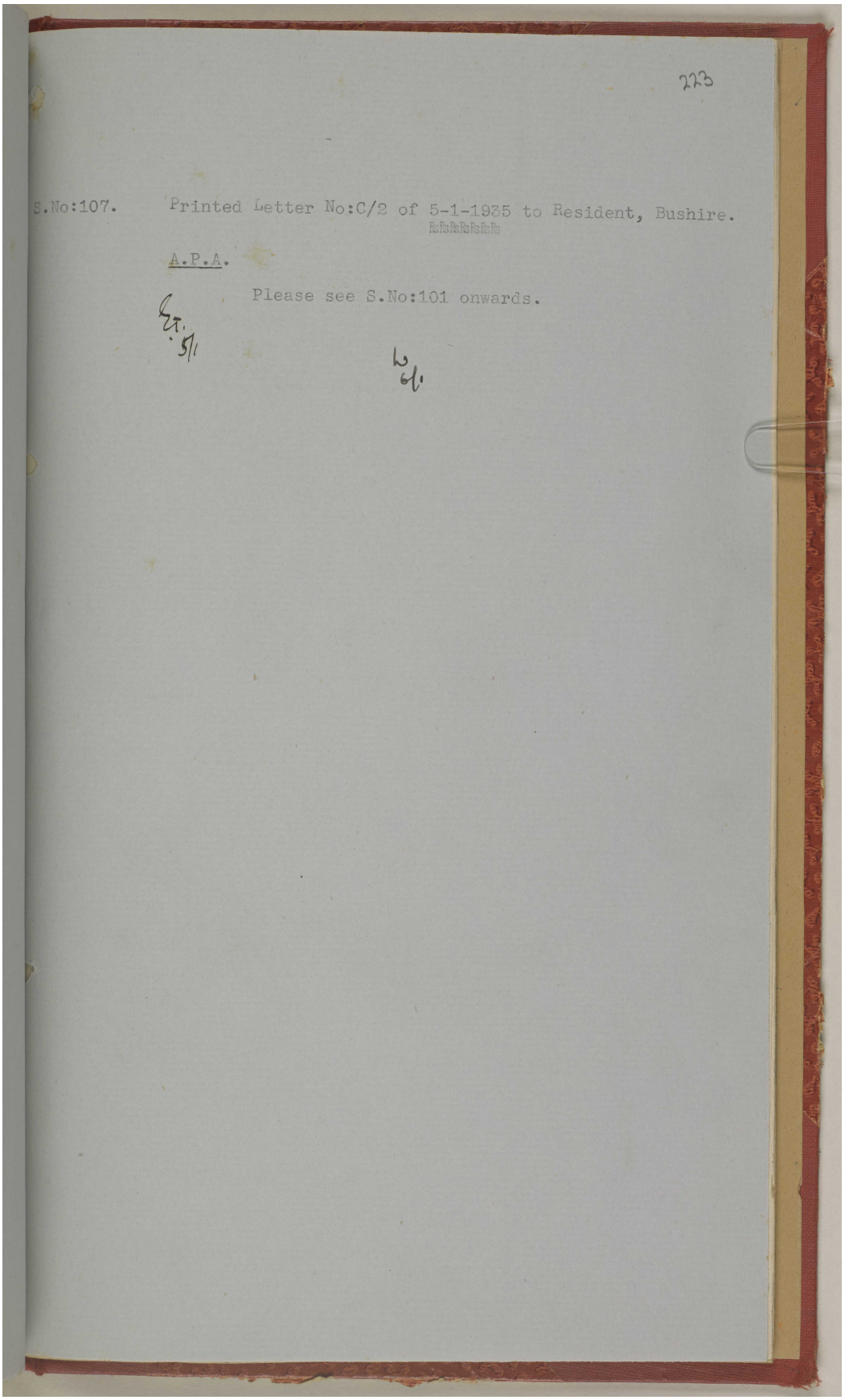

223

S.No:107. Printed Letter No:C/2 of 5-1-1935 to Resident, Bushire.

A.P.A.

Please see S.No:101 onwards.

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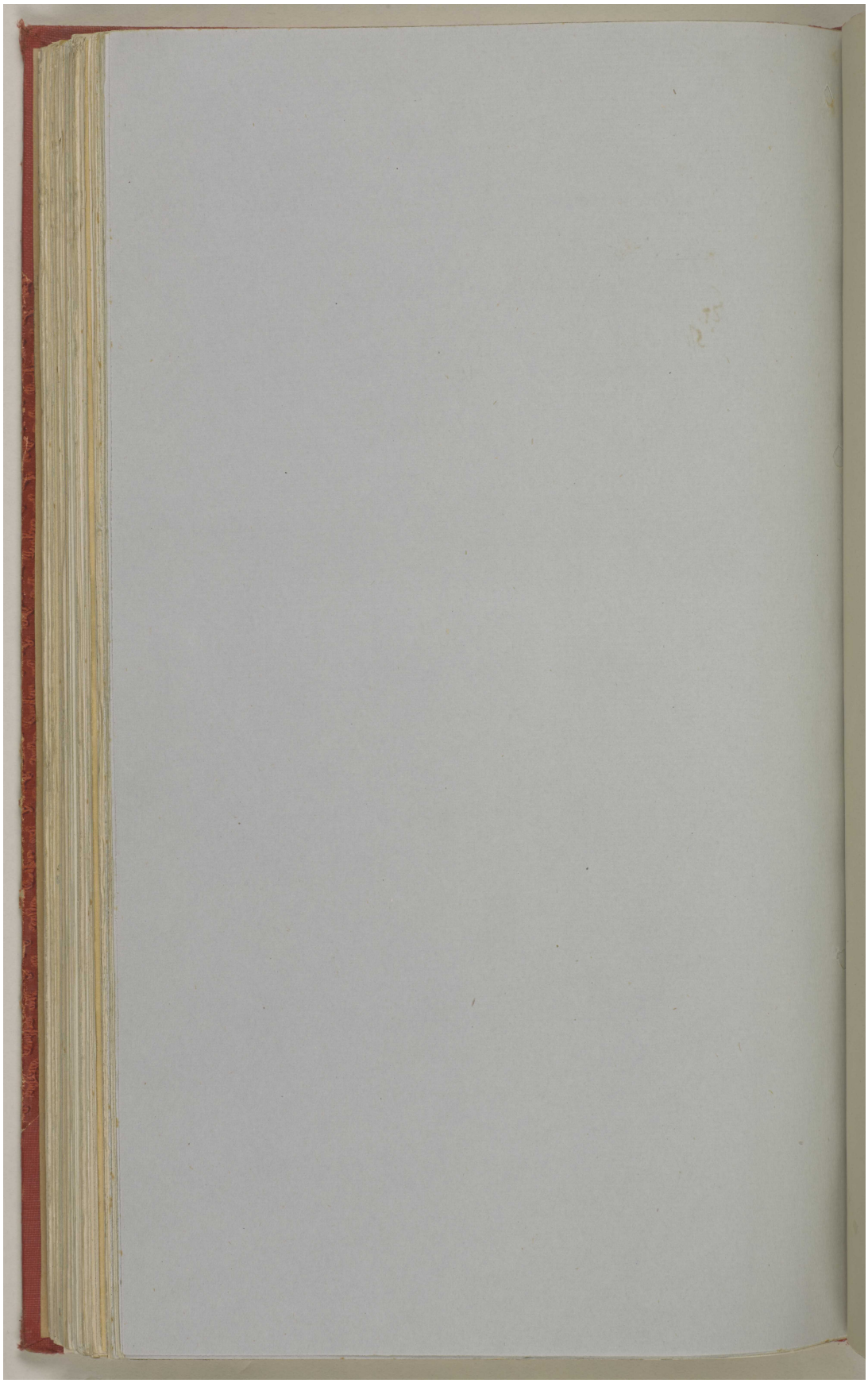

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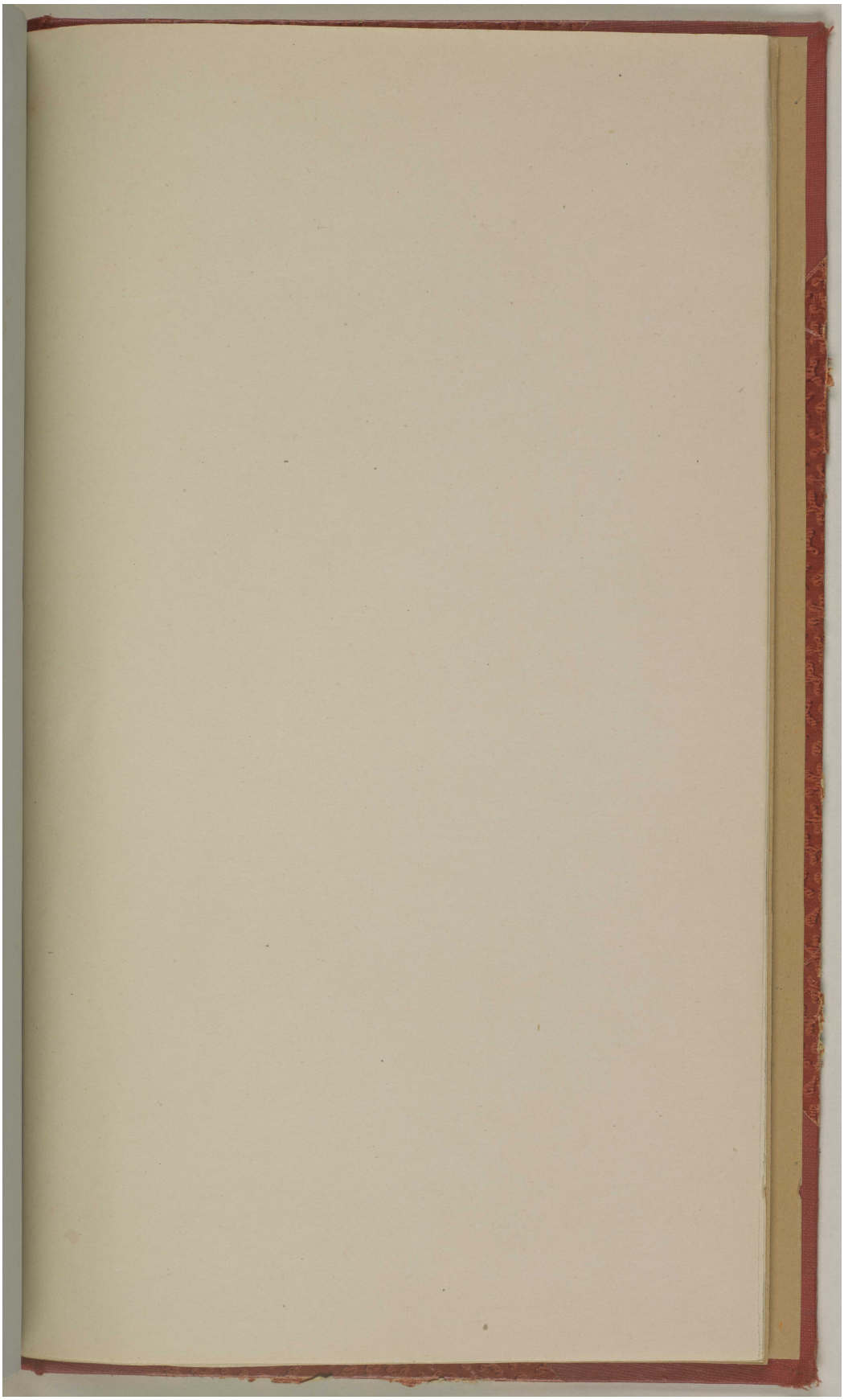

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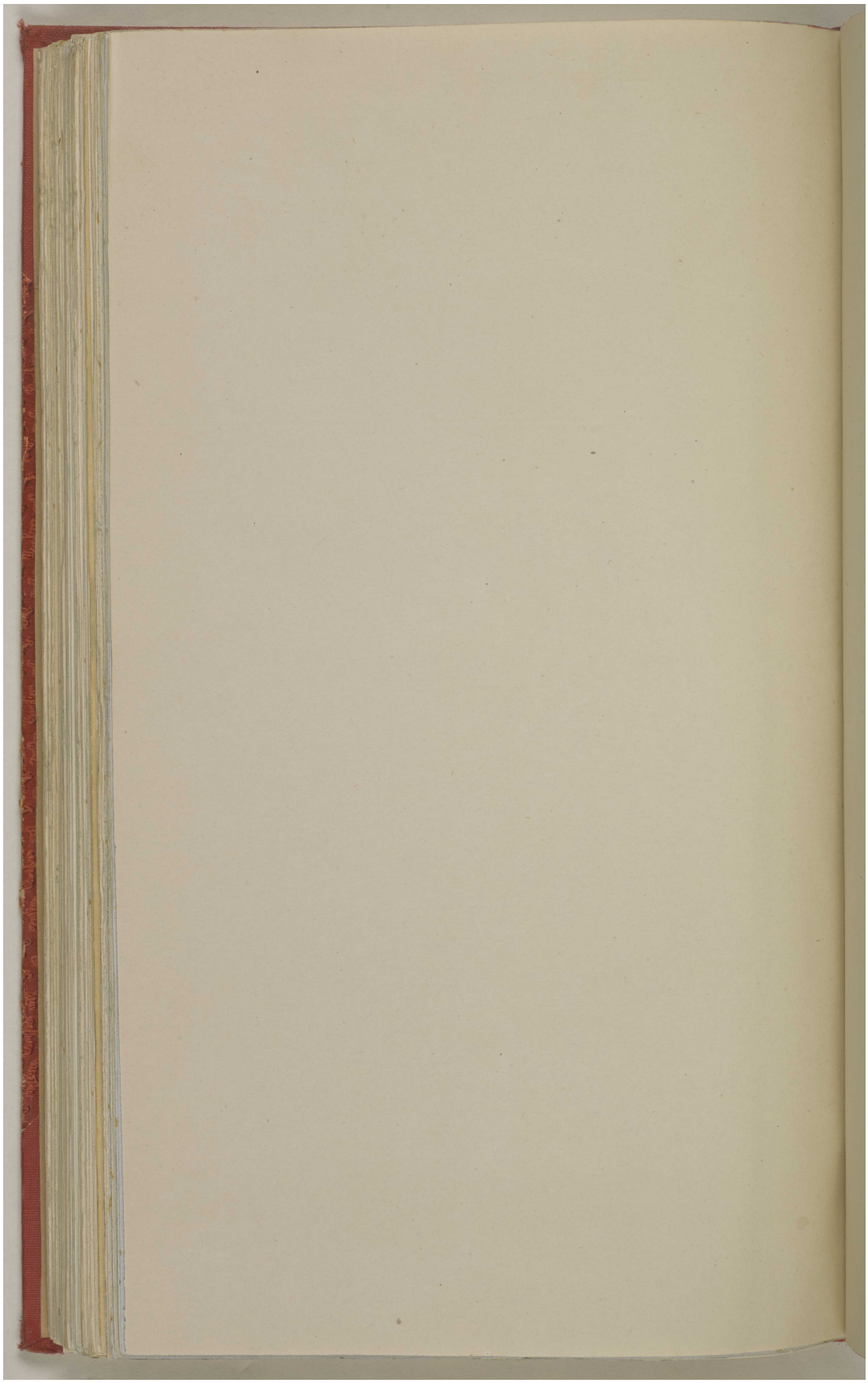

المرجع: IOR/R/15/2/421 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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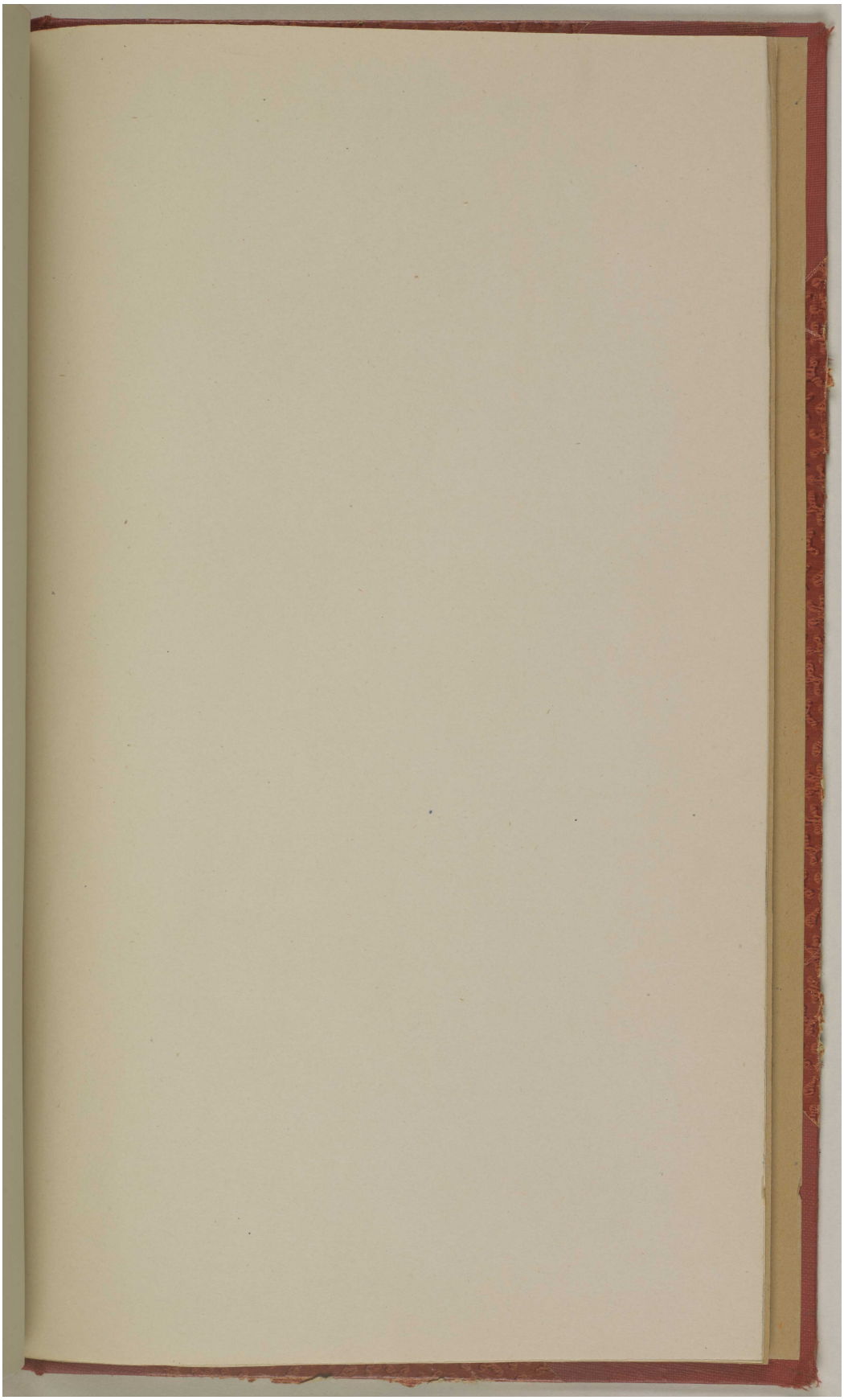

المرجع: IOR/R/15/2/421 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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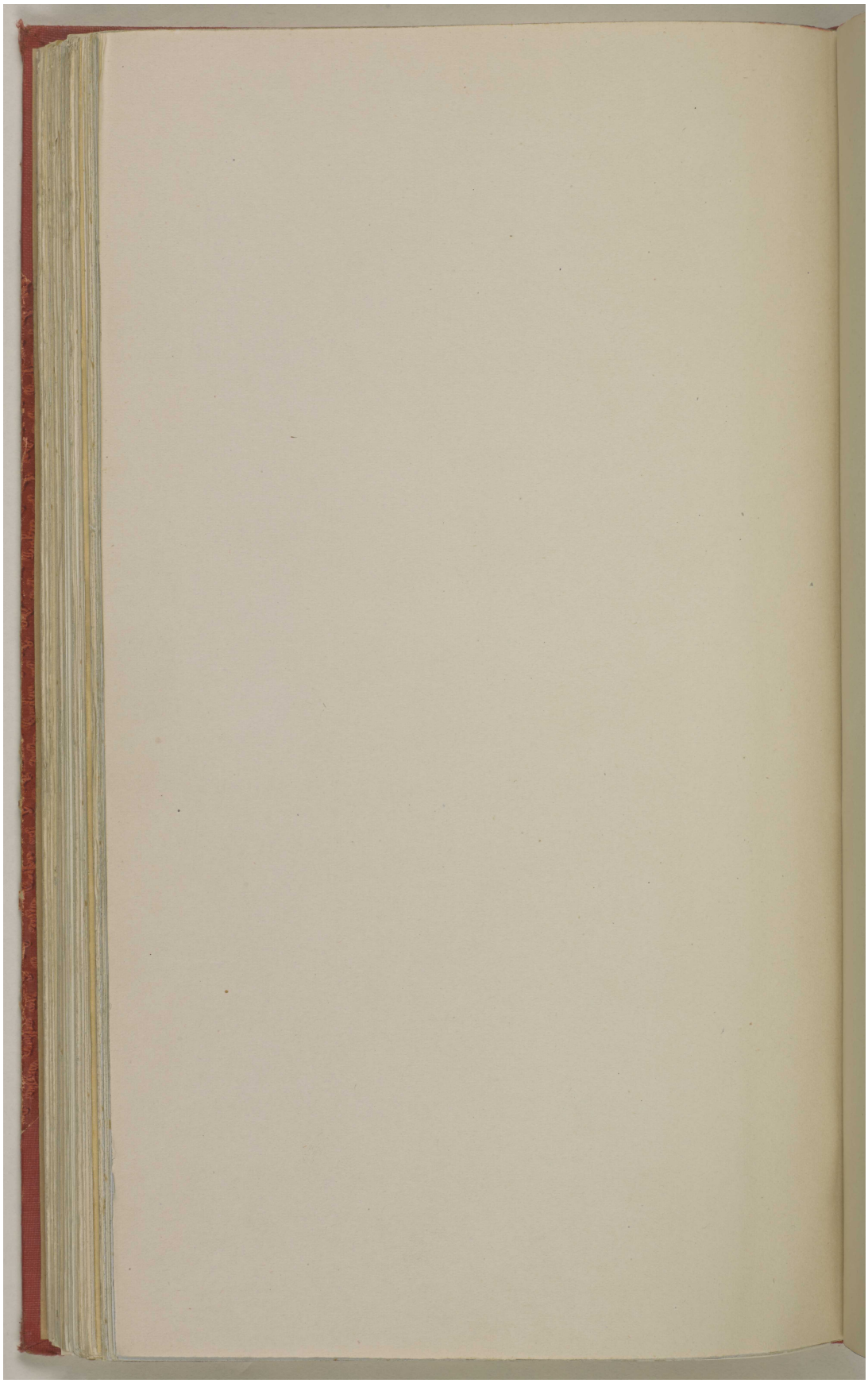

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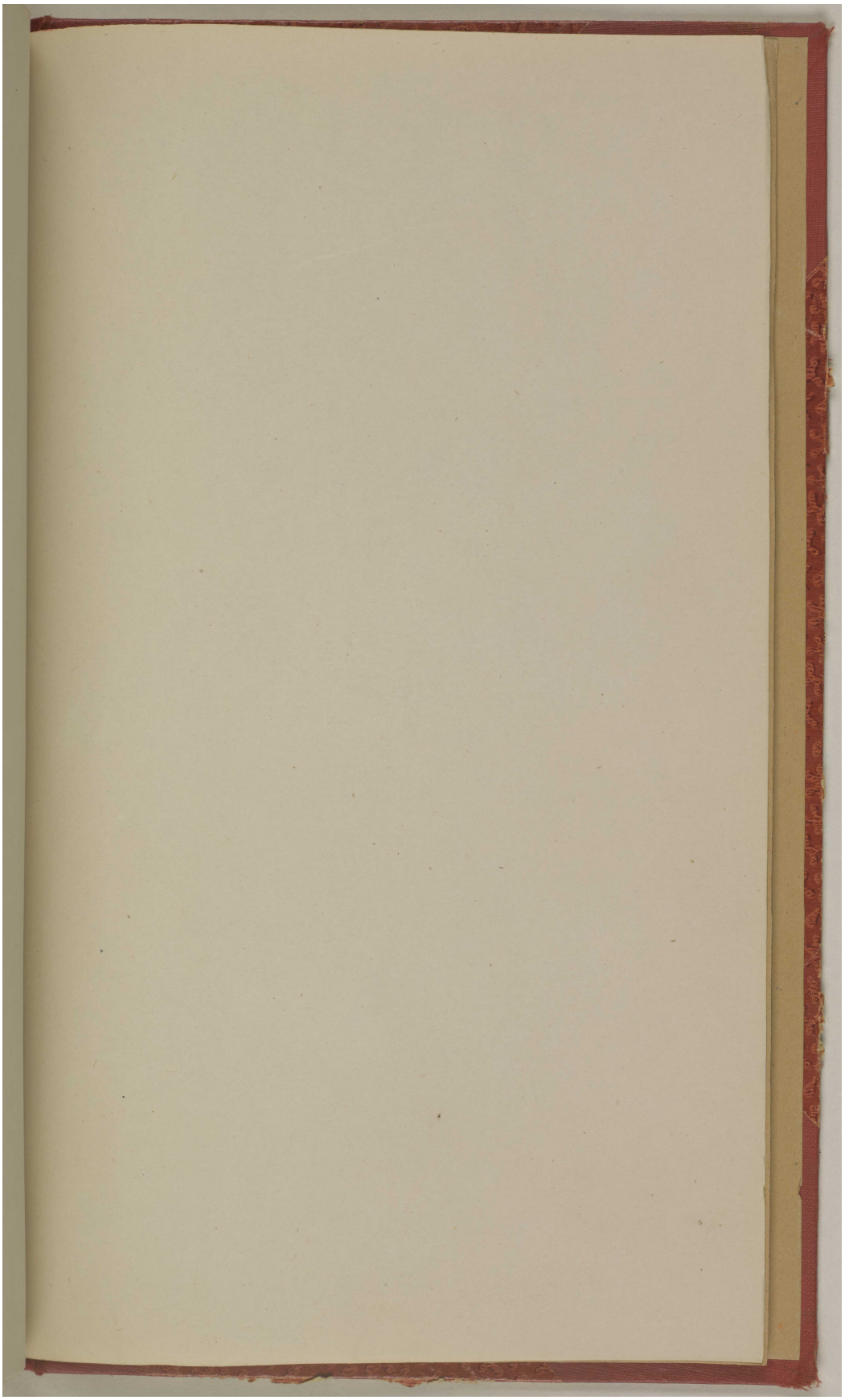

المرجع: IOR/R/15/2/421 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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مكتبة قطر الوطنية
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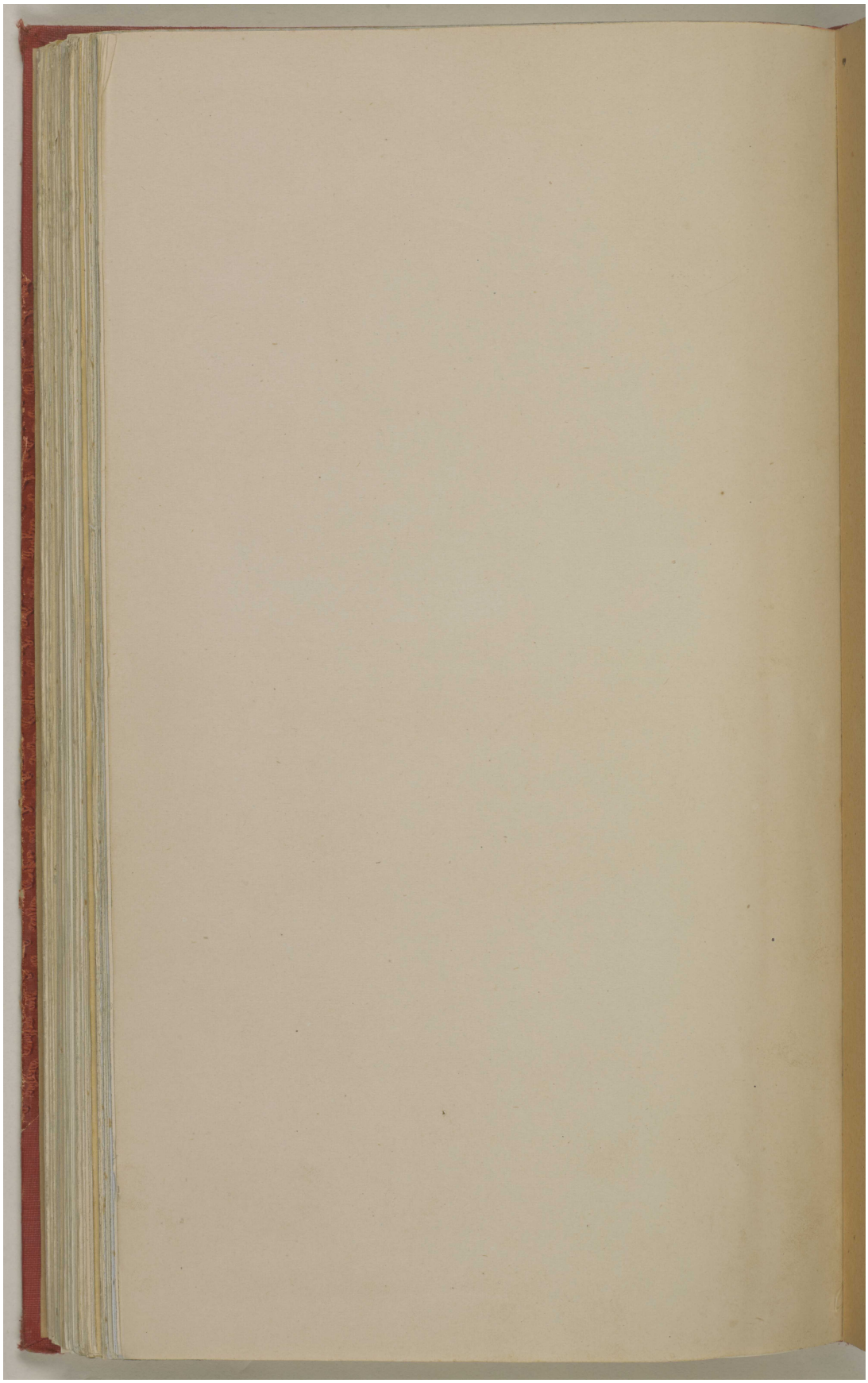

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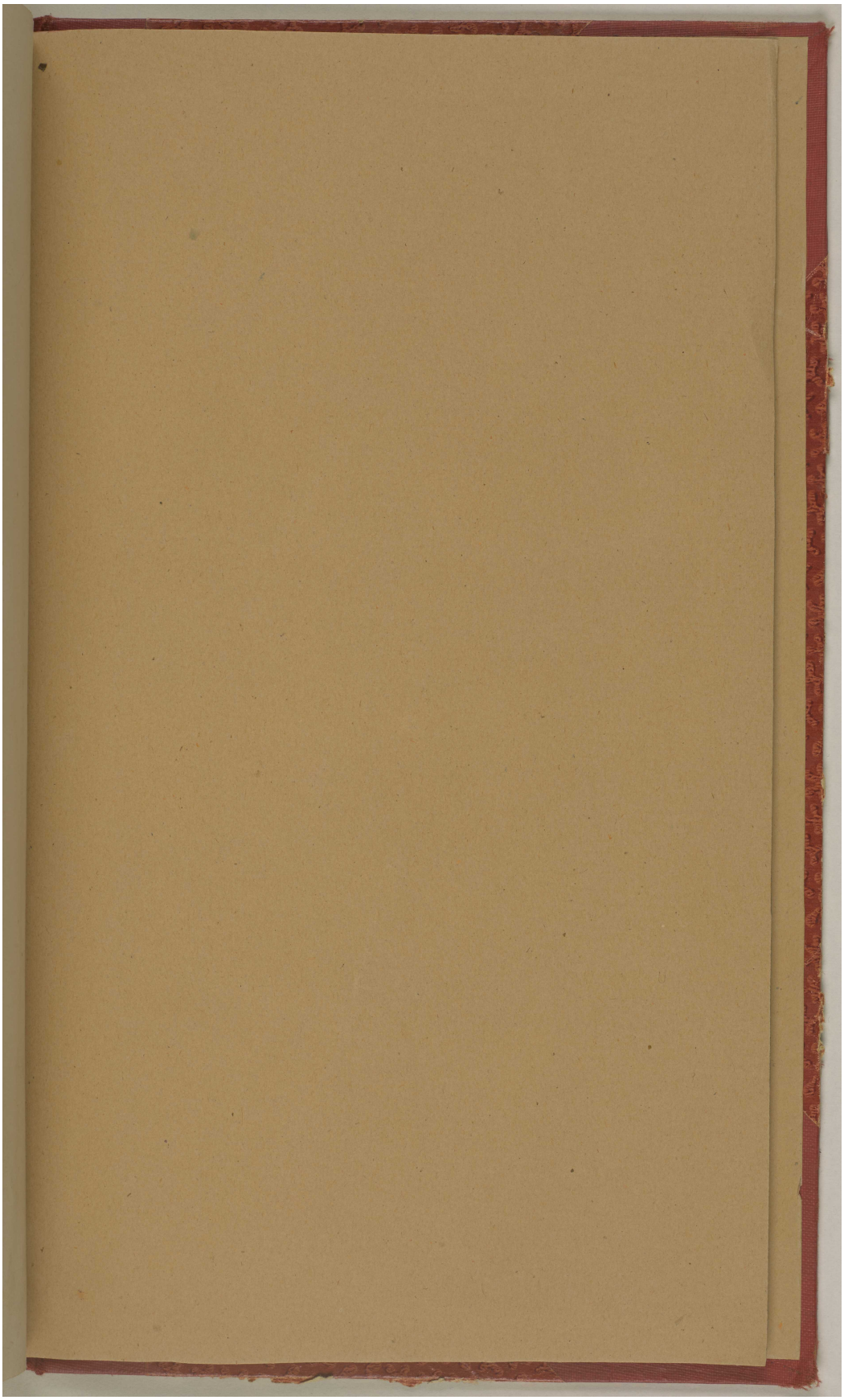

المرجع: IOR/R/15/2/421 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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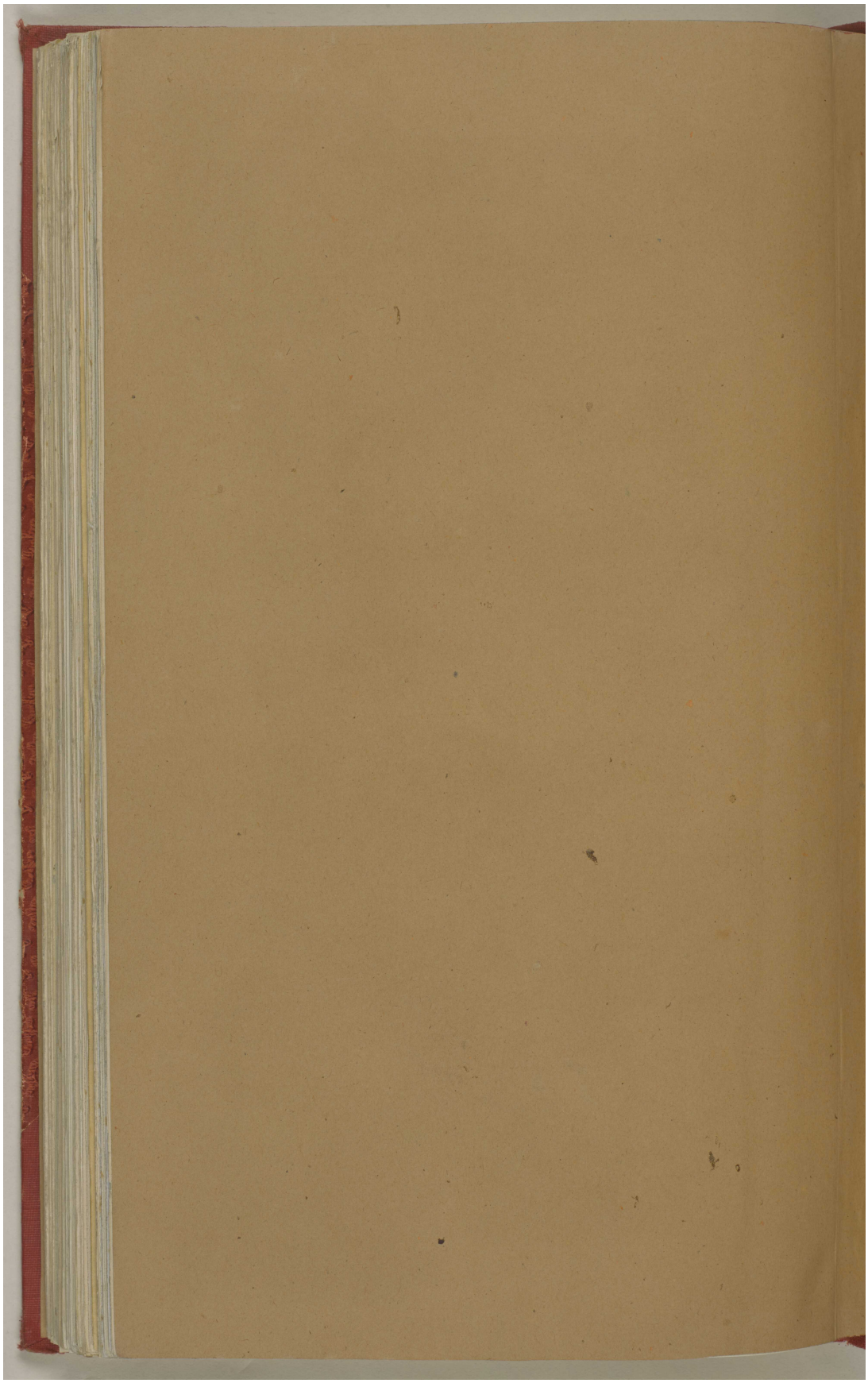

المرجع: IOR/R/15/2/421 حق النشر: رخصة حكومة مفتوحة
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ملف 10/5 I المملكة العربية السعودية: امتياز نفط الأحساء؛ زيارة المُقدم هولمز إلى المملكة العربية السعودية؛ حصار الكويت. [خلفي-داخلي]
(٤٩٦/٤٩٦)



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