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النسخة الإلكترونية من هذا السجل متاحة للاطلاع على الإنترنت عبر الرابط التالي:

[http://www.qdl.qa/archives/81055/vdc\\_100000000241.0x00008b](http://www.qdl.qa/archives/81055/vdc_100000000241.0x00008b)

تحتوي النسخة الإلكترونية على معلومات إضافية ونصوص وصور بدقة عالية تسمح بإمكانية تكبيرها ومطالعتها بسهولة.

### "(ملف 28/51 العلاقات الأنجلو-أمريكية (سياسة)"

المكتبة البريطانية: أوراق خاصة وسجلات من مكتب الهند

IOR/R/15/2/743

٢٩ أبريل ١٩٤٤-٣٠ يونيو ١٩٤٤ (ميلادي)

الإنجليزية في اللاتينية

ملف واحد (١٥ ورقة)

رخصة حكومة مفتوحة

المؤسسة المالكة

المرجع

التاريخ/ التواريخ

لغة الكتابة

الحجم والشكل

حق النشر



### حول هذا السجل

يحتوي الملف على مراسلات وملاحظات تتعلق بالسياسة الخارجية الأنجلو-أمريكية في الشرق الأوسط، مع التأكيد بشكل خاص على المصالح المشتركة والتعاون السياسي المستقبلي الأكثر قرباً في المنطقة. يتضمن الملف ما يلي:

- نسخ من مراسلات بتاريخ ٢٩ أبريل ١٩٤٤، من وزارة الخارجية، مرفق بها تقرير اجتماع عُقد بين ممثلي وزارة الخارجية والحكومة الأمريكية (والاس سميث موراي)، بشأن السياسة البريطانية والأمريكية في الشرق الأوسط، مع عناوين فرعية لكل من: مصر، إثيوبيا، فلسطين، بلاد الشام، المملكة العربية السعودية، البحرين، بلاد فارس [إيران]، أفغانستان، اليمن، ومركز إمداد الشرق الأوسط (صص. ٨-١٢)؛

• نسخة من رسالة مُرسلة من مكتب الهند (رولاند تينيسون بيل) إلى المقيم السياسي في الخليج العربي (المقدم تشارلز جيفري برايبور)، بتاريخ ١٧ يونيو ١٩٤٤، مرفق بها برقية (رسالة موقرة رقم ٥٤) من وزارة الخارجية، بتاريخ ٠٢ مايو ١٩٤٤، وتتضمن تعليمات إلى الدبلوماسيين البريطانيين بضمّان إقامة علاقات أكثر قوةً بين المصالح البريطانية والأمريكية، من أجل تجنب حدوث أي احتكاكات وشكاوى ومظالم مستقبلية (صص. ١٣-١٤)؛

• نسخة لرسالة من وزارة المعلومات، مكتب الشرق الأوسط، إلى مكتب العلاقات العامة في البحرين، بتاريخ ٢٢ يونيو ١٩٤٤، مرفق بها ملخص للتقرير المذكور أعلاه (الذي يحمل عنوان رسالة موقرة رقم ٥٣) والوارد تحت العناوين الفرعية نفسها. تحتوي الرسالة على توصيات بتعزيز التعاون الأنجلو-أمريكي، ومجابهة الدعاية المضادة لبريطانيا وأمريكا في الشرق الأوسط (صص. ٣-٦).

"ملف 28/51 العلاقات الأنجلو-أمريكية (سياسة)" [أممي] (٣٤/١)

File No. 28/51  
Collection No. ①  
19 44 .

CONFIDENTIAL  
POLITICAL AGENCY  
BAHRAIN

IOR: R/15/2/743

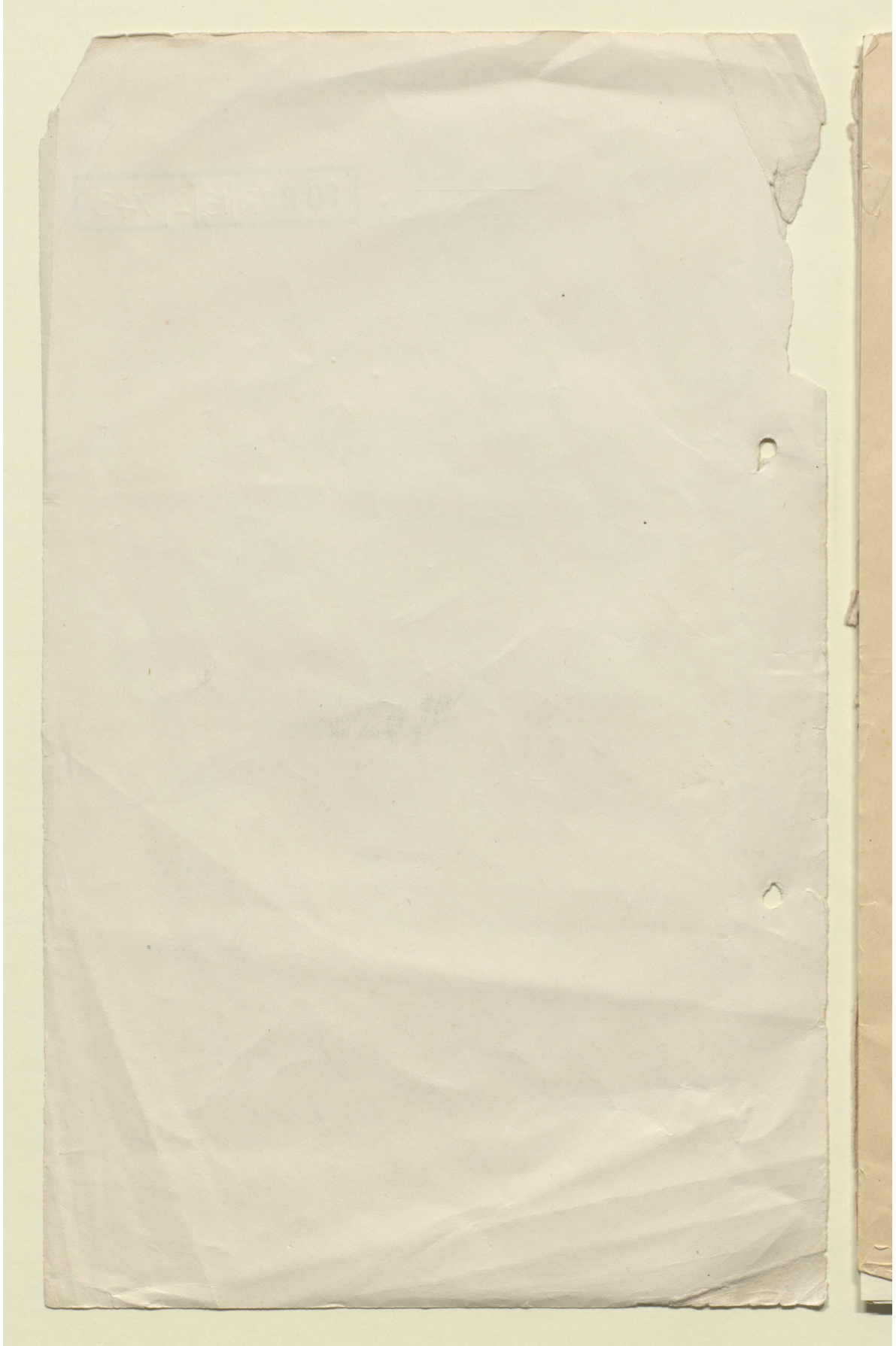
Pros. Serial Nos.

Subject.  
ANGLO - AMERICAN RELATIONS

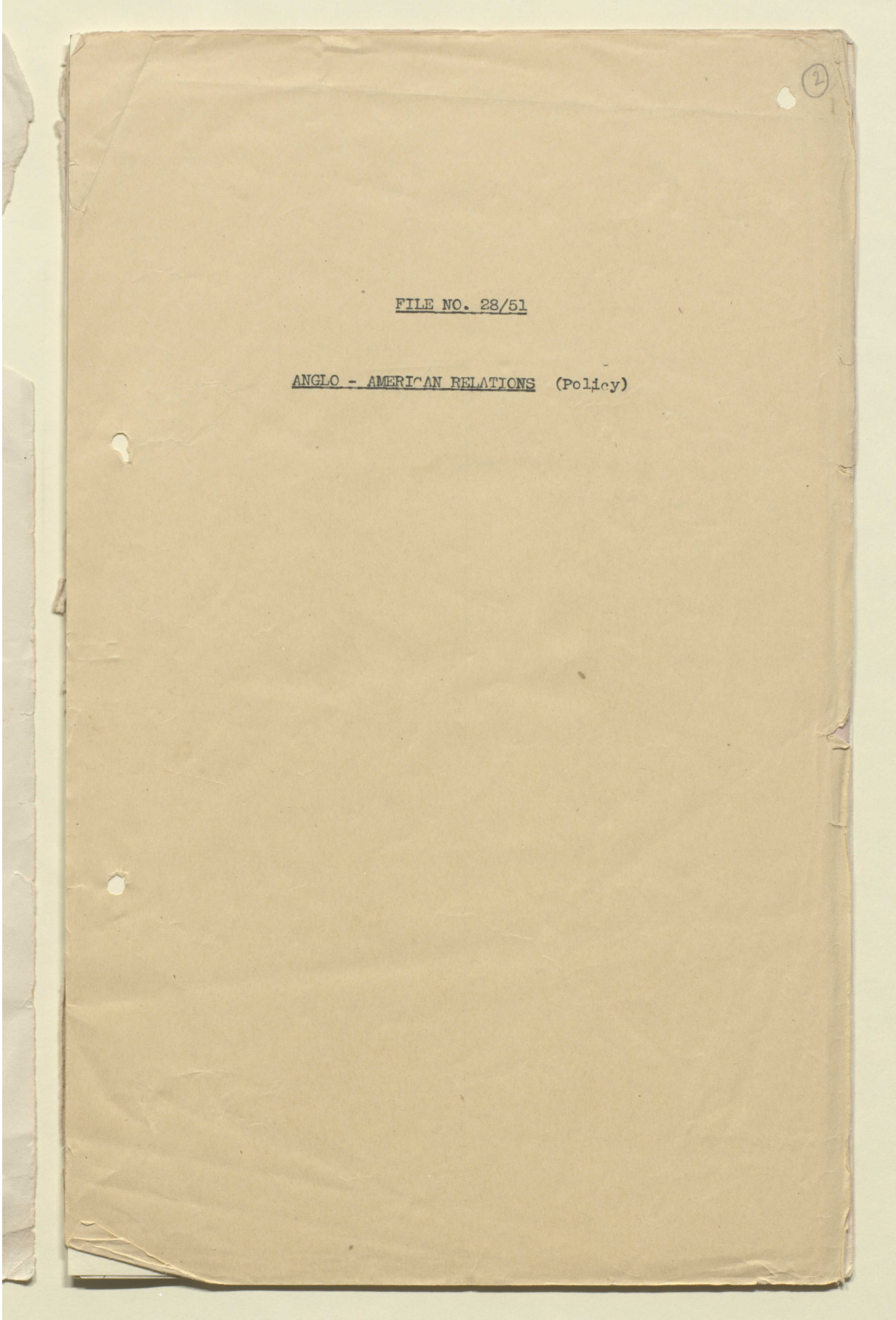
Previous References. Later References.

٨. ٩٧ (Unbeached).  
M.F.P. - ٤٤٤ P - ٥٨٥٢ A - (M-2044) - 28-3-44 - 2,000, ٧٥٠.

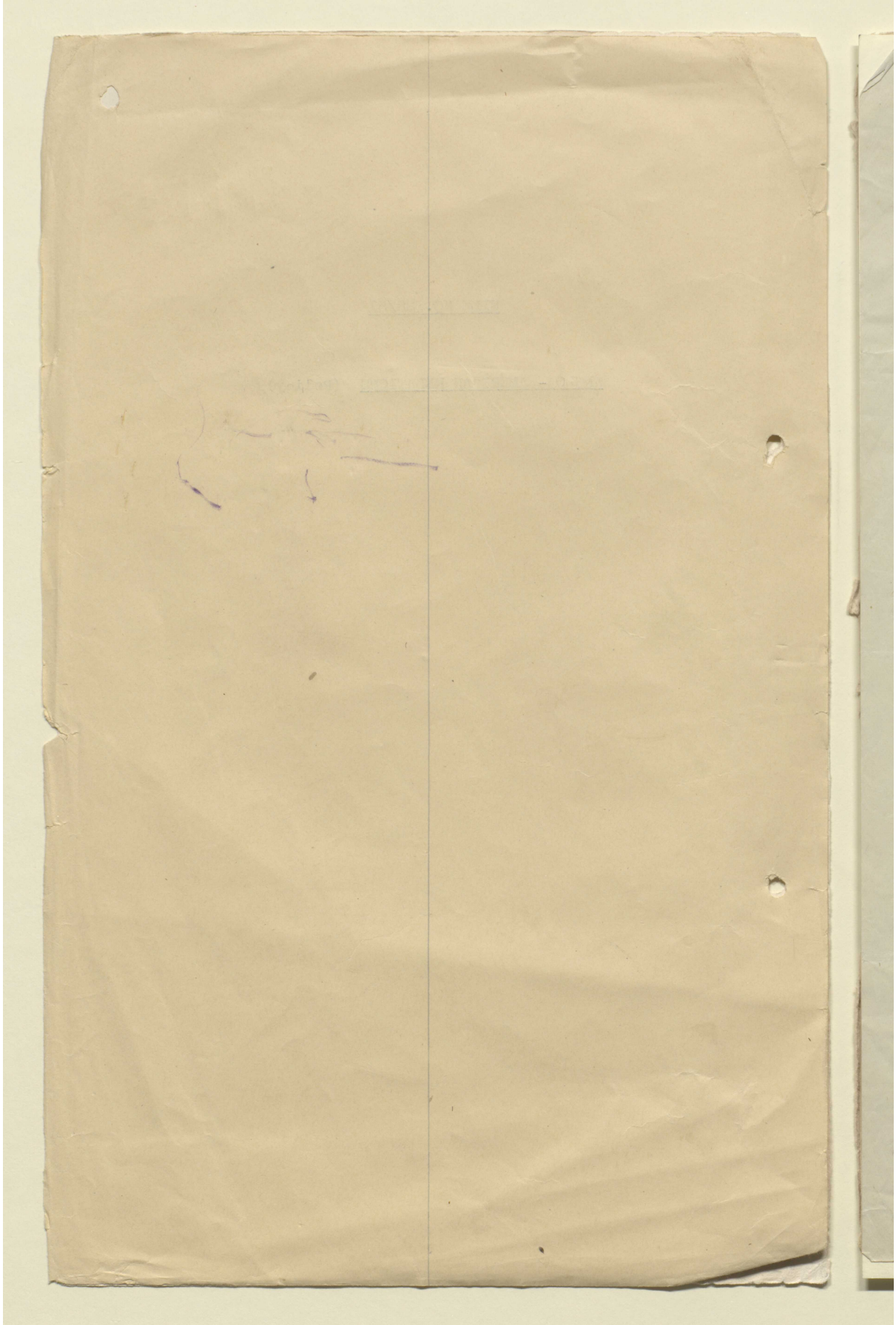
"ملف 28/51 العلاقات الأنجلو-أمريكية (سياسة)" [أمامي-داخلي] (٣٤/٢)



"ملف 28/51 العلاقات الأنجلو-أمريكية (سياسة)" [و٢] (٣٤/٣)

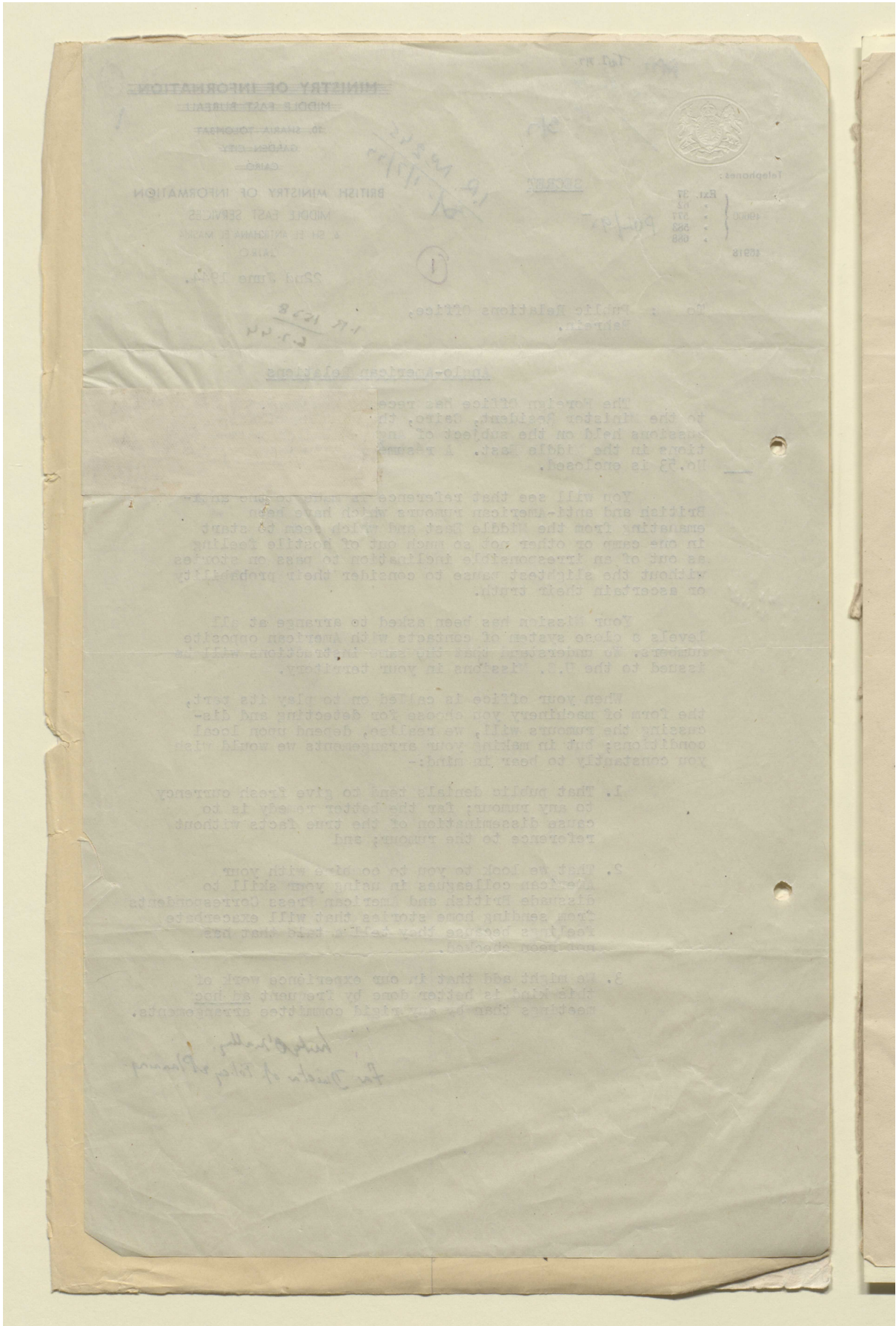


"ملف 28/51 العلاقات الأنجلو-أمريكية (سياسة)" [ظ ٢] (٣٤/٤)





"ملف 28/51 العلاقات الأنجلو-أمريكية (سياسة)" [ظ ٣] (٣٤/٦)





"ملف 28/51 العلاقات الأنجلو-أمريكية (سياسة)" [و٤] (٣٤/٧)

Résumé of No. 53 Saving.

From : Foreign Office,  
To : Minister Resident

Discussions have recently taken place between Foreign Office officials and American representatives on the subject of even closer co-operation between Great Britain and America in policy in the Middle East.

It was recognised that the policies of both Great Britain and America must be influenced by their respective commitments and economic interests in the Middle East.

The following more important points were raised during the discussion:

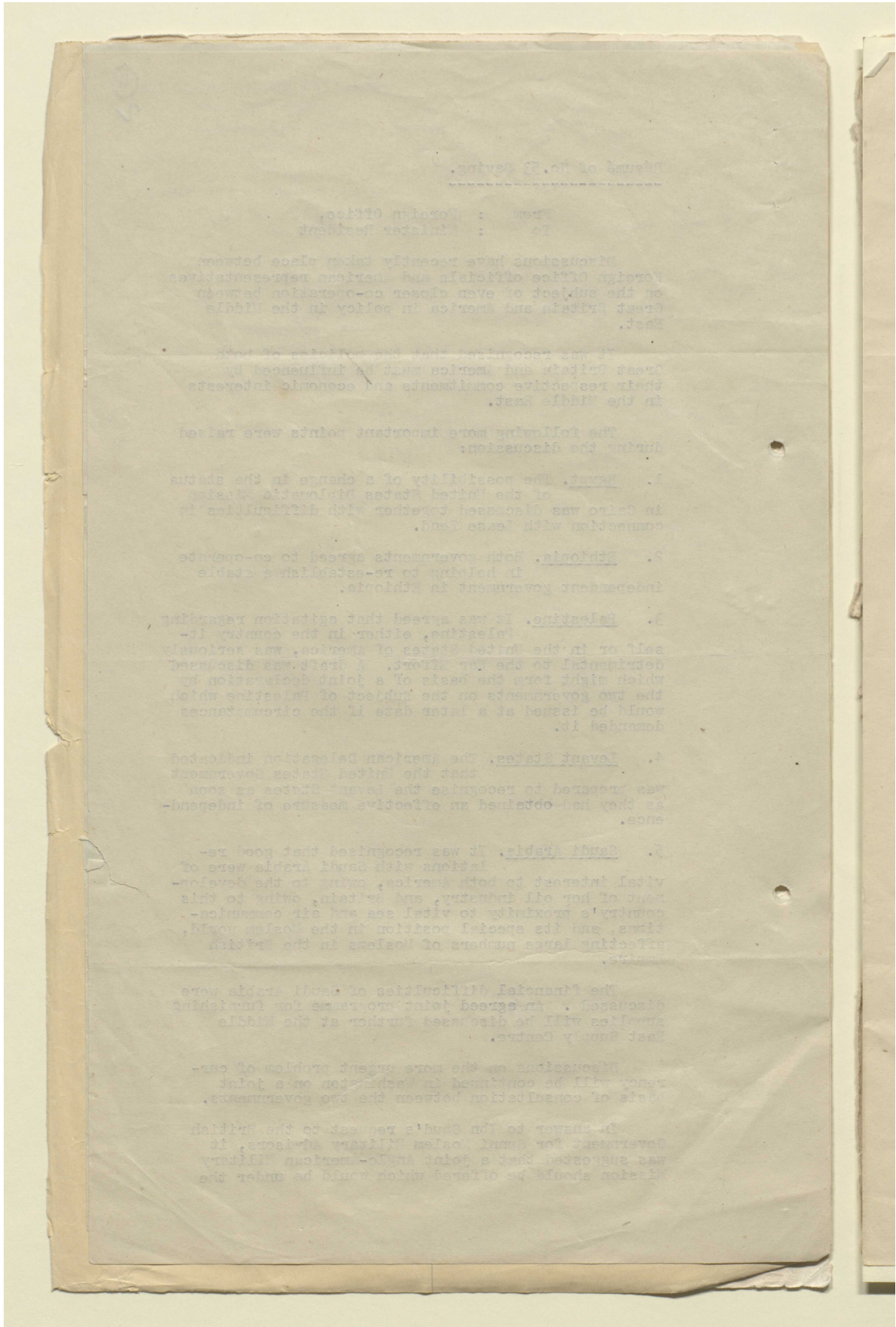
1. Egypt. The possibility of a change in the status of the United States Diplomatic Mission in Cairo was discussed together with difficulties in connection with Lease Lend.
2. Ethiopia. Both governments agreed to co-operate in helping to re-establish a stable independent government in Ethiopia.
3. Palestine. It was agreed that agitation regarding Palestine, either in the country itself or in the United States of America, was seriously detrimental to the War Effort. A draft was discussed which might form the basis of a joint declaration by the two governments on the subject of Palestine which would be issued at a later date if the circumstances demanded it.
4. Levant States. The American Delegation indicated that the United States Government was prepared to recognise the Levant States as soon as they had obtained an effective measure of independence.
5. Saudi Arabia. It was recognised that good relations with Saudi Arabia were of vital interest to both America, owing to the development of her oil industry, and Britain, owing to this country's proximity to vital sea and air communications, and its special position in the Moslem world, affecting large numbers of Moslems in the British Empire.

The financial difficulties of Saudi Arabia were discussed. An agreed joint programme for furnishing supplies will be discussed further at the Middle East Supply Centre.

Discussions on the more urgent problem of currency will be continued in Washington on a joint basis of consultation between the two governments.

In answer to Ibn Saud's request to the British Government for Sunni Moslem Military Advisors, it was suggested that a joint Anglo-American Military Mission should be offered which would be under the

"ملف 28/51 العلاقات الأنجلو-أمريكية (سياسة)" [٤ ظ] (٣٤/٨)



"ملف 28/51 العلاقات الأنجلو-أمريكية (سياسة)" [٥] [٣٤/٩]

- 2 -

command of a British Officer and consist partly of Americans and partly of Sunni Moslem Indians.

No alteration was made in the arrangements for the provision of arms to Saudi Arabia.

- (6. Bahrein. The British Delegation agreed that the United States Consul in Dhahrahn should be enabled to pay frequent visits to Bahrein to provide the Consular facilities required by the American community there without, however, the necessity for formal recognition or the issue of an exequatur. It was explained that to meet the special needs of the anticipated influx of oil company technicians and constructional workers, eight Special Constables of whom four were United States citizens, had been appointed by the Political Agent. -If necessary, further British personnel would be made available to act as Special Constables and further United States citizens could also be employed as Special Constables in the same way. In cases in which Americans are accused, the Indian Code of Criminal Procedure (which is applied to Bahrein) allows the Political Agent to sit with American assessors or with a jury which might include the majority of United States citizens. A United States Consul at Dhahrahn could also attend such cases as observer or assessor.

The above arrangements will be further discussed in Washington.)

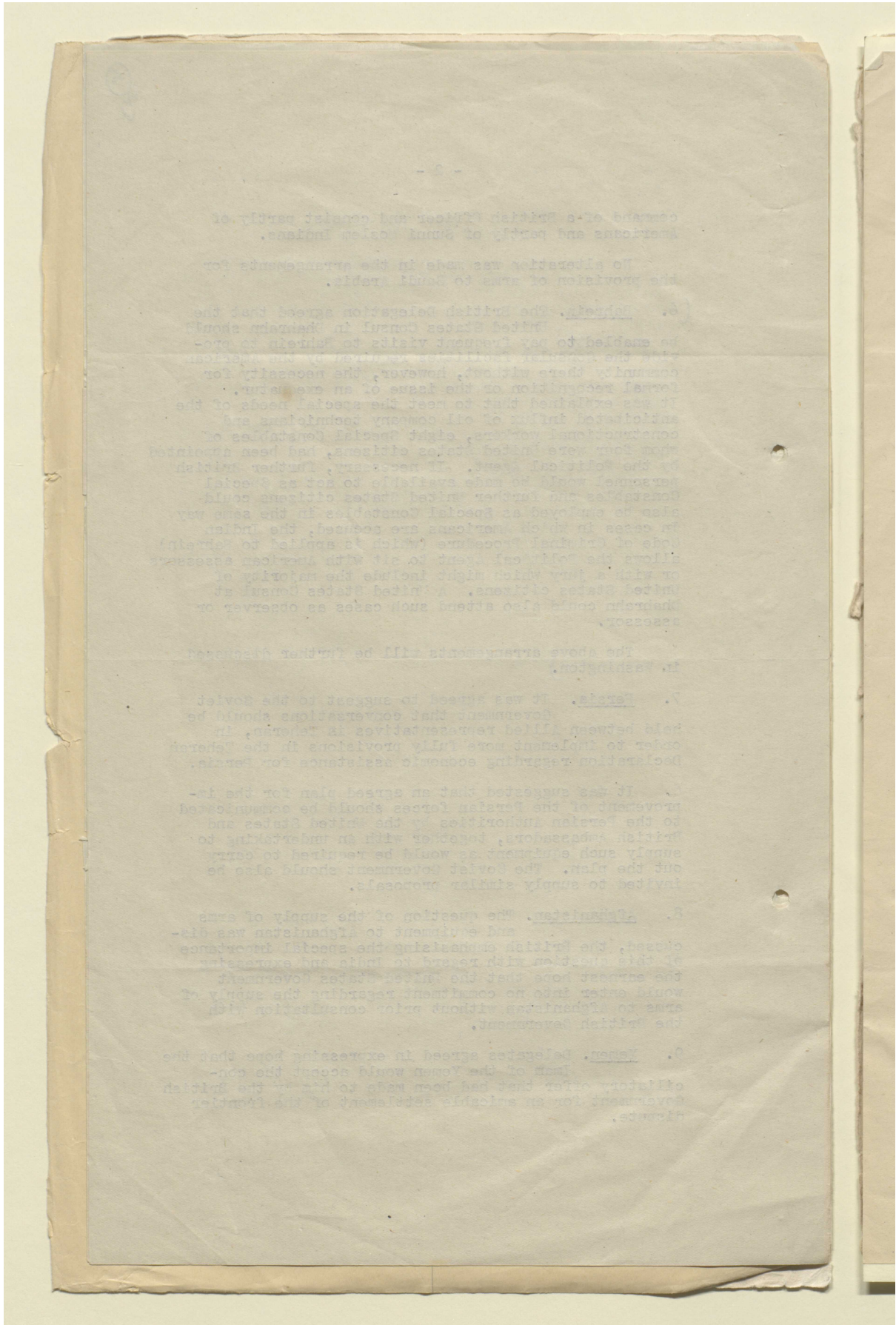
7. Persia. It was agreed to suggest to the Soviet Government that conversations should be held between Allied representatives in Teheran, in order to implement more fully provisions in the Teheran Declaration regarding economic assistance for Persia.

It was suggested that an agreed plan for the improvement of the Persian forces should be communicated to the Persian Authorities by the United States and British Ambassadors, together with an undertaking to supply such equipment as would be required to carry out the plan. The Soviet Government should also be invited to supply similar proposals.

8. Afghanistan. The question of the supply of arms and equipment to Afghanistan was discussed, the British emphasising the special importance of this question with regard to India and expressing the earnest hope that the United States Government would enter into no commitment regarding the supply of arms to Afghanistan without prior consultation with the British Government.

9. Yemen. Delegates agreed in expressing hope that the Imam of the Yemen would accept the conciliatory offer that had been made to him by the British Government for an amicable settlement of the frontier dispute.

"ملف 28/51 العلاقات الأنجلو-أمريكية (سياسة)" [هظ] (٣٤/١٠)



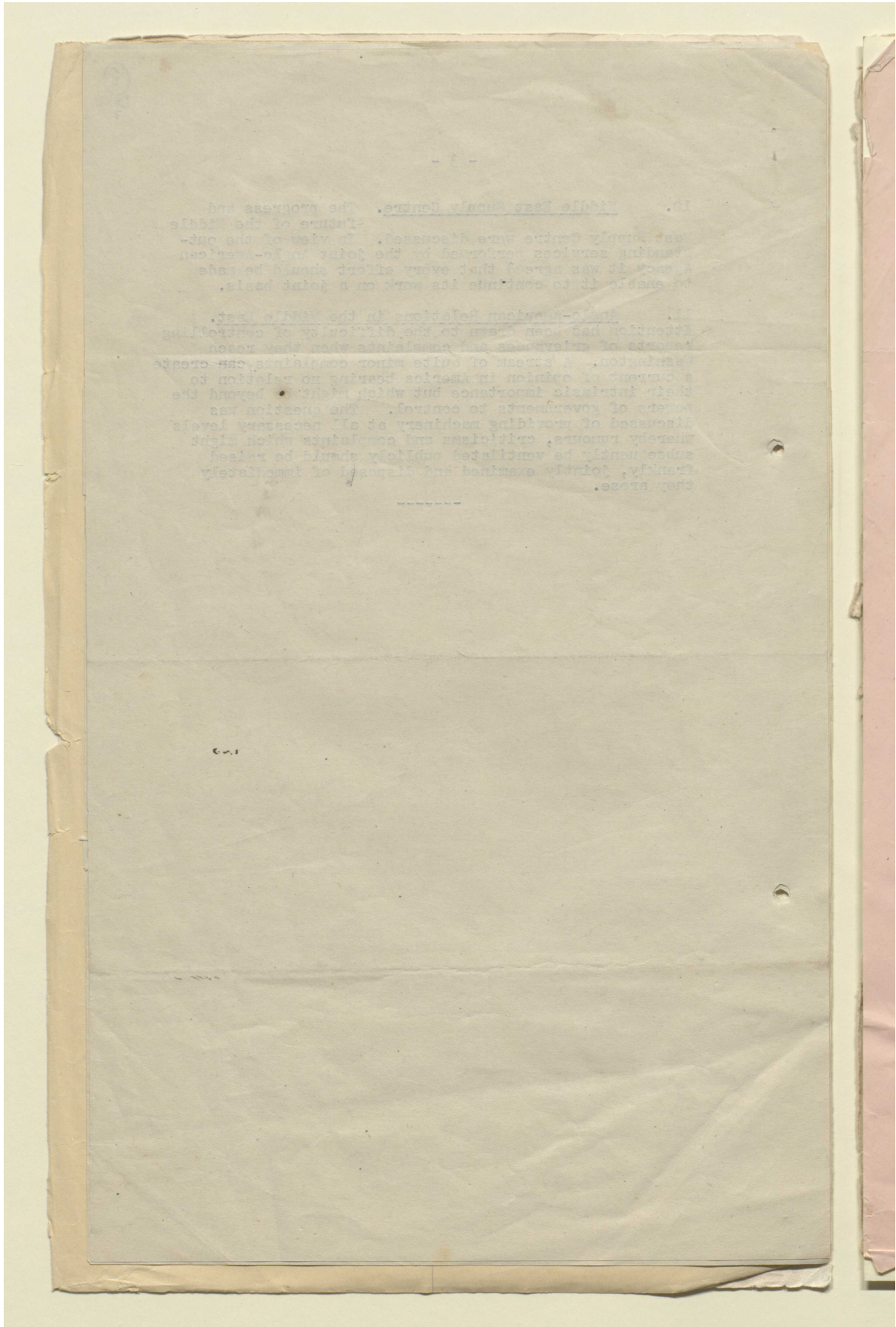
- 3 -

10. Middle East Supply Centre. The progress and future of the Middle East Supply Centre were discussed. In view of the outstanding services performed by the joint Anglo-American Agency it was agreed that every effort should be made to enable it to continue its work on a joint basis.

11. Anglo-American Relations in the Middle East. Attention has been drawn to the difficulty of controlling reports of grievances and complaints when they reach Washington. A stream of quite minor complaints can create a current of opinion in America bearing no relation to their intrinsic importance but which might be beyond the powers of governments to control. The question was discussed of providing machinery at all necessary levels whereby rumours, criticisms and complaints which might subsequently be ventilated publicly should be raised frankly, jointly examined and disposed of immediately they arose.

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"ملف 28/51 العلاقات الأنجلو-أمريكية (سياسة)" [٦ظ] (٣٤/١٢)



"ملف 28/51 العلاقات الأنجلو-أمريكية (سياسة)" [٧] [٣٤/١٣]

CONFIDENTIAL. SECRET. T.O. 5/7. 704

No. 634-3

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

The Political Agent, BAHRAIN.

The Political Agent, KUWAIT.

1-R. 1540  
6-7-44

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

British Consulate-General, BUSHIRE. Dated... the 26th June 1944.

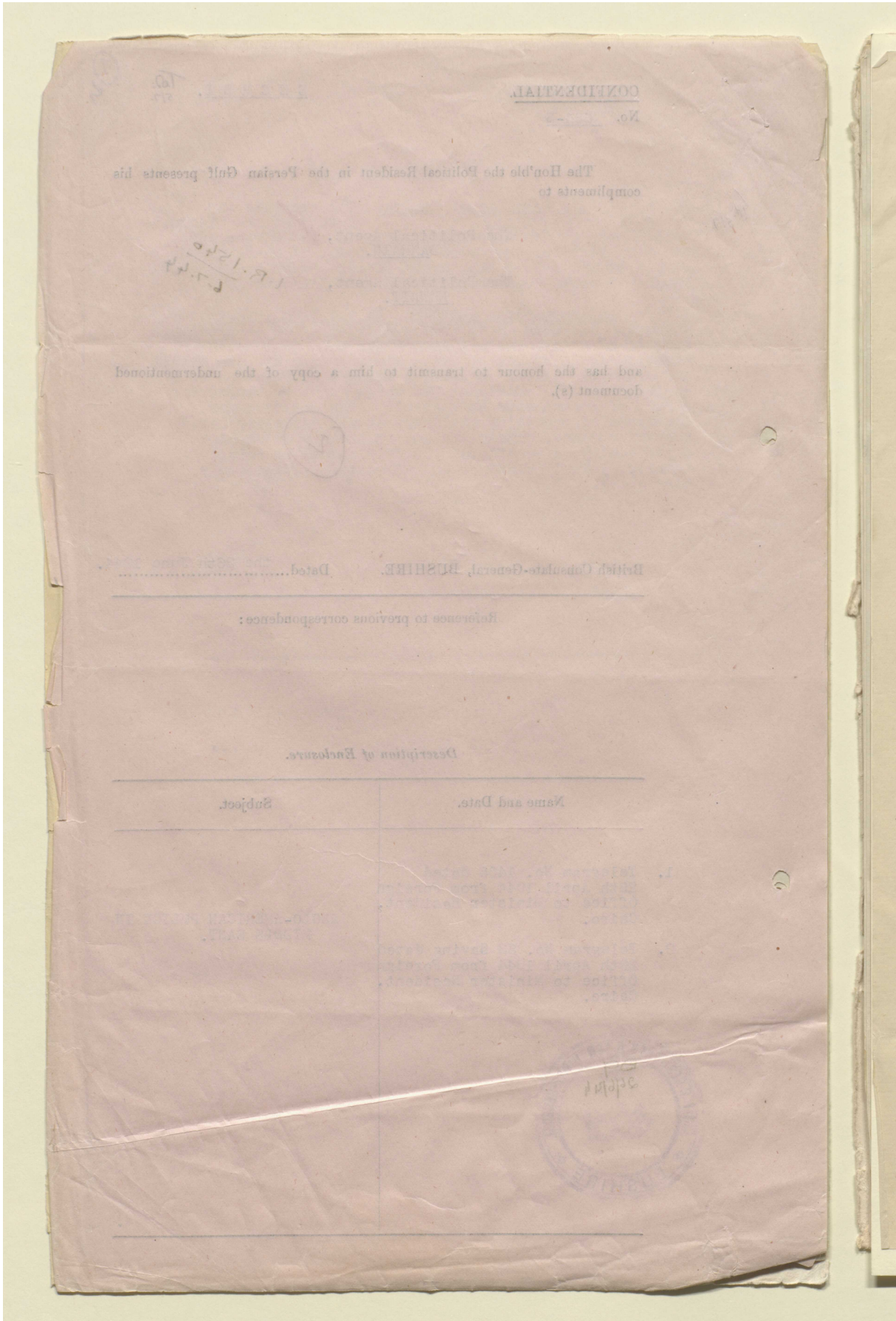
Reference to previous correspondence:

*Description of Enclosure.*

Name and Date.	Subject.
1. Telegram No. 1485 dated 29th April 1944 from Foreign Office to Minister Resident, Cairo.	ANGLO-AMERICAN POLICY IN MIDDLE EAST.
2. Telegram No. 53 Saving dated 29th April 1944 from Foreign Office to Minister Resident, Cairo.	

89  
26/6/44  
BUSHIRE

"ملف 28/51 العلاقات الأنجلو-أمريكية (سياسة)" [٧ظ] (٤/١٤/٣٤)





"ملف 28/51 العلاقات الأنجلو-أمريكية (سياسة)" [و٨] [٣٤/١٥]

Received under India Office Endorsement No. E 2738/16/65  
dated the 13th May 1944.

OUTWARD TELEGRAM.

With the Compliments of the Under Secretary of State for  
Foreign Affairs.

SECRET

( This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained  
by the authorised recipient and not passed on.)

(Cypher)

WAR CABINET DISTRIBUTION.

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO CAIRO.

(MINISTER RESIDENT)

No. 1485  
29th April 1944.

D.1.30.a.m. 30th April, 1944

Repeated to Washington No.3698, Resmin Med.No.31 Saving and  
Moscow No.10 Saving.

The conversations with Mr. Wallace Murray on the Middle  
East are now concluded. They were conducted in an atmosphere  
of great frankness and cordiality and have we believe done much  
good in clearing the air between the Foreign Office and State  
Department. The conversations have shown that there is a  
general community of aims and outlook between us. There was  
general agreement that Anglo-American relations in the Middle  
East should be conducted on a basis of co-operation and mutual  
frankness and not of rivalry. There was no disposition on the  
part of the Americans to question our special position and  
interests in the Middle East though as was expected they  
emphasised their special interest in the oil industry of  
Saudi Arabia and made it clear that they were closely concerned  
in everything affecting that country. Results of our discussions  
on joint handling of financial and supply problems of Saudi  
Arabia have been telegraphed to you separately.

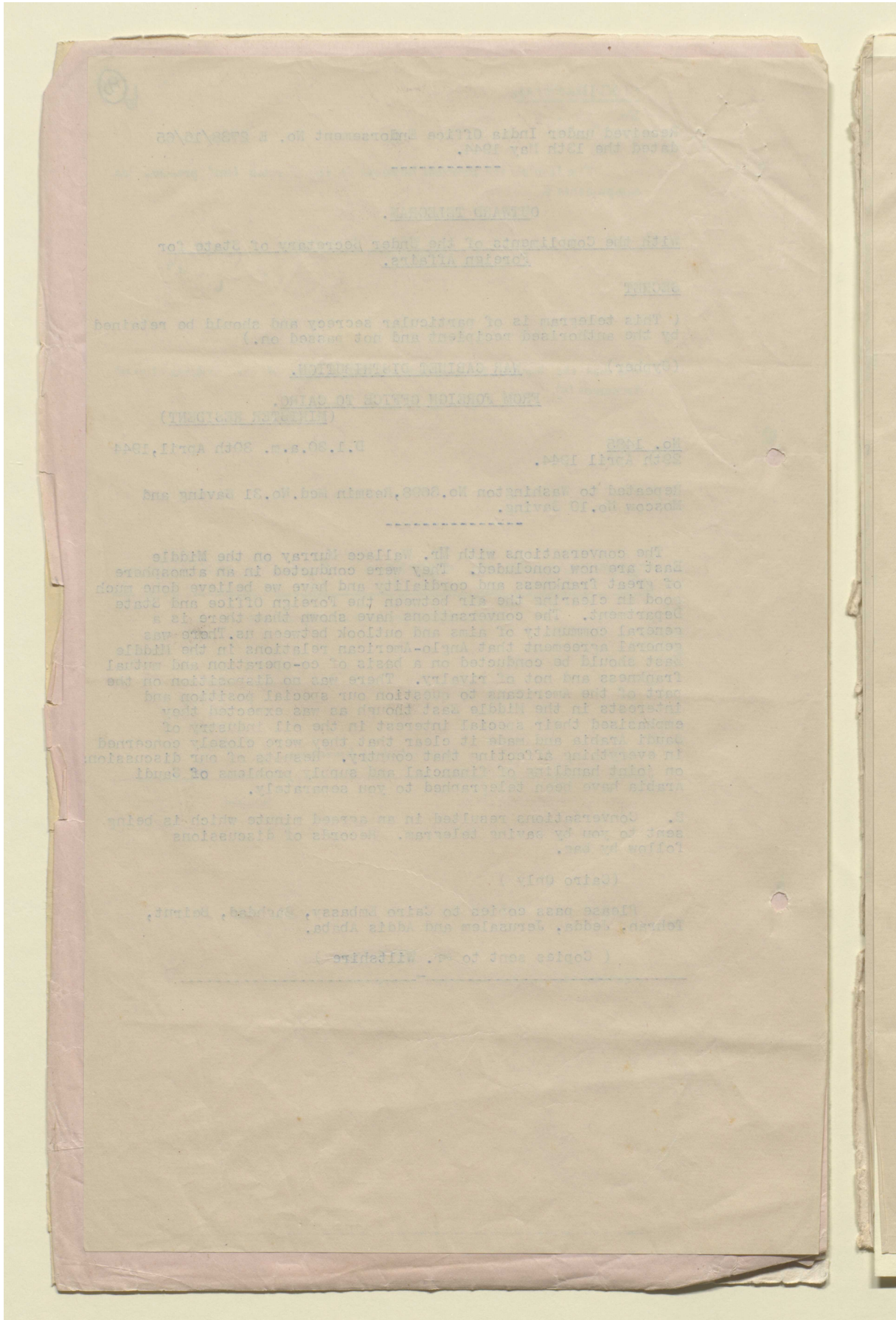
2. Conversations resulted in an agreed minute which is being  
sent to you by saving telegram. Records of discussions  
follow by bag.

(Cairo Only )

Please pass copies to Cairo Embassy, Baghdad, Beirut,  
Tehran, Jeddah, Jerusalem and Addis Ababa.

( Copies sent to Mr. Wiltshire )

"ملف 28/51 العلاقات الأنجلو-أمريكية (سياسة)" [ظ ١٦/٤٣]



"ملف 28/51 العلاقات الأنجلو-أمريكية (سياسة)" [٩] [٣٤/١٧]

79  
OUTWARD TELEGRAM.

( This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on.)

(ENCLAIR)

WAR CABINET DISTRIBUTION.

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO CAIRO (MINISTER RESIDENT)

No. 53 Saving.

29th April 1944

Repeated to:- Cairo Embassy No. 53 Saving.  
Baghdad No. 16 Saving.  
Beirut No. 6 Saving.  
Tehran No. 10 Saving.  
Jedda No. 2 Saving.  
Jerusalem Saving.  
Addis Ababa No. 5 Saving.  
Washington No. 154  
Resmin Med. No. 30 Saving.  
Moscow No. 11 Saving.

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My telegram No. 1485.

Following is text of Agreed Minute of discussions with Mr. Wallace Murray regarding the Middle East dated April 28th:-

During the informal conversations between the American representatives, headed by Mr. Wallace Murray and Foreign Office officials, ( joined on occasion by officials of other Departments), headed by Sir Maurice Peterson, it was established that there was a general community of aims and outlook between the Foreign Office and the State Department in Middle Eastern questions. It was cordially agreed that in principle there would be great advantage in bringing about in the future an even closer co-operation between British and American policy in the territories concerned. It was recognised that the policy of His Majesty's Government is inevitably influenced by their commitments for the administration and defence of certain territories in the area. Similarly it was recognised that the United States Government like His Majesty's Government, have economic interests in the Middle East which are bound to affect their policy. These special interests do not conflict, and there was general agreement that Anglo-American relations in the area should be conducted on a basis of co-operation and of mutual frankness.

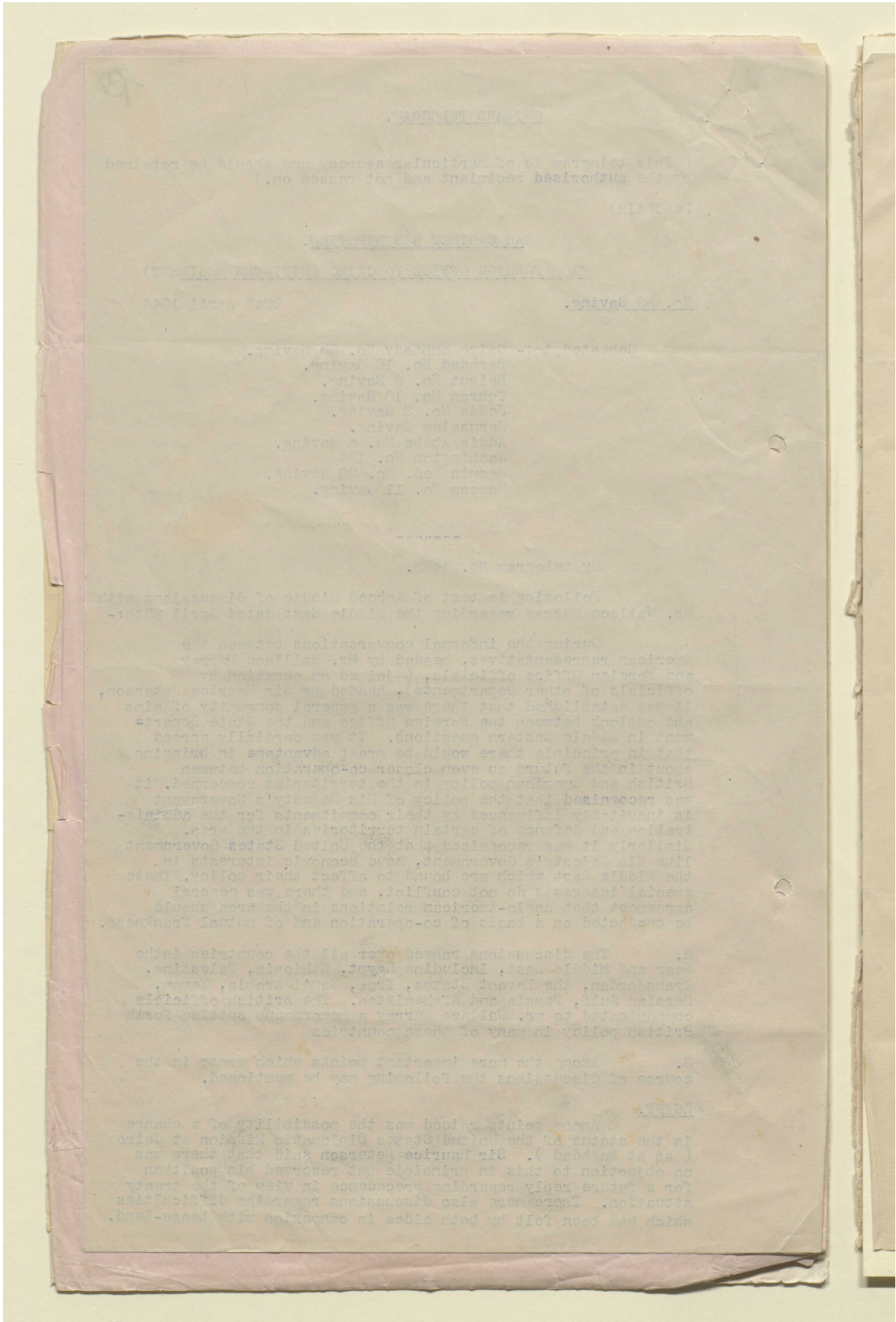
2. The discussions ranged over all the countries in the Near and Middle East, including Egypt, Ethiopia, Palestine, Transjordan, the Levant States, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Persian Gulf, Persia and Afghanistan. The British officials communicated to Mr. Wallace Murray a memorandum setting forth British policy in many of these countries.

3. Among the more important points which arose in the course of discussions the following may be mentioned.

EGYPT.

Among points raised was the possibility of a change in the status of the United States Diplomatic Mission at Cairo ( as at Baghdad ). Sir Maurice Peterson said that there was no objection to this in principle but reserved his position for a future reply regarding precedence in view of the treaty situation. There were also discussions regarding difficulties which had been felt by both sides in connexion with Lease-Lend.

"ملف 28/51 العلاقات الأنجلو-أمريكية (سياسة)" [٩ ظ] (١٨/٣٤)



"ملف 28/51 العلاقات الأنجلو-أمريكية (سياسة)" [١٠] [٣٤/١٩]

8 (10)

ETHIOPIA

A discussion took place on British policy and interests in Ethiopia as explained in a paper of which a copy was retained by the United States Delegation. It was agreed that both Governments were interested in aiding the re-establishment of a stable independent Government in Ethiopia and that there should be close consultation and co-operation between them for this purpose.

PALESTINE.

It was agreed that agitation regarding Palestine either in Palestine itself or in the United States of America would be seriously detrimental to the war effort. Consideration was given to a draft formula which might serve as a basis for a joint declaration by the two Governments on the subject of Palestine. It was agreed that this draft should be held in reserve, and that its terms should be given further consideration if developments in Palestine or elsewhere should seem to make a joint declaration desirable.

LEVANT STATES-

Both parties were agreed in attributing importance to the successful outcome of the negotiations initiated by General Catroux with the Levant States for a modus vivendi for the conduct of their mutual relations. The American Delegation indicated that the United States Government would be prepared to recognise the Levant States as soon as they had attained in fact an effective measure of independence.

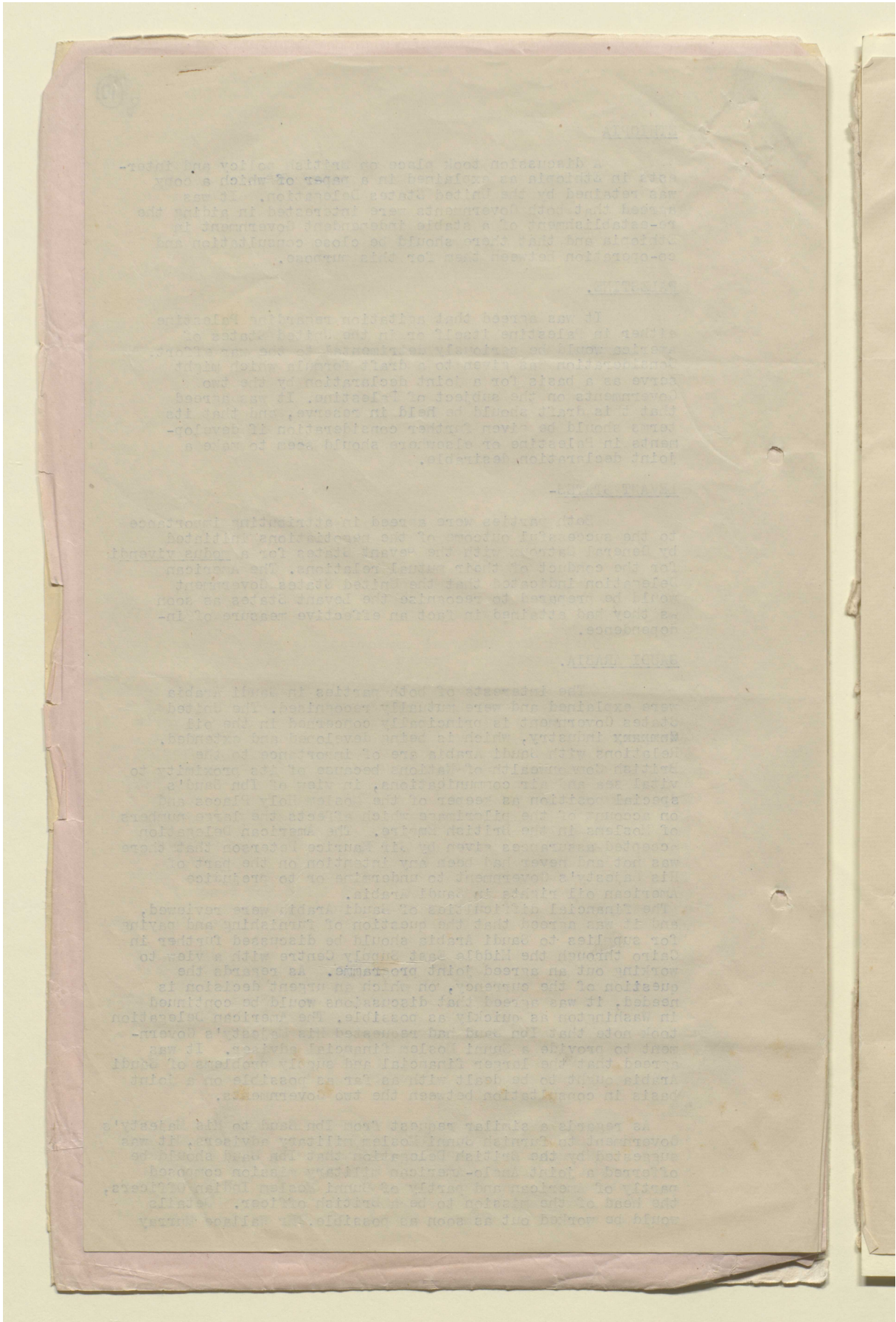
SAUDI ARABIA.

The interests of both parties in Saudi Arabia were explained and were mutually recognised. The United States Government is principally concerned in the oil industry, which is being developed and extended. Relations with Saudi Arabia are of importance to the British Commonwealth of Nations because of its proximity to vital sea and air communications, in view of Ibn Saud's special position as keeper of the Moslem Holy Places and on account of the pilgrimage which affects the large numbers of Moslems in the British Empire. The American Delegation accepted assurances given by Sir Maurice Peterson that there was not and never had been any intention on the part of His Majesty's Government to undermine or to prejudice American oil rights in Saudi Arabia.

The financial difficulties of Saudi Arabia were reviewed, and it was agreed that the question of furnishing and paying for supplies to Saudi Arabia should be discussed further in Cairo through the Middle East Supply Centre with a view to working out an agreed joint programme. As regards the question of the currency, on which an urgent decision is needed, it was agreed that discussions would be continued in Washington as quickly as possible. The American Delegation took note that Ibn Saud had requested His Majesty's Government to provide a Sunni Moslem financial adviser. It was agreed that the larger financial and supply problems of Saudi Arabia ought to be dealt with as far as possible on a joint basis in consultation between the two Governments.

As regards a similar request from Ibn Saud to His Majesty's Government to furnish Sunni Moslem military advisers, it was suggested by the British Delegation that Ibn Saud should be offered a joint Anglo-American military mission composed partly of American and partly of Sunni Moslem Indian Officers, the head of the mission to be a British officer. Details would be worked out as soon as possible. Mr Wallace Murray

"ملف 28/51 العلاقات الأنجلو-أمريكية (سياسة)" [١٠ ظ] (٢٠٠٤/٢٠)



"ملف 28/51 العلاقات الأنجلو-أمريكية (سياسة)" [١١ و] (٣٤/٢١)

said he would consult the War Department in Washington and reply to this suggestion as soon as possible. 90

The joint arrangement for the provision of arms to Saudi Arabia by the two Governments were reviewed and it was agreed to leave the situation as it stood.

BAHRAIN.

The British Delegation agreed that the United States Consul in Dharan should be enabled to pay frequent visits to Bahrain to provide the consular facilities required by the American community there without, however, the necessity for formal recognition or the issue of an exequatur. It was explained that, to meet the special needs of the anticipated exceptional influx of oil company technicians and constructional workers, eight special constables, of whom four were United States citizens, had been appointed by the Political Agent. If necessary further British personnel could be made available to act as special constables and further United States citizens could also be employed as special constables in the same way. In cases in which Americans are accused, the Indian Code of Criminal Procedure (which is applied in Bahrein) allows the Political Agent to sit with American assessors or with a jury which might include a majority of United States citizens. The United States Consul at Dhahran could also attend such cases as observer or assessor. The United States Delegation expressed their thanks for the arrangements suggested and said they would discuss them with the State Department Legal Adviser on their return to Washington.

PERSIA.

It was agreed, on the proposal of Mr. Wallace Murray, to suggest to the Soviet Government that conversations should be held between Allied representatives in Tehran with a view to implementing more fully the provisions of the Tehran declaration regarding economic assistance for Persia.

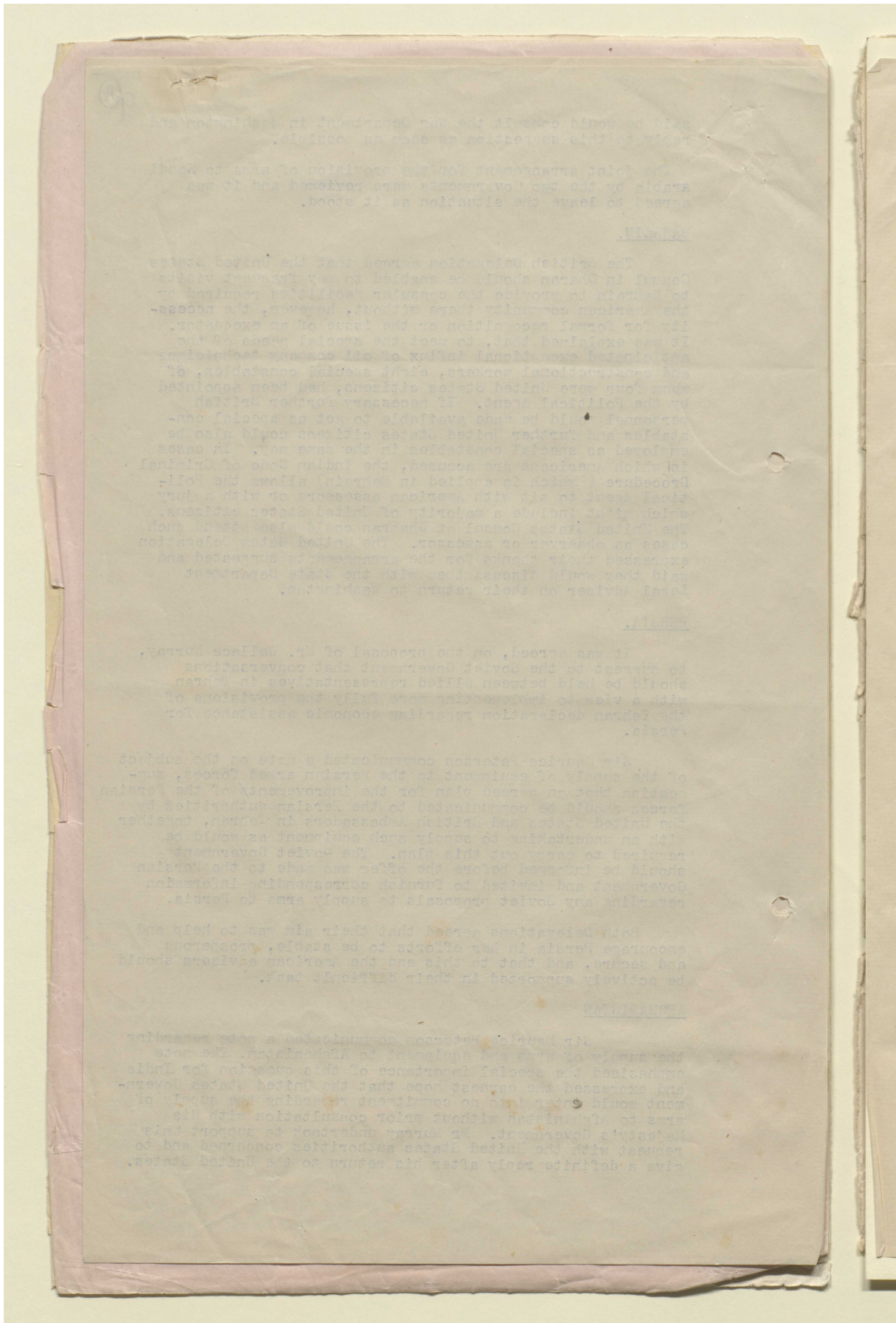
Sir Maurice Peterson communicated a note on the subject of the supply of equipment to the Persian armed forces, suggesting that an agreed plan for the improvement of the Persian forces should be communicated to the Persian authorities by the United States and British Ambassadors in Tehran, together with an undertaking to supply such equipment as would be required to carry out this plan. The Soviet Government should be informed before the offer was made to the Persian Government and invited to furnish corresponding information regarding any Soviet proposals to supply arms to Persia.

Both Delegations agreed that their aim was to help and encourage Persia in her efforts to be stable, prosperous and secure, and that to this end the American advisers should be actively supported in their difficult task.

AFGHANISTAN

Sir Maurice Peterson communicated a note regarding the supply of arms and equipment to Afghanistan. The note emphasised the special importance of this question for India and expressed the earnest hope that the United States Government would enter into no commitment regarding the supply of arms to Afghanistan without prior consultation with His Majesty's Government. Mr Murray undertook to support this request with the United States authorities concerned and to give a definite reply after his return to the United States.

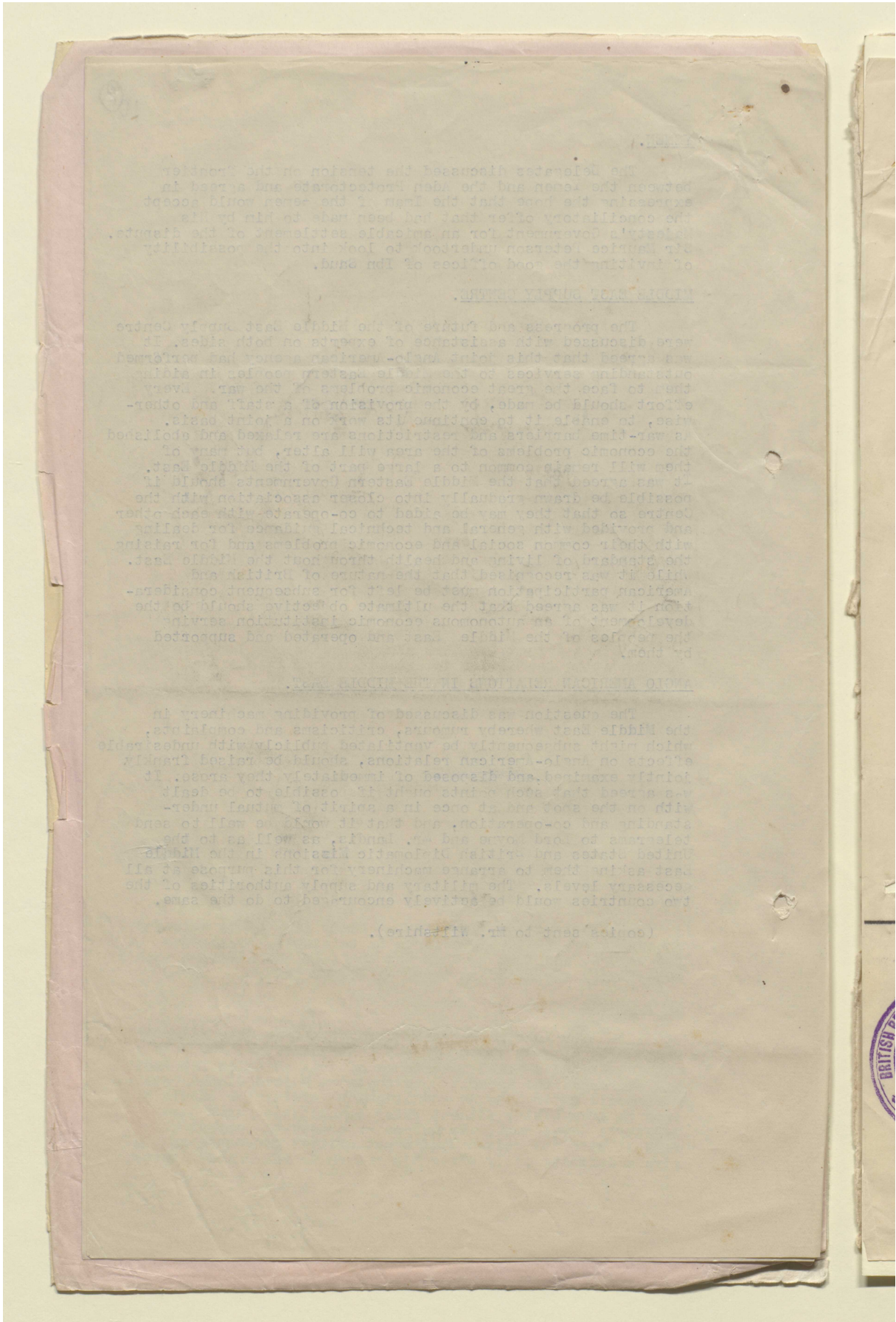
"ملف 28/51 العلاقات الأنجلو-أمريكية (سياسة)" [ ١ ظ ] [ ٢٢ / ٢٤ ]







"ملف 28/51 العلاقات الأنجلو-أمريكية (سياسة)" [٢١ ظ] [٤/٢٤ (٣٤/٢٤)]



"ملف 28/51 العلاقات الأنجلو-أمريكية (سياسة)" [١٣ و] (٣٤/٢٥)

FAST AIR MAIL.

Ext. 2536/44.

India Office,  
White Hall,  
S.W.1.,  
17th June, 1944.

Dear Prior,

Would you please refer to the last paragraph of F.O. Saving telegram No. 53 to the Minister Resident at Cairo, a copy of which was sent to you on 8th May under our Ext. 1960/44, regarding the discussions here on the Middle East with Wallace Murray.

I now enclose a copy of F.O. Saving telegram No. 54, which it is regretted was not by an oversight brought to our attention earlier, regarding the devising of machinery locally to ensure that all minor complaints and grievances arising with the Americans should so far as possible be settled on the spot. While these instructions cannot of course apply to the Persian Gulf area in quite the same way as they do to those diplomatic posts to which the telegram is addressed, nevertheless occasions for contact with American representatives arise from time to time and this is likely particularly to be the case in Bahrein now that a U.S. Consul is to be appointed at Bahrein with the responsibility of looking after the interests of American citizens in Bahrein. We shall be glad therefore if you will examine what can be done in the Persian Gulf area to secure the largest possible measure of co-operation with the Americans on the lines suggested, and will issue appropriate instructions to the Political Agents at Bahrein, Koweit and Muscat. I am to invite special attention to paragraph 4 of Telegram Saving No. 54, which emphasises the importance attached by H.M.G. to this matter.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Caroe.

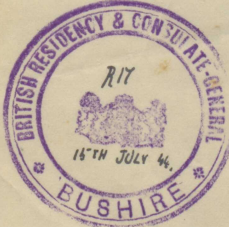
Yours sincerely,

Sd./ R. Peel.

The Hon'ble Sir Geoffrey Prior, K.C.I.E.,  
The Residency, Bushire.

CONFIDENTIAL.  
No. C/43.

Office of the Political Resident,  
in the Persian Gulf,  
Camp, Shiraz,  
the 16th July, 1944.

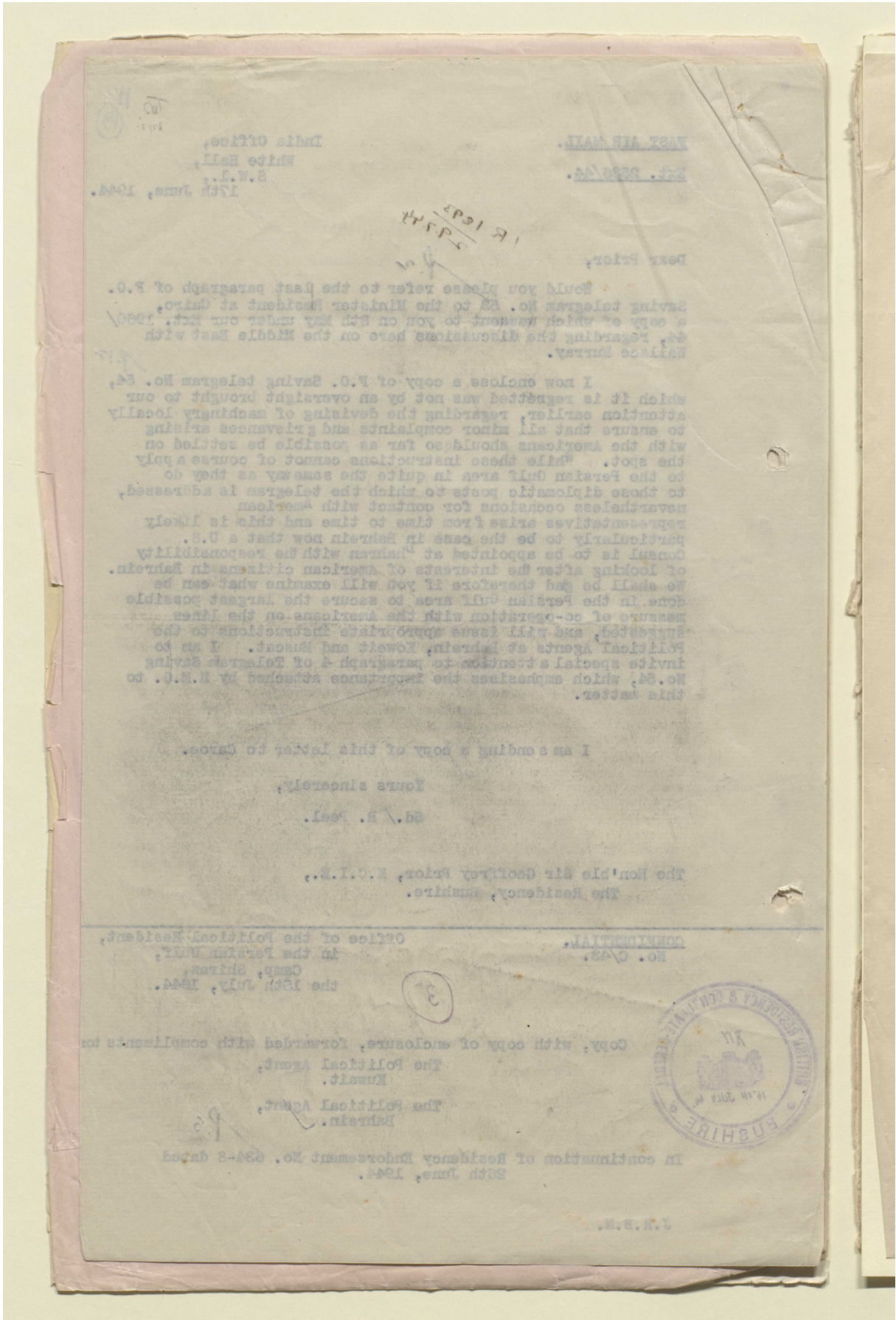


Copy, with copy of enclosure, forwarded with compliments to:  
The Political Agent,  
Kuwait.  
The Political Agent,  
Bahrain. ✓

In continuation of Residency Endorsement No. 634-S dated  
26th June, 1944.

J.R.B.M.

"ملف 28/51 العلاقات الأنجلو-أمريكية (سياسة)" [ ٣١ ظ ] (٢٤/٢٦)



India Office,  
White Hall,  
S.W.1.  
17th June, 1944.

WEST AIR MAIL  
Ref. 28/51

1 R 1242  
17/6/44

Dear Sir,

Would you please refer to the last paragraph of P.O. 64 saving telegram No. 63 to the Minister Resident at Cairo, a copy of which was sent to you on 25th May under our Ref. 28/51 regarding the discussions here on the Middle East with Wallace Murray.

I now enclose a copy of P.O. 64 saving telegram No. 64 which it is requested was not by an oversight brought to our attention earlier, regarding the despatch of machinery locally to ensure that all minor complaints and grievances arising with the Americans should be as far as possible settled on the spot. While these instructions cannot of course apply to the Persian Gulf area in quite the same way as they do to those diplomatic posts to which the telegram is addressed, nevertheless cooperation for contact with American representatives arise from time to time and this is likely particularly to be the case in Bahrain now that a U.S. Consul is to be appointed at Bahraim with the responsibility of looking after the interests of American citizens in Bahraim. We shall be glad therefore if you will examine what can be done in the Persian Gulf area to secure the largest possible measure of co-operation with the Americans on the lines suggested, and will leave appropriate instructions to the Political Agents at Bahraim, Kuwait and Muscat. I am to invite special attention to paragraph 4 of Telegram saving No. 64, which emphasizes the importance attached by H.M.G. to this matter.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Cairo.

Yours sincerely,  
Edw. A. Peel.

The Hon'ble Sir Geoffrey Prior, K.C.I.E.,  
The Residency, Amman.

Office of the Political Resident,  
in the Persian Gulf,  
Camp Shikra,  
the 18th July, 1944.

Copy, with copy of enclosure, forwarded with comments to:  
The Political Agent,  
Kuwait.  
The Political Agent,  
Bahraim.

In continuation of Residency Endorsement No. 634-8 dated  
20th June, 1944.



J. H. B. M.

"ملف 28/51 العلاقات الأنجلو-أمريكية (سياسة)" [٤ و١] (٣٤/٢٧)

(E 2711/16/65)

SECRET.

(This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on)

EN CLAIR.

WAR CABINET DISTRIBUTION.

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO:-

CATRO (MINISTER RESIDENT) NO. 54 SAVING.

CATRO EMBASSY NO. 57 SAVING.

BAGHDAD NO. 17 SAVING.

BEIRUT NO. 7 SAVING.

TEHRAN NO. 11 SAVING.

JEDDA NO. 3 SAVING.

JERUSALEM.

ADDIS ABABA NO. 6 SAVING.

2nd May, 1944.

Repeated to Washington No. 164 Saving.

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My telegram No. 53 Saving of April 29th: Anglo-American discussions regarding the Middle East.

It is now necessary to consider how we can apply in the Middle East itself the principle of Anglo-American co-operation and of community of interests which was the main agreed conclusion of the discussions with Mr. Wallace Murray. His Majesty's Ambassador Washington has drawn attention to the difficulty of controlling reports of grievances and complaints when they reach Washington and Mr. Wallace Murray himself spoke seriously at the last meeting at the Foreign Office of the danger of a stream of quite minor complaints creating a current of opinion in America bearing no relation to their intrinsic importance, but which it might be beyond the power of Governments to control. As you will see from the last paragraph of the agreed minute in my telegram under reference, it was agreed that machinery should be devised locally at all necessary levels, so that all such complaints and grievances should so far as possible be raised frankly, examined jointly and settled on the spot. Telegrams for this purpose would, it was agreed, be sent to you and to British diplomatic Representatives in the Middle East. Mr. Wallace Murray said that he would do his best to get corresponding instructions sent to Mr. Landis and to the United States diplomatic Representatives concerned on his return to Washington. The military and supply authorities of the two countries would be actively encouraged to do the same.

2. I am encouraged by the admirable work which the M.E. S.C. in general and Commander Jackson in particular have been able to achieve in this direction, to believe that much improvement could be effected if more co-operation in remedying complaints could be arranged locally, especially on technical levels. Obviously we stand to suffer just as much from a non-co-operative attitude or from unresolved grievances and complaints on the part of representatives of United States Treasury, Army or F.E.A. as from direct diplomatic interventions by American diplomatic missions. United States Government Departments do not seem to be so closely linked with each other as ours and this is an additional reason for arranging direct contacts at technical levels.



"ملف 28/51 العلاقات الأنجلو-أمريكية (سياسة)" [٥١] (٣٤/٢٩)

- 2 -

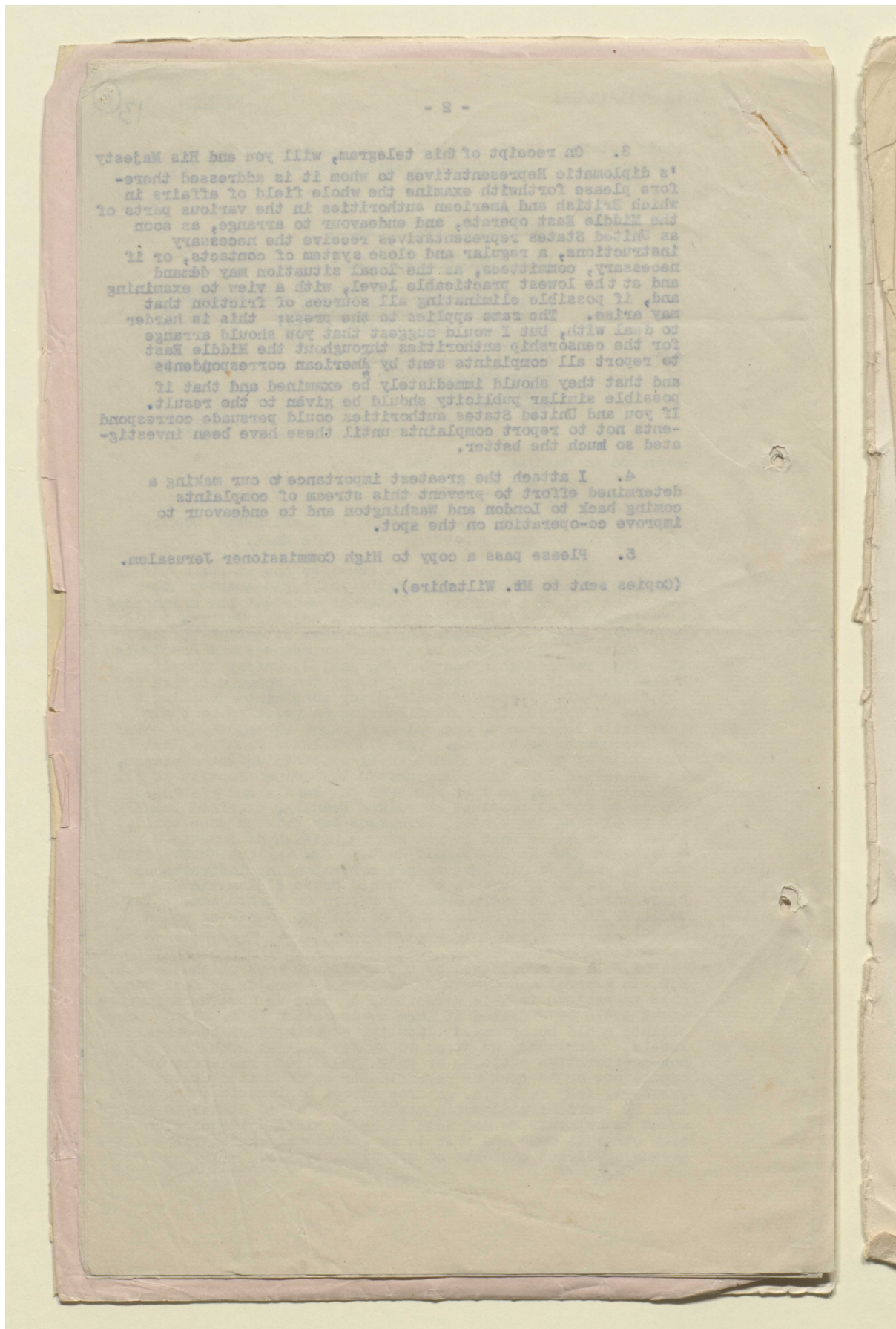
13 (B)

3. On receipt of this telegram, will you and His Majesty's diplomatic Representatives to whom it is addressed therefore please forthwith examine the whole field of affairs in which British and American authorities in the various parts of the Middle East operate, and endeavour to arrange, as soon as United States representatives receive the necessary instructions, a regular and close system of contacts, or if necessary, committees, as the local situation may demand and at the lowest practicable level, with a view to examining and, if possible eliminating all sources of friction that may arise. The same applies to the press; this is harder to deal with, but I would suggest that you should arrange for the censorship authorities throughout the Middle East to report all complaints sent by American correspondents and that they should immediately be examined and that if possible similar publicity should be given to the result. If you and United States authorities could persuade correspondents not to report complaints until these have been investigated so much the better.

4. I attach the greatest importance to our making a determined effort to prevent this stream of complaints coming back to London and Washington and to endeavour to improve co-operation on the spot.

5. Please pass a copy to High Commissioner Jerusalem.  
(Copies sent to Mr. Wiltshire).

"ملف 28/51 العلاقات الأنجلو-أمريكية (سياسة)" [٥١ ظ] (٣٠/٣٤)



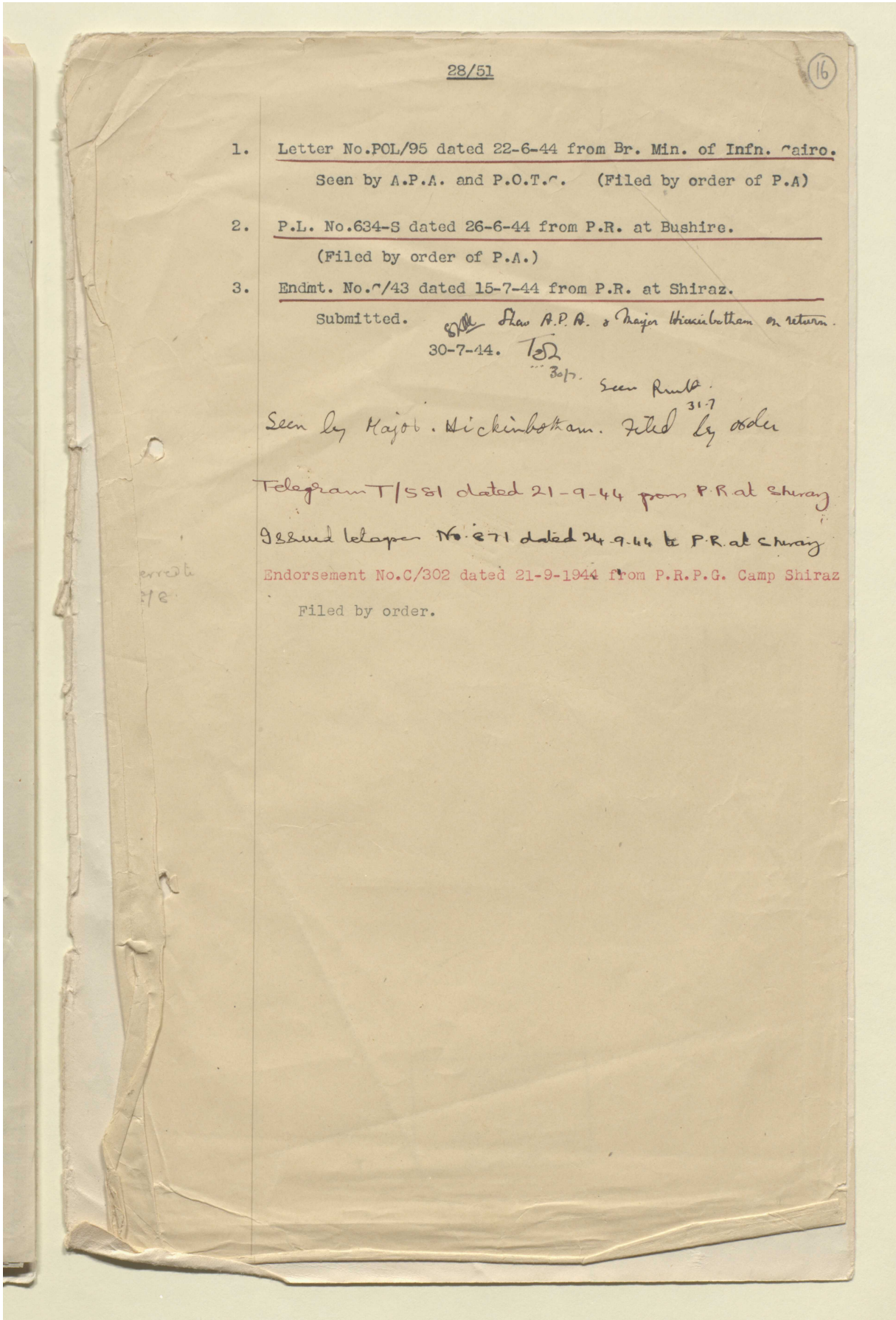
3. On receipt of this telegram, will you and His Majesty's diplomatic representatives to whom it is addressed there-fore please forthwith examine the whole field of affairs in which British and American authorities in the various parts of the Middle East operate, and endeavour to arrange, as soon as it is possible, for the necessary instructions, a regular and close system of contacts, or if necessary, committees, as the local situation may demand, and at the lowest practicable level, with a view to examining and, if possible, eliminating all sources of friction that may arise. The same applies to the press; this is a matter to deal with, but I would suggest that you should arrange for the censorship authorities throughout the Middle East to report all complaints sent by American correspondents and that they should immediately be examined and that if possible similar publicity should be given to the result. If you and United States authorities could persuade correspondents not to report complaints until these have been investigated so much the better.

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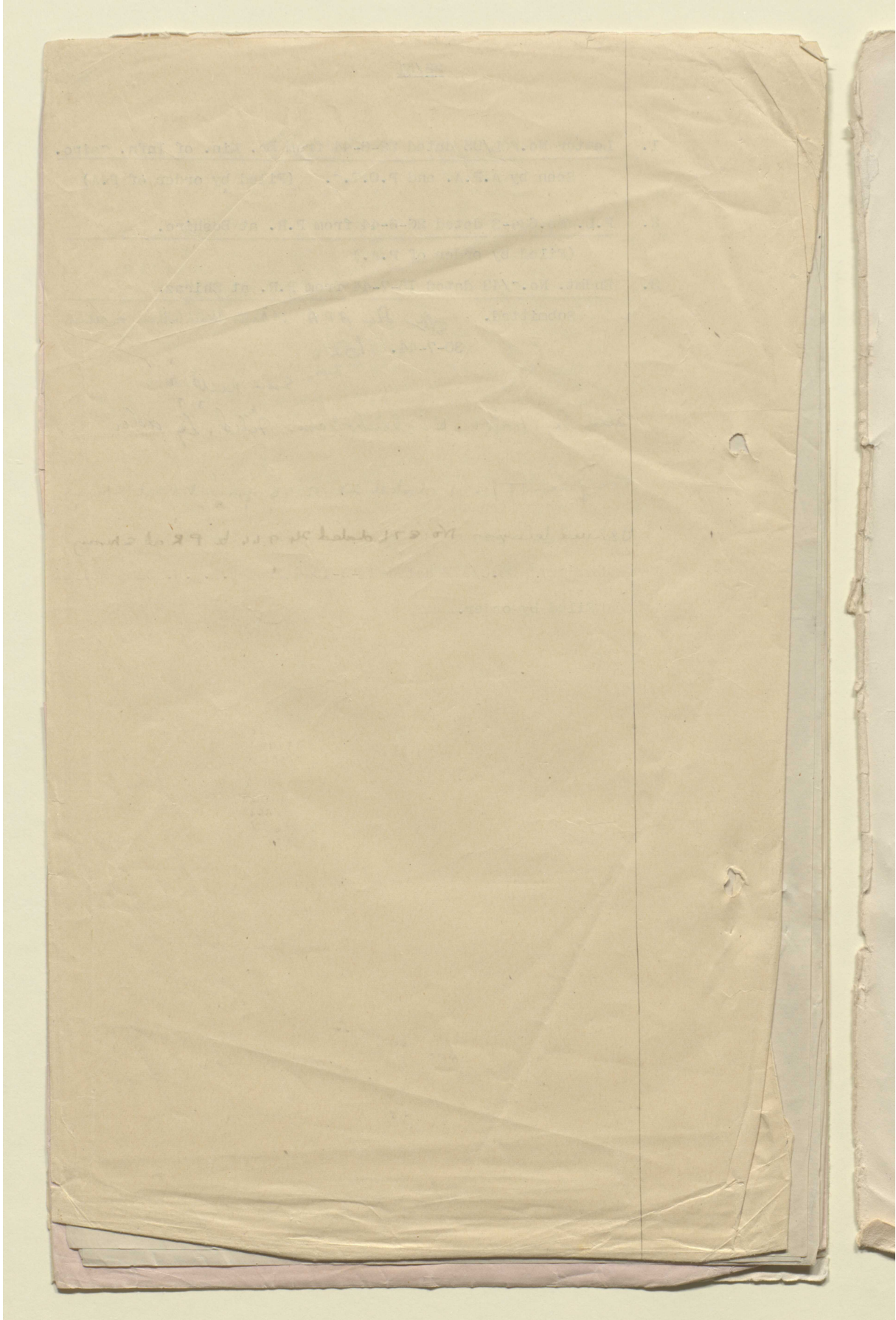
5. Please pass a copy to High Commissioner Jerusalem. (Copies sent to Mr. Whitehouse).



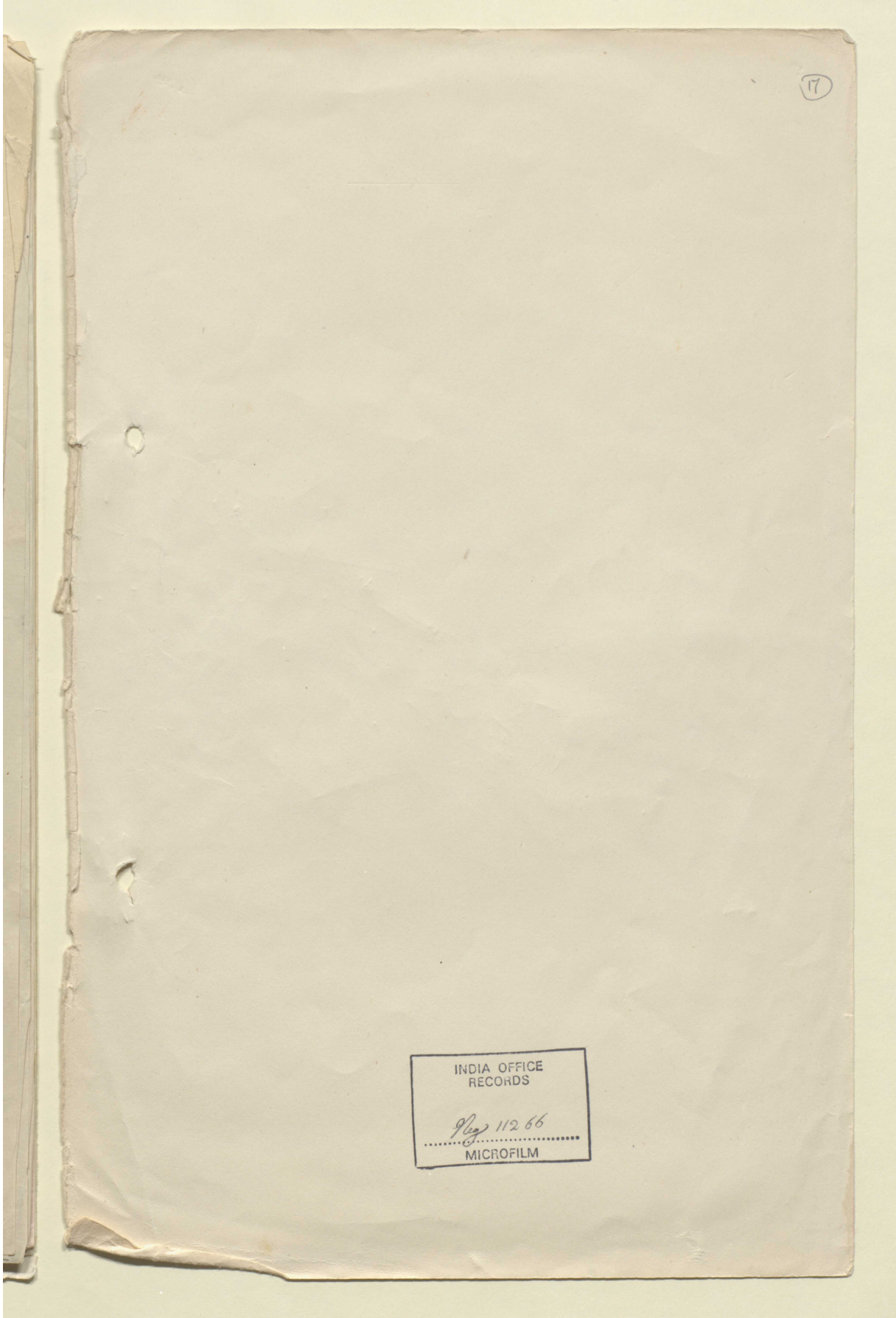
"ملف 28/51 العلاقات الأنجلو-أمريكية (سياسة)" [١٦] (٣٤/٣١)



"ملف 28/51 العلاقات الأنجلو-أمريكية (سياسة)" [٦ ظ ٣٤/٣٢]



"ملف 28/51 العلاقات الأنجلو-أمريكية (سياسة)" [خلفي-داخلي] (٣٤/٣٣)



"ملف 28/51 العلاقات الأنجلو-أمريكية (سياسة)" [خلفي] (٣٤/٣٤)

