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"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين"

المكتبة البريطانية: أوراق خاصة وسجلات من مكتب الهند

IOR/R/15/2/306

١٦ يوليو ١٩٣٠-١١ يوليو ١٩٣١ (ميلادي)

الإنجليزية في اللاتينية

مجلد واحد (١٤٥ ورقة)

غير معروف

المؤسسة المالكة

المرجع

التاريخ/ التواريخ

لغة الكتابة

الحجم والشكل

حق النشر



حول هذا السجل

يحتوي المجلد على التقارير السنوية لحكومة البحرين للسنوات ١٣٤٨ و ١٣٤٩ هجرية " كلا التقريرين
يحتوي على موازنات السنة القادمة بقلم مستشار حكومة البحرين، السير تشارلز دالريمبل بلجريف.

قدم بلجريف التقارير للوكيل السياسي في البحرين، تشارلز جيفري برايور، الذي أحالها بدوره إلى
المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي في بوشهر. المراسلات المتعلقة بهذه العملية موجودة ضمن
الملف.

تقرير سنة ١٣٤٨ (الأوراق ٨-٦٨)، المقدم في يوليو ١٩٣٠، مقسم لأقسام حسب مواضيع معينة كما
يلي: موازنة سنة ١٣٤٩؛ ملاحظات عن الموازنة، لسنة ١٣٤٩؛ ملاحظات عن الإيراد لسنة ١٣٤٨؛
ملاحظات عن الإنفاق؛ التعليم؛ القضاء؛ الأشغال العامة؛ دوائر الوقف؛ البلديات؛ مسائل عامة.

يتضمن التقرير فهرس (ورقة ٨) يسرد الأقسام بالترتيب الأبجدي مع الإشارة لأرقام الصفحات. معظم أرقام هذه الصفحات غير موجودة ضمن الوثيقة ذاتها.

تقرير سنة ١٣٤٩ (الأوراق ٧٦-١٣٤)، المقدم في يوليو ١٩٣١، مصنف بالطريقة ذاتها، كما يلي: موازنة سنة ١٣٥٠، كشوفات الإيرادات والإنفاق؛ تحليل مقارن؛ صناعة اللؤلؤ؛ الشرطة والأمن العام؛ دائرة الأراضي؛ التعليم، بلدية المنامة؛ بلدية المحرق؛ الزراعة؛ الحجر الصحي؛ الكهرباء؛ البروباجاندا الصحفية؛ مسائل عامة. لا يوجد فهرس.

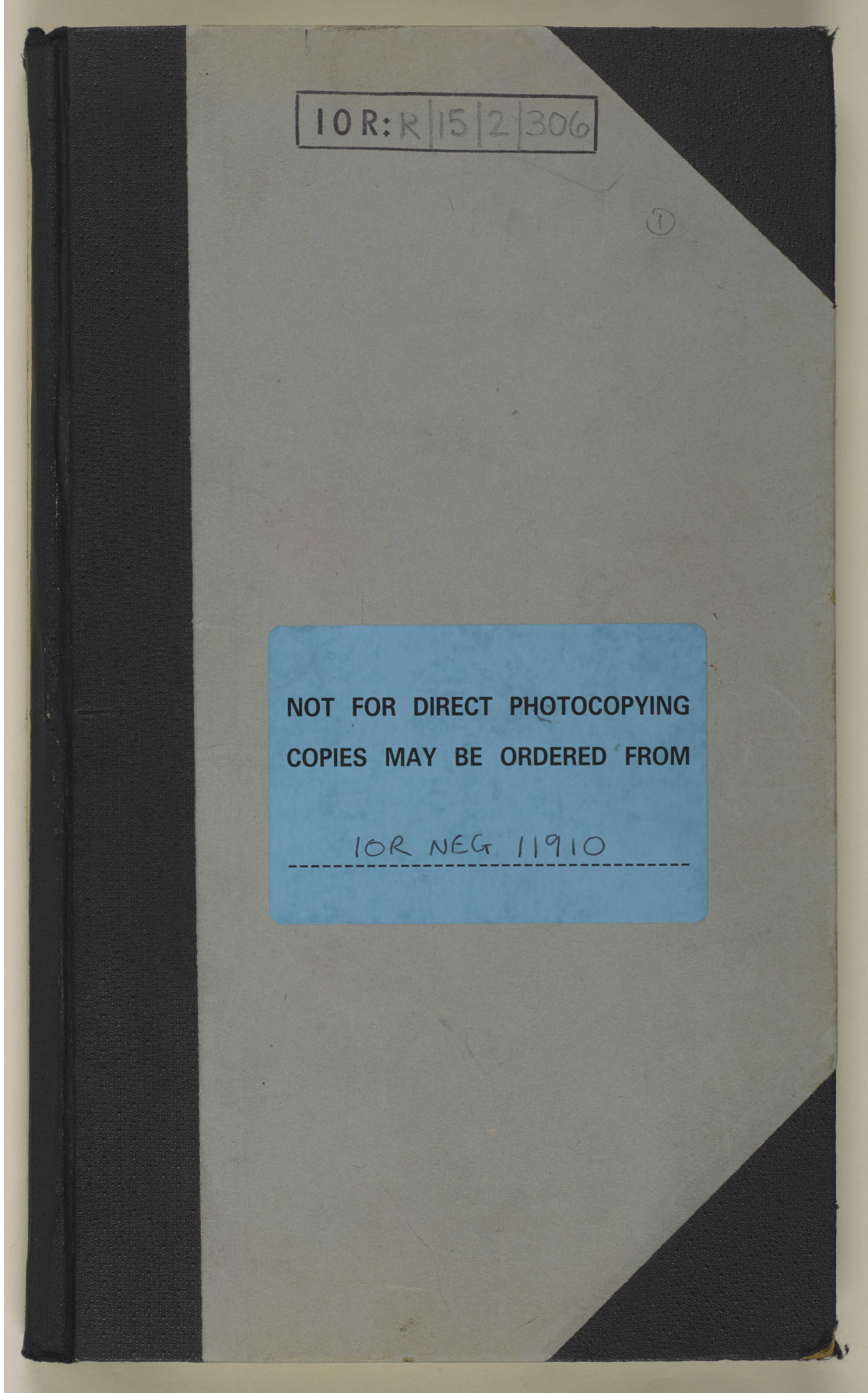
الورقة ٦٩ هي رسالة من بلجريف إلى برايور بخصوص اثنين من الفتية البحرينيين اللذين حصلوا على تعليمهما في الجامعة الأمريكية في بيروت.

الأوراق ١٣٥-١٣٧ هي مراسلات بين برايور وكلود كرانبروك لويس دو جرينير، مدير الجمارك في البحرين، بخصوص الانخفاض الذي حصل مؤخراً في رسوم الشحن العابر في البحرين.

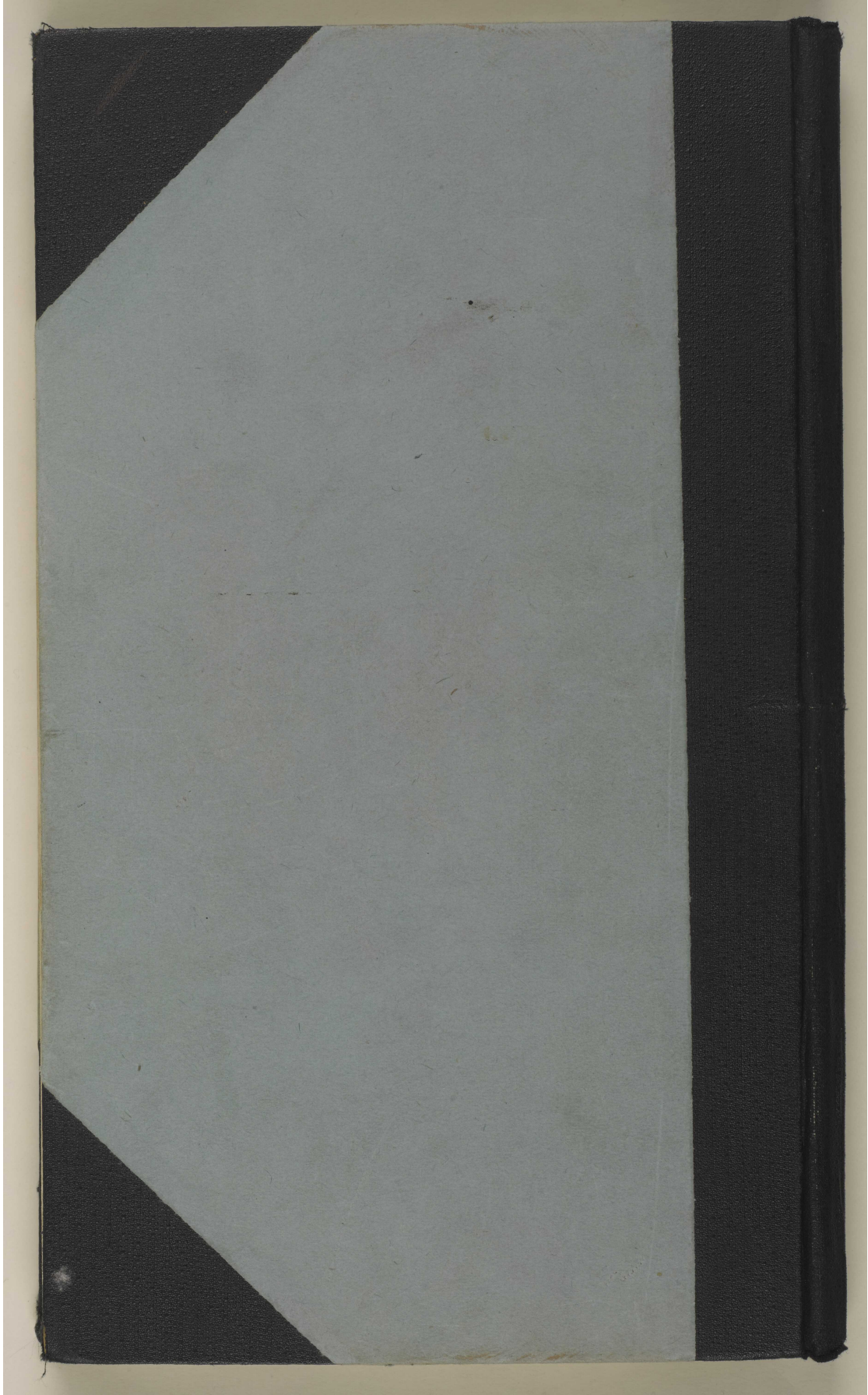
يحتوي المجلد على الصور الفوتوغرافية التالية:

- المدرسة الجعفرية (ورقة ٤٥)؛
 - جسر المنامة-المحرق (صورتان، ورقة ٤٦)؛
 - "طريق بحري" جديد إلى الشمال من مبنى الجمارك (ورقة ٥٧)؛
 - موقع حجر صحي جديد (صورتان، الورقة ١١٥).
- الورقة ١١٦ هي طبعة زرقاء للحجر الصحي الجديد.

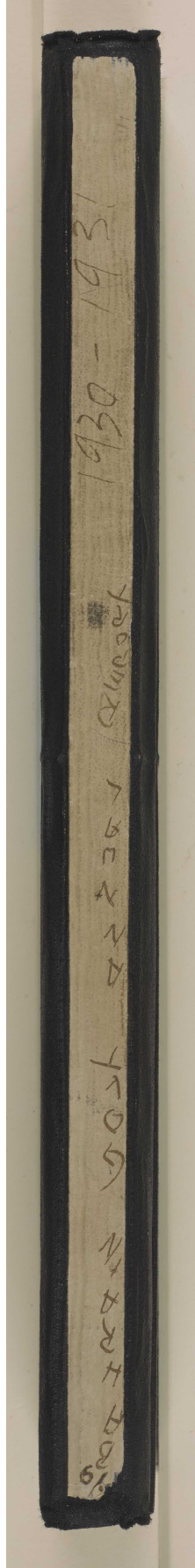
"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [أمامي] (٢٩٨/١)



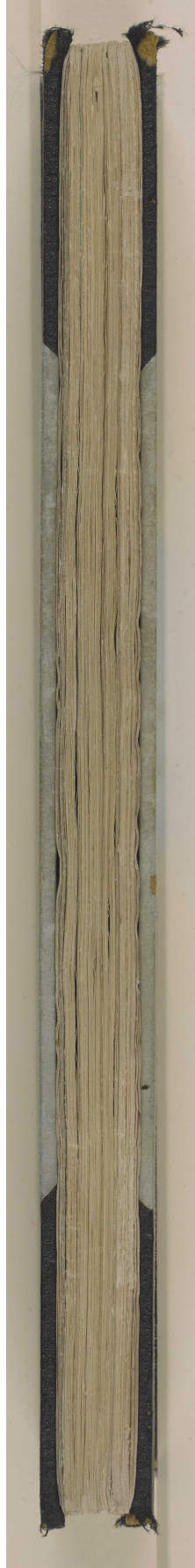
"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [خلفي] (٢٩٨/٢)



"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [صلب] (٢٩٨/٣)



"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [حافة] (٢٩٨/٤)



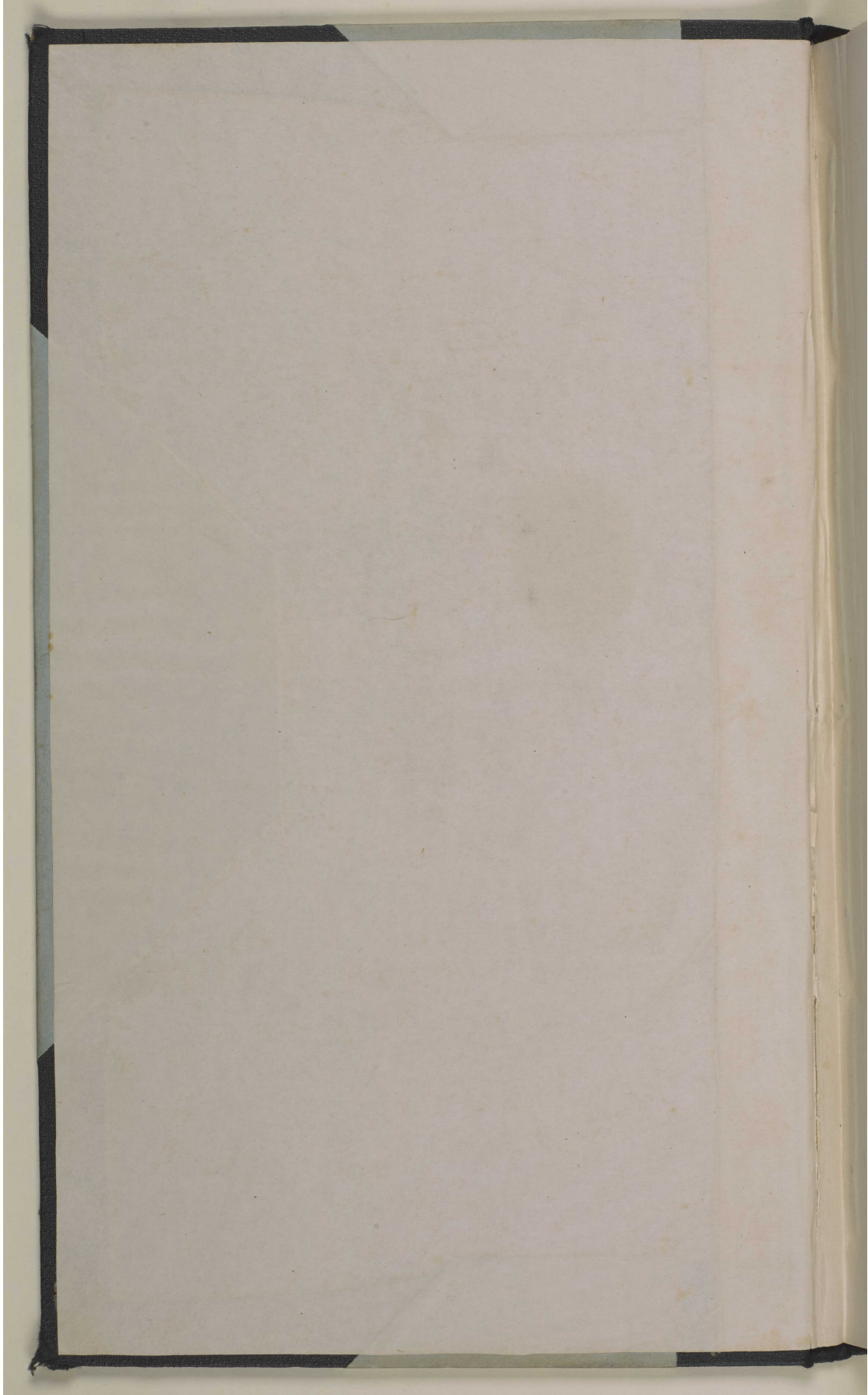
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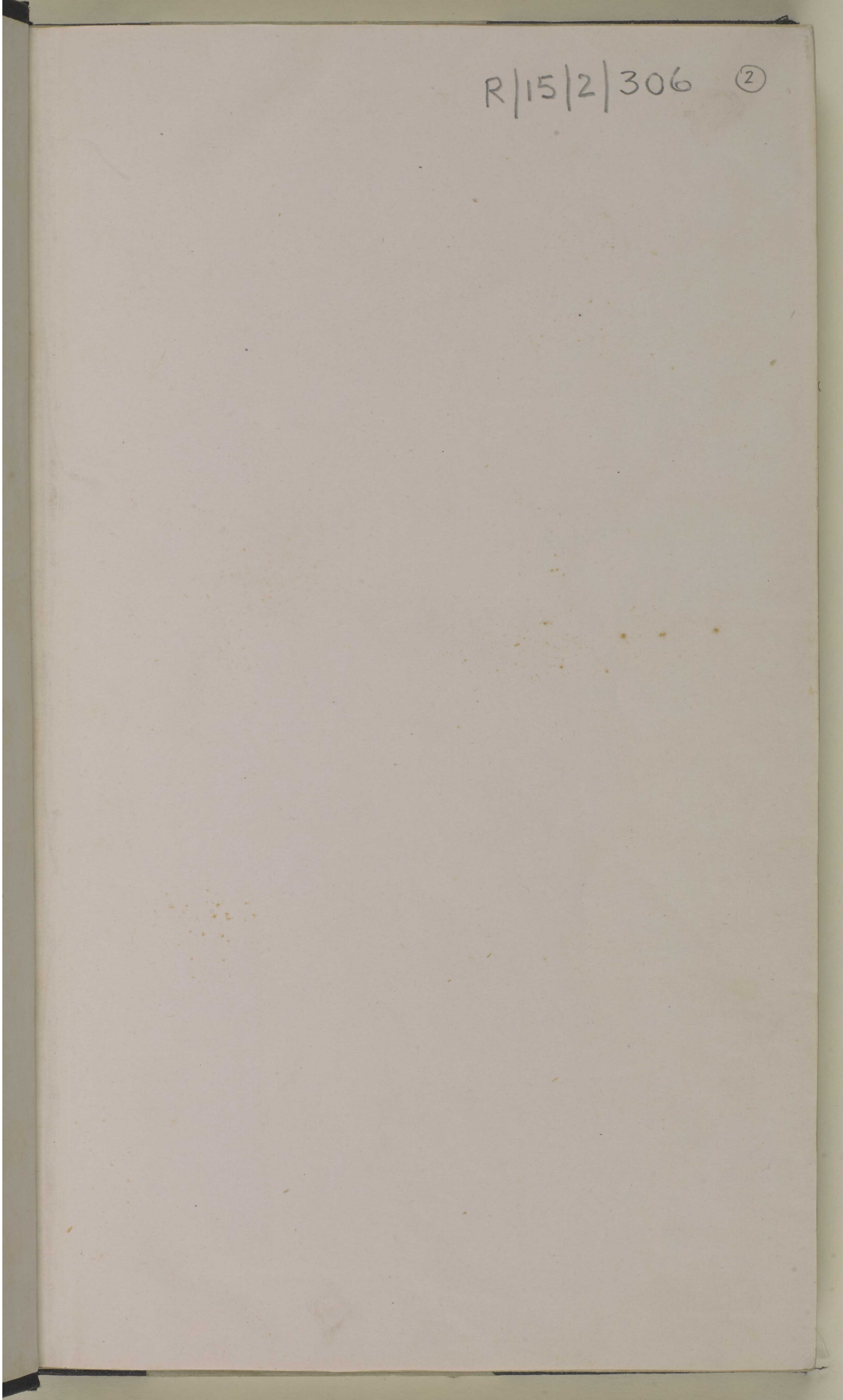
"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [ذيل] (٢٩٨/٦)



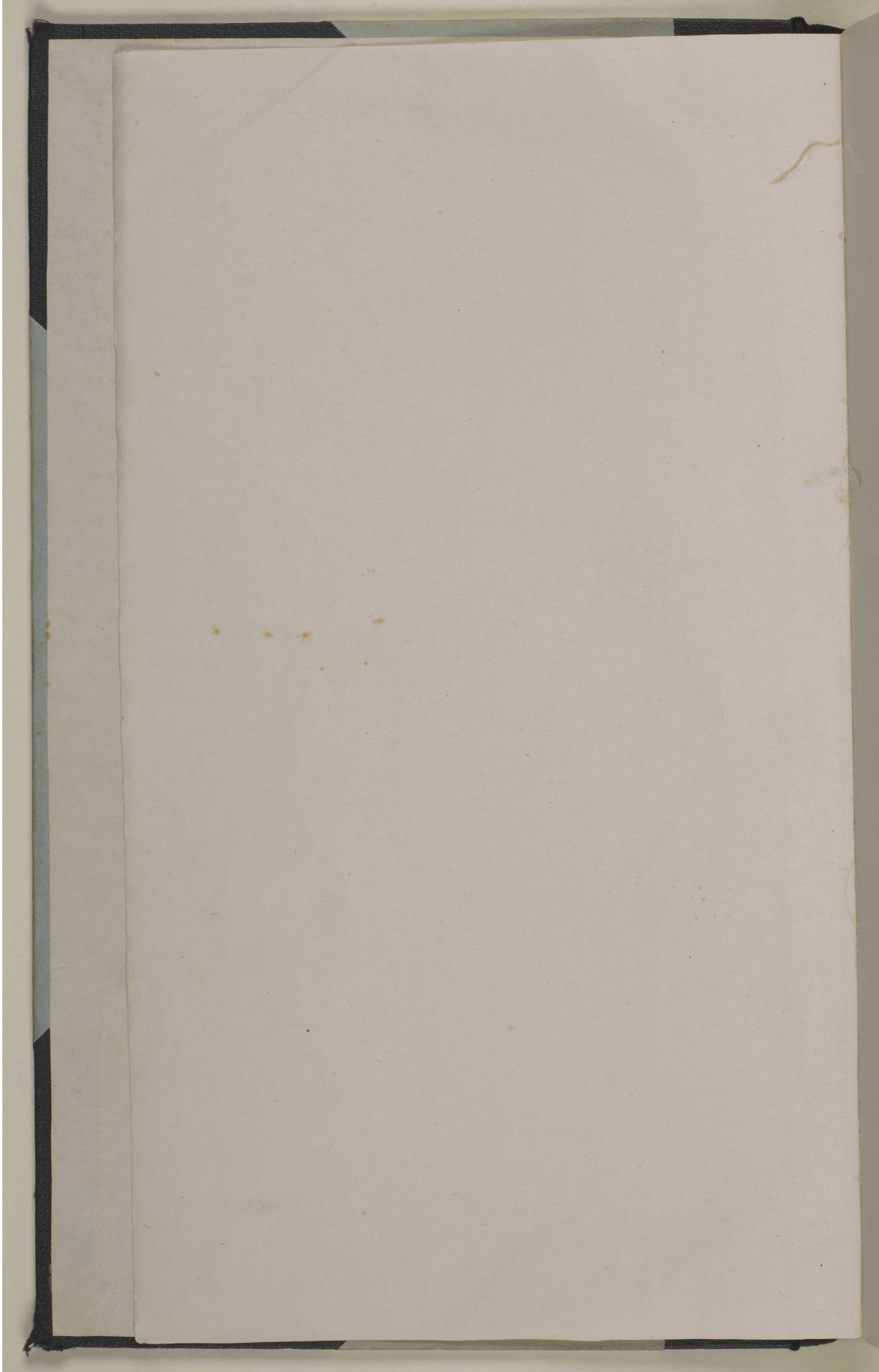
"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [أمامي-داخلي] (٢٩٨/٧)



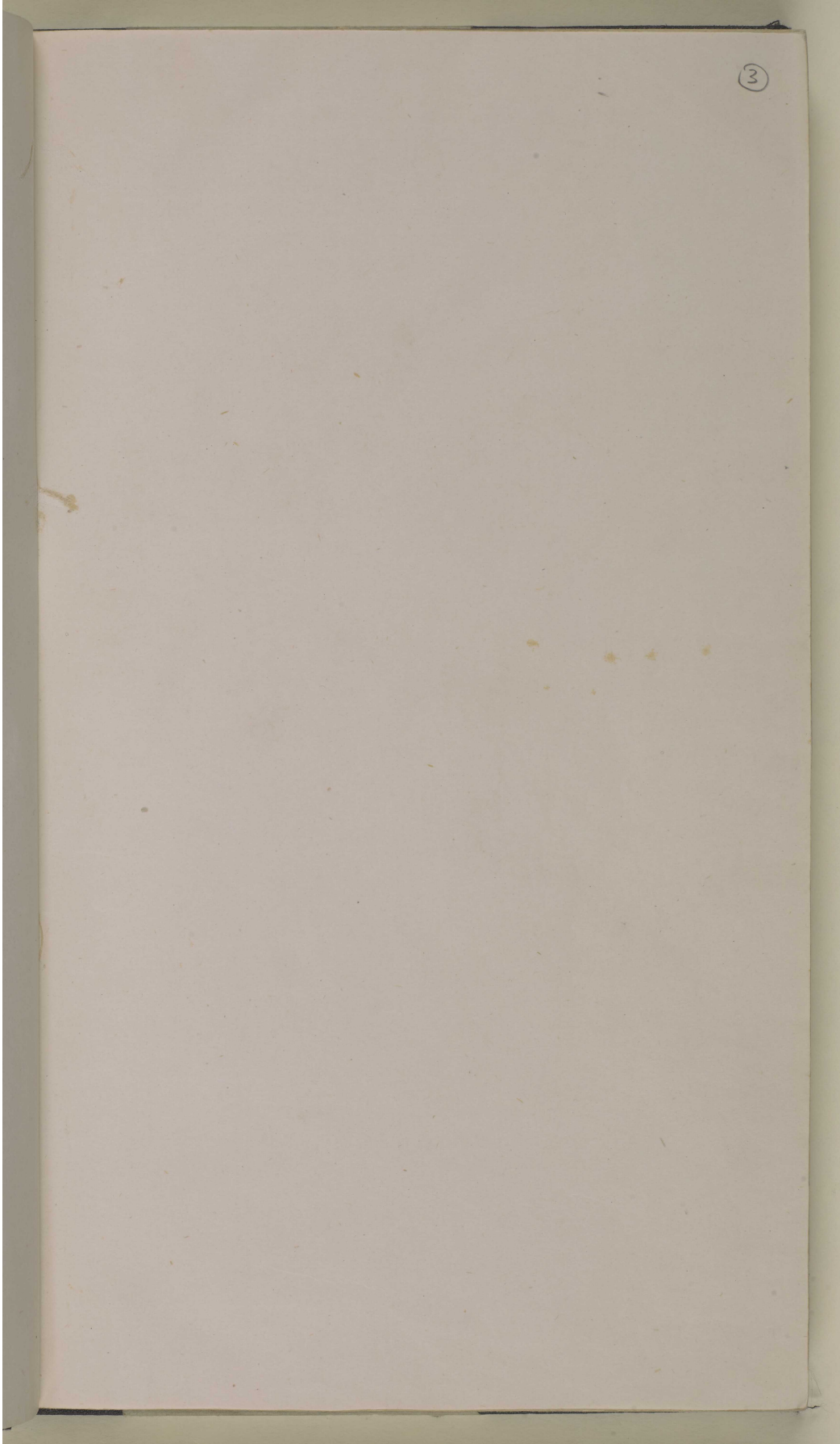
"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٢و] (٢٩٨/٨)



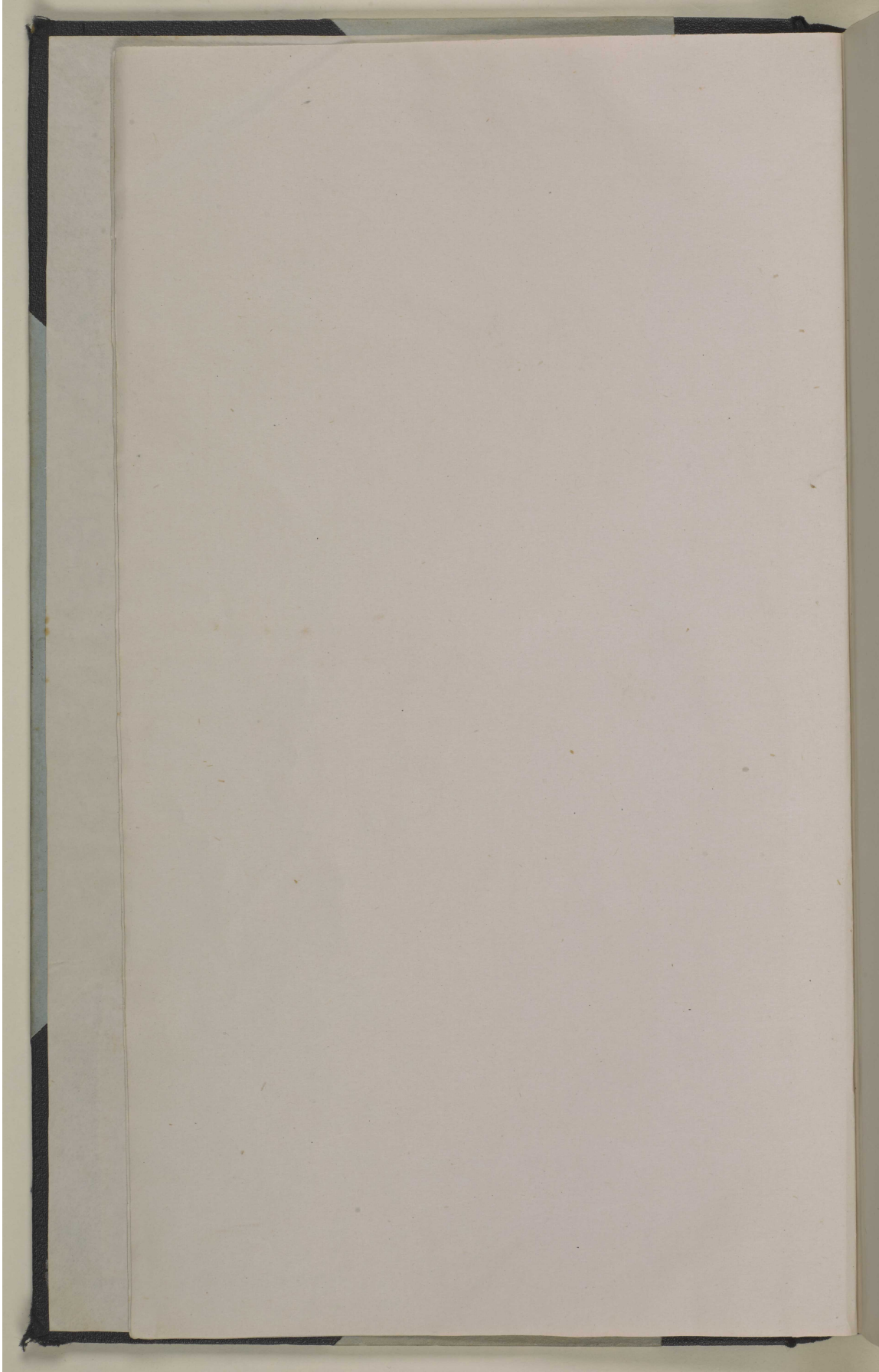
"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [ظ ٢] (٢٩٨/٩)



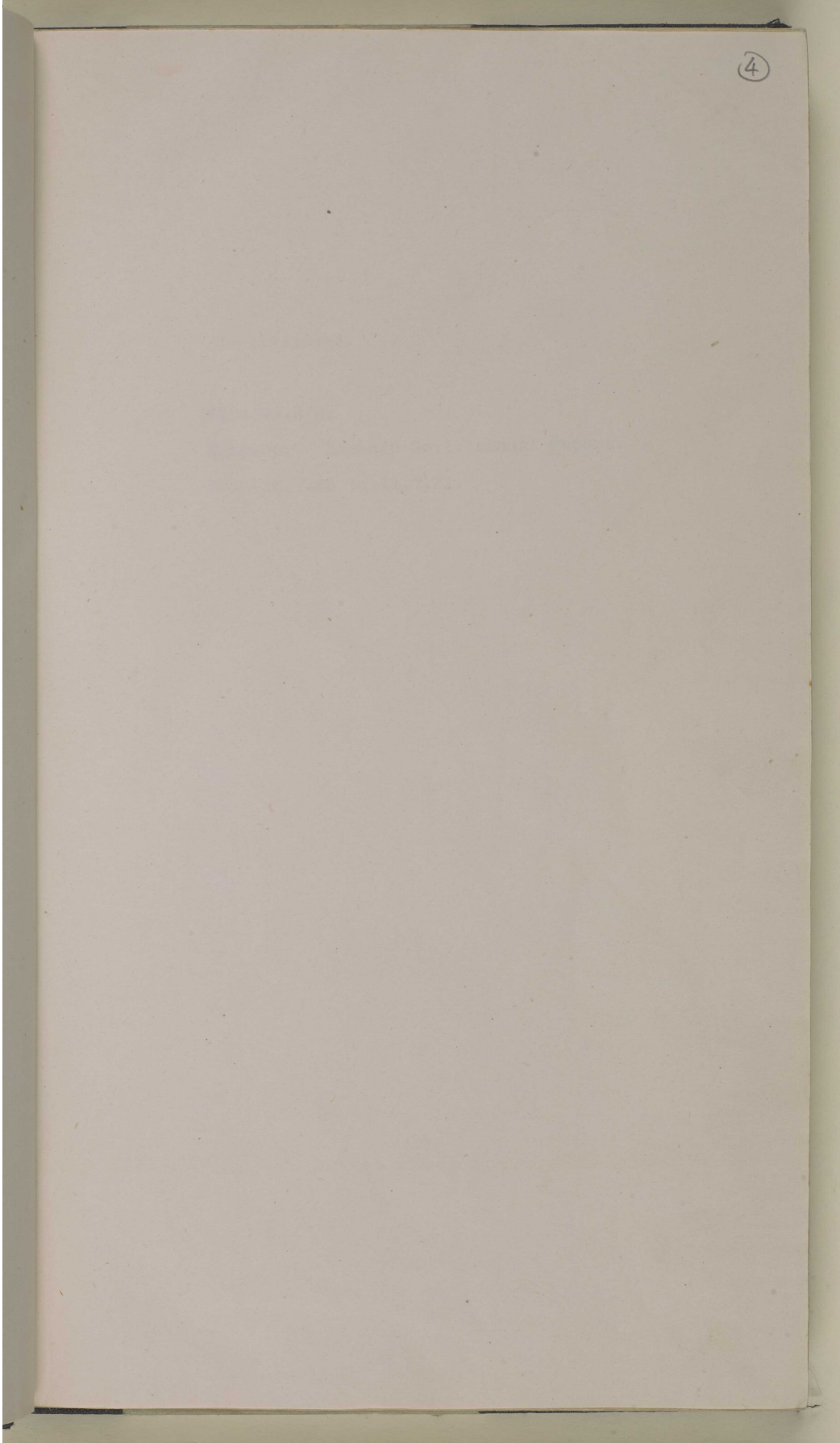
"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [و٣] (٢٩٨/١٠)



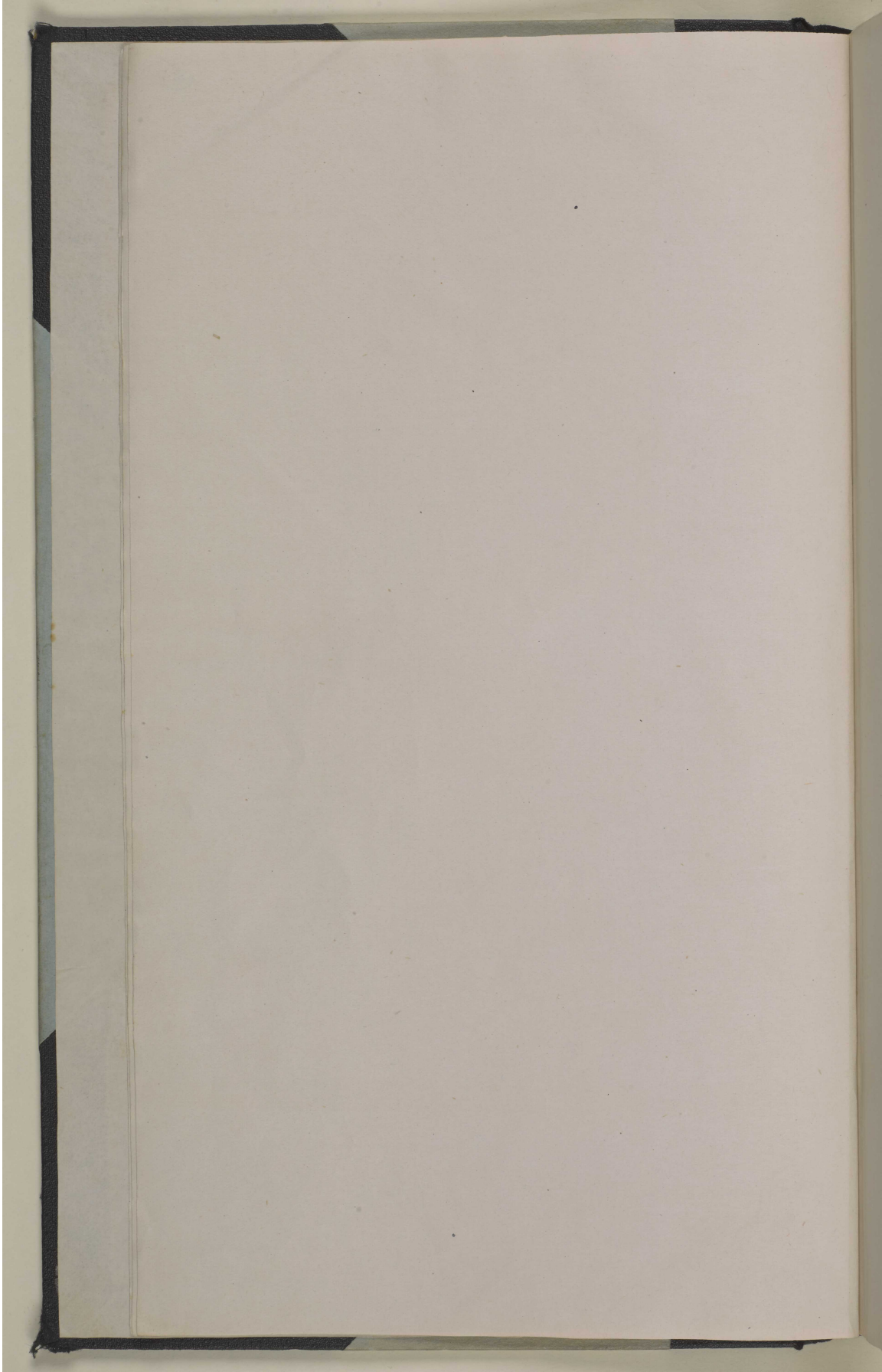
"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [ظ3] (٢٩٨/١١)



"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [و٤] (٢٩٨/١٢)



"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٤ظ] (٢٩٨/١٣)



"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٥] (٢٩٨/١٤)

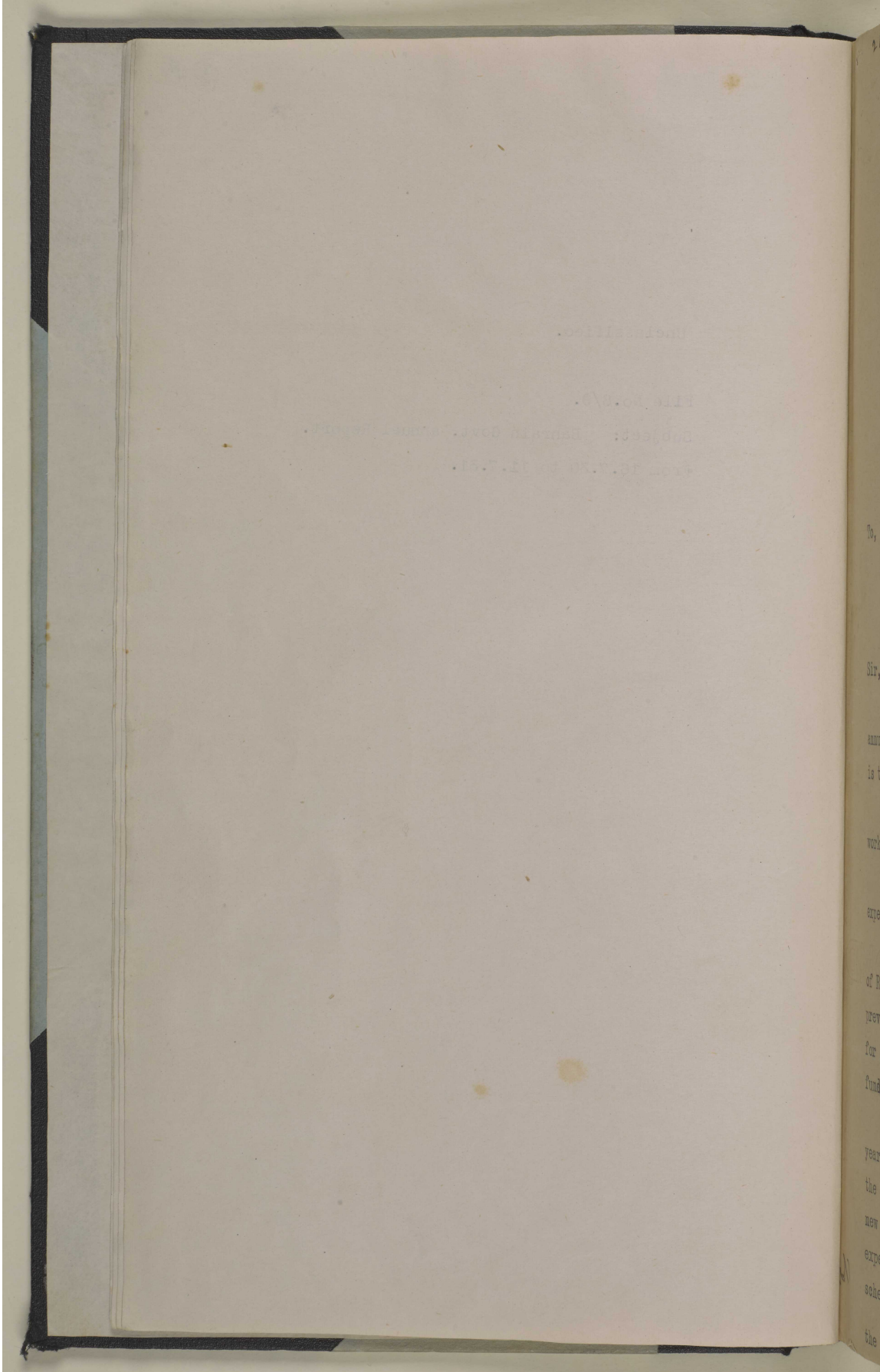
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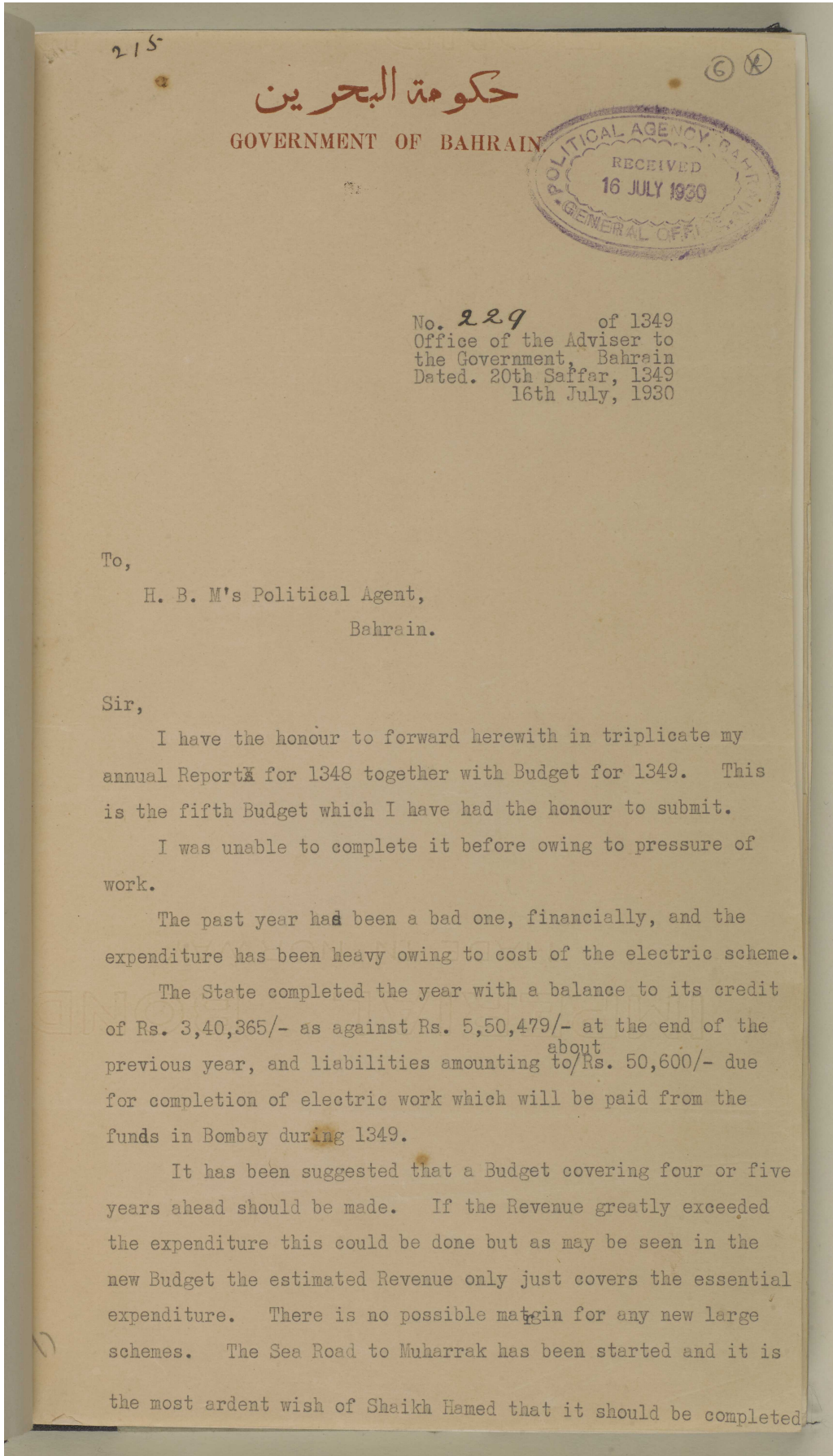
Subject: Bahrain Govt. annual Report.

From 16.7.30 to 11.7.31.

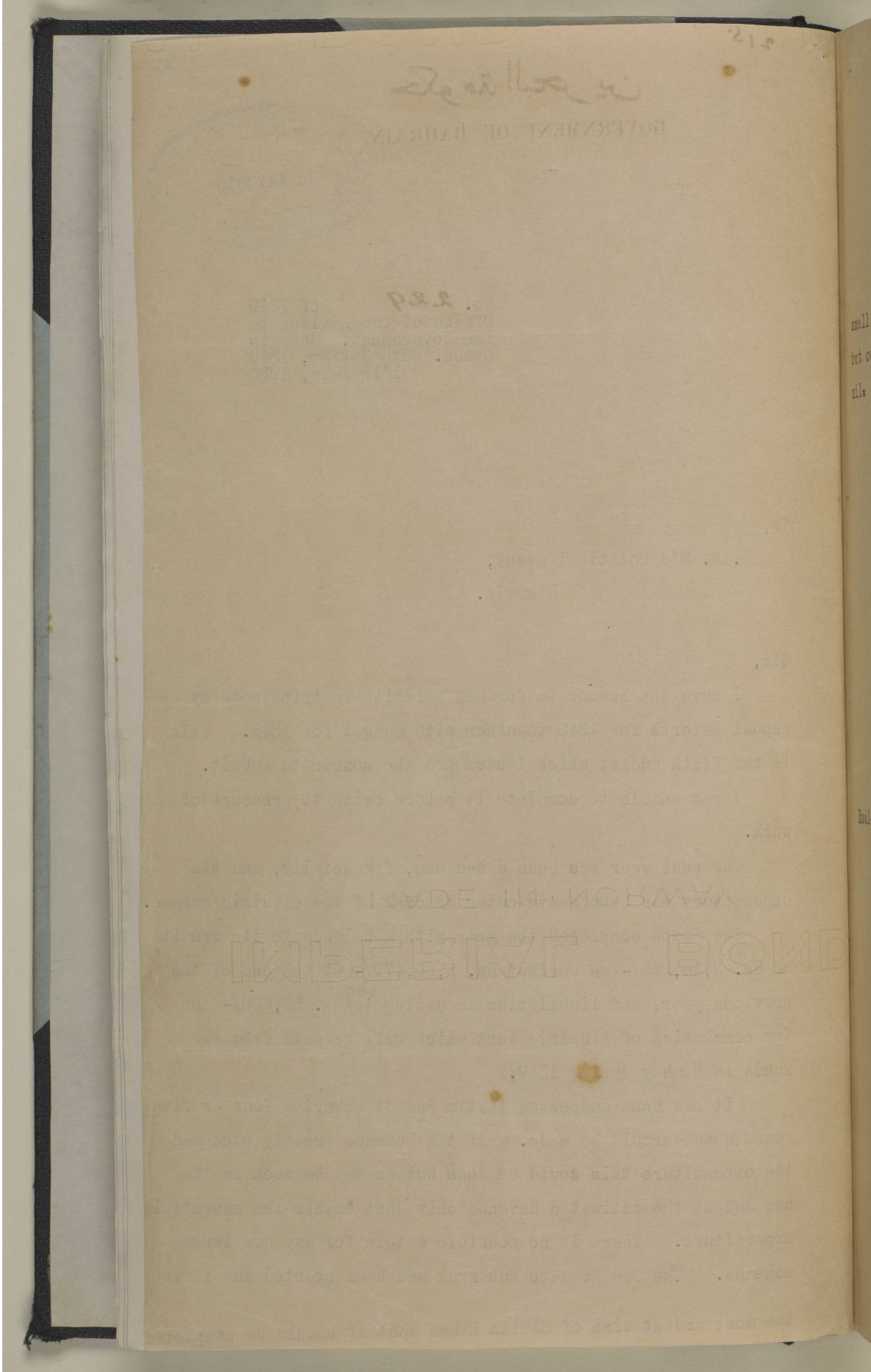
"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [ظ ٥] (٢٩٨/١٥)

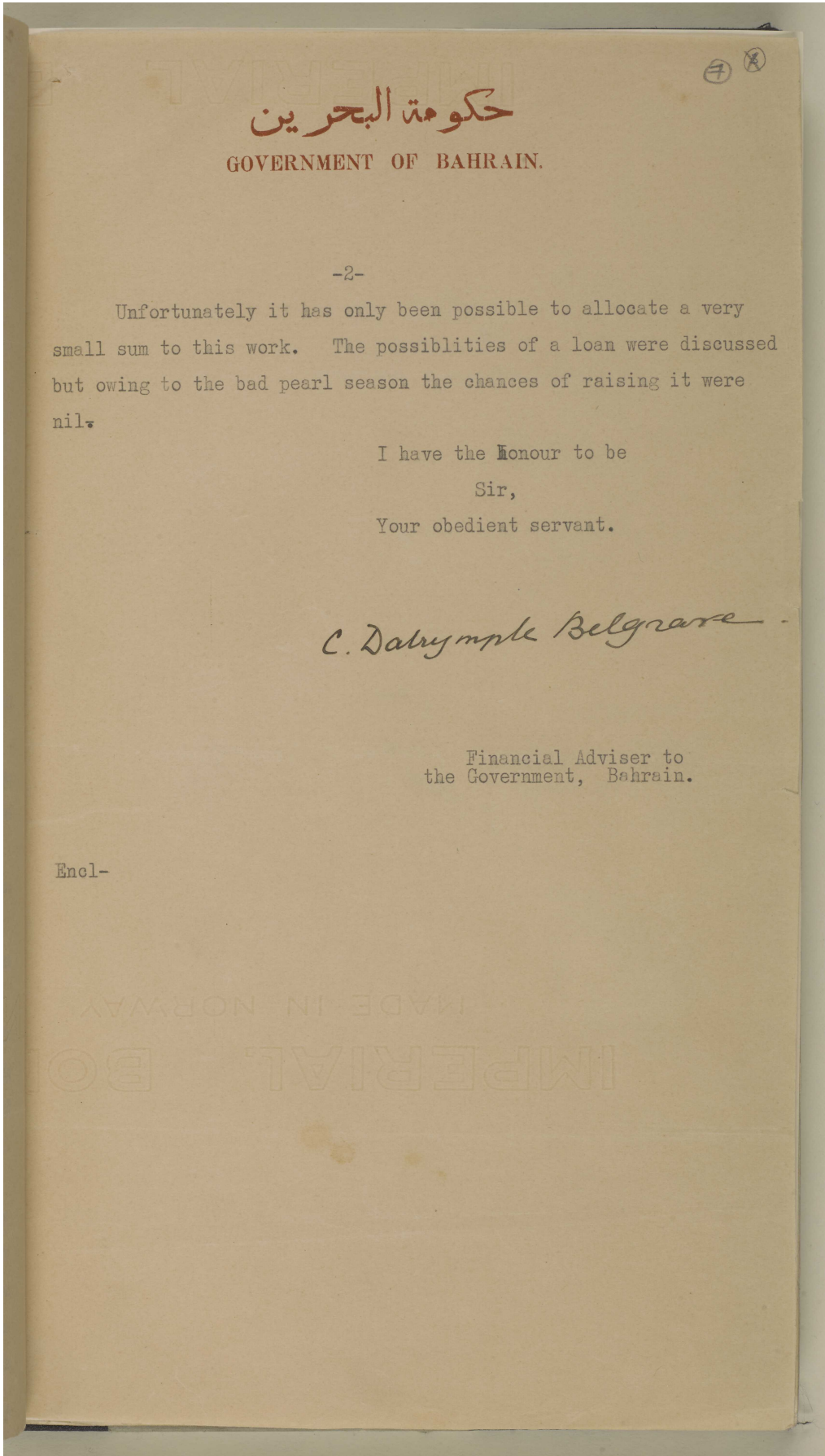


"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [و٦] [٢٩٨/١٦]

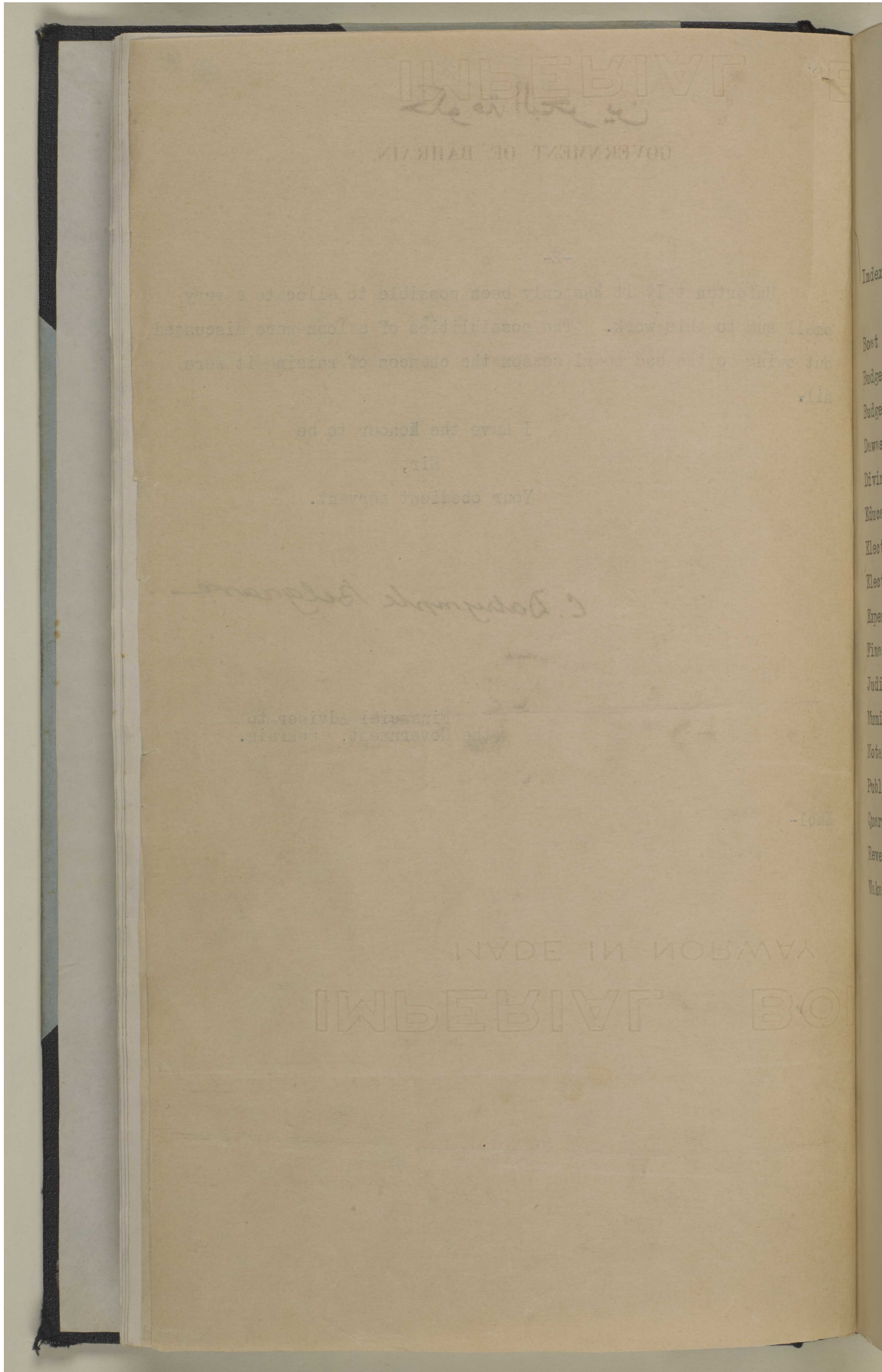


"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [ظ ٦] (٢٩٨/١٧)





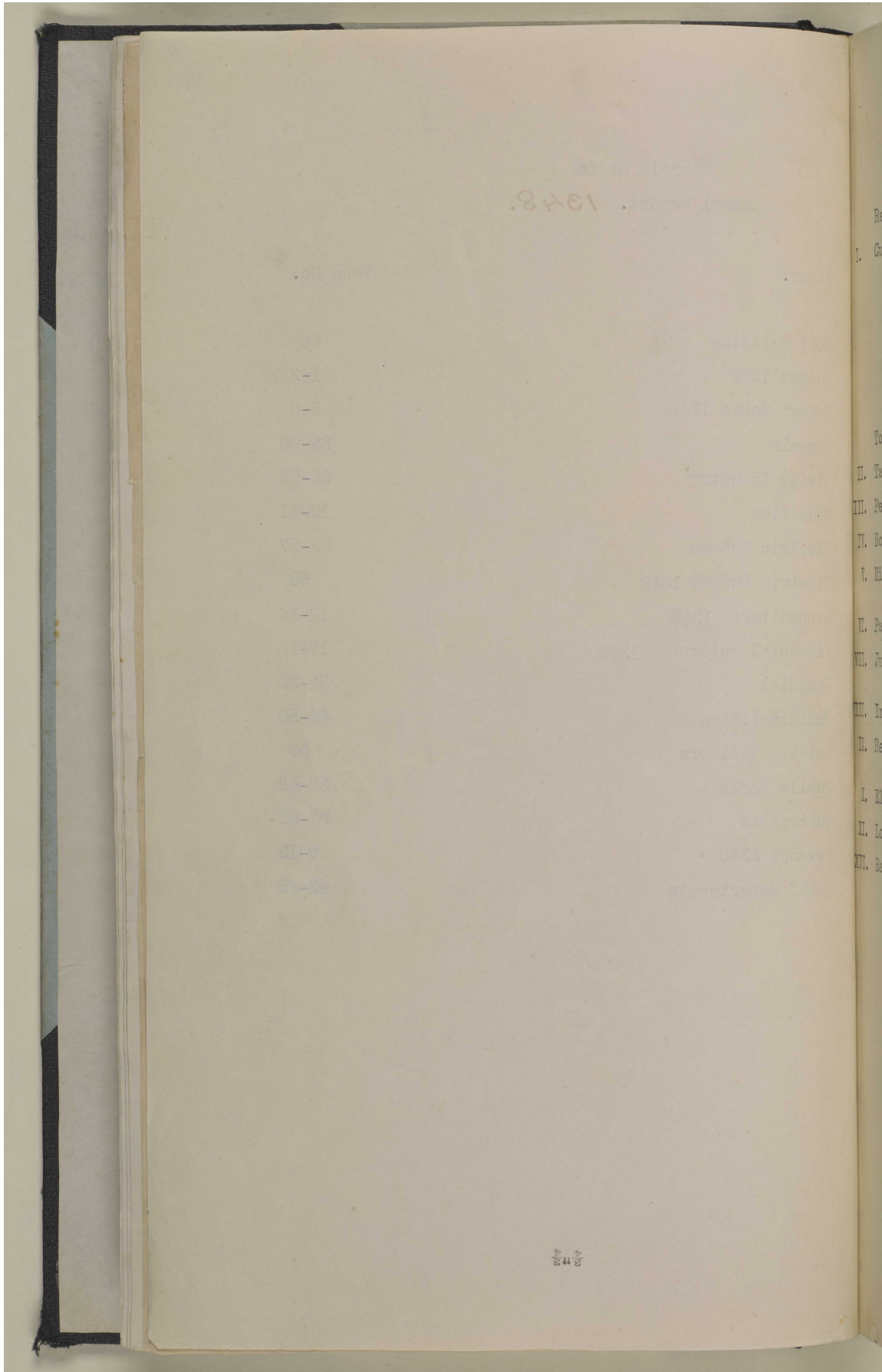
"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٧ظ] (٢٩٨/١٩)



"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [و٨] (٢٩٨/٢٠)

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"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [ظ8] (٢٩٨/٢١)



"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [و٩] (٢٩٨/٢٢)

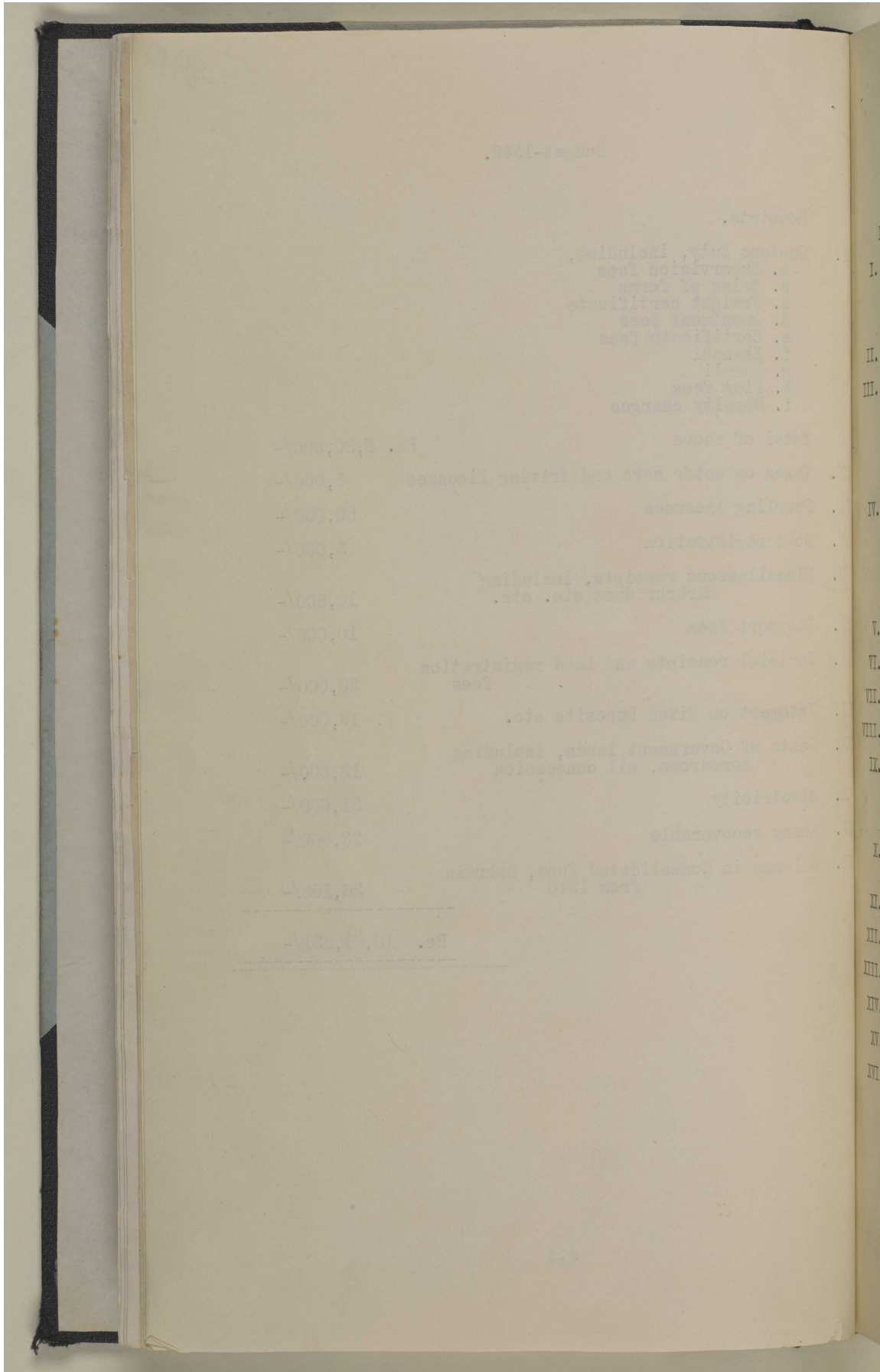
Budget-1349.

Receipts.

I. Customs Duty, including,	
a. Supervision fees	
b. Sales of forms	
c. Freight certificate	
d. Amendment fees	
e. Certificate fees	
f. Khanchi	
g. Hamali	
h. Pier fees	
i. Royalty charges	
Total of above	Rs. 8,30,000/-
II. Taxes on motor cars and driving licenses	5,000/-
II. Pearling licenses	50,000/-
IV. Boat registration	3,000/-
V. Miscellaneous receipts, including Harbour dues etc. etc.	10,600/-
VI. Passport fees	10,000/-
II. Judicial receipts and Land registration fees	20,000/-
II. Interest on Fixed Deposits etc.	19,000/-
IX. Rents of Government lands, including aerodrome, oil concession	12,000/-
X. Electricity	31,600/-
II. Loans recoverable	33,969/-
II. Balance in Consolidated Fund, Bahrain from 1348	26,162/-

	Rs. 10,51,331/-

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٩ظ] (٢٩٨/٢٣)



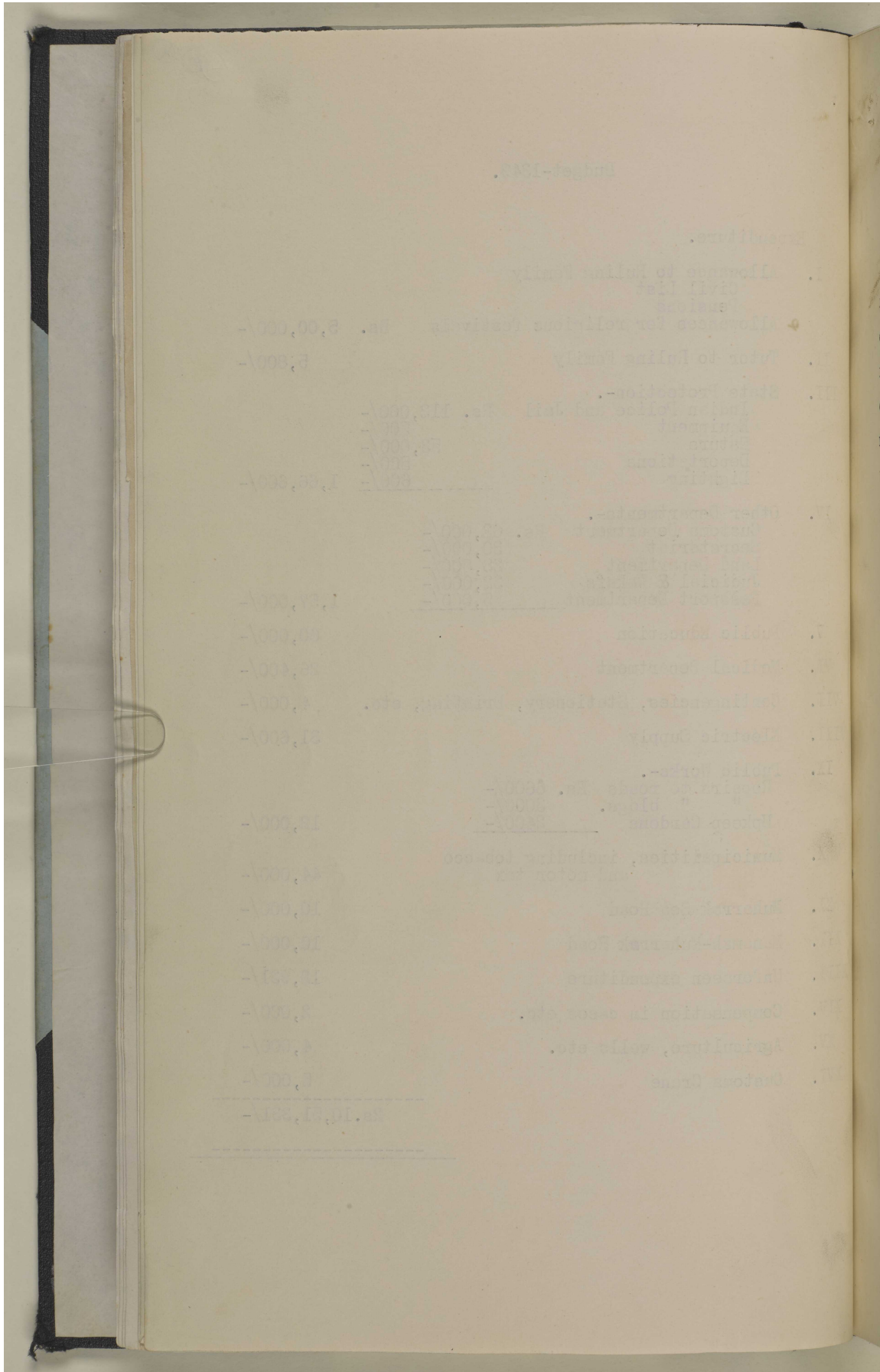
"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [١٠] [٢٩٨/٢٤]

Budget-1349.

Expenditure.

I.	Allowance to Ruling Family Civil List Pensions		
	Allowances for religious festivals	Rs. 5,00,000/-	
II.	Tutor to Ruling Family		5,800/-
III.	State Protection-		
	Indian Police and Jail	Rs. 112,000/-	
	Equipment	500/-	
	Naturs	53,000/-	
	Deportations	500/-	
	Lighting	600/-	1,66,600/-
IV.	Other Departments-		
	Customs Department	Rs. 62,000/-	
	Secretariat	30,000/-	
	Land Department	28,000/-	
	Judicial & Wakafs	32,000/-	
	Passport Department	5,000/-	1,57,000/-
V.	Public Education		60,000/-
VI.	Medical Department		26,400/-
VII.	Contingencies, Stationery, Printing, etc.		4,000/-
VIII.	Electric Supply		31,600/-
IX.	Public Works-		
	Repairs to roads	Rs. 6600/-	
	" " bldgs.	3000/-	
	Upkeep Gardens	2400/-	12,000/-
X.	Municipalities, including tobacco and motor tax		44,000/-
XI.	Muharrak Sea Road		10,000/-
XII.	Manamah-Muharrak Road		10,000/-
XIII.	Unforseen expenditure		12,931/-
XIV.	Compensation in cases etc.		2,000/-
XV.	Agriculture, wells etc.		4,000/-
XVI.	Customs Crane		5,000/-
			Rs.10,51,331/-

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [١٠ ظ] (٢٩٨/٢٥)



Notes on Budget, for 1349.

Revenue.

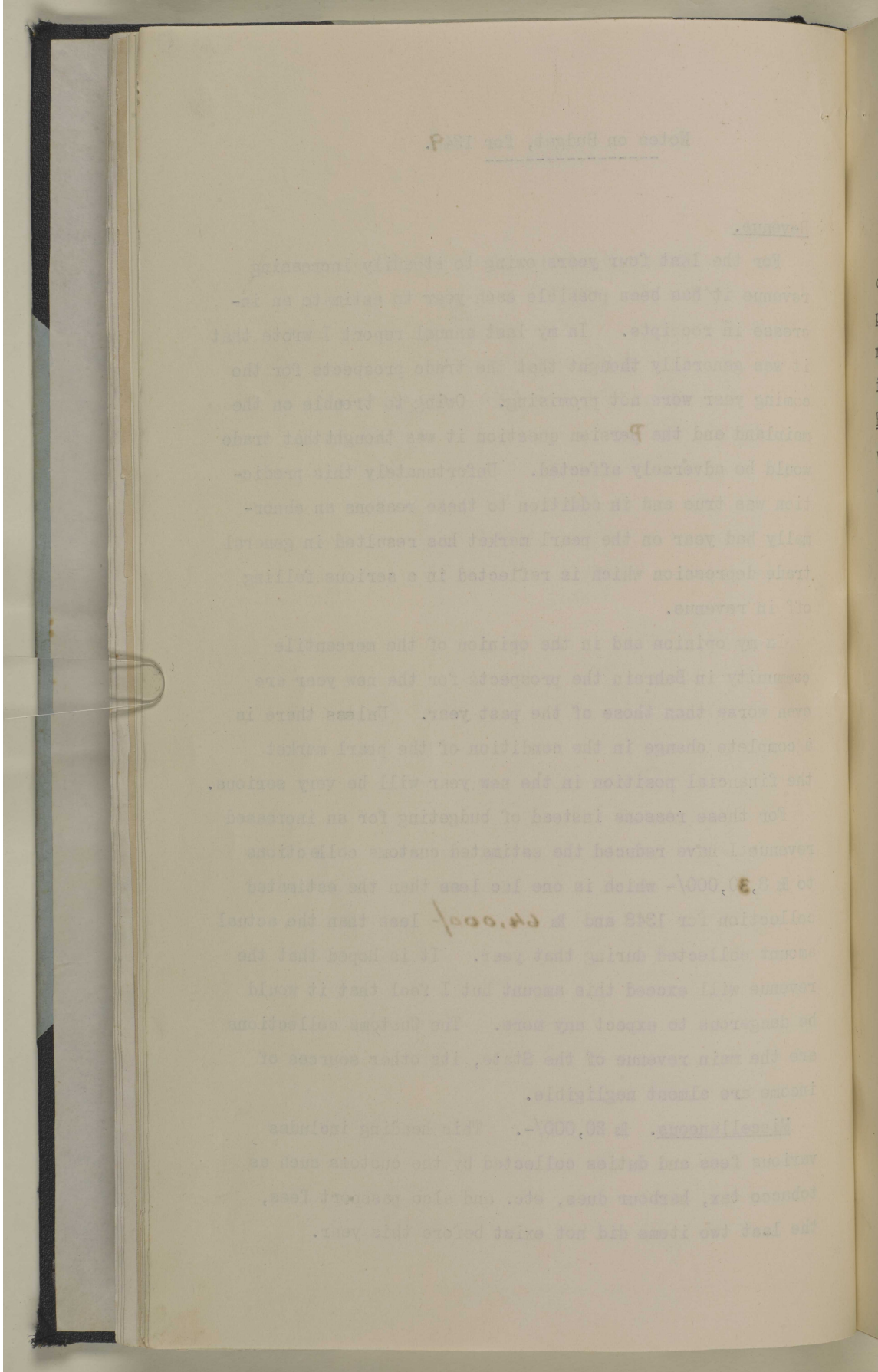
For the last four years owing to steadily increasing revenue it has been possible each year to estimate an increase in receipts. In my last annual report I wrote that it was generally thought that the trade prospects for the coming year were not promising. Owing to trouble on the mainland and the Persian question it was thought that trade would be adversely affected. Unfortunately this prediction was true and in addition to these reasons an abnormally bad year on the pearl market has resulted in general trade depression which is reflected in a serious falling off in revenue.

In my opinion and in the opinion of the mercantile community in Bahrain the prospects for the new year are even worse than those of the past year. Unless there is a complete change in the condition of the pearl market the financial position in the new year will be very serious.

For these reasons instead of budgeting for an increased revenue I have reduced the estimated customs collections to Rs 8,30,000/- which is one lac less than the estimated collection for 1348 and Rs 64,000/- less than the actual amount collected during that year. It is hoped that the revenue will exceed this amount but I feel that it would be dangerous to expect any more. The Customs collections are the main revenue of the State, its other sources of income are almost negligible.

Miscellaneous. Rs 20,000/-. This heading includes various fees and duties collected by the customs such as tobacco tax, harbour dues, etc. and also passport fees, the last two items did not exist before this year.

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"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [١٢ و] (٢٩٨/٢٨)

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Judicial Receipts. Rs 20,000/-. This includes all fees collected^{في} the Land Department on registration and sales of property. These registrations are to be made compulsory in the new year and some changes are also being made in the collection of court fees which should result in an increased revenue from both these sources.

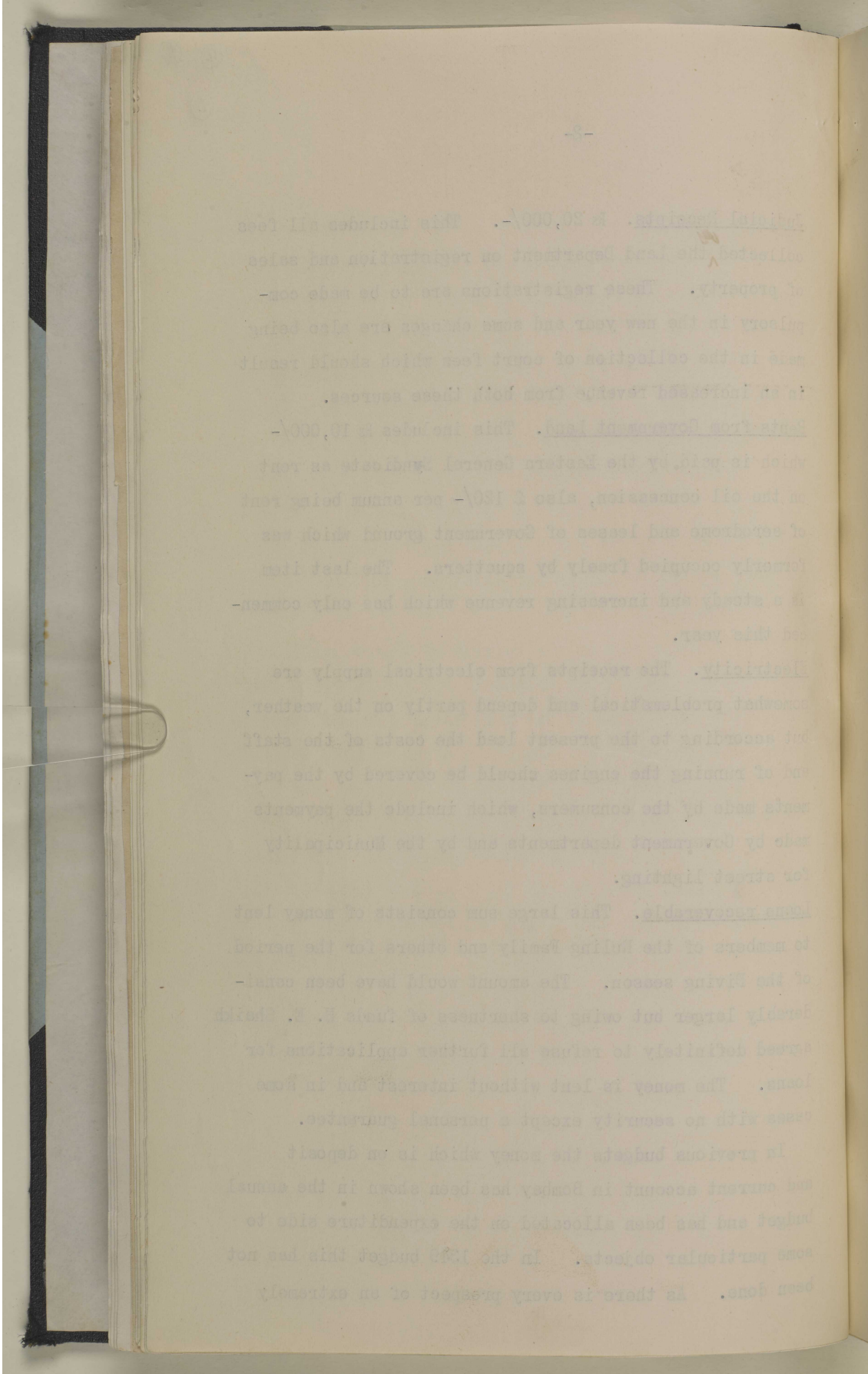
Rents from Government Land. This includes Rs 10,000/- which is paid by the Eastern General Syndicate as rent on the oil concession, also £ 120/- per annum being rent of aerodrome and leases of Government ground which was formerly occupied freely by squatters. The last item is a steady and increasing revenue which has only commenced this year.

Electricity. The receipts from electrical supply are somewhat problematical and depend partly on the weather, but according to the present load the costs of the staff and of running the engines should be covered by the payments made by the consumers, which include the payments made by Government departments and by the Municipality for street lighting.

Loans recoverable. This large sum consists of money lent to members of the Ruling Family and others for the period of the Diving season. The amount would have been considerably larger but owing to shortness of funds H. E. Shaikh agreed definitely to refuse all further applications for loans. The money is lent without interest and in some cases with no security except a personal guarantee.

In previous budgets the money which is on deposit and current account in Bombay has been shown in the annual budget and has been allocated on the expenditure side to some particular objects. In the 1349 budget this has not been done. As there is every prospect of an extremely

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"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [١٣ و] (٢٩٨/٣٠)

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extremely bad year it is not proposed that any of this amount shall be expended so the present budget shows nothing except the actual revenue and loans recoverable. The amount on deposit in Bombay is shown on the balance sheet of the State.

Recurrent expenditure.

Allowances to Ruling family. The Civil list and allowance have now been definitely limited to not more than five lacs. Actually the present payments amount to about two thousand rupees under the five lacs.

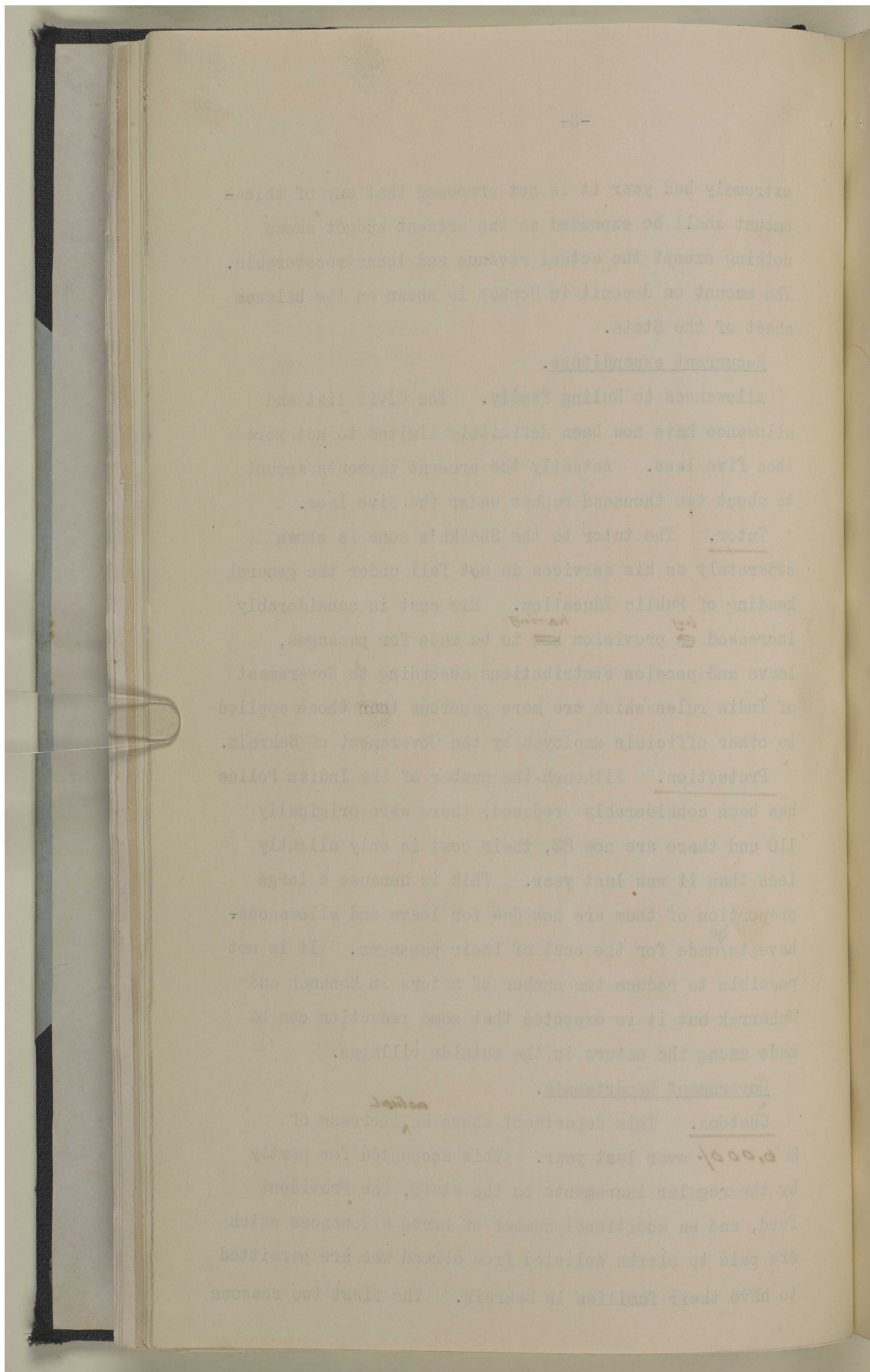
Tutor. The tutor to the Shaikh's sons is shown separately as his services do not fall under the general heading of Public Education. His cost is considerably increased ^{by} provision ^{having} to be made for passages, leave and pension contributions according to Government of India rules which are more generous than those applied to other officials employed by the Government of Bahrain.

Protection. Although the number of the Indian Police has been considerably reduced, there were originally 110 and there are now 83, their cost is only slightly less than it was last year. This is because a large proportion of them are now due for leave and allowances ^{be} have to/made for the cost of their passages. It is not possible to reduce the number of natures in Manamah and Muhararak but it is expected that some reduction can be made among the natures in the outside villages.

Government Departments.

Customs. This department shows an ^{actual} increase of Rs 6,000/- over last year. This accounted for partly by the regular increments to the staff, the Provident fund, and an additional number of house allowances which are paid to clerks enlisted from abroad who are permitted to have their families in Bahrain. The first two reasons

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [١٣ ظ] (٢٩٨/٣١)



"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٤ و١] (٢٩٨/٣٢)

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reasons slightly increase the cost of all the Government departments, each year, but against this may be urged the advantage of increased experience and loyalty.

Secretariat. This department shows an increase of Rs 3000/-; this is partly accounted for by the provision of leave fares for the Adviser who becomes entitled to leave, with passages during the summer of 1349.

Land Department. Five surveyors are now working in this department as well as the ordinary office staff. The work is steadily increasing and will increase still more when registrations are made compulsory. It is possible that in the coming year the collection of fees will cover the expenses of the department.

Judicial and Wakfs. This amount was over estimated in the last budget owing to some uncertainty as to the cost of the newly established shia Wakf department.

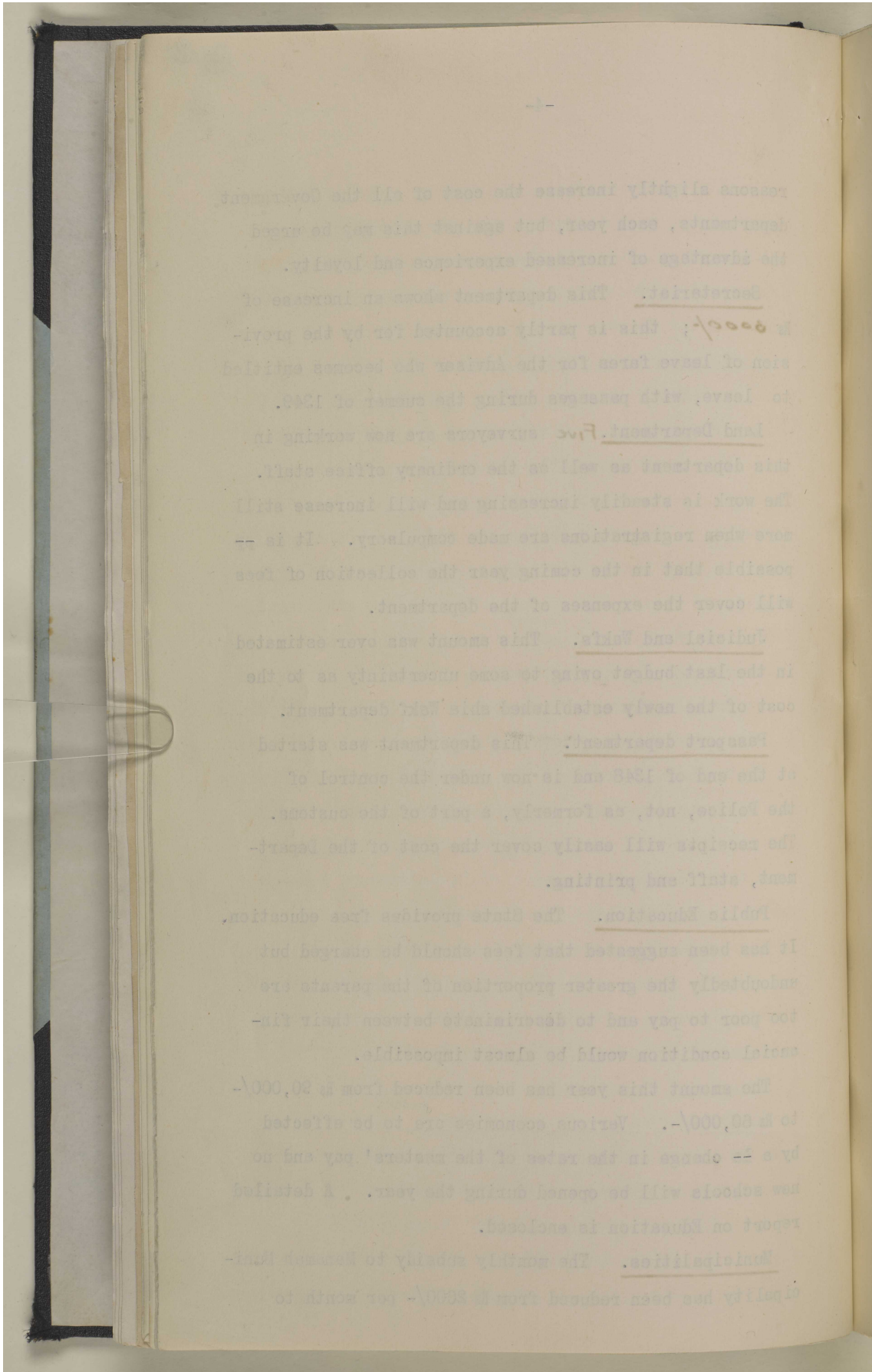
Passport department. This department was started at the end of 1348 and is now under the control of the Police, not, as formerly, a part of the customs. The receipts will easily cover the cost of the Department, staff and printing.

Public Education. The State provides free education. It has been suggested that fees should be charged but undoubtedly the greater proportion of the parents are too poor to pay and to discriminate between their financial condition would be almost impossible.

The amount this year has been reduced from Rs 90,000/- to Rs 60,000/-. Various economies are to be effected by a change in the rates of the masters' pay and no new schools will be opened during the year. A detailed report on Education is enclosed.

Municipalities. The monthly subsidy to Manamah Municipality has been reduced from Rs 2000/- per month to

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٤ ظ] (٢٩٨/٣٣)



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to Rs 1000/- per month as the Manamah Municipality has become a comparatively wealthy institution. The subsidy to Muharrak Municipality remains at Rs 2000/- per month. In addition to these sums they receive between them the tobacco tax and ^{half} ~~have~~ the motor tax which amounts roughly to about Rs 4000/- per annum to each municipality.

Electric Supply. This includes entire cost of running including salary of Engineer who is to be lent to the State for one year by Messrs. Callender's Cable and Construction Coy. Ltd., Bombay.

Public Works. The provision for repairs to roads and Government buildings, which includes the Customs, has been reduced to the least possible amount.

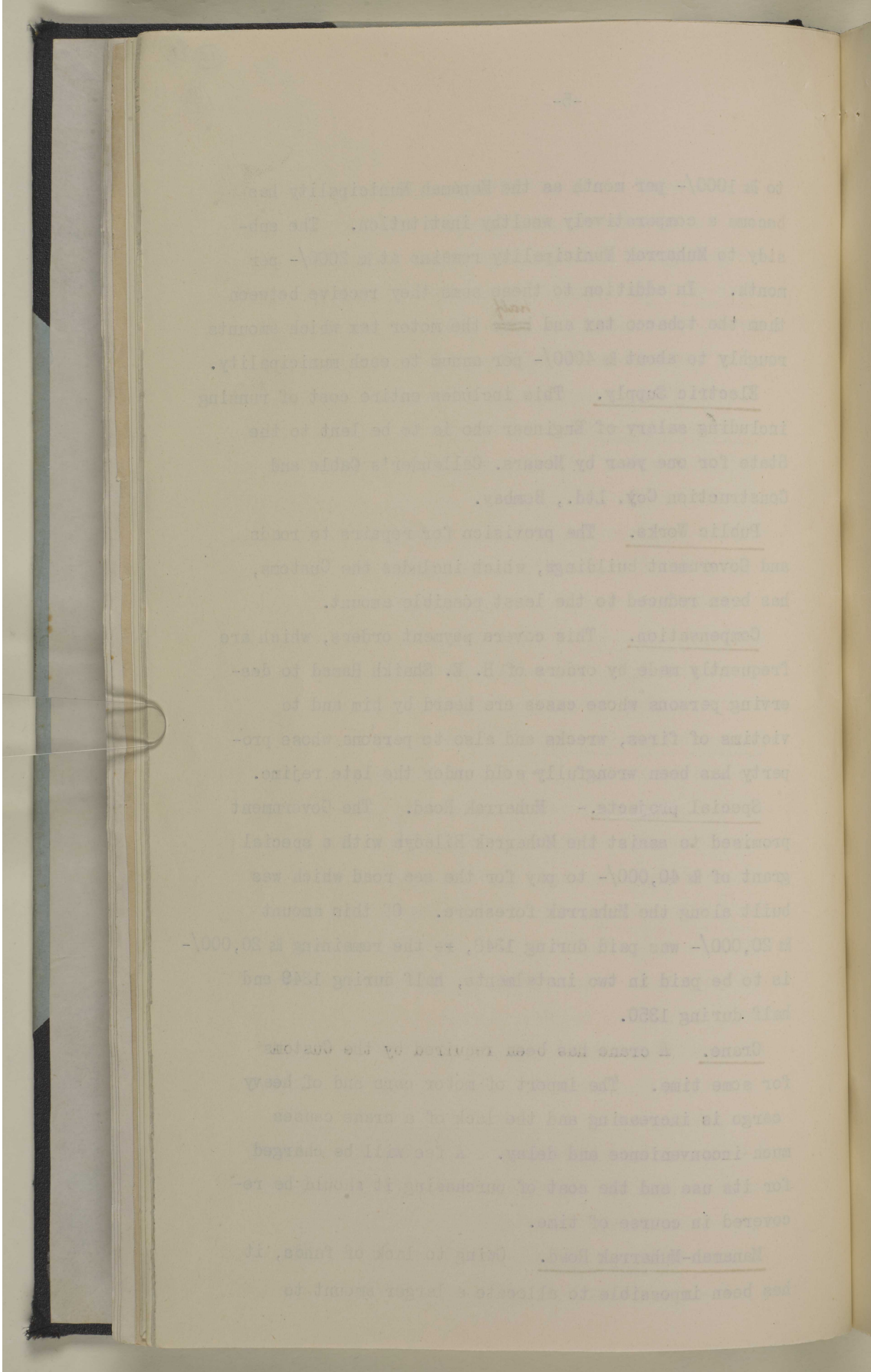
Compensation. This covers payment orders, which are frequently made by orders of H. E. Shaikh Hamad to deserving persons whose cases are heard by him and to victims of fires, wrecks and also to persons whose property has been wrongfully sold under the late regime.

Special projects.- Muharrak Road. The Government promised to assist the Muharrak Biladya with a special grant of Rs 40,000/- to pay for the sea road which was built along the Muharrak foreshore. Of this amount Rs 20,000/- was paid during 1348, ~~re~~ the remaining Rs 20,000/- is to be paid in two instalments, half during 1349 and half during 1350.

Crane. A crane has been required by the Customs for some time. The import of motor cars and of heavy cargo is increasing and the lack of a crane causes much inconvenience and delay. A fee will be charged for its use and the cost of purchasing it should be recovered in course of time.

Manamah-Muharrak Road. Owing to lack of funds, it has been impossible to allocate a larger amount to

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [١٥ ظ] (٢٩٨/٣٥)



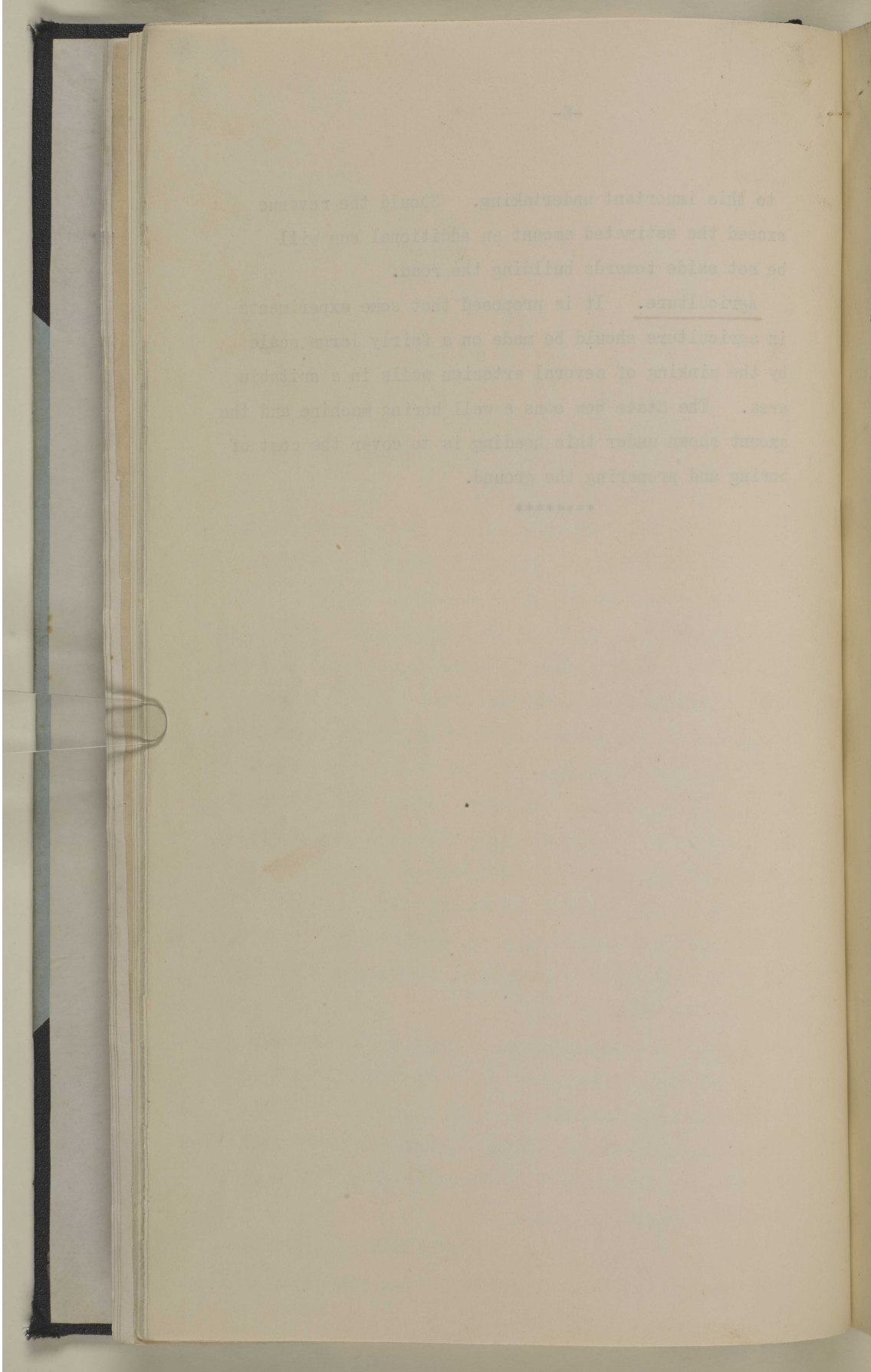
"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [١٦ و] (٢٩٨/٣٦)

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to this important undertaking. Should the revenue exceed the estimated amount an additional sum will be set aside towards building the road.

Agriculture. It is proposed that some experiments in agriculture should be made on a fairly large scale by the sinking of several artesian wells in a suitable area. The State now owns a well boring machine and the amount shown under this heading is to cover the cost of boring and preparing the ground.

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [١٦ ظ] (٢٩٨/٣٧)



"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [١٧ و] (٢٩٨/٣٨)

Notes On Revenue For 1348.

General.

The revenue for 1348 shows a very serious falling off. The decrease^{is}/mainly in the Customs collections, the chief revenue of the State. The reason is apparently general trade depression, an abnormally bad pearl season, which shows no sign of recovery, and, to a lesser extent, the disturbances on the mainland caused by the recent rebellion.

There has been a noticeable decrease in the actual wholesale cost of most imports, except rice. Shortage of money occasioned^{by} the bad pearl season, has reduced the local purchase of most forms of luxuries.

The following is a comparison of the revenue for the last five years.

<u>YEAR.</u>	<u>TOTAL REVENUE.</u>	<u>CUSTOMS ONLY.</u>
1344.	Rs. 11,62,000/-	Rs. 8,82,894/-
1345.	" 11,92,000/-	" 9,62,041/-
1346.	" 12,40,000/-	" 10,58,679/-
1347.	" 12,16,000/-	" 10,59,445/-
1348.	" 11,34,000/-	" 8,94,884/-

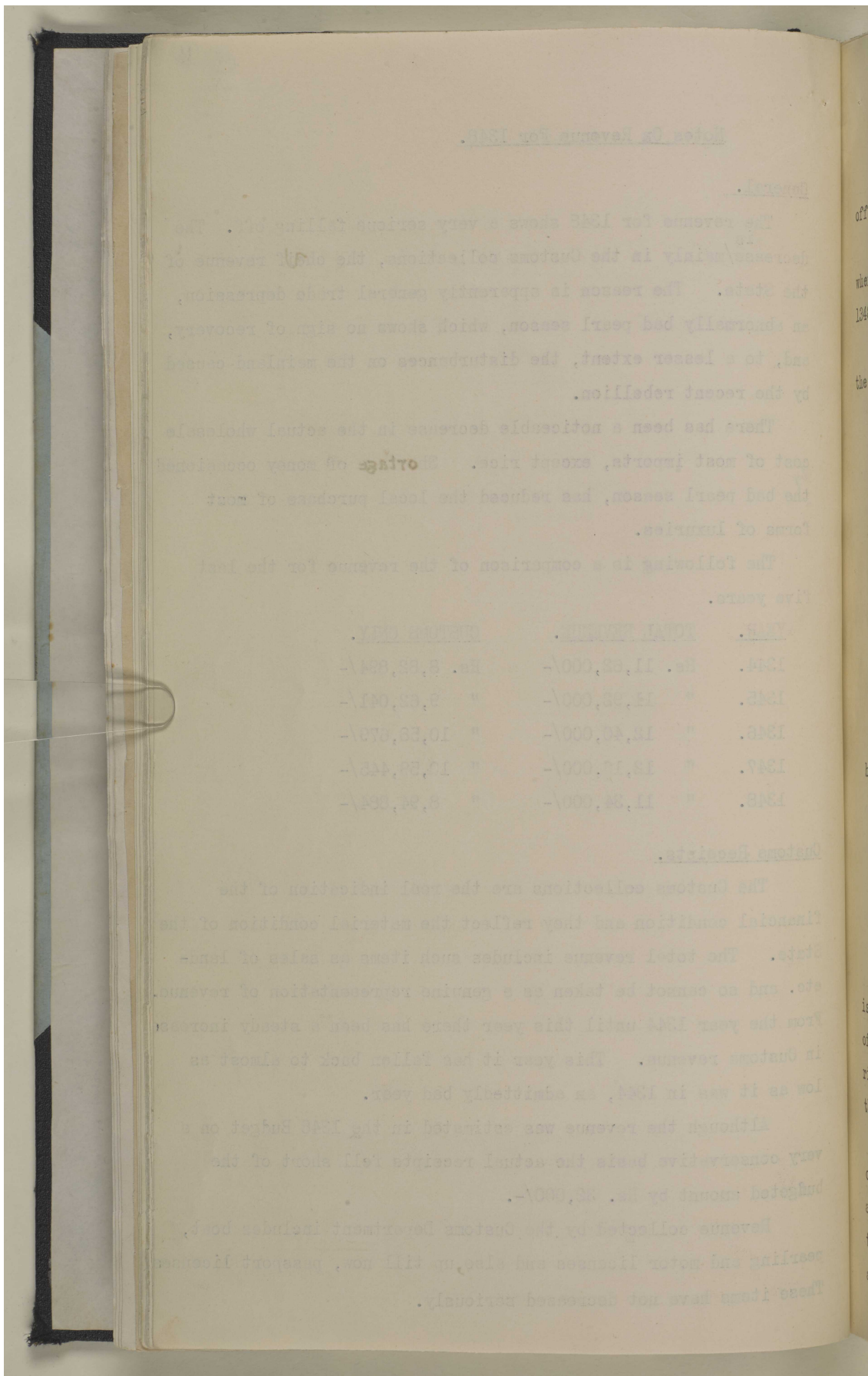
Customs Receipts.

The Customs collections are the real indication of the financial condition and they reflect the material condition of the State. The total revenue includes such items as sales of lands etc. and so cannot be taken as a genuine representation of revenue. From the year 1344 until this year there has been a steady increase in Customs revenue. This year it has fallen back to almost as low as it was in 1344, an admittedly bad year.

Although the revenue was estimated in the 1348 Budget on a very conservative basis the actual receipts fell short of the budgeted amount by Rs. 32,000/-.

Revenue collected by the Customs Department includes boat, pearling and motor licenses and also, up till now, passport licenses. These items have not decreased seriously.

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [١٧ ظ] (٢٩٨/٣٩)



"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [١٨ و] (٢٩٨/٤٠)

The collections of duties on ships' cargo etc. shows a falling off of Rs. 1,64,561/- as compared to last year's figures.

The loss of over a lac and a half ^{in customs} is a very serious matter when the whole estimated revenue of the State, from all sources, for 1348 was about 10½ lacs.

The following comparison shows under various headings where the decrease occurred-

	1347.	1348.
1. Steamers cargo	Rs. 6,25,786/-	Rs. 4,88,674/-
2. Native Craft	" 1,00,091/-	" 1,11,011/-
3. Parcel Duty	" 25,362/-	" 19,520/-
4. Passengers Baggage	" 53,990/-	" 39,047/-
5. Export Duty	" 2,878/-	" 3,605/-
6. Transhipment Duty	" 78,066/-	" 67,897/-
7. Customs Miscellaneous	5,145/-	" 10,024/-
8. I. Yard Collections	" 1,68,127/-	" 1,55,106/-
	Rs.10,59,445/-	8,94,884/-

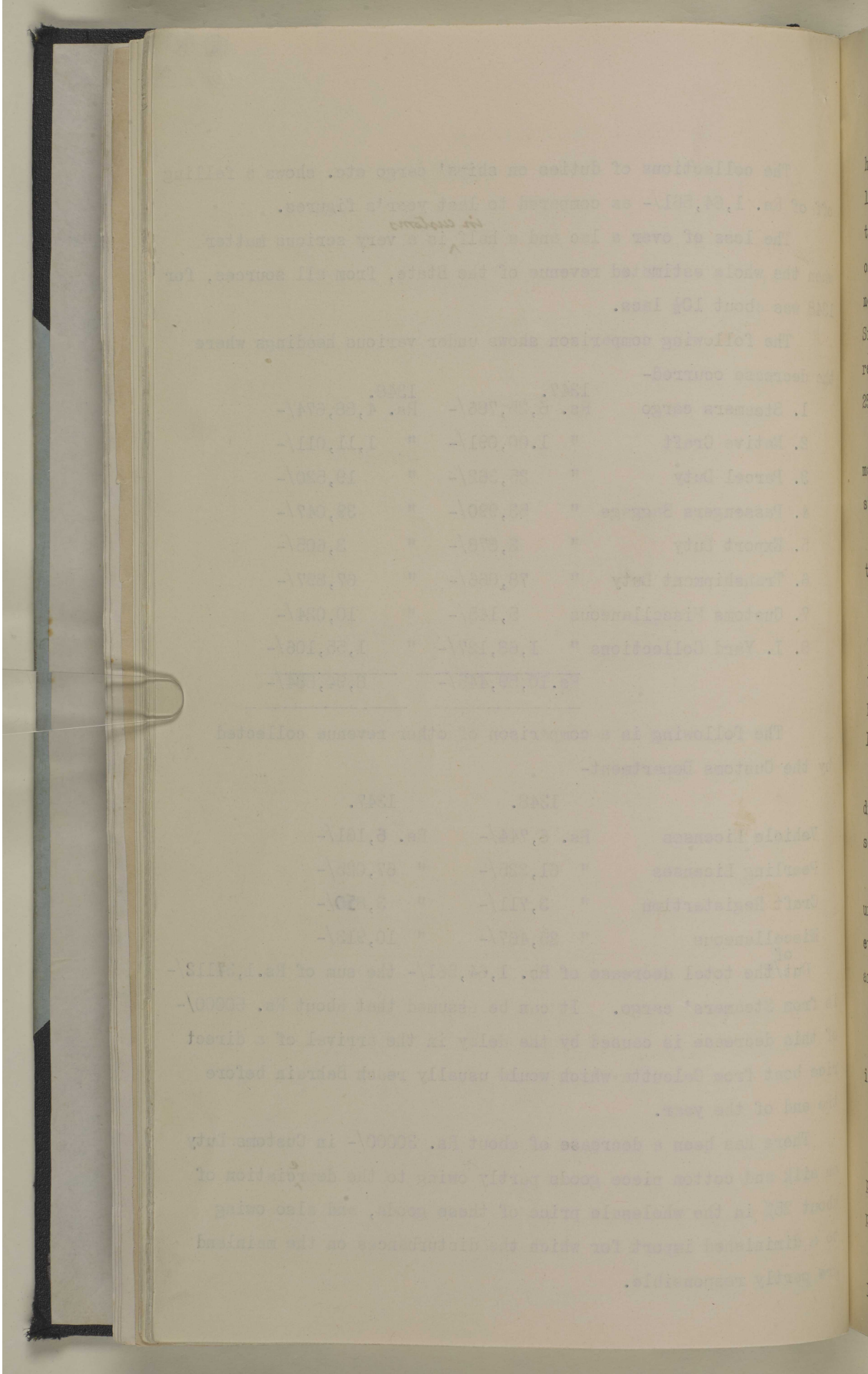
The following is a comparison of other revenue collected by the Customs Department-

	1348.	1347.
Vehicle Licenses	Rs. 6,744/-	Rs. 6,161/-
Pearling Licenses	" 61,225/-	" 67,025/-
Craft Registartion	" 3,711/-	" 3,850/-
Miscellaneous	" 25,467/-	" 10,913/-

Out/ The total decrease of Rs. 1,64,561/- the sum of Rs.1,37,112/- is from Steamers' cargo. It can be assumed that about Rs. 50000/- of this decrease is caused by the delay in the arrival of a direct rice boat from Calcutta which would usually reach Bahrain before the end of the year.

There has been a decrease of about Rs. 30000/- in Customs Duty on silk and cotton piece goods partly owing to the depreciation of about 25% in the wholesale price of these goods, and also owing to a diminished import for which the disturbances on the mainland are partly responsible.

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [١٨ ظ] (٢٩٨/٤١)



"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [١٩] [٢٩٨/٤٢]

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The reduction in the wholesale cost of coffee and sugar has resulted in a decrease of Rs. 15000/- and Rs. 6000/- respectively in Customs collections. The import of sugar is similar to that of the previous year in spite of the increased vigilance of the Persian authorities. Local exports to Persian ports do not seem to have been affected as much as would have been expected. Similar reductions in the wholesale price of grain and tea have reflected on the Customs collections and caused a decrease of about 25% from the previous year.

Native Craft shows a satisfactory increase of Rs. 10,920/- mainly due to the import of ghee by native craft instead of by steamers.

Parcel duties shows a decrease of almost Rs. 6000/- due to the decrease in importation of luxuries.

Passenger Baggage shows a decrease of nearly Rs. 15000/- owing to the fact that carpets and abbas are now worth about 40% less than they were last year. The fall in the price of carpets, presumably owing to the general trade depression, carpets being a luxury find no market when money is tight.

The decrease of Rs. 10000/- in transshipment duty is mainly due to the recent war on the mainland which affected trade very seriously.

Miscellaneous includes Rs. 3000/- being sale proceeds of unclaimed cargo as well as the Harbour Due of Rs. 10/- imposed on every motor passenger launch which is not registered in Bahrain and which enters the port.

Other Revenue Collected By Customs.

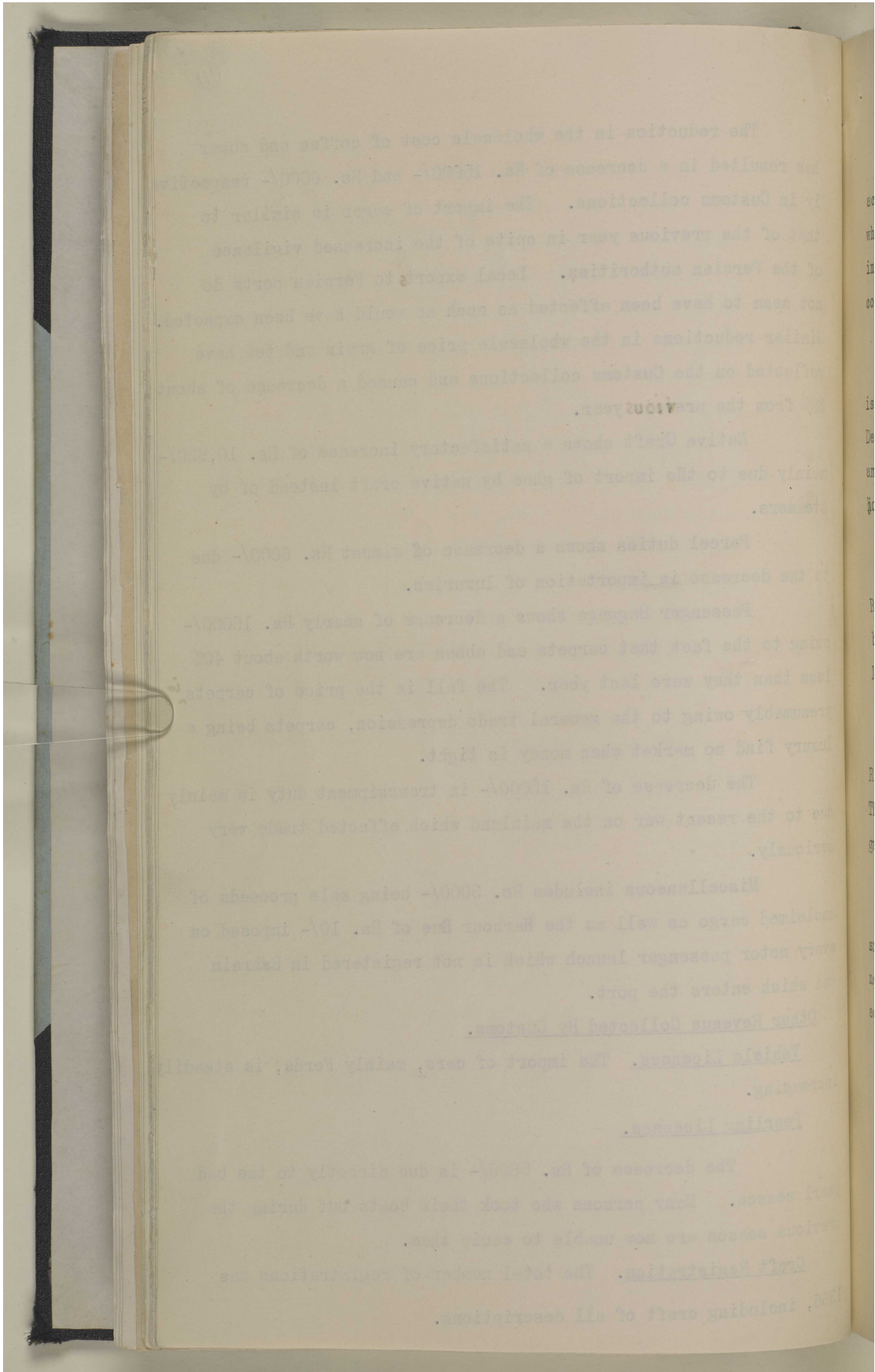
Vehicle Licenses. The import of cars, mainly Fords, is steadily increasing.

Pearling Licenses.

The decrease of Rs. 5800/- is due directly to the bad pearl season. Many persons who took their boats out during the previous season are now unable to equip them.

Craft Registration. The total number of registrations was 1366, including craft of all descriptions.

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [١٩ ظ] (٢٩٨/٤٣)



"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٢٠] [٢٩٨/٤٤]

1348. 1347.
Judicial Receipts. Rs. 43,860/- Rs. 18,360/-

The substantial increase over last year is mainly accounted for by several important cases in the Bahrain Court in which large amounts were charged in court fees, also a steady ~~there~~ increase in the registration of property and sales. The fees collected by the Land Department are included under this heading.

1348. 1347.
Interest On Reserve. Rs. 33,387/- Rs. 12,440/-

Besides the interest on the actual Reserve, which is at present three lacs, interest is derived from all funds on Deposit Account in ^{the} Eastern Bank and Lloyds Bank, Bombay. The amount was under-estimated in the ^{previous} Budget as it was uncertain for how long the balance would be kept in Bombay.

1348. 1347.
Rent Of Government Lands. Rs. 13,636/- Rs. 23,898/-

This includes the Royalty paid on the Oil Concession Rs. 10000/-, and also ground rents on land which is mostly occupied by squatters in straw huts in the neighbourhood of the towns of Manamah and Muhararak.

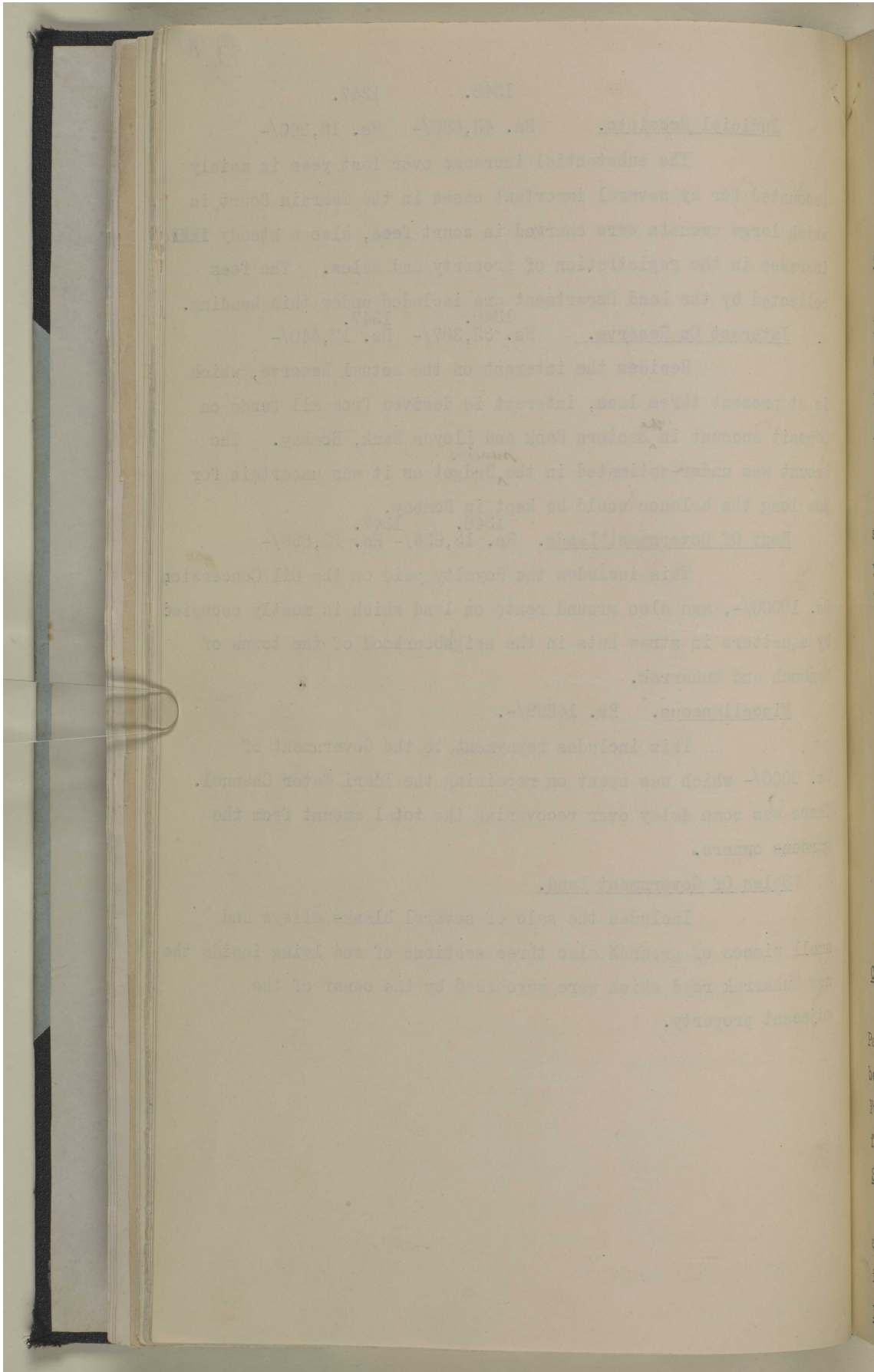
Miscellaneous. Rs. 14899/-.

This includes repayment to the Government of Rs. 9000/- which was spent on repairing the Idari Water Channel. There was some delay over recovering the total amount from the gardens owners.

Sales Of Government Land.

Includes the sale of several blanks alleys and small pieces of ground also three sections of sea lying inside the new Muhararak road which were purchased by the owner of the adjacent property.

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٢٠] ظ [٤٥/٨/٢٩٨]



"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٢١ و] (٢٩٨/٤٦)

Notes On Expenditure.

1348.	Rs. 13,44,244/-
1347.	" 11,82,244/-

General.

The large increase in expenditure during 1348 over 1347 is mainly accounted for by the payment of the Electric Contract of which the greater proportion was paid during the year.

<u>Civil List.</u>	1347.	1348.
	Rs. 5,04489/-	Rs. 5,08434/-

The increase over last year is owing to certain salaries sanctioned towards the end of 1347 which were paid for a full year in 1348. The total payment for 1349 has been reduced to Rs. 500000/-.

This amount does not include salaries for duties on court, committees etc. which ^{are} ~~were~~ debited under the various headings.

<u>State Protection.</u>	1347.	1348.
	Rs. 1,52,702/-	Rs. 1,66,306/-

This item appears unproportionally high as 13 months have been included in the year 1348, the accounts of the last month of 1347 were not received in time for insertion in 1347. Additional amounts include Rs. 2,500/- paid as rewards. There has been a saving of Rs. 15000/- during the year on the Indian Police as a result of reduction in the force.

<u>Cutoms Department.</u>	1347.	1348.
	Rs. 60,076/-	Rs. 66,022/-

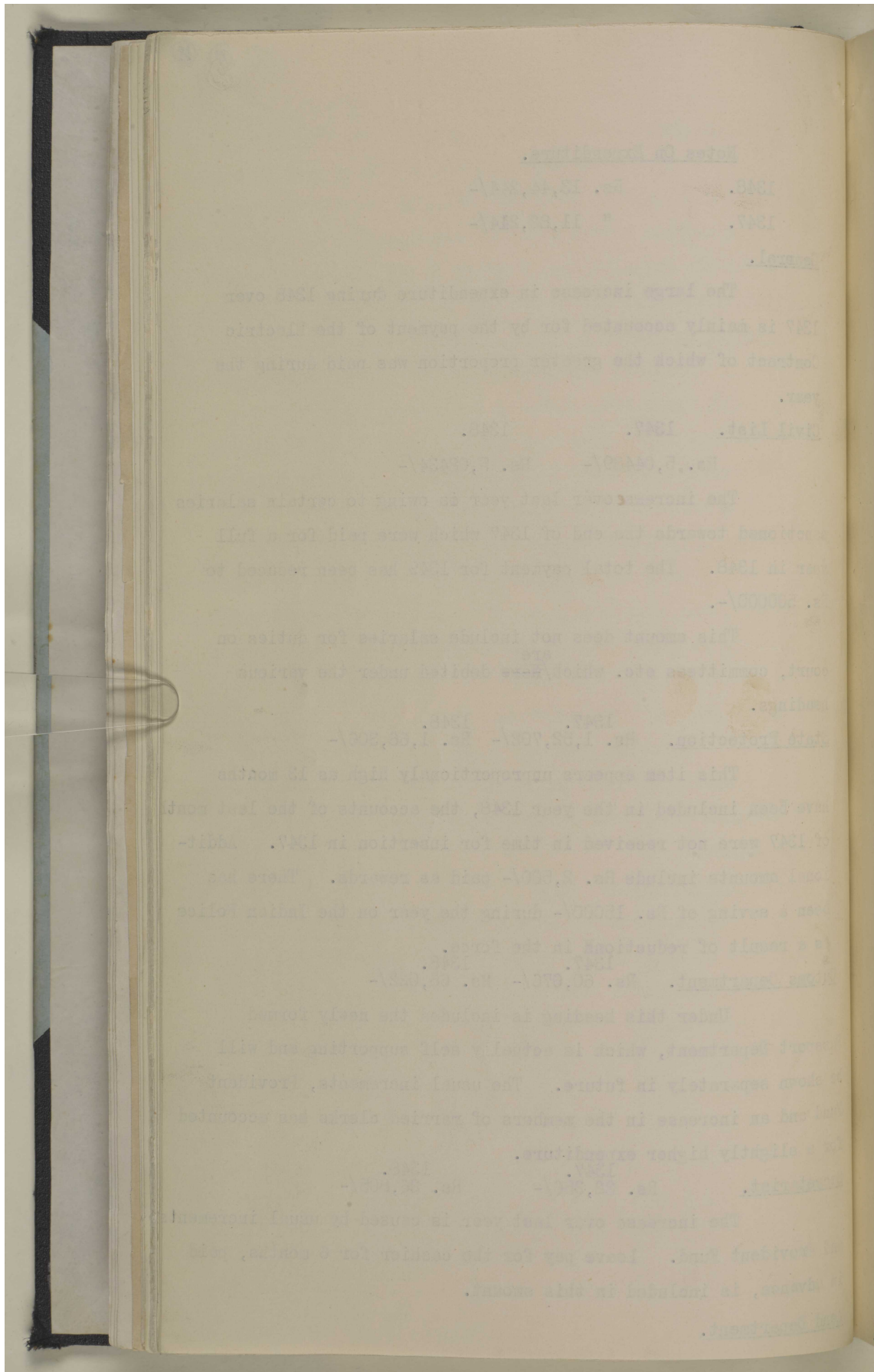
Under this heading is included the newly formed Passport Department, which is actually self supporting and will be shown separately in future. The usual increments, Provident Fund and an increase in the members of married clerks has accounted for a slightly higher expenditure.

<u>Secretariat.</u>	1347.	1348.
	Rs. 22,356/-	Rs. 26,805/-

The increase over last year is caused by usual increments and Provident Fund. Leave pay for the cashier for 6 months, paid in advance, is included in this amount.

Land Department.

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٢١ ظ] (٧٠٤٧/٨٩٨)



"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٢٢ و] (٢٩٨/٤٨)

1347. 1348.
Land Department. Rs. 16,042/- Rs. 20,194/-

Four extra surveyors were employed for seven months of the year and a large supply of stationery was purchased from India. The revenue obtained through this department shows a satisfactory increase.

1347. 1348.
Judicial and Wakafs. Rs. 29,190/- Rs. 30,103/-

The payment of a salary of Rs. 100/- per month to the president of the Shia Wakaf Committee is the cause of the increase over the previous year.

1347. 1348.
Education. Rs. 57,883/- Rs. 80,769/-

This includes two new appointments, that of Inspector of Education and also the tutor to the sons of H. E. Shaikh Hamed. Two new schools were opened and one school-house was built. The Budget allocation for 1348 was Rs. 90000/-.

1347. 1348.
Municipalities. Rs. 59,037/- Rs. 60,262/-

The subsidies paid to the Municipalities were the same both years, Rs. 2000/- per month to each body, the difference consists in the increase from the tobacco tax and motor tax in which both the Municipalities share.

1347. 1348.
Medical Services. Rs. 22,459/- Rs. 22,860/-

Decrease of about Rs. 600/-.

1347. 1348.
Contingencies. Rs. 3,996/- Rs. 7,905/-

Includes most of a large supply of divers books printed in India, cost of Passports and stationery, installation of a telephone and purchase of a new safe and a new typewriter.

Upkeep Of Government Buildings and Roads.
1347. 1348.

Rs. 24,835/- Rs. 12,159/-

Includes upkeep of Palace Garden, repairs to Palace, Customs Pier, and other Government buildings, road repairs and salaries to two members of Ruling Family for supervision of wells at Rufa.

Electrification Of Manemah.

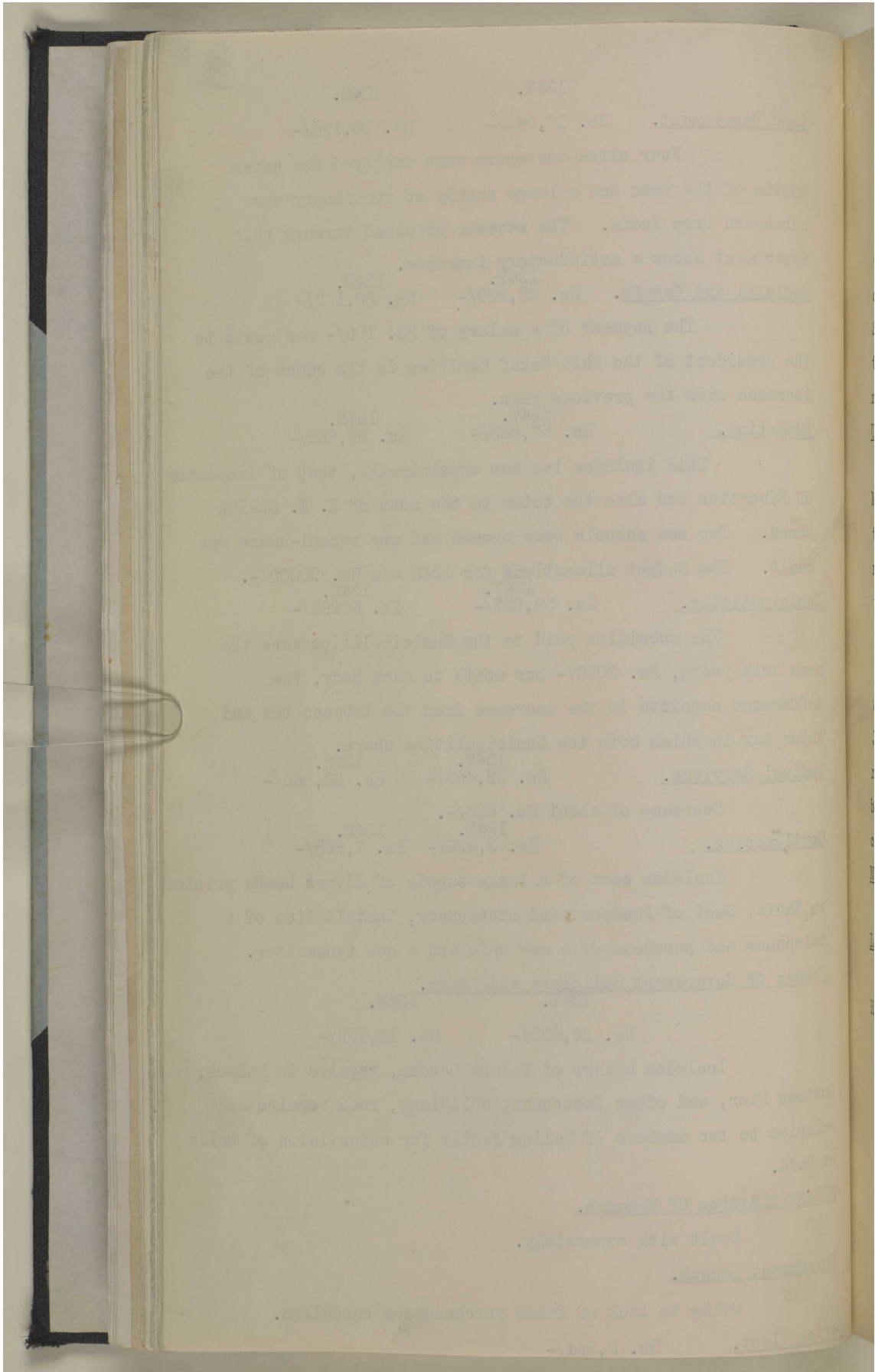
Dealt with separately.

Government Launch.

Owing to lack of funds purchase was cancelled.

Boring Plant. Rs. 3,991/-

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٢٢ ظ] (٢٩٨/٤٩)



"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [و٢٣] (٢٩٨/٥٠)

The cost was shared with the Manamah Municipality who are also to have the use of it.

Public Works. Rs. 34,081/-

Includes purchase of 1500 barrels of English Portland Cement direct from England of which 855 casks, valued at Rs.9975/ are still in stock, also cost of completion of Fish Market on Shaikh Hamed's Property, cost of a motor Lorry, construction of three garages, boring of a new artesian well and various minor new works.

Unforseen. Rs. 31,595/-

Includes Rs. 20,000/- being a subsidy to the Muharrek Municipality towards building of a Sea Road, Rs. 4800/- rent of the new Quarantine Station leased from H. E. Shaikh Hamed, Rs.1000 remission of revenue to the Shaikh of the Bin Ali tribe, ^{and} various refunds for unclaimed goods sold by Customs.

Compensation. Rs. 9,221/-

Includes State contribution of Rs. 1500/- to Public Subscription for filling in Sea Ground inside sea road opposite Juma Masjid in Manamah, Rs. 2000/- paid to a Dawasir Shaikh who returned to Budaya, Rs. 4000/- repayment of a security for good behaviour taken some eight years ago in a case, and various compensations paid in Land cases and Court cases.

Manamah-Muharrek Road. Rs. 13,760/-

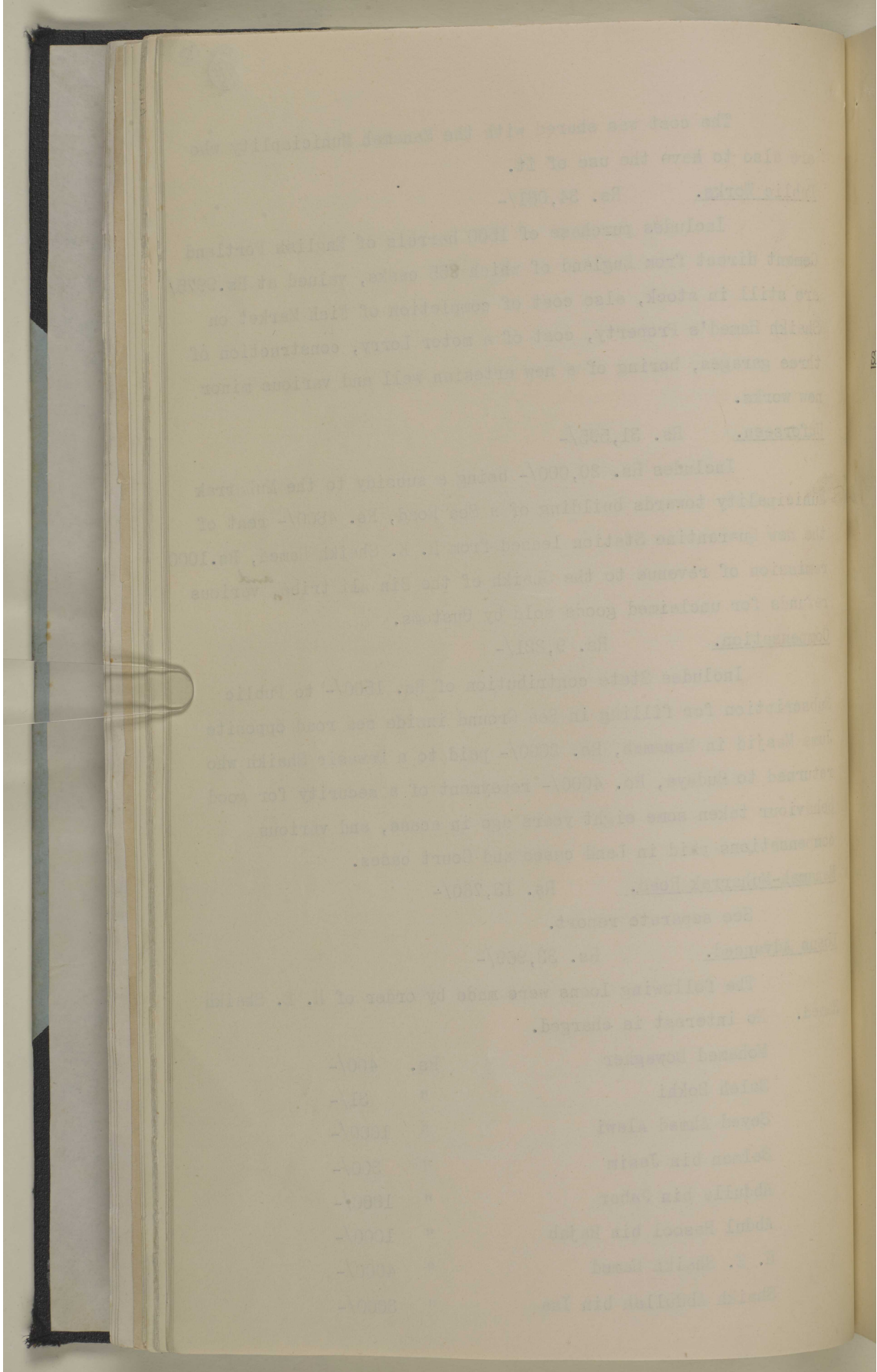
See separate report.

Loans Advanced. Rs. 33,969/-

The following loans were made by order of H. E. Shaikh Hamed. No interest is charged.

Mohamed Dowagher	Rs. 400/-
Saleh Dokhi	" 31/-
Seyed Ahmed Alawi	" 1000/-
Salman bin Jasim	" 300/-
Abdulla bin Jabar	" 1860/-
Abdul Rasool bin Rajab	" 1000/-
H. E. Shaikh Hamed	" 4000/-
Shaikh Abdullah bin Isa	" 3000/-

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٢٣ ظ] (١٠/٥١/٢٩٨)

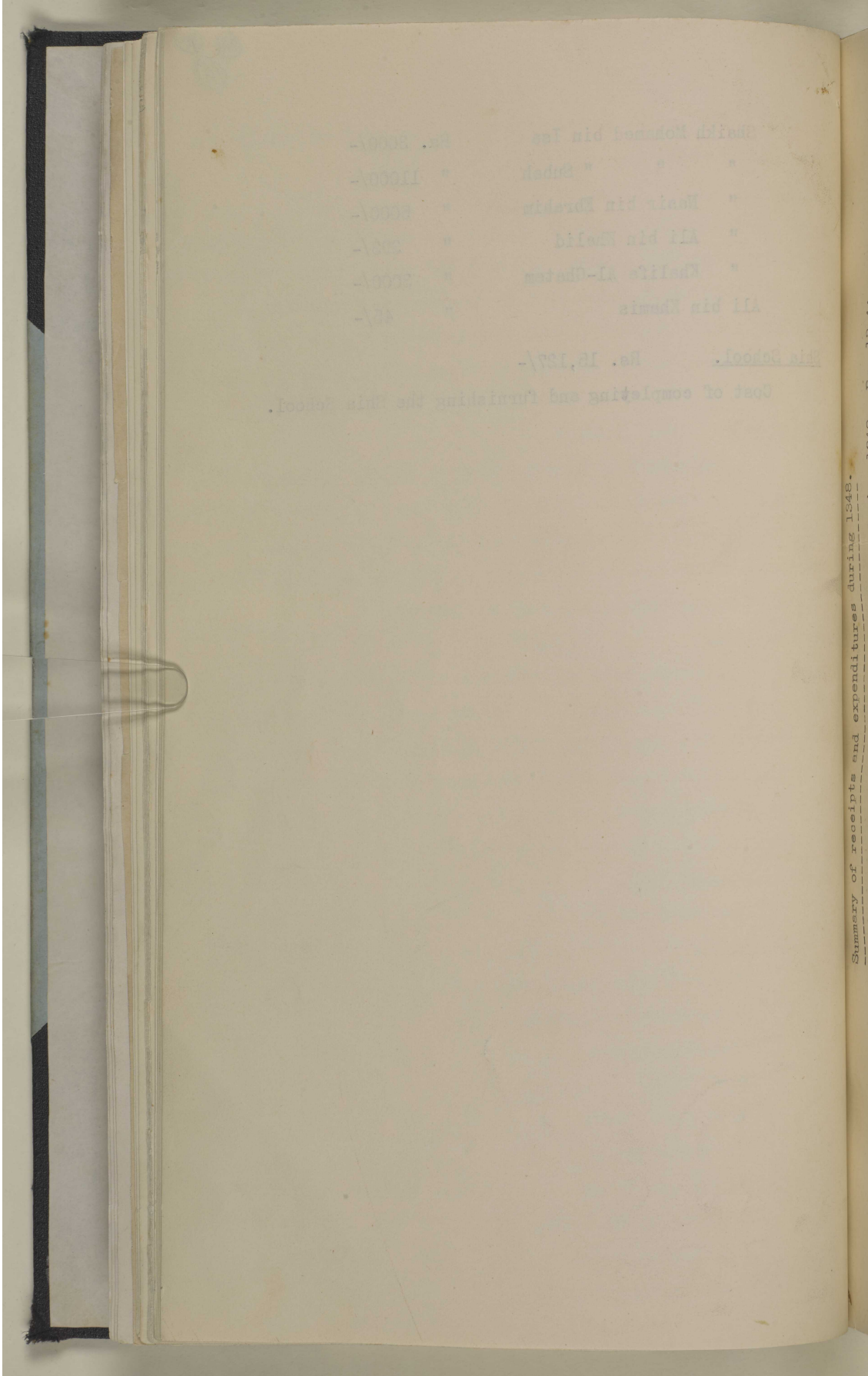


"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٢٤ و] (٢٩٨/٥٢)

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Shaikh Mohamed bin Isa	Rs. 3000/-
" " " Subah	" 11000/-
" Nasir bin Ebrahim	" 5000/-
" Ali bin Khalid	" 393/-
" Khalifa Al-Ghatem	" 3000/-
Ali bin Khamis	" 45/-
<u>Shia School.</u>	Rs. 15,127/-
Cost of completing and furnishing the Shia School.	

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٢٤ ظ] (٢٩٨/٥٣)



"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٢٥ و] (٢٩٨/٥٤)

Summary of receipts and expenditures during 1348.

Balance from year 1347	Rs. 5,50,479.10.10	Total expenditure during 1348	Rs. 13,44,244.05.02
Total Revenue during 1348	" 11,34,130.09.01	Balance at end of year 1348	" 3,40,365.14.09
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	Rs. 16,84,610.03.11		Rs. 16,84,610.03.11

Balance split up.

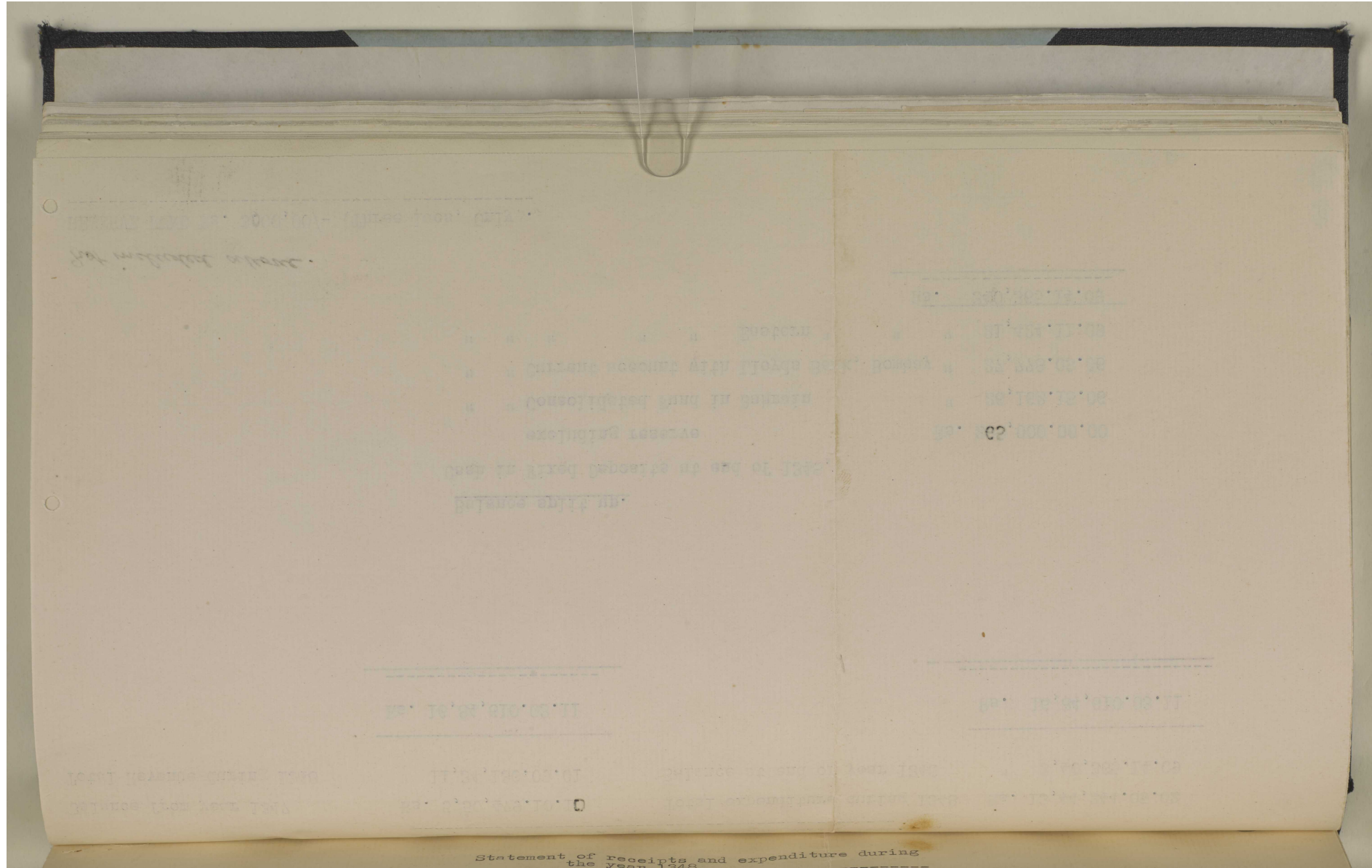
Cash in Fixed Deposits at end of 1348, excluding reserve	Rs. 265,000.00.00
" " Consolidated Fund in Bahrain	" 26,162.15.06
" " Current account with Lloyds Bank, Bombay	" 27,778.03.06
" " " " Eastern "	" 21,424.11.09
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	Rs. 340,365.14.09

Not included above.

RESERVE FUND Rs. 3000,00/- (Three lacs, Only).

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"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٢٥ظ] (٢٩٨/٥٥)



Statement of receipts and expenditure during
the year 1955

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٢٦ و] (٢٩٨/٥٦)

Statement of receipts and expenditure during
the year 1348.

Receipts.

Expenditure.

Customs receipts	Rs. 9,97,850.14.9
Judicial "	" 43,860.12.3
Interest on Reserve	" 33,387.10.0
Loan Recovered	" 27,098.00.0
Rent of Govt. Lands	" 13,636.12.9
Miscellaneous	" 14,899.02.4
Sales of Govt. Lands	" 3,397.05.0
Cash balance on 1-1-48.	" 5,50,479.10.10

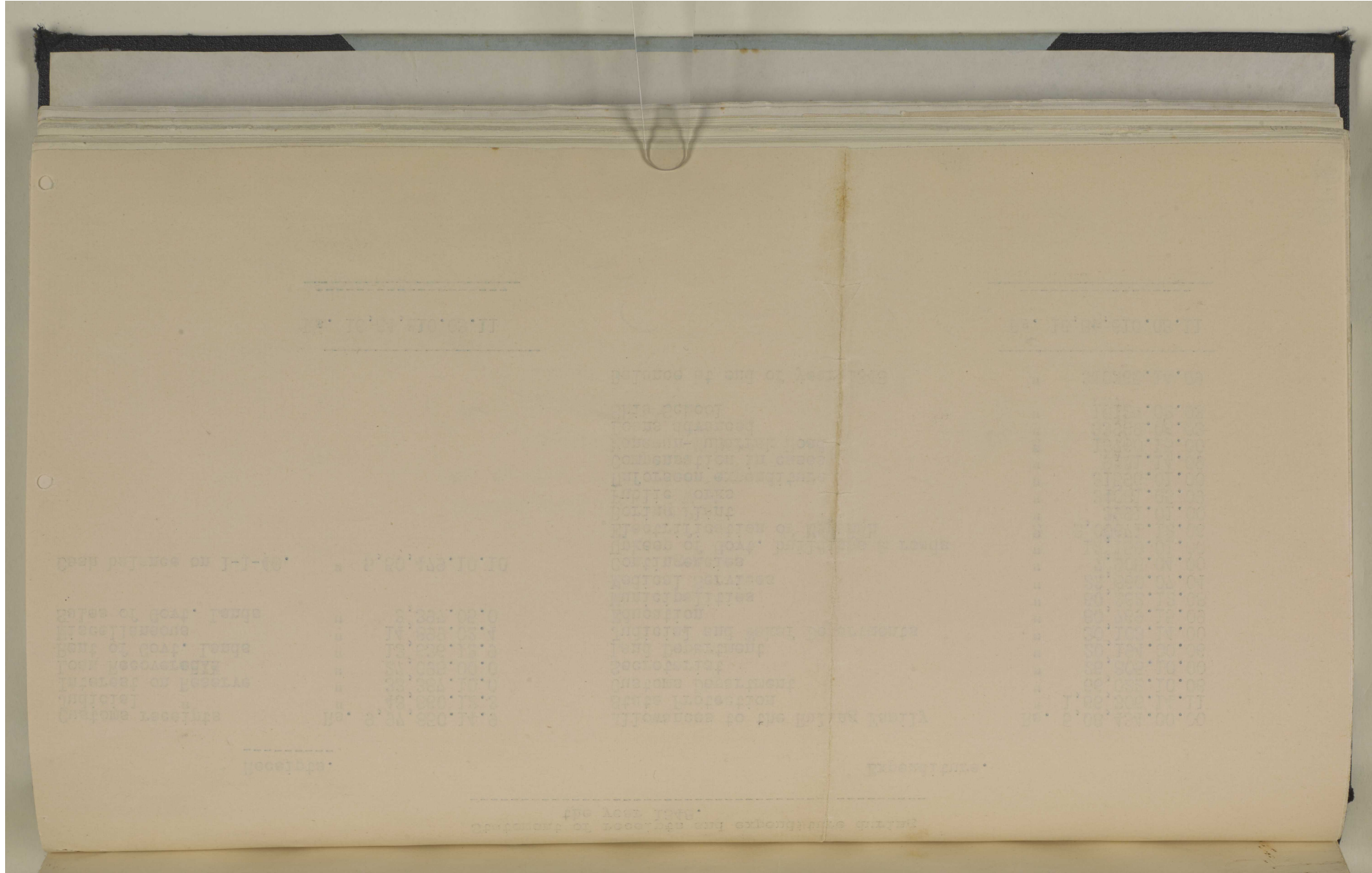
Allowances to the Ruling Family	Rs. 5,08,434.00.00
State Protection	" 1,66,306.14.11
Customs Department	" 66,022.10.06
Secretariat	" 26,805.10.00
Land Department	" 20,194.00.06
Judicial and Wakaf Departments	" 30,103.14.00
Education	" 80,769.15.09
Municipalities	" 60,262.12.08
Medical Services	" 22,860.07.04
Contingencies	" 7,905.04.00
Upkeep of Govt. buildings & roads	" 12,159.01.00
Electrification of Manamah	" 2,00671.12.06
Boring Plant	" 3991.01.00
Public Works	" 34081.05.09
Unforseen expenditure	" 31596.01.00
Compensation in cases	" 9221.14.09
Manamah-Muharrak Road	" 13760.15.00
Loans advanced	" 33969.06.03
Shia School	" 15127.02.03
Balance at end of year 1348	" 340365.14.09

Rs. 16,84,610.03.11

Rs. 16,84,610.03.11

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"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٢٦ظ] (٢٩٨/٥٧)



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Education.

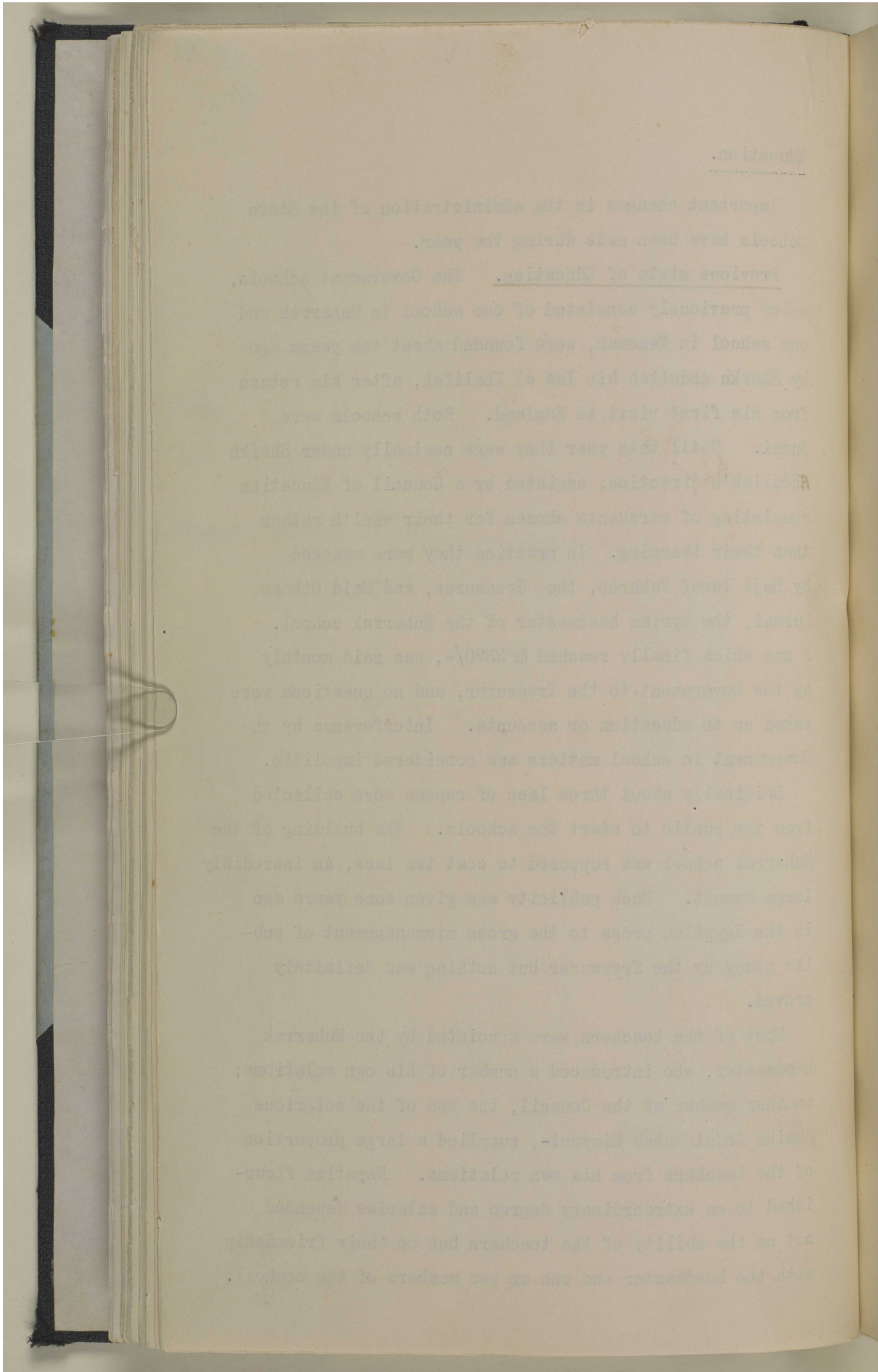
Important changes in the administration of the State Schools have been made during the year.

Previous state of Education. The Government schools, which previously consisted of one school in Muharrak and one school in Manamah, were founded about ten years ago by Shaikh Abdullah bin Isa al Khalifah, after his return from his first visit to England. Both schools were Sunni. Until this year they were nominally under Shaikh Abdullah's direction, assisted by a Council of Education consisting of merchants chosen for their wealth rather than their learning. In practice they were managed by Haji Yusuf Fakhroo, the Treasurer, and Said Othman Hurani, the Syrian headmaster of the Muharrak school. A sum which finally reached Rs 3370/-, was paid monthly by the Government to the Treasurer, and no questions were asked as to education or accounts. Interference by the Government in school matters was considered impolitic.

Originally about three lacs of rupees were collected from the public to start the schools. The building of the Muharrak school was supposed to cost two lacs, an incredibly large amount. Much publicity was given some years ago in the Egyptian press to the gross mismanagement of public money by the Treasurer but nothing was definitely proved.

Most of the teachers were appointed by the Muharrak headmaster, who introduced a number of his own relations; another member of the Council, the son of the notorious Shaikh Abdul Wahab Ziyanim, supplied a large proportion of the teachers from his own relations. Nepotism flourished to an extraordinary degree and salaries depended not on the ability of the teachers but on their friendship with the headmaster and one or two members of the council.

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٢٧ ظ] (٢٩٨/٥٩)



"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٢٨ و] (٢٩٨/٦٠)

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It is hardly surprising that the standard of education was low and boys who had attended school for several years were incapable of doing the most simple work in any of the Government offices.

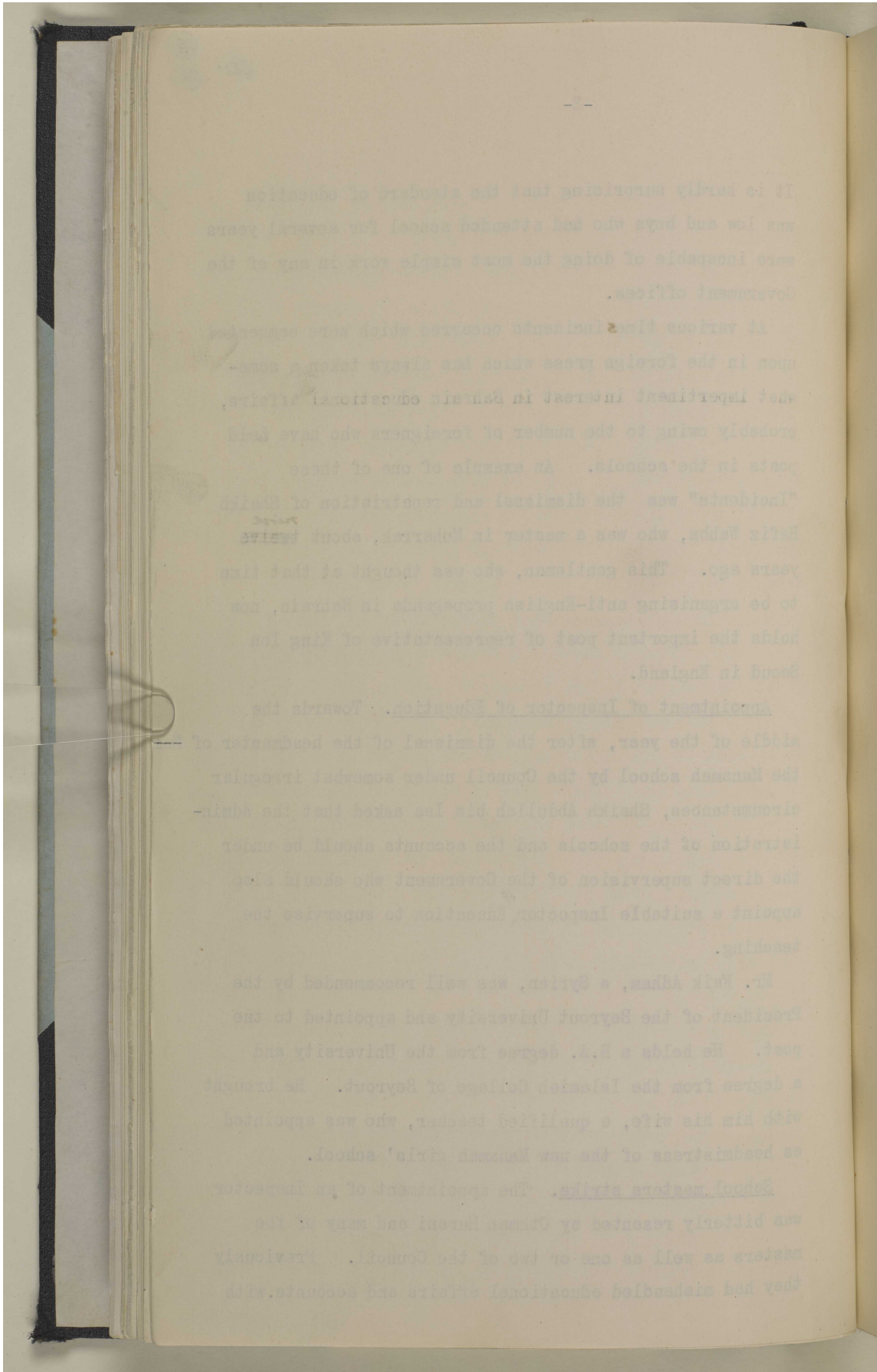
At various times incidents occurred which were commented upon in the foreign press which has always taken a somewhat impertinent interest in Bahrain educational affairs, probably owing to the number of foreigners who have held posts in the schools. An example of one of these "Incidents" was the dismissal and repatriation of Shaikh Hafiz Wahba, who was a master in Muharrak, about ~~twelve~~ ^{nine} years ago. This gentleman, who was thought at that time to be organising anti-English propoganda in Bahrain, now holds the important post of representative of King Ibn Saoud in England.

Appointment of Inspector of Education. Towards the middle of the year, after the dismissal of the headmaster of ~~Men~~ the Manamah school by the Council under somewhat irregular circumstances, Shaikh Abdullah bin Isa asked that the administration of the schools and the accounts should be under the direct supervision of the Government who should also appoint a suitable Inspector ^{of} Education to supervise the teaching.

Mr. Faik Adham, a Syrian, was well recommended by the President of the Beyrout University and appointed to the post. He holds a B.A. degree from the University and a degree from the Islamieh College of Beyrout. He brought with him his wife, a qualified teacher, who was appointed as headmistress of the new Manamah girls' school.

School masters strike. The appointment of an Inspector was bitterly resented by Othman Hurani and many of the masters as well as one or two of the Council. Previously they had mishandled educational affairs and accounts. with

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٢٨ ظ] (٢٩٨/٦١)



"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [و٢٩] [٢٩٨/٦٢]

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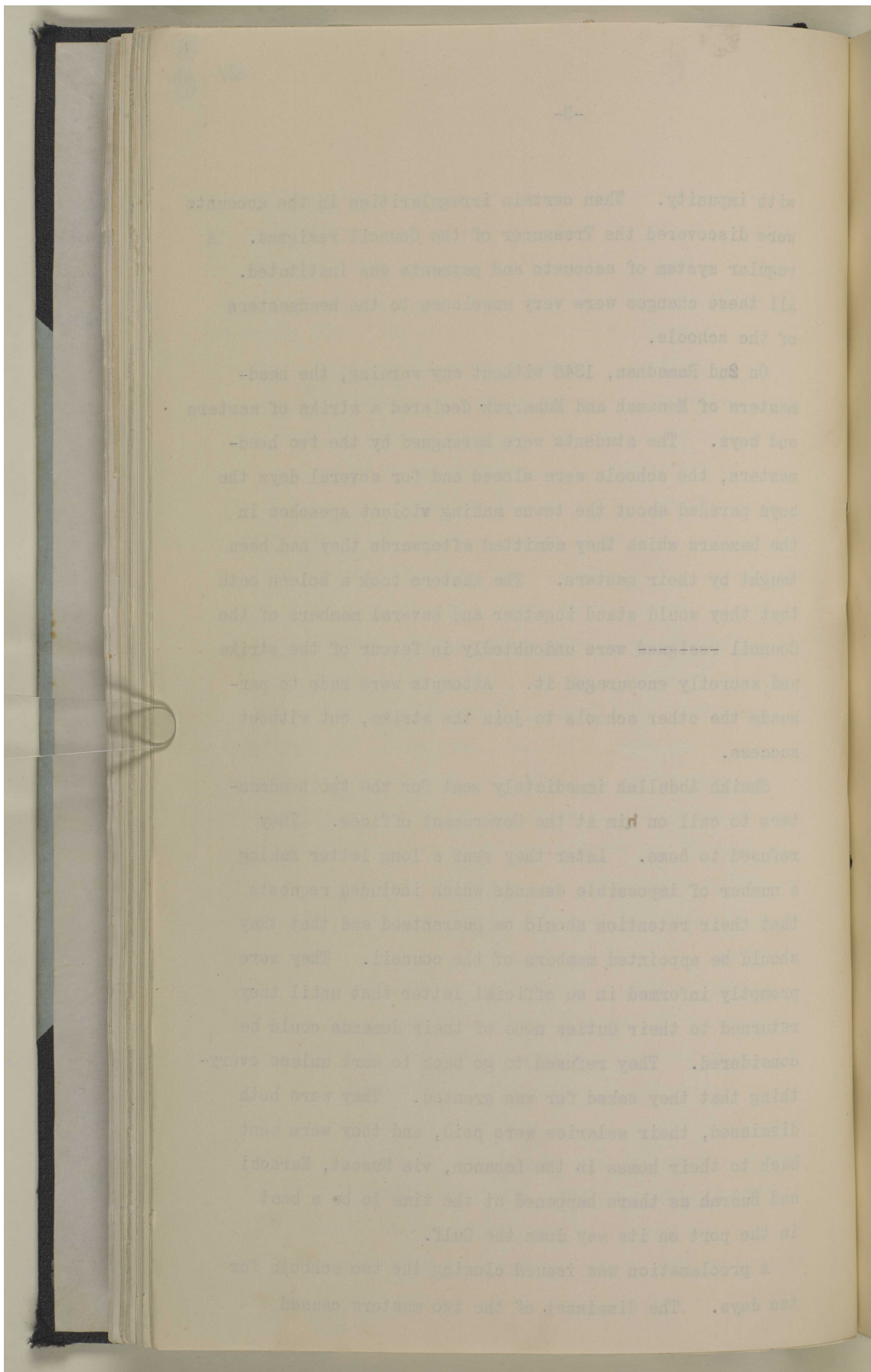
with impunity. When certain irregularities in the accounts were discovered the Treasurer of the Council resigned. A regular system of accounts and payments was instituted. All these changes were very unwelcome to the headmasters of the schools.

On 2nd Ramadhan, 1348 without any warning, the headmasters of Manamah and Muharrak declared a strike of masters and boys. The students were harangued by the two headmasters, the schools were closed and for several days the boys paraded about the towns making violent speeches in the bazaars which they admitted afterwards they had been taught by their masters. The masters took a solemn oath that they would stand together and several members of the Council ~~resigned~~ were undoubtedly in favour of the strike and secretly encouraged it. Attempts were made to persuade the other schools to join the strike, but without success.

Shaikh Abdullah immediately sent for the two headmasters to call on him at the Government offices. They refused to come. Later they sent a long letter making a number of impossible demands which included requests that their retention should be guaranteed and that they should be appointed members of the council. They were promptly informed in an official letter that until they returned to their duties none of their demands could be considered. They refused to go back to work unless everything that they asked for was granted. They were both dismissed, their salaries were paid, and they were sent back to their homes in the Lebanon, via Muscat, Karachi and Busrah as there happened at the time to be a boat in the port on its way down the Gulf.

A proclamation was issued closing the two schools for ten days. The dismissal of the two masters caused

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٢٩ ظ] (٢٩٨/٦٣)



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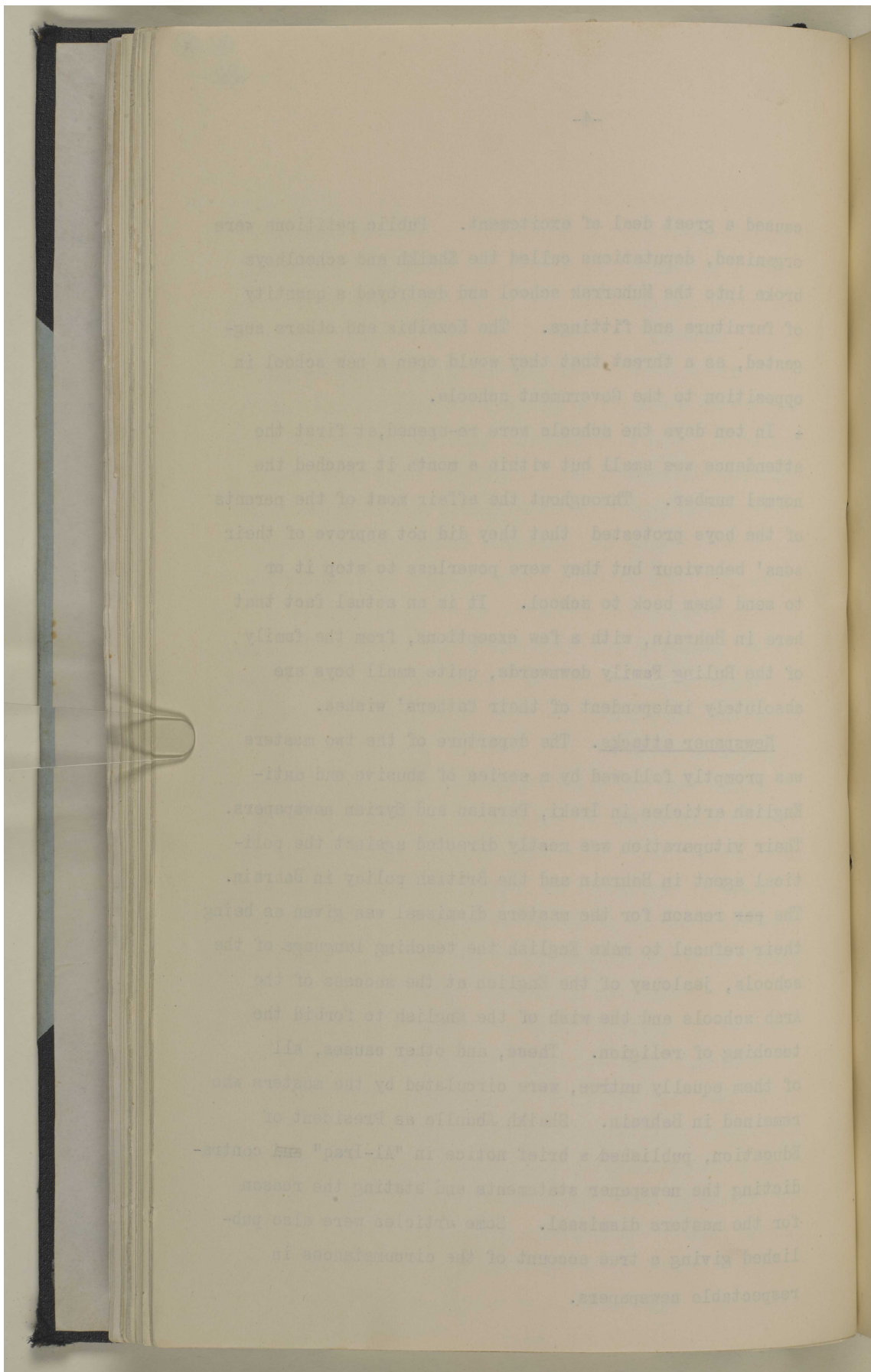
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caused a great deal of excitement. Public petitions were organised, deputations called the Shaikh and schoolboys broke into the Muharrak school and destroyed a quantity of furniture and fittings. The Kozabis and others suggested, as a threat, that they would open a new school in opposition to the Government schools.

‡ In ten days the schools were re-opened, at first the attendance was small but within a month it reached the normal number. Throughout the affair most of the parents of the boys protested that they did not approve of their sons' behaviour but they were powerless to stop it or to send them back to school. It is an actual fact that here in Bahrain, with a few exceptions, from the family of the Ruling Family downwards, quite small boys are absolutely independent of their fathers' wishes.

Newspaper attacks. The departure of the two masters was promptly followed by a series of abusive and anti-English articles in Iraqi, Persian and Syrian newspapers. Their vituperation was mostly directed against the political agent in Bahrain and the British policy in Bahrain. The ~~per~~ reason for the masters dismissal was given as being their refusal to make English the teaching language of the schools, jealousy of the English at the success of the Arab schools and the wish of the English to forbid the teaching of religion. These, and other causes, all of them equally untrue, were circulated by the masters who remained in Bahrain. Shaikh Abdulla as President of Education, published a brief notice in "Al-Iraq" ~~and~~ contradicting the newspaper statements and stating the reason for the masters dismissal. Some articles were also published giving a true account of the circumstances in respectable newspapers.

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"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [31 و] (298/66)

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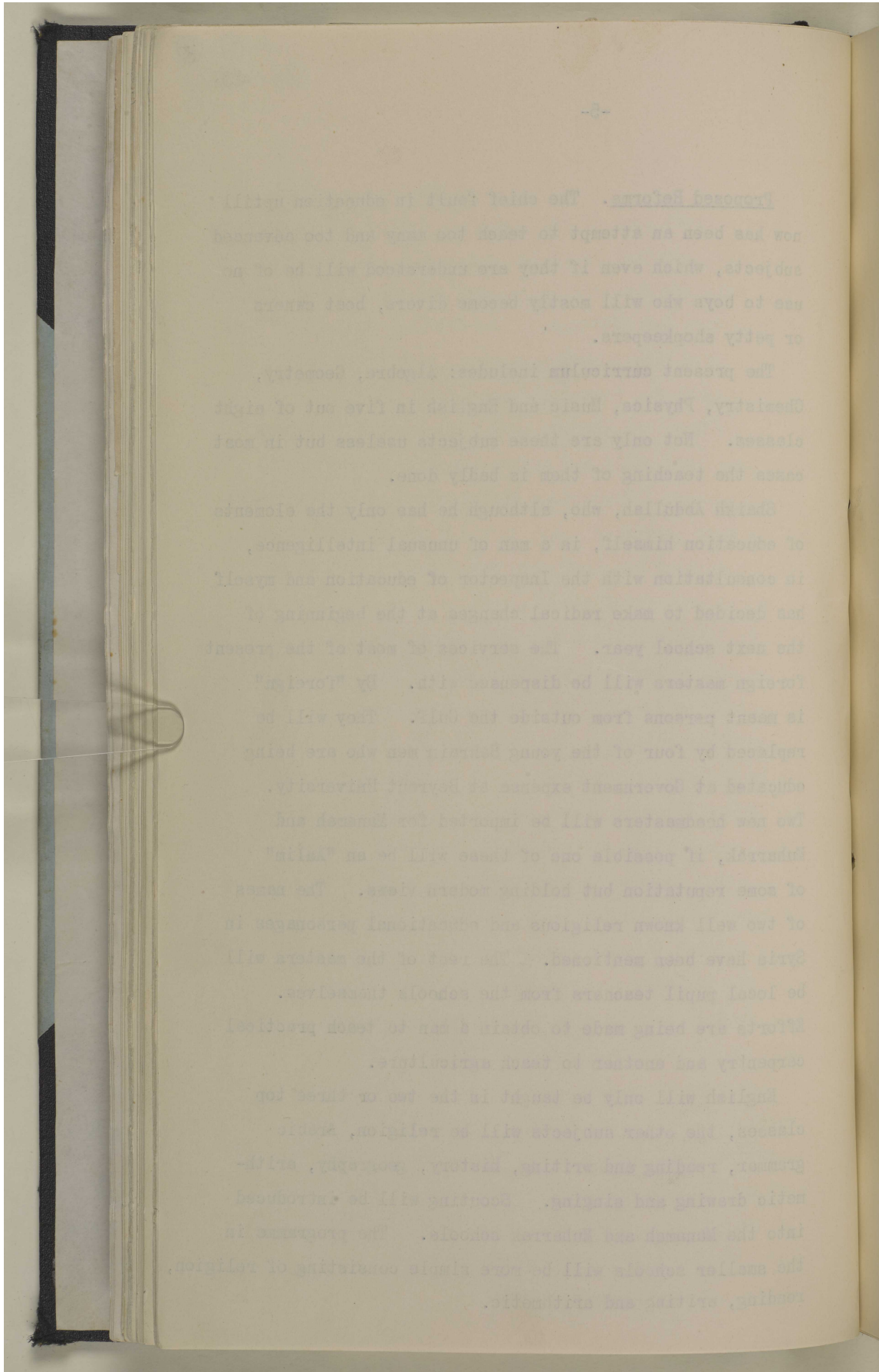
Proposed Reforms. The chief fault in education uptill now has been an attempt to teach too many and too advanced subjects, which even if they are understood will be of no use to boys who will mostly become divers, boat owners or petty shopkeepers.

The present curriculum includes: Algebra, Geometry, Chemistry, Physics, Music and English in five out of eight classes. Not only are these subjects useless but in most cases the teaching of them is badly done.

Shaikh Abdullah, who, although he has only the elements of education himself, is a man of unusual intelligence, in consultation with the Inspector of education and myself has decided to make radical changes at the beginning of the next school year. The services of most of the present foreign masters will be dispensed with. By "foreign" is meant persons from outside the Gulf. They will be replaced by four of the young Bahrain men who are being educated at Government expense at Beyrout University. Two new headmasters will be imported for Manamah and Muharrak, if possible one of these will be an "Aalim" of some reputation but holding modern views. The names of two well known religious and educational personages in Syria have been mentioned. The rest of the masters will be local pupil teachers from the schools themselves. Efforts are being made to obtain a man to teach practical carpentry and another to teach agriculture.

English will only be taught in the two or three top classes, the other subjects will be religion, Arabic grammar, reading and writing, history, geography, arithmetic drawing and singing. Scouting will be introduced into the Manamah and Muharrak schools. The programme in the smaller schools will be more simple consisting of religion, reading, writing and arithmetic.

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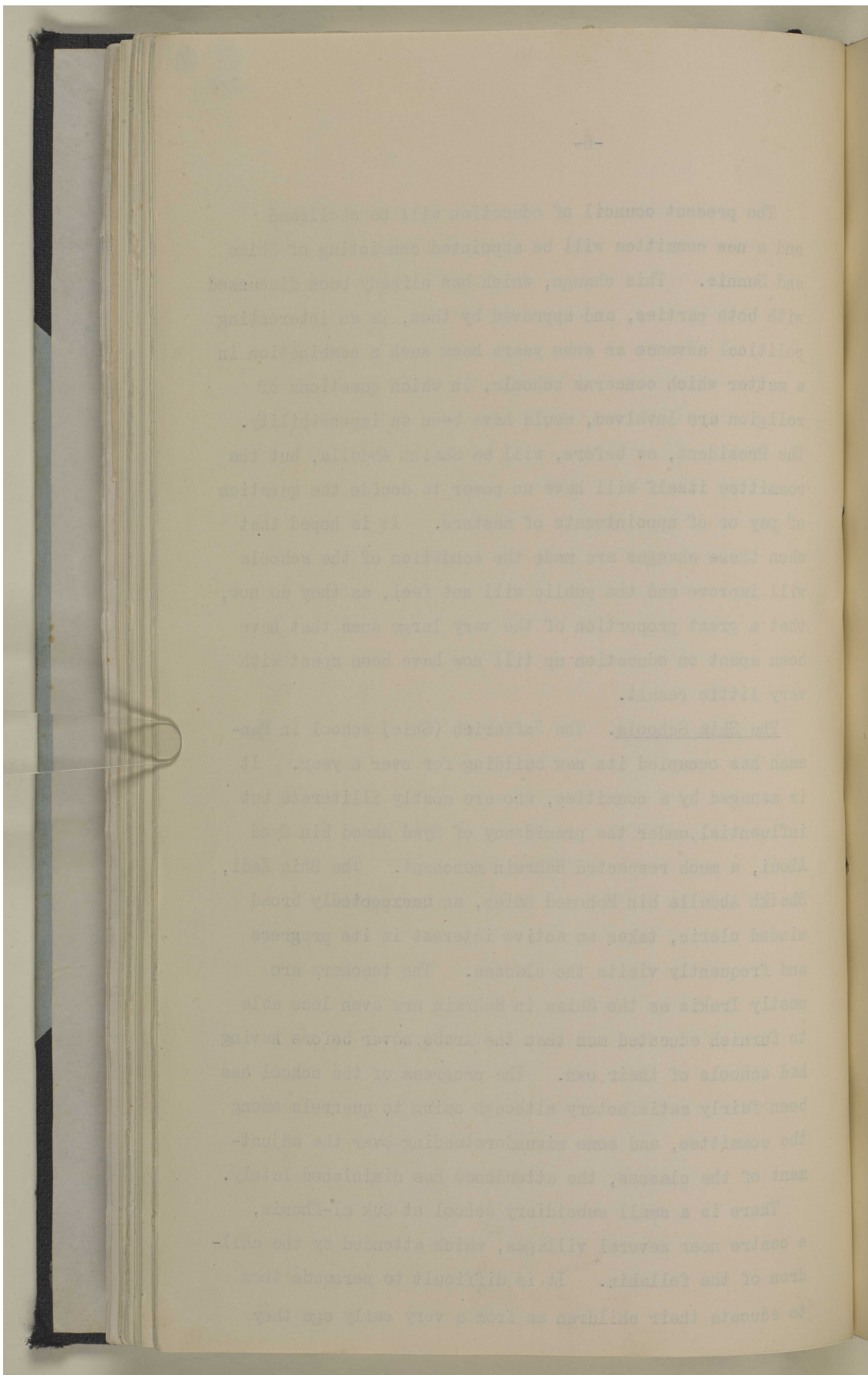
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The present council of education will be abolished and a new committee will be appointed consisting of Shias and Sunnis. This change, which has already been discussed with both parties, and approved by them, is an interesting political advance as some years back such a combination in a matter which concerns schools, in which questions of religion are involved, would have been an impossibility. The President, as before, will be Shaikh Abdulla, but the committee itself will have no power to decide the question of pay or of appointments of masters. It is hoped that when these changes are made the condition of the schools will improve and the public will not feel, as they do now, that a great proportion of the very large sums that have been spent on education up till now have been spent with very little result.

The Shia Schools. The Jaffarieh (Shia) school in Manamah has occupied its new building for over a year. It is managed by a committee, who are mostly illiterate but influential, under the presidency of Syed Ahmed bin Syed Aloui, a much respected Bahrain merchant. The Shia Kadi, Shaikh Abdulla bin Mohomed Saleh, an unexpectedly broad minded cleric, takes an active interest in its progress and frequently visits the classes. The teachers are mostly Iraklis as the Shias in Bahrain are even less able to furnish educated men than the Arabs, never before having had schools of their own. The progress of the school has been fairly satisfactory although owing to quarrels among the committee, and some misunderstanding over the adjustment of the classes, the attendance has diminished lately.

There is a small subsidiary school at Suk al-Khamis, a centre near several villages, which attended by the children of the fellahin. It is difficult to persuade them to educate their children as from a very early age they

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"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [33 و] (٢٩٨/٧٠)

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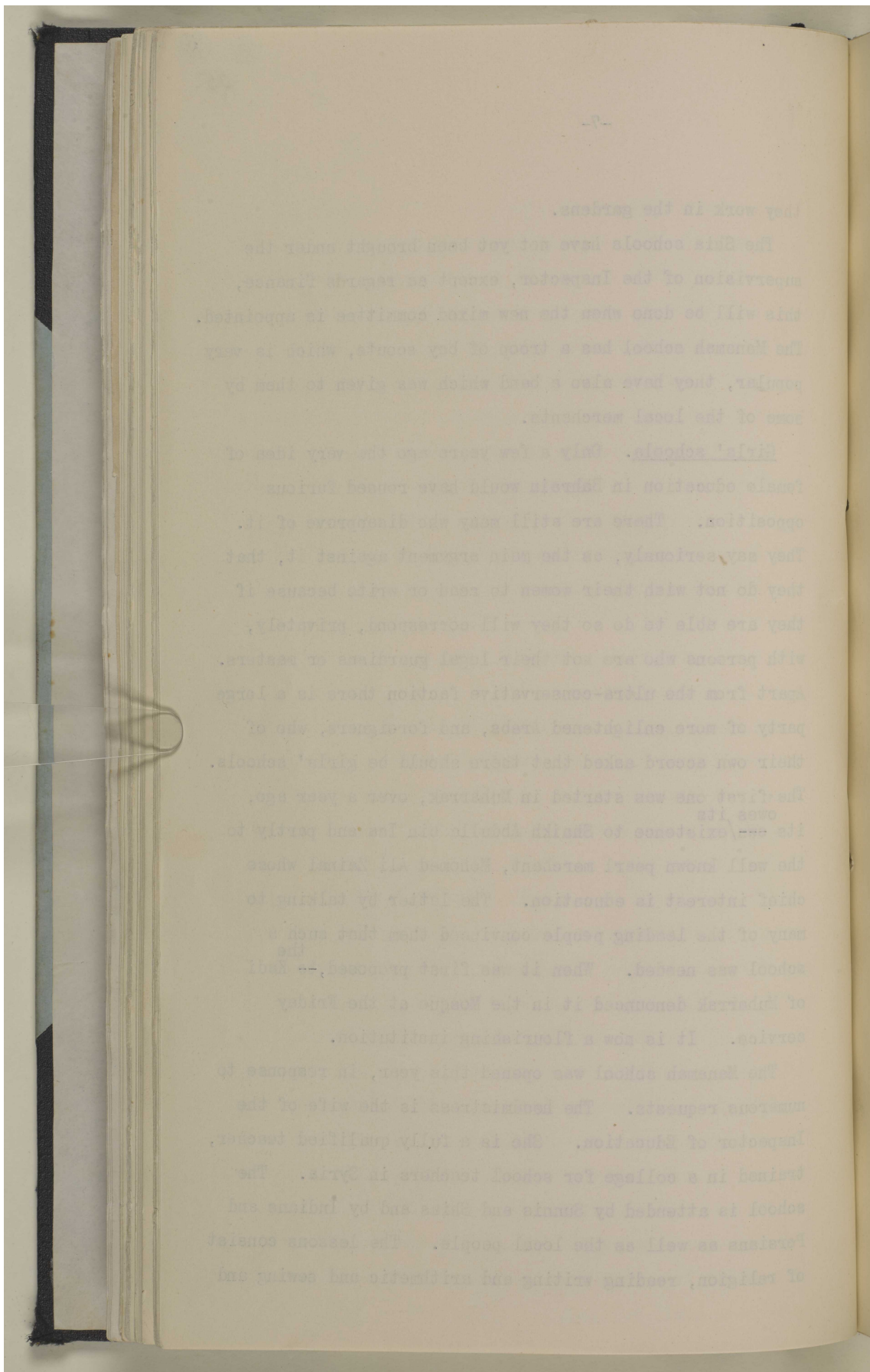
they work in the gardens.

The Shia schools have not yet been brought under the supervision of the Inspector, except as regards finance, this will be done when the new mixed committee is appointed. The Manamah school has a troop of boy scouts, which is very popular, they have also a band which was given to them by some of the local merchants.

Girls' schools. Only a few years ago the very idea of female education in Bahrain would have roused furious opposition. There are still many who disapprove of it. They say, seriously, as the main argument against it, that they do not wish their women to read or write because if they are able to do so they will correspond, privately, with persons who are not their legal guardians or masters. Apart from the ultra-conservative faction there is a large party of more enlightened Arabs, and foreigners, who of their own accord asked that there should be girls' schools. The first one was started in Muharrak, over a year ago, ^{owes its} its ~~own~~/existence to Shaikh Abdulla bin Isa and partly to the well known pearl merchant, Mohomed Ali Zainal whose chief interest is education. The latter by talking to many of the leading people convinced them that such a ^{the} school was needed. When it was first proposed, ~~the~~ Kadi of Muharrak denounced it in the Mosque at the Friday service. It is now a flourishing institution.

The Manamah school was opened this year, in response to numerous requests. The headmistress is the wife of the Inspector of Education. She is a fully qualified teacher, trained in a college for school teachers in Syria. The school is attended by Sunnis and Shias and by Indians and Persians as well as the local people. The lessons consist of religion, reading writing and arithmetic and sewing and

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(34) (36)
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and embroidery. A number of girls who had previously attended the Mission school transferred themselves to this new Government school. The school is very popular and the attendance is as much as can be dealt with by the present staff.

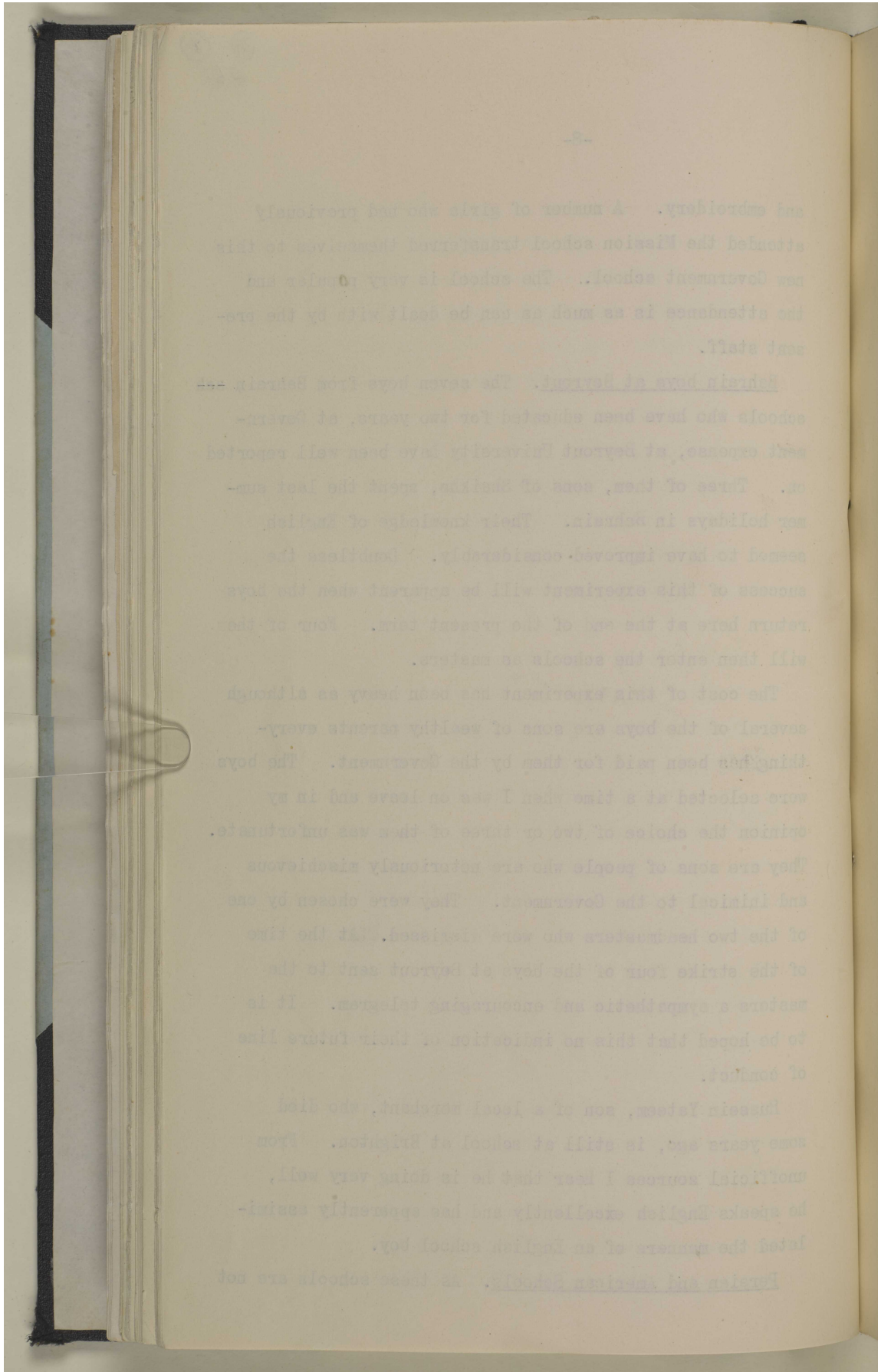
Bahrain boys at Beyrout. The seven boys from Bahrain schools who have been educated for two years, at Government expense, at Beyrout University have been well reported on. Three of them, sons of Shaikhs, spent the last summer holidays in Bahrain. Their knowledge of English seemed to have improved considerably. Doubtless the success of this experiment will be apparent when the boys return here at the end of the present term. Four of them will then enter the schools as masters.

The cost of this experiment has been heavy as although several of the boys are sons of wealthy parents everything has been paid for them by the Government. The boys were selected at a time when I was on leave and in my opinion the choice of two or three of them was unfortunate. They are sons of people who are notoriously mischievous and inimical to the Government. They were chosen by one of the two headmasters who were dismissed. At the time of the strike four of the boys at Beyrout sent to the masters a sympathetic and encouraging telegram. It is to be hoped that this no indication of their future line of conduct.

Hussein Yateem, son of a local merchant, who died some years ago, is still at school at Brighton. From unofficial sources I hear that he is doing very well, he speaks English excellently and has apparently assimilated the manners of an English school boy.

Persian and American Schools. As these schools are not

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٣٤ ظ] (٢٩٨/٧٣)



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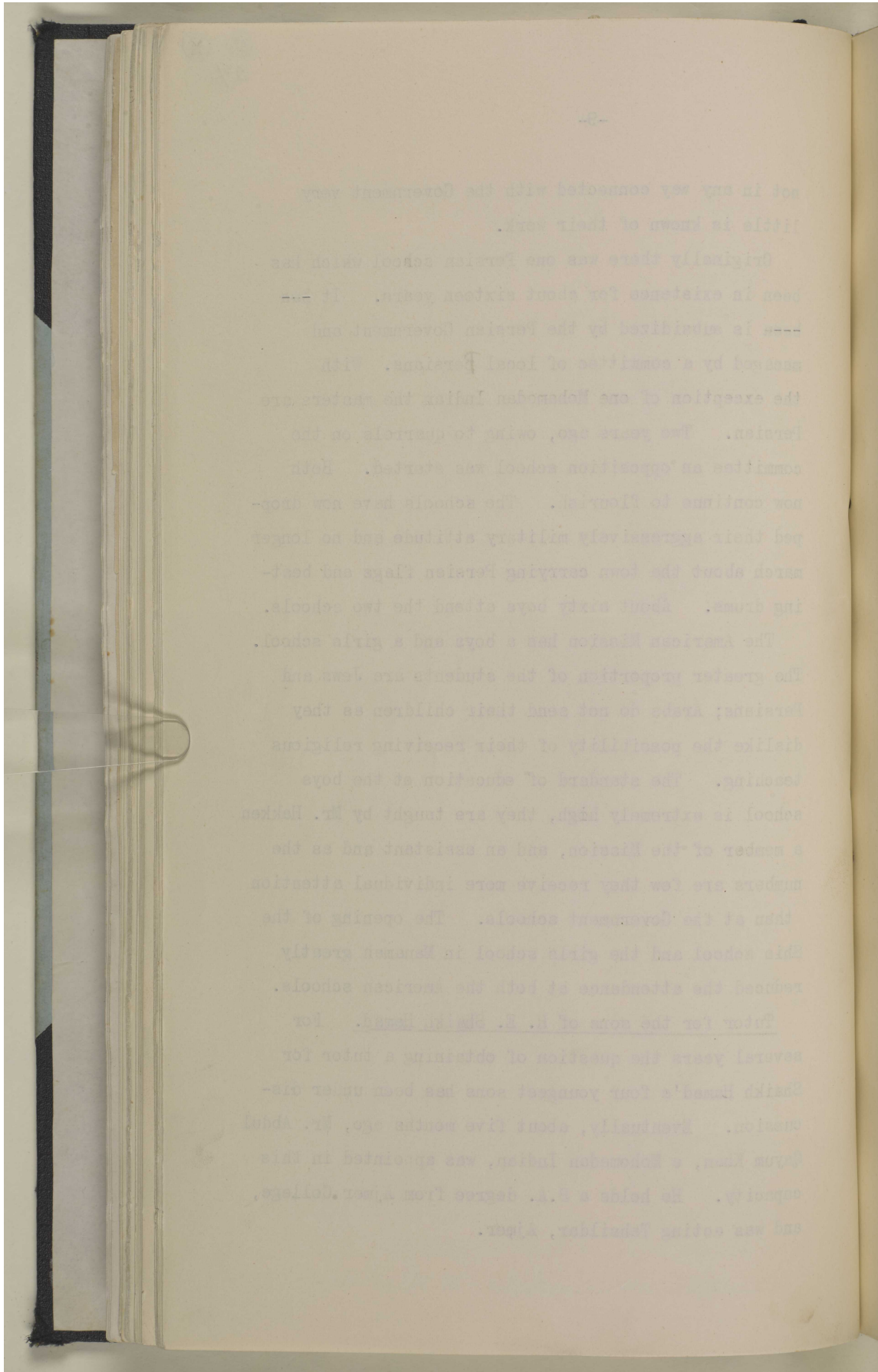
not in any way connected with the Government very little is known of their work.

Originally there was one Persian school which has been in existence for about sixteen years. It ~~has~~ ~~been~~ is subsidized by the Persian Government and managed by a committee of local Persians. With the exception of one Mohamedan Indian the masters are Persian. Two years ago, owing to quarrels on the committee an opposition school was started. Both now continue to flourish. The schools have now dropped their aggressively military attitude and no longer march about the town carrying Persian flags and beating drums. About sixty boys attend the two schools.

The American Mission has a boys and a girls school. The greater proportion of the students are Jews and Persians; Arabs do not send their children as they dislike the possibility of their receiving religious teaching. The standard of education at the boys school is extremely high, they are taught by Mr. Hakken a member of the Mission, and an assistant and as the numbers are few they receive more individual attention than at the Government schools. The opening of the Shia school and the girls school in Manamah greatly reduced the attendance at both the American schools.

Tutor for the sons of H. E. Shaikh Hamad. For several years the question of obtaining a tutor for Shaikh Hamad's four youngest sons has been under discussion. Eventually, about five months ago, Mr. Abdul Qayum Khan, a Mohomedan Indian, was appointed in this capacity. He holds a B.A. degree from Ajmer College, and was acting Tahsildar, Ajmer.

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٣٥ ظ] (٢٩٨/٧٥)



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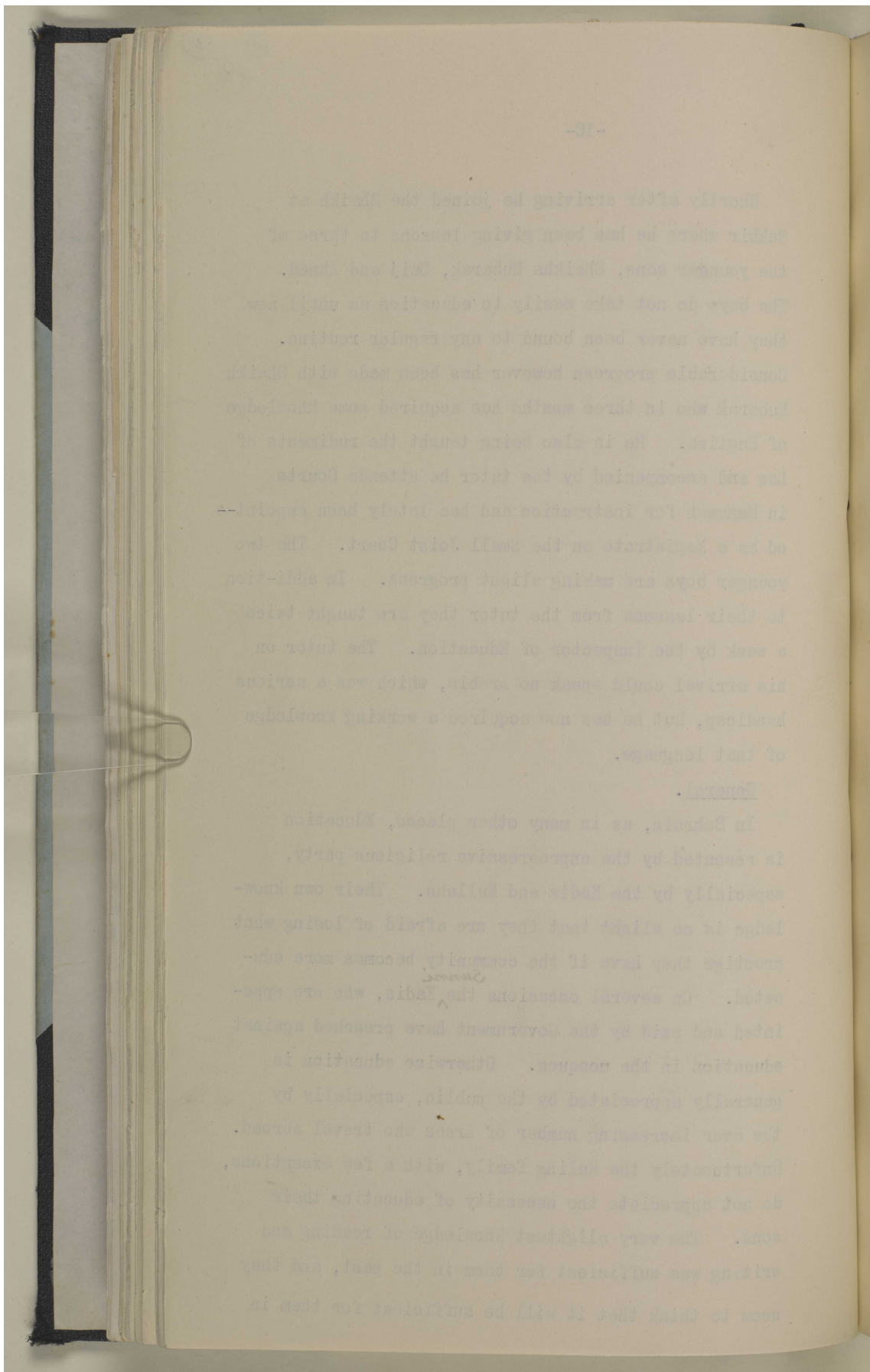
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Shortly after arriving he joined the Shaikh at Sakhir where he has been giving lessons to three of the younger sons, Shaikhs Mubarak, Daij and Ahmed. The boys do not take easily to education as until now they have never been bound to any regular routine. Considerable progress however has been made with Shaikh Mubarak who in three months has acquired some knowledge of English. He is also being taught the rudiments of Law and accompanied by the tutor he attends Courts in Manamah for instruction and has lately been appointed as a Magistrate on the Small Joint Court. The two younger boys are making slight progress. In addition to their lessons from the tutor they are taught twice a week by the Inspector of Education. The tutor on his arrival could speak no Arabic, which was a serious handicap, but he has now acquired a working knowledge of that language.

General.

In Bahrain, as in many other places, Education is resented by the unprogressive religious party, especially by the Kadis and Mullahs. Their own knowledge is so slight that they are afraid of losing what prestige they have if the community becomes more educated. On several occasions the ^{Sunn}Kadis, who are appointed and paid by the Government have preached against education in the mosques. Otherwise education is generally appreciated by the public, especially by the ever increasing number of Arabs who travel abroad. Unfortunately the Ruling family, with a few exceptions, do not appreciate the necessity of educating their sons. The very slightest knowledge of reading and writing was sufficient for them in the past, and they seem to think that it will be sufficient for them in

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٣٦ ظ] (٢٩٨/٧٧)



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in the future. One of their arguments against the need of education is that most of the biggest pearl merchants are uneducated and illiterate. This is true but it is well known that much of their money disappears in the hands of clerks and agents. The same applies to the Khalifah; if they had even sufficient knowledge to be able to keep accounts properly they would be very much richer than they are now.

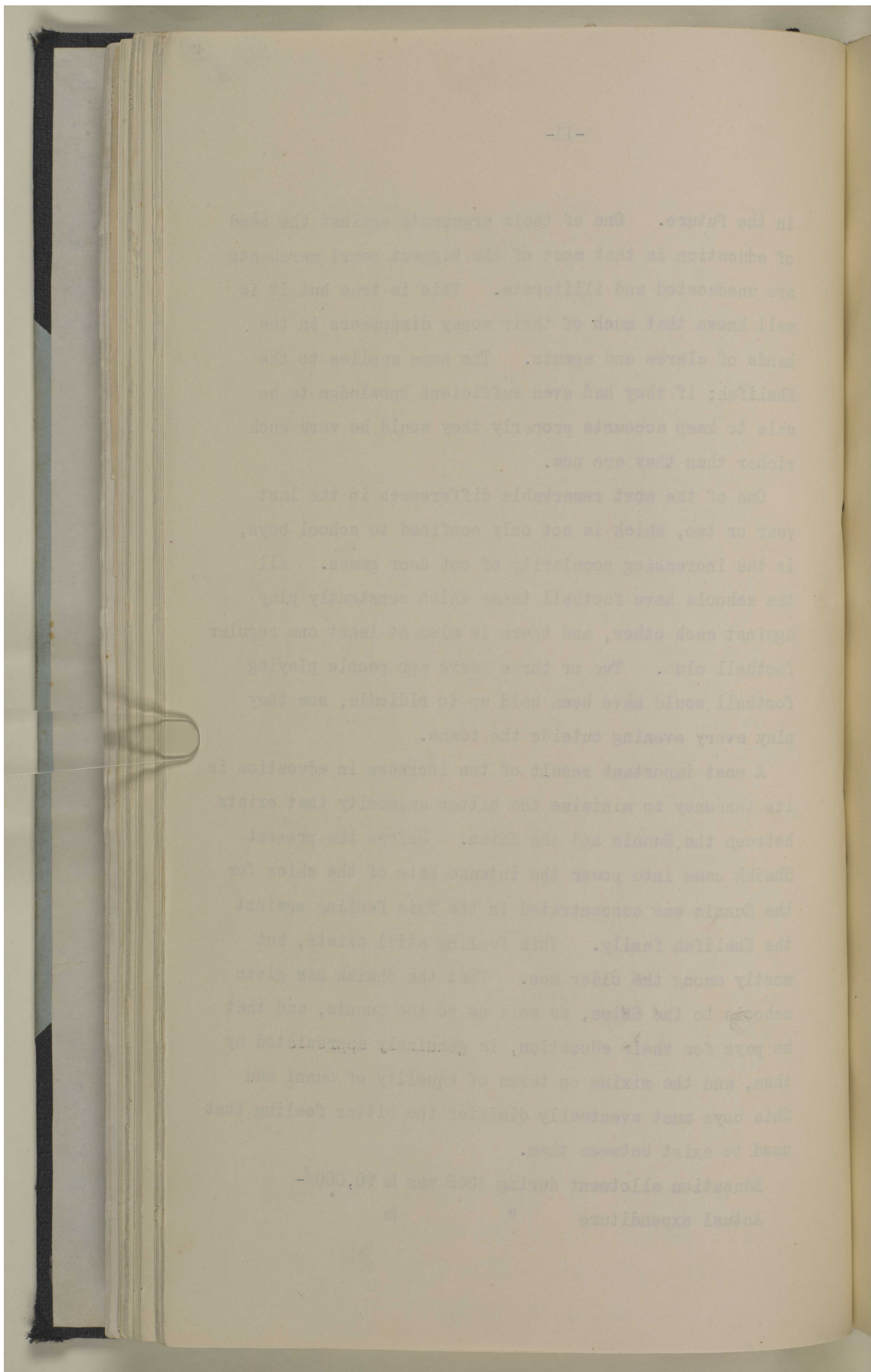
One of the most remarkable differences in the last year or two, which is not only confined to school boys, is the increasing popularity of out door games. All the schools have football teams which constantly play against each other, and there is also at least one regular football club. Two or three years ago people playing football would have been held up to ridicule, now they play every evening outside the towns.

A most important result of the increase in education is its tendency to minimise the bitter animosity that exists between the Sunnis and the Shias. Before the present Shaikh came into power the intense hate of the shias for the Sunnis was concentrated in the Shia feeling against the Khalifah family. This feeling still exists, but mostly among the older men. That the Shaikh has given schools to the Shias, as well as to the Sunnis, and that he pays for their education, is genuinely appreciated by them, and the mixing on terms of equality of Sunni and Shia boys must eventually diminish the bitter feeling that used to exist between them.

Education allotment during 1348 was Rs 90,000/-

Actual expenditure " Rs

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٣٧ظ] (٢٩٨/٧٩)



"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٣٨ و] (٢٩٨/٨٠)

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Schools	boys.	classes	masters.
Khalifieh School, Manamah -	130	8	9 including ex directors.
Maharak -	180	8	8 "
Jaffarieh school, Manamah -	135	4	8
Alawieh school, Sooq AlKhamis	25	2	2
Hidd school	95	6	4
Rafaa school	40	3	2
Muharrak girls school	60	4	3
	765.		

List of teachers and officials whose salaries are included under "Education".

Mr. Faik Ibrahim Adham - 300/- Inspector

Maharak School.

Othman Hurani	Rs 250/-	Headmaster.
Jalal Rustom	200/-	Teacher.
Mohomed Furati	200/-	"
Sh. Juma Jouder	120/-	"
Zekarieh Bayat	200/-	"
Abdul Aziz Zamil	125/-	"
Abdul Latif Shemlan	90/-	"
Abdulla Y.Ziani	60/-	"
Ahmed Othman	50/-	"

Manamah School.

Omahr Yahya	250/-
Ab'Rehman Faris	200/-
Ab'Aziz Rashid	180/-
Ab'majid Hamuri	150/-
Ibrahim Arayad	130/-
Abdulla Awfa	85/-
Dawood Ziani	70/-
Abdulla Mehza	50/-

Jafarieh School.

Mohomed Said	250/-
Mohomed Redha	160/-
Musa Saleh	150/-
Abdul Hamid	135/-
Abdul Qadir	60/-
Nasir Hassan	35/-
Abdulla Mohomed	60/-
Jaafar Abdulla	80/-

Alawieh School.

Abdul Karim Juma	200/-
Aly Medani	60/-

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [و٣٩] (٢٩٨/٨٢)

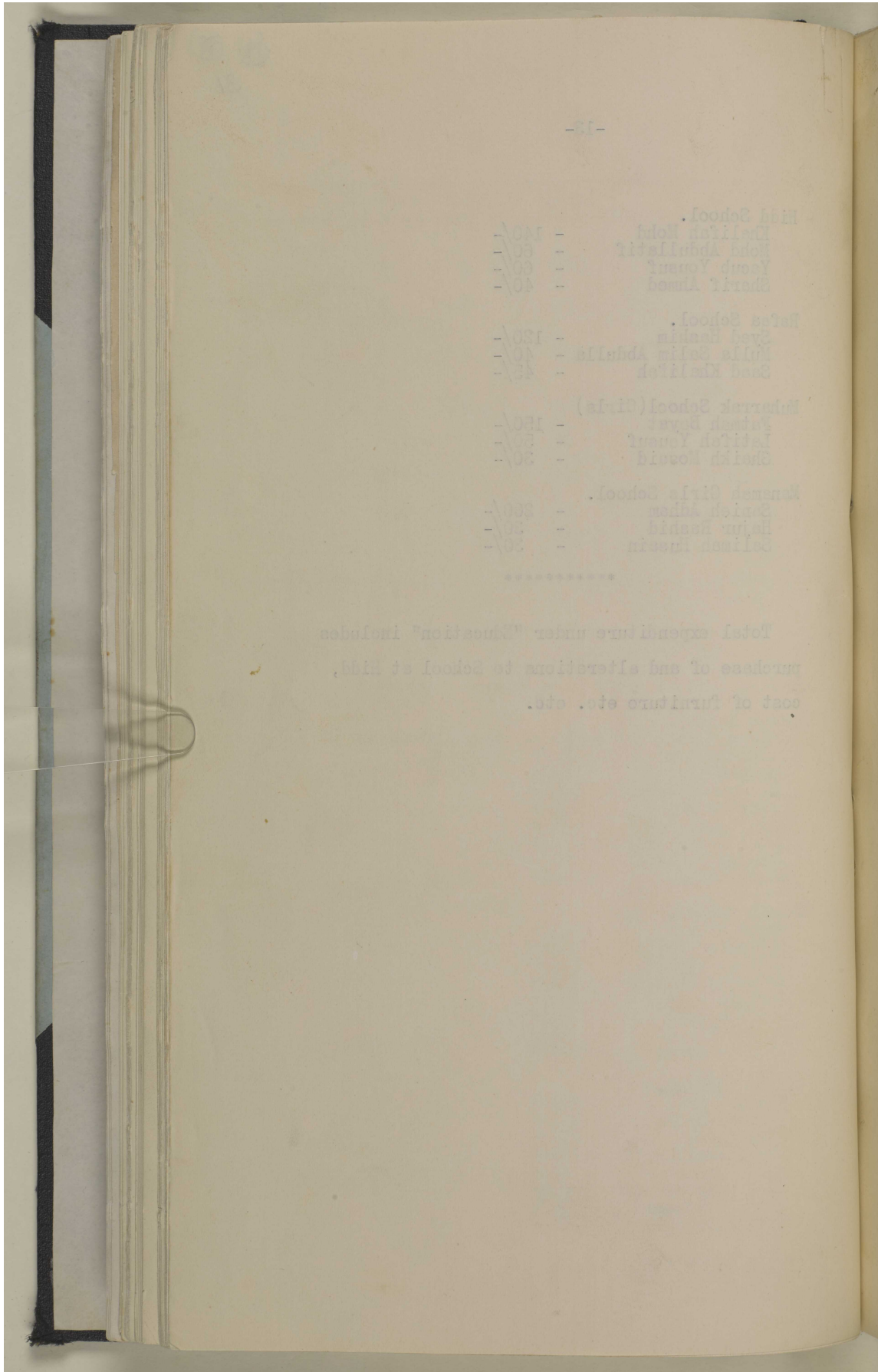
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Hidd School.	
Khalifah Mohd	- 140/-
Mohd Abdullatif	- 60/-
Yacub Yousuf	- 60/-
Sharif Ahmed	- 40/-
Rafaa School.	
Syed Hashim	- 120/-
Mulla Salim Abdulla	- 40/-
Saad Khalifah	- 45/-
Muharrak School (Girls)	
Fatmah Bayat	- 150/-
Latifah Yousuf	- 50/-
Shaikh Mosaid	- 30/-
Manamah Girls School.	
Sanieh Adham	- 200/-
Hajur Rashid	- 30/-
Salimah Husain	- 30/-

Total expenditure under "Education" includes purchase of and alterations to School at Hidd, cost of furniture etc. etc.

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٣٩ظ] (٢٩٨/٨٣)



(40) (3/6)
32

JUDICIAL.

Bahrain Court.

Shaikh Salman bin Hamed Al-Khalifa and The Adviser.

No. of cases dealt with approximately, 3000

" " new " " " " 800

Court Fees collected Rs 32,306.

The Khalifa Murder Cases.

The most important cases dealt with by this court during the year were the Khalifa Murder Cases, which included the unsuccessful attempted assassination of H. E. Shaikh Hamed in 1926. The fact that the court was empowered to try the Khalifa Shaikhs, and also to pass a death sentence in the case of another murder, has considerably strengthened its reputation and importance in the eyes of the people.

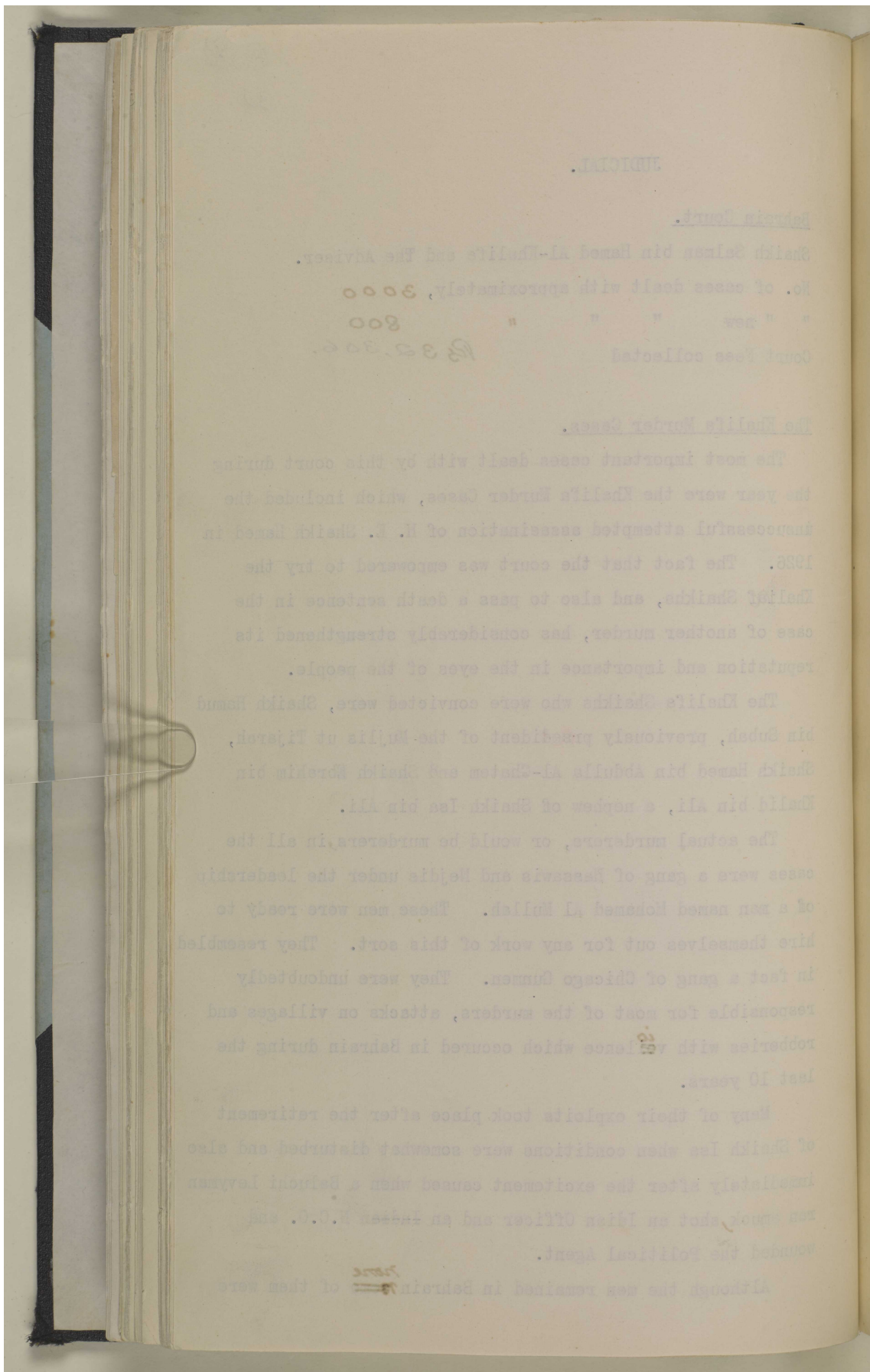
The Khalifa Shaikhs who were convicted were, Shaikh Hamud bin Subah, previously president of the Mujlis ut Tijarah, Shaikh Hamed bin Abdulla Al-Ghatem and Shaikh Ebrahim bin Khalid bin Ali, a nephew of Shaikh Isa bin Ali.

The actual murderers, or would be murderers, in all the cases were a gang of Hassawis and Nejdīs under the leadership of a man named Mohamed Al Mullah. These men were ready to hire themselves out for any work of this sort. They resembled in fact a gang of Chicago Gunmen. They were undoubtedly responsible for most of the murders, attacks on villages and robberies with ⁴⁰valence which occurred in Bahrain during the last 10 years.

Many of their exploits took place after the retirement of Shaikh Isa when conditions were somewhat disturbed and also immediately after the excitement caused when a Baluchi Levyman ran amuck, shot an Indian Officer and an Indian N.C.O. and wounded the Political Agent.

Although the men remained in Bahrain ^{none} of them were

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٤٠ ظ] (٢٩٨/٨٥)



"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [١ و٤] (٢٩٨/٨٦)

33. (41)

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were suspected at the time until by chance one of them was arrested ^{for} stealing a boat at the end of 1928. The Local Police and the Amir of Manamah obtained clues as to the existence of the gang. One by one they were traced and ~~arrested~~ arrested. Police investigations revealed that the same men were implicated in a series of murders and dacoity terminating with the attack on Shaikh Hamed and a raid on a village two miles from Manamah shortly afterwards.

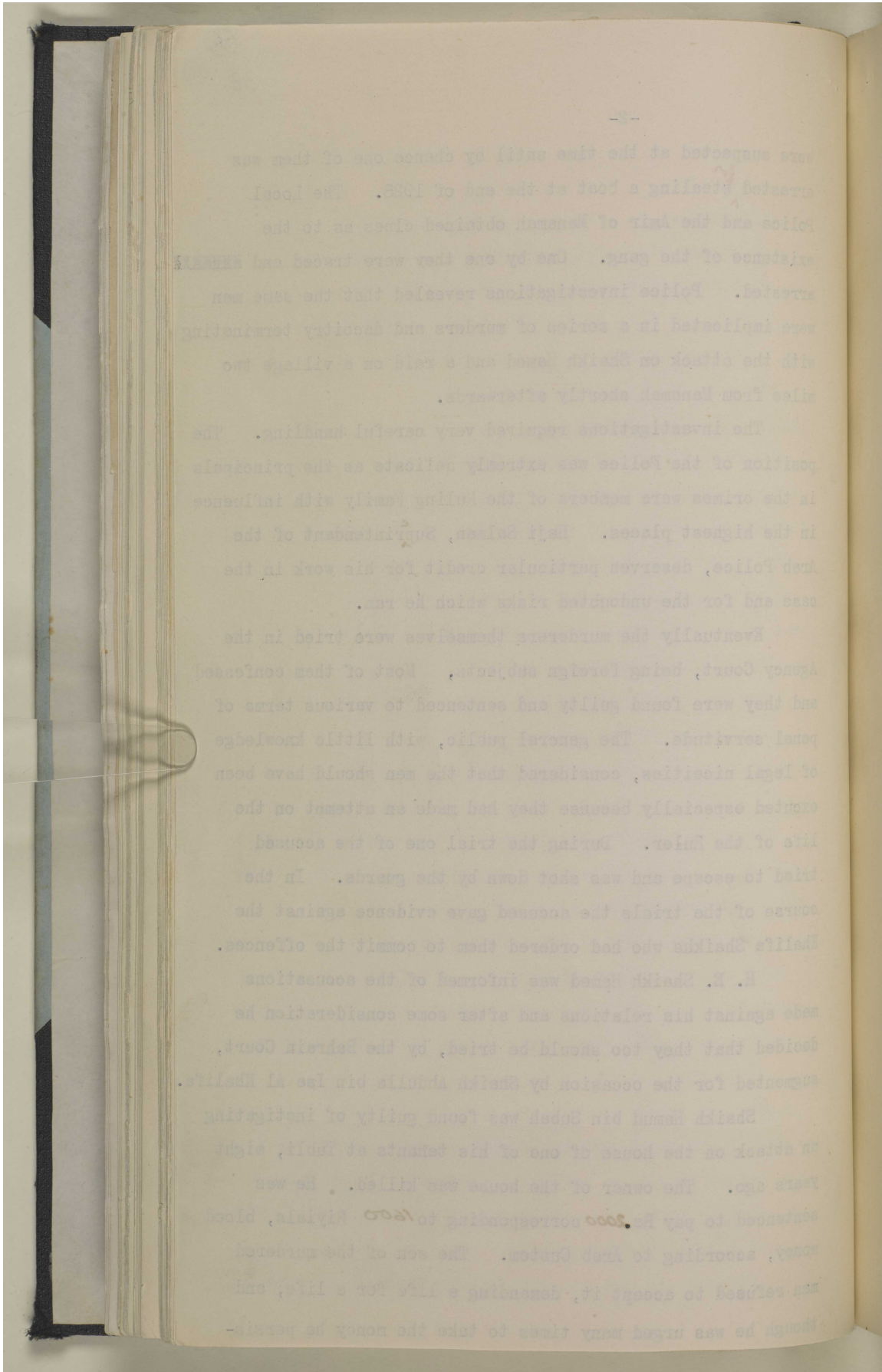
The investigations required very careful handling. The position of the Police was extremely delicate as the principals in the crimes were members of the Ruling Family with influence in the highest places. Haji Salman, Sup^rintendant of the Arab Police, deserves particular credit for his work in the case and for the undoubted risks which he ran.

Eventually the murderers themselves were tried in the Agency Court, being foreign subjects, Most of them confessed and they were found guilty and sentenced to various terms of penal servitude. The general public, with little knowledge of legal niceties, considered that the men should have been excuted especially because they had made an attempt on the life of the Ruler. During the trial one of the accused tried to escape and was shot down by the guards. In the course of the trials the accused gave evidence against the Khalifa Shaikhs who had ordered them to commit the offences.

H. E. Shaikh Hamed was informed of the accusations made against his relations and after some consideration he decided that they too should be tried, by the Bahrain Court, augmented for the occasion by Shaikh Abdulla bin Isa Al Khalifa.

Shaikh Hamud bin Subah was found guilty of instigating an attack on the house of one of his tenants at Tubli, eight years ago. The owner of the house was killed. He was sentenced to pay Rs 2000 corresponding to 1600 Riyals, blood money, according to Arab Custom. The son of the murdered man refused to accept it, demanding a life for a life, and though he was urged many times to take the money he persis-

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [١٤٤١ ظ] (٢٩٨/٨٧)



"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٢٤ و] (٢٩٨/٨٨)

34 (42)

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persistently refused to receive it. Finally this amount, and also the fine in the Ghattam case, was added to the amount subscribed by the public for building the new Shia School.

The case had not been tried before, although at the time of the murder the witnesses and the relations of the victim, all of them Shias, were summoned before the Sunni Kadi. Their refusal to appear was apparently taken as an admission that they withdrew their case.

Shaikh Hamed bin Abdulla Al Ghattam had been previously tried by Shaikh Hamed for instigating murder, and rape, in the house of one of his tenants at Farsia. The previous judgement was ambiguous and though a fine was imposed, there was some doubt as to the meaning of the judgement. The Court examined the whole case again, found the accused guilty and retified the previous judgement ordering payment of blood money. The relations of the victim refused to take the money.

Shaikh Ebrahim Bin Khalid was found guilty of instigating the attempted murder of Shaikh Hamed. At that time he was living on the mainland having been banished for ~~for~~ his complicity in two murderous attacks on villages in Sitra. The ammunicions used against Shaikh Hamed was sent by him to the leader of the gang and an incriminating letter from him was found in the house of one of the gang.

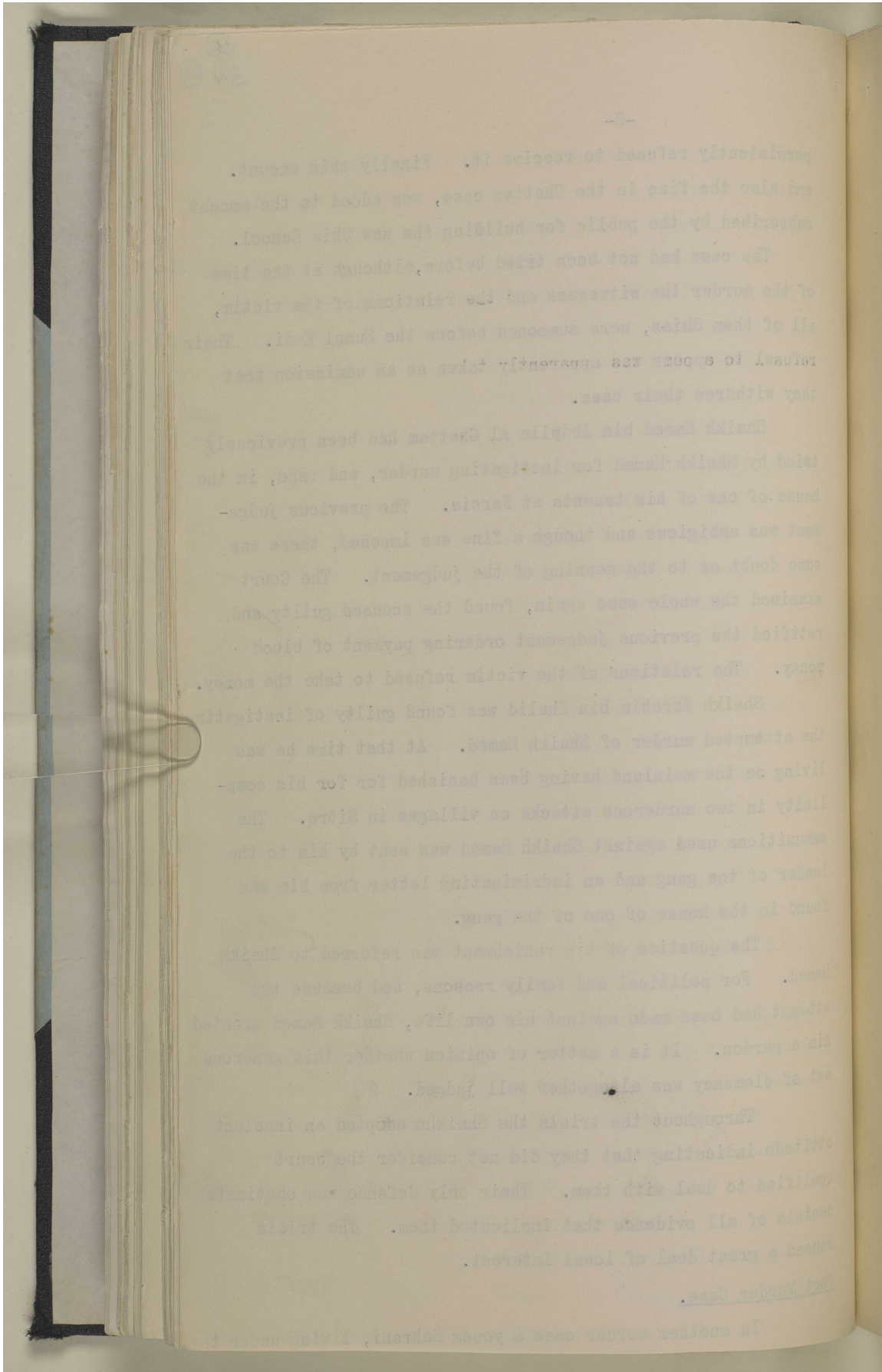
The question of his punishment was referred to Shaikh Hamed. For political and family reasons, and because the attempt had been made against his own life, Shaikh Hamed granted him a pardon. It is a matter of opinion whether this generous act of clemency was altogether well judged.

Throughout the trials the Shaikhs adopted an insolent attitude indicating that they did not consider the court qualified to deal with them. Their only defence was obstinate denials of all evidence that implicated them. The trials caused a great deal of local interest.

Fort Murder Case.

In another murder case a young Bahrani, living under the

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the Portuguese Fort, was found guilty of murdering his neighbour's wife, with whom he had an intrigue. He was sentenced to death and executed by shooting.

Liquor Cases.

The importation and consumption of any form of alcohol is forbidden in Bahrain. Unfortunately during recent years the illegal manufacture of liquor has increased very considerably. A number of raids were made by the Police during the year and heavy sentences were imposed on consumers and makers of liquor.

Cultured Pearl Case.

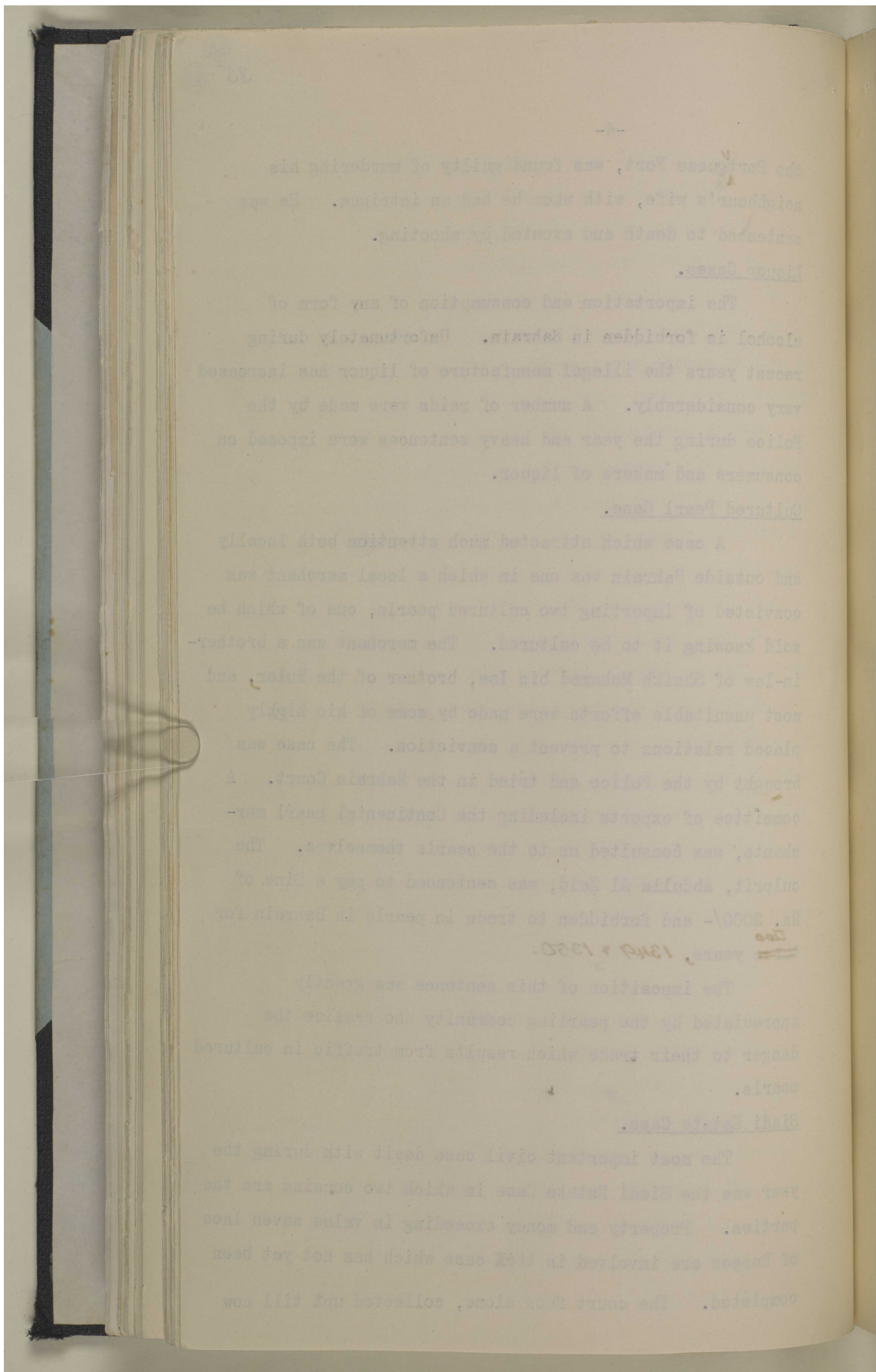
A case which attracted much attention both locally and outside Bahrain was one in which a local merchant was convicted of importing two cultured pearls, one of which he sold knowing it to be cultured. The merchant was a brother-in-law of Shaikh Mohamed bin Isa, brother of the Ruler, and most unsuitable efforts were made by some of his highly placed relations to prevent a conviction. The case was brought by the Police and tried in the Bahrain Court. A committee of experts including the Continental pearl merchants, was consulted as to the pearls themselves. The culprit, Abdulla Al Zaid, was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 3000/- and forbidden to trade in pearls in Bahrain for ^{two} ~~three~~ years, 1349 * 1350.

The imposition of this sentence was greatly appreciated by the pearling community who realise the danger to their trade which results from traffic in cultured pearls.

Siadi Estate Case.

The most important civil case dealt with during the year was the Siadi Estate Case in which two cousins are the parties. Property and money exceeding in value seven lacs of Ruppés are involved in the case which has not yet been completed. The court fees alone, collected up till now

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٣٤٤] (٢٩٨/٩١)



"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٤٤ و] (٢٩٨/٩٢)

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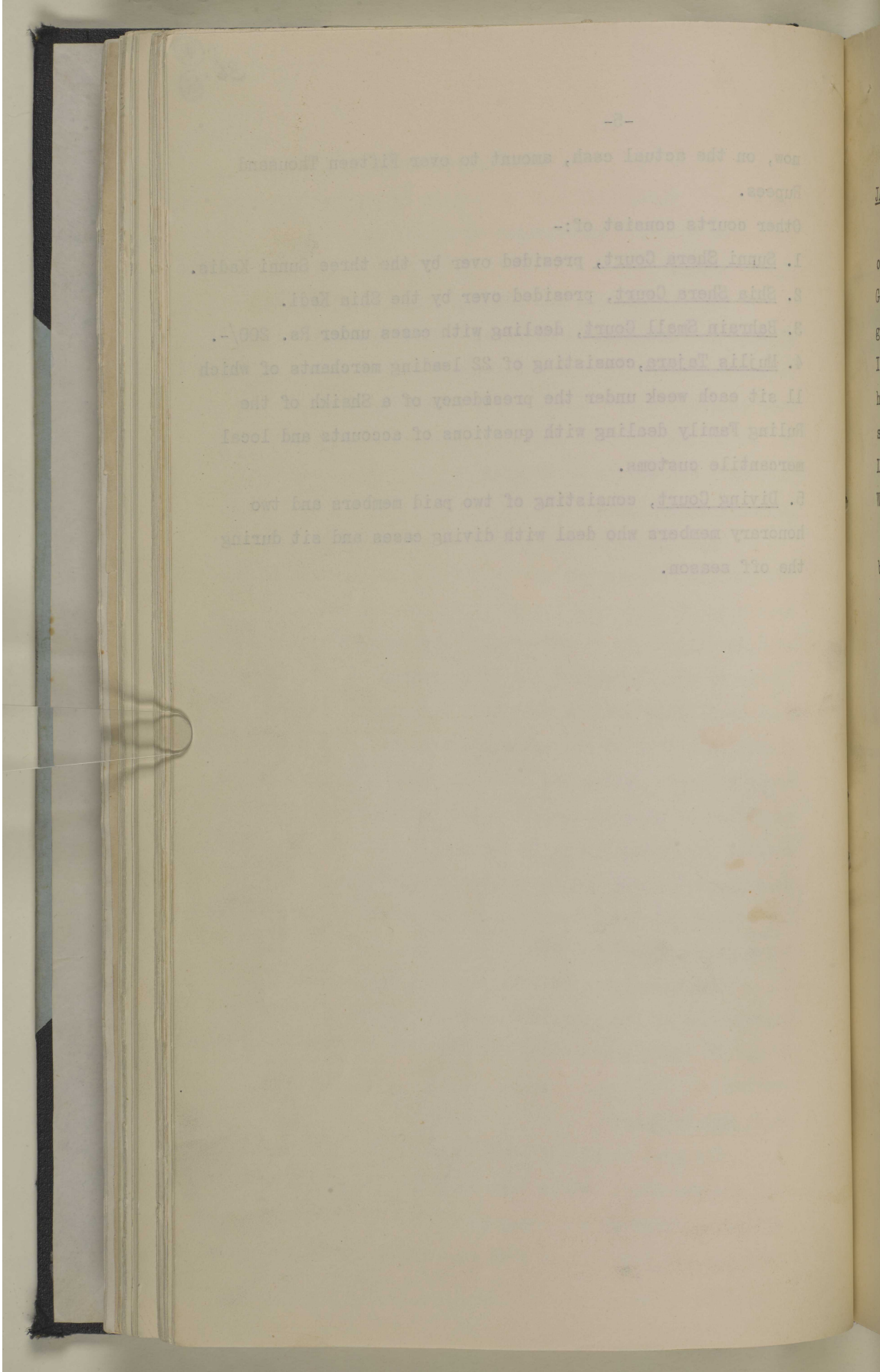
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now, on the actual cash, amount to over Fifteen Thousand Rupees.

Other courts consist of:-

1. Sunni Shera Court, presided over by the three Sunni Kadis.
2. Shia Shera Court, presided over by the Shia Kadi.
3. Bahrain Small Court, dealing with cases under Rs. 200/-.
4. Muqilis Tajara, consisting of 22 leading merchants of which 11 sit each week under the presidency of a Shaikh of the Ruling Family dealing with questions of accounts and local mercantile customs.
5. Diving Court, consisting of two paid members and two honorary members who deal with diving cases and sit during the off season.

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٤٤ ظ] (٢٩٨/٩٣)



صورة فوتوغرافية للمدرسة الجعفرية، البحرين [٤٥ و] (٢/١)

(٤٥) (٢/١)
37.

PUBLIC WORKS.

JAFFARIAH SCHOOL.

This school has been in the course of construction for over two years. It is now complete. It was built by the Government, not by contract. With the exception of iron girders, cement and imported wood all the material is local. It can be justly claimed that the building is one of the most handsome in Bahrain. The design was made and the work was supervised by Mr. Mohammed Khalil, the Suprintendant of the Land Department, who also carries oft the duties of a Public Works Officer.

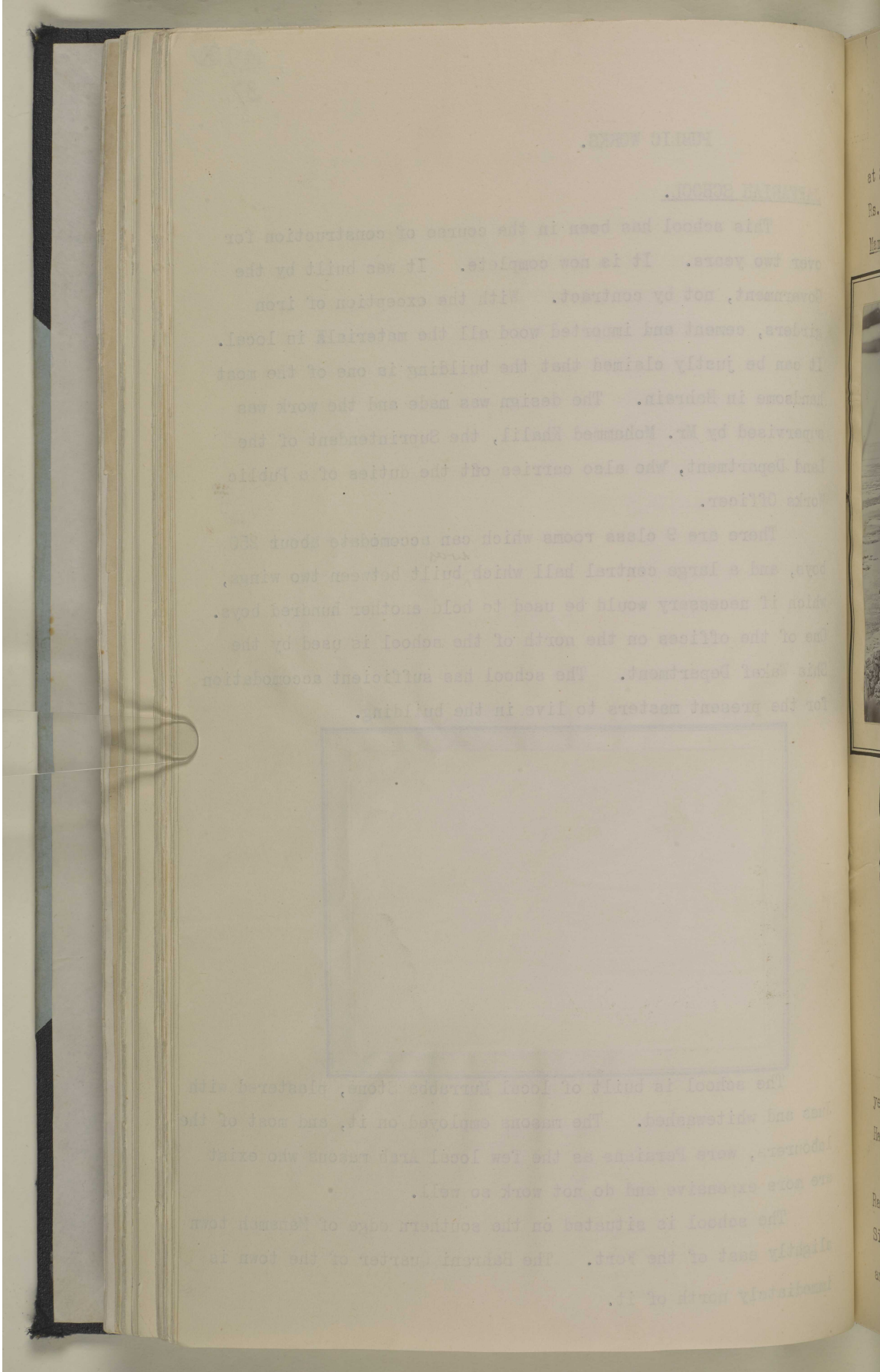
There are 9 class rooms which can accomodate about 250 boys, and a large central hall which ^{was} built between two wings, which if necessary would be used to hold another hundred boys. One of the offices on the north of the school is used by the Shia Wakaf Department. The school has sufficient accomodation for the present masters to live in the building.



The school is built of local Murrabba Stone, plastered with Juss and whitewashed. The masons employed on it, and most of the labourers, were Persians as the few local Arab masons who exist are more expensive and do not work so well.

The school is situated on the southern edge of Manamah town slightly east of the Fort. The Bahrani Quarter of the town is immediately north of it.

صورة فوتوغرافية للمدرسة الجعفرية، البحرين [٤٥ ظ] (٢/٢)



صورة فوتوغرافية لجسر المنامة-المحرّق، البحرين [٦٤ و] (٢/١)

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38. 46

The total expenditure on the school, and the subsidiary school at Suk Al Khamis, including the cost of desks, furniture etc. is Rs. 39,329/- of which a certain proportion was publicly subscribed.

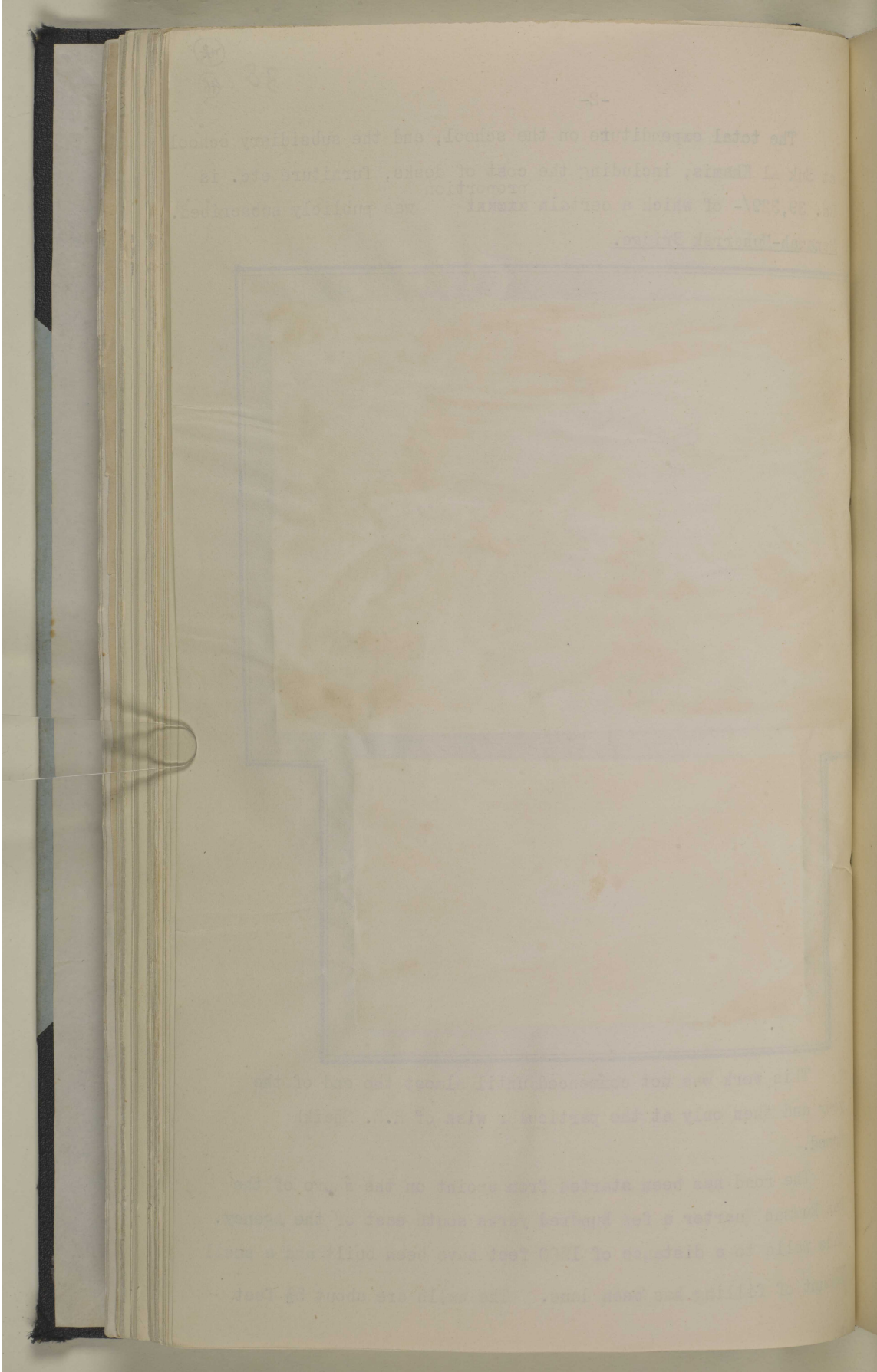
Manamah-Muharrek Bridge.



This work was not commenced until almost the end of the year and then only at the particular wish of H.E. Shaikh Hamed.

The road has been started from a point on the shore of the Ras Rumman Quarter a few hundred yards south east of the Agency. Side walls to a distance of 1500 feet have been built and a small amount of filling has been done. The walls are about 5½ feet

صورة فوتوغرافية لجسر المنامة-المحرّق، البحرين [٦٤٦] (٢/٢)



"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٧٤] (١٩٨٨/٢٩٨)

47 46
39.

-3-

feet high.

The walls are of large Murrabba Stones on the inside and the outside with a filling in the centre of Fishti Stone. They are not cemented. At intervals of 300 feet a double cross wall has been built and culverts will be inserted later on. It is estimated that the bridge will cost six lacs to complete, including the cost of a ferry over the deep channel close to Muharrak.

About Rs. 12000/- has been expended up to till now. Notices were issued calling for tenders for filling in with Fishti but only one application was received, this was not accepted.

Artesian Well.

An artesian well was sunk for the Government ~~XXX~~ between the Agency and the Government Offices by Mr. Khalil Kanoo at a cost of Rs. 1400/-. A tank was built by the Government and pipes were laid giving a water supply to the Hospital, the Agency and the Government Offices, and also to the public. The first two wells which were sunk in Bahrain cost Rs. 50000/- each.

The following less important works were carried out:-
Compound wall round open reclaimed ground between Sea Road and Government Offices.

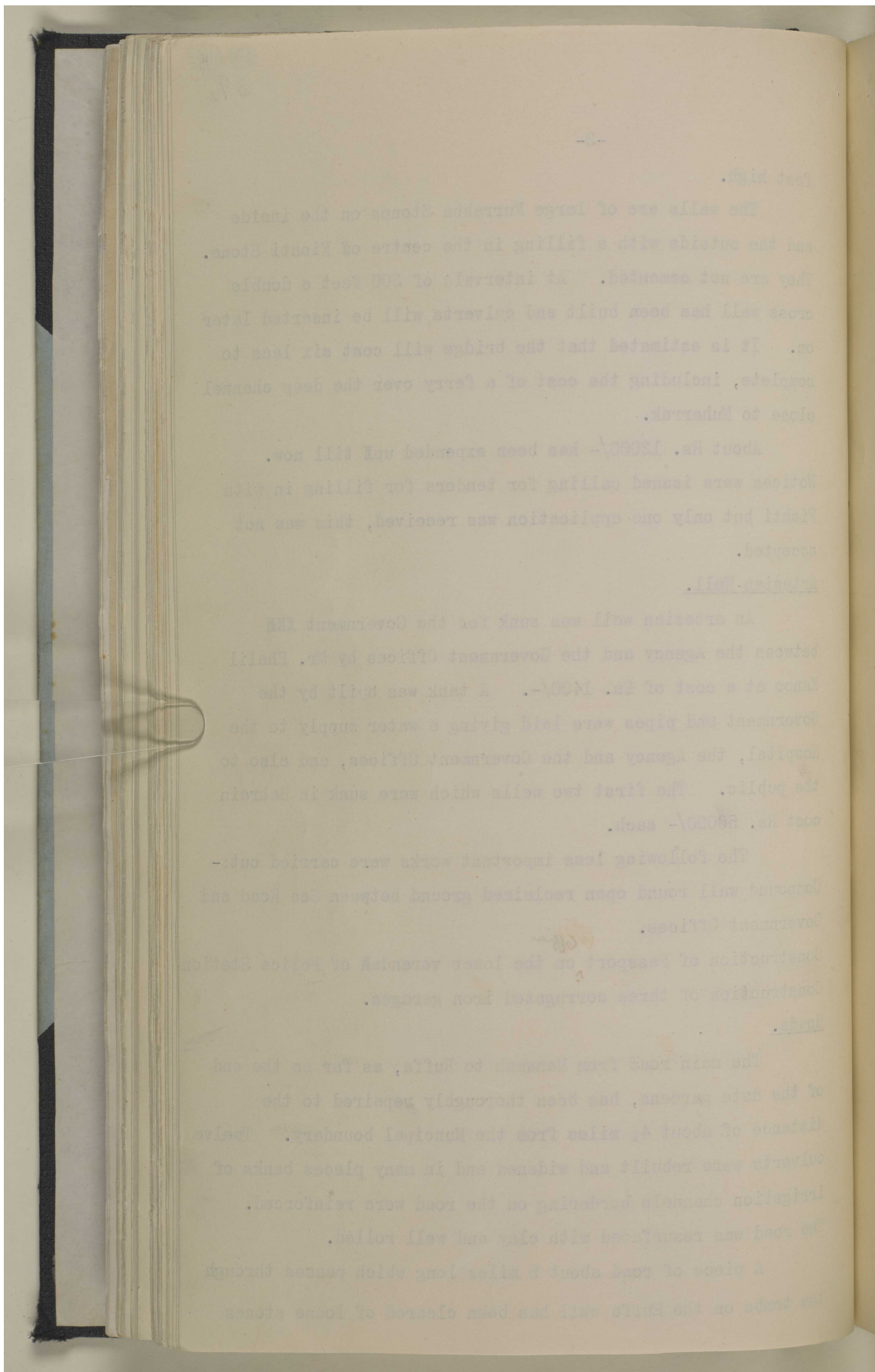
Construction of Passport ^{Office} on the lower veranda of Police Station.
Construction of three corrugated iron garages.

Roads.

The main road from Manamah to Ruffa, as far as the end of the date gardens, has been thoroughly repaired to the distance of about 4½ miles from the Municipal boundary. Twelve culverts were rebuilt and widened and in many places banks of irrigation channels bordering on the road were reinforced. The road was resurfaced with clay and well rolled.

A piece of road about 5 miles long which passes through the tombs on the Ruffa well has been cleared of loose stones

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٤٧ ظ] (٢٩٨/٩٩)



48 44
40.

-4-

stones and greatly improved. The recent acquisition of a motor lorry has made road work much easier.

If roads were metalled they would undoubtedly last longer but the initial cost would be high, a new and heavier roller would be needed and there would be great difficulty in many places where no water is obtainable.

Palace Garden.

The artesian well in this garden has constantly given trouble. It appears to be leaking under the ground so badly that the area adjoining the well becomes a swamp and all cultivation perishes. The area of the garden has now been increased by including another piece on the northern side. The garden at present grows little else than dates and lucerne.

Land Registration.

There is a steady increase in applications for registration of sales and of titles although at present the registration is voluntary. The fee of each title deed is Rs. 10/-. The title deeds are on stout paper with a plan of the ground, on ferro paper fastened to the back. A new scale of charges has been laid down which is to come into force in the new year by which fees on registration of sales to be charged on a scale according to the sale price of the property.

No. of sales registered 262.

" " titles " 177.

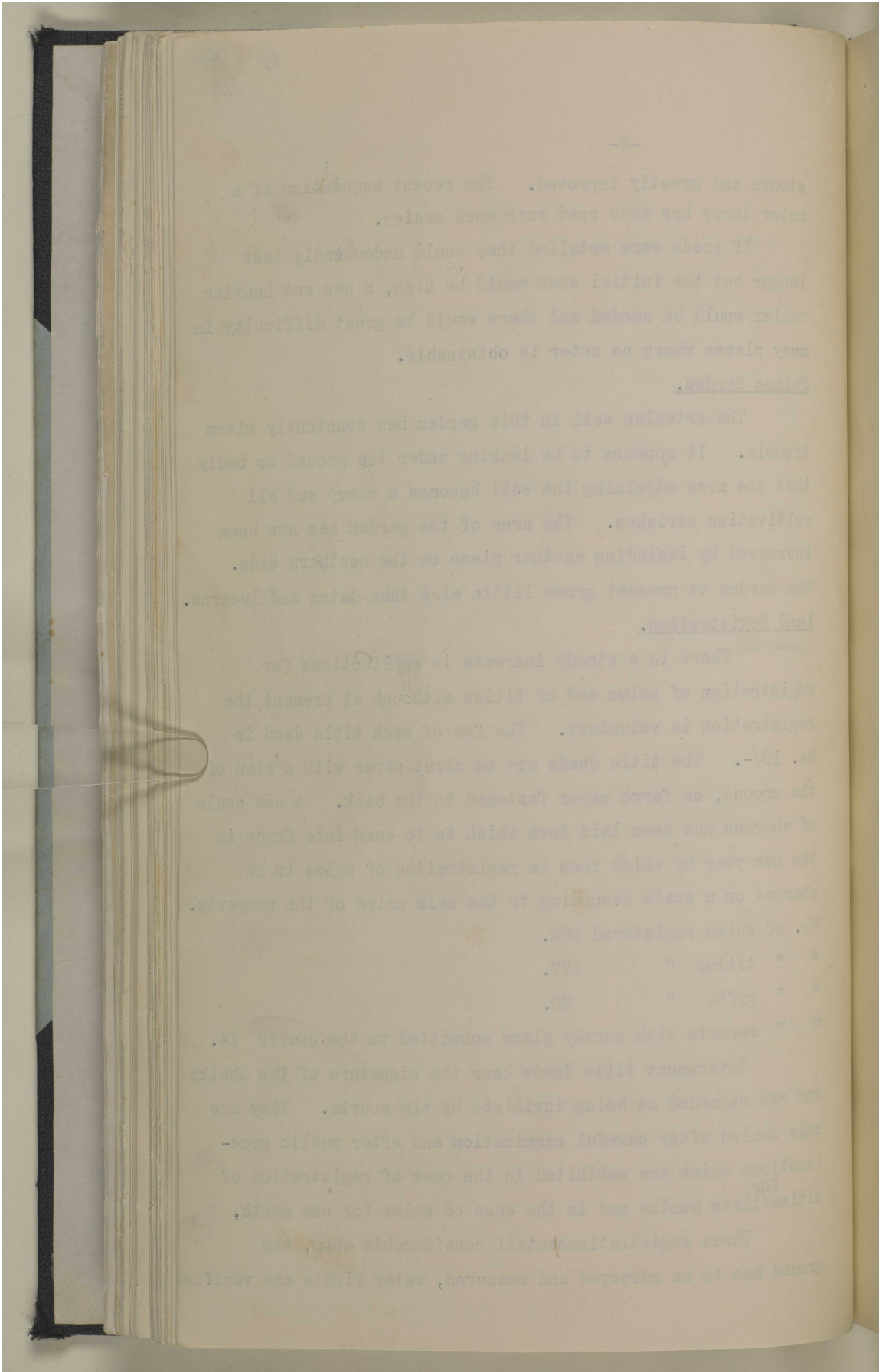
" " gifts " 20.

" " reports with survey plans submitted to the courts 14.

Government title deeds bear the signature of The Shaikh and are regarded as being inviolate by the courts. They are only sealed after careful examination and after public proclamations which are exhibited in the case of registration of titles/^{for}three months and in the case of sales for one month,

These registrations entail considerable work, the ground has to be surveyed and measured, water rights are verified

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٤٨ ظ] (٢٩٨/١٠١)



(49) (45)
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verified, proclamations prepared and finally the title deeds are written and copied into the registers.

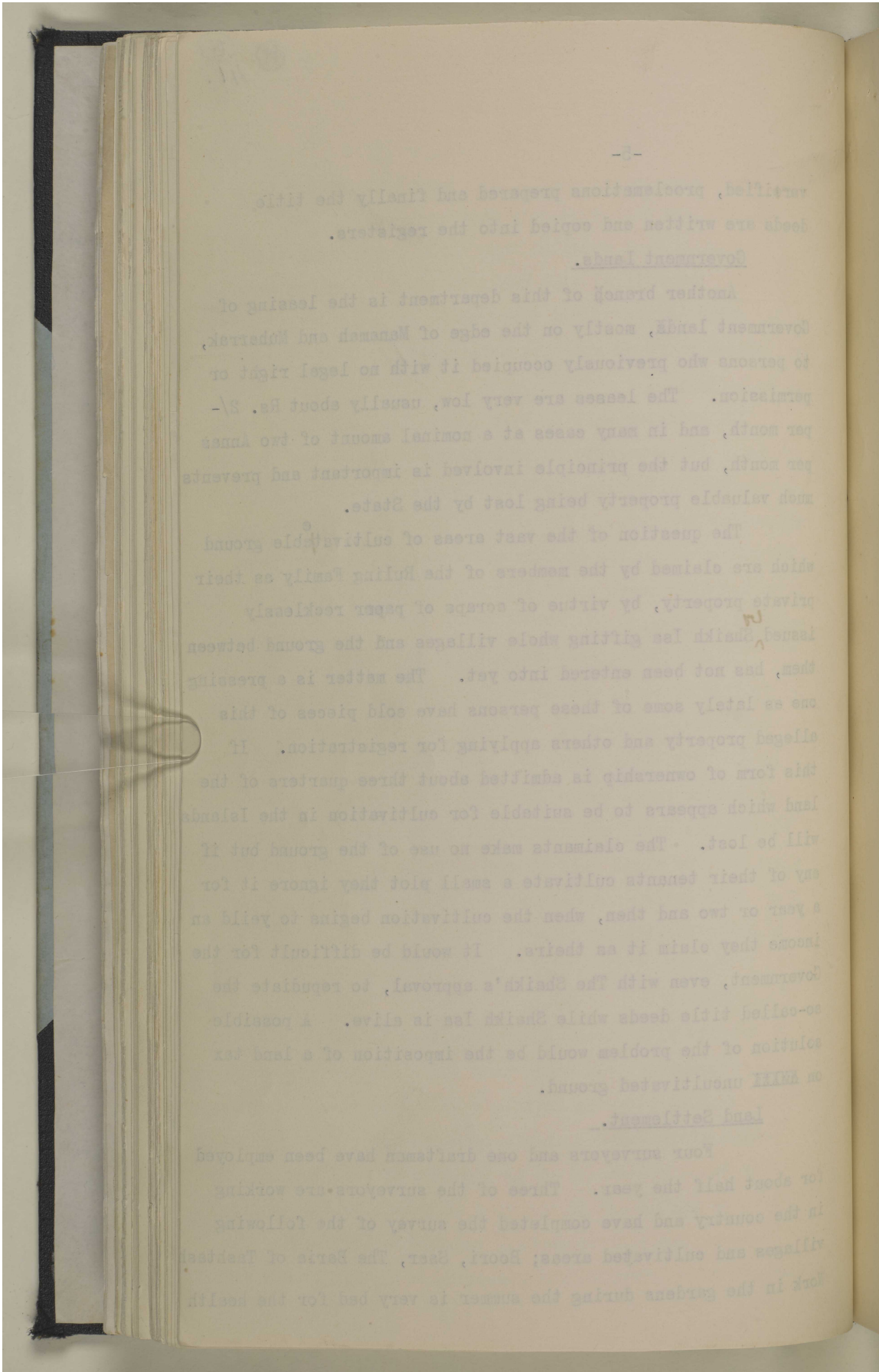
Government Lands.

Another branch of this department is the leasing of Government land, mostly on the edge of Manamah and Muharrak, to persons who previously occupied it with no legal right or permission. The leases are very low, usually about Rs. 2/- per month, and in many cases at a nominal amount of two Annas per month, but the principle involved is important and prevents much valuable property being lost by the State.

The question of the vast areas of cultivable ground which are claimed by the members of the Ruling Family as their private property, by virtue of scraps of paper recklessly issued by Shaikh Isa gifting whole villages and the ground between them, has not been entered into yet. The matter is a pressing one as lately some of these persons have sold pieces of this alleged property and others applying for registration. If this form of ownership is admitted about three quarters of the land which appears to be suitable for cultivation in the Islands will be lost. The claimants make no use of the ground but if any of their tenants cultivate a small plot they ignore it for a year or two and then, when the cultivation begins to yield an income they claim it as theirs. It would be difficult for the Government, even with The Shaikh's approval, to repudiate the so-called title deeds while Shaikh Isa is alive. A possible solution of the problem would be the imposition of a land tax on ~~the~~ uncultivated ground.

Land Settlement.

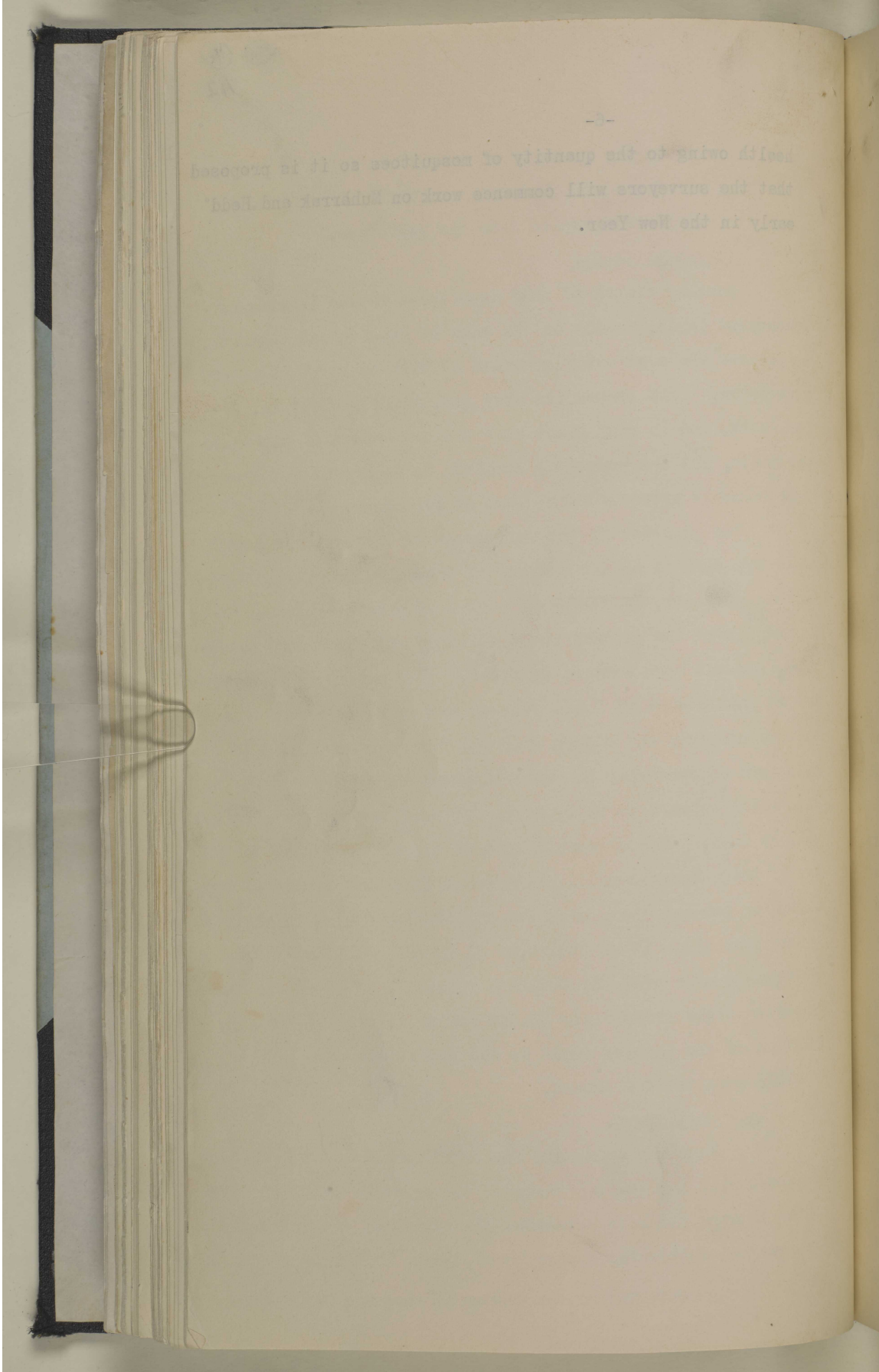
Four surveyors and one draftsman have been employed for about half the year. Three of the surveyors are working in the country and have completed the survey of the following villages and cultivated areas; Boori, Saar, The Baria of Tashtash. Work in the gardens during the summer is very bad for the health



"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٥٠] (٢٩٨/١٠٤)



"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٥٠ظ] (٢٩٨/١٠٥)



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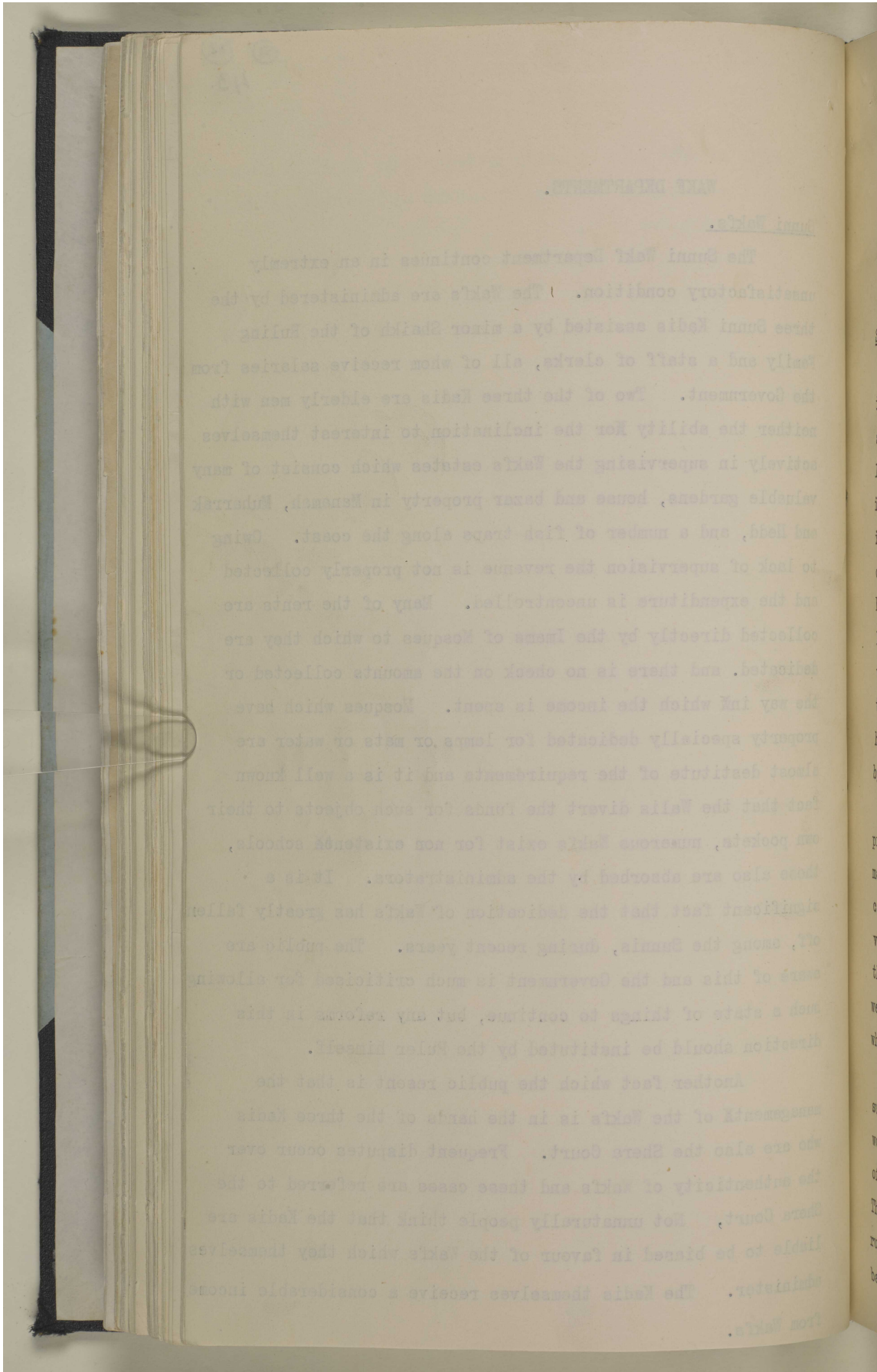
WAKF DEPARTMENTS.

Sunni Wakfs.

The Sunni Wakf Department continues in an extremely unsatisfactory condition. The Wakfs are administered by the three Sunni Kadis assisted by a minor Shaikh of the Ruling Family and a staff of clerks, all of whom receive salaries from the Government. Two of the three Kadis are elderly men with neither the ability nor the inclination to interest themselves actively in supervising the Wakfs estates which consist of many valuable gardens, house and bazar property in Manamah, Muharrak and Hedd, and a number of fish traps along the coast. Owing to lack of supervision the revenue is not properly collected and the expenditure is uncontrolled. Many of the rents are collected directly by the Imams of Mosques to which they are dedicated. and there is no check on the amounts collected or the way in which the income is spent. Mosques which have property specially dedicated for lamps or mats or water are almost destitute of the requirements and it is a well known fact that the Walis divert the funds for such objects to their own pockets, numerous Wakfs exist for non existent schools, these also are absorbed by the administrators. It is a significant fact that the dedication of Wakfs has greatly fallen off, among the Sunnis, during recent years. The public are aware of this and the Government is much criticised for allowing such a state of things to continue, but any reforms in this direction should be instituted by the Ruler himself.

Another fact which the public resent is that the management of the Wakfs is in the hands of the three Kadis who are also the Shera Court. Frequent disputes occur over the authenticity of Wakfs and these cases are referred to the Shera Court, Not unnaturally people think that the Kadis are liable to be biased in favour of the Wakfs which they themselves administer. The Kadis themselves receive a considerable income from Wakfs.

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٥١ ظ] (٢٩٨/١٠٧)



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Unless the system of administration is entirely changed there is a small chance of the conditions improving. Any enquiries into Wakf matters are strongly resented by the Kadis and also by the various Mullahs who are responsible for spending the money.

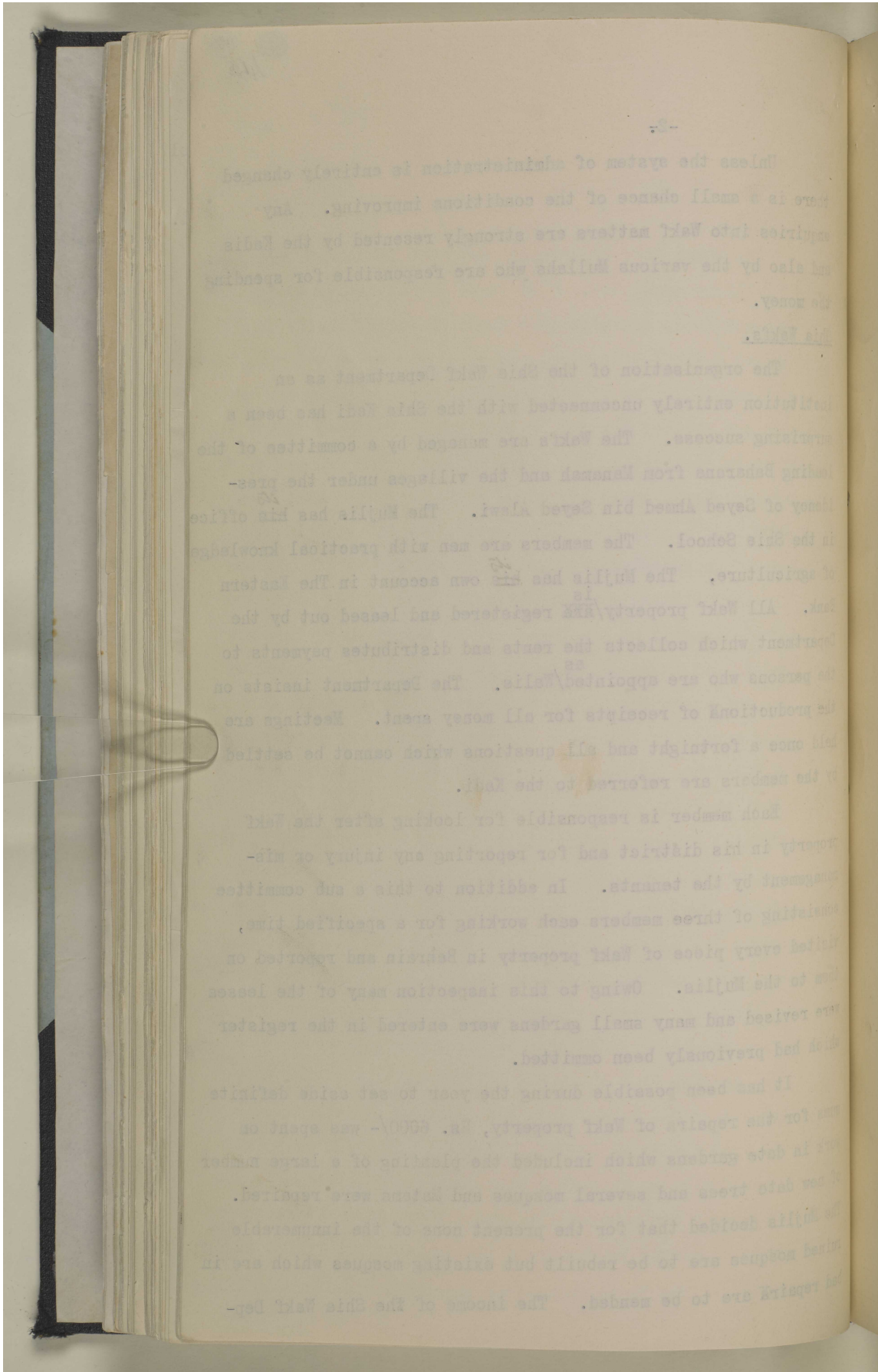
Shia Wakfs.

The organisation of the Shia Wakf Department as an institution entirely unconnected with the Shia Kadi has been a surprising success. The Wakfs are managed by a committee of the leading Baharana from Manamah and the villages under the presidency of Seyed Ahmed bin Seyed Alawi. The Mujlis has ^{its} ~~his~~ office in the Shia School. The members are men with practical knowledge of agriculture, The Mujlis has ^{its} ~~his~~ own account in The Eastern Bank. All Wakf property ^{is} ~~are~~ registered and leased out by the Department which collects the rents and distributes payments to the persons who are appointed ^{as} ~~as~~ Walis. The Department insists on the production of receipts for all money spent. Meetings are held once a fortnight and all questions which cannot be settled by the members are referred to the Kadi.

Each member is responsible for looking after the Wakf property in his district and for reporting any injury or mismanagement by the tenants. In addition to this a sub committee consisting of three members each working for a specified time, visited every piece of Wakf property in Bahrain and reported on them to the Mujlis. Owing to this inspection many of the leases were revised and many small gardens were entered in the register which had previously been omitted.

It has been possible during the year to set aside definite sums for the repairs of Wakf property, Rs. 6000/- was spent on work in date gardens which included the planting of a large number of new date trees and several mosques and Matams were repaired. The Mujlis decided that for the present none of the innumerable ruined mosques are to be rebuilt but existing mosques which are in bad repair are to be mended. The income of The Shia Wakf Dep-

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٥٢ ظ] (٢٩٨/١٠٩)



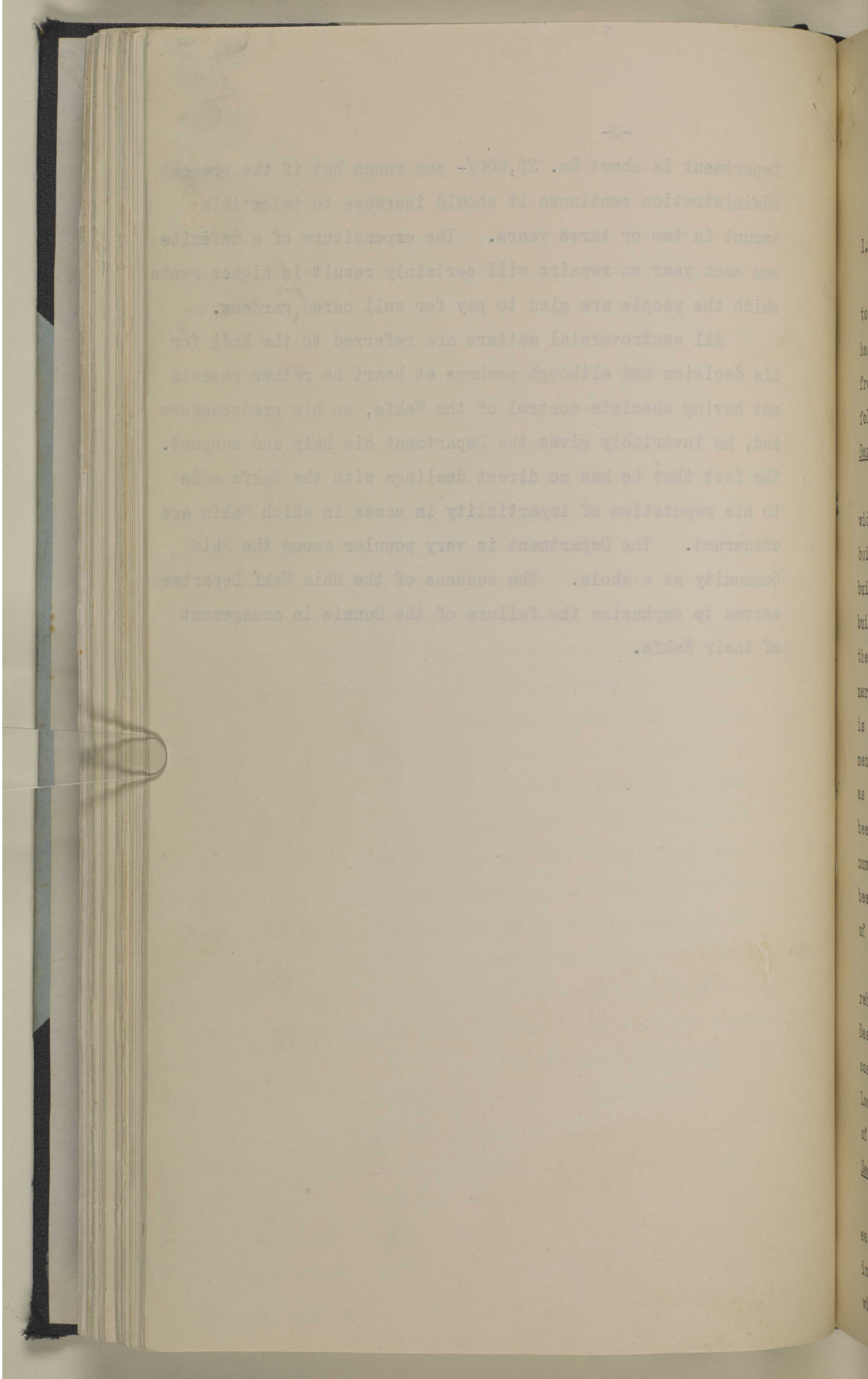
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Department is about Rs. 30,000/- per annum but if the present administration continues it should increase to twice this amount in two or three years. The expenditure of a definite sum each year on repairs will certainly result in higher rents which the people are glad to pay for well cared ^{for} gardens.

All controversial matters are referred to the Kadi for his decision and although perhaps at heart he rather resents not having absolute control of the Wakfs, as his predecessors had, he invariably gives the Department his help and support. The fact that he has no direct dealings with the Wakfs adds to his reputation of impartiality in cases in which Wakfs are concerned. The Department is very popular among the Shia Community as a whole. The success of the Shia Wakf Department serves to emphasise the failure of the Sunnis in management of their Wakfs.

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٣٥٣ظ] (٢٩٨/١١١)



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MUNICIPALITIES.

1. Manama.

The Manama Municipality, notwithstanding an inclination to interfere frequently in matters which in no way concern it, has done a good deal of useful work during the year. Apart from the ordinary work of town cleaning and upkeep of roads the following improvements have been carried out.

Bazaar Improvements.

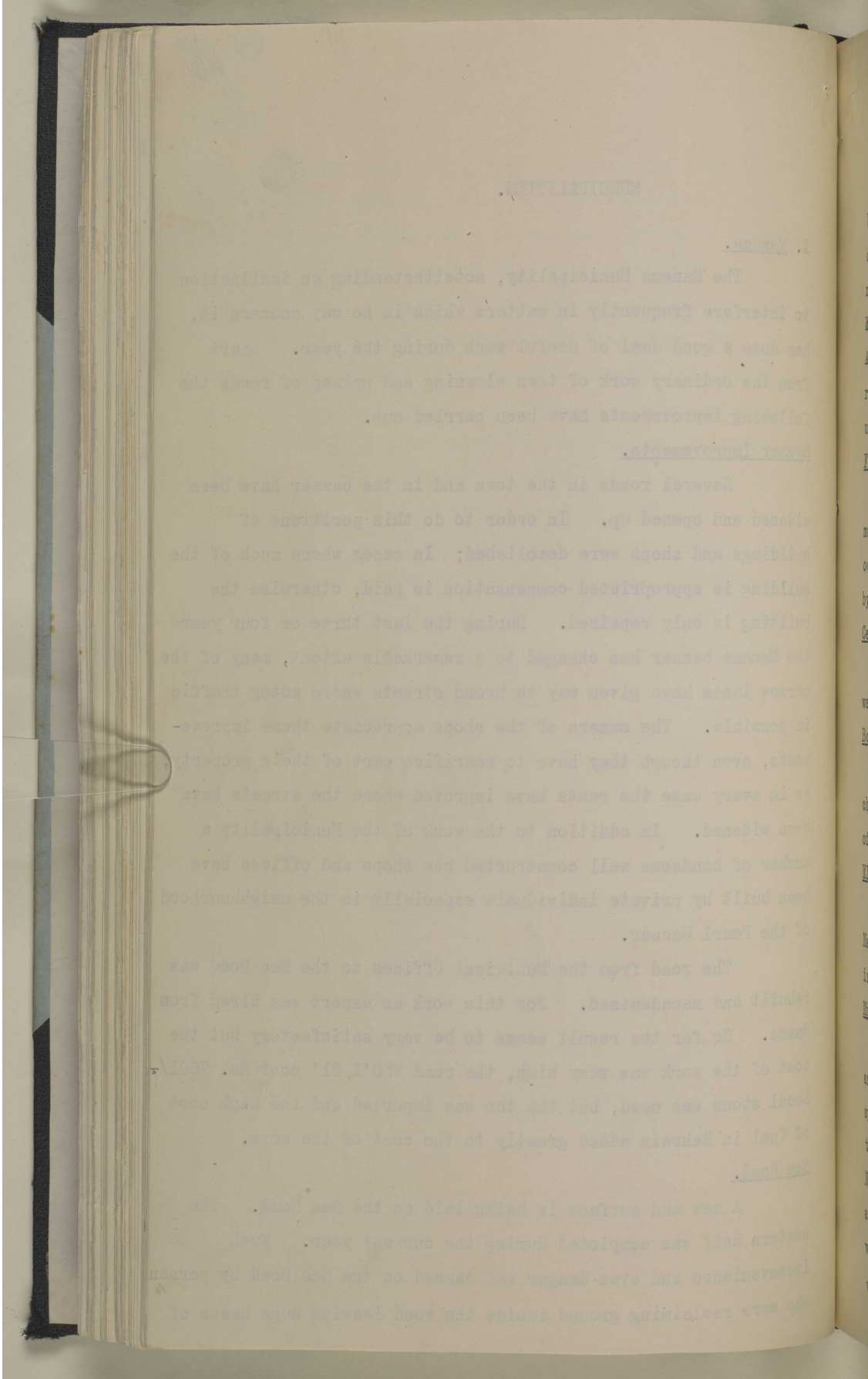
Several roads in the town and in the bazaar have been widened and opened up. In order to do this portions of buildings and shops were demolished; In cases where much of the building is appropriated compensation is paid, otherwise the building is only repaired. During the last three or four years the Manama bazaar has changed to a remarkable extent, many of the narrow lanes have given way to broad streets where motor traffic is possible. The owners of the shops appreciate these improvements, even though they have to sacrifice part of their property, as in every case the rents have improved where the streets have been widened. In addition to the work of the Municipality a number of handsome well constructed new shops and offices have been built by private individuals especially in the neighbourhood of the Pearl Bazaar.

The road from the Municipal Offices to the Sea Road was rebuilt and macadamised. For this work an expert was hired from Basra. So far the result seems to be very satisfactory but the cost of the work was very high, the road 750'X 21' cost Rs. 7601/-. Local stone was used, but the tar was imported and the high cost of fuel in Bahrain added greatly to the cost of the work.

Sea Road.

A new mud surface is being laid on the Sea Road. The eastern half was completed during the current year. Much inconvenience and even danger was caused on the Sea Road by persons who were reclaiming ground inside the road leaving huge heaps of

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٤٥٤ ظ] (٢٩٨/١١٣)



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of stone on the side of the road. This ^{has} now ~~has~~ been forbidden and four Slipways have been built which are used for carrying stone up from the sea shore into the town. The boats now unload stone on the shore below the road and it is carried ~~up~~ up on donkeys directly to the place where it is required. A pier has been built on the centre of the eastern side of the road on which gutch and other building material can be stored until it is removed ~~to~~ into the town.

Fire Stations.

Six fire stations equipped with alarm bells have been made in various parts of the town. Previously when a fire occurred it was the practice of the Natures to raise the alarm by firing their rifles, a dangerous and unsatisfactory method.

Cemetery Wall.

A disused cemetery behind H. E. Shaikh Hamed's Palace was surrounded by a stone wall. The work was done by contract.

Boring Machine.

The Municipality shared with the Government in purchasing a boring machine which is to be used in reboring several of the town wells which have run dry.

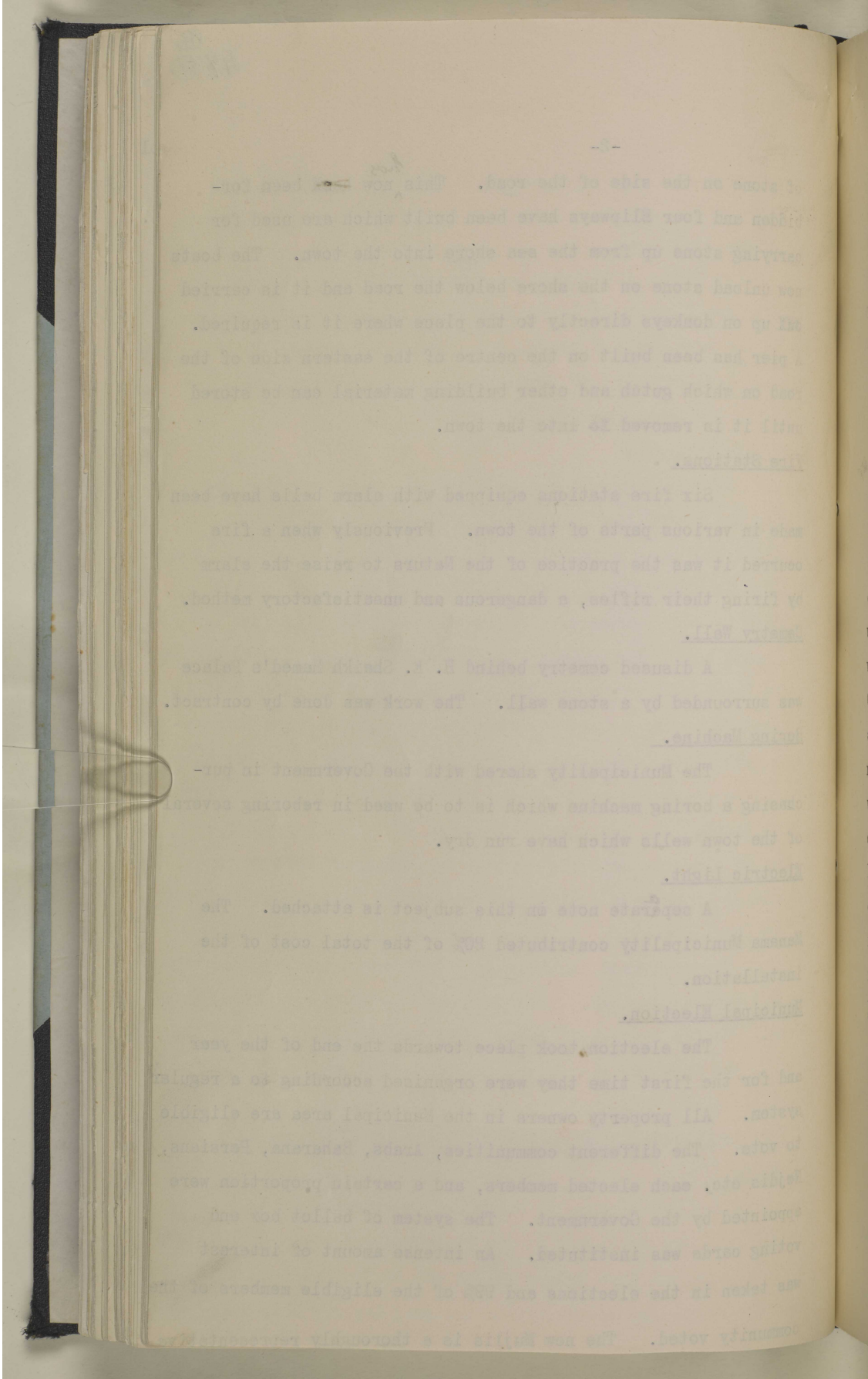
Electric Light.

A separate note on this subject is attached. The Manama Municipality contributed 20% of the total cost of the installation.

Municipal Election.

The election, took place towards the end of the year and for the first time they were organised according to a regular system. All property owners in the Municipal area are eligible to vote. The different communities, Arabs, Baharana, Persians, Nejdīs etc, each elected members, and a certain proportion were appointed by the Government. The system of ballot box and voting cards was instituted. An intense amount of interest was taken in the elections and 99% of the eligible members of the community voted. The new Mujlis is a thoroughly representative

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٥٥ظ] (٢٩٨/١١٥)



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representative one and includes most of the leading men of Manama. Members who had sat on the retiring Mujlis were debarred from being re-elected by the Public but the Government retained the right of re-appointing them. Eventually only two of the old members returned. An indication of the interest taken in the elections was the fact that in some cases large sums of money were spent in endeavours to obtain votes.

It was found that in the Hindu Community only three persons were entitled to vote, and in the Mohammedan Indian and Jewish Communities only about ten persons were eligible to vote. A letter was written by the President of the Mujlis to the members of these three communities informing them that owing to the smallness of their numbers their communities would be allowed to nominate a member from each community who would be accepted on the Council subject to the approval of the Government. The Jews accepted this concession and nominated a representative who was accepted, but both the Indian communities refused to nominate anybody unless the clause in which the approval of the Government was mentioned was withdrawn. The clause was not withdrawn so there are now no Indian members on the Municipal Council. In spite of their own refusal to elect members it is understood that the reason for their non representation is being ascribed to political motives on the part of the Government.

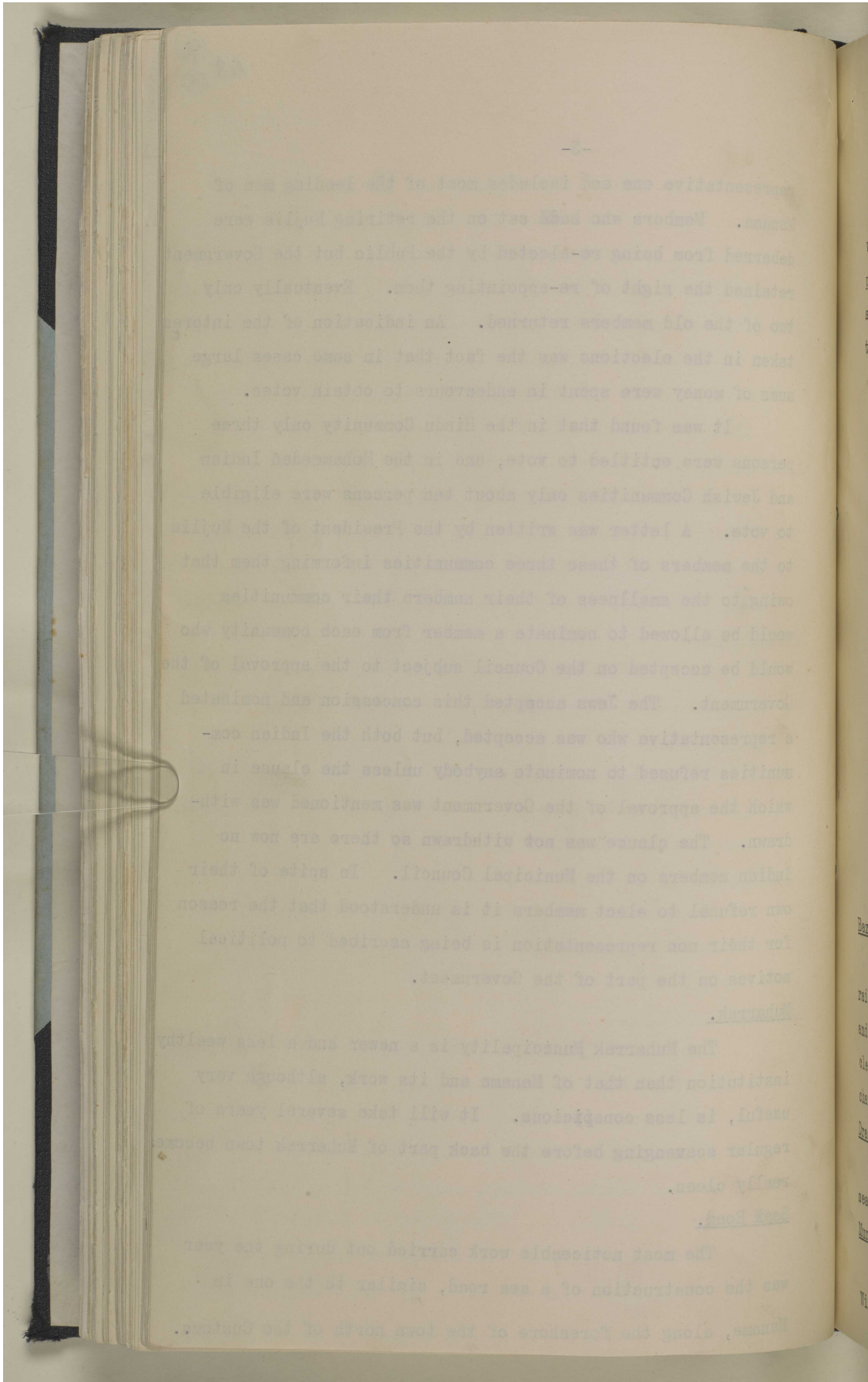
Muharrak.

The Muharrak Municipality is a newer and a less wealthy institution than that of Manama and its work, although very useful, is less conspicuous. It will take several years of regular scavenging before the back part of Muharrak town becomes really clean.

Sea Road.

The most noticeable work carried out during the year was the construction of a sea road, similar to the one in Manama, along the foreshore of the town north of the Customs.

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٥٦ ظ] (٢٩٨/١١٧)



49 (S)

-4-

Customs. The length is 1360 feet and the width is 30 feet, the total cost of the road was Rs. 41,300/-. The road is very well built on the same style as the one in Manama, with a parapet on the sea side and slipways at intervals down to the shore. It relieves the narrow bazaar roads from much of the traffic and altogether it greatly improves the town.



Bazaars and Streets.

Many of the roofs in the bazaars have been rebuilt and raised and several streets have been widened both in the bazaar and in the town itself. A contractor is employed for street cleaning and the result of his efforts has caused a very great change in the general cleanliness of the town.

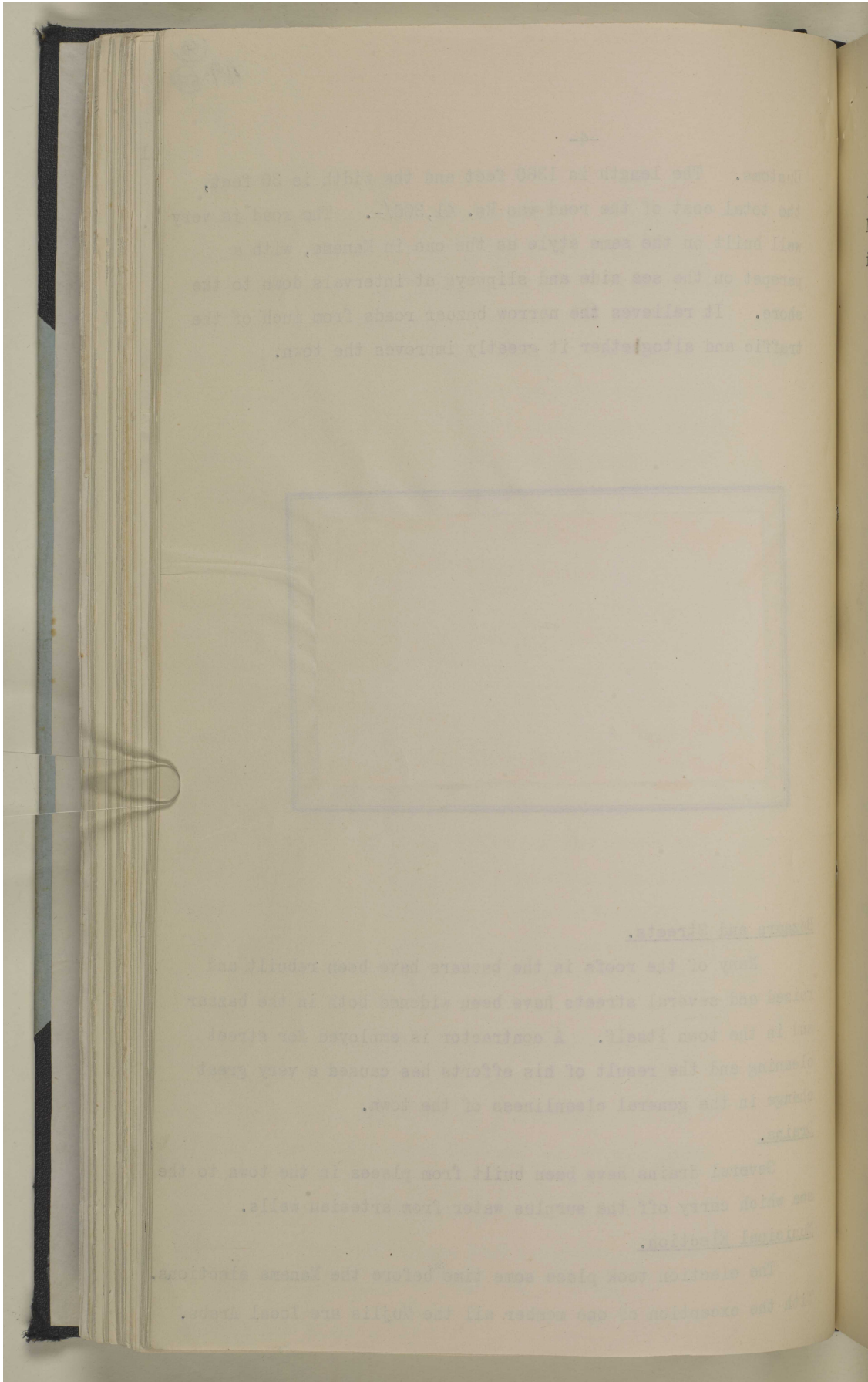
Drains.

Several drains have been built from places in the town to the sea which carry off the surplus water from artesian wells.

Municipal Election.

The election took place some time before the Manama elections. With the exception of one member all the Mujlis are local Arabs.

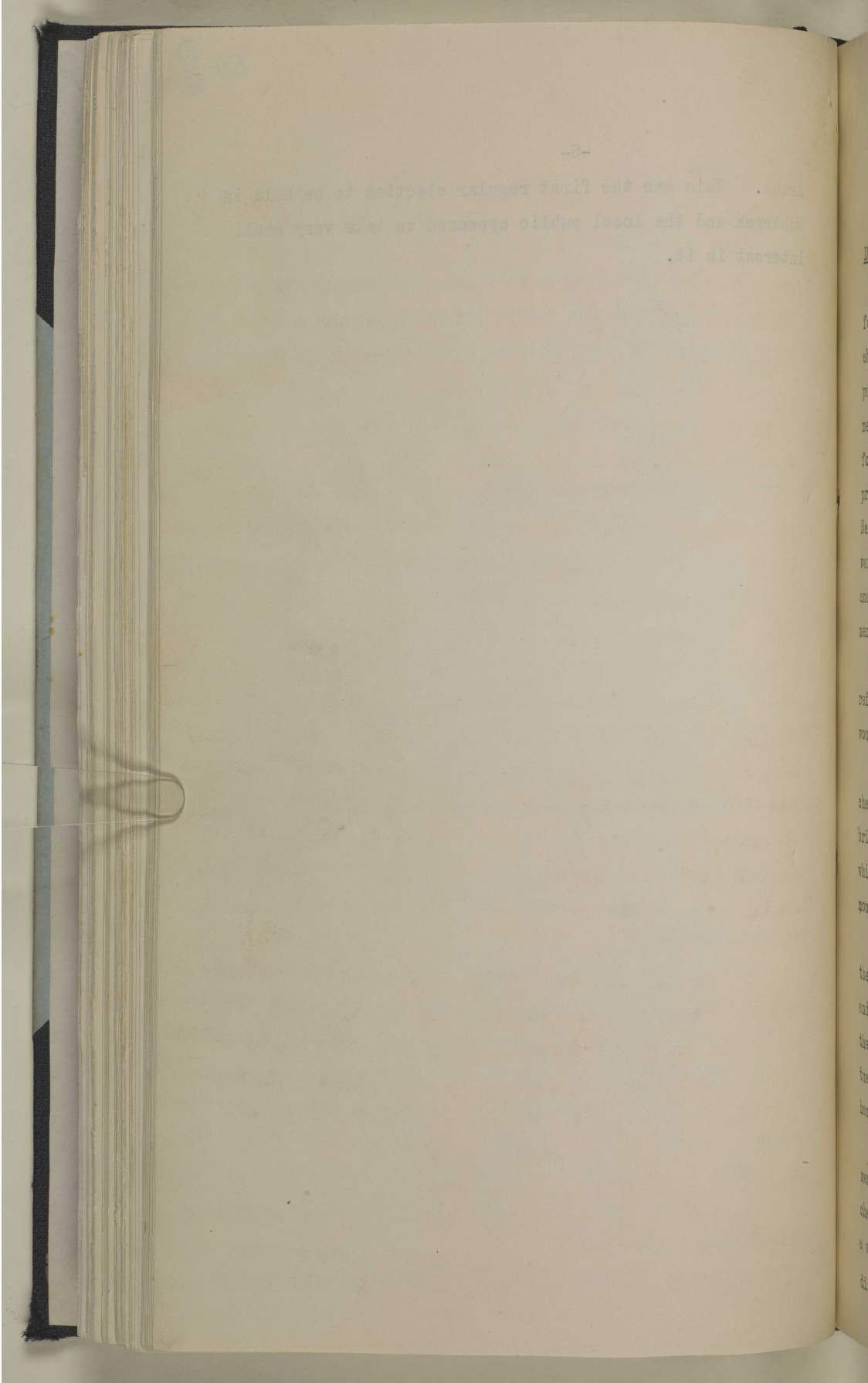
صورة فوتوغرافية لـ "طريق البحر الجديد" في البحرين [٥٧ظ] (٢/٢)



"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٥٨و] (٢٩٨/١٢٠)



"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٥٨ظ] (٢٩٨/١٢١)



51 (59) (8)

General.

Diving.

The 1348 pearl season was the worst that there has been for many years. The catch was a poor one and the market was abnormally bad, the foreign buyers made unusually small purchases and when they returned to India most of the Bahrain merchants had not sold their pearls. The Bahrain merchants followed the buyers down to Bombay, failing to obtain better prices they refused to sell, the prices of pearls fell, the Bahrain merchants, instead of cutting their losses, held ~~down~~ on, waiting for the market to ⁿimprove. The market became worse and the foreign buyers sailed for Europe leaving the Bahrain merchants with most of the year's catch in their hands.

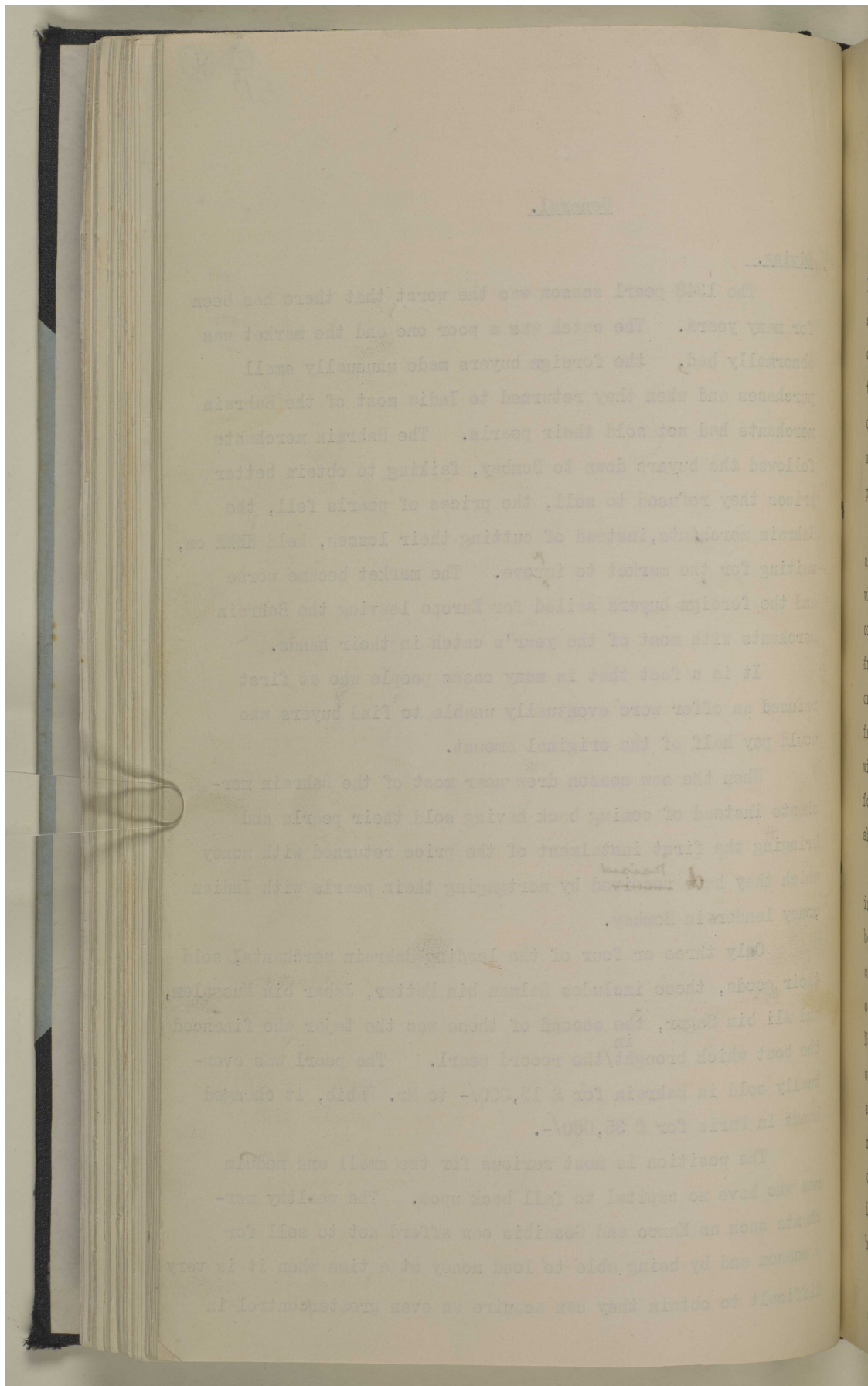
It is a fact that in many cases people who at first refused an offer were eventually unable to find buyers who would pay half of the original amount.

When the new season drew near most of the Bahrain merchants instead of coming back having sold their pearls and bringing the first instalment of the price returned with money which they had ^{raised} ~~received~~ by mortgaging their pearls with Indian money lenders in Bombay.

Only three or four of the leading Bahrain merchants sold their goods, these include Salman bin Mattar, Jabar bin Mussalem, and Ali bin Sagar, the second of these was the tajar who financed ⁱⁿ the boat which brought the record pearl. The pearl was eventually sold in Bahrain for £ 15,000/- to Mr. Habib, it changed hands in Paris for £ 35,000/-.

The position is most serious for the small and medium men who have no capital to fall back upon. The wealthy merchants such as Kanoo and Gosaibis can afford not to sell for a season and by being able to lend money at a time when it is very difficult to obtain they can acquire an even greater control in

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٥٩ ظ] (٢٩٨/١٢٣)



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in the diving trade which increases their prestige and power.

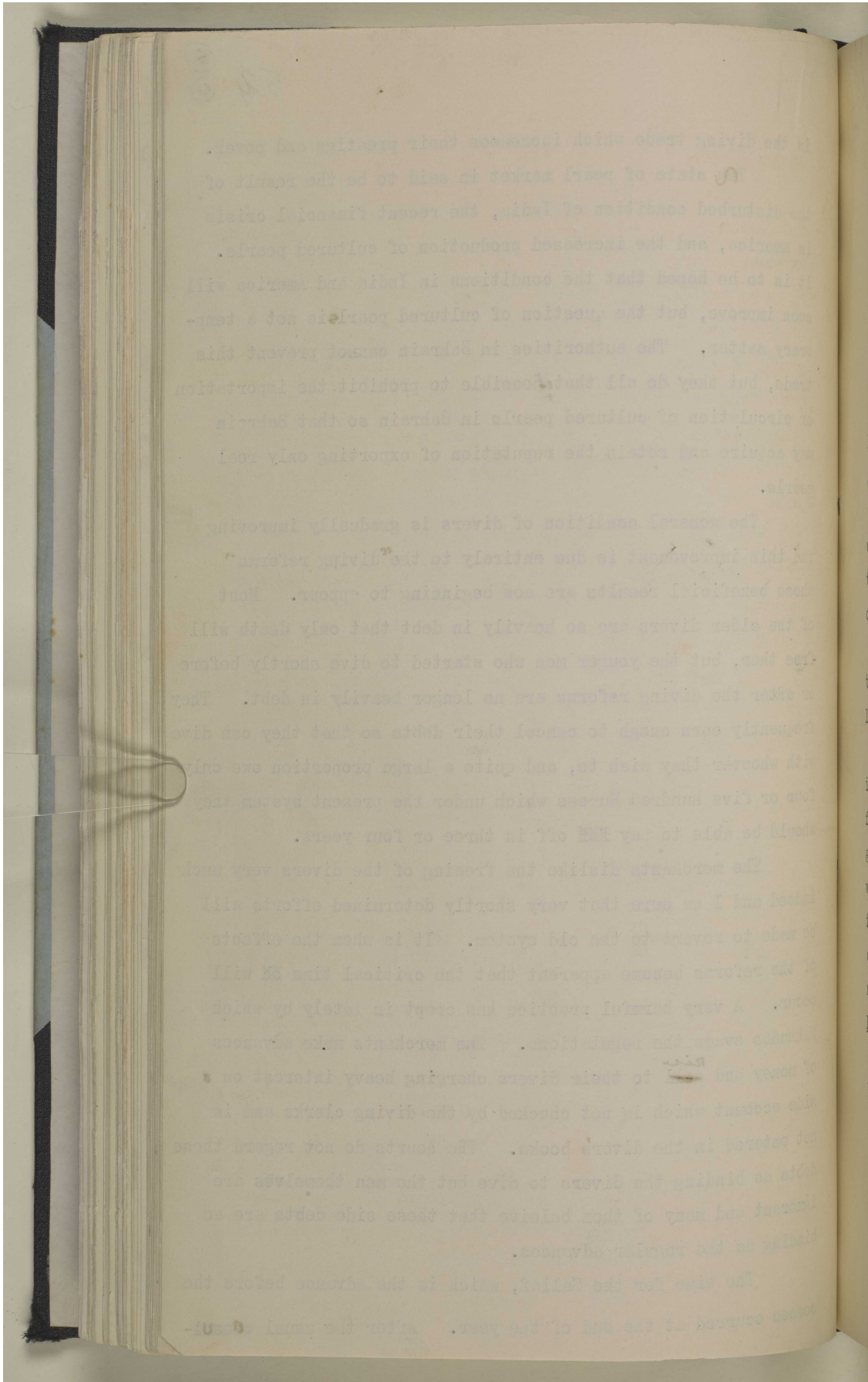
The state of pearl market is said to be the result of the disturbed condition of India, the recent financial crisis in America, and the increased production of cultured pearls. It is to be hoped that the conditions in India and America will soon improve, but the question of cultured pearls is not a temporary matter. The authorities in Bahrain cannot prevent this trade, but they do all that is possible to prohibit the importation or circulation of cultured pearls in Bahrain so that Bahrain may acquire and retain the reputation of exporting only real pearls.

The general condition of divers is gradually improving and this improvement is due entirely to the "diving reforms" whose beneficial results are now beginning to appear. Most of the older divers are so heavily in debt that only death will free them, but the younger men who started to dive shortly before or after the diving reforms are no longer heavily in debt. They frequently earn enough to cancel their debts so that they can dive with whoever they wish to, and quite a large proportion owe only four or five hundred Rupees which under the present system they should be able to pay off in three or four years.

The merchants dislike the freeing of the divers very much indeed and I am sure that very shortly determined efforts will be made to revert to the old system. It is when the effects of the reforms become apparent that the critical time will occur. A very harmful practice has crept in lately by which Nakhudas evade the regulations. The merchants make advances of money and ^{rice} ~~sell~~ to their divers charging heavy interest on a side account which is not checked by the diving clerks and is not entered in the diver's books. The courts do not regard these debts as binding the divers to dive but the men themselves are ignorant and many of them believe that these side debts are as binding as the regular advances.

The time for the Sallaf, which is the advance before the season occurred at the end of the year. After the usual ~~com-~~

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [ظ ٦٠] (٢٩٨/١٢٥)



"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٦١ و] (٢٩٨/١٢٦)

53 (51) 58

consultation with the heads of the diving community the amount was settled at Rs. 80/- for a diver and Rs. 60/- for a puller, in each case Rs. 20/- less than last year. A proclamation was issued but the divers refused to go out on this amount. The persons who had first asked for this amount to be laid down requested from the Government that an increase should be made. There was a certain amount of trouble and some danger of disorder, though none actually occurred. Finally it was settled that each diver might take an advance, up to Rs. 20/-, from his tisingam allowance at the end of the season. At this time a number of Nakhodas urged Shaikh Hamad to revert to the old state of things and to allow unlimited and unregulated advances. The prevention of the unlimited advances and the institution of regular amounts laid down by law were two of the most important features of the Reforms.

A significant proof of the value of the Reforms is the fact that quite lately the Ruler of Qatar instituted diving laws in his country on the same lines as those in Bahrain.

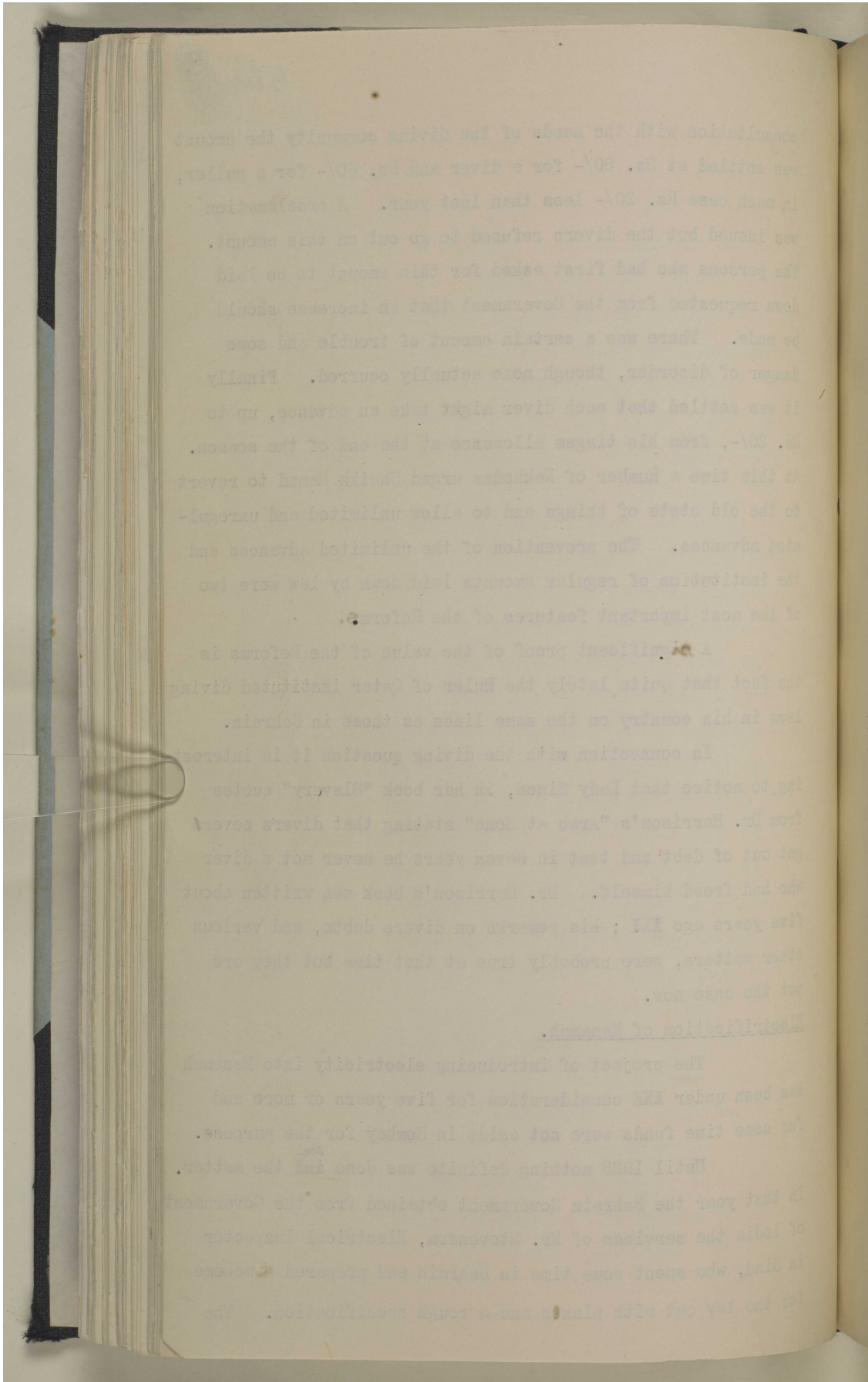
In connection with the diving question it is interesting to notice that Lady Simon, in her book "Slavery" quotes from Dr. Harrison's "Arab at Home" stating that divers never get out of debt and that in seven years he never met a diver who had freed himself. Dr. Harrison's book was written about five years ago ~~XXI~~ ; his remarks on divers debts, and various other matters, were probably true at that time but they are not the case now.

Electrification of Manamah.

The project of introducing electricity into Manamah has been under ~~XXX~~ consideration for five years or more and for some time funds were set aside in Bombay for the purpose.

Until 1928 nothing definite was done ⁱⁿ ~~and~~ the matter. In that year the Bahrain Government obtained from the Government of India the services of Mr. Stevenson, Electrical Inspector in Sind, who spent some time in Bahrain and prepared a scheme for the lay out with plants and a rough specification. The

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٦١ ظ] (٢٩٨/١٢٧)



54 (52)

The question of supply and demand was gone into and it was ascertained that about 2000 lamps and 200 fans would be required, including street lights and Government buildings. The year happened to be a good one, financially, since then two of the local merchants whose requirements/among the largest have gone bankrupt, and many others are now in a somewhat critical ~~and~~ financial position.

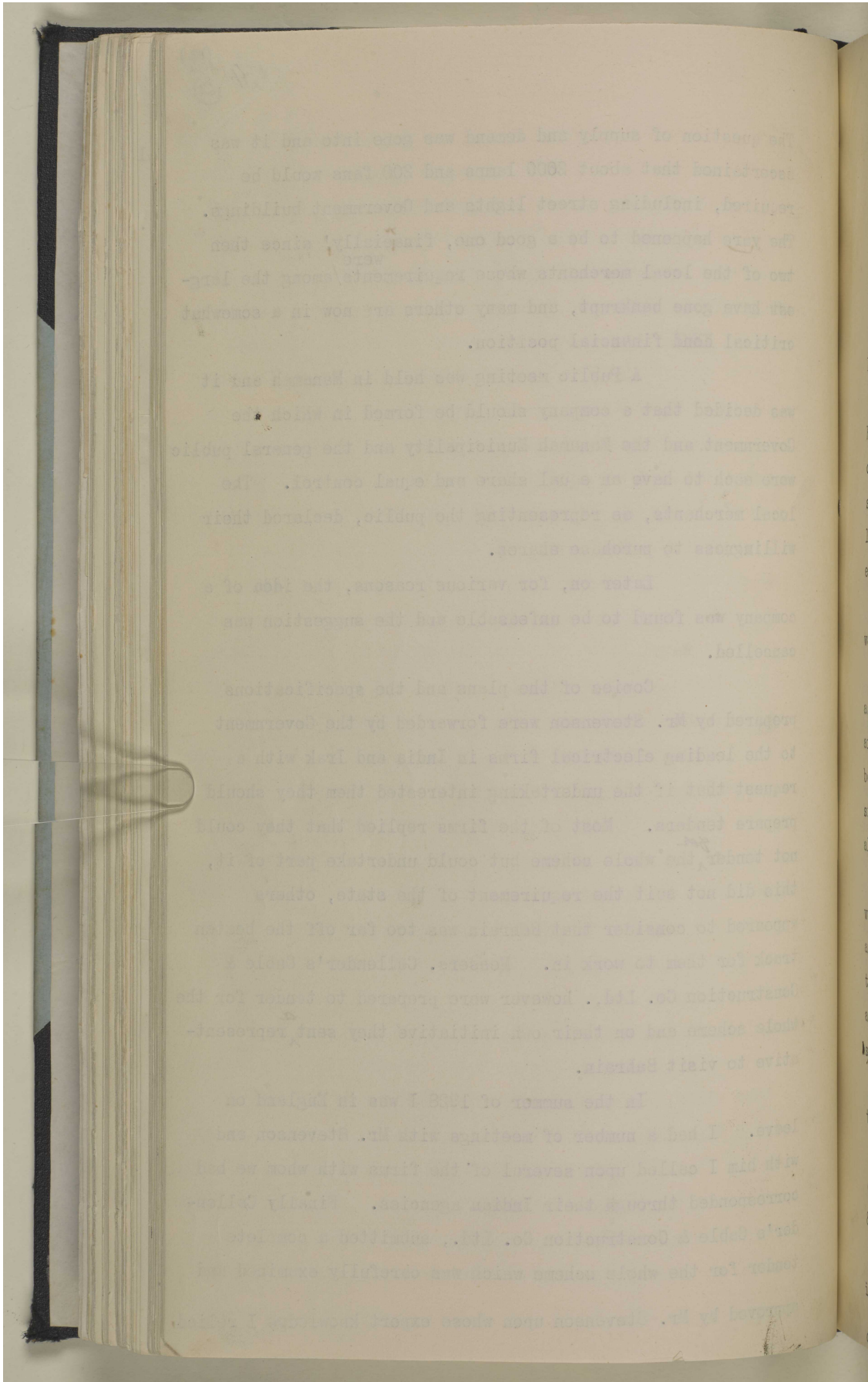
A Public meeting was held in Manamah and it was decided that a company should be formed in which the Government and the Manamah Municipality and the general public were each to have an equal share and equal control. The local merchants, as representing the public, declared their willingness to purchase shares.

Later on, for various reasons, the idea of a company was found to be unfeasible and the suggestion was cancelled.

Copies of the plans and the specifications prepared by Mr. Stevenson were forwarded by the Government to the leading electrical firms in India and Irak with a request that if the undertaking interested them they should prepare tenders. Most of the firms replied that they could not tender ^{for} the whole scheme but could undertake part of it, this did not suit the requirement of the state, others appeared to consider that Bahrain was too far off the beaten track for them to work in. Messers. Callender's Cable & Construction Co. Ltd., however were prepared to tender for the whole scheme and on their own initiative they sent ^a representative to visit Bahrain.

In the summer of 1928 I was in England on leave. I had a number of meetings with Mr. Stevenson and with him I called upon several of the firms with whom we had corresponded through their Indian agencies. Finally Callender's Cable & Construction Co. Ltd., submitted a complete tender for the whole scheme which was carefully examined and approved by Mr. Stevenson upon whose expert knowledge I relied,

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٦٢٢ظ] (٢٩٨/١٢٩)



"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٦٣] [٢٩٨/١٣٠]

55 (3) 89
knowing nothing whatever about Electricity or engineering myself. After some slight modifications were made in the contract I brought it back to Bahrain at the end of the summer.

In the spring of 1929 Callender's sent another of their engineers to examine the place, and during his visit the tender was definitely accepted by the Government of Bahrain, subject to a slight ~~reduction~~ revision in cost of building the Power House depending on the nature of the soil on the site.

The tender was for £ 20,607/17/8. It included Power House, plant, consisting of two three cylinder Mirrless-Diesel oil engines of 150 B. H. P. each, auxiliaries, alternators, switch gear, high tension feeders, three sub-stations, Kiosks, low and high tension overhead and underground distributions, etc. etc.

In August, 1929 the first instalment of the contract was paid, being one tenth of the total.

In September, 1929 Mr. Jordan of Callender's, arrived as their Resident Engineer with some of his workmen, others arrived later. The site of the Power House, which had not been definitely settled, was finally fixed. The change of site necessitated a change in the lay out which cost an additional £ 79/-.

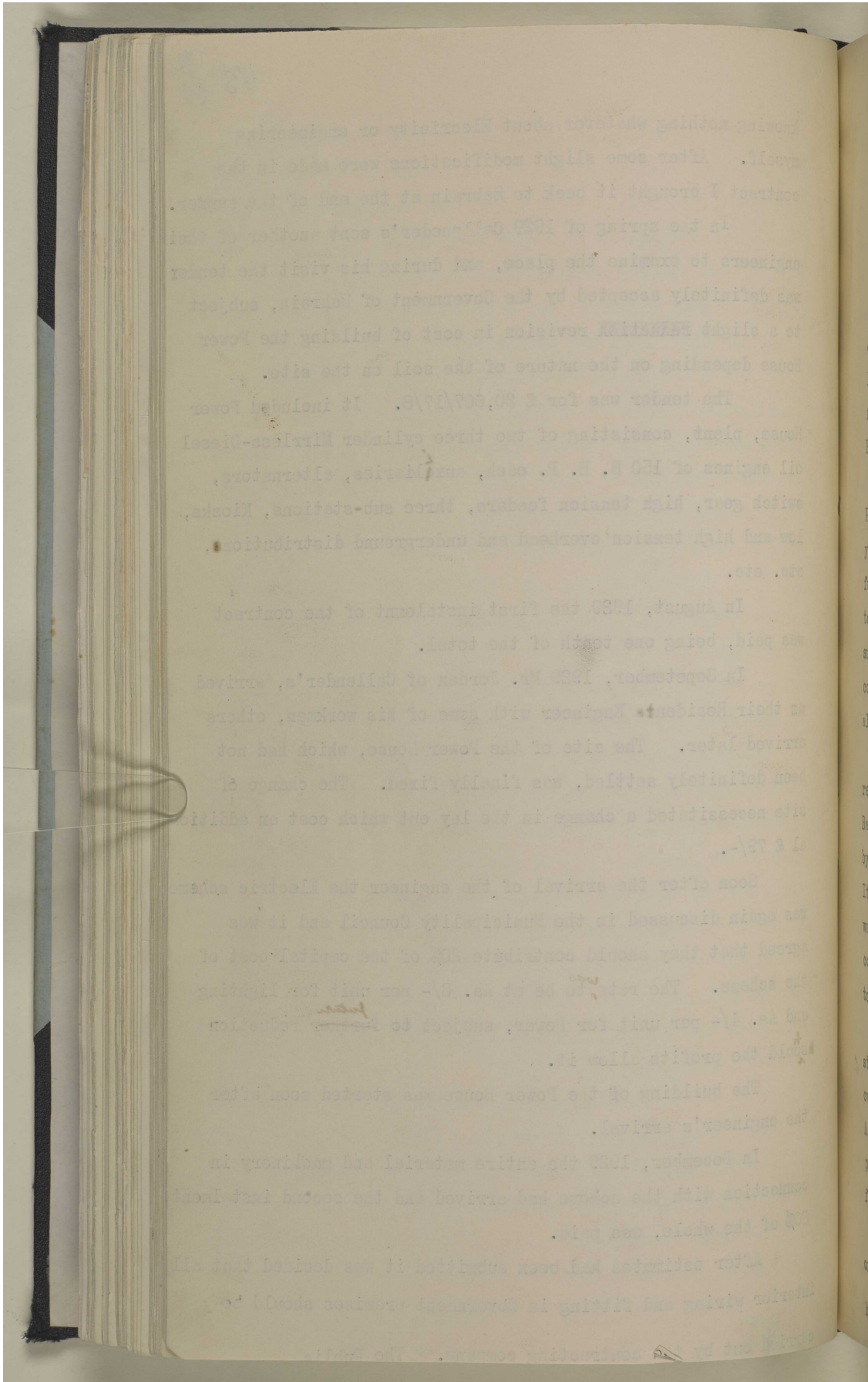
Soon after the arrival of the engineer the Electric scheme was again discussed in the Municipality Council and it was agreed that they should contribute 20% of the capital cost of the scheme. The rate, ^{was} to be at As. 8/- per unit for lighting and As. 4/- per unit for Power, subject to ^{future} further reduction should the profits allow it.

The building of the Power House was started soon after the engineer's arrival.

In December, 1929 the entire material and machinery in connection with the scheme had arrived and the second instalment, 80% of the whole, was paid.

After estimates had been submitted it was decided that all interior wiring and fitting in Government premises should be carried out by the contracting company. The Public

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٦٣ ظ] (٢٩٨/١٣١)



"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٦٤ و] (٢٩٨/١٣٢)

(٤٤) (٧٥)
56

The Public were informed that they were at liberty to obtain and employ any workmen for wiring their houses etc. as long as they held certificates from some recognised authorities such as Indian Municipalities or Electrical Departments. Until now no such people have been imported and the Public have placed all their orders in the hands of Callender's Cable & Construction Co. Ltd., The wiring of Government buildings, Palace, Customs etc., including an Arc light on a seventy five feet standard to be placed on the pier, amounted to about X Rs. 15,000/-.

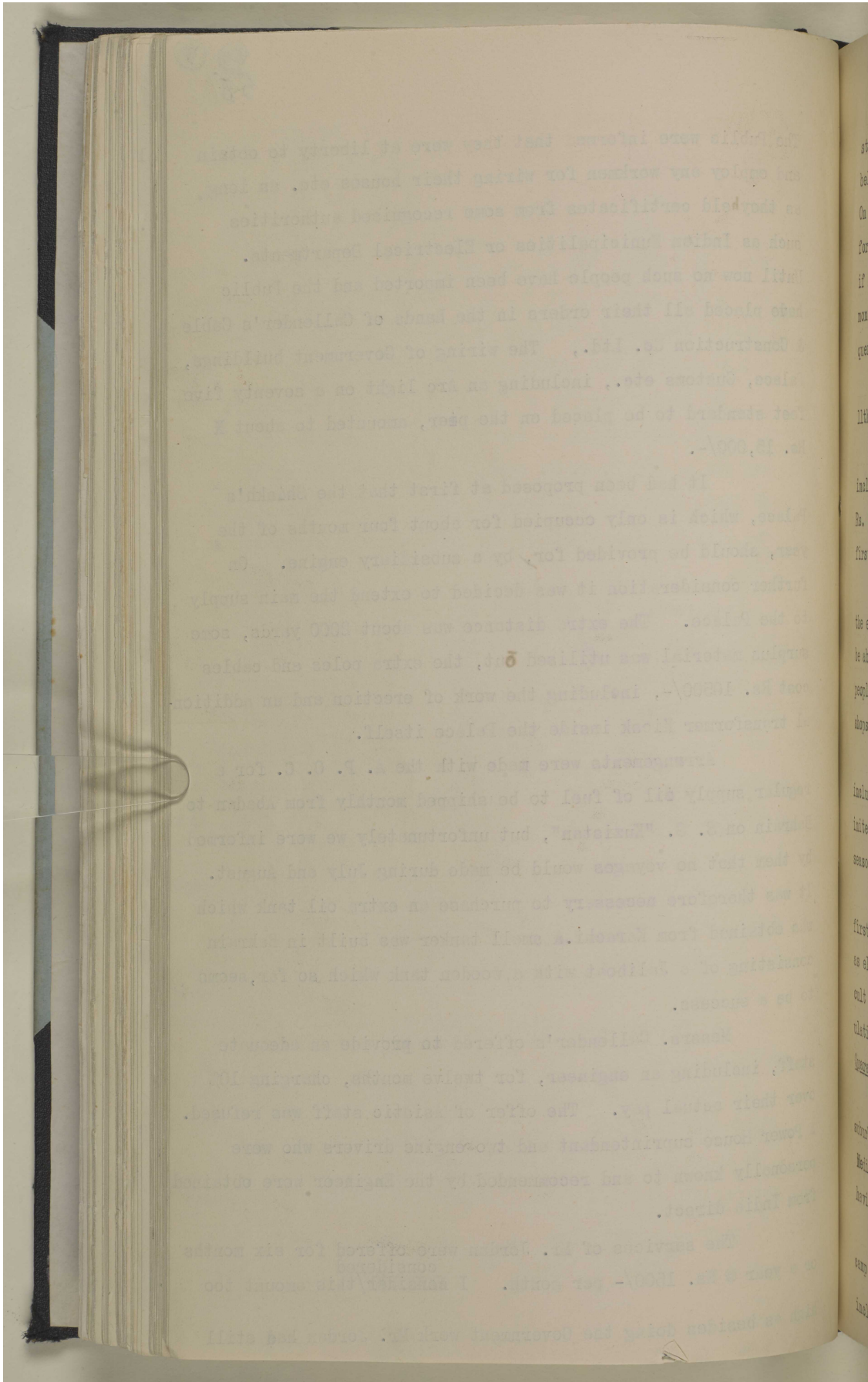
It had been proposed at first that the Shakh's Palace, which is only occupied for about four months of the year, should be provided for by a subsidiary engine. On further consideration it was decided to extend the main supply to the Palace. The extra distance was about 2000 yards, some surplus material was utilised but, the extra poles and cables cost Rs. 10500/-, including the work of erection and an additional transformer Kiosk inside the Palace itself.

Arrangements were made with the A. P. O. C. for a regular supply of oil of fuel to be shipped monthly from Abadan to Bahrain on S. S. "Kuzistan", but unfortunately we were informed by them that no voyages would be made during July and August. It was therefore necessary to purchase an extra oil tank which was obtained from Karachi. A small tanker was built in Bahrain consisting of a Jaliboat with a wooden tank which so far, seems to be a success.

Messrs. Callender's offered to provide an adequate staff, including an engineer, for twelve months, charging 10% over their actual pay. The offer of Asiatic staff was refused. A Power House superintendent and two engine drivers who were personally known to and recommended by the Engineer were obtained from India direct.

The services of Mr. Jordan were offered for six months or a year @ Rs. 1500/- per month. I ^{considered} ~~considered~~ this amount too high as besides doing the Government work Mr. Jordan had still

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٤٦ ظ] (٢٩٨/١٣٣)



"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٦٥ و] (٢٩٨/١٣٤)

57

still part of the Government contracts to complete on Callender's behalf as well as a great deal of wiring for private individuals. On my representing this to Callender's they offered his services for six months at Rs. 1000/- per month, ~~XXXTheXXX~~ and afterwards if his work for the Company was completed, at Rs. 1400/- per month. The offer for six months has been accepted, the subsequent question is still under consideration.

The Power House opened and the Supply commenced on 11th May.

It is estimated that the outside cost of running, including pay of engineer at Rs. 1250/- per month, will be Rs. 31,600/- for the first 12 months. The revenue during the first 12 months is estimated at the same amount.

It is very unfortunate indeed that the first year of the electric supply should be a year when there seems likely to be abnormal trade depression in Bahrain, undoubtedly numbers of people who would ordinarily have installed electricity in their shops and houses are deterred from doing so by lack of funds.

Up till now about 1200 lights and about 200 fans, including street lights and Government buildings, have been definitely ordered or actually installed. I believe in an ordinary season perhaps half as many again would have been ordered.

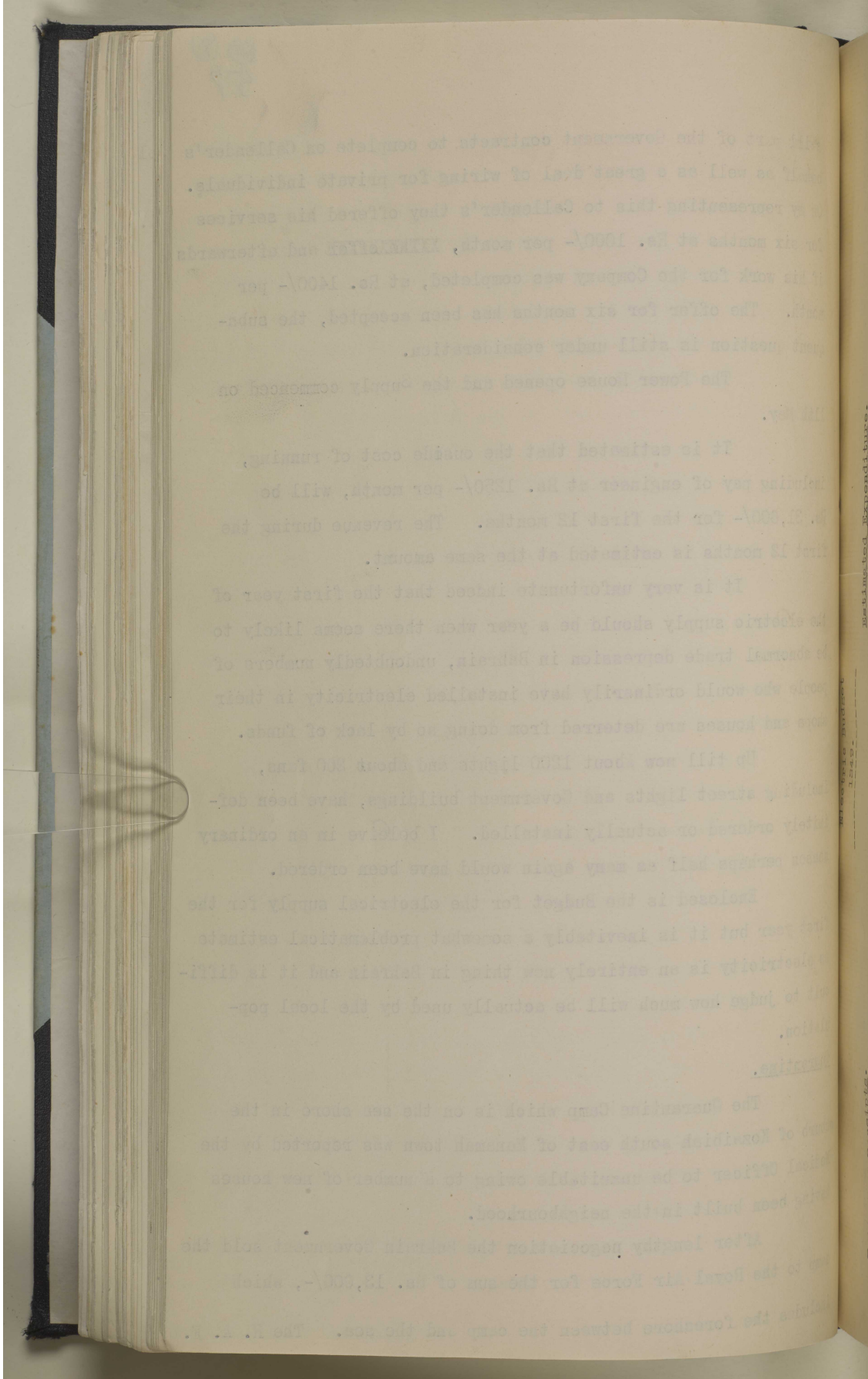
Enclosed is the Budget for the electrical supply for the first year but it is inevitably a somewhat problematical estimate as electricity is an entirely new thing in Bahrain and it is difficult to judge how much will be actually used by the local population.

Quarantine.

The Quarantine Camp which is on the sea shore in the suburb of Kozeibiah south east of Manamah town was reported by the Medical Officer to be unsuitable owing to a number of new houses having been built in the neighbourhood.

After lengthy negotiation the Bahrain Government sold the camp to the Royal Air Force for the sum of Rs. 13,000/-, which includes the foreshore between the camp and the sea. The R. A. F.

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٦٥ظ] (٢٩٨/١٣٥)



"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [١٩٦٦] (٢٩٨/١٣٦)

1349.

Estimated Receipts.

FANS.

180 fans, average load 12 Kilowatt for 12 hours a day - 120 K. W. H. per day at As. 8/- per unit - Rs. 1800/- per month. In use for six months
Rs. 10,800/-

LIGHTS.

Municipal lights, fixed rate (As. 5/- per unit)
4,290/-

Private lights. 1200 lights @ average 50 Watts - 60 Kilowatts. Calculating 1/3 in use for 4 hours daily - 80 K. W. H. per day - 2400 K. W. H. per month - Rs. 1200/- per month
14,400/-

POWER.

Refrigators, Battery charging machines etc.
2,180/-

Estimated Expenditure.

Staff.

1 Engineer @ K	Rs. 1250/-	p.m.
1 Joiner "	100/-	
1 P. H. Foreman @	250/-	
3 drivers @ Rs. 90/-	270/-	
4 Cleaners "	35/-	140/-
1 Nakhoda Oil Boat	35/-	
1 Clerk	100/-	
1 Peon	30/-	
Boat Labour	10/-	
Office rent	15/-	

Monthly Total Rs. 2200/-

Fuel Oil	300/-
Lubricating Oil	40/-
Engine room stores	20/-
Contingencies	43/5/4
Transport	30/-

Grand Monthly Total Rs. 2633/5/4

Receipts
Total estimated expenditure

Rs. 31,660/- Total per annum

Rs. 31,600/-

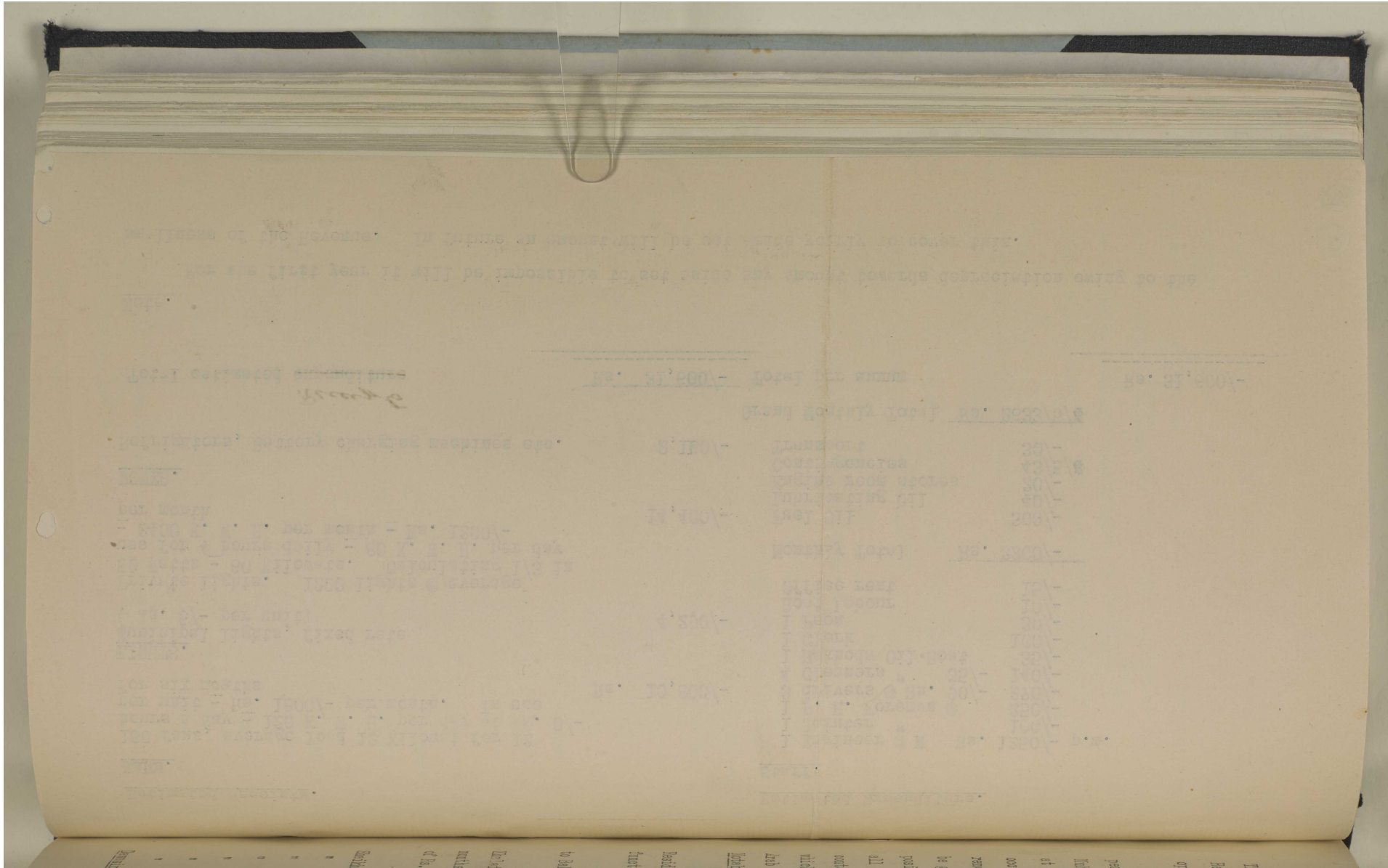
Note.

For the first year it will be impossible to set aside any amount towards depreciation owing to the smallness of the Revenue. In future an amount will be set aside yearly to cover this.

(5)

(8)

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٦٦ظ] (٢٩٨/١٣٧)



"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٦٧ و] (٢٩٨/١٣٨)

59 (4) (57)

The R. A. F. have now converted the Quarantine into a permanent Rest ~~HOUSE~~ Camp. It is very conveniently situated exactly opposite the flying boat anchorage.

H. E. Shaikh ^{H. E. Shaikh} has leased to the Government a little peninsula which is his own private property on the south of Muharrak, known as Bu Maher, as a site for the new Quarantine at a rent of Rs. 4800/- per annum. The place is at present occupied by servants of Shaikh Isa. These people are to be removed to a site on the shore north of Muharrak where they will be given some land and fully compensated for being moved. The position is a very suitable one; it can be reached by boats at all tides, it is connected to Muharrak by a narrow isthmus, it contains an artesian well and there is a large amount of stone which will be used for the new buildings, the remains of the old Arab fort of Gala Bu Maher.

Notable Visitors.

In the middle of December the Hon'ble the Political Resident paid his first visit to Bahrain and various official functions were arranged for the occasion.

In February H. M. King Ibn Saoud paid a sudden visit to Bahrain leaving a few hours after his arrival.

Towards the end of the year Shaikh Mohamed bin Khalafan, of Asalaw, came to Bahrain and remained for about two months. His purpose was to borrow money. He was given a loan of Rs. 5000/- until after the Diving Season.

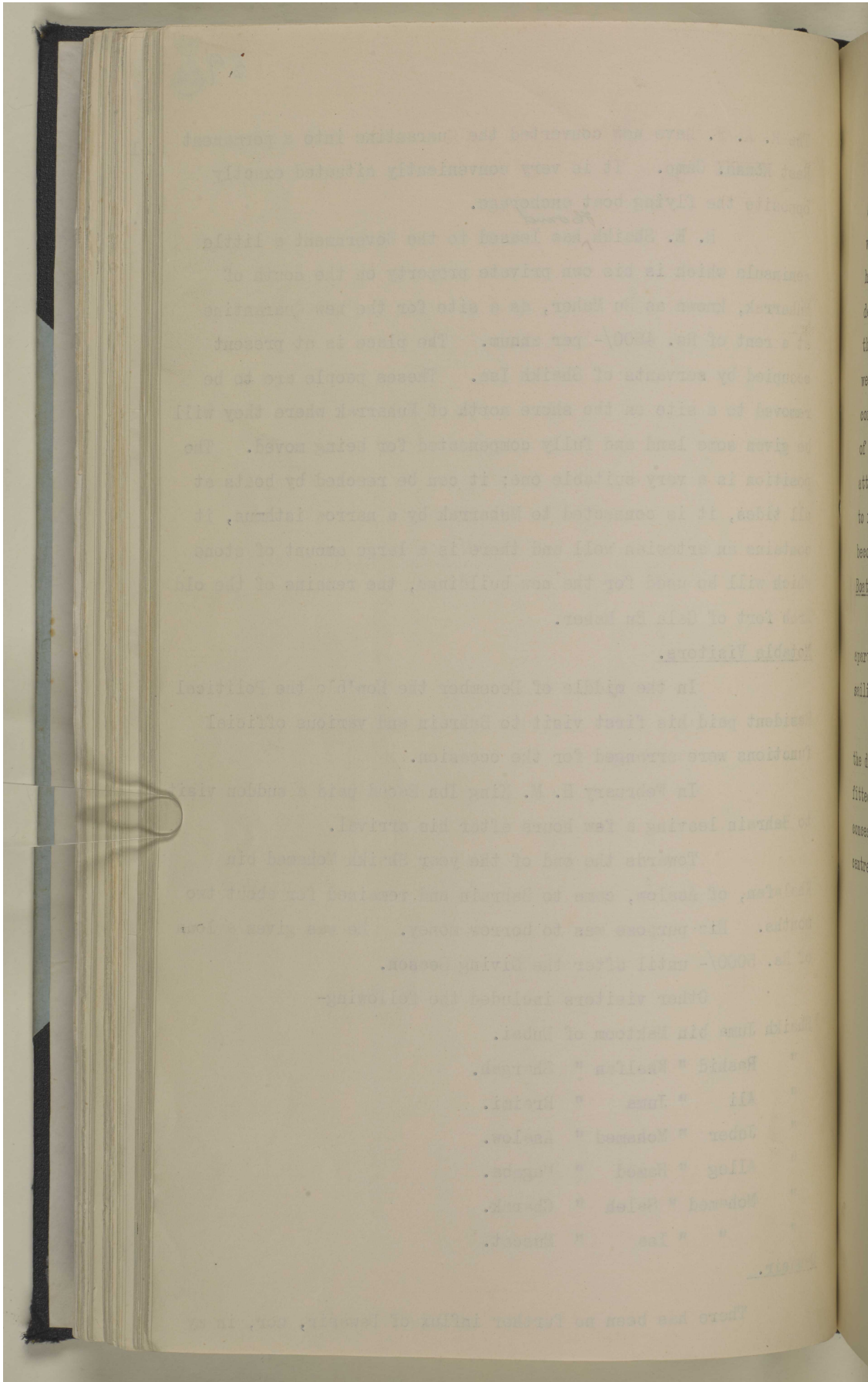
Other visitors included the following-
Shaikh Juma bin Maktoom of Dubai.

- " Rashid " Khalfan " Shargah.
- " Ali " Juma " Braimi.
- " Jaber " Mohamed " Asalaw.
- " Alleg " Hamed " Magaba.
- " Mohamed " Saleh " Charak.
- " " " Isa " Muscat.

Dawasir.

There has been no further influx of Dawasir, nor, in my

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٦٧ظ] (٢٩٨/١٣٩)



60 (64) (68)

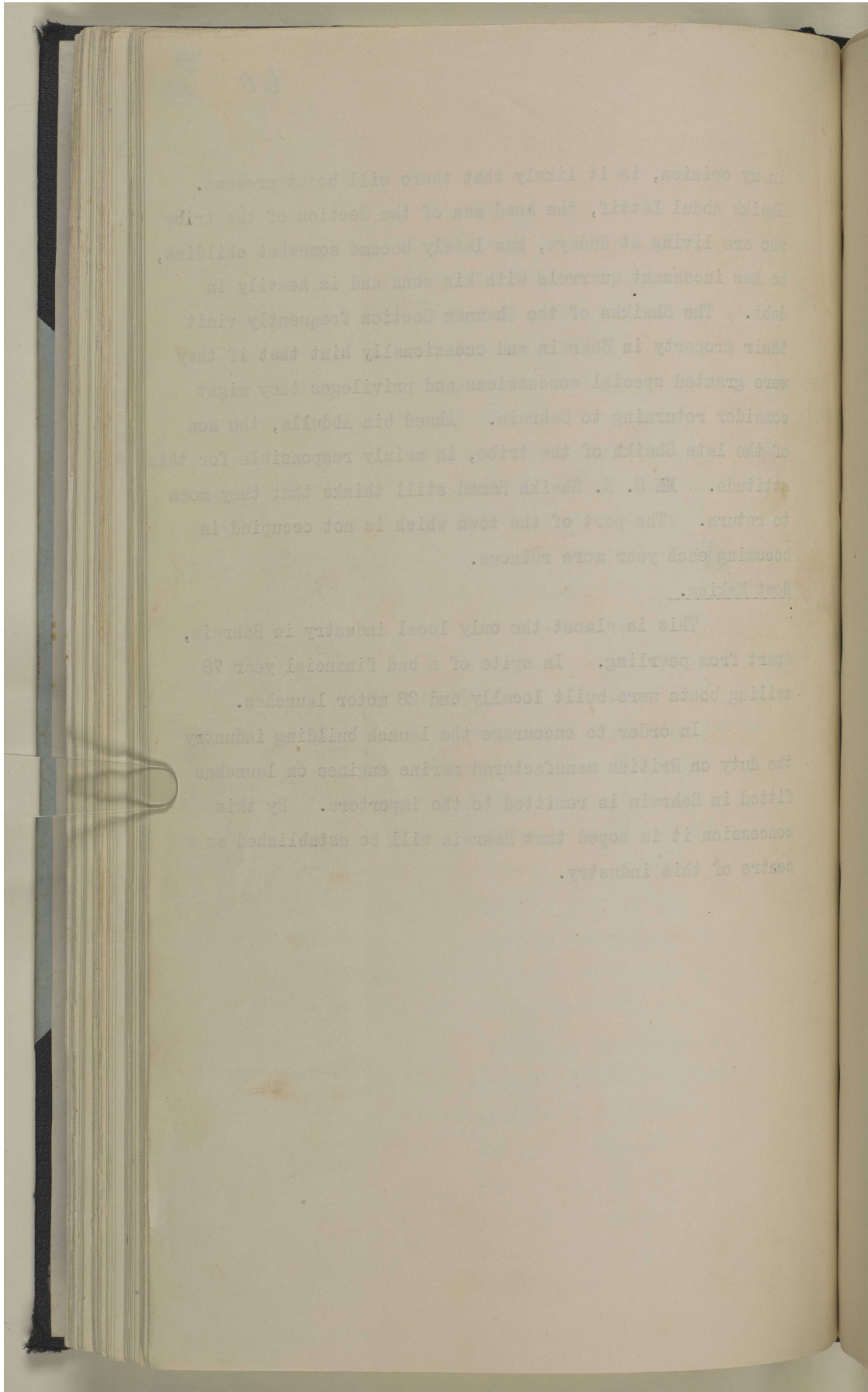
in my opinion, is it likely that there will be at present. Shaikh Abdul Lattif, the head man of the Section of the tribe who are living at Budaya, has lately become somewhat childish, he has incessant quarrels with his sons and is heavily in debt. The Shaikhs of the Dhammam Section frequently visit their property in Bahrain and occasionally hint that if they were granted special concessions and privileges they might consider returning to Bahrain. Ahmed bin Abdulla, the son of the late Shaikh of the tribe, is mainly responsible for this attitude. ~~Mr~~ H. E. Shaikh Hamed still thinks that they mean to return. The part of the town which is not occupied is becoming each year more ruinous.

Boat Making.

This is almost the only local industry in Bahrain, apart from pearling. In spite of a bad financial year 78 sailing boats were built locally and 28 motor launches.

In order to encourage the launch building industry the duty on British manufactured marine engines on launches fitted in Bahrain is remitted to the importers. By this concession it is hoped that Bahrain will be established as a centre of this industry.

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٦٨ظ] (٢٩٨/١٤١)



"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٦٩و] (٢٩٨/١٤٢)

٦٣٤

68 61 69

B A H R A I N .

6th November 1930.

No. D.O. C. 68.

Dear Prior .

In connection with the remarks in my annual report for the last year about the Bahrain boys who have been educated at the American University of Beyrout for two years, it may interest you to hear further developments

Before the boys returned at the end of the term it was decided that they were not to be sent back to Beyrout. This decision was made partly for financial reasons and partly because it was decided that the education of these boys at Beyrout, at an American University, where the teaching language was other than their own, was not altogether to be recommended.

The parents of the boys were notified of this fact and Shaikh Hamed himself wrote a letter to each parent saying that when his son returned he would be expected, if so required, to work as a teacher in one of the Government schools. Several of the parents expressed the opinions that they had no wish whatever for their sons to ^{back} go to Beyrout.

The boys arrived and at once caused a considerable amount of criticism by expressing what were considered in Bahrain as being improper and irreligious views; they apparently told their relations that the usual Mohamedan forms of worship were old fashioned and unnecessary.

The sons of Shaikhs Mohamed and Abdulla are shortly to be married and apparently their parents had decided beforehand of their own accord that they did not wish the boys to return to Beyrout.

The son of Shaikh Ibrahim bin Mohamed, who had done one year ^{longer} at Beyrout than the others, was anxious to return there. He is a hard working young man but slow and not very intelligent. His own relations all consider that if someone else had gone instead of him more satisfactory results would have been achieved. His knowledge of English is poor and he is very bad at mathematics. However as he was so anxious to continue his studies it has been arranged for him to join the Baghdad Government school where he will be partly assisted out of Government funds. He left for Baghdad about a month ago. The teaching language there is Arabic not English and I hope he will get on better than he did in Beyrout.

The other boys, who are sons of local merchants, called on me twice after their return. Their spokesman and leader is a youth called Ahmed bin Omran. He has acquired a remarkably good knowledge of American English and seems to be a very intelligent young man but his attitude was very unsuitable. He told me, and also told Shaikh Hamed, that it was only proper that the Government should educate him and his companions at Government expense and he considered that the Government should send them all back there for three years more. His attitude was very unsuitable and his manner most displeasing; the other boys took their lead from him. None of them showed any gratitude for the large sums of money which had been spent on them.

Later they were interviewed by Shaikh Abdulla bin Isa in his capacity of Minister of Education. He spoke to them very sensibly and told them that as the Government had done a great deal for them they would now be required to do something in return and that would consist of teaching in the schools. They were offered pay at a slightly higher rate than the usual amount given to pupil teachers, and the two older boys were offered a considerably larger amount. The regular pay for a pupil teacher from the country is Rs 40/- per month, the same pay is given

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٦٩ظ] (٢٩٨/١٤٣)

to boys from the schools when they begin to work as clerks in Government offices, and they are only too glad to accept such employment at this pay. The elder boys, the son of the ex Kadi, Shaikh Ja'sim, and Ahmed bin Musa, were offered Rs 80/- per month. All the boys refused to teach unless they were given more than double the amounts which were offered, Ahmed bin Musa said that he could not agree to anything less than Rs 250 per month. They argued that as they had given no undertaking to do anything in return for their education they were not bound to work. This, unfortunately, is true. Finally, after several interviews, the son of the Kadi, who has several relations in the schools, agreed to work as a master. None of the others have accepted the posts. Shaikh Abdulla himself was extremely angry at their attitude and told them exactly what he thought of them.

The Sunni Education Committee held a meeting later and were of the opinion that every effort should be made to persuade Ahmed bin Musa to become a teacher so they agreed that each of the members should meet him and try to persuade him to agree, they also thought that if necessary his pay should be raised in order to obtain him for the schools as he is considered to have a following, of sorts, among the youths and boys in Manarrak.

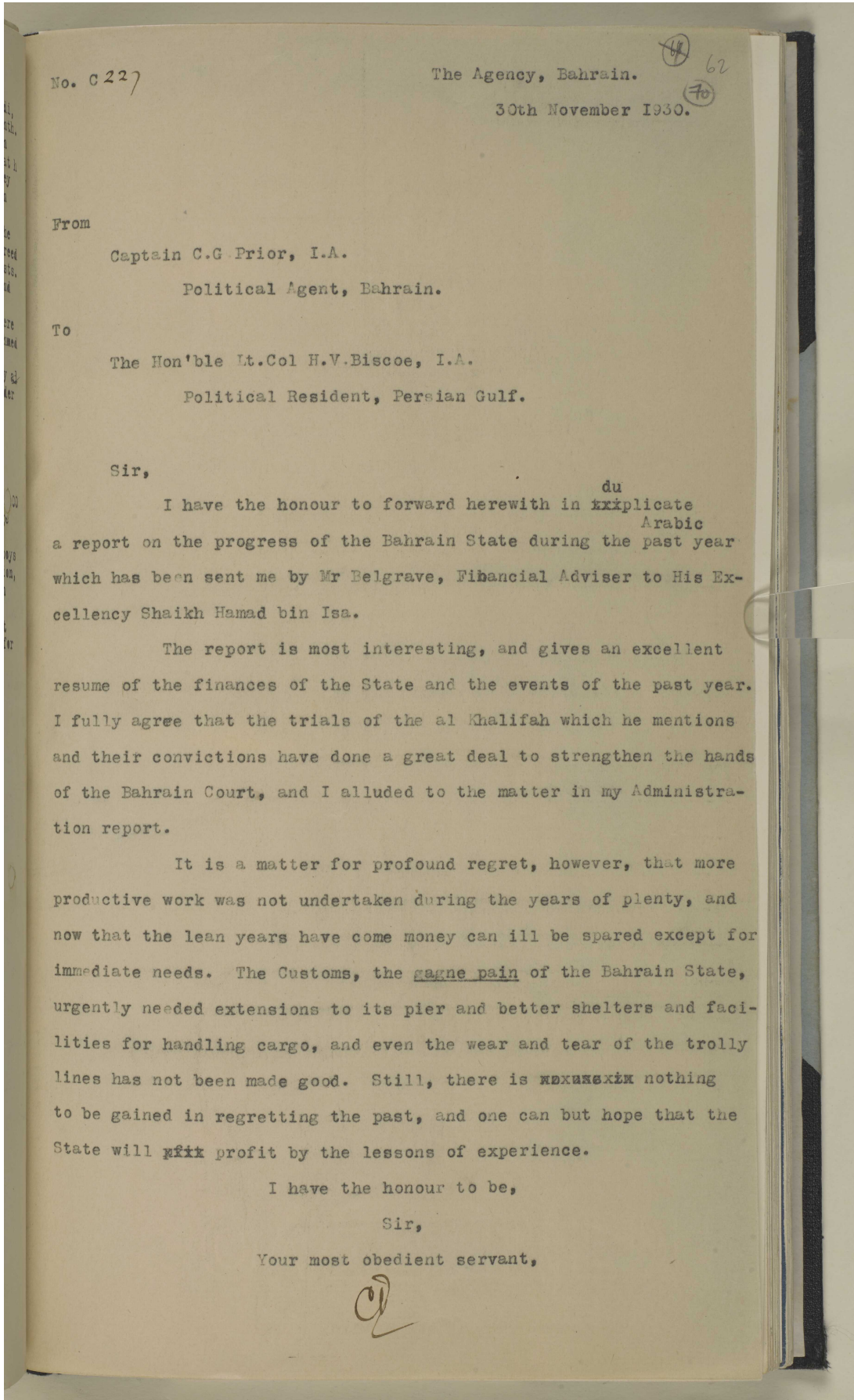
I understand that the other boys are now forming a club for the purpose of introducing modern ideas into Bahrain, the chief reform is to be the adoption of European dress.

The amount spent on educating these boys was about Rs 50,000 and at present I, personally, see very little public advantage from this very large sum which has been expended.

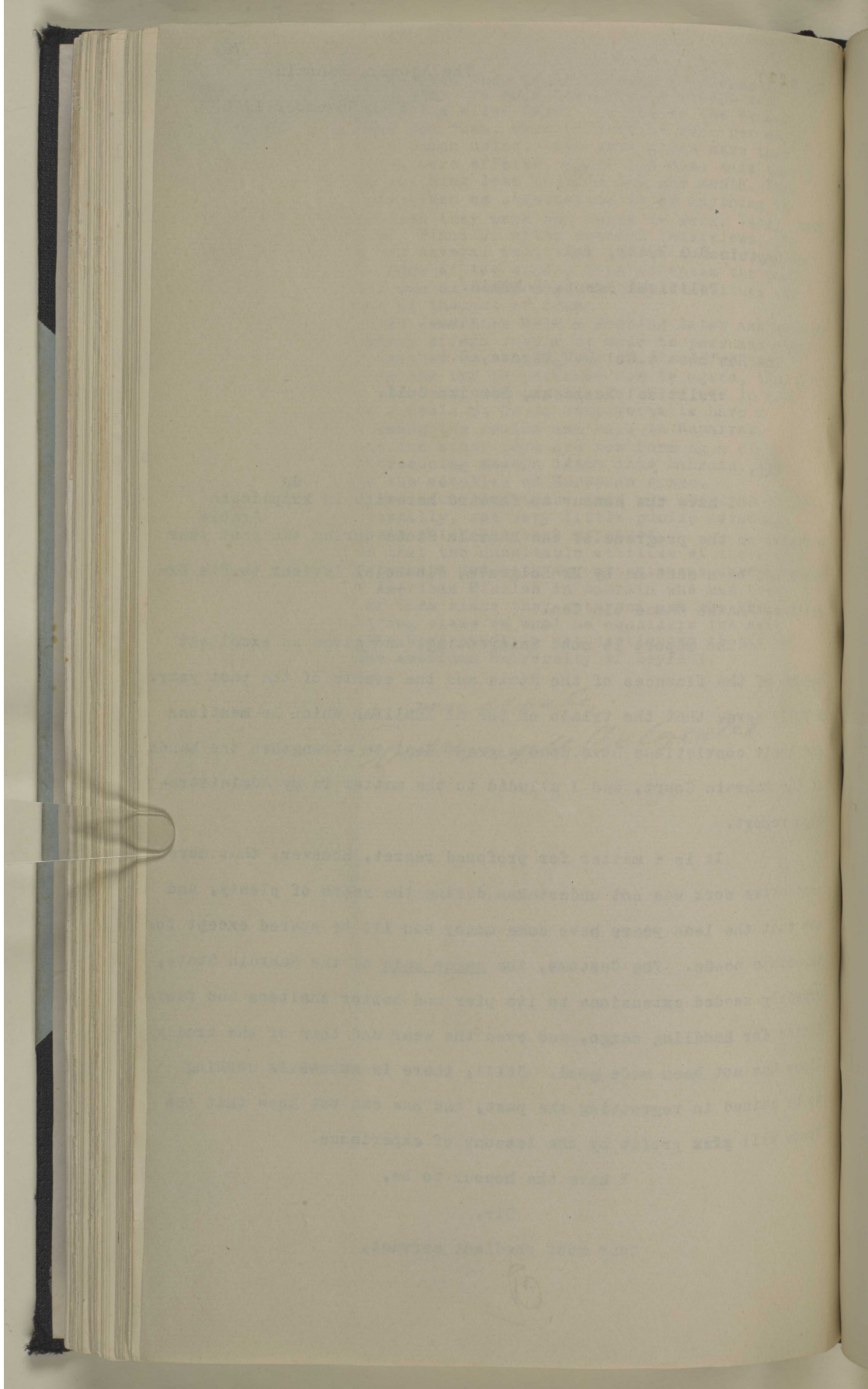
It is my opinion that the unsuitable attitude of these boys has been encouraged, perhaps not with any mischievous intention, by Mr Hakken, of the American Mission in Bahrain who has been seeing a great deal of them since they returned and who has expressed extremely strong views on what he considers the most unfair attitude of this Government in not continuing to pay for their education at the American University of Beyрут.

*Yours sincerely
W. A. P. Belgrave*

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٧٠] [٢٩٨/١٤٤]



"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٧٠ظ] (٢٩٨/١٤٥)



"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٧١] (٢٩٨/١٤٦)

371



Confidential.

No.655-S of 1930.

British Residency & Consulate-General,
Bushire, the 15th December 1930.

From - The Secretary to the Hon'ble the
Political Resident in the Persian Gulf
To - The Political Agent,
B a h r a i n .

Sir,

With reference to your letter No.C.227,
dated the 30th November 1930, I am directed to request
that you will kindly convey to Mr. Belgrave the thanks
of the Hon'ble the Political Resident for his interest-
ing and valuable report, which Colonel Biscoe has read
with much pleasure.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

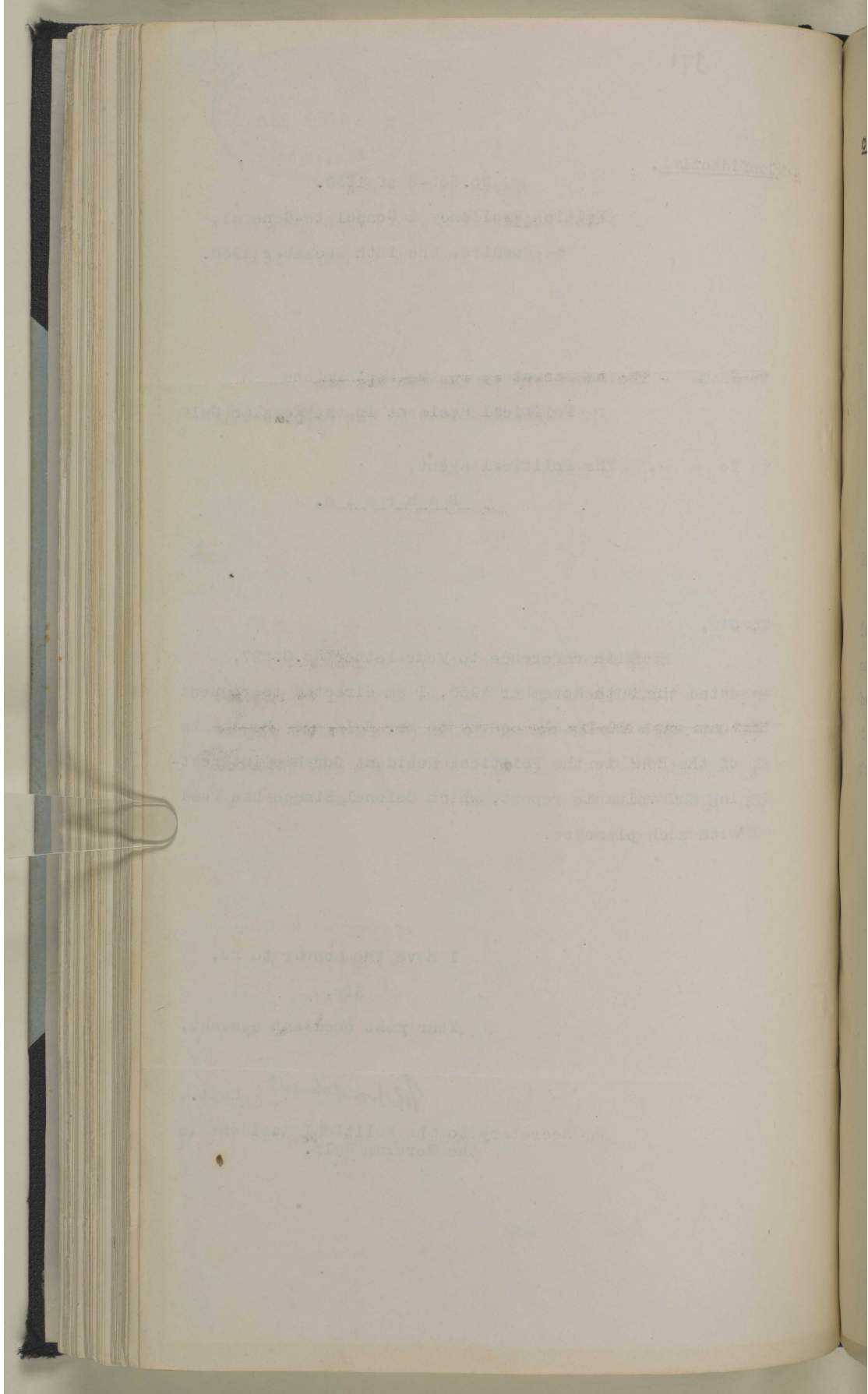
Your most obedient servant,

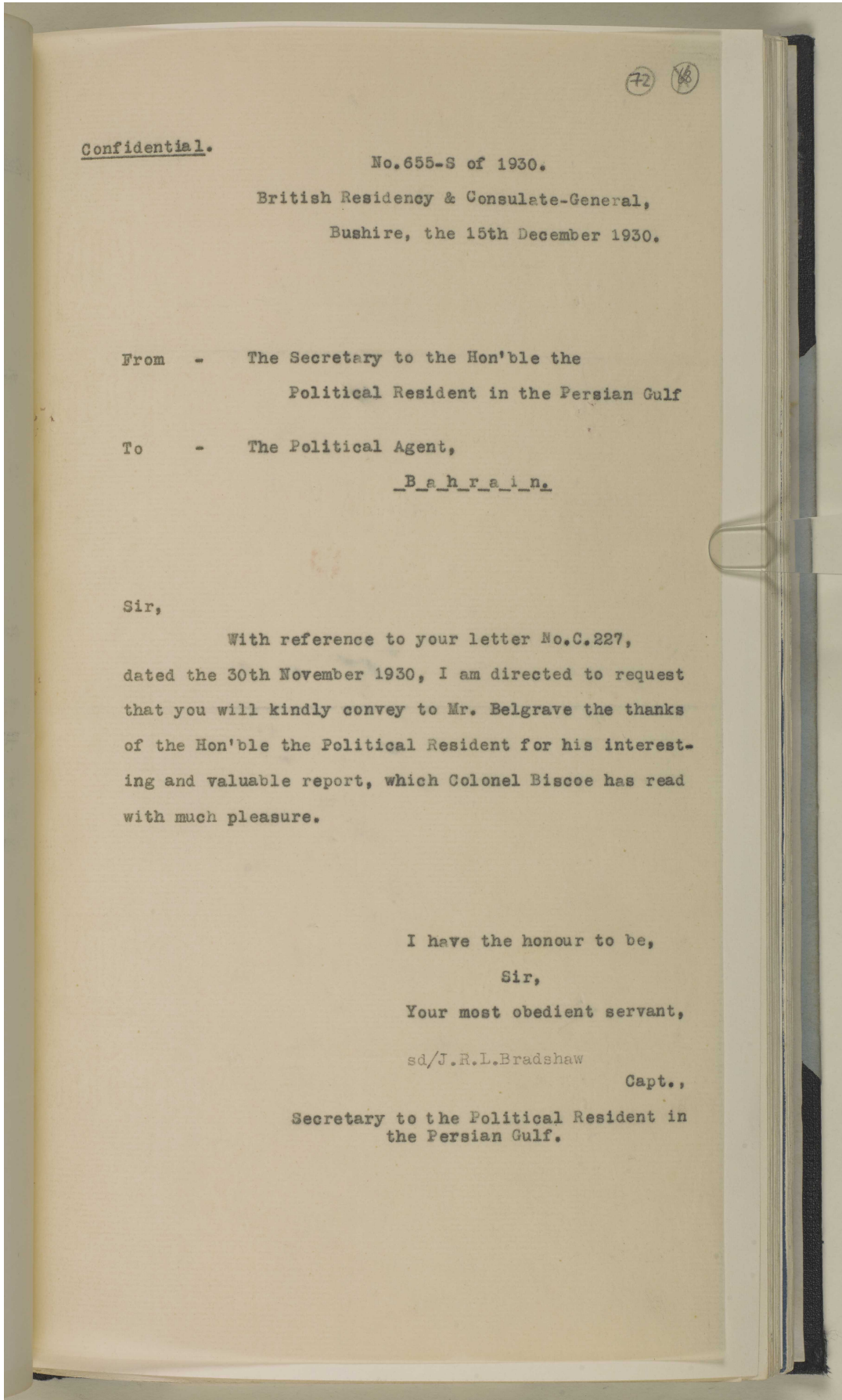
Wesad Khan, Capt.,

Secretary to the Political Resident in
the Persian Gulf.

(with 1 cc)

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٧١ظ] (٢٩٨/١٤٧)





Confidential.

No. 655-S of 1930.

British Residency & Consulate-General,
Bushire, the 15th December 1930.

From - The Secretary to the Hon'ble the
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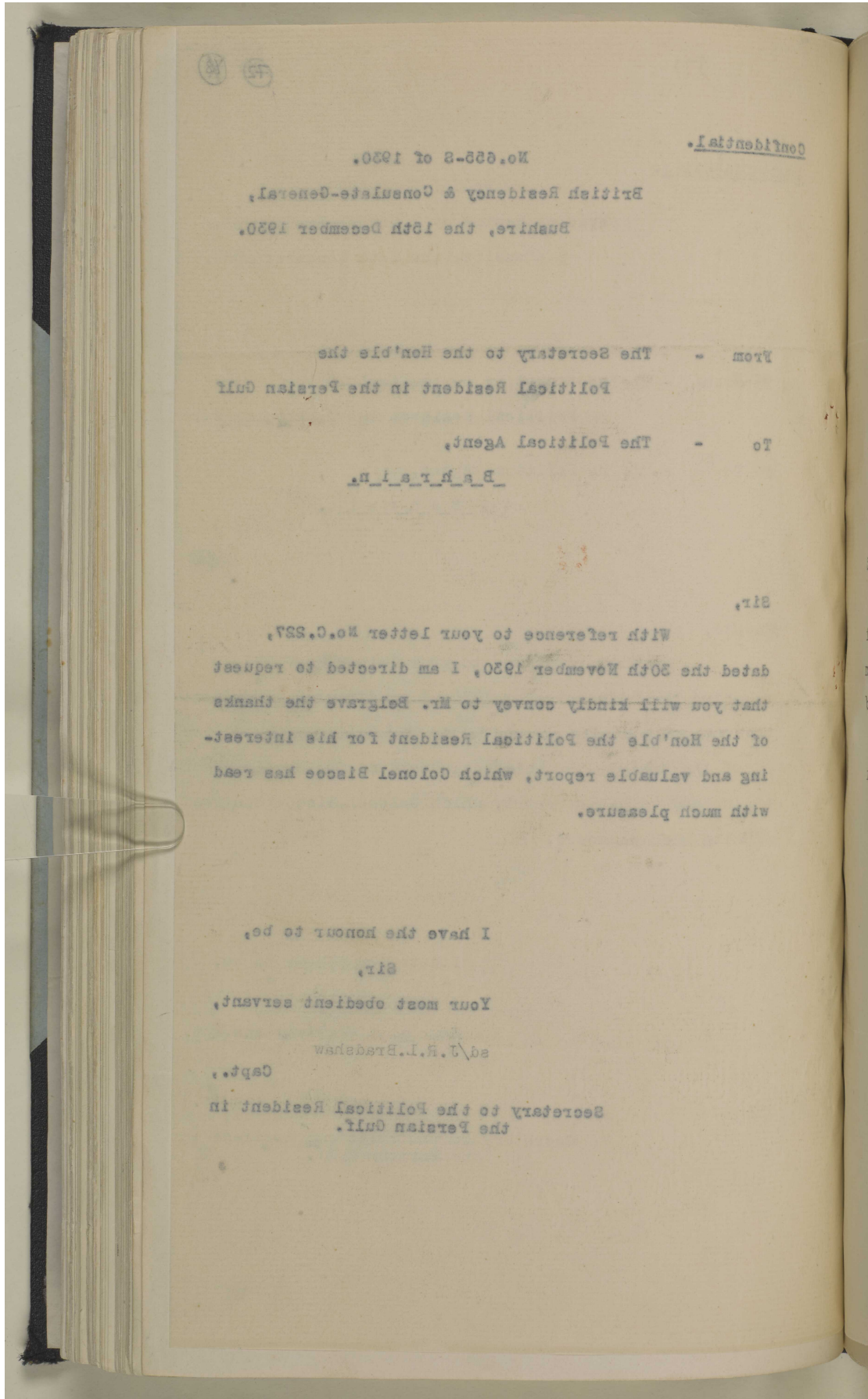
Your most obedient servant,

sd/J.R.L. Bradshaw

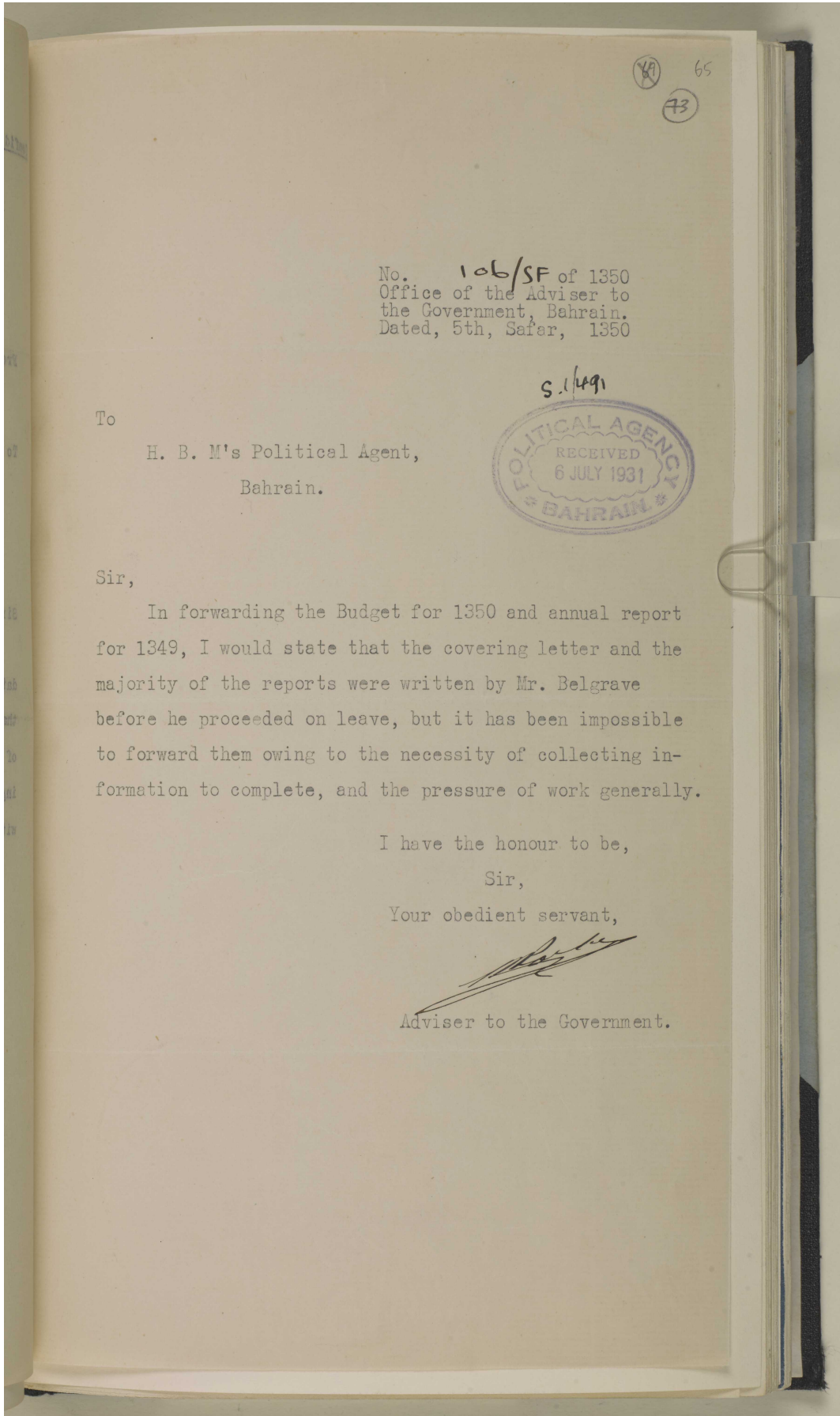
Capt.,

Secretary to the Political Resident in
the Persian Gulf.

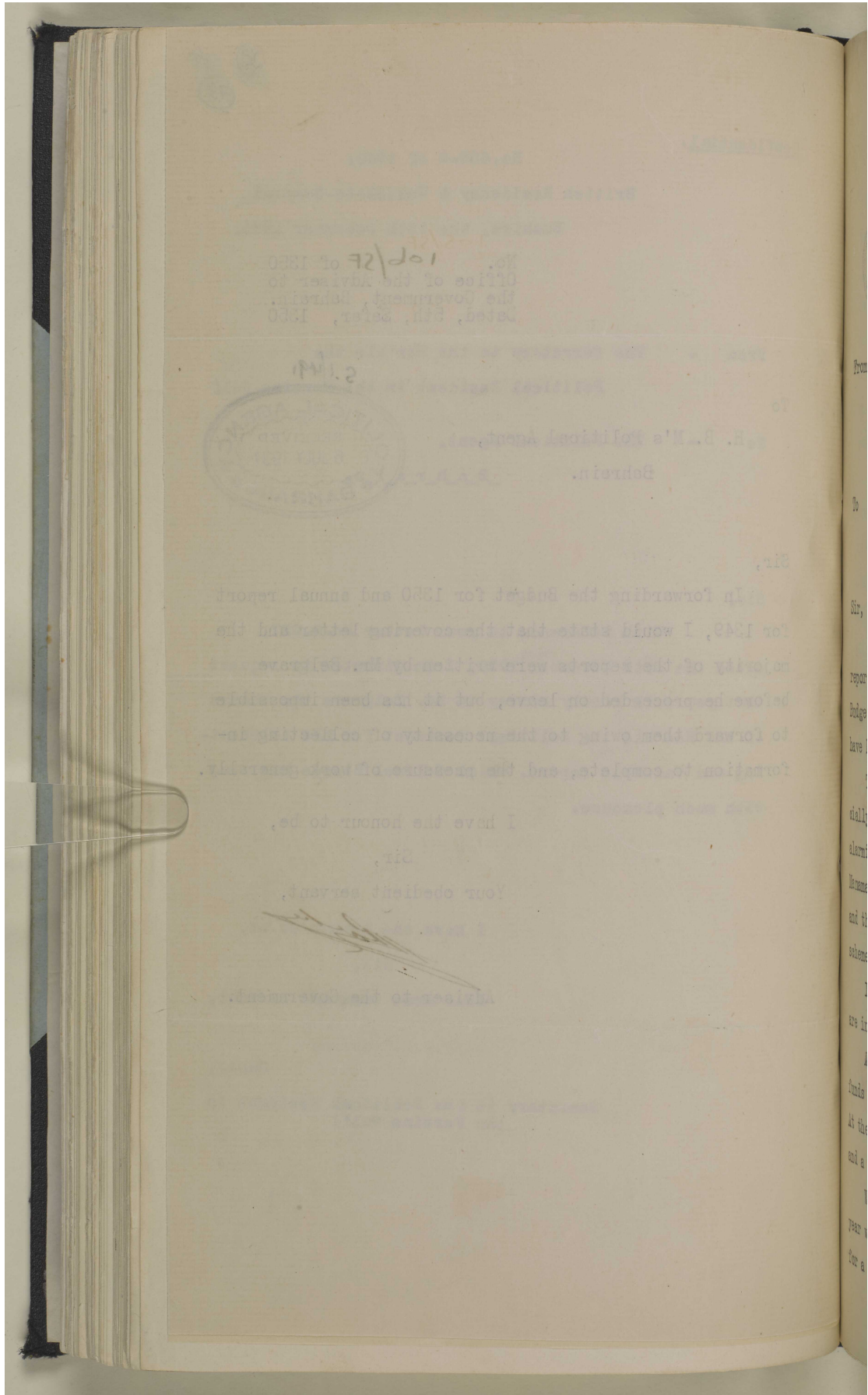
"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٧٢ظ] (٢٩٨/١٤٩)



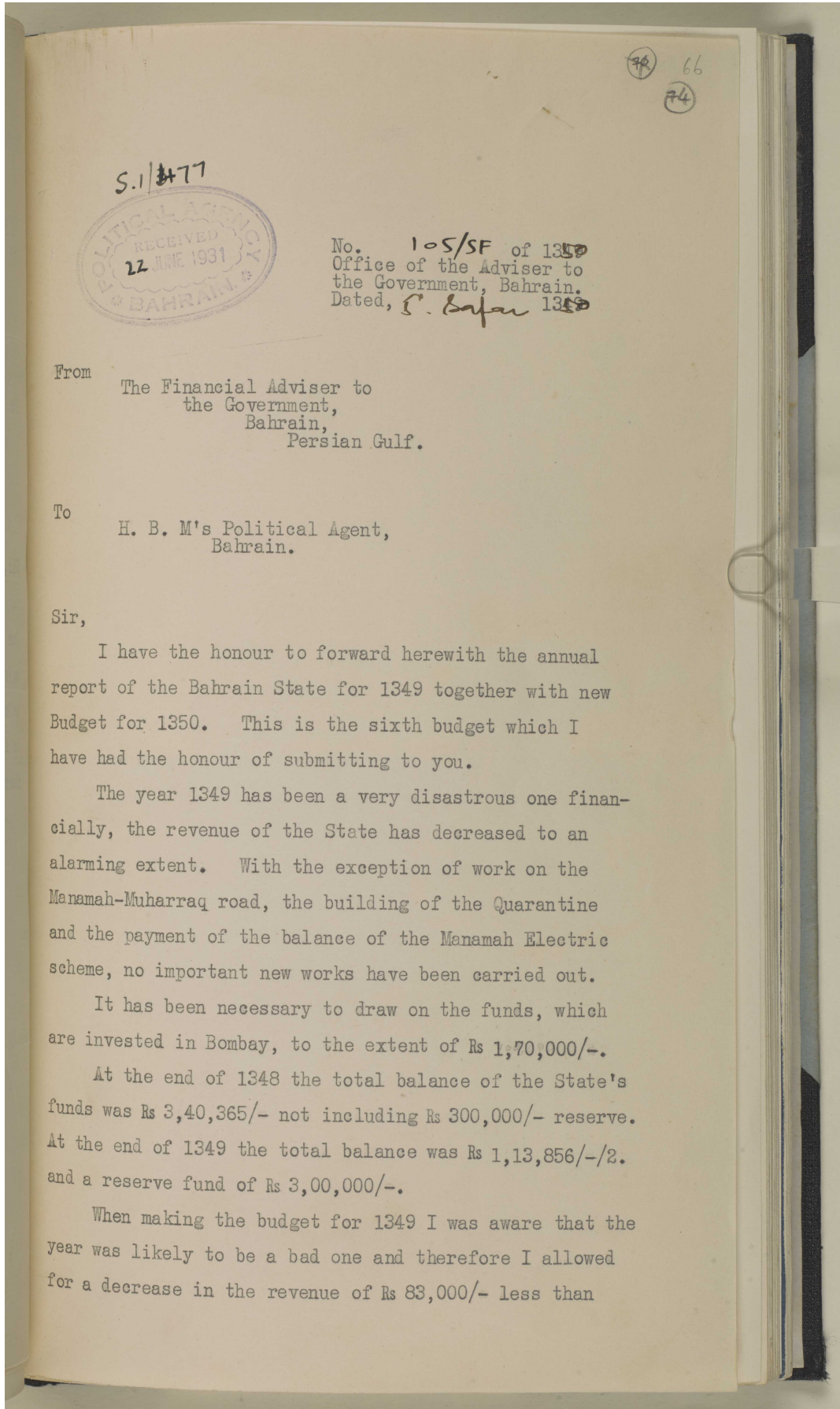
"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٧٣و] (٢٩٨/١٥٠)



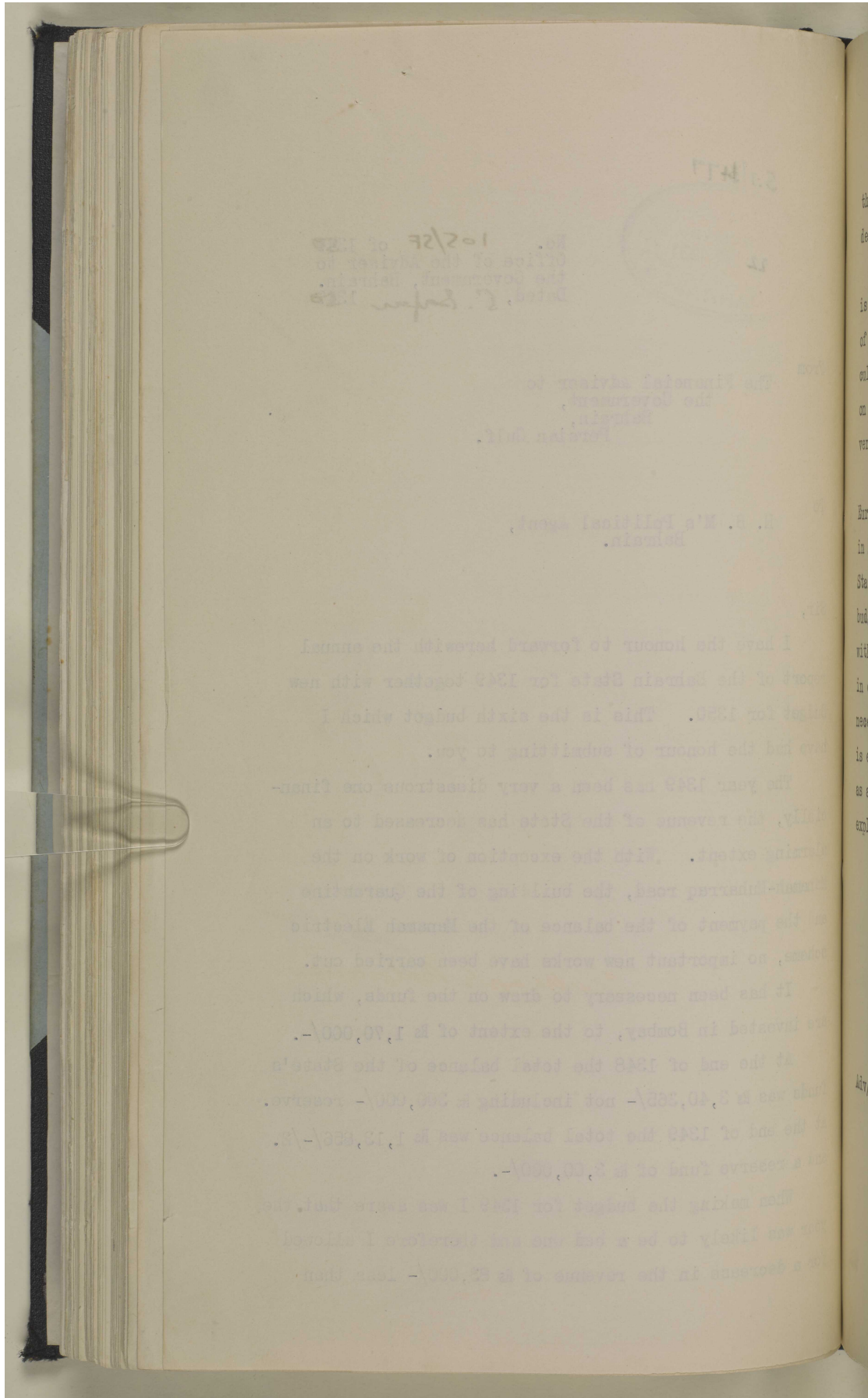
"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٧٣ظ] (٢٩٨/١٥١)



"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٧٤و] (٢٩٨/١٥٢)



"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٧٤ظ] (٢٩٨/١٥٣)



٧٥ ٧١

-2-

than the actual receipts of 1348. Unfortunately the decrease in 1349 exceeded my estimation by Rs 2,33,000/-.

The reason for this serious falling off in revenue is not a local one but has been caused by the effects of the present world wide trade depression which particularly affects a luxury trade such as the pearl industry on which depends not only the prosperity but almost the very existence of Bahrain.

I feel confident that when trade conditions improve in Europe and America there will be a similar improvement in Bahrain but until this occurs the revenue of the Bahrain State will decrease. The estimated expenditure in the new budget has been confined to the narrowest limits consistent with carrying out the bare administration of the State but in order to obtain the revenue for doing this it has been necessary to increase the Khanchia duty by an amount which is estimated as being likely to produce one lac of rupees as a temporary emergency measure. This matter is fully explained in the notes on the new Budget for 1350.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

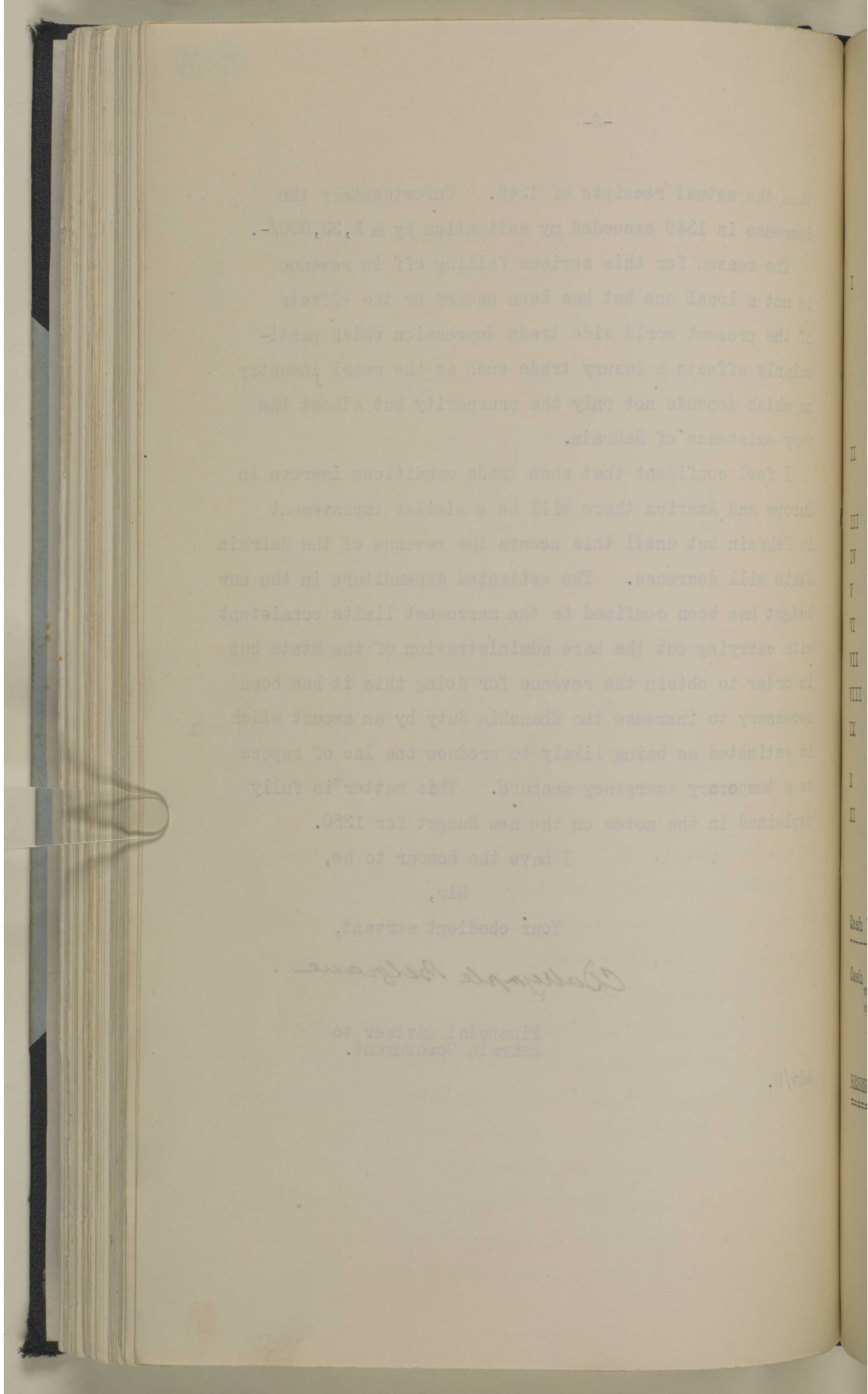
Your obedient servant,

W. D. W. Belgrave

Financial Adviser to
Bahrain Government.

Adv/N.

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٧٥ظ] (٢٩٨/١٥٥)



"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٧٦و] (٢٩٨/١٥٦)

Budget - 1350

Receipts.

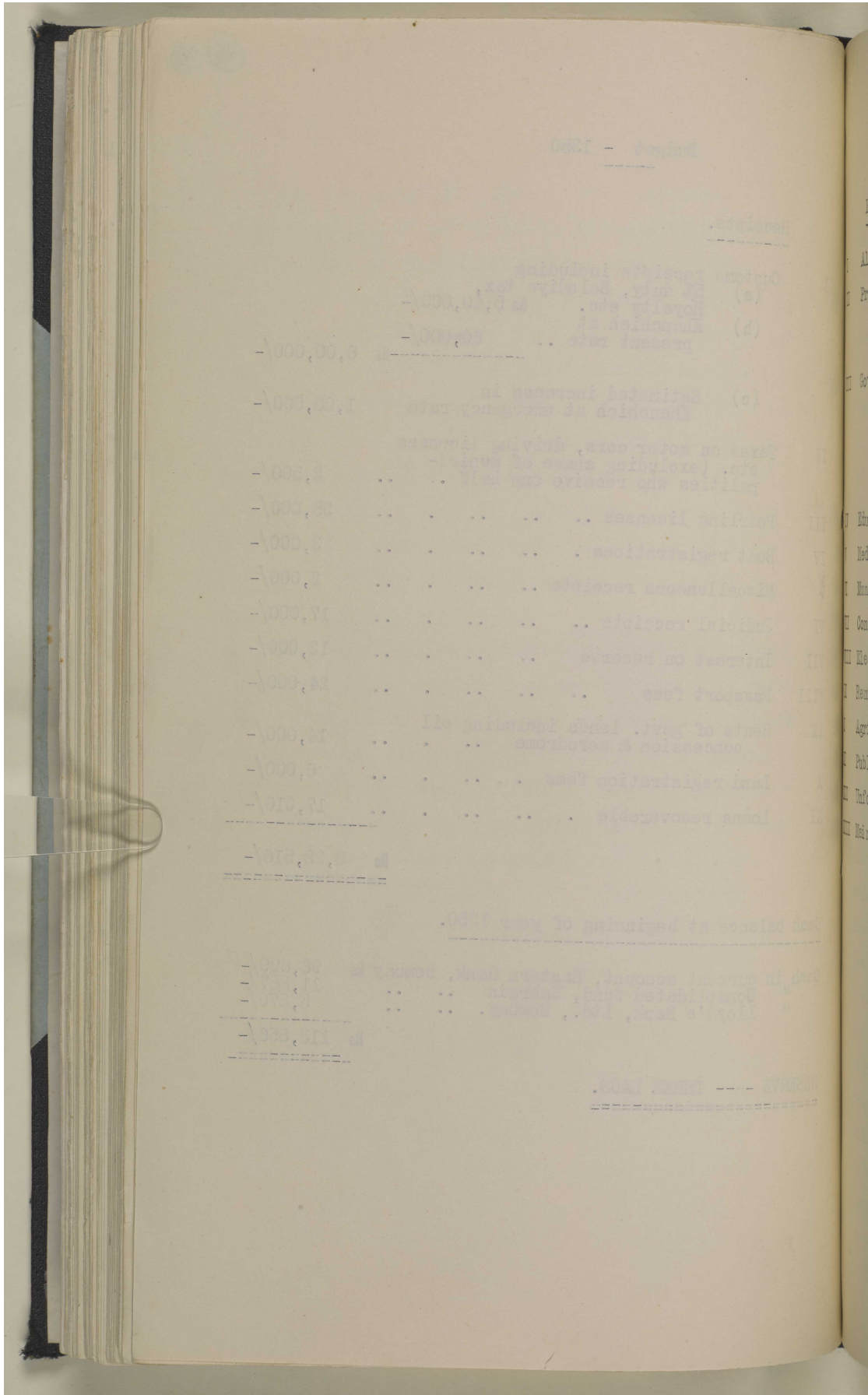
I	Customs receipts including	
	(a) 5% duty, Baladiya tax, Royalty etc. Rs 5,40,000/-	
	(b) Khanchieh at present rate .. 60,000/-	Rs 6,00,000/-
	(c) Estimated increase in Khanchieh at emergency rate	1,00,000/-
II	Taxes on motor cars, driving licenses etc. (excluding share of municipi- palities who receive one half	2,500/-
III	Pearling licenses	35,000/-
IV	Boat registrations	3,000/-
V	Miscellaneous receipts	2,000/-
VI	Judicial receipts	17,000/-
VII	Interest on reserve	12,000/-
VIII	Passport fees	24,000/-
IX	Rents of govt. lands including oil concession & aerodrome .. .	14,000/-
X	Land registration fees	6,000/-
XI	Loans recoverable	17,016/-
		Rs 8,32,516/-

Cash balance at beginning of year 1350.

Cash in current account, Eastern Bank, Bombay	Rs 96,699/-
" Consolidated fund, Bahrain	11,287/-
" Lloyd's Bank, Ltd., Bombay.	5,870/-
	Rs 113,856/-

RESERVE ----- THREE LACS.

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٧٦ظ] (٢٩٨/١٥٧)



"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٧٧و] (٢٩٨/١٥٨)

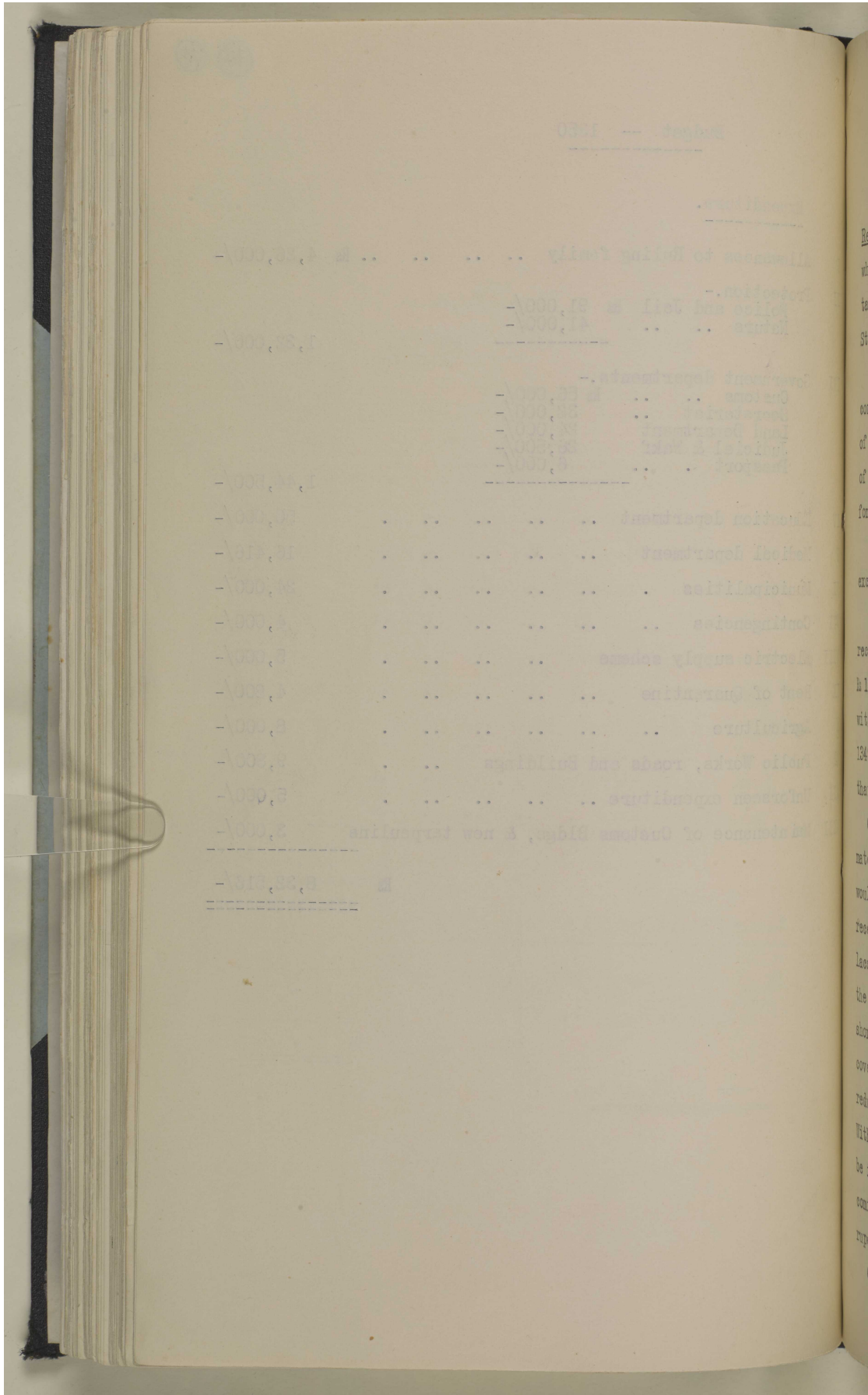
(77) (73)

Budget -- 1350

Expenditure.

I	Allowances to Ruling family	Rs 4,26,000/-
II	Protection.-	
	Police and Jail	Rs 91,000/-
	Naturs	41,000/-
		1,32,000/-
III	Government departments.-	
	Customs	Rs 56,000/-
	Secretariat	32,000/-
	Land Department	24,000/-
	Judicial & Wakf	26,500/-
	Passport	6,000/-
		1,44,500/-
IV	Education department	50,000/-
V	Medical department	16,416/-
VI	Municipalities	24,000/-
VII	Contingencies	4,000/-
VIII	Electric supply scheme	5,000/-
IX	Rent of Quarantine	4,800/-
X	Agriculture	8,000/-
XI	Public Works, roads and Buildings .. .	9,800/-
XII	Unforeseen expenditure	5,000/-
XIII	Maintenance of Customs Bldgs, & new tarpaulins	3,000/-
		Rs 8,32,516/-

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٧٧ظ] (٢٩٨/١٥٩)



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BUDGET - 1350

Revenue. Customs receipts include the 5% customs duty, which is the main source of revenue, pier fees, biladya tax and the royalty paid by the Landing Company to the State.

The budgeted figures have been estimated by me after considering the actual receipts of the first ten months of 1349, owing to my proceeding on leave before the end of the eleventh month I am unable to examine the figures for the whole year.

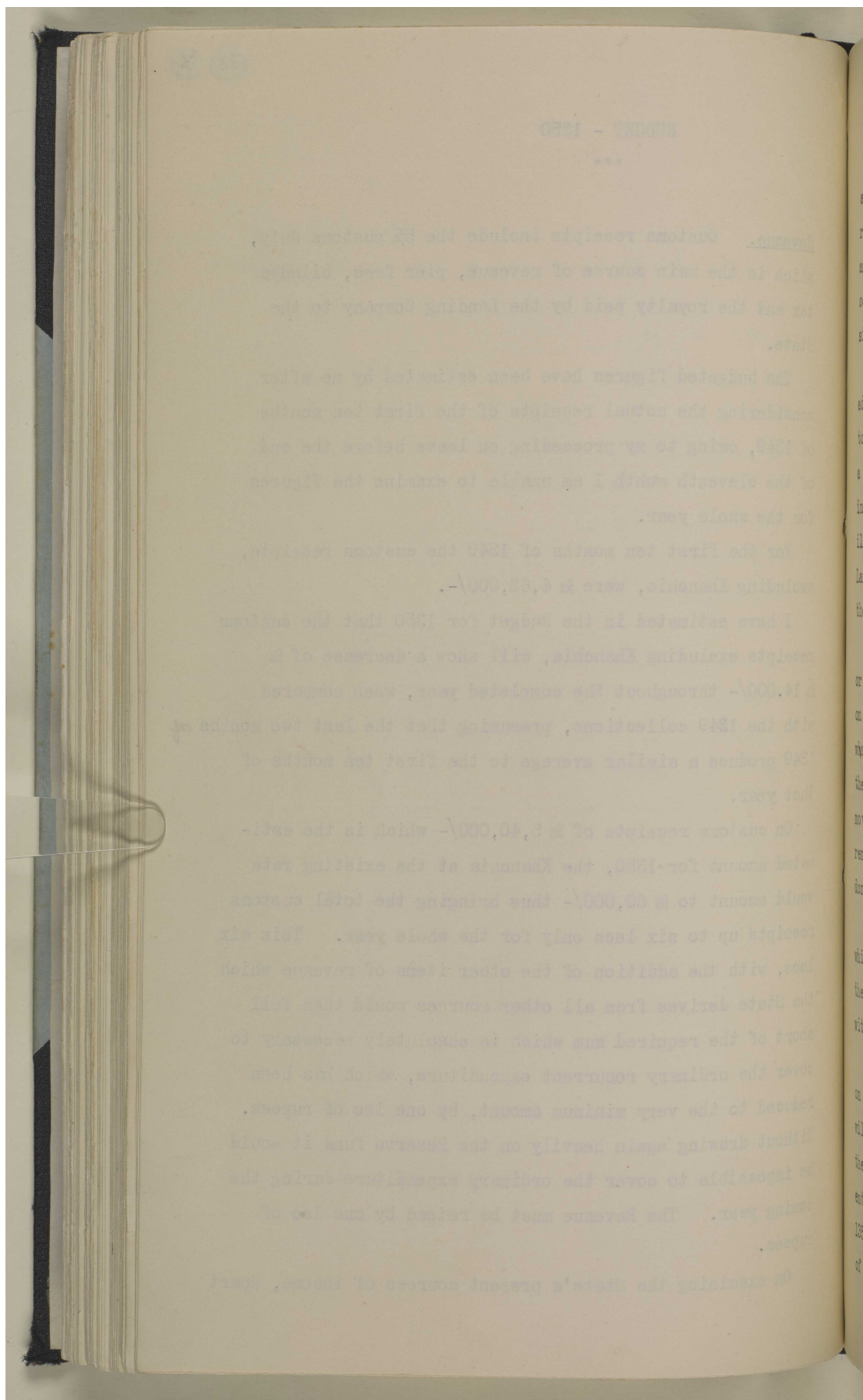
For the first ten months of 1349 the customs receipts, excluding Khanchia, were Rs 4,62,000/-.

I have estimated in the Budget for 1350 that the customs receipts excluding Khanchia, will show a decrease of Rs Rs 14,000/- throughout the completed year, when compared with the 1349 collections, presuming that the last two months of 1349 produce a similar average to the first ten months of that year.

On customs receipts of Rs 5,40,000/- which is the estimated amount for 1350, the Khanchia at the existing rate would amount to Rs 60,000/- thus bringing the total customs receipts up to six lacs only for the whole year. This six lacs, with the addition of the other items of revenue which the State derives from all other sources would then fall short of the required sum which is absolutely necessary to cover the ordinary recurrent expenditure, which has been reduced to the very minimum amount, by one lac of rupees. Without drawing again heavily on the Reserve fund it would be impossible to cover the ordinary expenditure during the coming year. The Revenue must be raised by one lac of rupees.

On examining the State's present sources of income, apart

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apart from customs, I find that there are none which can be reasonably raised or which could produce anything near the amount of extra revenue which is required. These other sources of revenue in themselves only amount to about one sixth of the estimated customs revenue.

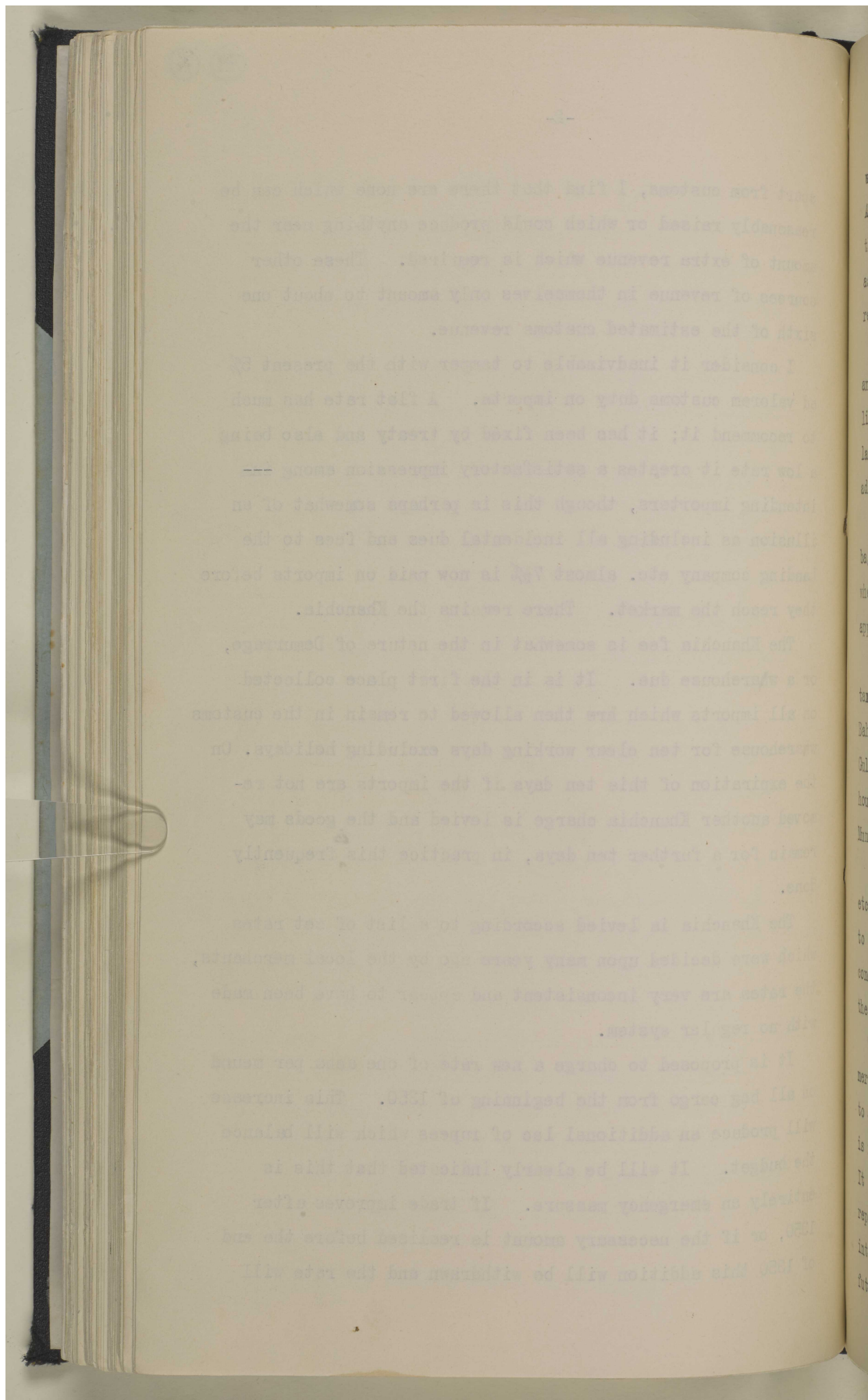
I consider it inadvisable to tamper with the present 5% ad valorem customs duty on imports. A flat rate has much to recommend it; it has been fixed by treaty and also being a low rate it creates a satisfactory impression among ~~the~~ intending importers, though this is perhaps somewhat of an illusion as including all incidental dues and fees to the Landing company etc. almost 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ % is now paid on imports before they reach the market. There remains the Khanchia.

The Khanchia fee is somewhat in the nature of Demurrage, or a warehouse due. It is in the first place collected on all imports which are then allowed to remain in the customs warehouse for ten clear working days excluding holidays. On the expiration of this ten days if the imports are not removed another Khanchia charge is levied and the goods may remain for a further ten days, in practice this ^{is} frequently done.

The Khanchia is levied according to a list of set rates which were decided upon many years ago by the local merchants, the rates are very inconsistent and appear to have been made with no regular system.

It is proposed to charge a new rate of one anna per maund on all bag cargo from the beginning of 1350. This increase will produce an additional lac of rupees which will balance the budget. It will be clearly indicated that this is entirely an emergency measure. If trade improves after 1350, or if the necessary amount is realised before the end of 1350 this addition will be withdrawn and the rate will

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٧٩ظ] (٢٩٨/١٦٣)



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will revert to a modified form or to the previous rate. Apart from the present necessity of increasing the Khenchia there is a real need of revising the charges on other cargo as well as bag cargo and during this emergency period this revision will be dealt with.

The increase will undoubtedly cause a general outcry among the merchants but it will scarcely raise the cost of living as for instance in the case of rice, which is the largest import affected, the additional duty will only add 2 annas to the cost of one bag of rice.

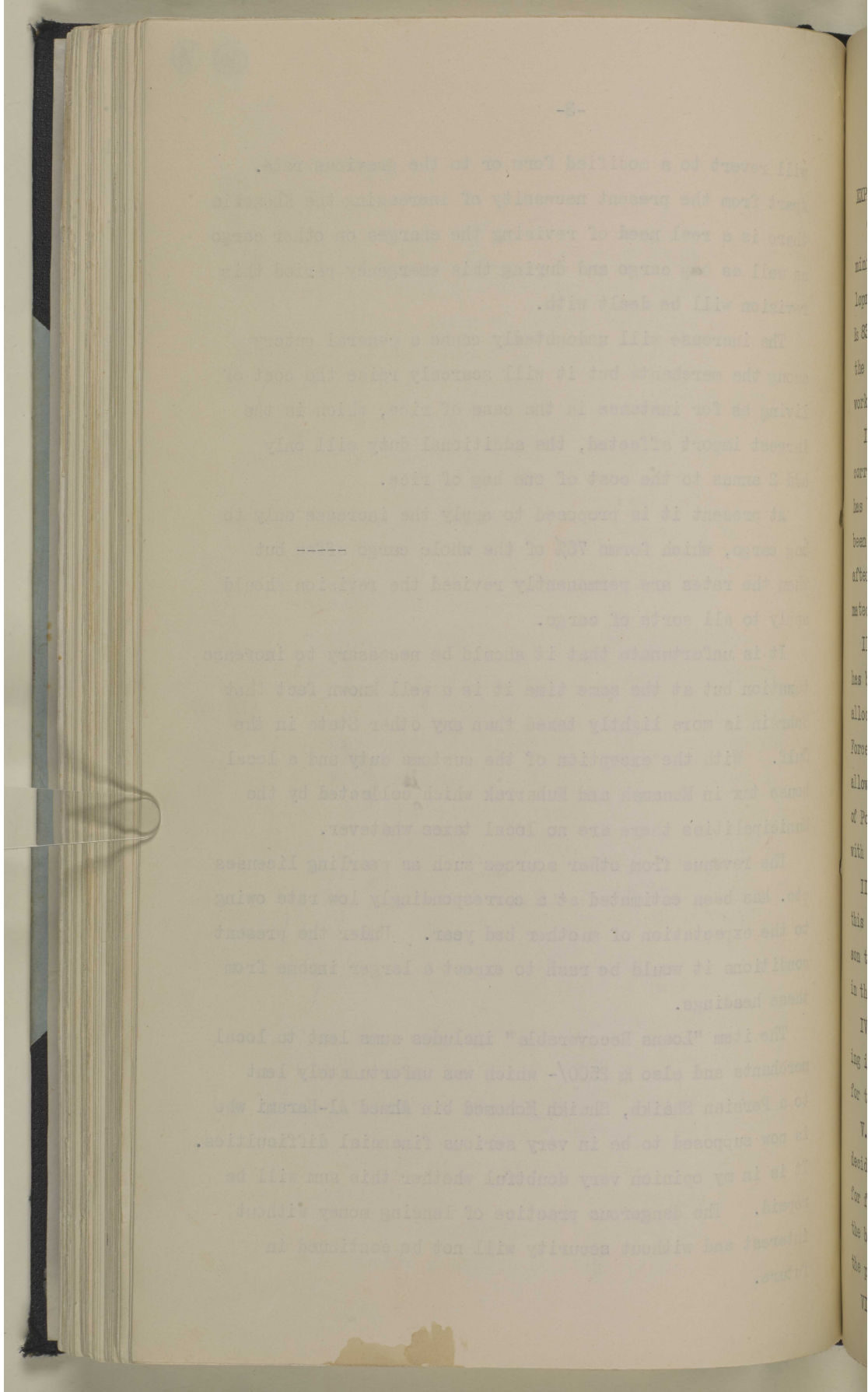
At present it is proposed to apply the increase only to bag cargo, which forms 70% of the whole cargo ~~affee~~ but when the rates are permanently revised the revision should apply to all sorts of cargo.

It is unfortunate that it should be necessary to increase taxation but at the same time it is a well known fact that Bahrain is more lightly taxed than any other State in the Gulf. With the exception of the customs duty and a local house tax in Manamah and Muharrak which ^{is} collected by the Municipalities there are no local taxes whatever.

The revenue from other sources such as pearling licenses etc. has been estimated at a correspondingly low rate owing to the expectation of another bad year. Under the present conditions it would be rash to expect a larger income from these headings.

The item "Loans Recoverable" includes sums lent to local merchants and also Rs 2500/- which was unfortunately lent to a Persian Shaikh, Shaikh Mohomed bin Ahmed Al-Harami who is now supposed to be in very serious financial difficulties. It is in my opinion very doubtful whether this sum will be repaid. The dangerous practice of lending money without interest and without security will not be continued in future.

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BUDGET - 1350.

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure for 1350 has been reduced to the very minimum amount and no provision has been made for any developments or new undertakings. The total expenditure Rs 832,516/- represents the ordinary recurrent expenses of the State including such items as medical and educational works, public security etc. etc.

I. Allowances to Ruling Family. According to the correspondence which has passed on this subject the Civil List has been reduced by 10% and all the additional allowances have been cancelled, the total expenditure under the heading, after the reductions is slightly over half the whole estimated revenue of the State for 1350.

II. Protection. The estimated expenditure on protection has been diminished by about Rs 30,000/- less than last year's allocation by means of a large reduction in the Indian Police Force and a slight reduction in the natures. The Budget allows for a force of 50 Indian ranks, with the Commandant of Police and Indian Officer, and a force of 50 local police with Superintendent and about 125 natures.

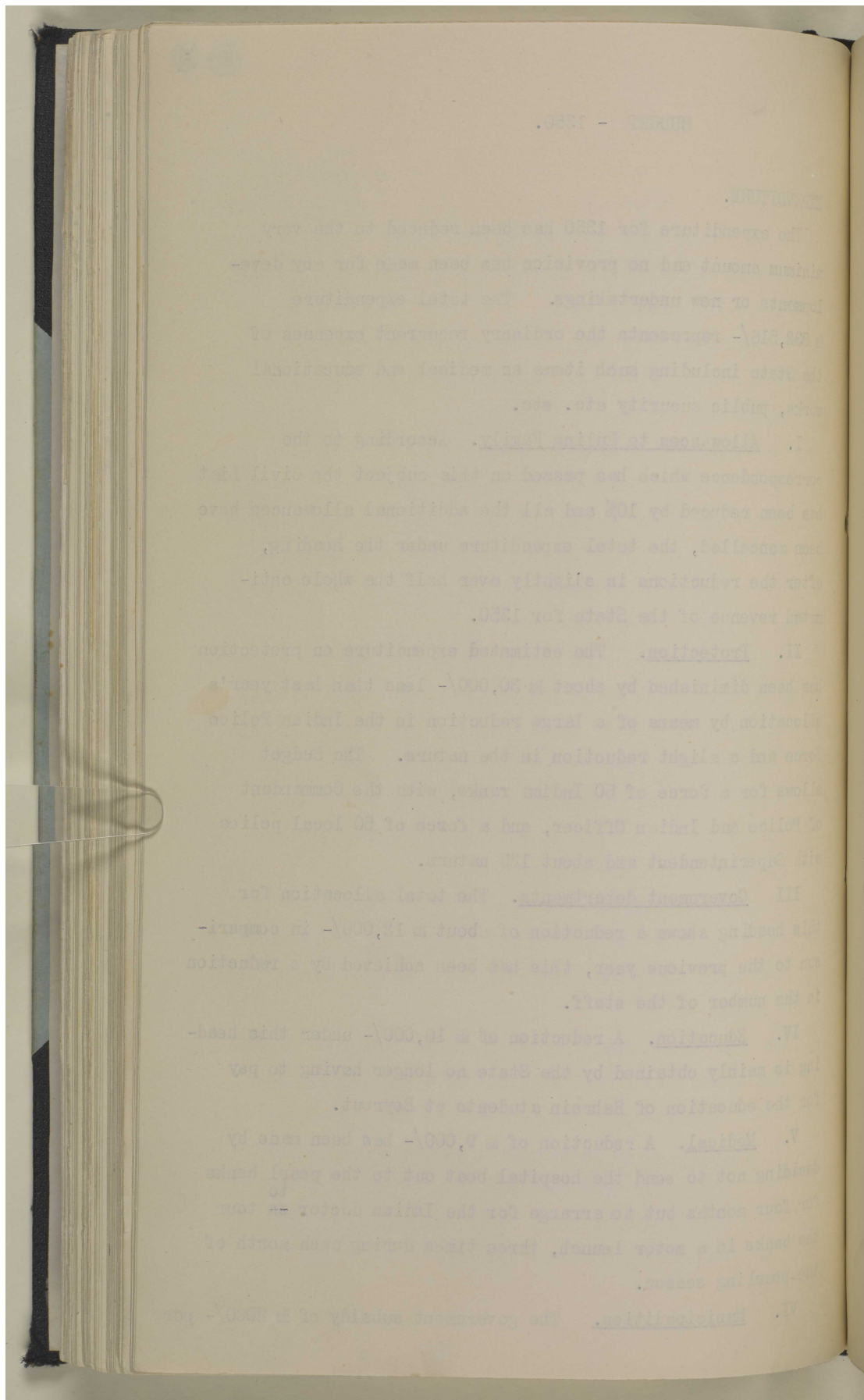
III Government departments. The total allocation for this heading shows a reduction of about Rs 12,000/- in comparison to the previous year, this has been achieved by a reduction in the number of the staff.

IV. Education. A reduction of Rs 10,000/- under this heading is mainly obtained by the State no longer having to pay for the education of Bahrain students at Beyrout.

V. Medical. A reduction of Rs 9,000/- has been made by deciding not to send the hospital boat out to the pearl banks for four months but to arrange for the Indian doctor ^{to} ~~en~~ tour the banks in a motor launch, three times during each month of the pearling season.

VI. Municipalities. The government subsidy of Rs 2000/- per

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٨١ظ] (٢٩٨/١٦٧)



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per month, previously paid to the Muharrak municipality has been reduced to Rs 1000/- per month, the same amount as is paid to Manama municipality.

VIII Electric. It is hoped that the electric scheme will pay its own way in 1350 but the sum of Rs 5000/- has been provided in case the revenue fails to cover the expenditure.

IX Rent of quarantine. H. E. Shaikh Hamed receives Rs 4,800/- per annum as rent of the Quarantine site.

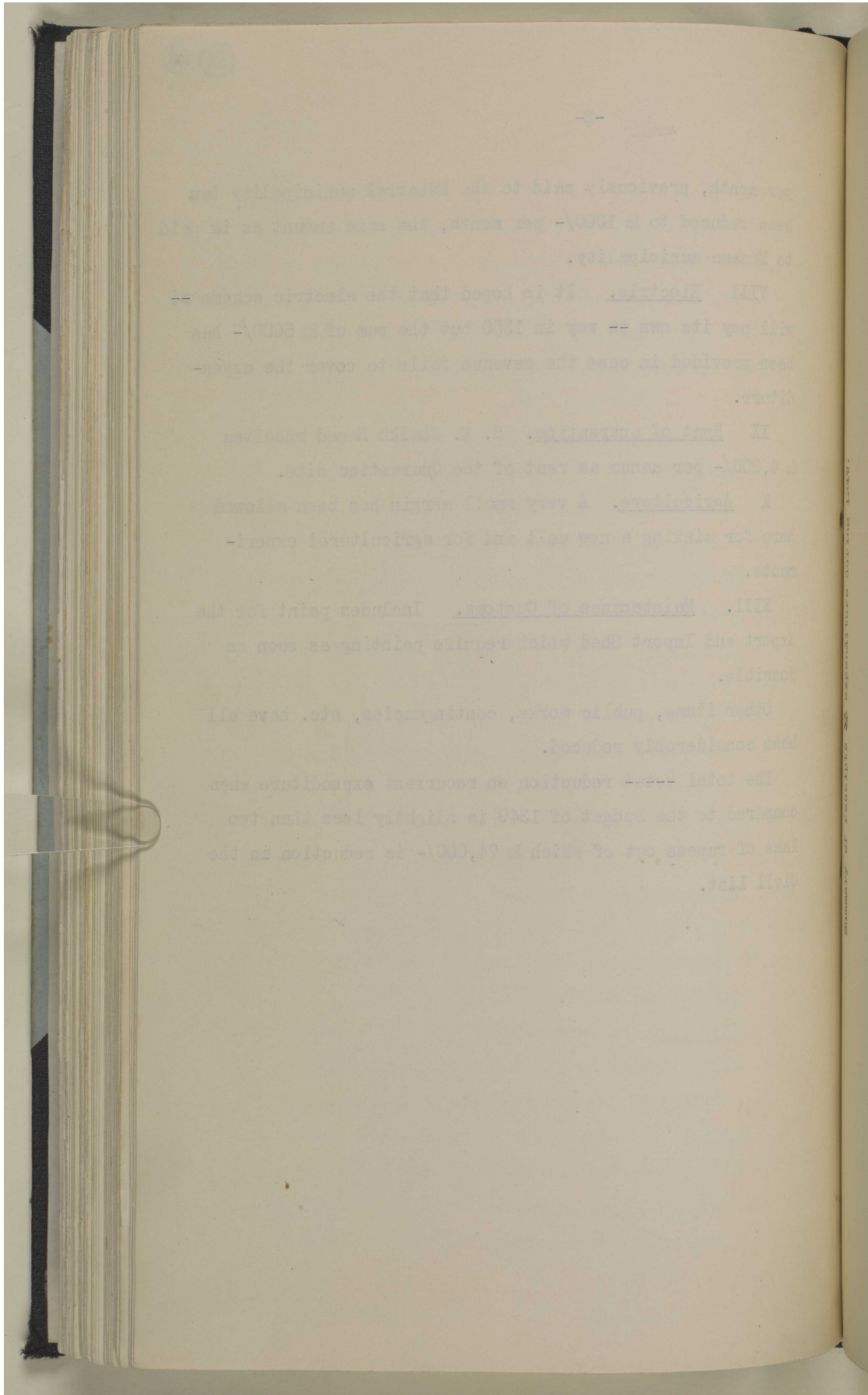
X Agriculture. A very small margin has been allowed here for sinking a new well and for agricultural experiments.

XIII. Maintenance of Customs. Includes paint for the Export and Import Shed which require painting as soon as possible.

Other items, public works, contingencies, etc. have all been considerably reduced.

The total ~~total~~ reduction on recurrent expenditure when compared to the Budget of 1349 is slightly less than two lacs of rupees out of which Rs 74,000/- is reduction in the Civil List.

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [ظ ٨٢] (٢٩٨/١٦٩)



"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٨٣ و] (٢٩٨/١٧٠)

Summary of receipts & expenditure during 1349.

Balance from year 1348	Rs	3,40,365. 14. 9	Expenditure during 1349	Rs	10,44,225. 7. 4.
Receipts during 1349		8,17,715. 8. 9	Balance end of year 1349 *		1,13,856. - 2.
		<u>Rs 11,58,081. 7. 6.</u>			<u>Rs 11,58,081. 7. 6.</u>

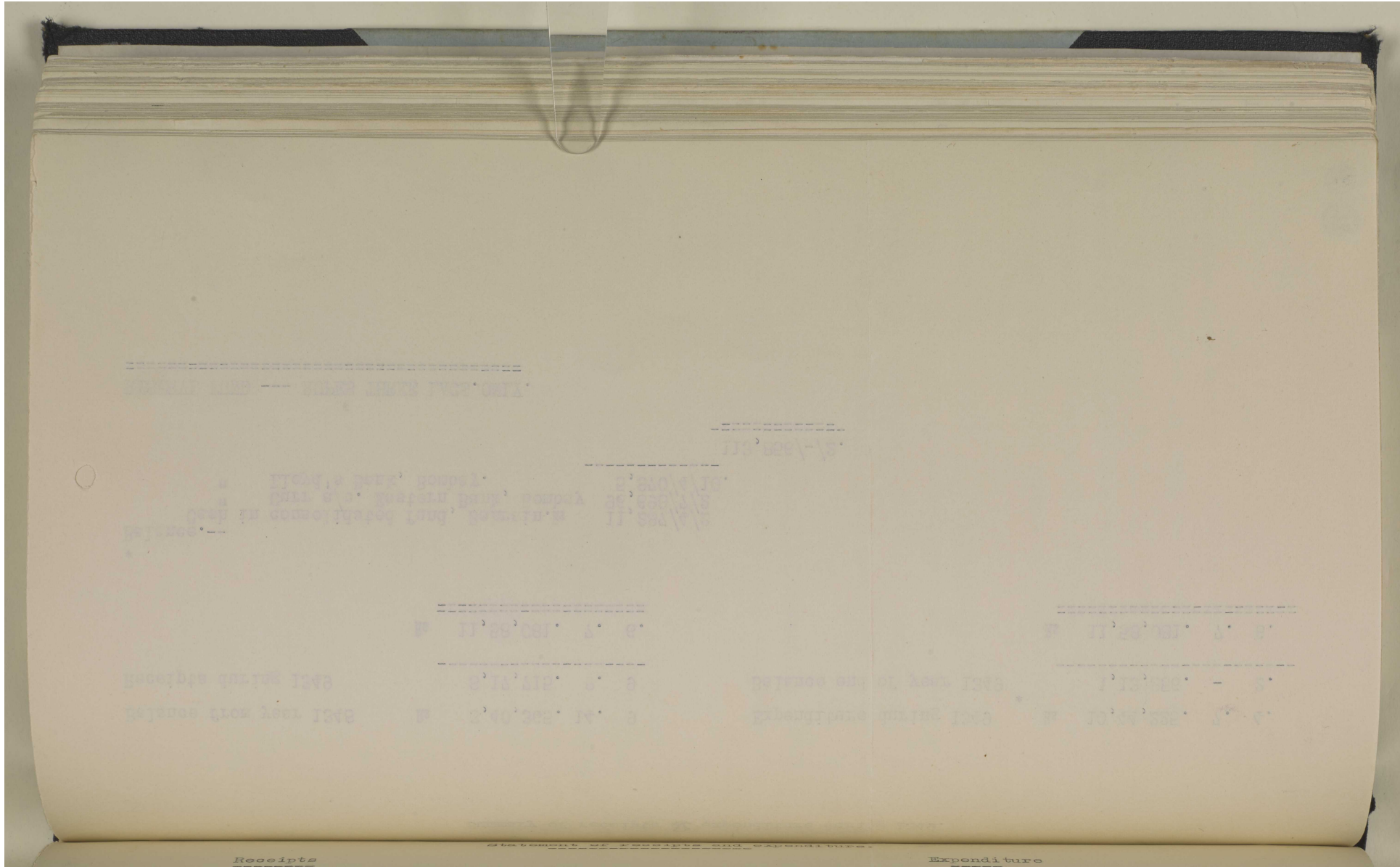
* Balance.--
 Cash in consolidated fund, Bahrain. Rs 11,287/4/2
 " Curr a/c. Eastern Bank, Bombay 96,698/7/2
 " Lloyd's Bank, Bombay. 5,870/4/10.

113,856/-/2.

RESERVE FUND --- RUPES THREE LACS. ONLY.

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"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٨٣ظ] (٢٩٨/١٧١)



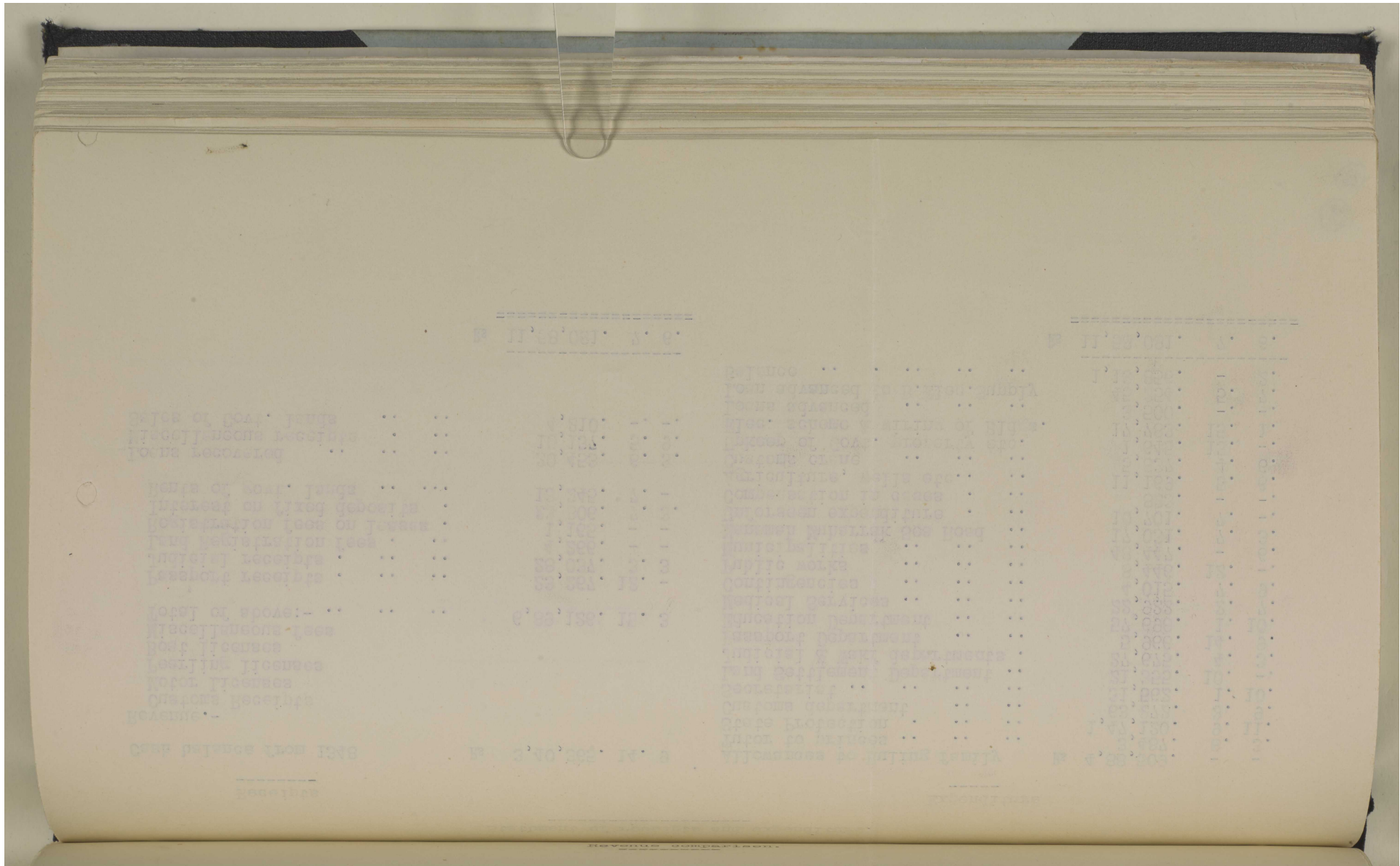
"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٨٤و] (٢٩٨/١٧٢)

Statement of receipts and expenditure.

Receipts			Expenditure		
Cash balance from 1348	Rs	3,40,365. 14. 9	Allowances to Ruling family	Rs	4,88,509. - -
Revenue.-			Tutor to princes		3,487. 8. 3.
Customs Receipts			State Protection		1,47,120. 9. 11.
Motor Licenses			Customs department		63,272. 3. 9.
Pearling licenses			Secretariat		31,562. 1. 10.
Boat licenses			Land Settlement Department ..		21,355. 10. -.
Miscellaneous fees			Judicial & Wakf departments .		27,675. 4. 3.
Total of above:-		6,89,126. 15. 3	Passport Department		5,966. 14. 9.
Passport receipts		23,267. 12. -	Education Department		57,698. 1. 10.
Judicial receipts		28,037. 3. 3	Medical Services		22,922. 2. 7.
Land Registration fees		4,266. - -	Contingencies		4,015. 7. 9.
Registration fees on leases . .		1,165. - -	Public works		8,446. 12. -.
Interest on fixed deposits . . .		23,806. 7. 3.	Municipalities		48,447. - 6.
Rents of govt. lands		13,245. 7. -	Manamah Muharrak Sea Road ..		17,031. 7. 3.
Loans recovered		20,453. 6. 3.	Unforseen expenditure		10,701. 7. -.
Miscellaneous receipts		10,137. 5. 9.	Compensation in cases		823. - -.
Sales of Govt. lands		4,210. - -.	Agriculture, wells etc.. .. .		11,169. 5. 6.
			Customs crane		5,837. 4. 6.
			Upkeep of Govt. property etc.		1,645. 13. -.
			Elec. scheme & wiring of Bldgs.		17,783. 15. 1.
			Loans advanced		3,500. - -.
			Loan advanced to B.Elec.Supply		45,254. 5. 7.
			Balance		1,13,856. - 2.
	Rs	11,58,081. 7. 6.		Rs	11,58,081. 7. 6.

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(٨٤و)

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٤٨٤ظ] (٢٩٨/١٧٣)



"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٨٥ و] (٢٩٨/١٧٤)

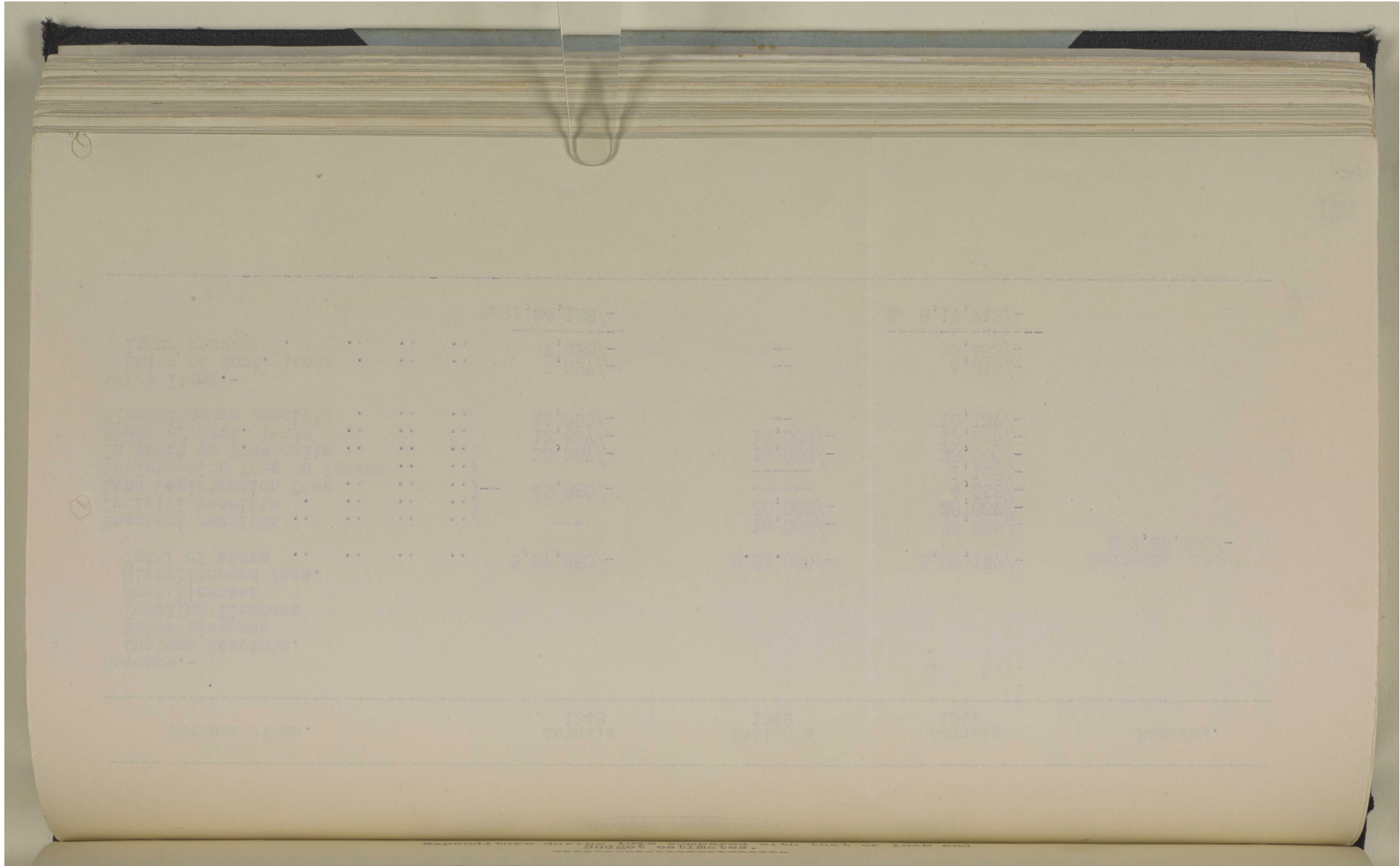
Revenue comparison.

Revenue items.	Actuals 1348	Estimate 1349	Actuals 1349	Remarks.
Revenue.-				
Customs Receipts.				
Motor Licenses				
Pearling licenses				
Boat licenses				
Miscellaneous fees.				
Total of above	9,97,850/-	8.98.000/-	6,89,127/-	Decrease about Rs 2,09,000/-
Passport receipts	---	10,000/-	23,267/-	
Judicial receipts	---	20,000/-	28,037/-	
Land Registration fees	43,860/-	---	4,266/-	
Registration fees on leases	---	---	1,165/-	
Interest on F.deposits	33,387/-	19,000/-	23,806/-	
Rents of Govt. lands	13,637/-	12,000/-	13,245/-	
Miscellaneous receipts	14,899/-	---	10,137/-	
Other Items.-				
Sales of Govt. lands	3,397/-	---	4,210/-	
Loans recovered.	27,098/-	---	20,453/-	
	Rs 11,34,128/-		Rs 8,17,713/-	

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"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٨٥ظ] (٢٩٨/١٧٥)



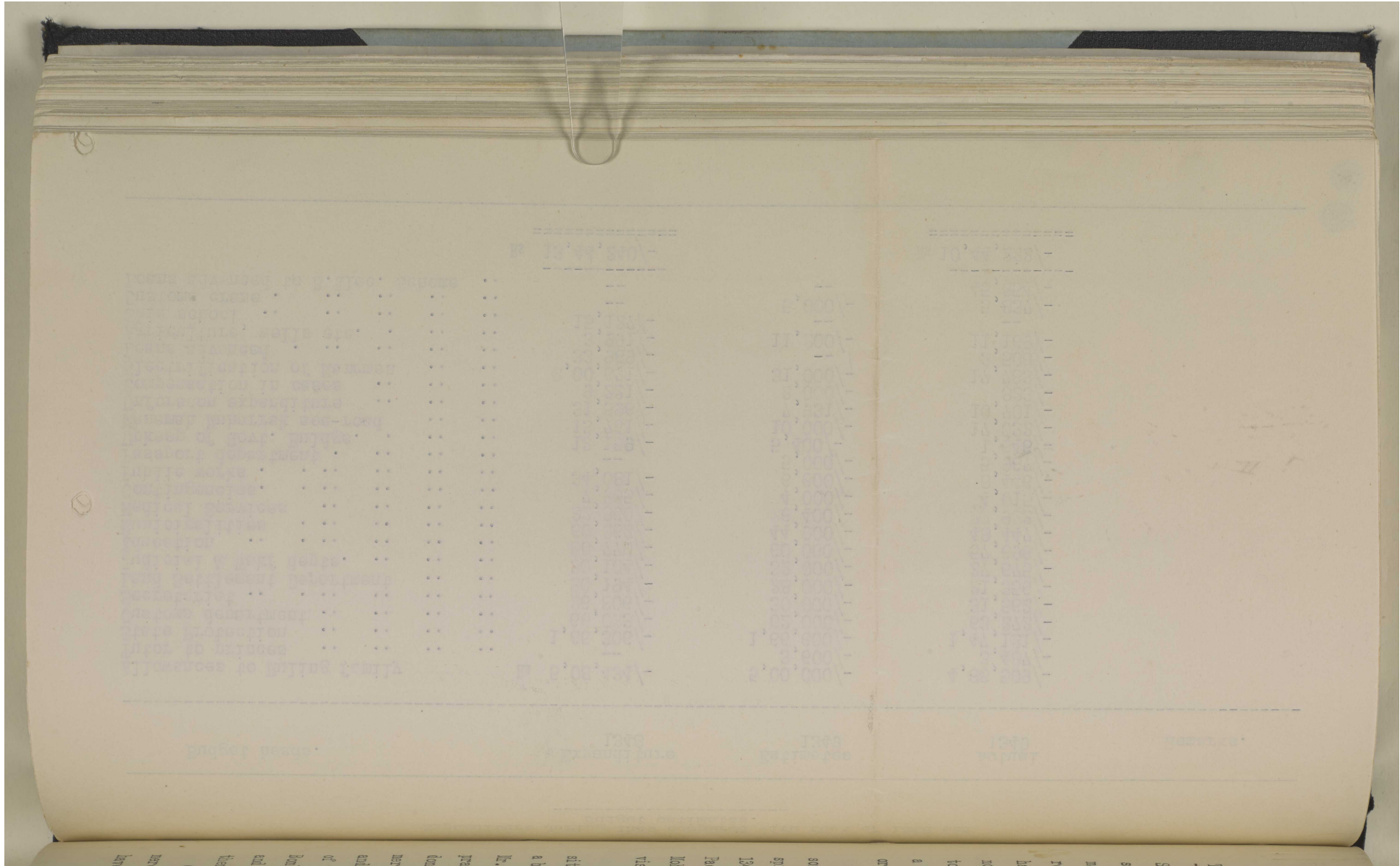
"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٨٦ و] (٢٩٨/١٧٦)

Expenditure during 1349 compared with that of 1348 and
Budget estimates.

Budget heads.	Expenditure 1348	Estimates 1349	Actual 1349	Remarks.
Allowances to Ruling family	Rs 5,08,434/-	5,00,000/-	4,88,509/-	
Tutor to princes	--	3,600/-	3,487/-	
State Protection	1,66,306/-	1,66,600/-	1,47,121/-	
Customs department	66,023/-	62,000/-	63,272/-	
Secretariat	26,806/-	30,000/-	31,562/-	
Land Settlement Department	20,194/-	28,000/-	21,356/-	
Judicial & Wakf depts.	30,104/-	32,000/-	27,675/-	
Education	80,770/-	60,000/-	57,698/-	
Municipalities	60,262/-	44,000/-	48,447/-	
Medical Services	22,860/-	26,400/-	22,922/-	
Contingencies.	7,905/-	4,000/-	4,015/-	
Public works	34,081/-	6,600/-	8,446/-	
Passport department	--	5,000/-	5,967/-	
Upkeep of Govt. Buldgs.	12,159/-	5,400/-	1,646/-	
Manamah Muharrak sea-road	13,761/-	10,000/-	17,032/-	
Unforeseen expenditure	31,596/-	7,931/-	10,701/-	
Compensation in cases	9,221/-	2,000/-	823/-	
Electrification of Manamah	2,00,671/-	31,000/-	17,783/-	
Loans advanced	33,969/-	--	3,500/-	
Agriculture, wells etc.	3,991/-	11,200/-	11,169/-	
Shia school	15,127/-	--	--	
Customs crane	--	5,000/-	5,837/-	
Loans advanced to B.Elec. Scheme	--	--	45,254/-	
	Rs 13,44,240/-		Rs 10,44,222/-	

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"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٨٦ظ] (٢٩٨/١٧٧)



ANNUAL REPORT

The Pearl Industry.

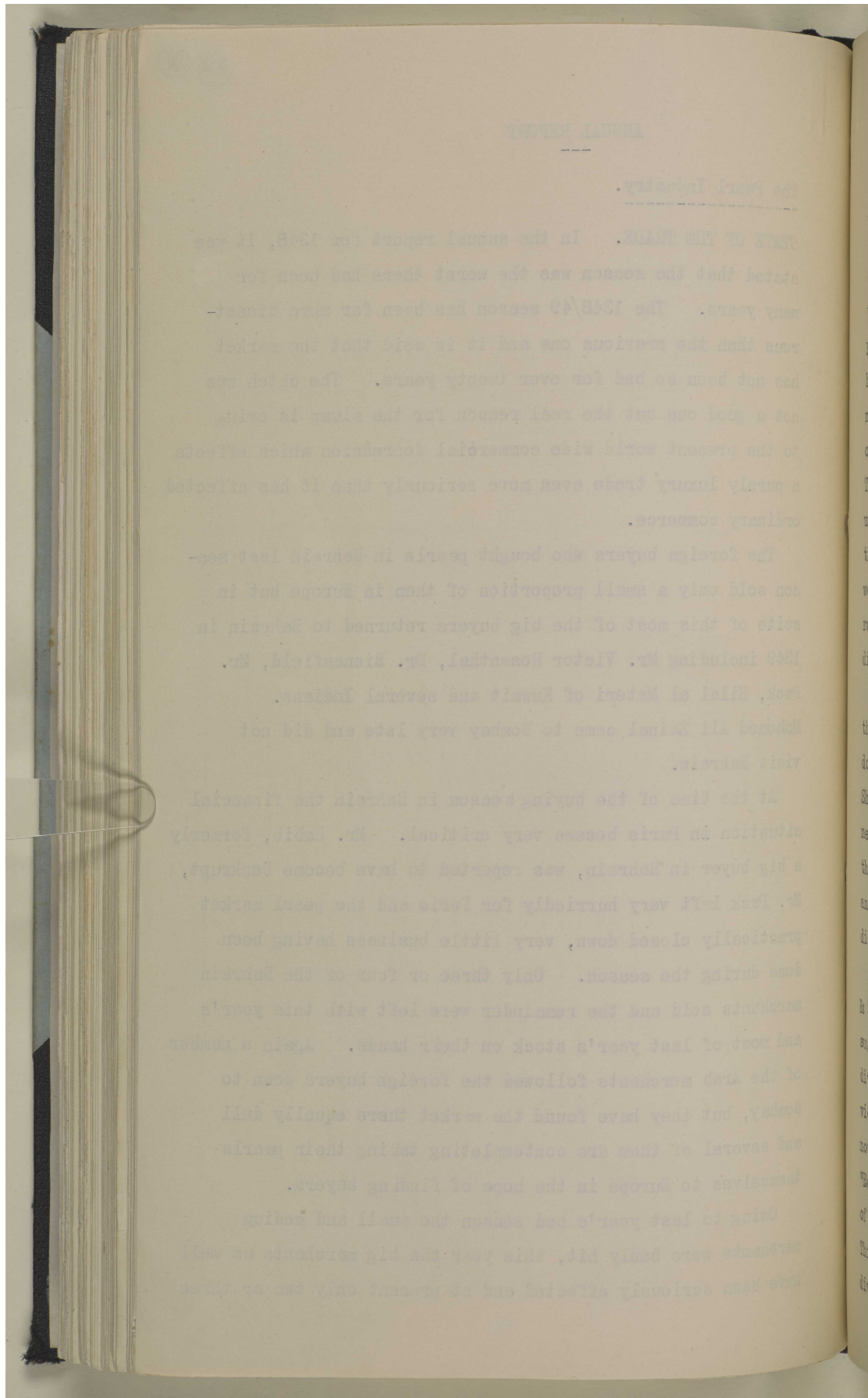
STATE OF THE TRADE. In the annual report for 1348, it was stated that the season was the worst there had been for many years. The 1348/49 season has been far more disastrous than the previous one and it is said that the market has not been so bad for over twenty years. The catch was not a good one but the real reason for the slump is owing to the present world wide commercial depression which affects a purely luxury trade even more seriously than it has affected ordinary commerce.

The foreign buyers who bought pearls in Bahrain last season sold only a small proportion of them in Europe but in spite of this most of the big buyers returned to Bahrain in 1349 including Mr. Victor Rosenthal, Dr. Bienenfield, Mr. Pack, Hilal al Materi of Kuwait and several Indians. Mohomed Ali Zainal came to Bombay very late and did not visit Bahrain.

At the time of the buying season in Bahrain the financial situation in Paris became very critical. Mr. Habib, formerly a big buyer in Bahrain, was reported to have become bankrupt, Mr. Pack left very hurriedly for Paris and the pearl market practically closed down, very little business having been done during the season. Only three or four of the Bahrain merchants sold and the remainder were left with this year's and most of last year's stock on their hands. Again a number of the Arab merchants followed the foreign buyers down to Bombay, but they have found the market there equally dull and several of them are contemplating taking their pearls themselves to Europe in the hope of finding buyers.

Owing to last year's bad season the small and medium merchants were badly hit, this year the big merchants as well have been seriously affected and at present only two or three

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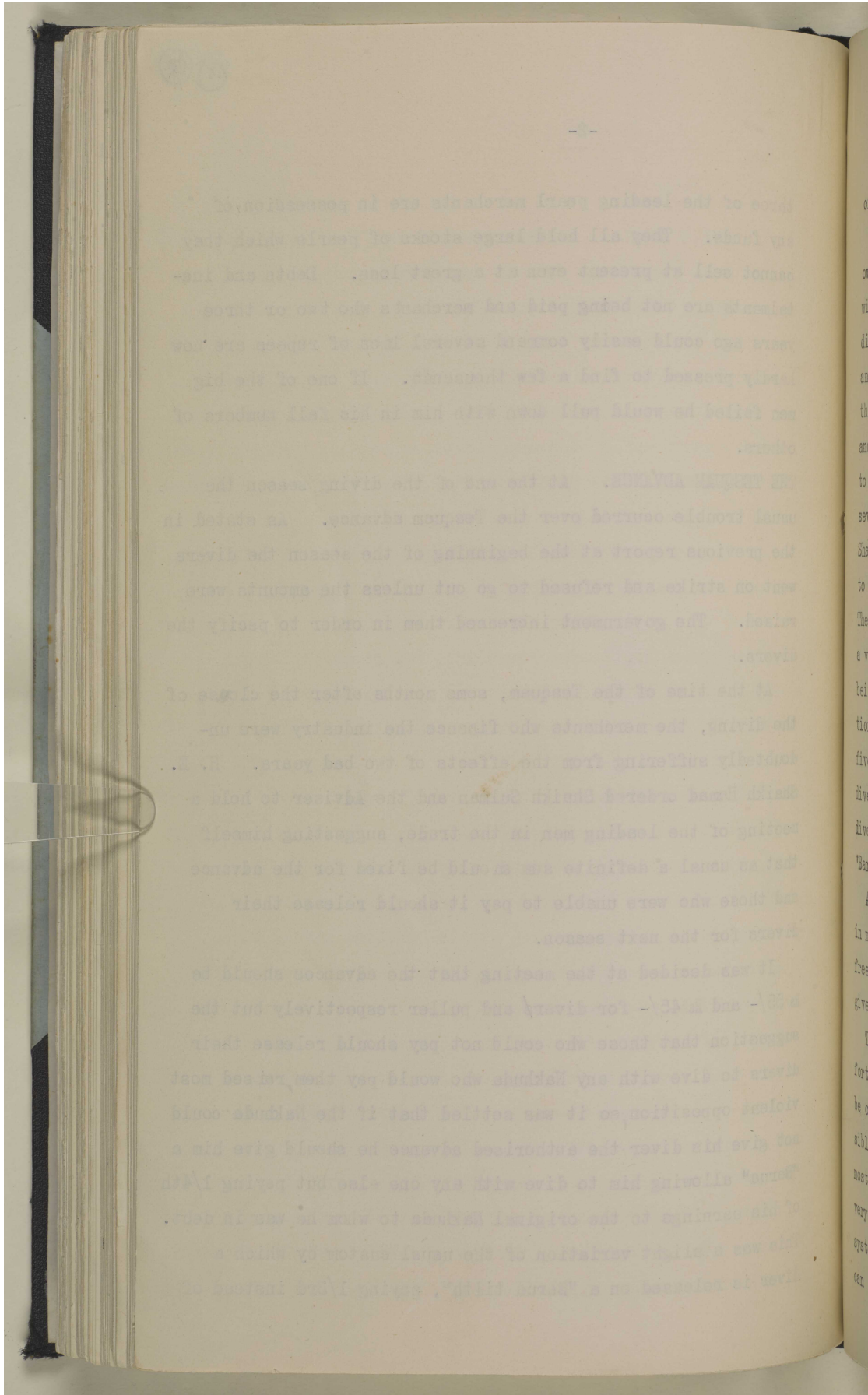
three of the leading pearl merchants are in possession of any funds. They all hold large stocks of pearls which they cannot sell at present even at a great loss. Debts and instalments are not being paid and merchants who two or three years ago could easily command several lacs of rupees are now hardly pressed to find a few thousands. If one of the big men failed he would pull down with him in his fall numbers of others.

THE TESQUAM ADVANCE. At the end of the diving season the usual trouble occurred over the Tesquam advance. As stated in the previous report at the beginning of the season the divers went on strike and refused to go out unless the amounts were raised. The government increased them in order to pacify the divers.

At the time of the Tesquam, some months after the close of the diving, the merchants who finance the industry were undoubtedly suffering from the effects of two bad years. H. E. Shaikh Hamad ordered Shaikh Sulman and the Adviser to hold a meeting of the leading men in the trade, suggesting himself that as usual a definite sum should be fixed for the advance and those who were unable to pay it should release their divers for the next season.

It was decided at the meeting that the advances should be Rs 55/- and Rs 45/- for divers and puller respectively but the suggestion that those who could not pay should release their divers to dive with any Nakhuda who would pay them, raised most violent opposition, so it was settled that if the Nakhuda could not give his diver the authorised advance he should give him a "Barua" allowing him to dive with any one else but paying 1/4th of his earnings to the original Nakhuda to whom he was in debt. This was a slight variation of the usual custom by which a diver is released on a "Barua tilth", paying 1/3rd instead of

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٨٨٨ظ] (٢٩٨/١٨١)



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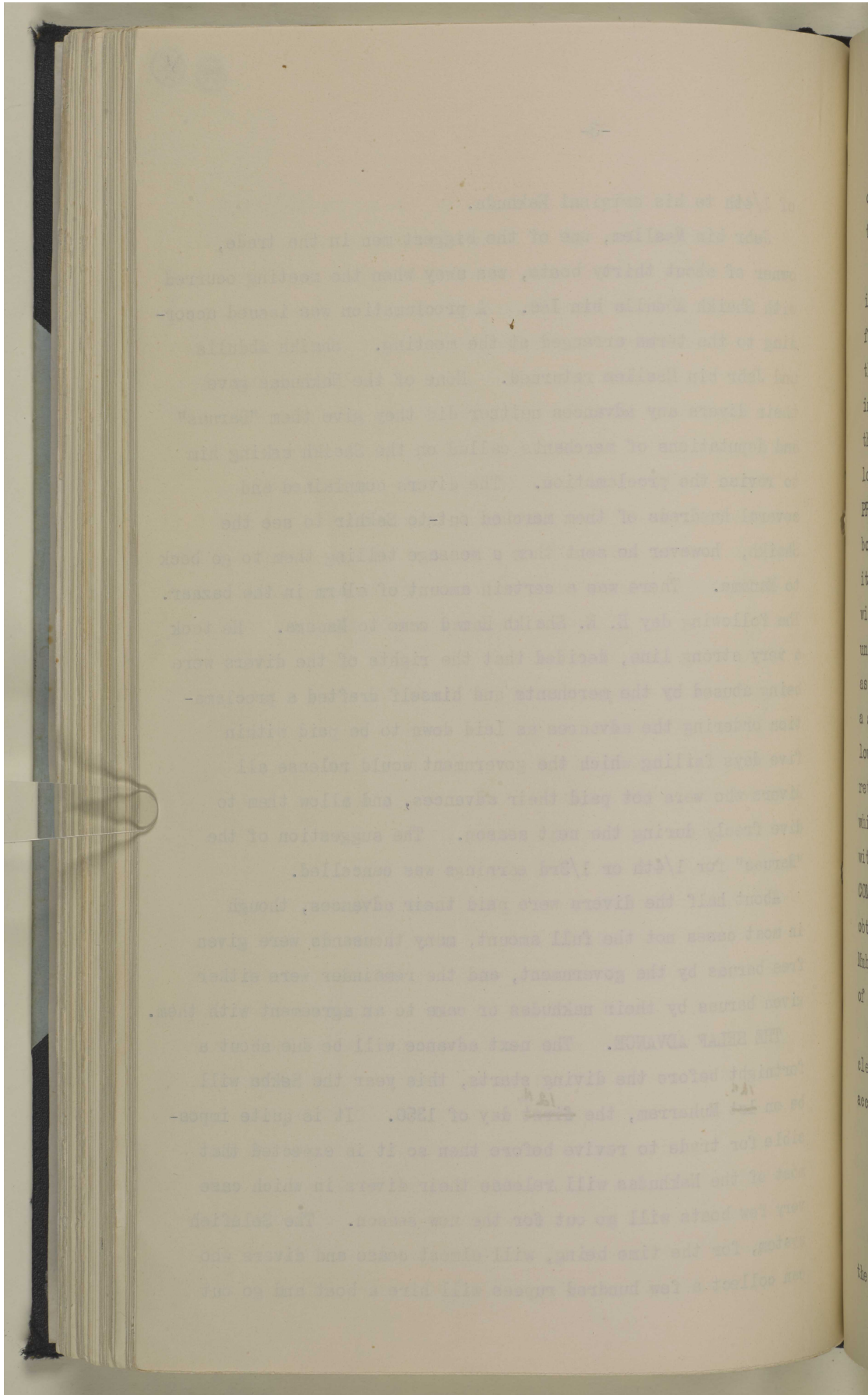
of 1/4th to his original Nakhuda.

Jabr bin Msallem, one of the biggest men in the trade, owner of about thirty boats, was away when the meeting occurred with Shaikh Abdulla bin Isa. A proclamation was issued according to the terms arranged at the meeting. Shaikh Abdulla and Jabr bin Msallem returned. None of the Nakhudas gave their divers any advances neither did they give them "Baruas" and deputations of merchants called on the Shaikh asking him to revise the proclamation. The divers complained and several hundreds of them marched out to Sakhir to see the Shaikh, however he sent them a message telling them to go back to Manama. There was a certain amount of alarm in the bazaar. The following day H. E. Shaikh Hamad came to Manama. He took a very strong line, decided that the rights of the divers were being abused by the merchants and himself drafted a proclamation ordering the advances as laid down to be paid within five days failing which the government would release all divers who were not paid their advances, and allow them to dive freely during the next season. The suggestion of the "Baruas" for 1/4th or 1/3rd earnings was cancelled.

About half the divers were paid their advances, though in most cases not the full amount, many thousands were given free baruas by the government, and the remainder were either given baruas by their nakhudas or came to an agreement with them.

THE SELAF ADVANCE. The next advance will be due about a fortnight before the diving starts, this year the Rekba will be on ^{18th} ~~1st~~ Muharram, the ^{12th} ~~first~~ day of 1350. It is quite impossible for trade to revive before then so it is expected that most of the Nakhudas will release their divers in which case very few boats will go out for the new season. The Selafieh system, for the time being, will almost cease and divers who can collect a few hundred rupees will hire a boat and go out

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٨٩ظ] (٢٩٨/١٨٣)



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out for short spells on the Khammas system, which means that they will take no advances and the Nakhuda will receive 1/5th of the profits. This system has ~~has~~ much to recommend it and is almost universally practised on the mainland. It is free from many abuses that exist in the Selafieh system, the divers themselves obtain a fairer share of the profits without increasing their debts to their Nakhudas, but it is not popular with the Tajaas as they have no prior claim on the catches and they lose their hold on the divers.

PROSPECTS FOR COMING SEASON. Owing to the decrease in the ~~be~~ boats which will probably go out diving in the coming season it is likely that the catch will be very small, although this will affect the divers very badly, and cause much want and unemployment, it will be perhaps advantageous to the industry as a whole. The pearl banks will be less disturbed for a season and may therefore produce better results the following year, when it is to be hoped the market will have returned to normal condition, the unsold stocks of pearls which are now held by the Bahrain merchants are sufficient without any new pearls, to supply the market for a year.

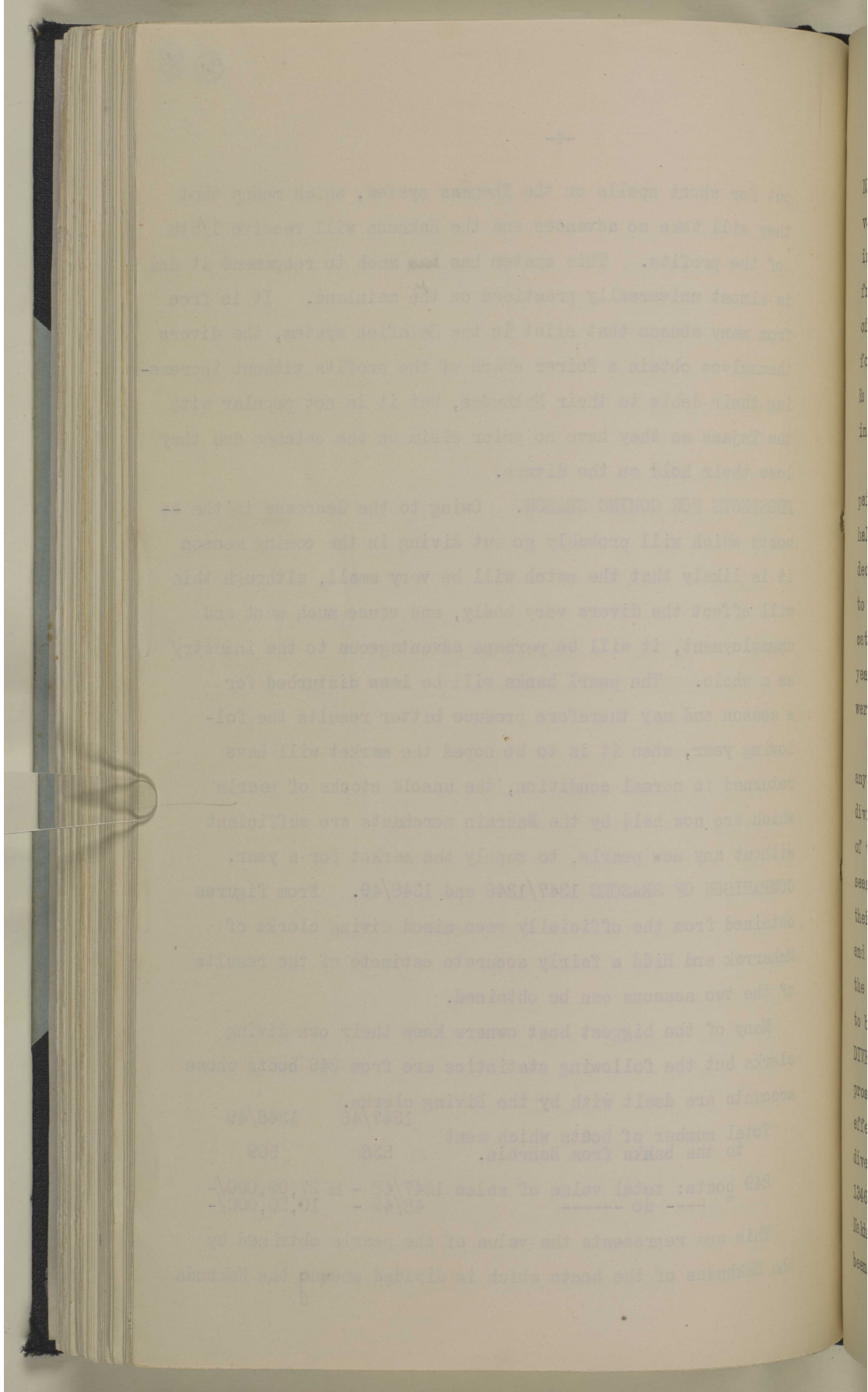
COMPARISON OF SEASONS 1347/1348 and 1348/49. From figures obtained from the officially recognised diving clerks of Muharrak and Hidd a fairly accurate estimate of the results of the two seasons can be obtained.

Many of the biggest boat owners keep their own diving clerks but the following statistics are from 249 boats whose accounts are dealt with by the Diving clerks.

	1347/48	1348/49
Total number of boats which went to the banks from Bahrain.	538	509
249 boats: total value of sales	1347/48 - Rs 27,09,000/-	
" ---- do ----	48/49 - 10,50,000/-	

This sum represents the value of the pearls obtained by the Nakhudas of the boats which is divided among the Nakhuda

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٩٠ظ] (٢٩٨/١٨٥)



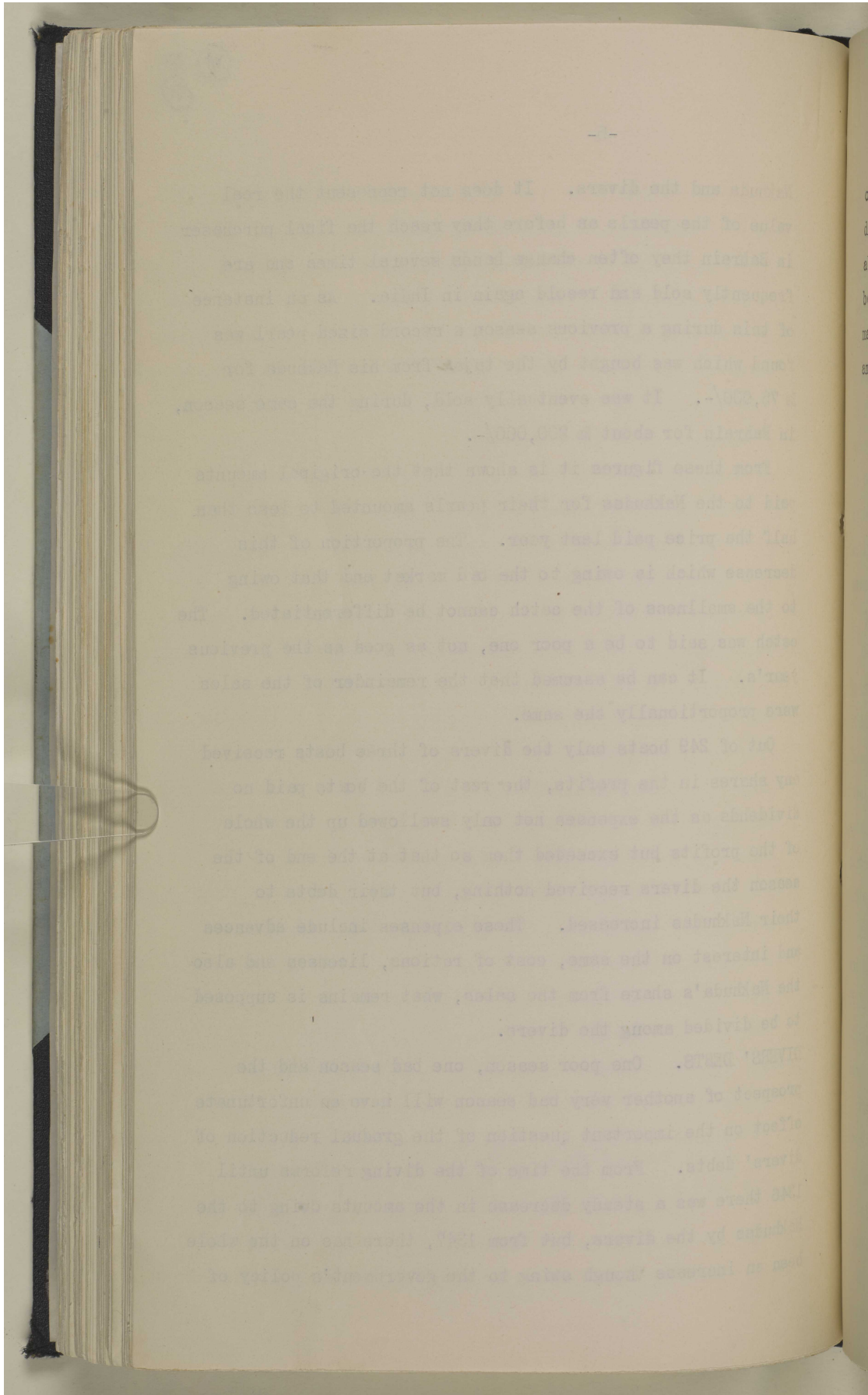
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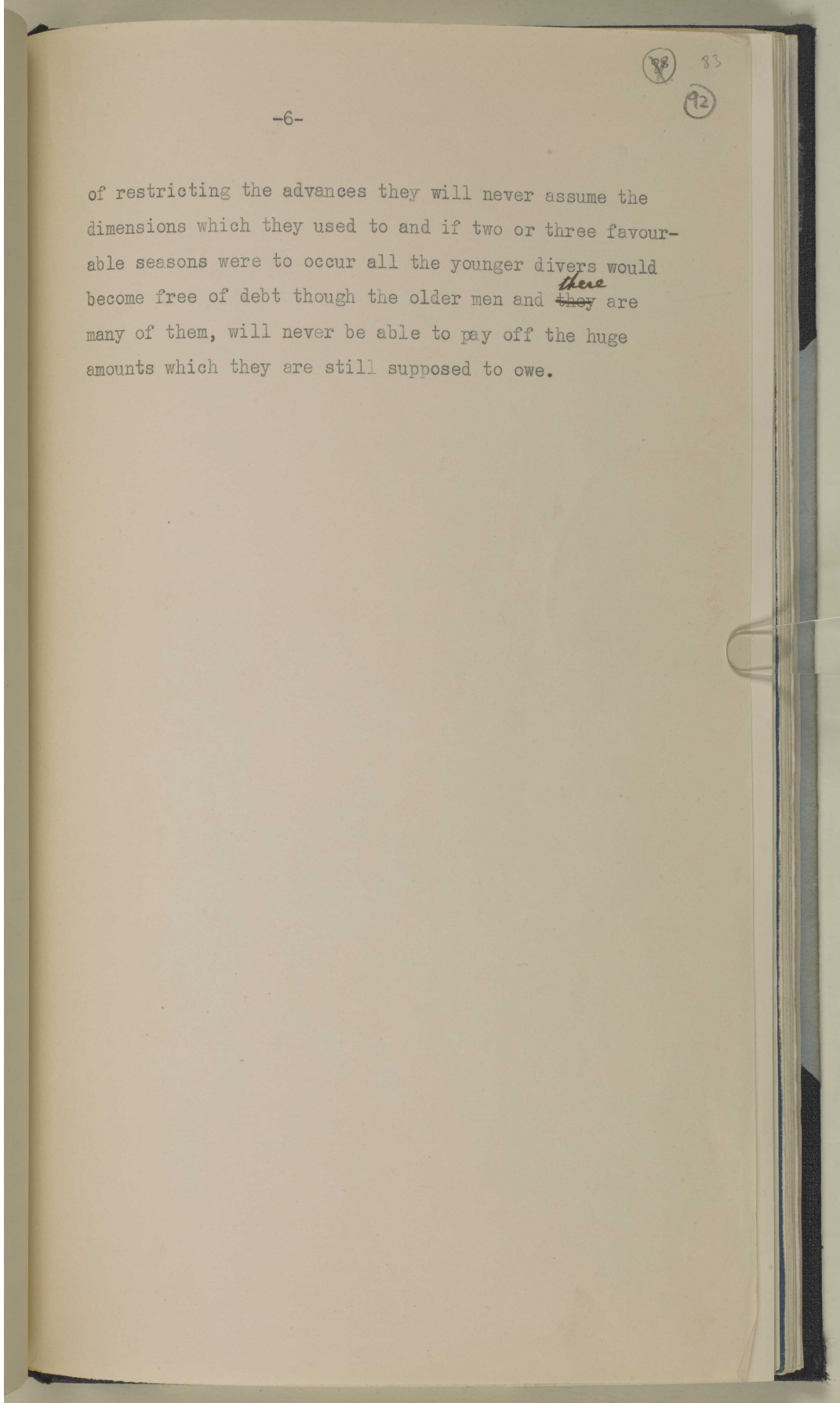
Nakhuda and the divers. It does not represent the real value of the pearls as before they reach the final purchaser in Bahrain they often change hands several times and are frequently sold and resold again in India. As an instance of this during a previous season a record sized pearl was found which was bought by the taja~~h~~ from his Nakhuda for Rs 75,000/-. It was eventually sold, during the same season, in Bahrain for about Rs 200,000/-.

From these figures it is shown that the original amounts paid to the Nakhudas for their pearls amounted to less than half the price paid last year. The proportion of this decrease which is owing to the bad market and that owing to the smallness of the catch cannot be differentiated. The catch was said to be a poor one, not as good as the previous year's. It can be assumed that the remainder of the sales were proportionally the same.

Out of 249 boats only the divers of three boats received any shares in the profits, the rest of the boats paid no dividends as the expenses not only swallowed up the whole of the profits but exceeded them so that at the end of the season the divers received nothing, but their debts to their Nakhudas increased. These expenses include advances and interest on the same, cost of rations, licenses and also the Nakhuda's share from the sales, what remains is supposed to be divided among the divers.

DIVERS' DEBTS. One poor season, one bad season and the prospect of another very bad season will have an unfortunate effect on the important question of the gradual reduction of divers' debts. From the time of the diving reforms until 1346 there was a steady decrease in the amounts owing to the Nakhudas by the divers, but from 1347, there has on the whole been an increase though owing to the government's policy of

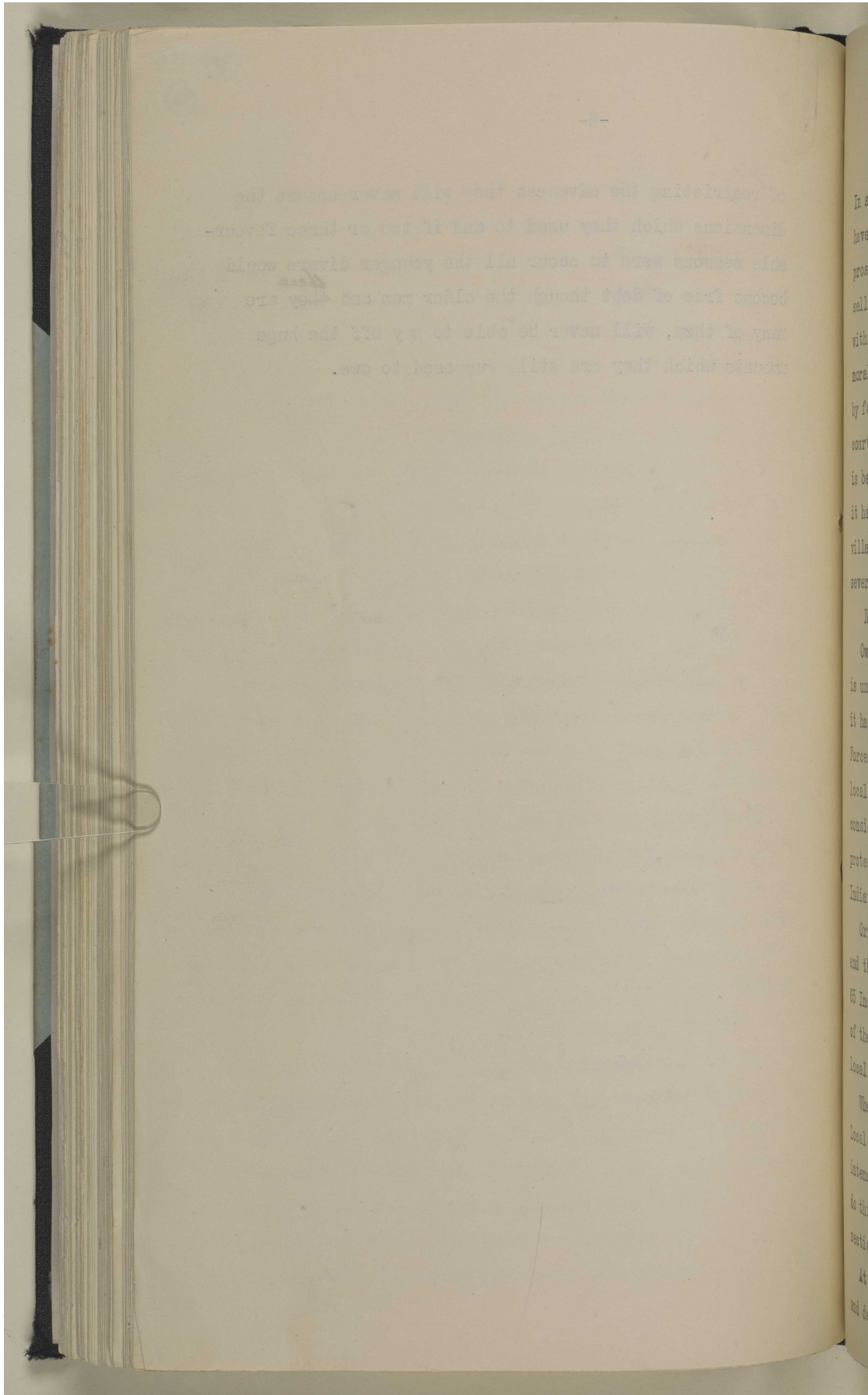




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of restricting the advances they will never assume the dimensions which they used to and if two or three favourable seasons were to occur all the younger divers would become free of debt though the older men and ^{there} ~~they~~ are many of them, will never be able to pay off the huge amounts which they are still supposed to owe.

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٩٢ظ] (٢٩٨/١٨٩)



POLICE AND PUBLIC SECURITY.

In spite of lack of employment and general poverty there have been very few serious crimes during the year. Several prosecutions were made against persons for manufacturing and selling liquor but apart from these most of the cases dealt with by the Bahrain courts were for theft, assaults and immorality. The greater proportion of crimes are committed by foreigners and so are not dealt with by the Bahrain courts. On the whole the general state of public security is better than it has been for several years so much so that it has been possible to withdraw the local guards from the village of Senabis which during previous years was raided several times.

No. of Police prosecutions during 1349 - 378.

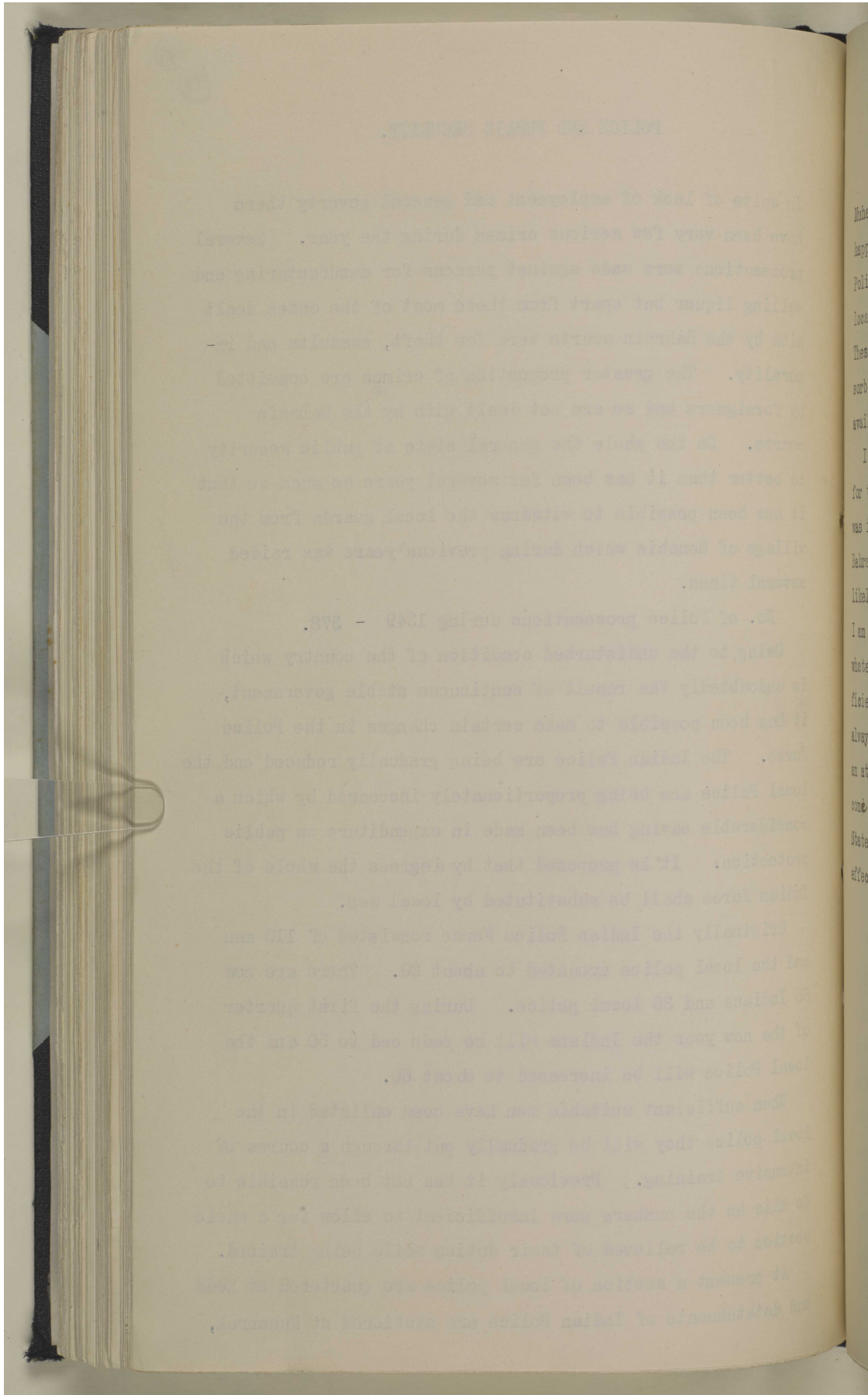
Owing to the undisturbed condition of the country which is undoubtedly the result of continuous stable government, it has been possible to make certain changes in the Police Force. The Indian Police are being gradually reduced and the local Police are being proportionately increased by which a considerable saving has been made in expenditure on public protection. It is proposed that by degrees the whole of the Indian Force shall be substituted by local men.

Originally the Indian Police Force consisted of 110 men and the local police amounted to about 20. There are now 65 Indians and 30 local police. During the first quarter of the new year the Indians will be reduced to 50 and the local Police will be increased to about 60.

When sufficient suitable men have been enlisted in the local police they will be gradually put through a course of intensive training. Previously it has not been possible to do this as the numbers were insufficient to allow for a whole section to be relieved of their duties while being trained.

At present a section of local police are quartered at Hedd and detachments of Indian Police are stationed at Muharrak,

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٩٣ظ] (٢٩٨/١٩١)



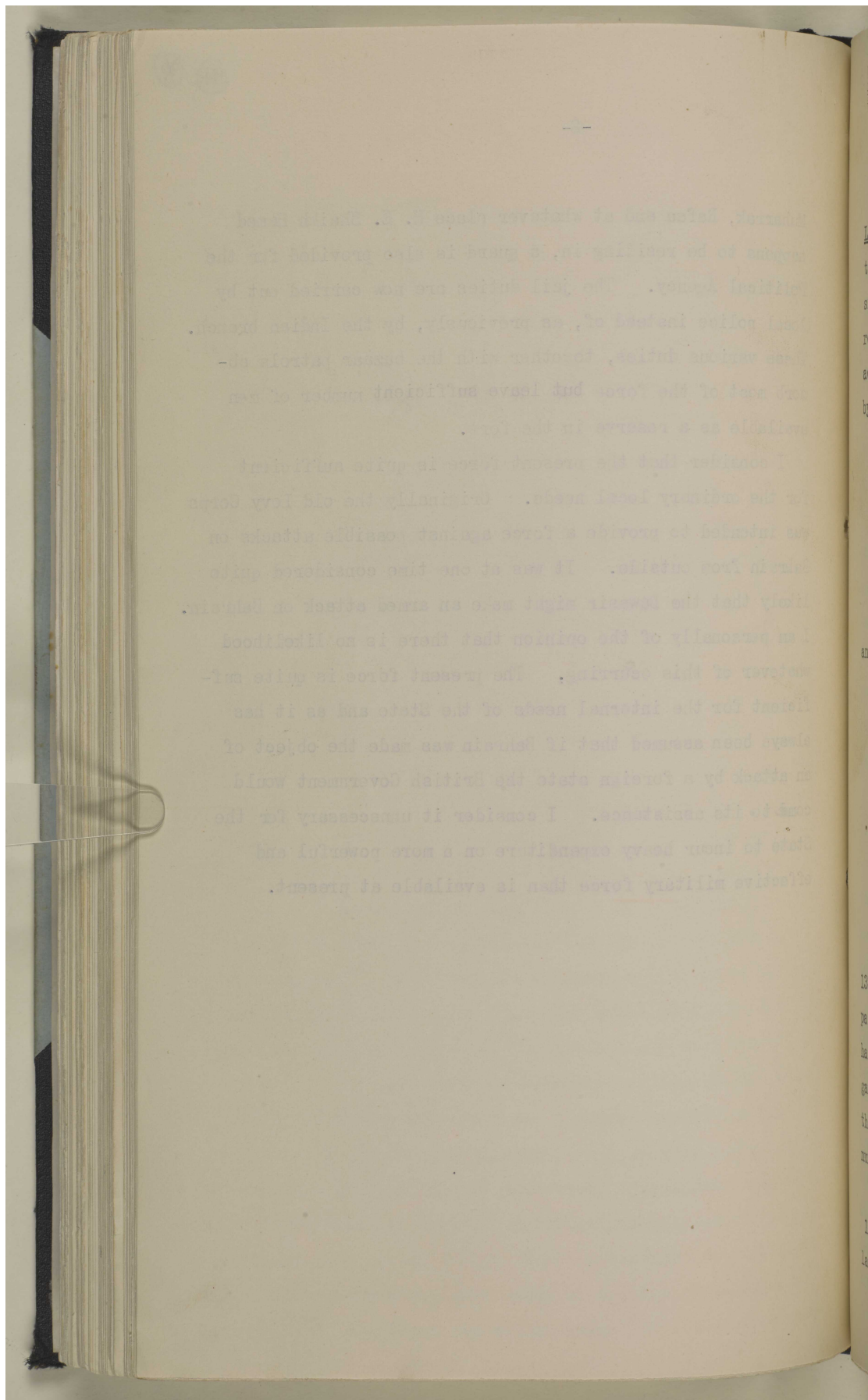
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Muharrak, Rafaa and at whatever place H. E. Shaikh Hamed happens to be residing in, a guard is also provided for the Political Agency. The jail duties are now carried out by local police instead of, as previously, by the Indian branch. These various duties, together with the bazaar patrols absorb most of the force but leave sufficient number of men available as a reserve in the fort.

I consider that the present force is quite sufficient for the ordinary local needs. Originally the old Levy Corps was intended to provide a force against possible attacks on Bahrain from outside. It was at one time considered quite likely that the Dawasir might make an armed attack on Bahrain. I am personally of the opinion that there is no likelihood whatever of this occurring, The present force is quite sufficient for the internal needs of the State and as it has always been assumed that if Bahrain was made the object of an attack by a foreign state the British Government would come to its assistance. I consider it unnecessary for the State to incur heavy expenditure on a more powerful and effective military force than is available at present.

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٤٩٤ظ] (٢٩٨/١٩٣)



LAND DEPARTMENT.

Land Registration. From the beginning of the year 1349 the registration of all sales was made compulsory within six months of the date of the transaction. The rates of registration fees for sales ^{were} ~~was~~ revised and it is now charged according to a sliding scale depending on the price obtained by the sale.

upto to Rs 500/-	registration fee of	Rs 5/-	fixed.
from 500 to Rs 2000/-	-- do --	1%	
" 2000 to Rs 10000/-	-- do --	Rs 2/-	per Rs 500/-
" 10000 to Rs 20000/-	-- do --	Rs 1/-	" "
" 20000 upwards	-- do --	Rs -/8/-	" "

The registration fee of Rs 10/- on registration of titles and gifts remains unaltered.

No of Sales registered during 1349	-	181
" Titles "	" "	189
" Gifts "	" "	24

Total registrations, 1349	---	394
-- do -- 1348	---	459

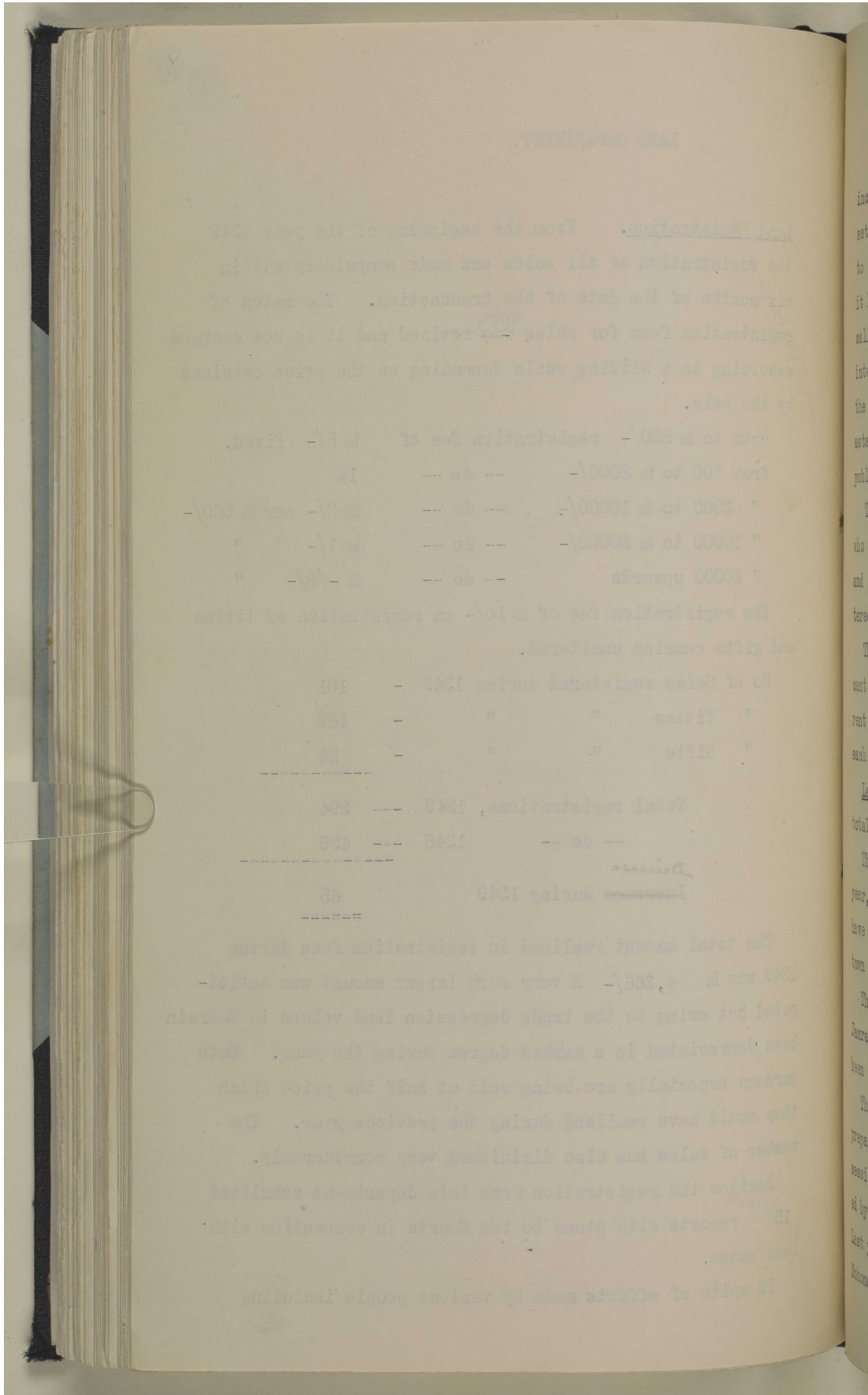
Decrease Increase during 1349		65
		=====

The total amount realised in registration fees during 1349 was Rs 4,266/- A very much larger amount was anticipated but owing to the trade depression land values in Bahrain have depreciated in a marked degree during the year. Date gardens especially are being sold at half the price which they would have realised during the previous year. The number of sales has also diminished very considerably.

Besides the registration work this department submitted 15 reports with plans to the Courts in connection with land cases.

In spite of efforts made by various people including

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٩٥ظ] (٢٩٨/١٩٥)



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including highly placed members of the Khalifah family, to set aside Government title deeds H. E. Shaikh Hamed adheres to the policy of never cancelling a title deed when once it has been signed after the proclamation has been issued calling for claims on the property. The value and the integrity of the whole system depends upon this and since the immutability of government title deeds has now been established their value is thoroughly appreciated by the public.

There has been an increase in the number of applicants who claim ownership by right of occupancy for over 13 years and a large proportion of their applications have been registered.

The right by occupancy can only be claimed if the applicant can prove that he lived on the ground, without paying rent and without vacating it, for ten years from 1336 so each year the period increases.

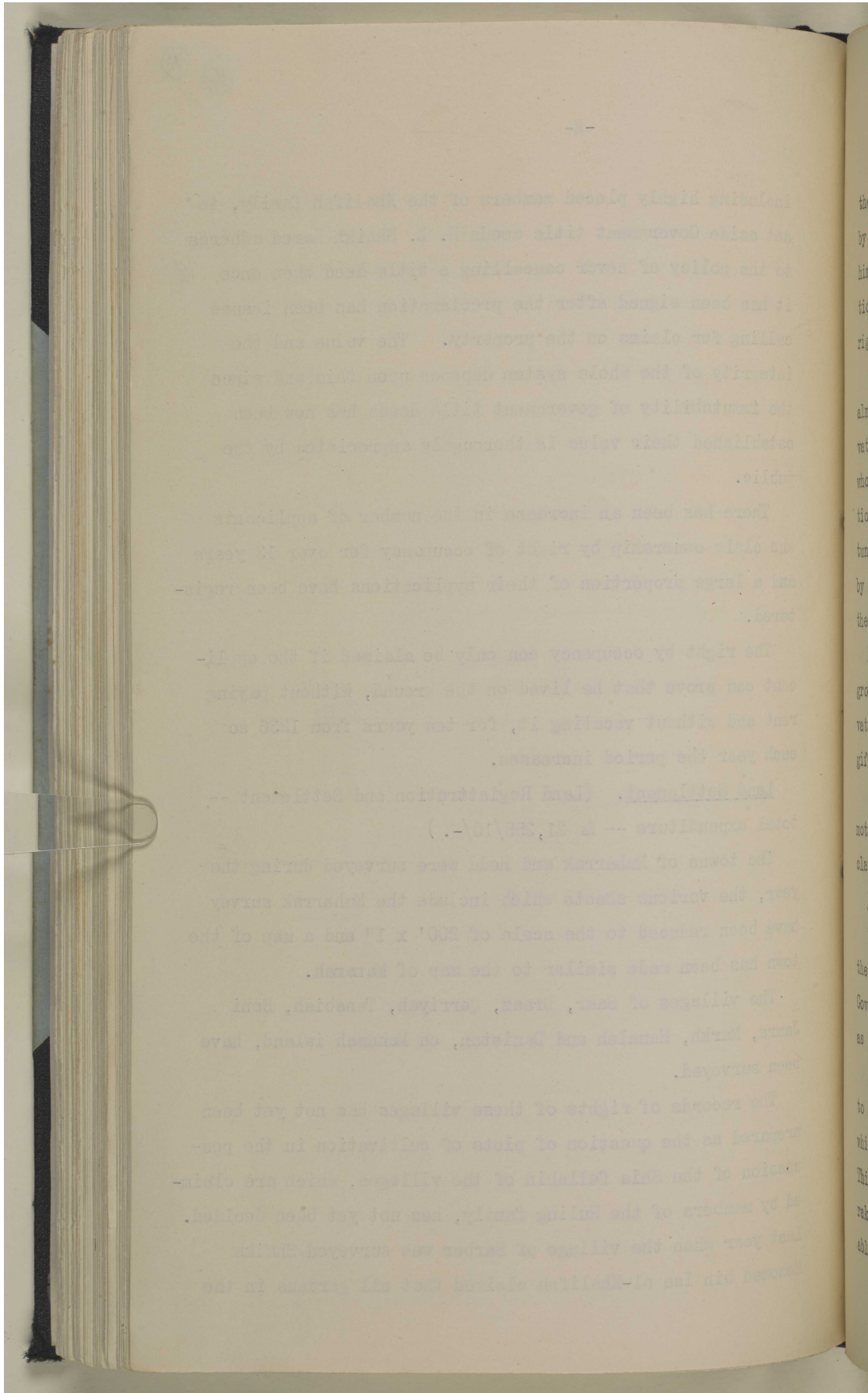
Land Settlement. (Land Registration and Settlement -- total expenditure -- Rs 21,355/10/-.)

The towns of Muharrak and Hedd were surveyed during the year, the various sheets which include the Muharrak survey have been reduced to the scale of 200' x 1" and a map of the town has been made similar to the map of Manamah.

The villages of Saar, Draaz, Qarriyah, Tanabiah, Beni Jamra, Markh, Hamalah and Damistan, on Manamah island, have been surveyed.

The records of rights of these villages has not yet been prepared as the question of plots of cultivation in the possession of the Shia fellahin of the villages, which are claimed by members of the Ruling family, has not yet been decided. Last year when the village of Barbar was surveyed Shaikh Mohomed bin Isa al-Khalifah claimed that all gardens in the

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [١٩٦٦ظ] (٢٩٨/١٩٧)



-3-

the district for which the owners held no documents were his by right of a gift paper in which Shaikh Isa bin Ali gifted him the district of Barbar. In order not to raise the question no further steps were taken in the registration of rights in that area.

This question is one of great importance. At present almost all the ground in Bahrain which is capable of cultivation is claimed by various members of the Ruling Family who make no use of it and prevent any increase of cultivation in the islands. If the Shia fellahin had the opportunity they would gladly cultivate a large area of ground by means of small wells which they are capable of making themselves.

Many of the claimants consider that not only the open ground belongs to them but also all the patches of cultivation, or dulabs, which in most cases existed before the gift documents were signed.

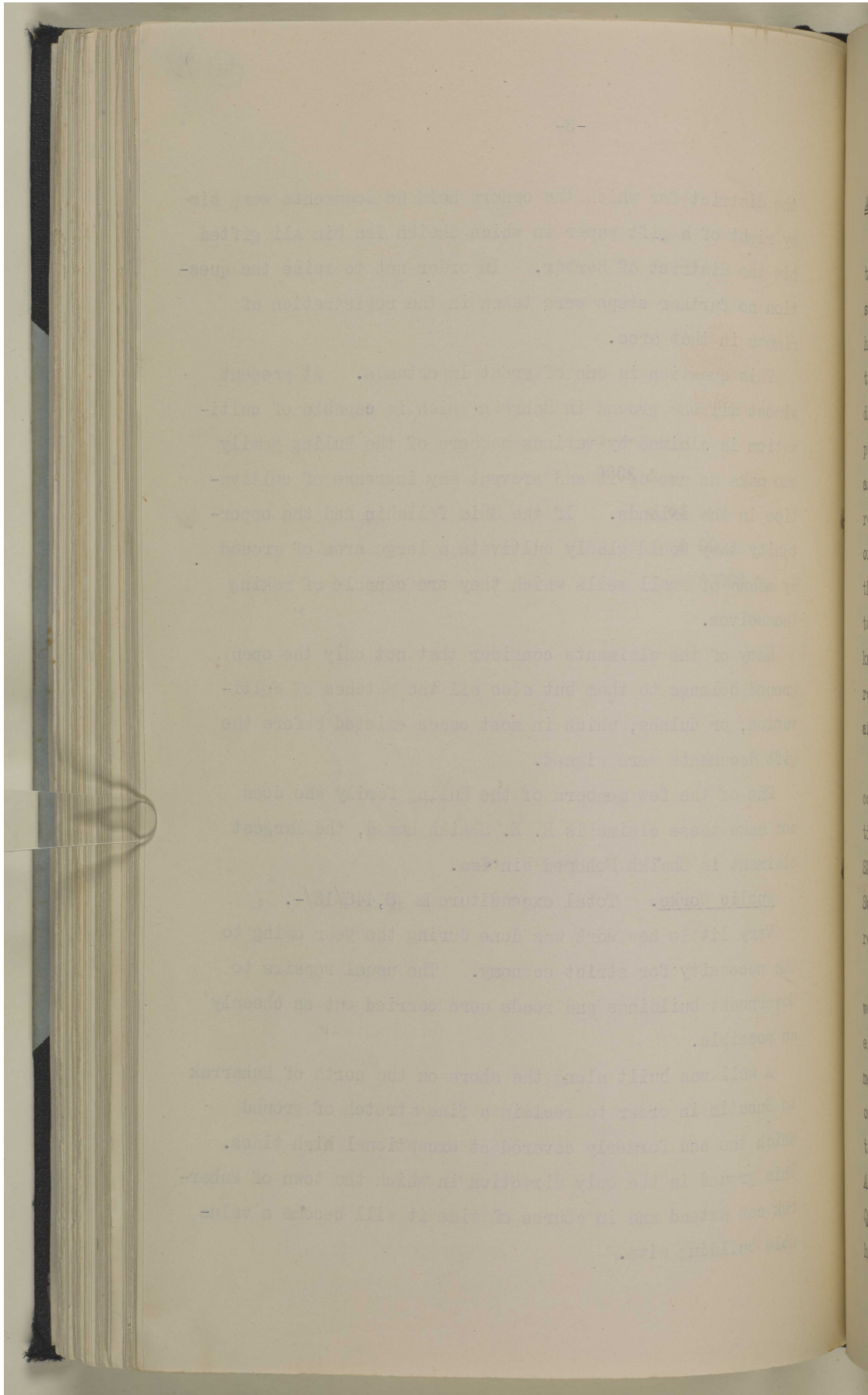
One of the few members of the Ruling family who does not make these claims is H. E. Shaikh Hamed, the largest claimant is Shaikh Mohamed bin Isa.

Public Works. Total expenditure Rs 8,446/12/-.

Very little new work was done during the year owing to the necessity for strict economy. The usual repairs to Government buildings and roads were carried out as cheaply as possible.

A wall was built along the shore on the north of Muharrak to Busatin in order to reclaim a fine stretch of ground which the sea formerly covered at exceptional high tides. This ground is the only direction in which the town of Muharrak can extend and in course of time it will become a valuable building site.

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٩٧ظ] (٢٩٨/١٩٩)



EDUCATION.

Administration.

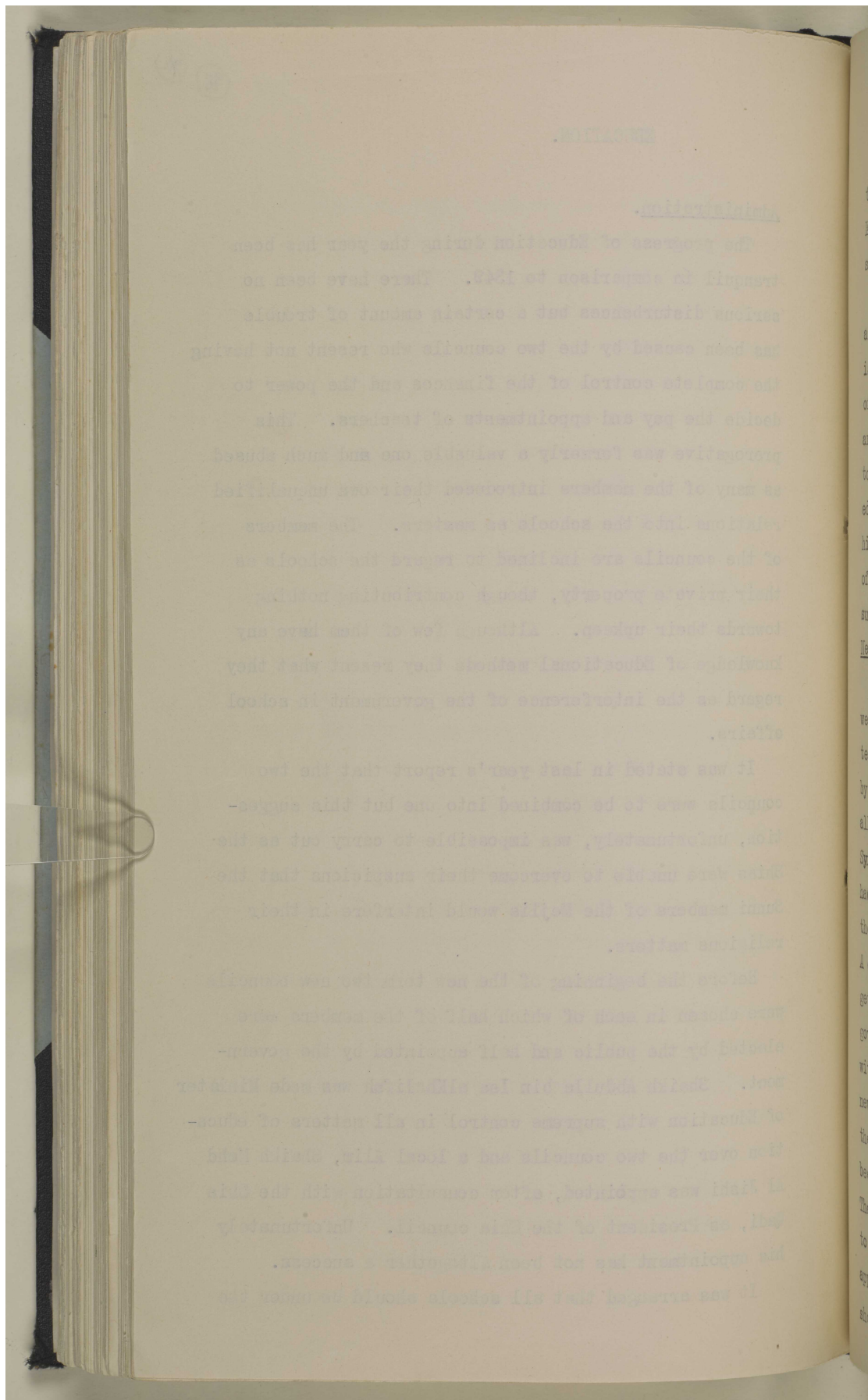
The progress of Education during the year has been tranquil in comparison to 1349. There have been no serious disturbances but a certain amount of trouble has been caused by the two councils who resent not having the complete control of the finances and the power to decide the pay and appointments of teachers. This prerogative was formerly a valuable one and much abused as many of the members introduced their own unqualified relations into the schools as masters. The members of the councils are inclined to regard the schools as their private property, though contributing nothing towards their upkeep. Although few of them have any knowledge of Educational methods they resent what they regard as the interference of the government in school affairs.

It was stated in last year's report that the two councils were to be combined into one but this suggestion, unfortunately, was impossible to carry out as the Shias were unable to overcome their suspicions that the Sunni members of the Mejlis would interfere in their religious matters.

Before the beginning of the new term two new councils were chosen in each of which half of the members were elected by the public and half appointed by the government. Shaikh Abdulla bin Isa alKhalifah was made Minister of Education with supreme control in all matters of education over the two councils and a local Alim, Shaikh Mohd Al Jishi was appointed, after consultation with the Shia Qadi, as President of the Shia council. Unfortunately his appointment has not been altogether a success.

It was arranged that all schools should be under the

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٩٨ظ] (٢٠١/٢٩٨)



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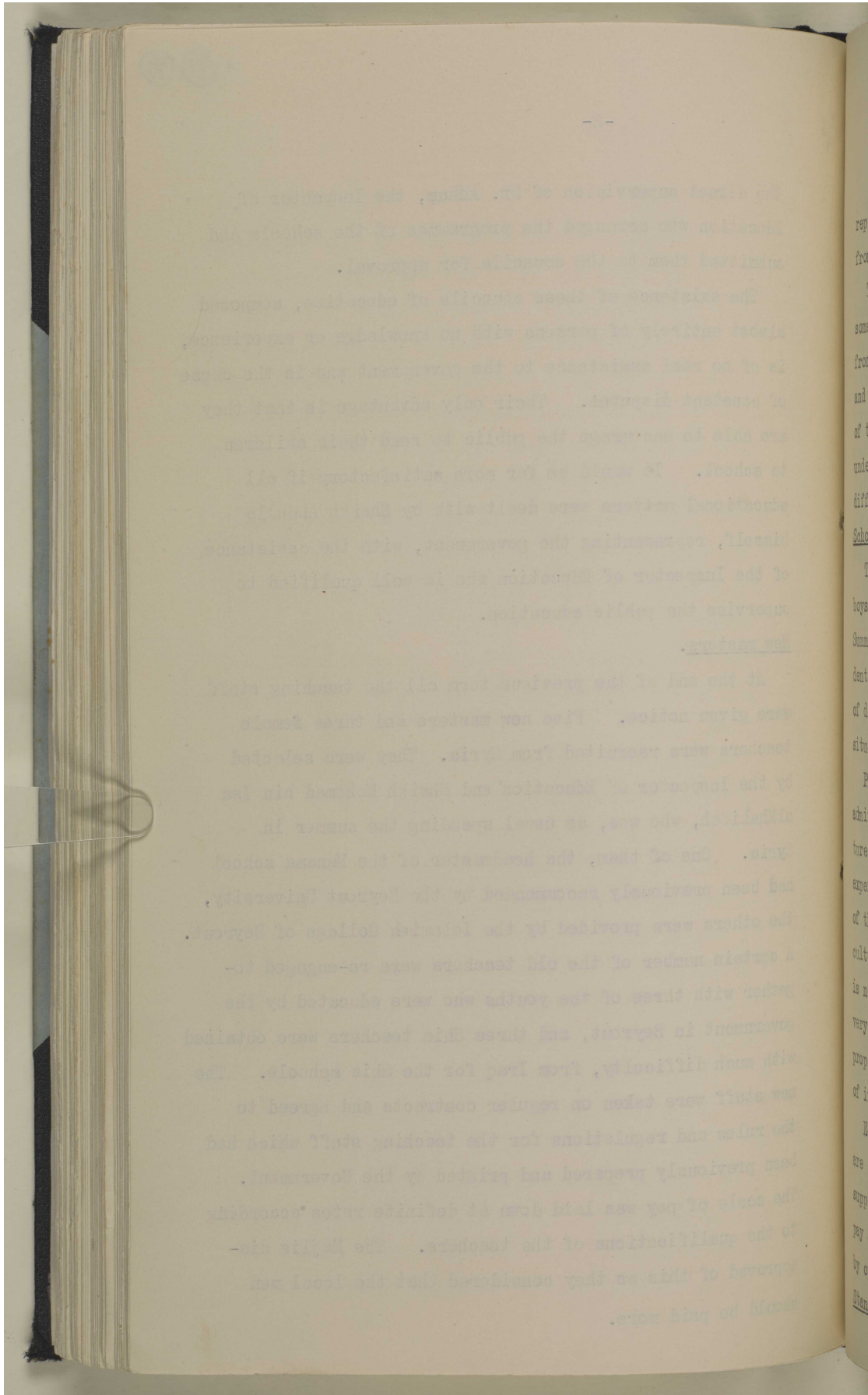
the direct supervision of Mr. Adham, the Inspector of Education who arranged the programmes of the schools and submitted them to the councils for approval.

The existence of these councils of education, composed almost entirely of persons with no knowledge or experience, is of no real assistance to the government and is the cause of constant disputes. Their only advantage is that they are able to encourage the public to send their children to school. It would be far more satisfactory if all educational matters were dealt with by Shaikh Abdulla himself, representing the government, with the assistance of the Inspector of Education who is well qualified to supervise the public education.

New masters.

At the end of the previous term all the teaching staff were given notice. Five new masters and three female teachers were recruited from Syria. They were selected by the Inspector of Education and Shaikh Mohamed bin Isa alKhalifah, who was, as usual spending the summer in Syria. One of them, the headmaster of the Manama school had been previously recommended by the Beyrout University, the others were provided by the Islamieh College of Beyrout. A certain number of the old teachers were re-engaged together with three of the youths who were educated by the government in Beyrout, and three Shia teachers were obtained with much difficulty, from Iraq for the Shia schools. The new staff were taken on regular contracts and agreed to the rules and regulations for the teaching staff which had been previously prepared and printed by the Government. The scale of pay was laid down at definite rates according to the qualifications of the teachers. The Majlis disapproved of this as they considered that the local men should be paid more.

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٩٩ظ] (٢٠٣/٢٩٨)



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The Sunni teachers included two Alims of considerable reputation and broad minded opinions and one teacher, from Beyrout, who holds a B.A. of that University.

The new term proceeded uneventfully though there was some trouble at first at the Muharrak school which grew from the seeds which were sown by the previous headmaster and some of the members of the Majlis; the headmaster of the Manamah Shia school also resented somewhat being under the supervision of the Inspector and has created some difficulties.

Schools and attendance.

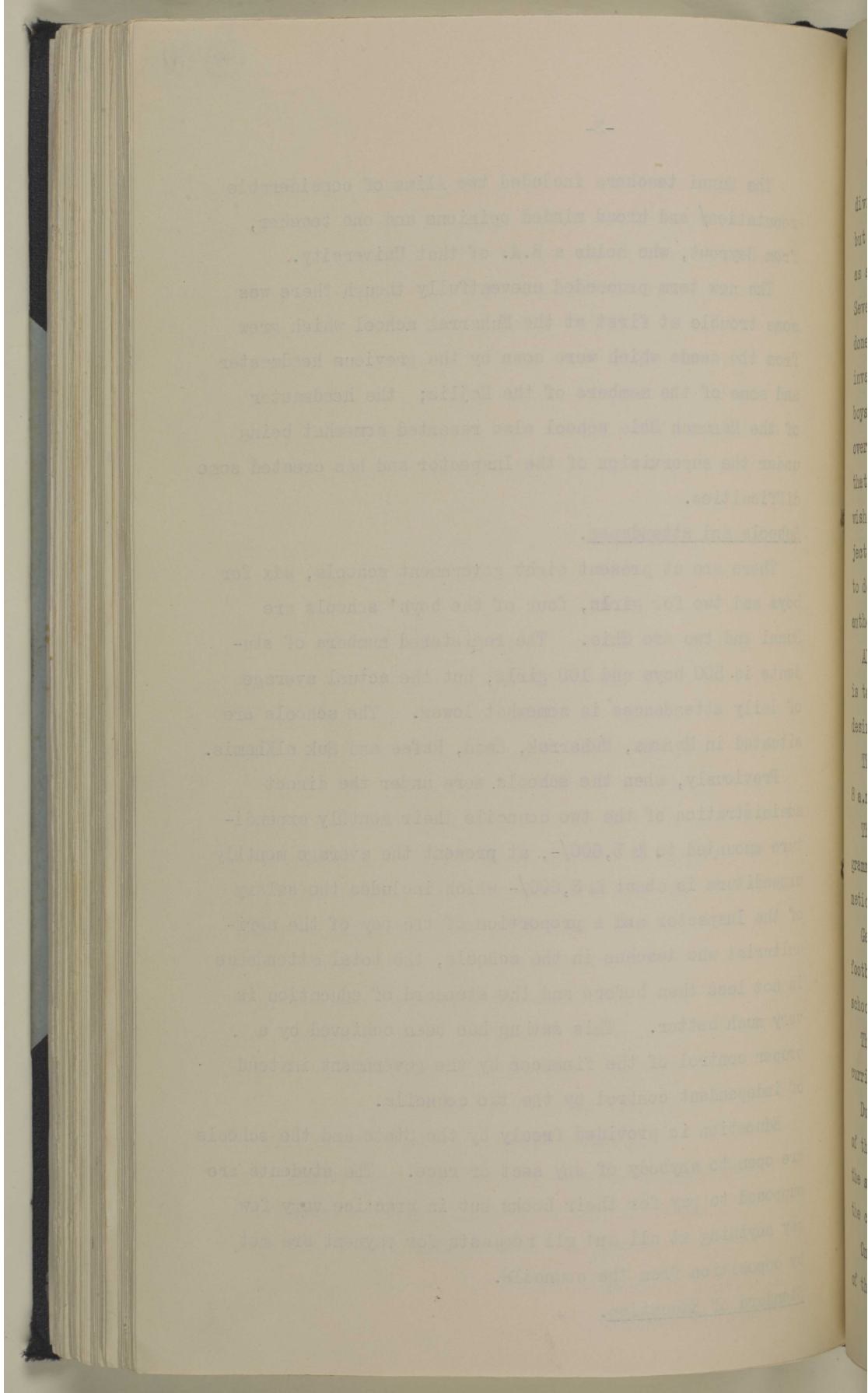
There are at present eight government schools, six for boys and two for girls, four of the boys' schools are Sunni and two are Shia. The registered numbers of students is 500 boys and 100 girls, but the actual average of daily attendances is somewhat lower. The schools are situated in Manama, Muharrak, Hedd, Rafaa and Suk alKhamis.

Previously, when the schools were under the direct administration of the two councils their monthly expenditure amounted to Rs 5,600/-, at present the average monthly expenditure is about Rs 3,600/- which includes the salary of the Inspector and a proportion of the pay of the agriculturist who teaches in the schools, the total attendance is not less than before and the standard of education is very much better. This saving has been achieved by a proper control of the finances by the government instead of independent control by the two councils.

Education is provided freely by the State and the schools are open to anybody of any sect or race. The students are supposed to pay for their books but in practice very few pay anything at all and all requests for payment are met by opposition from the councils.

Standard of Education.

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [١٠٠] ظ [٢٠٥/٢٩٨]



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(101) 87

The schools whose numbers permit the arrangement are divided ~~intwe~~ into two grades, Kindergarten and Elementary, but in the larger schools there are in some cases as many as six classes, which is far more than is really required. Several of the schools require re-grading but if this were done many of the parents would remove their children as they invariably resent any alteration in the class in which their boys are working, unless it is a move forward. The difficulties over schools and education in Bahrain are increased by the fact that parents apparently invariably act in accordance to the wishes of their youthful sons and when spoken to on any subject they reply that they do not like to force their children to do anything that does not please the children. Parental authority seems to be practically non-existent.

All teaching is done in Arabic, but the English language is taught from the fourth grade, upwards, at the special desire of both the councils.

The school term is 9 months and the schools open from 8 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.

The subjects taught include:--- The Quran, Arabic reading, grammar, syntax, writing, learning poems, composition, arithmetic, geometry, bookkeeping, history, geography and hygiene.

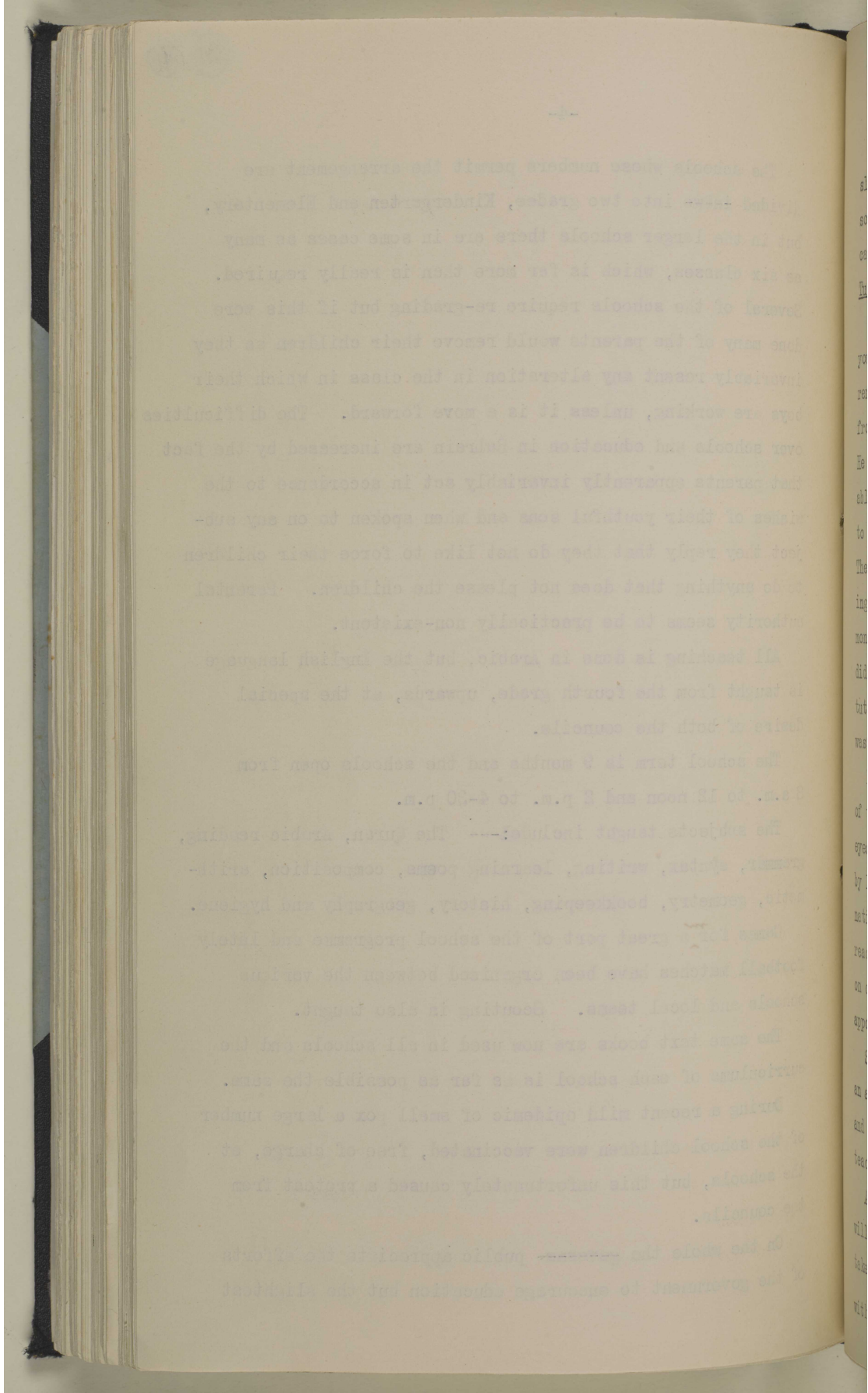
Games for^ma great part of the school programme and lately football matches have been organised between the various schools and local teams. Scouting is also taught.

The same text books are now used in all schools and the curriculums of each school is as far as possible the same.

During a recent mild epidemic of small pox a large number of the school children were vaccinated, free of charge, at the schools, but this unfortunately caused a protest from the councils.

On the whole the ~~governm-~~ public appreciate the efforts of the government to encourage education but the slightest

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [١٠١ ظ] (٢٩٨/٢٠٧)



(١٥٢) (٩٨)

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slightest innovation appears to provoke a general outcry so all improvements have to be effected very slowly and carefully.

Tutor to the sons of the Ruler.

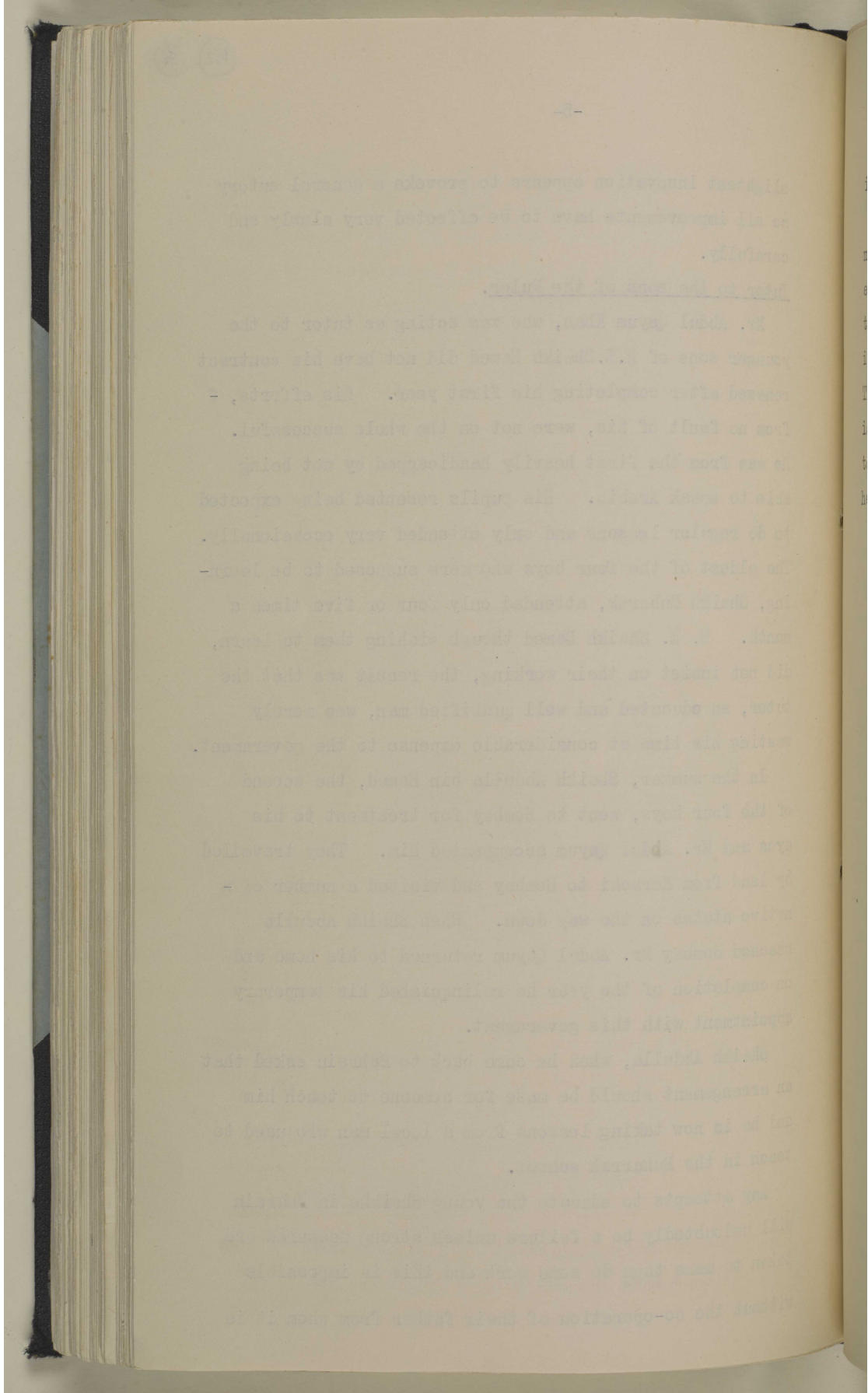
Mr. Abdul Qayum Khan, who was acting as tutor to the younger sons of H.E. Shaikh Hamed did not have his contract renewed after completing his first year. His efforts, & from no fault of his, were not on the whole successful. He was from the first heavily handicapped by not being able to speak Arabic. His pupils resented being expected to do regular lessons and only attended very occasionally. The eldest of the four boys who were supposed to be learning, Shaikh Mubarak, attended only four or five times a month. H. E. Shaikh Hamed though wishing them to learn, did not insist on their working, the result was that the tutor, an educated and well qualified man, was merely wasting his time at considerable expense to the government.

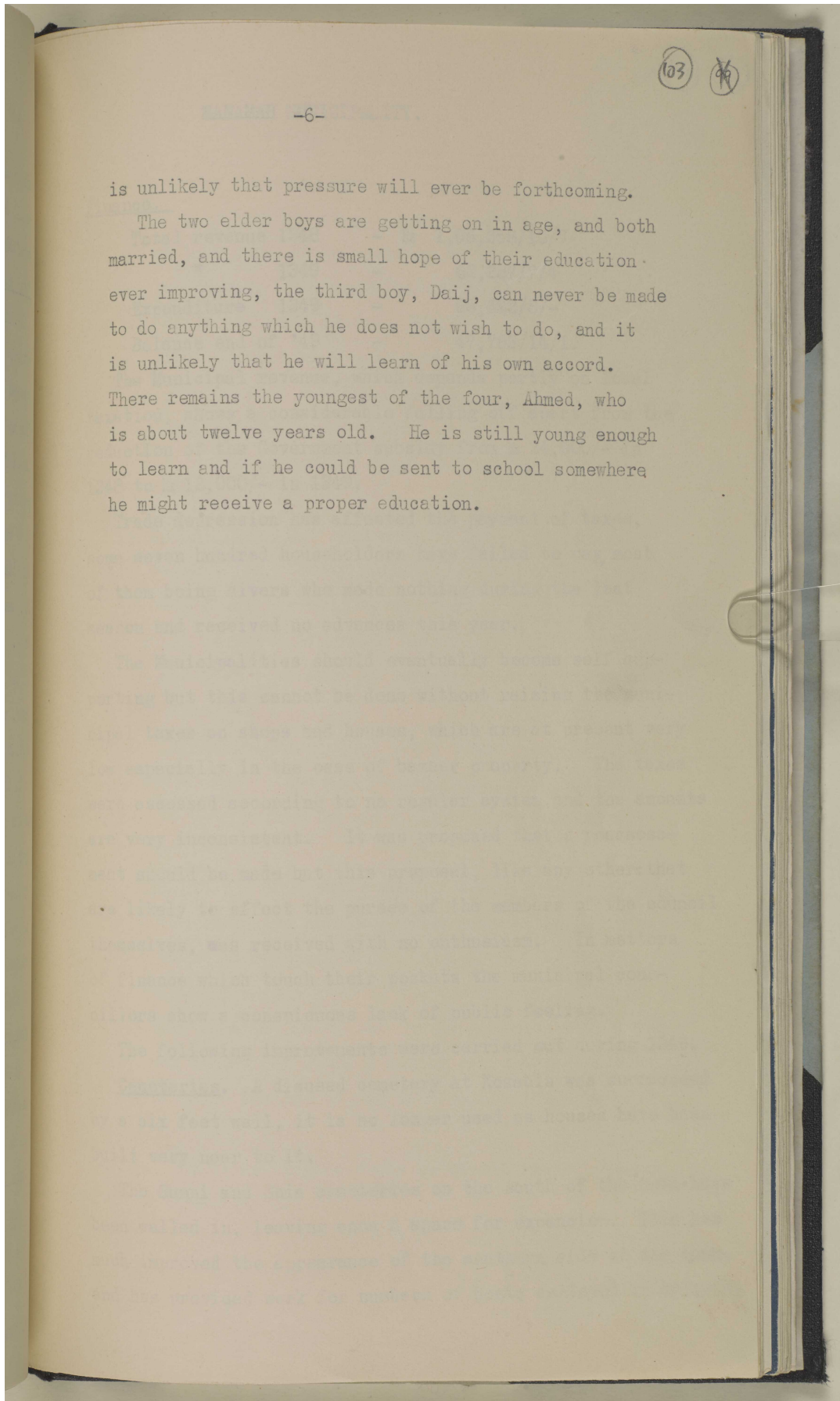
In the summer, Shaikh Abdulla bin Hamed, the second of the four boys, went to Bombay for treatment to his eyes and Mr. Abdul Qayum accompanied him. They travelled by land from Karachi to Bombay and visited a number of native states on the way down. When Shaikh Abdulla reached Bombay Mr. Abdul Qayum returned to his home and on completion of the year he relinquished his temporary appointment with this government.

Shaikh Abdulla, when he came back to Bahrain asked that an arrangement should be made for someone to teach him and he is now taking lessons from a local man who used to teach in the Muharrak school.

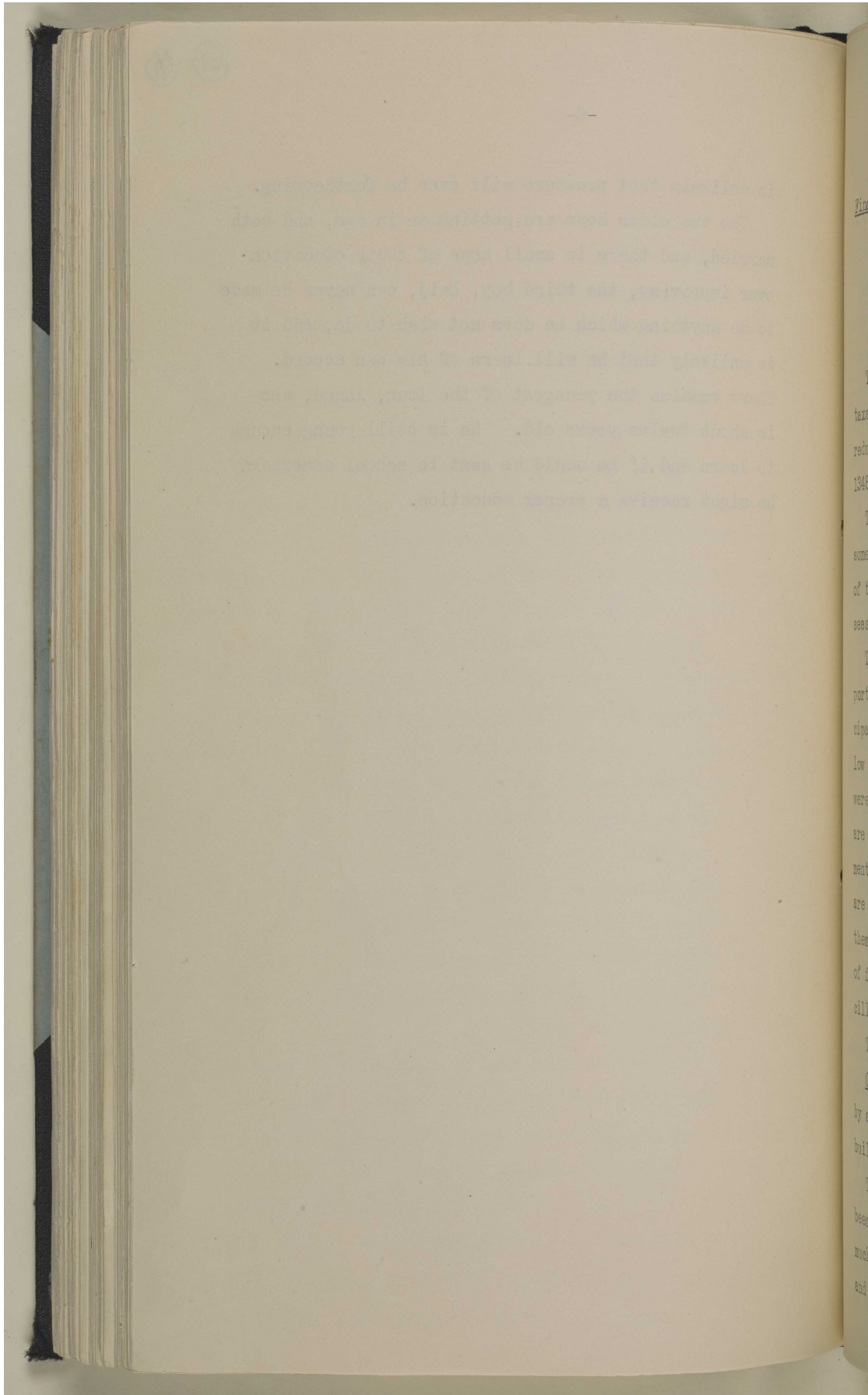
Any attempts to educate the young Shaikhs in Bahrain will undoubtedly be a failure unless strong measures are taken to make them do some work and this is impossible without the co-operation of their father from whom it is

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [١٠٢ ظ] (٢٠٩/٢٩٨)





"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [١٠٣ ظ] (٢٩٨/٢١١)



MANAMAH MUNICIPALITY.

Finance.

Total revenue 1348	-	Rs 1,06,358/10/7
" 1349	-	62,287/7/4
Expenditure 1349	-	68,662/8/-
Balance end of '49	-	47,763/14/1.

The Municipal revenue, which depends partly on local taxation, shows a considerable falling off apart from the reduction of the Government subsidy from Rs 24,000/- in 1348 to Rs 12,000/- in 1349.

Trade depression has affected the payment of taxes, some seven hundred householders have failed to pay, most of them being divers who made nothing during the last season and received no advances this year.

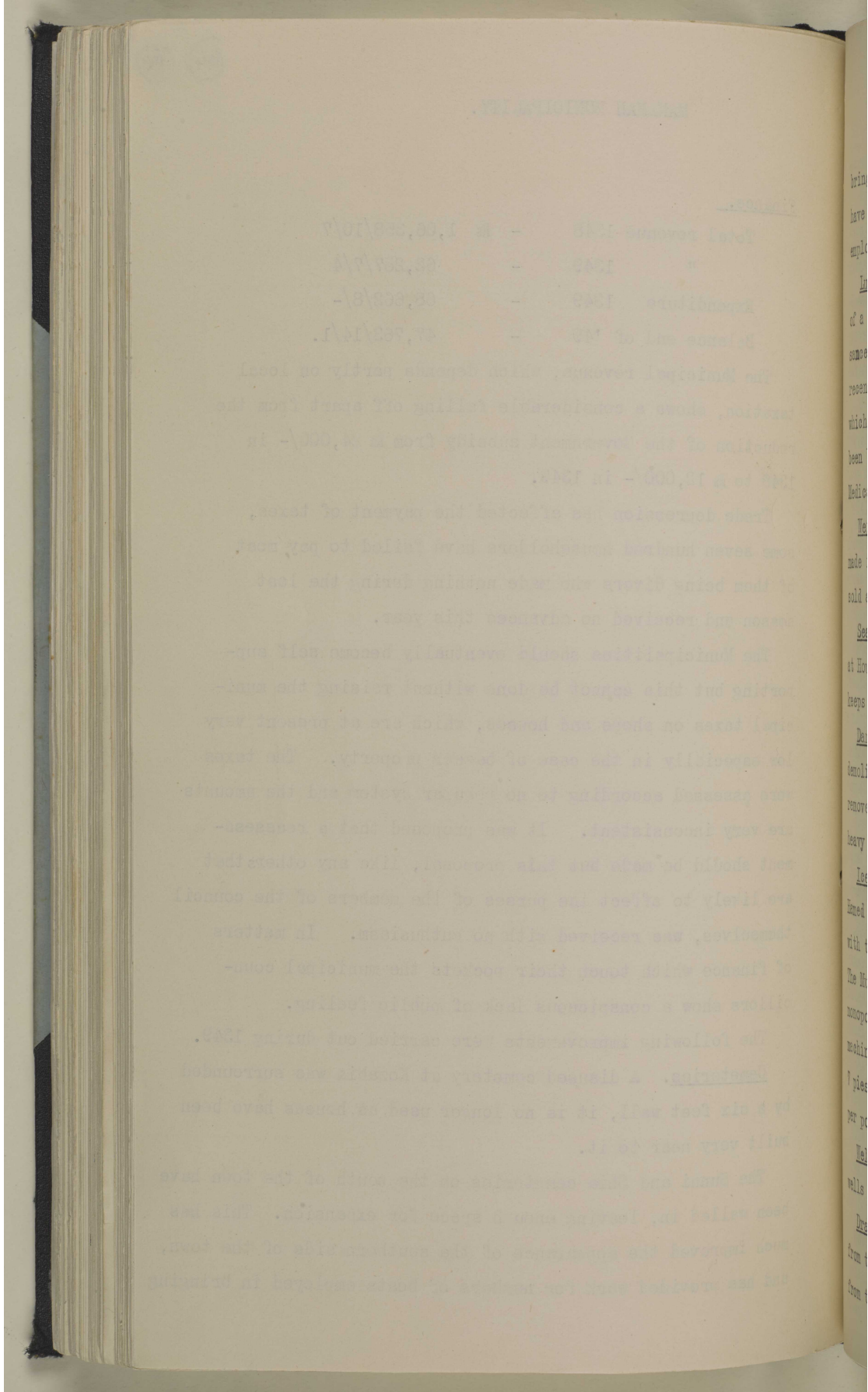
The Municipalities should eventually become self supporting but this cannot be done without raising the municipal taxes on shops and houses, which are at present very low especially in the case of bazaar property. The taxes were assessed according to no regular system and the amounts are very inconsistent. It was proposed that a reassessment should be made but this proposal, like any others that are likely to affect the purses of the members of the council themselves, was received with no enthusiasm. In matters of finance which touch their pockets the municipal councillors show a conspicuous lack of public feeling.

The following improvements were carried out during 1349.

Cemeteries. A disused cemetery at Kozabia was surrounded by a six feet wall, it is no longer used as houses have been built very near to it.

The Sunni and Shia cemeteries on the south of the town have been walled in, leaving enough space for expansion. This has much improved the appearance of the southern side of the town, and has provided work for numbers of boats employed in bringing

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [١٠٤ ظ] (٢٩٨/٢١٣)



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bringing stones from the sea. The funds for this work have been set aside during past years and owing to the unemployment this year it was decided to start the work.

Lunatic Asylum. The Municipality took over the charge of a number of indigent lunatics who were ~~on~~ a public nuisance, housed and fed them in a hired building. The Govt. recently granted them a piece of land outside the town on which a permanent building capable of holding 16 persons has been built. The asylum is under the supervision of the Medical Officer.

Weights and measures. 500 sets of brass weights were made in England for the two Municipalities and are being sold at cost price to local shopkeepers.

Sea wall. A piece of ground belonging to the Baladiya at Houra has been reclaimed by building a stone wall which keeps out the sea.

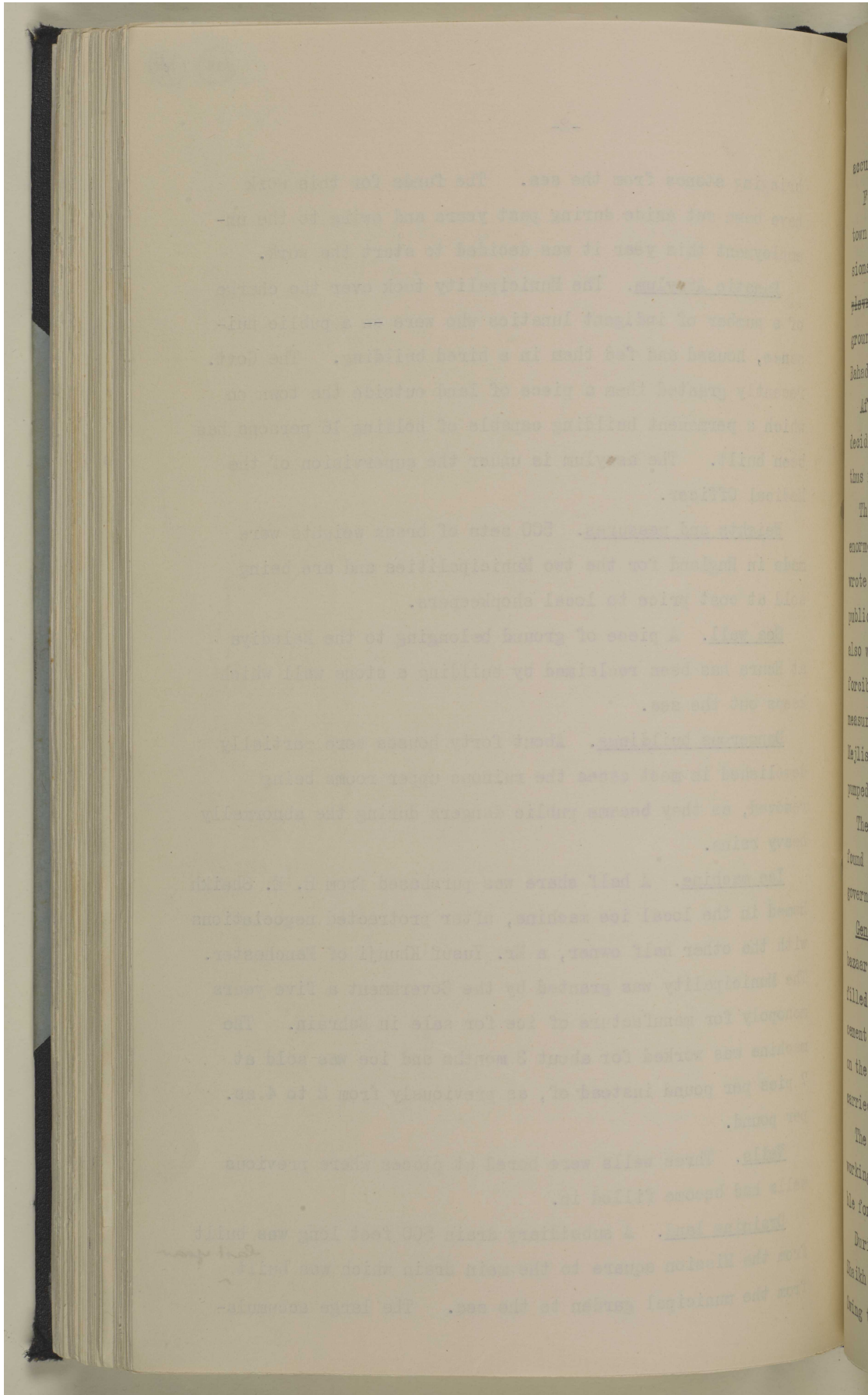
Dangerous buildings. About forty houses were partially demolished in most cases the ruinous upper rooms being removed, as they became public dangers during the abnormally heavy rains.

Ice machine. A half share was purchased from H. E. Shaikh Hamed in the local ice machine, after protracted negotiations with the other half owner, a Mr. Yusuf Khunji of Manchester. The Municipality was granted by the Government a five years monopoly for manufacture of ice for sale in Bahrain. The machine was worked for about 3 months and ice was sold at 7 pies per pound instead of, as previously from 2 to 4 as. per pound.

Wells. Three wells were bored at places where previous wells had become filled in.

Draining land. A subsidiary drain 500 feet long was built from the Mission square to the main drain which was built ^{last year} from the municipal garden to the sea. The large accumula-

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [١٠٥ ظ] (٢٩٨/٢١٥)



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accumulation of water from the rain was carried off by this.

For several years there has existed on the south of the town several acres of ground covered with pits and depressions where mud and stones were previously quarried. This place was usually full of water and became a breeding ground for flies and mosquitoes. It was claimed by Khan Bahadur Abdul Aziz Kozaibi as his property.

After warnings from the government last year the Mejlis decided to fill it in, at public expense, with town rubbish, thus manufacturing a most valuable property for the owner.

This year, owing to excessive rain, the water increased enormously and the place became a public danger. Dr. Dame wrote a letter to the Mejlis pointing out the danger to the public health, the Political Agent and the Bahrain Government also wrote to the Mejlis on the subject pointing out very forcibly that it was imperative that they should take active measures in the matter. The question was discussed, the Mejlis hired an oil engine and pump and the water is being pumped out and drained off to the nearest point on the shore.

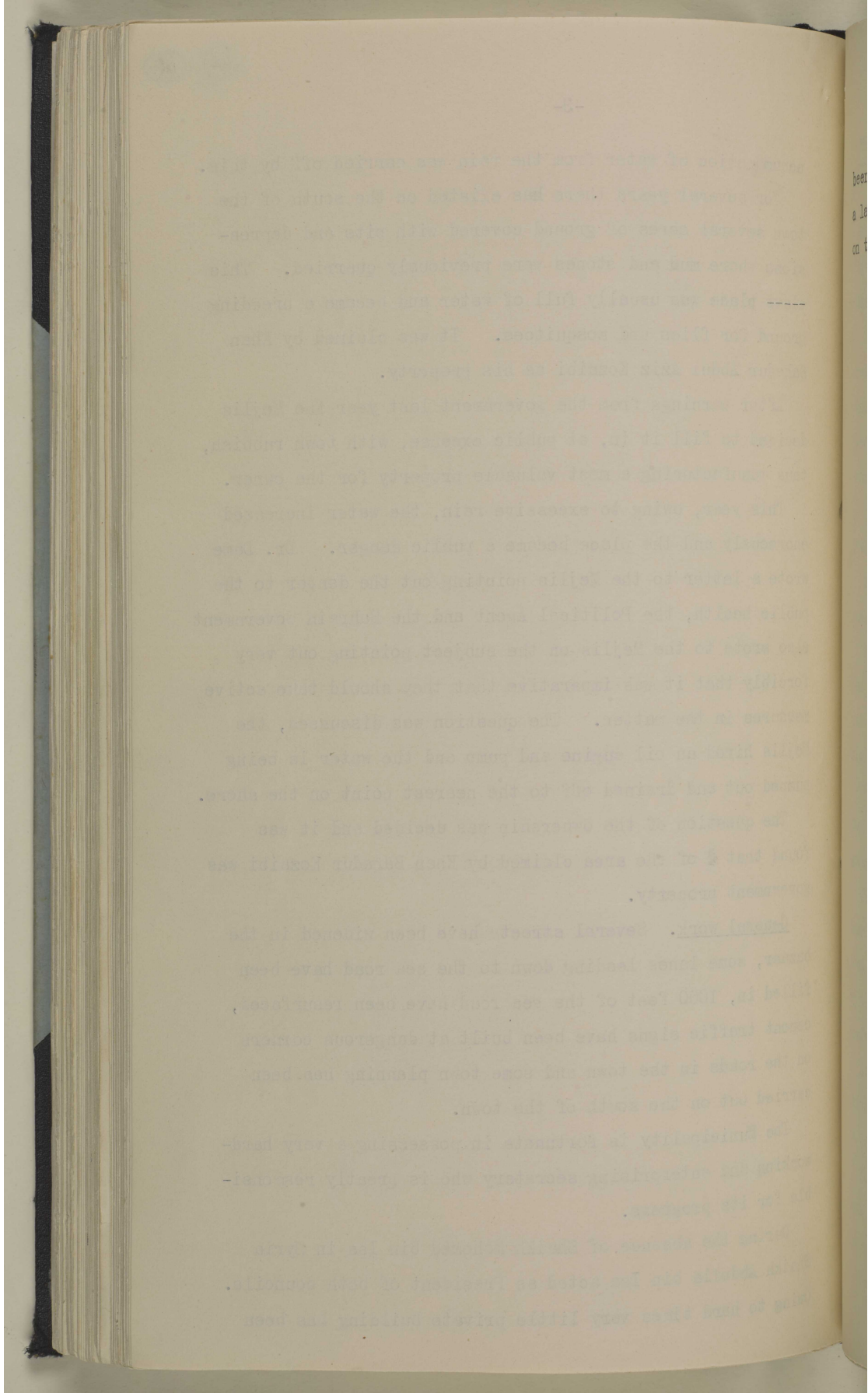
The question of the ownership was decided and it was found that $\frac{2}{3}$ of the area claimed by Khan Bahadur Kozaibi was government property.

General work. Several streets have been widened in the bazaar, some lanes leading down to the sea road have been filled in, 1000 feet of the sea road have been resurfaced, cement traffic signs have been built at dangerous corners on the roads in the town and some town planning has been carried out on the south of the town.

The Municipality is fortunate in possessing a very hard-working and enterprising secretary who is greatly responsible for its progress.

During the absence of Shaikh Mohomed bin Isa in Syria Shaikh Abdulla bin Isa acted as President of both councils. Owing to hard times very little private building has been

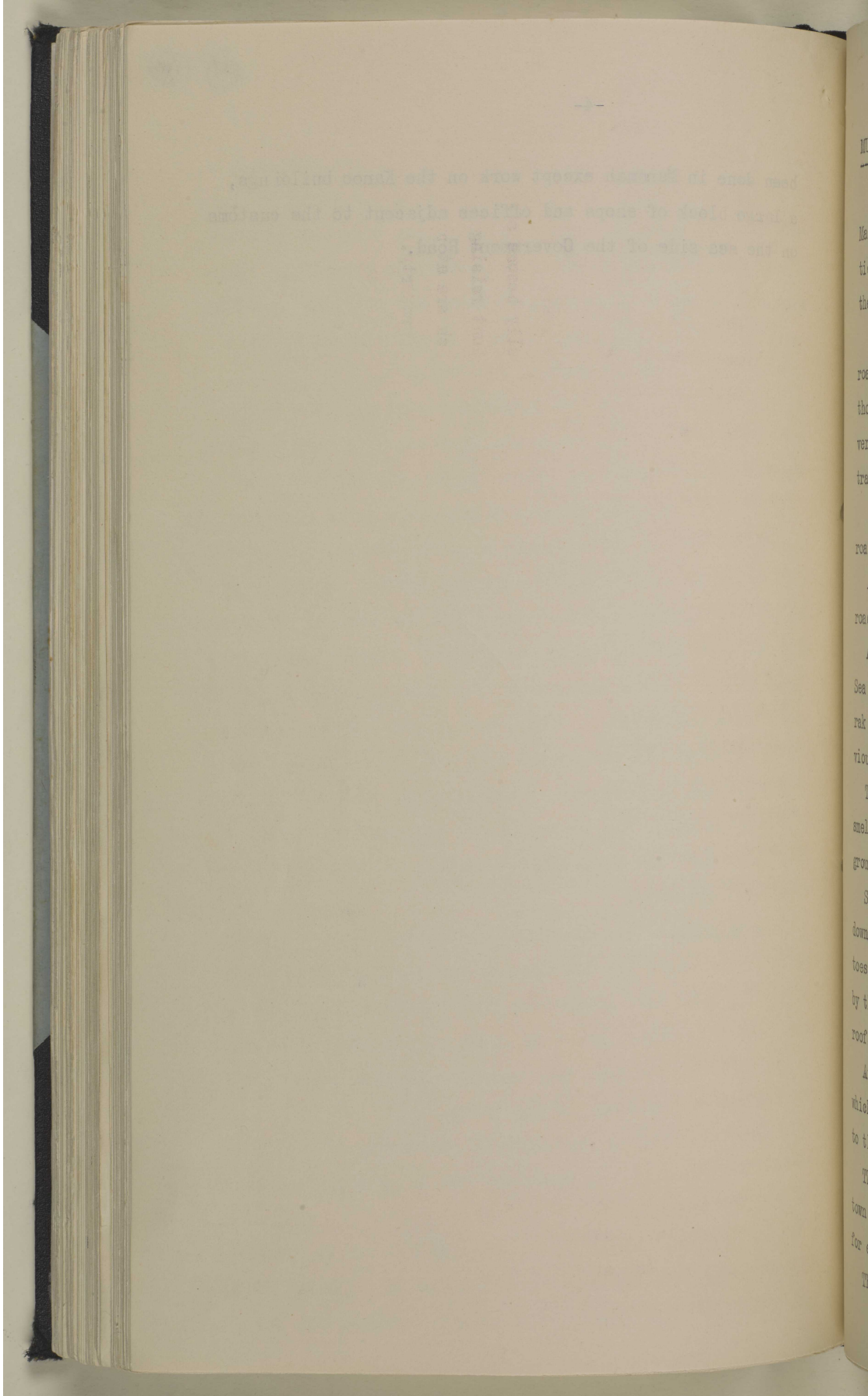
"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [١٠٦ ظ] (٢٩٨/٢١٧)



"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [١٠٧ و] (٢٩٨/٢١٨)



"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [١٠٧ ظ] (٢٩٨/٢١٩)



108 104
MUHARRAK MUNICIPALITY.

This institution being of more recent growth than the Manama Municipality has less funds available for its activities. The following works have been carried out apart from the usual town cleaning.

25 shops were partially demolished in order to widen roads in the bazaar. The gradual widening of the streets, though destroying much that is picturesque, makes the town very much less dangerous in these days of increasing motor traffic.

13 houses were partially demolished in order to widen roads in the residential part of the town.

A road from the old shore of the town to the new Sea-road has been filled in.

A road, suitable for motor traffic, has been made from the Sea Road through the town to the plain on the north of Muharrak which relieves the narrow bazaar road of much of the previous traffic.

The bay opposite the Customs house, previously an evil smelling backwater, has been filled in and the reclaimed ground is now a very valuable site.

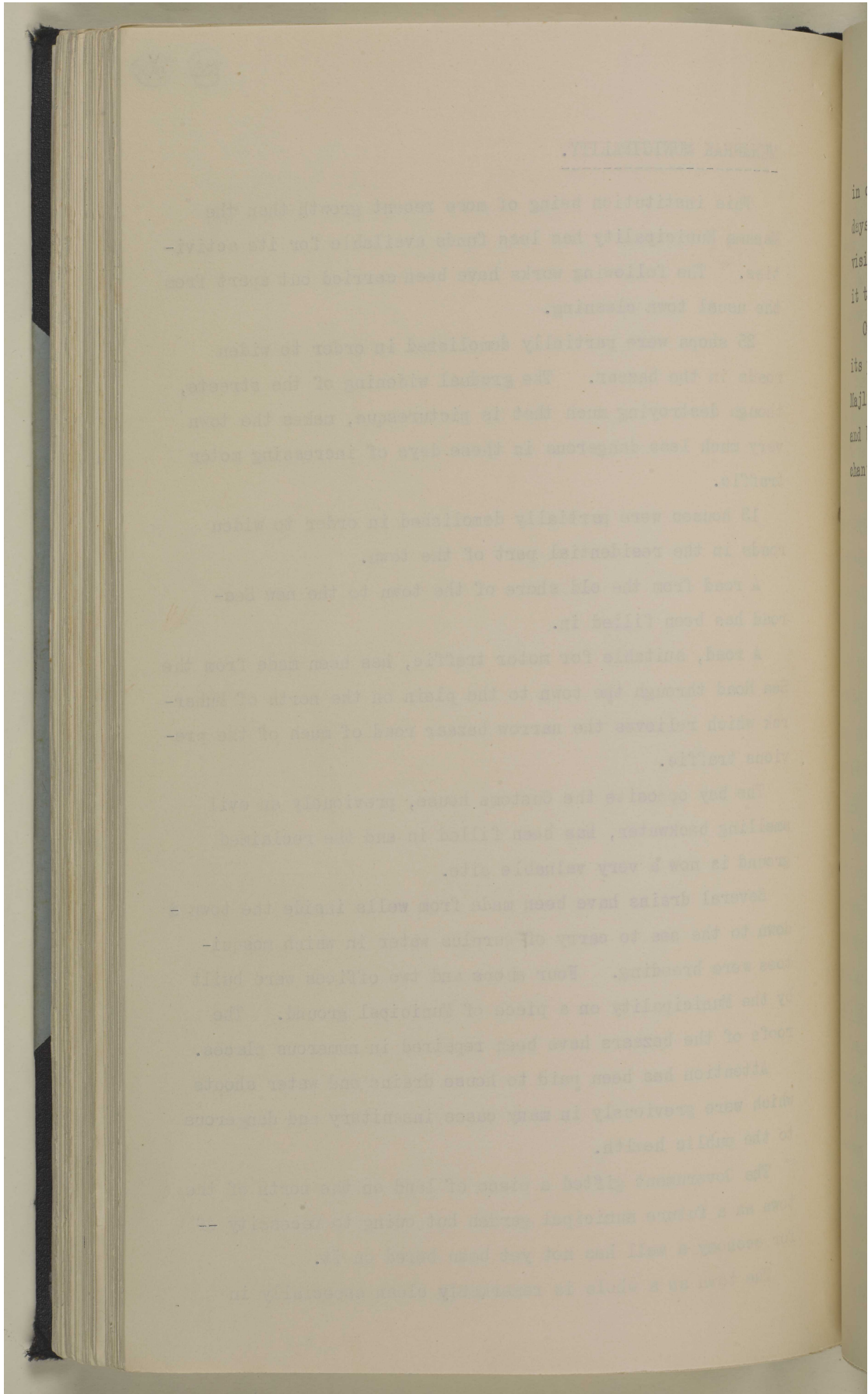
Several drains have been made from wells inside the town & down to the sea to carry off surplus water in which mosquitoes were breeding. Four shops and two offices were built by the Municipality on a piece of Municipal ground. The roofs of the bazaars have been repaired in numerous places.

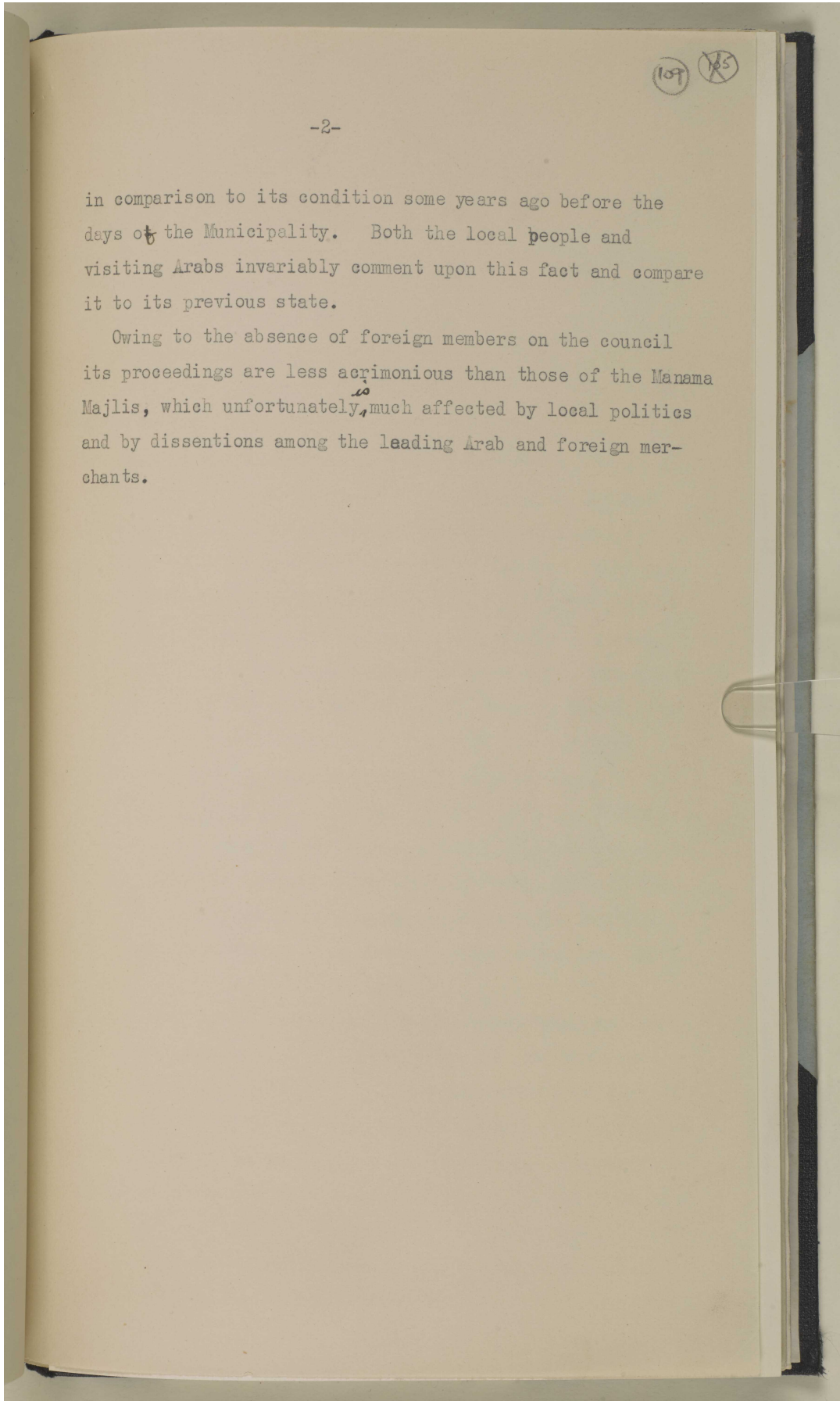
Attention has been paid to house drains and water shoots which were previously in many cases insanitary and dangerous to the public health.

The Government gifted a piece of land on the north of the town as a future municipal garden but owing to necessity of economy a well has not yet been bored on it.

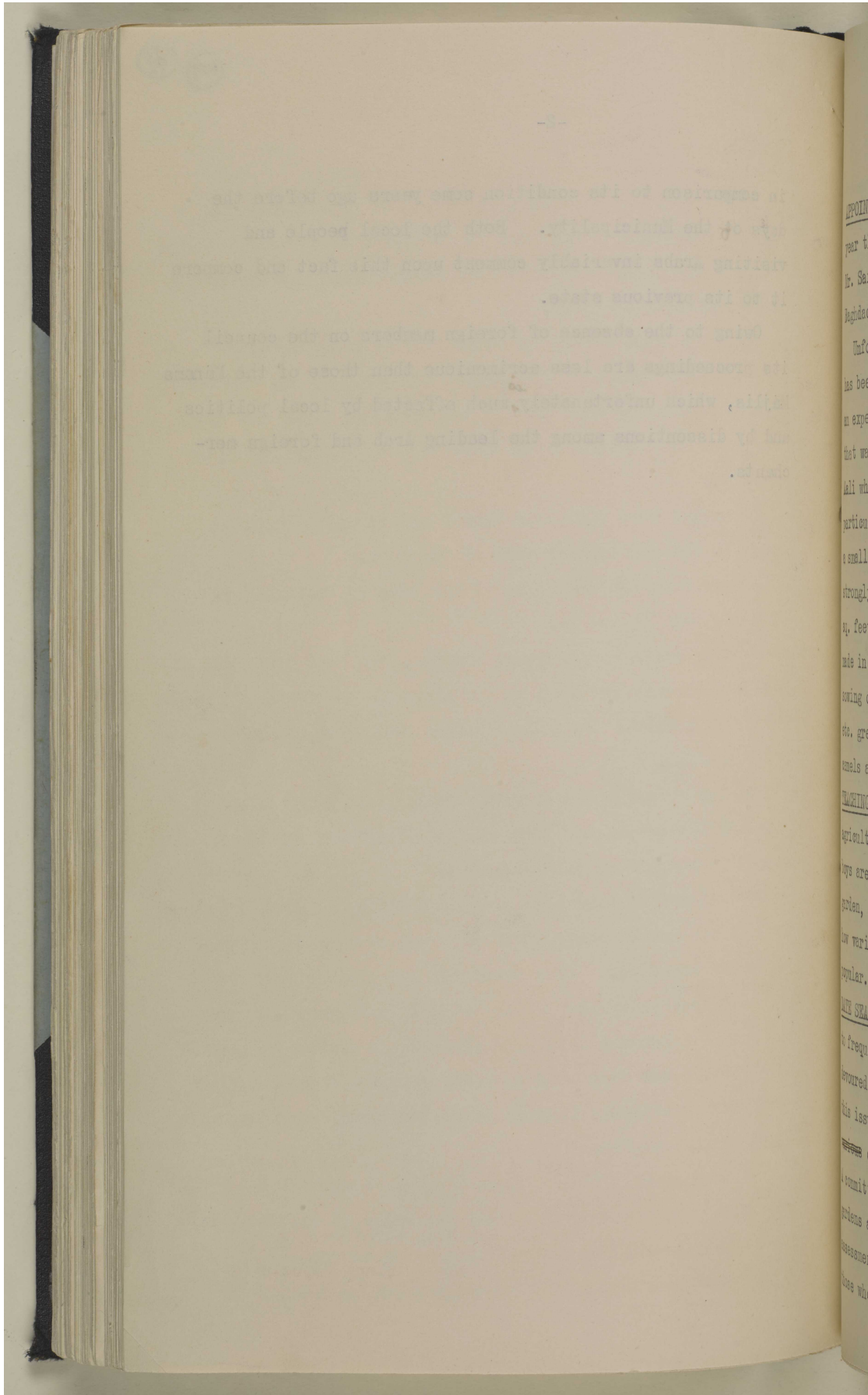
The town as a whole is remarkably clean especially in

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [١٠٨ ظ] (٢٩٨/٢٢١)





"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [١٠٩ ظ] (٢٩٨/٢٢٣)



AGRICULTURE.

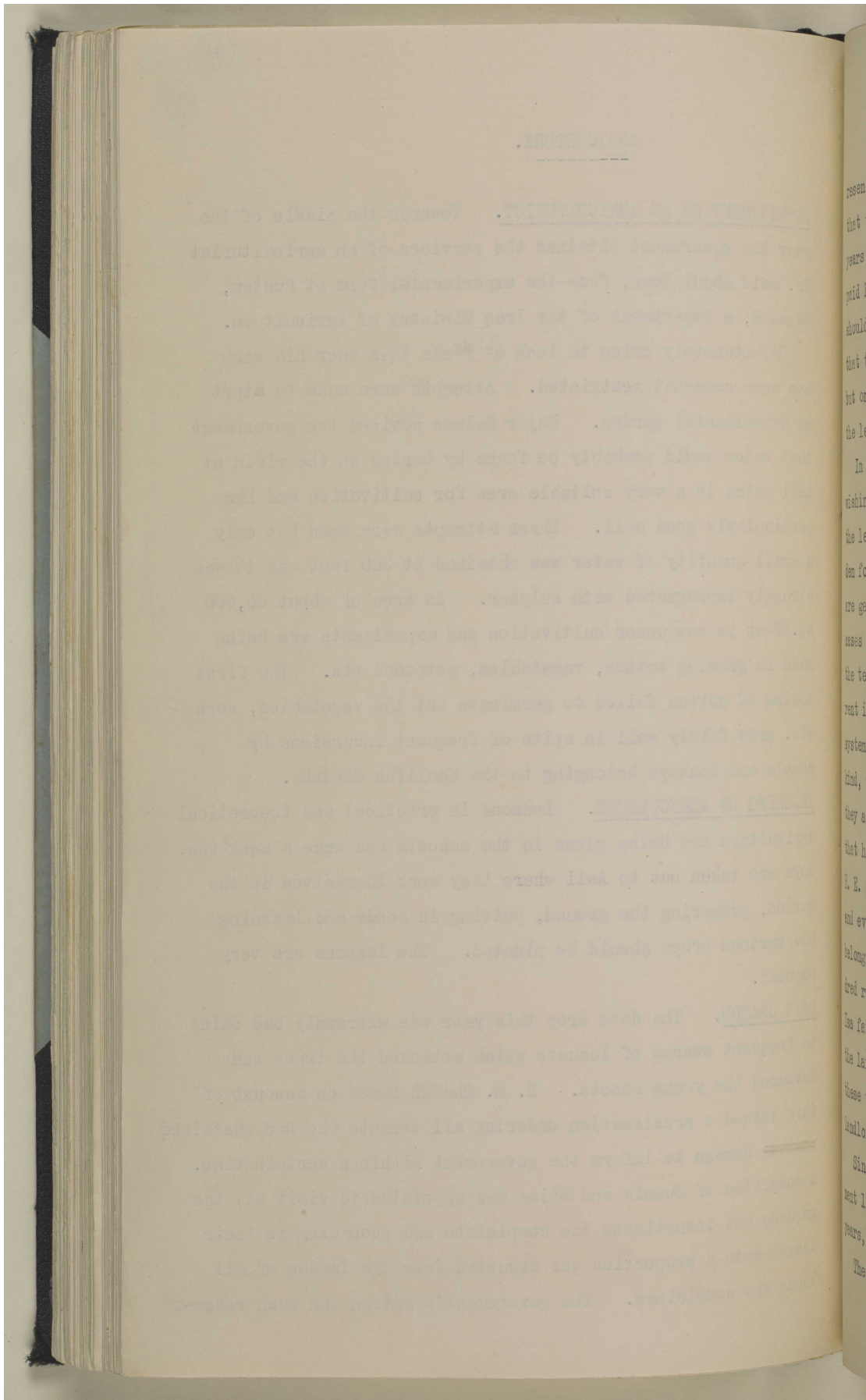
APPOINTMENT OF AN AGRICULTURIST. Towards the middle of the year the government obtained the services of an agriculturist Mr. Said Abdul Nour, from the experimental farm at Rustum, Baghdad, a department of the Iraq Ministry of Agriculture.

Unfortunately owing to lack of funds this year his work has been somewhat restricted. Attempts were made to start an experimental garden. Major Holmes advised the government that water would probably be found by boring on the plain at Aali which is a very suitable area for cultivation and has particularly good soil. Three attempts were made but only a small quantity of water was obtained at 300 feet and it was strongly impregnated with sulphur. An area of about 60,000 sq. feet is now under cultivation and experiments are being made in growing cotton, vegetables, potatoes etc. The first sowing of cotton failed to germinate but the vegetables, corn etc. grew fairly well in spite of frequent incursions by camels and donkeys belonging to the Khalifah Shaikhs.

TEACHING OF AGRICULTURE. Lessons in practical and theoretical agriculture are being given in the schools and once a week the boys are taken out to Aali where they work themselves in the garden, preparing the ground, putting in seeds and learning how various crops should be planted. The lessons are very popular.

DATE SEASON. The date crop this year was extremely bad owing to frequent swarms of locusts which attacked the trees and devoured the young shoots. H. E. Shaikh Hamed on account of this issued a proclamation ordering all tenants who had sustained ~~various~~ damage to inform the government within a certain time. A committee of Sunnis and Shias was appointed to visit all the gardens and investigate the complaints and according to their assessments a proportion was deducted from the leases of all those who complained. The government's action was much resen-

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [١٠١ ظ] (٢٩٨/٢٢٥)



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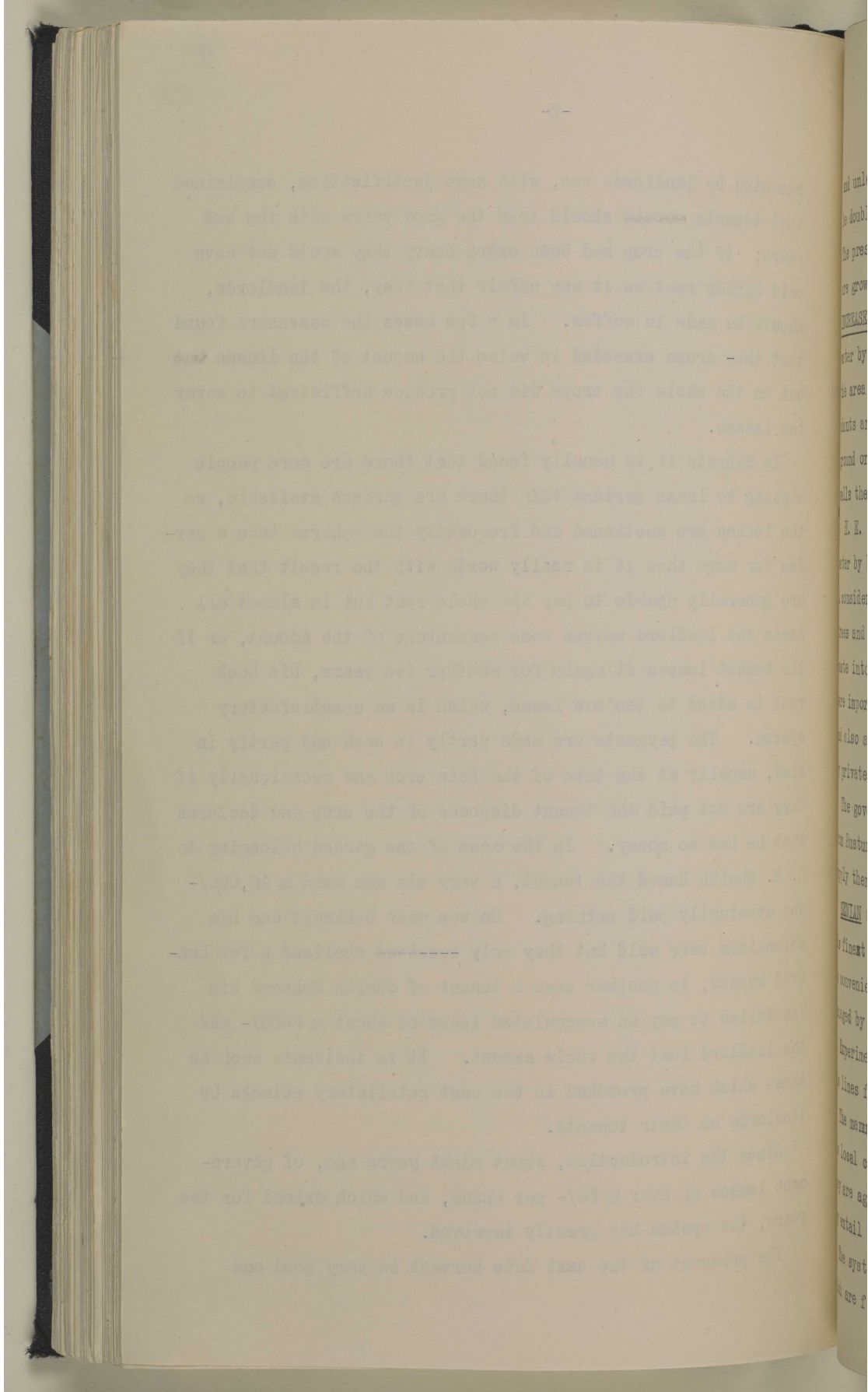
resented by landlords who, with some justification, complained that tenants ~~should~~ should take the good years with the bad years; if the crop had been extra heavy they would not have paid higher rent so it was unfair that they, the landlords, should be made to suffer. In a few cases the assessors found that the crops exceeded in value the amount of the leases ~~but~~ but on the whole the crops did not produce sufficient to cover the leases.

In Bahrain it is usually found that there are more people wishing to lease gardens than there are gardens available, so the leases are auctioned and frequently the Baharna take a garden for more than it is really worth with the result that they are generally unable to pay the whole rent but in almost all cases the landlord waives some percentage of the amount, or if the tenant leases it again for another two years, his back rent is added to the new lease, which is an unsatisfactory system. The payments are made partly in cash and partly in kind, usually at the time of the date crop and occasionally if they are not paid the tenant disposes of the crop and declares that he has no money. In the case of one garden belonging to H. E. Shaikh Hamed the tenant, a very old man owed Rs 16,000/- and eventually paid nothing. He was made bankrupt and his belongings were sold but they only ~~received~~ realised a few hundred rupees, in another case a tenant of Shaikh Mohamed bin Isa failed to pay an accumulated lease of about Rs 8000/- and the landlord lost the whole amount. It is incidents such as these which have provoked in the past retaliatory attacks by landlords on their tenants.

Since the introduction, about eight years ago, of government leases of over Rs 50/- per annum, and which extend for two years, the system has greatly improved.

The prospect of the next date harvest is very good and

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [١١١ ظ] (٢٩٨/٢٢٧)



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and unless the crop is severely damaged by locusts there should be double the amount of dates in 1350 than there were in 1349. The present local consumption of dates exceeds the amount that are grown in Bahrain so the industry is one to be encouraged.

INCREASE OF CULTIVATION. Since it has been possible to obtain water by boring artesian wells, in certain parts of Bahrain, the area under cultivation has increased. Several local merchants and some members of the Ruling Family have acquired ground or used ground which they previously owned and by sinking wells they have been able to increase their date gardens.

H. E. Shaikh Hamed recently obtained a very large supply of water by boring a well at Seddad, on the coast west of Manamah. A considerable area of ground has been planted by him with date trees and lucerne but a great deal of water is still running to waste into the sea. About 4500 young date trees, for planting, were imported into Bahrain during the first 9 months of 1349 and also a selection of other fruit trees which were purchased by private owners.

The government endeavoured to buy several hundred trees from Rustum farm, Baghdad, but unfortunately they no longer supply them and so far none have been obtained.

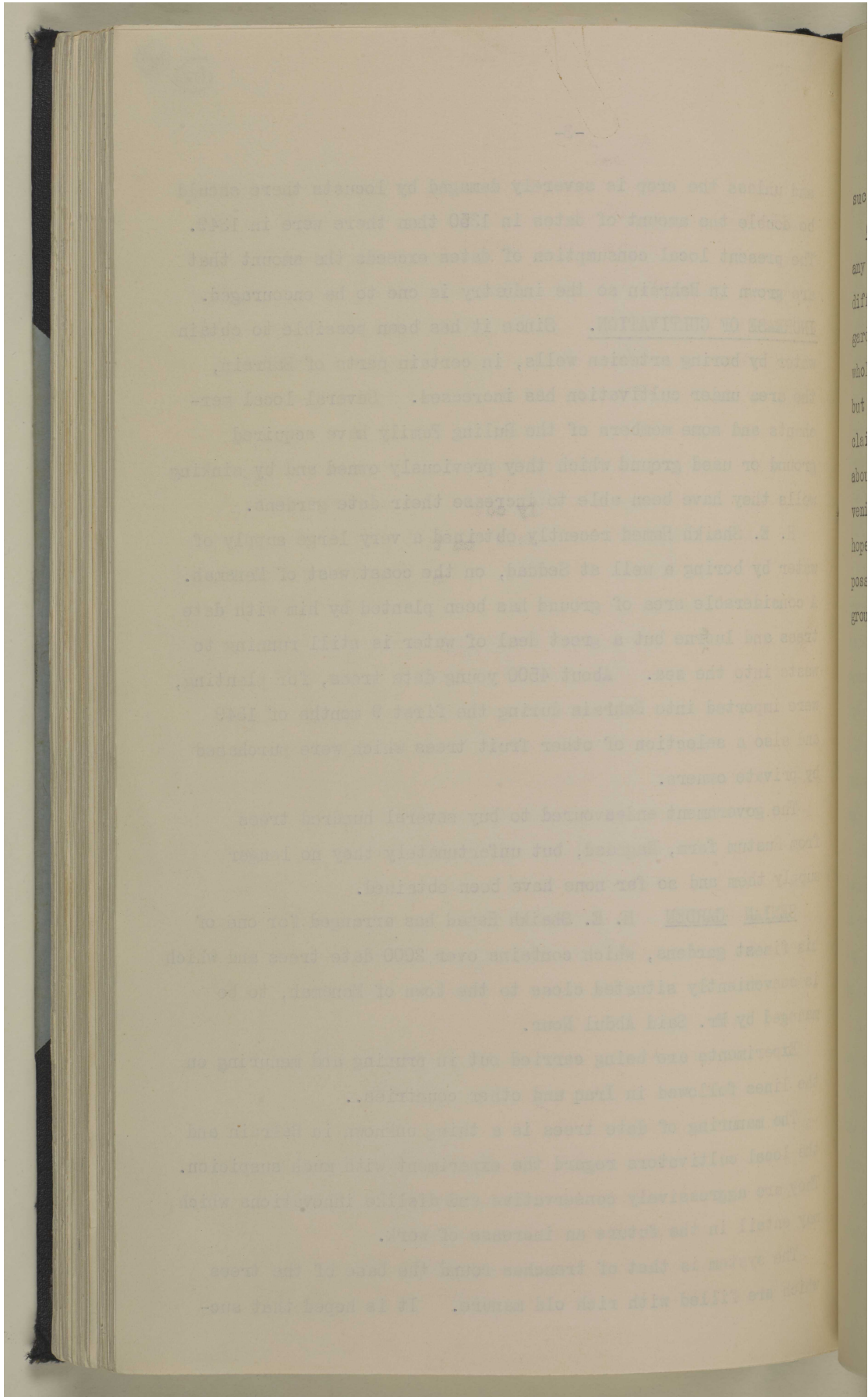
SENIAN GARDEN H. E. Shaikh Hamed has arranged for one of his finest gardens, which contains over 2000 date trees and which is conveniently situated close to the town of Manamah, to be managed by Mr. Said Abdul Nour.

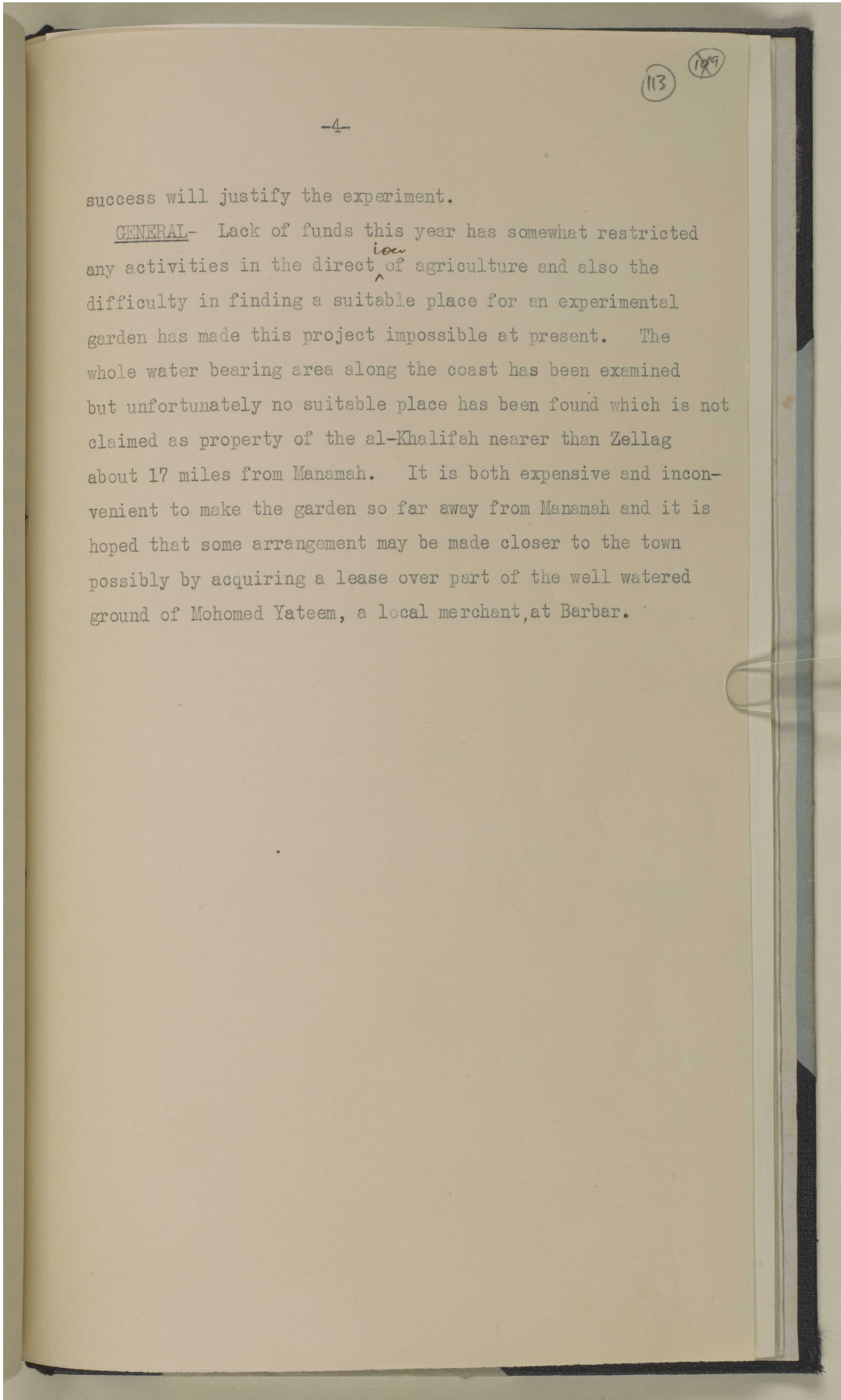
Experiments are being carried out in pruning and manuring on the lines followed in Iraq and other countries..

The manuring of date trees is a thing unknown in Bahrain and the local cultivators regard the experiment with much suspicion. They are aggressively conservative and dislike innovations which may entail in the future an increase of work.

The system is that of trenches round the base of the trees which are filled with rich old manure. It is hoped that suc-

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [١٢ ظ] (٢٩٨/٢٢٩)

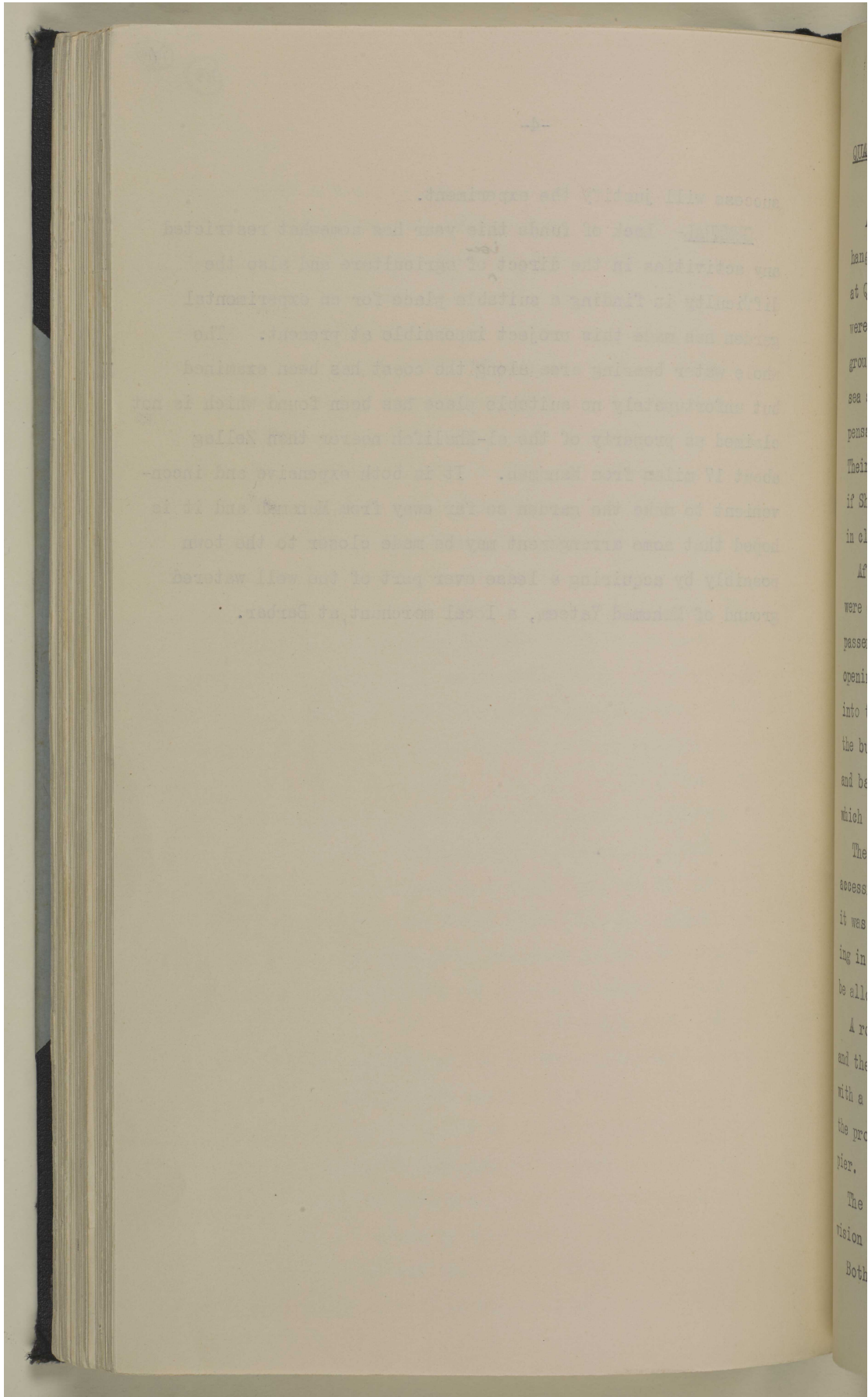




success will justify the experiment.

GENERAL- Lack of funds this year has somewhat restricted any activities in the direct^{ion} of agriculture and also the difficulty in finding a suitable place for an experimental garden has made this project impossible at present. The whole water bearing area along the coast has been examined but unfortunately no suitable place has been found which is not claimed as property of the al-Khalifah nearer than Zellig about 17 miles from Manamah. It is both expensive and inconvenient to make the garden so far away from Manamah and it is hoped that some arrangement may be made closer to the town possibly by acquiring a lease over part of the well watered ground of Mohamed Yateem, a local merchant, at Barbar.

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [١٣] ظ (٢٩٨/٢٣١)



QUARANTINE.

Total cost of construction - Rs 9000/-

After long and difficult negotiations the Baluchi hangers on of the Khalifah family who were previously living at Qalat-Aby-Mahir, the site of the new quarantine camp, were persuaded to move. Although they had no rights to the ground they were given a very valuable piece of land along the sea shore north of Muharrak and each man was handsomely compensated with cash for the expenses of moving their huts. Their removal would not have been so expensive or troublesome if Shaikh Mohamed bin Isa had not taken such an active part in claiming for them money and ground.

After they moved the site was cleared and new buildings were erected; one large stone bungalow for the second class passengers, containing four rooms each with bath room attached opening into a wide veranda, and a long stone building divided into three compartments for deck passengers. Adjacent to the buildings there are mens and womens latrines, cook houses and bath rooms. Water is obtained from the artesian well ~~wh~~ which was built near the fort some years ago.

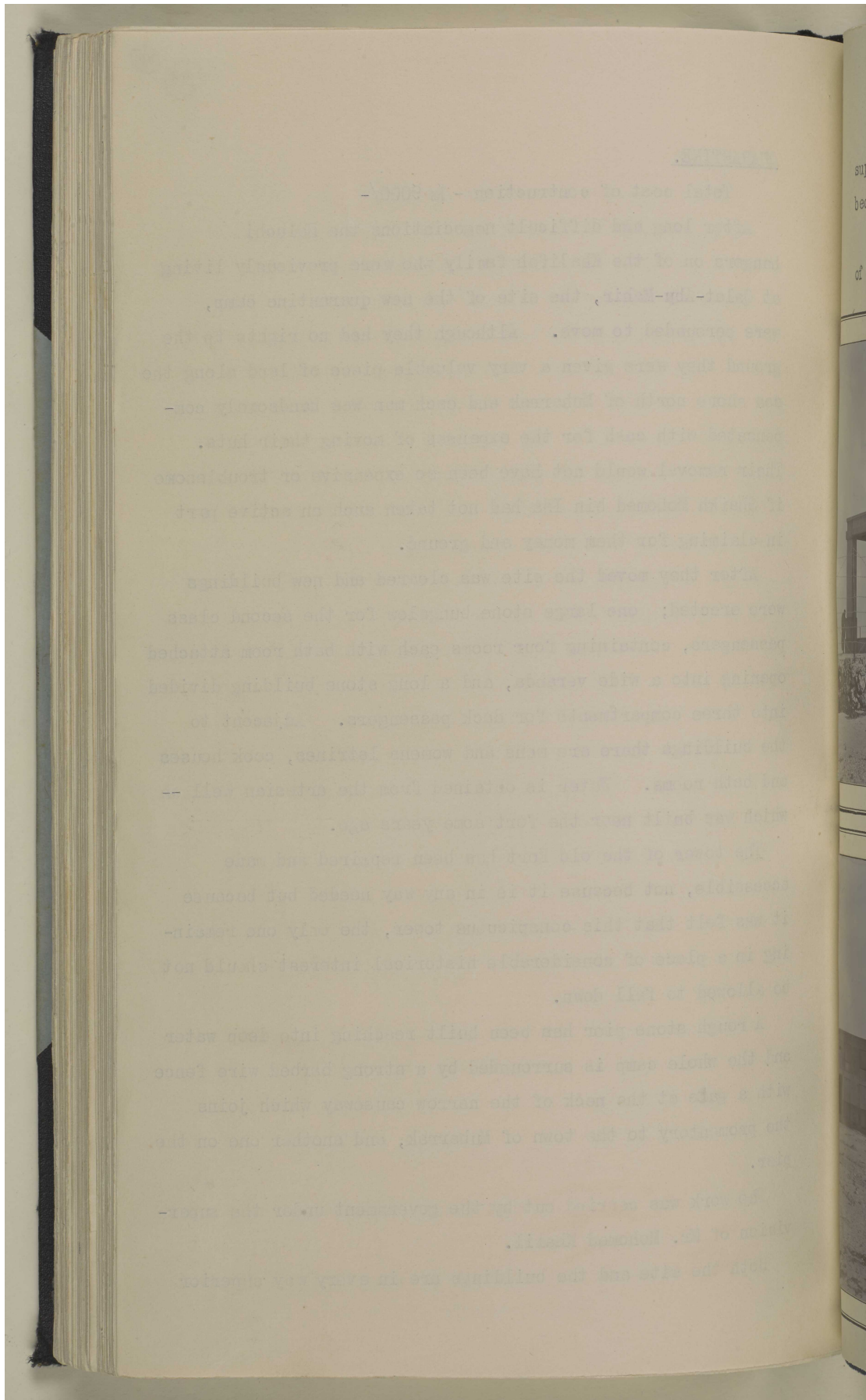
The tower of the old Fort has been repaired and made accessible, not because it is in any way needed but because it was felt that this conspicuous tower, the only one remaining in a place of considerable historical interest should not be allowed to fall down.

A rough stone pier has been built reaching into deep water and the whole camp is surrounded by a strong barbed wire fence with a gate at the neck of the narrow causeway which joins the promontory to the town of Muharrak, and another one on the pier.

The work was carried out by the government under the supervision of Mr. Mohamed Khalil.

Both the site and the buildings are in every way superior

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [١٤١٤ ظ] (٢٩٨/٢٣٣)



صورة فوتوغرافية لموقع الحَجْر الصحي الجديد، البحرين [١٥١] (٢/١)

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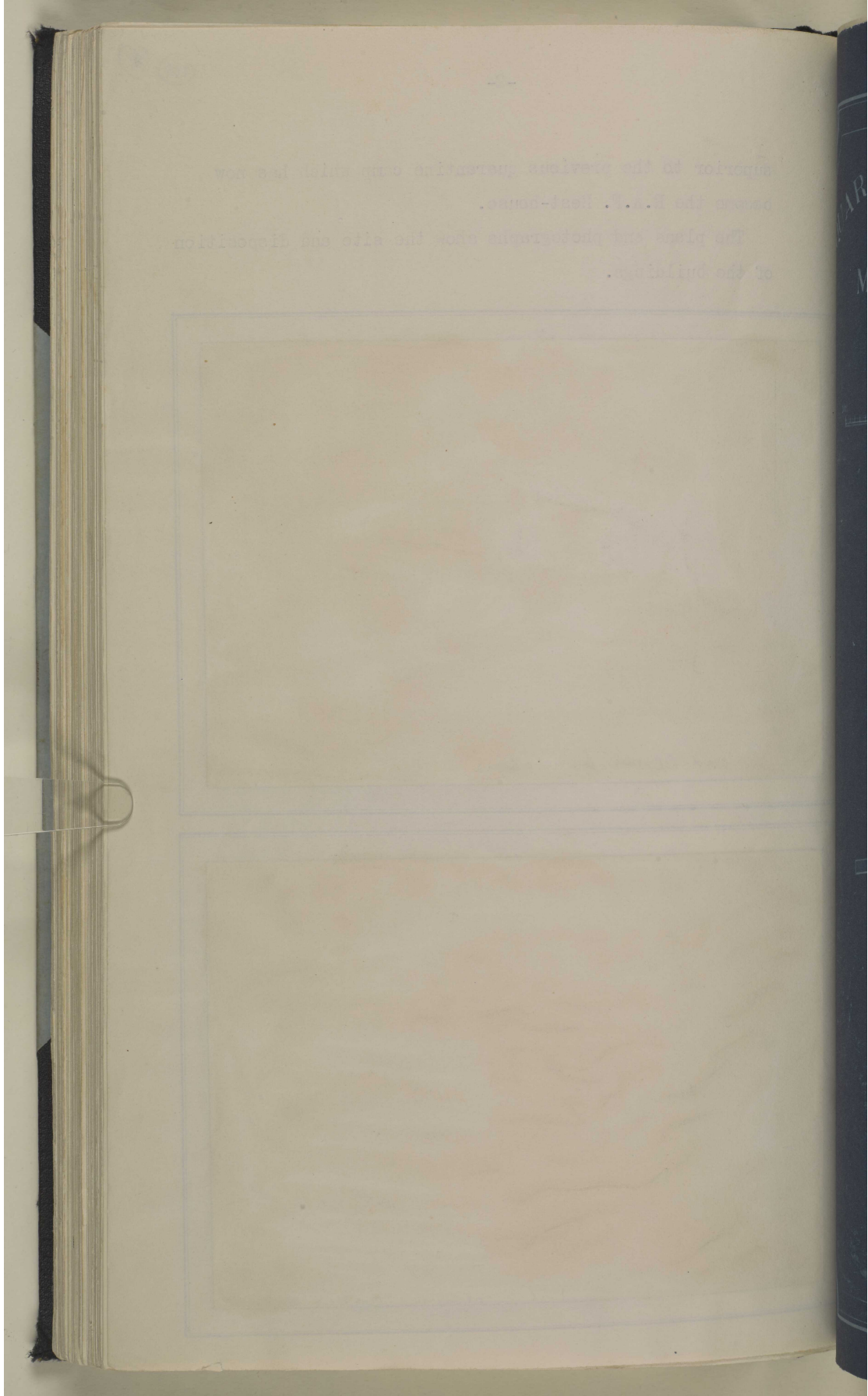
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superior to the previous quarantine camp which has now become the R.A.F. Rest-house.

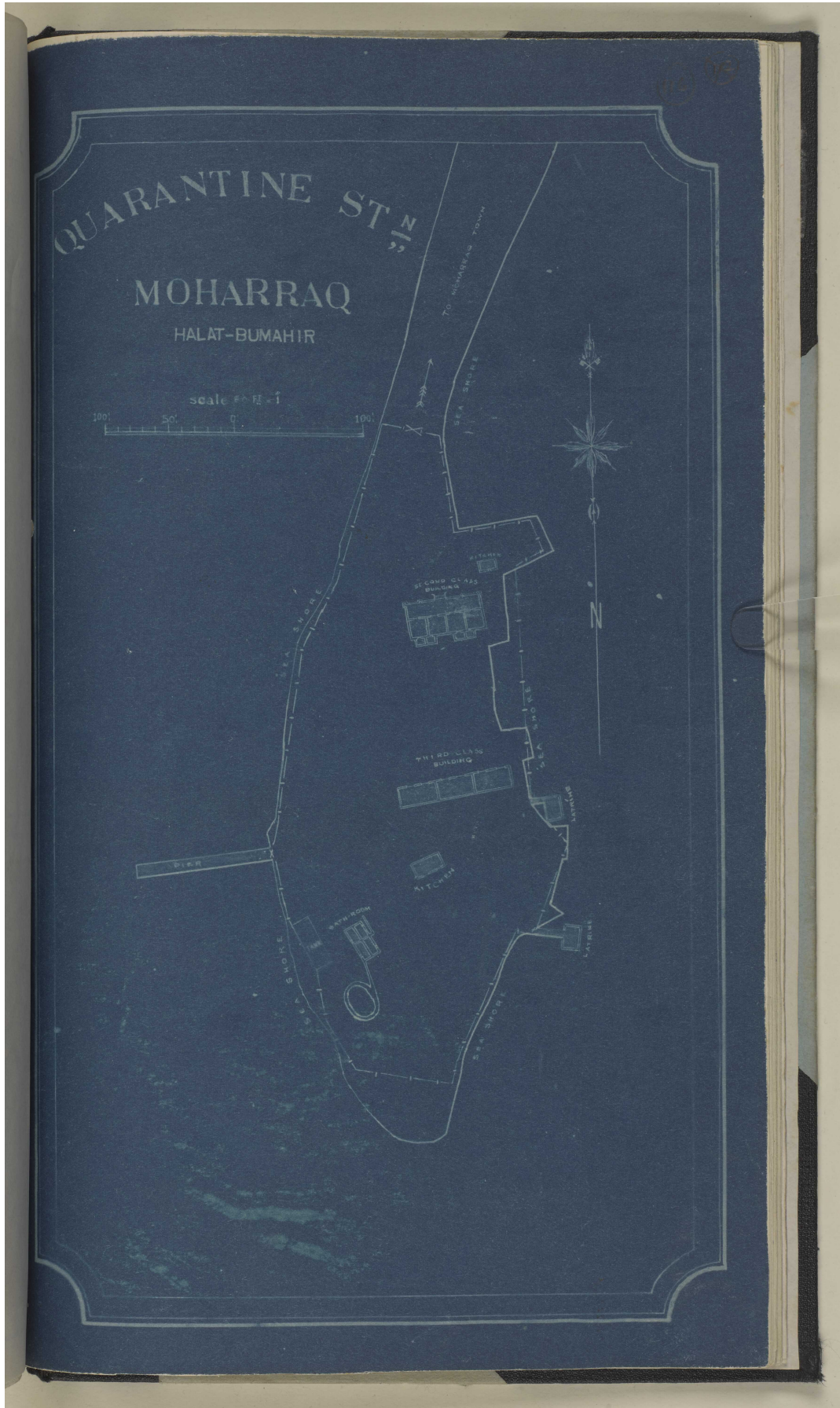
The plans and photographs show the site and disposition of the buildings.



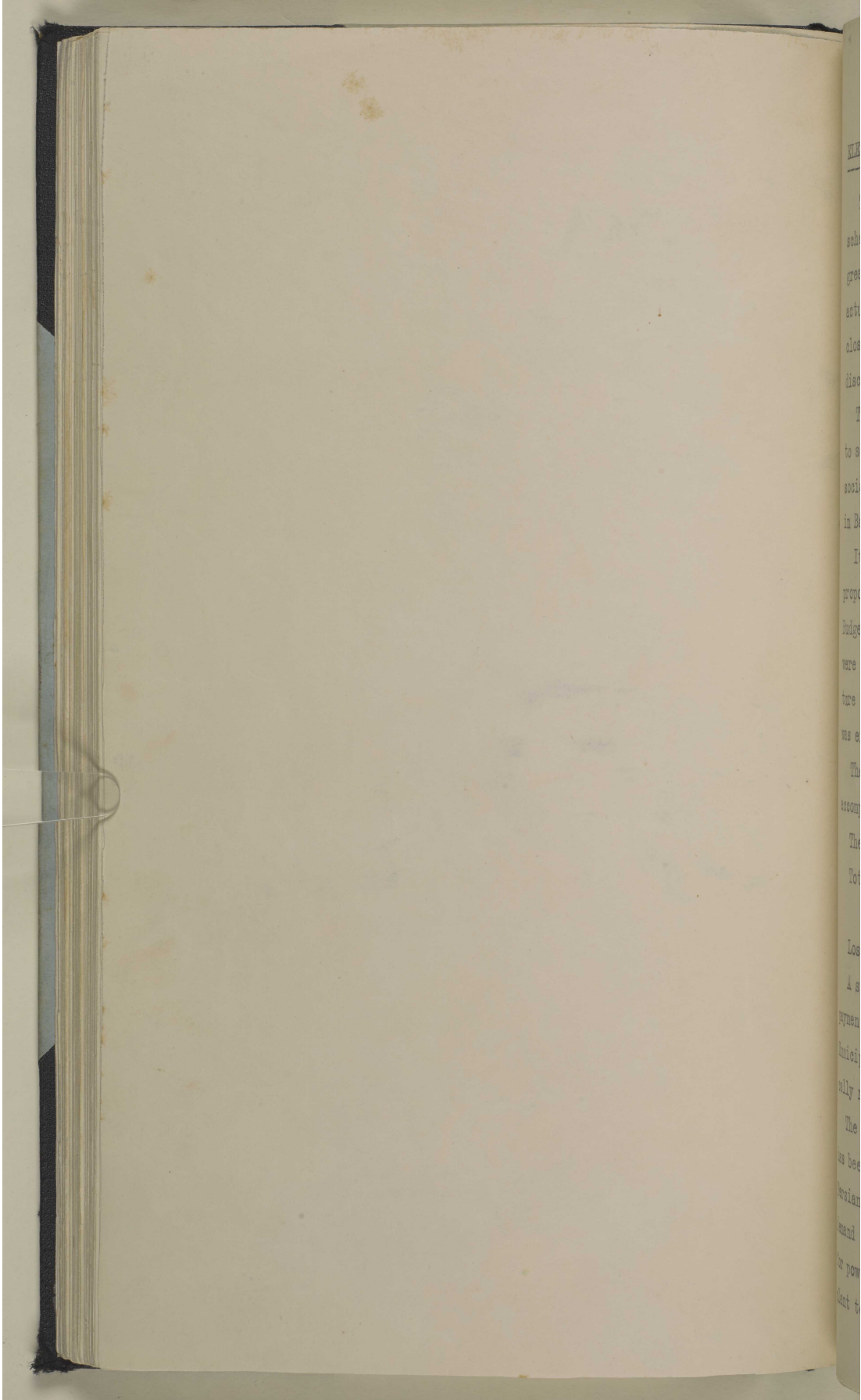
صورة فوتوغرافية لموقع الحَجْر الصحي الجديد، البحرين [١٥/ظ] (٢/٢)



طبعة زرقاء لموقع الحَجْر الصحي الجديد، البحرين [١٦ و] (٢/١)



طبعة زرقاء لموقع الحَجْر الصحي الجديد، البحرين [١٦ ظ] (٢/٢)



ELECTRICITY.

The serious trade depression has affected the electric scheme severely. Undoubtedly if times had been better a far greater number of consumers would have been obtained though actually the present number of fans and lights resembles very closely the numbers estimated when the scheme was originally discussed almost three years ago.

The necessity for economy has also restricted the output to some extent as there has been a complete cessation of those social activities which are usually a feature of the Arab life in Bahrain and which call for extra expenditure on electricity.

It was never supposed that the scheme would be a paying proposition during the first year though in the last years Budget the revenue and expenditure for the electric scheme were assessed at equal amounts, the allocation for expenditure however was considerably greater than the actual amount was expected to be.

The whole position can be clearly ascertained from the accompanying returns which form part of this report.

The position is briefly as follows:-

Total Revenue 1349 --- Rs 20,749/14/-

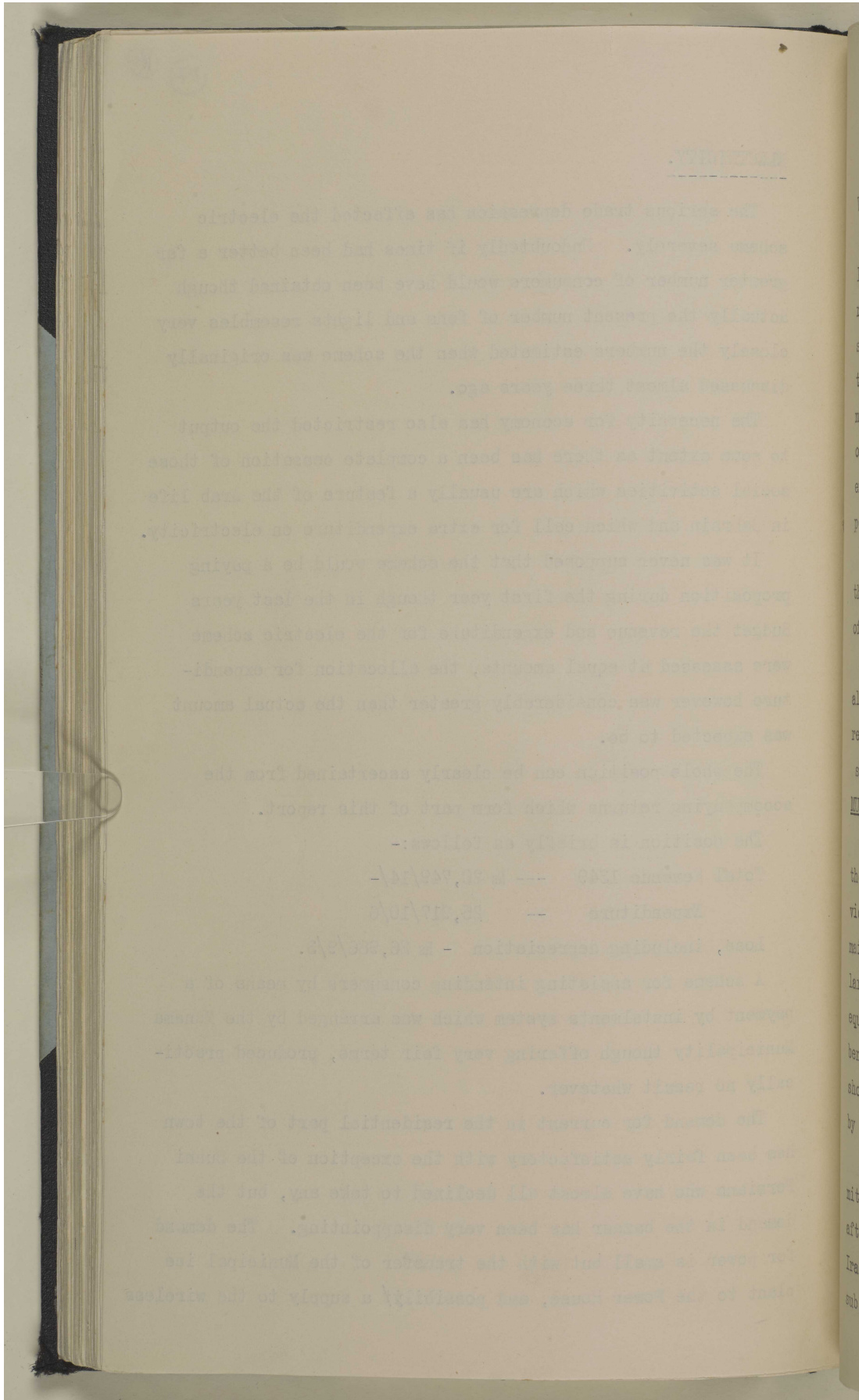
Expenditure -- 25,917/10/6

Loss, including depreciation - Rs 26,986/9/3.

A scheme for assisting intending consumers by means of a payment by instalments system which was arranged by the Manama Municipality though offering very fair terms, produced practically no result whatever.

The demand for current in the residential part of the town has been fairly satisfactory with the exception of the Sunni Persians who have almost all declined to take any, but the demand in the bazaar has been very disappointing. The demand for power is small but with the transfer of the Municipal ice plant to the Power House, and possibly a supply to the wireless

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [١٧١ ظ] (٢٩٨/٢٣٩)



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Wireless station this demand will soon increase.

The running expenses include the salary of an Engineer lent at present to the State by Callenders Cable and Construction Co. Ltd., who receives Rs 1000/- per month which is somewhat expensive an item. It is necessary for the State to obtain its own Engineer and the question of his appointment is now being considered. If the present pay was offered the recipient would work as a State Engineer, not entirely as an electrical engineer and his pay would be portioned accordingly.

In normal times the need for an engineer would justify the expenditure though during the year 1349 very little work of building etc. was done.

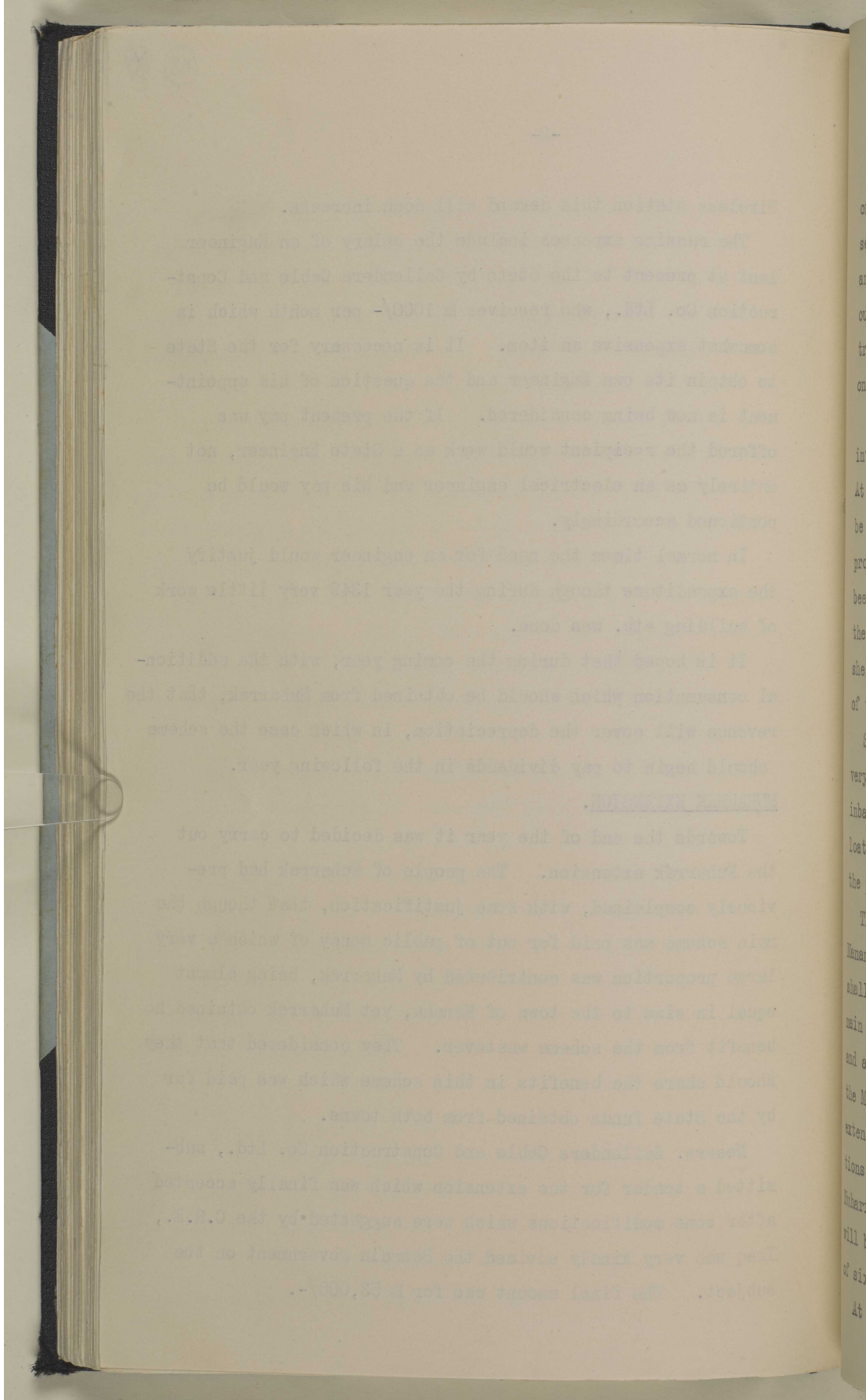
It is hoped that during the coming year, with the additional consumption which should be obtained from Muharrak, that the revenue will cover the depreciation, in which case the scheme should begin to pay dividends in the following year.

MUHARRAK EXTENSION.

Towards the end of the year it was decided to carry out the Muharrak extension. The people of Muharrak had previously complained, with some justification, that though the main scheme was paid for out of public money of which a very large proportion was contributed by Muharrak, being almost equal in size to the town of Manama, yet Muharrak obtained no benefit from the scheme whatever. They considered that they should share the benefits in this scheme which was paid for by the State funds obtained from both towns.

Messrs. Callenders Cable and Construction Co. Ltd., submitted a tender for the extension which was finally accepted after some modifications which were suggested by the C.R.E., Iraq who very kindly advised the Bahrain government on the subject. The final amount was for Rs 53,000/-.

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [١١٨ ظ] (٢٩٨/٢٤١)



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This subsidiary scheme includes overhead cable, carried on poles, from Manama to Muharrak, with a submarine cable section across the channel and a lay out, including street and bazaar lights, which will distribute the current throughout the main residential area of Muharrak. The actual distribution is liable to certain alterations which must depend on the demand in the different districts.

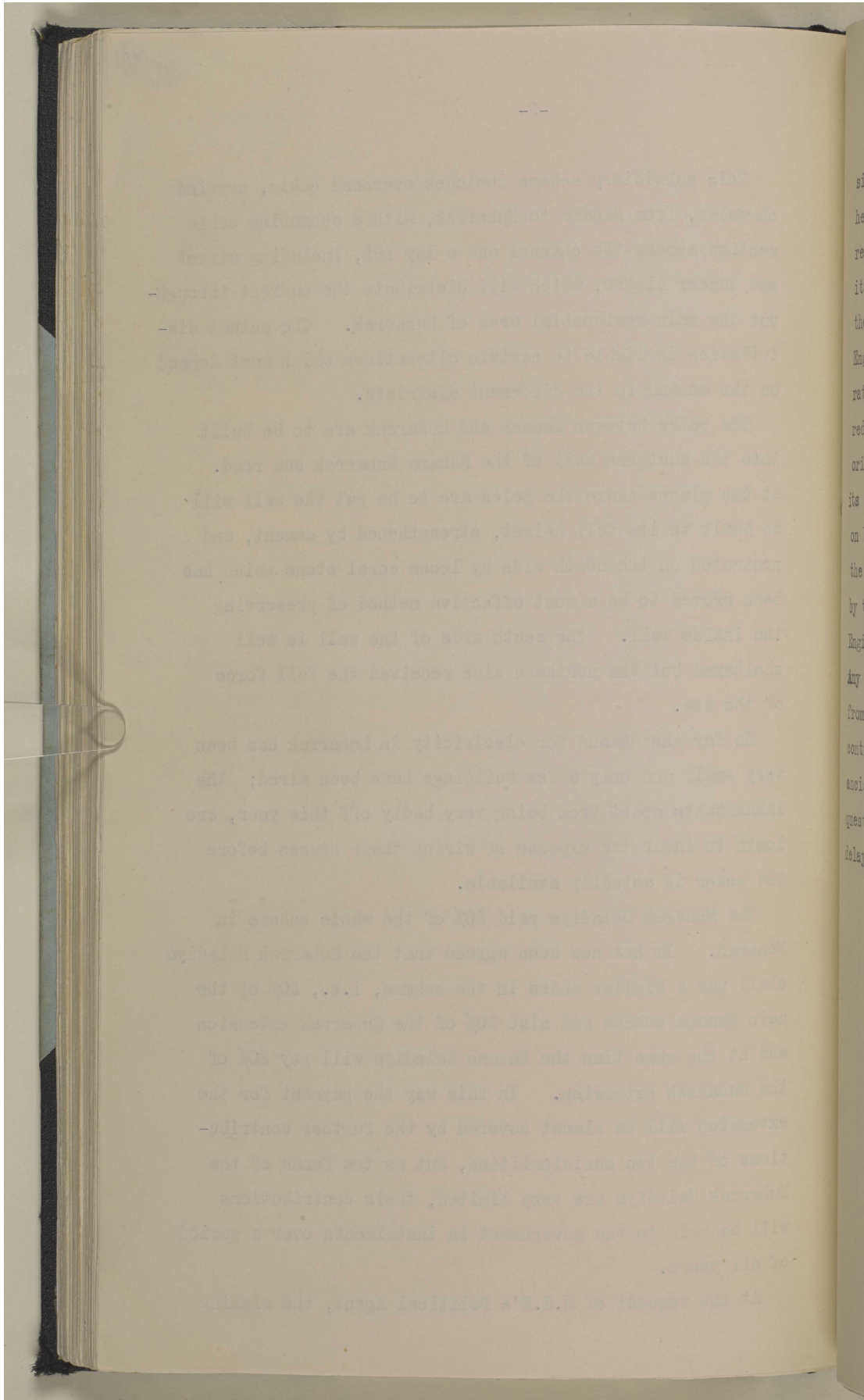
The poles between Manama and Muharrak are to be built into the southern wall of the Manama Muharrak sea road. At the places where the poles are to be put the wall will be built to its full height, strengthened by cement, and protected on the north side by loose coral stone which has been proved to be a most effective method of preserving the inside wall. The south side of the wall is well sheltered but the northern side received the full force of the sea.

So far the demand for electricity in Muharrak has been very small and only a few buildings have been wired; the inhabitants apart from being very badly off this year, are loath to incur the expense of wiring their houses before the power is actually available.

The Manamah Baladiya paid 20% of the whole scheme in Manamah. It has now been agreed that the Muharrak Baladiya shall pay a similar share in the scheme, i.e., 20% of the main Manama scheme and also 20% of the Muharrak extension and at the same time the Manama Baladiya will pay 20% of the Muharrak extension. In this way the payment for the extension will be almost covered by the further contributions of the two municipalities, but as the funds of the Muharrak Baladiya are very limited, their contributions will be paid to the government in instalments over a period of six years.

At the request of H.B.M's Political Agent, the signing

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [١٩٦١ ظ] (٢٩٨/٢٤٣)

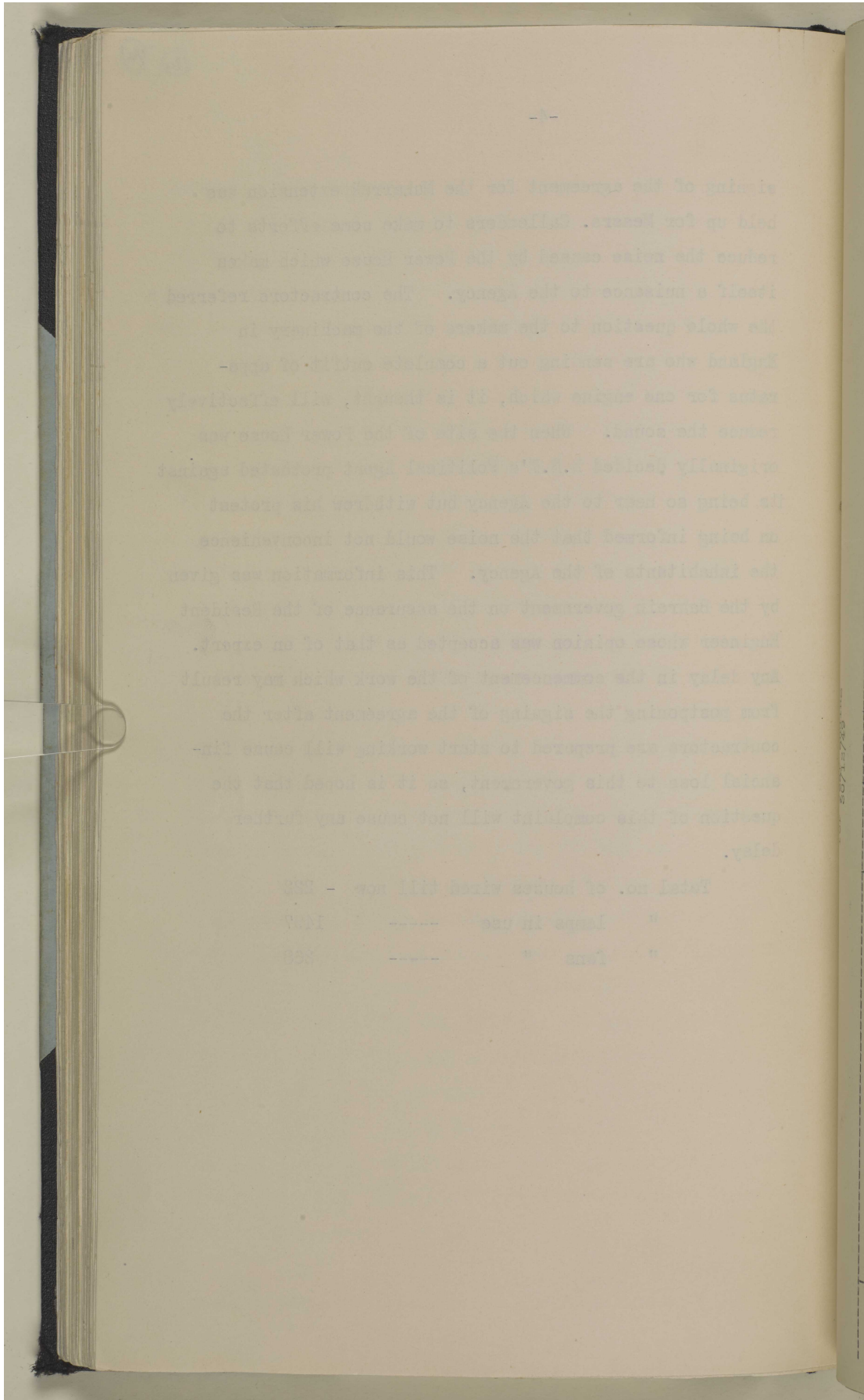


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signing of the agreement for the Muharrak extension was held up for Messrs. Callenders to make some efforts to reduce the noise caused by the Power House which makes itself a nuisance to the Agency. The contractors referred the whole question to the makers of the machinery in England who are sending out a complete outfit of apparatus for one engine which, it is thought, will effectively reduce the sound. When the site of the Power House was originally decided H.B.M's Political Agent protested against its being so near to the Agency but withdrew his protest on being informed that the noise would not inconvenience the inhabitants of the Agency. This information was given by the Bahrain government on the assurance of the Resident Engineer whose opinion was accepted as that of an expert. Any delay in the commencement of the work which may result from postponing the signing of the agreement after the contractors are prepared to start working will cause financial loss to this government, so it is hoped that the question of this complaint will not cause any further delay.

Total no. of houses wired till now	-	222
" lamps in use	-----	1497
" fans "	-----	268

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [١٢٠ ظ] (٢٩٨/٢٤٥)



"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٢١١ و] (٢٩٨/٢٤٦)

Statement of energy generated sold etc.
for year ending
30/12/49

Total energy generated in Kilowatt Hrs.	Kilowatt Hours sold.					Kilowatt Hrs used on works	Kilowatt Hrs not accounted for	Kilowatt Hrs accounted for	Kilowatts connected for public lamps	Total consumers connected.	Total Kilowatts connected	Plant installed Kilowatts.	Maximum supply demanded in Kilowatts.
	Public LAMP S	By Special contract	Consumers by meter for lighting purposes.	Consumers by meter for power purposes	TOTAL								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
88080	16233	nil	27.565	3542	47340	20.269	20.471	67.609	2.56	222	102	200	45

(121)

(121)

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٢١١ظ] (٢٩٨/٢٤٧)

(end of year 1349)

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [١٢٢] [٢٩٨/٢٤٨]

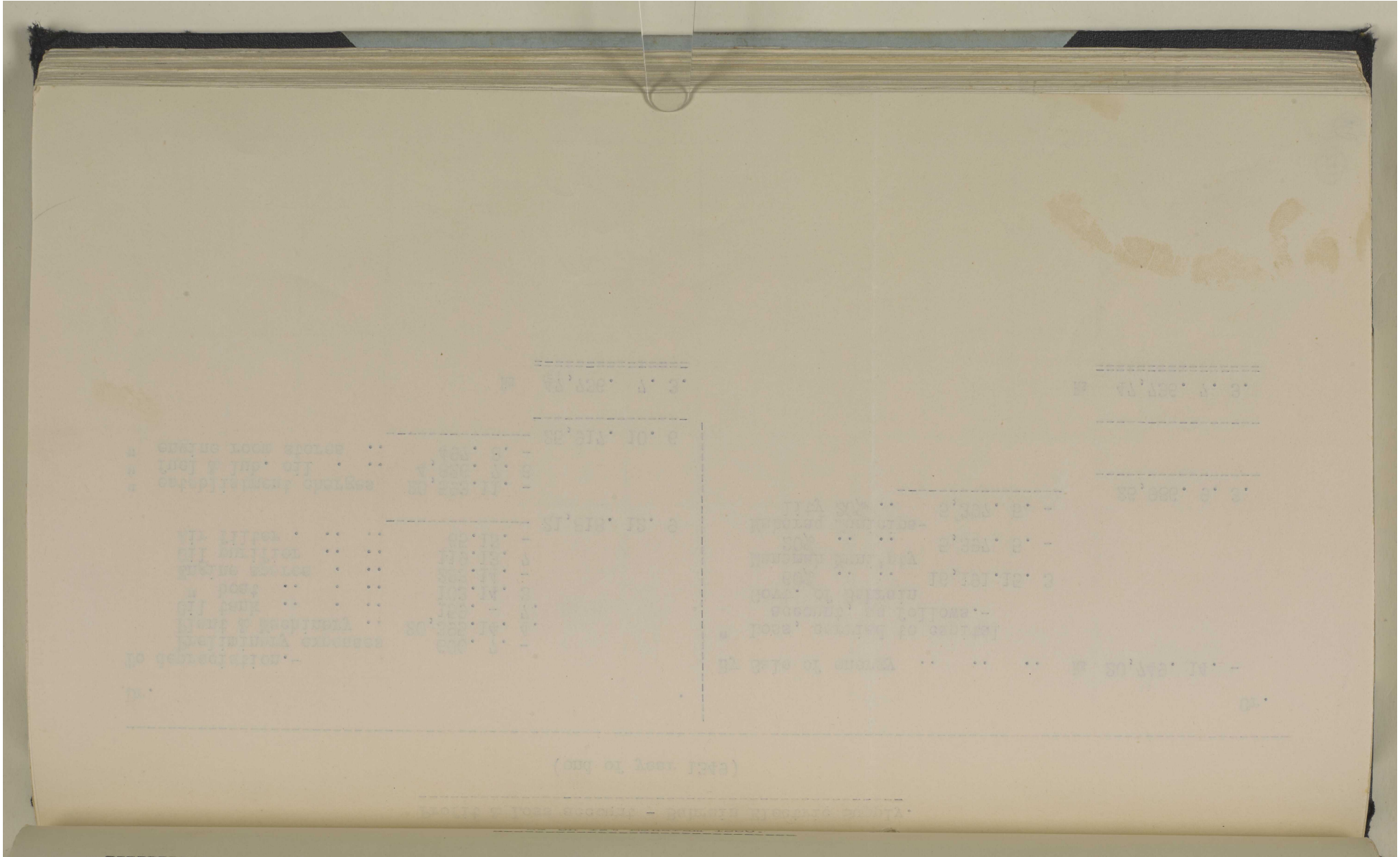
Profit & Loss account - Bahrain Electric Supply.

(end of year 1349)

Dr.	Cr.
To depreciation.-	By Sale of energy Rs 20,749. 14. -
Preliminary expenses 690. 7. -	" Loss, carried to capital
Plant & Machinery .. 20,395.14. 4.	account, as follows.-
Oil tank 159. - 7.	Govt. of Bahrain
" boat 103.14. 3	60% 16,191.15. 3
Engine spares 283.14. -	Manamah Muni'pty
Oil purifier 119.13. 7	20% 5,397. 5. -
Air filter 65.13. -	Maharaq Municipa-
-----	lity 20% 5,397. 5. -
21,818. 12. 9	-----
" establishment charges 20,593.11. -	26,986. 9. 3.
" fuel & lub. oil .. 4,826. 7. 6	-----
" engine room stores .. 497. 8. -	-----
-----	-----
25,917. 10. 6	-----
Rs 47,736. 7. 3.	Rs 47,736. 7. 3.
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"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٢٢٢ظ] (٢٩٨/٢٤٩)



"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [١٢٣ و] (٢٩٨/٢٥٠)

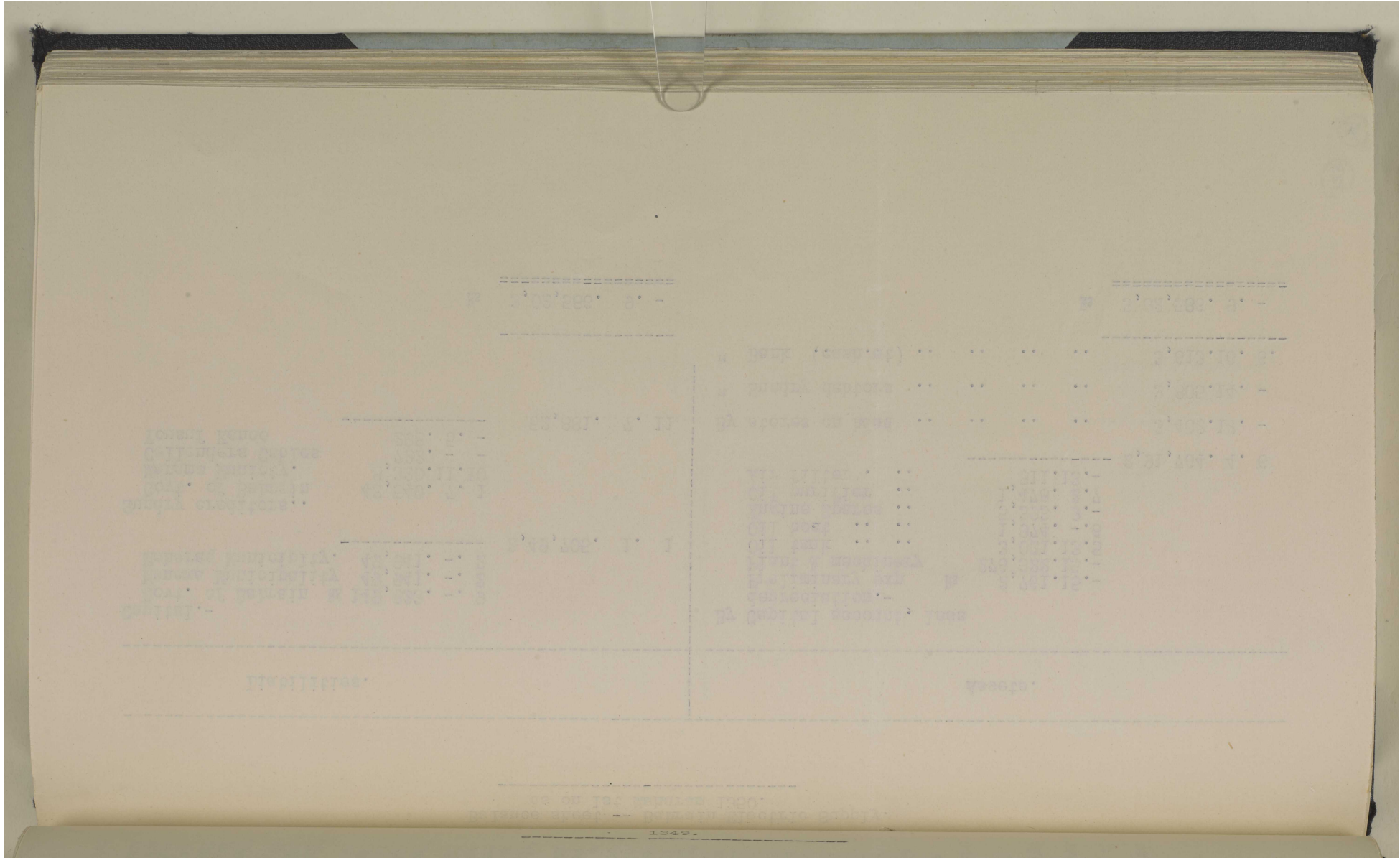
Balance sheet -- Bahrain Electric Supply.
as on 1st Maharam 1350.

Liabilities.		Assets.	
Capital.-		By Capital account, less depreciation.-	
Govt. of Bahrain	Rs 149,823. -. 9	Preliminary exp	Rs 2,761.15.-
Manama Municipality	49,941. -. 2	Plant & machinery	276,322.15.-
Maheraq Municipality.	49,941. -. 2	Oil tank	3,021.13.5
	-----	Oil boat	1,974. -. 6
	2,49,705. 1. 1	Engine Spares ..	5,393. 9.-
Sundry creditors..		Oil purifier ..	1,478. 2.7
Govt. of Bahrain	43,540. 7. 1	Air filter . ..	811.13.-
Manama Municipity.	8,320.11.10		-----
Callenders Cables	722. - -		2,91,764. 4. 6
Yousuf Kanoo	298. 5. -	By stores on hand	3,402.12. -
	-----	" Sundry debtors	3,805.14. -
	52,881. 7. 11	" Bank (cash.at)	3,613.10. 6.

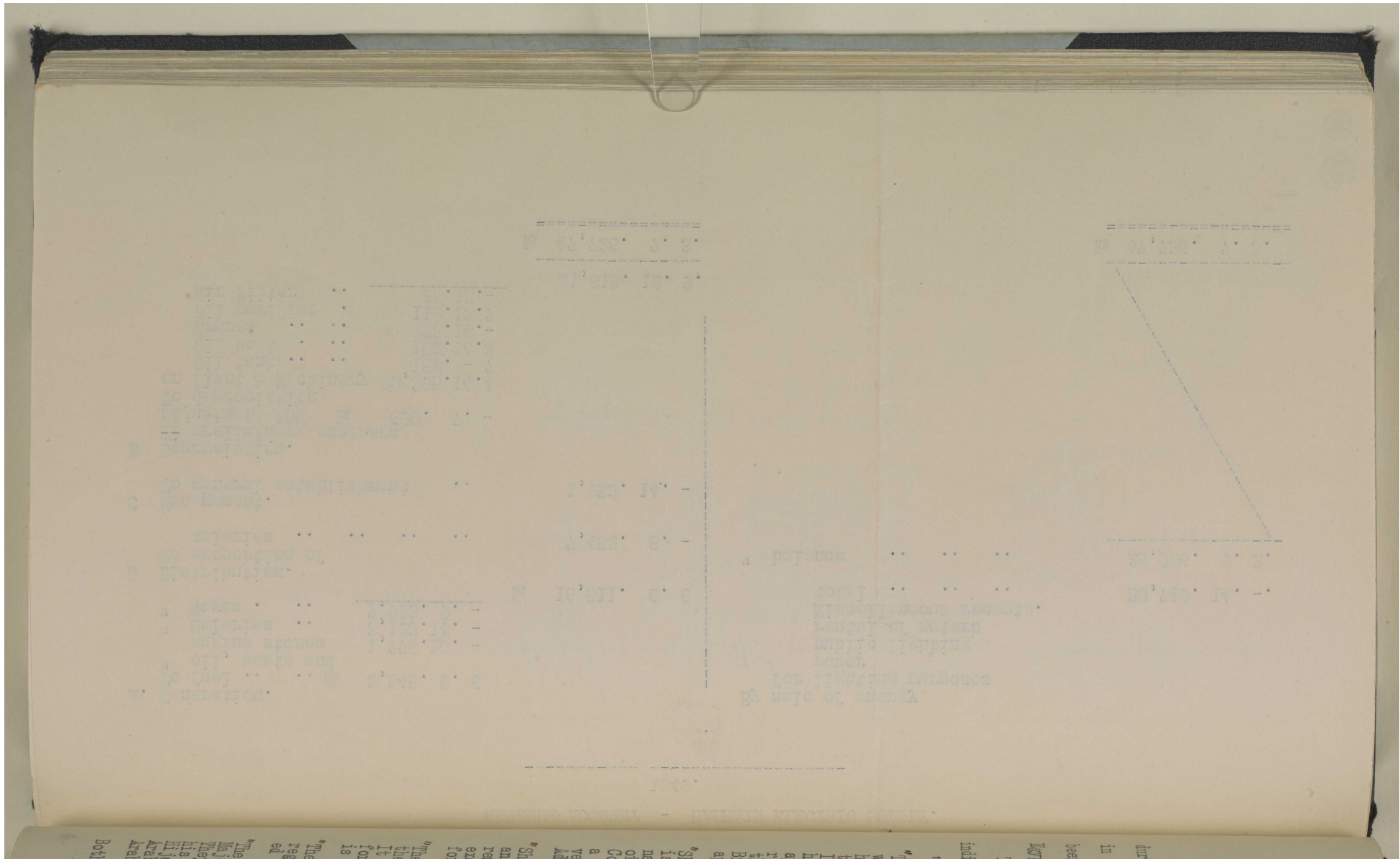
			Rs 3,02,586. 9. -

			Rs 3,02,586. 9. -

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٢٣١ظ] (٢٩٨/٢٥١)



"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٢٤١ظ] (٢٩٨/٢٥٣)



(125) (X)

PRESS PROPOGANDA.

Bahrain has as usual attracted considerable attention during the year in the local Arab and Persian press current in this part of the Near East. Most of the criticisms have been of a hostile nature especially those emanating from Egypt.

The following are some of the most pointed remarks which indicate the nature of the various newspaper articles.

"AL-OMRAN" Egyptian Arabic Review (Safar 1349)

"The Ruler of Bahrain is Shaikh Hamed bin Isa alKhalifah who was appointed by the British to act in the place of his father Shaikh Isa (who is still alive) as he was too old and not fit to rule the people. When he (Shaikh Isa) was managing the affairs of this unfortunate country he used to cancel his orders immediately if they were not approved of by any of his sons. His sons used to quarrel and fight with each other in order to gain power, this fact led to an anarchic state of affairs; when the British saw this, they removed him, (Shaikh Isa) and appointed his son Shaikh Hamed in his place.

"Shaikh Hamad bin Isa al Khalifah, the Shaikh of Bahrain is of 50 years of age. He is the Shaikh of Bahrain in name, but not in reality, as the management of the affairs of this country is in the hands of the Adviser and British Consul (Political Agent). He (Shaikh Hamed) receives a monthly allowance of £ 700/-. The inhabitants are very pleased with the justice administered by the said Adviser and want no one to rule them other than the British

"Shaikh Hamed does not know any language, but he can read and write Arabic. He is in the habit of passing witty remarks and talking much. He is very sincere to the exalted British Government and prays inwardly and openly for their glory and existence.

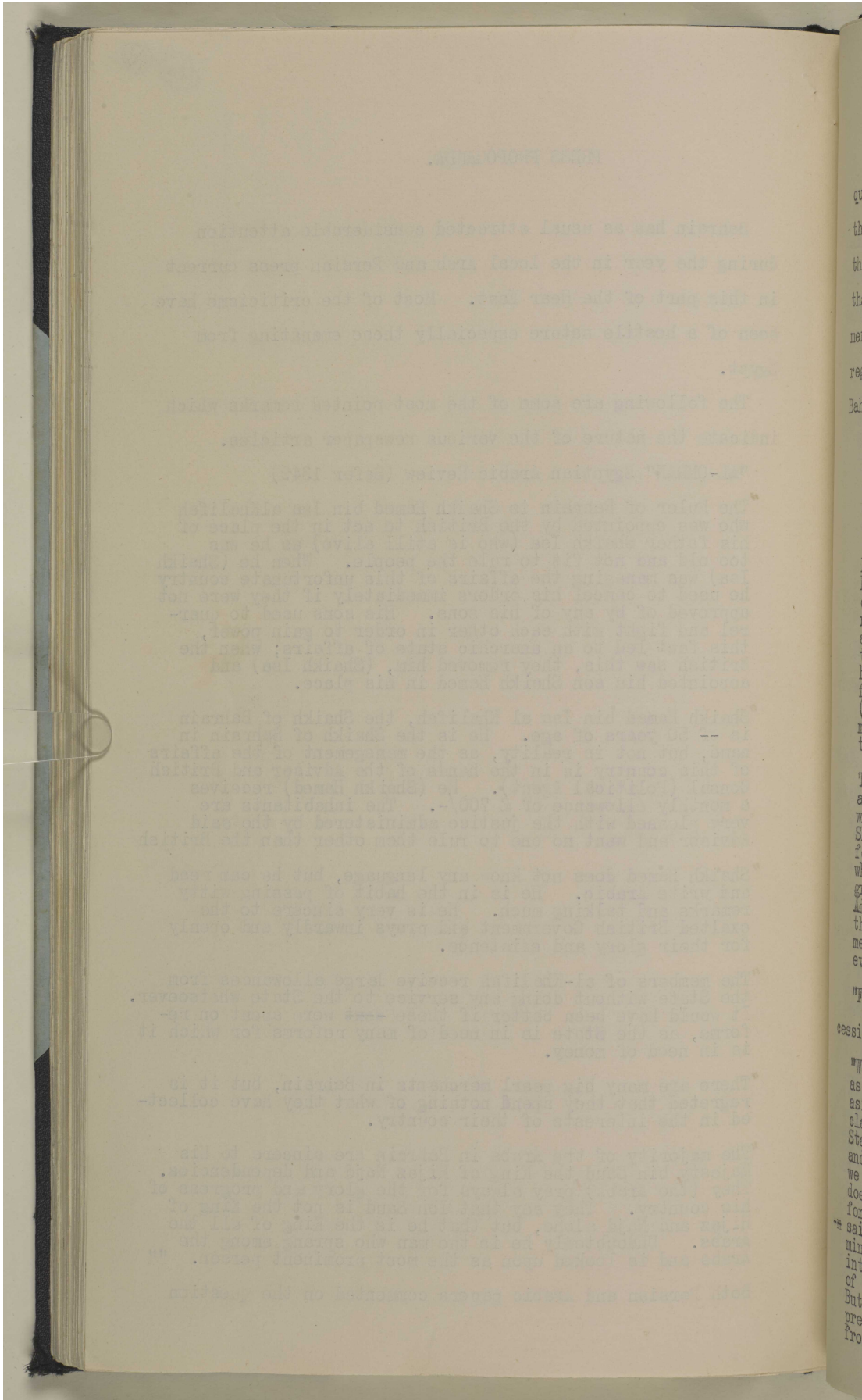
"The members of al-Khalifah receive large allowances from the State without doing any service to the State whatsoever. It would have been better if these ~~were~~ were spent on reforms, as the State is in need of many reforms for which it is in need of money.

"There are many big pearl merchants in Bahrain, but it is regreted that they spend nothing of what they have collected in the interests of their country.

"The majority of the Arabs in Bahrain are sincere to His Majesty, bin Saud, the King of Hijaz Najd and dependencies. They (the Arabs) pray always for the glory and progress of his country. They say that Ibn Saud is not the King of Hijaz and Najd alone, but that he is the King of all the Arabs. Undoubtedly he is the man who sprang among the Arabs and is looked upon as the most prominent person. ""

Both Persian and Arabic papers commented on the question

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [١٢٥ ظ] (٢٩٨/٢٥٥)



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question of the oil concession granted by this State to the Eastern and General Syndicate. They appeared to suppose that it was a very recent matter. The Arab papers contended that it was entirely within the rights of the Bahrain Government to grant the concession, the Persian papers obviously, regarded it as an infringement of their sovereignty over Bahrain.

"Al-Ihram" Cairo, 31st August 1930.

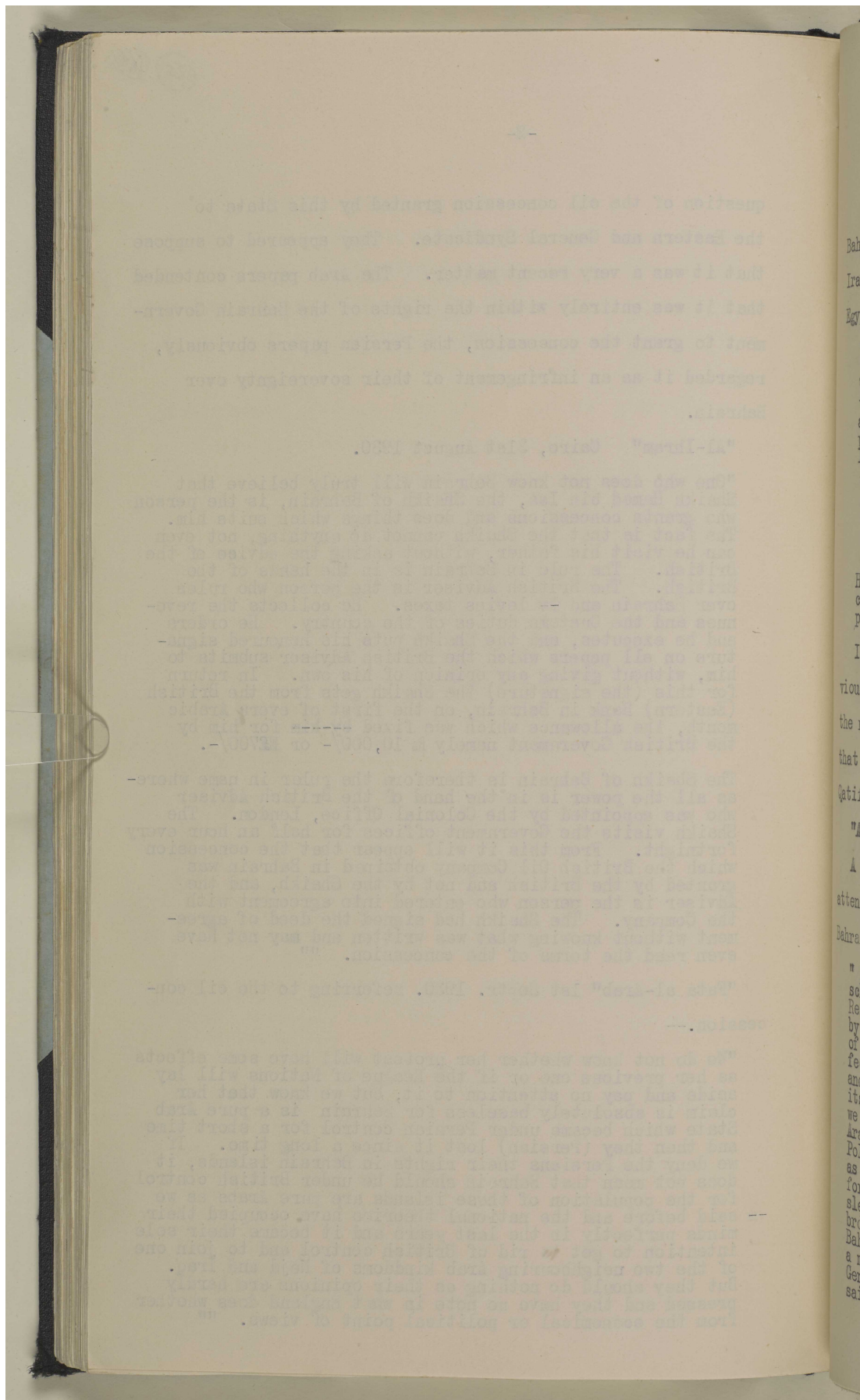
"One who does not know Bahrain will truly believe that Shaikh Hamed bin Isa, the Shaikh of Bahrain, is the person who grants concessions and does things which suits him. The fact is that the Shaikh cannot do anything, not even can he visit his father, without asking the advice of the British. The rule in Bahrain is in the hands of the British. The British Adviser is the person who rules over Bahrain and ~~he~~ levies taxes. He collects the revenues and the Customs duties of the country. He orders and he executes, and the Shaikh puts his honoured signature on all papers which the British Adviser submits to him, without giving any opinion of his own. In return for this (the signature) the Shaikh gets from the British (Eastern) Bank in Bahrain, on the first of every Arabic month, the allowance which was fixed ~~by him~~ for him by the British Government namely Rs 10,000/- or ~~EE~~700/-.

The Shaikh of Bahrain is therefore the ruler in name whereas all the power is in the hand of the British Adviser who was appointed by the Colonial Office, London. The Shaikh visits the Government offices for half an hour every fortnight. From this it will appear that the concession which the British Oil Company obtained in Bahrain was granted by the British and not by the Shaikh, and the Adviser is the person who entered into agreement with the Company. The Shaikh had signed the deed of agreement without knowing what was written and may not have even read the terms of the concession. ""

"Fata al-Arab" 1st Sept. 1930. referring to the oil concession.--

"We do not know whether her protest will have some effects as her previous one or if the League of Nations will lay aside and pay no attention to it, but we know that her claim is absolutely baseless for Bahrain is a pure Arab State which became under Persian control for a short time and then they (Persian) lost it since a long time. If we deny the Persians their rights in Bahrain islands, it does not mean that Bahrain should be under British control for the population of these islands are pure Arabs as we ~~we~~ said before and the national theories have occupied their minds perfectly in the last years and it became their sole intention to get ~~to~~ rid of British control and to join one of the two neighbouring Arab kindoms of Nejd and Iraq. But they should do nothing as their opinions are hardly pressed and they have no note in what England does whether from the economical or political point of views. ""

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [١٢٦ ظ] (٢٩٨/٢٥٧)



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"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٢٧ و] (٢٩٨/٢٥٨)

-3-

The news that the Residency was to move from Bushire to Bahrain was announced in the English and Arabic papers of Iraq and was commented on in whole Arab press of Syria, Egypt and Iraq.

"Al-Shourah" dated 17th September 1930.

"Independence of Bahrain - The British Government proclaimed that the islands of Bahrain are an Arab country and has an independent government. ~~At~~ A couple of days after the proclamation a foreign politician asked me some questions. I replied that Mr. Belgrave is

1. the absolute Ruler
2. Rais of the education department.
3. Rais of the Land department.
4. Director of the Customs and
5. the All in All.

He asked then "Where is the independence which was proclaimed by the Government?" I replied "This is the independence" ---" Arab ""

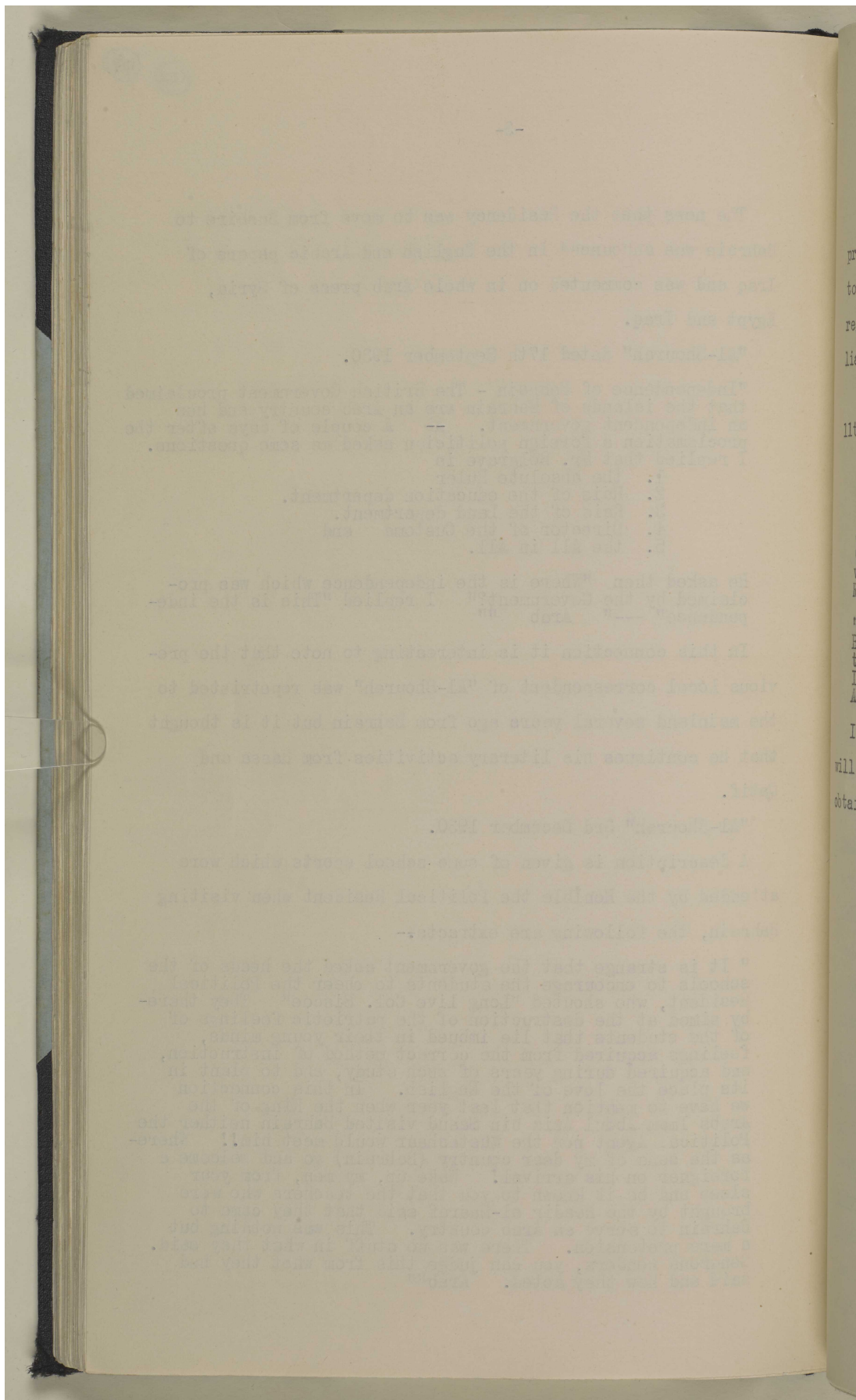
In this connection it is interesting to note that the previous local correspondent of "Al-Shourah" was repatriated to the mainland several years ago from Bahrain but it is thought that he continues his literary activities from Hassa and Qatif.

"Al-Shourah" 3rd December 1930.

A description is given of some school sports which were attended by the Hon'ble the Political Resident when visiting Bahrain, the following are extracts--

" It is strange that the government asked the heads of the schools to encourage the students to cheer the Political Resident, who shouted "Long live Col. Biscoe" They thereby aimed at the destruction of the patriotic feelings of the students that lie imbued in their young minds, feelings acquired from the correct method of instruction, and acquired during years of such study, and to plant in its place the love of the English. In this connection we have to mention that last year when the King of the Arabs Imam Abdul Aziz bin Saoud visited Bahrain neither the Political Agent nor the Mustashaar would meet him!! Whereas the sons of my dear country (Bahrain) go and welcome a foreigner on his arrival! Wake up, my men, from your sleep and be it known to you that the teachers who were brought by the Naadir al-Maaraf said that they came to Bahrain to serve an Arab country. This was nothing but a mere pretension. There was no stuff in what they said. Generous readers, you can judge this from what they had said and how they acted. Arab""

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٢٧١ ظ] (٢٥٩/٢٩٨)



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Towards the end of the year the government published a proclamation ordering all correspondents of foreign papers to register themselves at the government office, all un-registered persons contributing to the press were made liable to a fine and imprisonment.

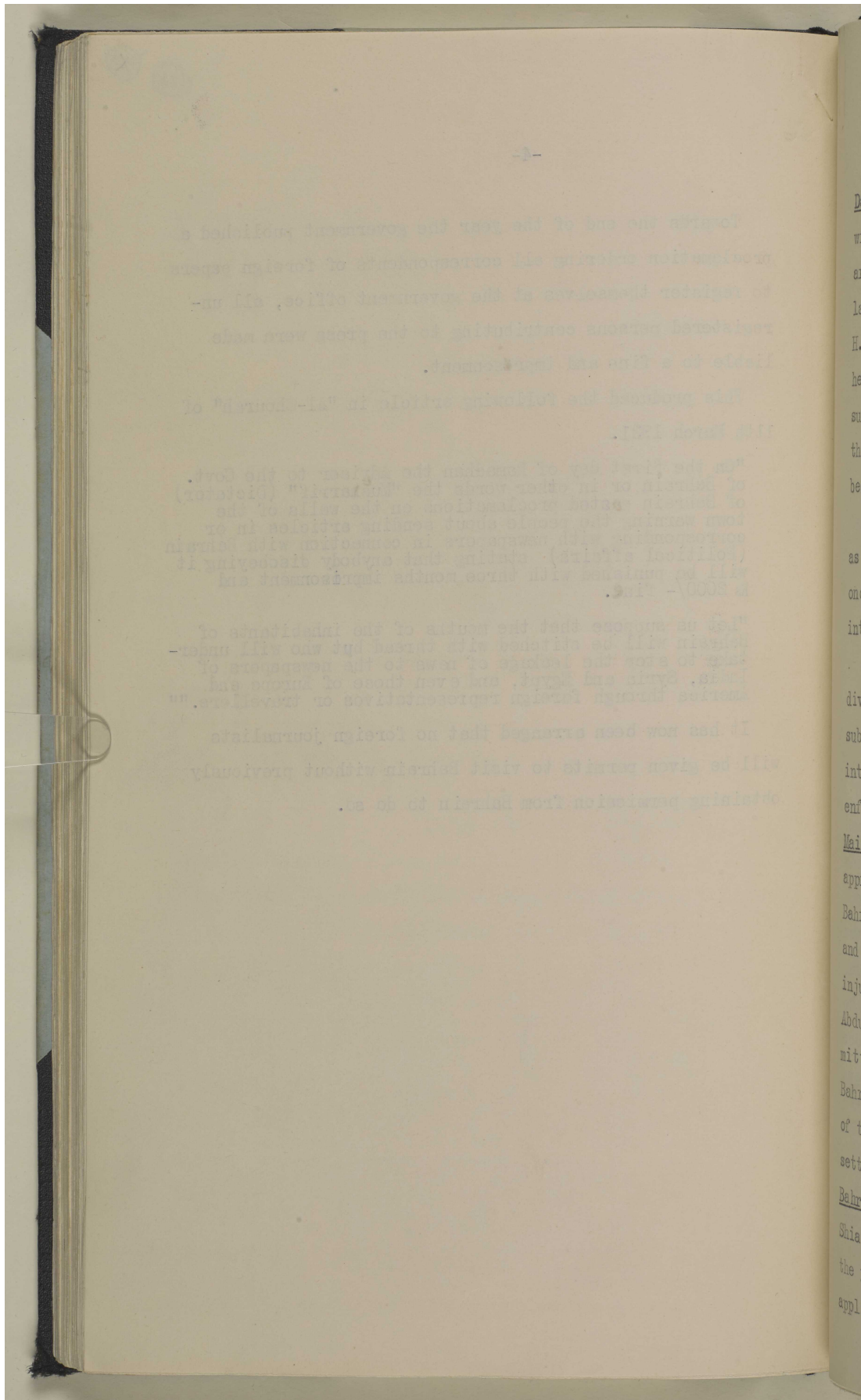
This produced the following article in "Al-Shourah" of 11th March 1931.

"On the first day of Ramadhan the Adviser to the Govt. of Bahrain or in other words the "Musharrif" (Dictator) of Bahrain pasted proclamations on the walls of the town warning the people about sending articles in or corresponding with newspapers in connection with Bahrain (Political affairs) stating that anybody disobeying it will be punished with three months imprisonment and Rs 2000/- fine.

"Let us suppose that the mouths of the inhabitants of Bahrain will be stitched with thread but who will undertake to stop the leakage of news to the newspapers of India, Syria and Egypt, and even those of Europe and America through foreign representatives or travellers."

It has now been arranged that no foreign journalists will be given permits to visit Bahrain without previously obtaining permission from Bahrain to do so.

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [١٢٨ ظ] (٢٩٨/٢٦١)



GENERAL.

Dawasir. There are still no signs of the Dawasir tribe wishing to return to Budeya though it is said that they are discontented and oppressed by taxation on the mainland. During the year Ahmed bin Abdulla suggested to H. E. Shaikh Hamed that he might consider returning if he was given a guarantee that his divers would not be subject to the Bahrain diving laws. He was told that this was impossible and since then the matter has not been reopened.

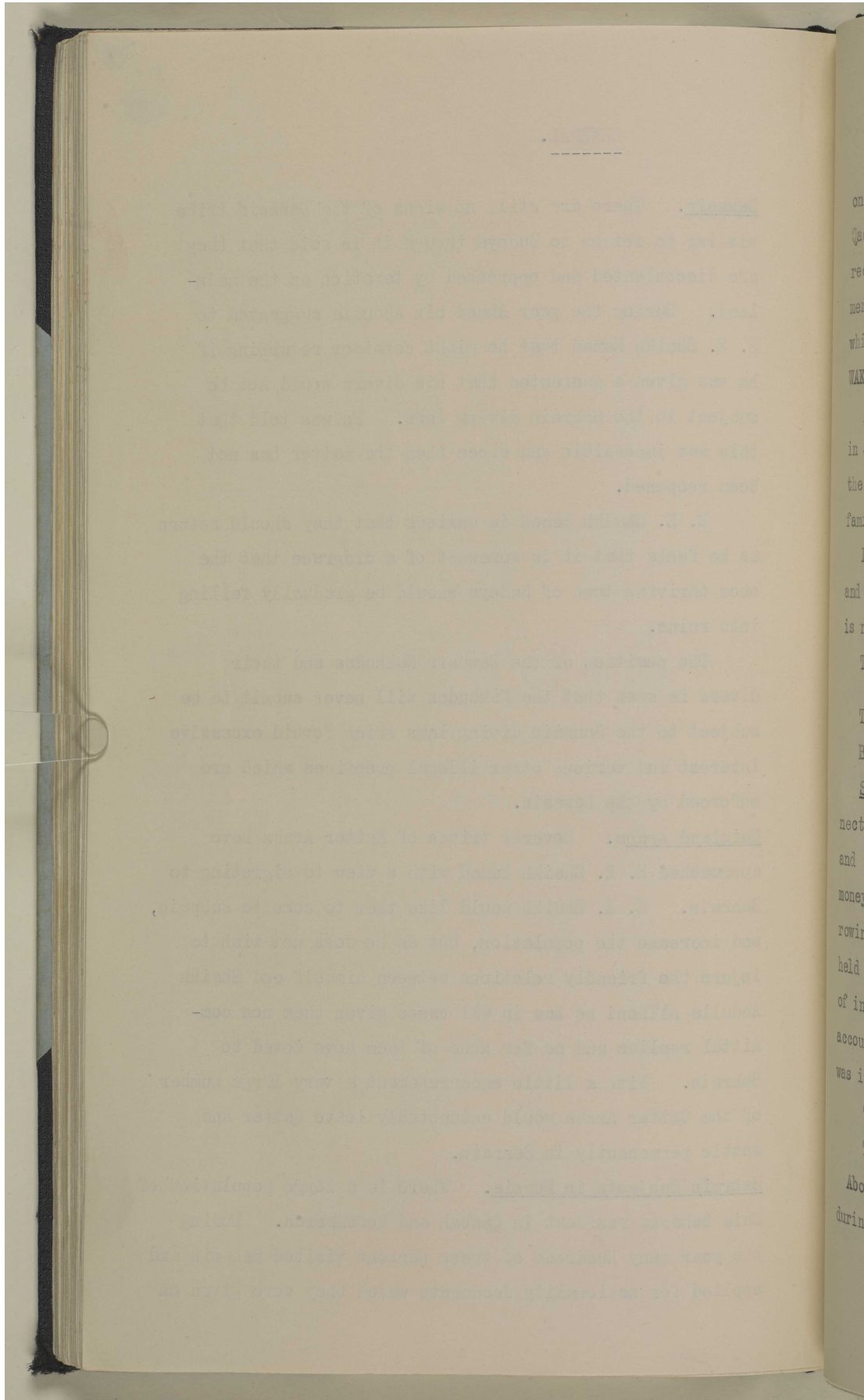
H. E. Shaikh Hamed is anxious that they should return as he feels that it is somewhat of a disgrace that the once thriving town of Budeya should be gradually falling into ruins.

The position of the Dawasir Nakhudas and their divers is such that the Nakhudas will never submit to be subject to the Bahrain diving laws which forbid excessive interest and various other illegal practices which are enforced by the Dawasir.

Mainland Arabs. Several tribes of Kattar Arabs have approached H. E. Shaikh Hamed with a view to migrating to Bahrain. H. E. Shaikh would like them to come to Bahrain, and increase the population, but as he does not wish to injure the friendly relations between himself and Shaikh Abdulla AlThani he has in all cases given them non committal replies and so far none of them have moved to Bahrain. With a little encouragement a very large number of the Qattar Arabs would undoubtedly leave Qattar and settle permanently in Bahrain.

Bahrain Subjects in Persia. There is a large population of Shia Baharna resident in Qasbah and Mohammerah. During the year many hundreds of these persons visited Bahrain and applied for nationality documents which they were given on

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [١٢٩ظ] (٢٩٨/٢٦٣)



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on production of a certificate signed by one of the Shia Qadis of Bahrain. The Persian Government appears to have recognised these documents but in retaliation the government is now threatening to confiscate their property which as foreign subjects they are not allowed to hold.
WAKFS.

Sunni Wakf department. This department is still not in a satisfactory condition, it continues to be run by the Sunni Qadis assisted by a minor Shaikh of the ruling family with two clerks.

Enquiries into wakf matters are resented by the Qadis and doubtless a certain amount of money allotted to wakfs is not used for the purpose for which it is intended.

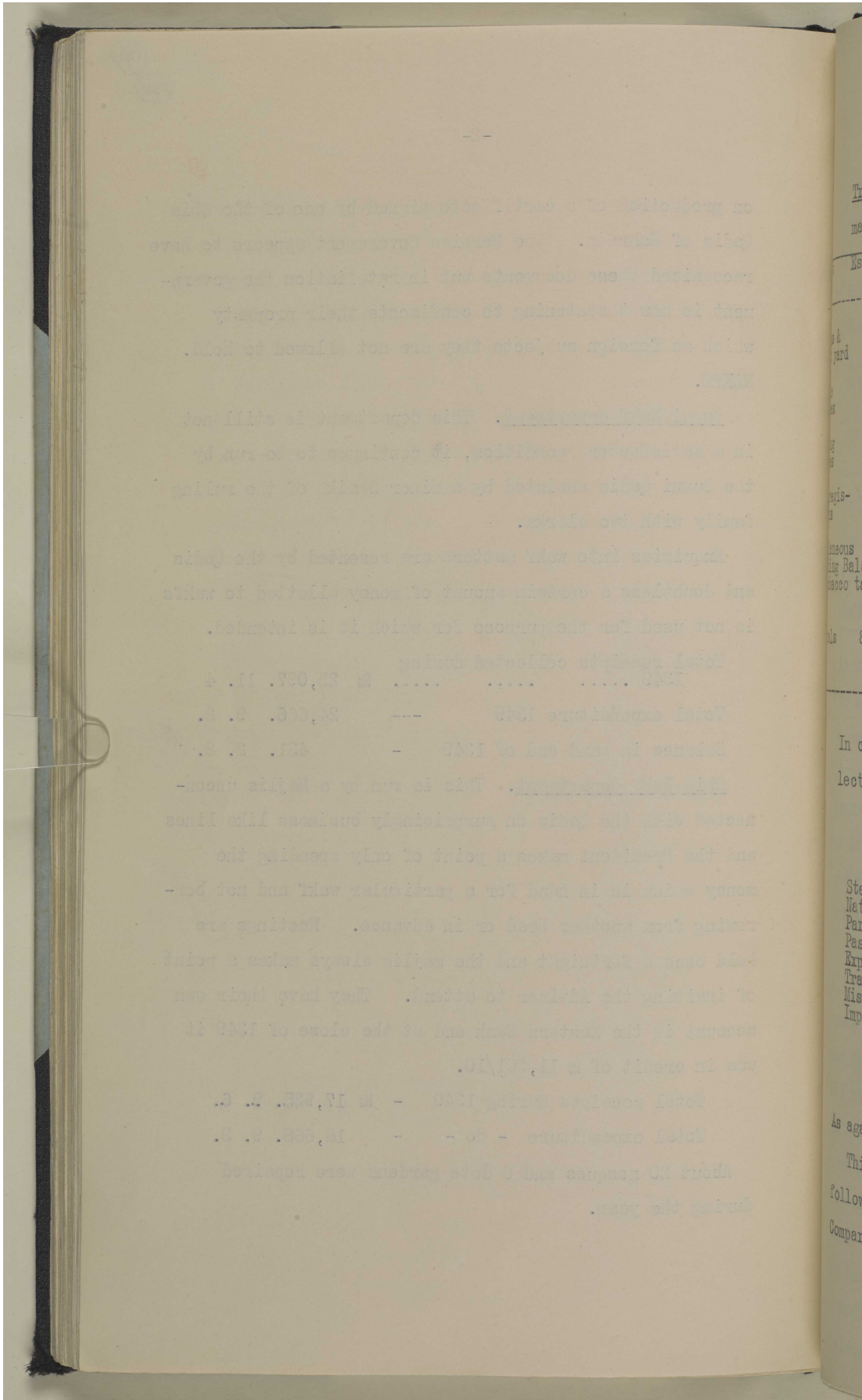
Total receipts collected during			
1349	Rs 25,097. 11. 4
Total expenditure 1349	---		24,666. 9. 2.
Balance in hand end of 1349	-		431. 2. 2.

Shia Wakf department. This is run by a Majlis unconnected with the Qadis on surprisingly business like lines and the President makes a point of only spending the money which is in hand for a particular wakf and not borrowing from another head or in advance. Meetings are held once a fortnight and the majlis always makes a point of inviting the Adviser to attend. They have their own account in the Eastern Bank and at the close of 1349 it was in credit of Rs 11,301/10.

Total receipts during 1349	-	Rs 17,925. 9. 6.
Total expenditure - do -	-	18,668. 9. 3.

About 20 mosques and 6 date gardens were repaired during the year.

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [١٣٠ ظ] (٢٩٨/٢٦٥)



"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [١٣١ و] (٢٩٨/٢٦٦)

-3-

Trade and Customs. In comparison with the Budget Estimate, the collections were:-

Item	Estimate.	Actual collections	Gain	Loss.
Customs & port yard	8,30,000/-	6,36,642/-		1,93,358/-
Vehicle licenses	5,000/-	6,328/-	1,328/-	
Wharfing licenses	50,000/-	36,032/-		13,968/-
Port registrations	3,000/-	3,143/-	143/-	
Miscellaneous including Bala-tobacco tax	10,000/-	10,050/-	50/-	
Totals	8,98,000/-	6,92,195/-	1,521/-	2,07,326/-

In comparison with the receipts for year 1348, the collections were.-

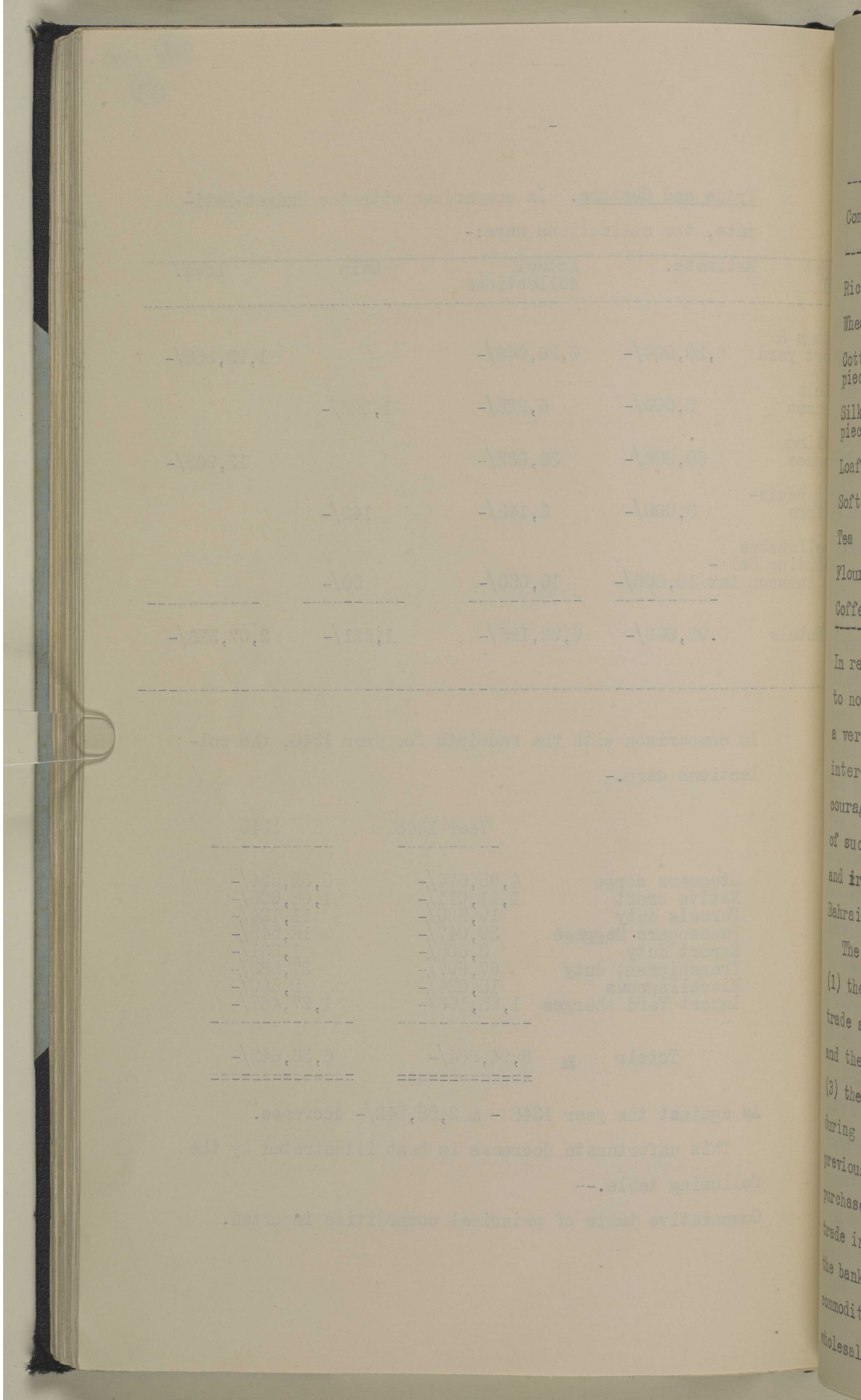
	Year 1348	1349
Steamers cargo	4,88,674/-	3,32,524/-
Native craft	1,11,011/-	1,08,908/-
Parcels duty	19,520/-	11,124/-
Passengers Baggage	39,047/-	18,545/-
Export duty	3,605/-	1,831/-
Transshipment duty	67,897/-	27,583/-
Miscellaneous	10,024/-	8,660/-
Import Yard charges	1,55,106/-	1,27,467/-
Totals	Rs 8,94,884/-	6,36,642/-

As against the year 1348 - Rs 2,58,242/- decrease.

This unfortunate decrease is best illustrated by the following table.--

Comparative table of principal commodities imported.

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [١٣١ ظ] (٢٩٨/٢٦٧)



"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [١٣٢ و] (٢٩٨/٢٦٨)

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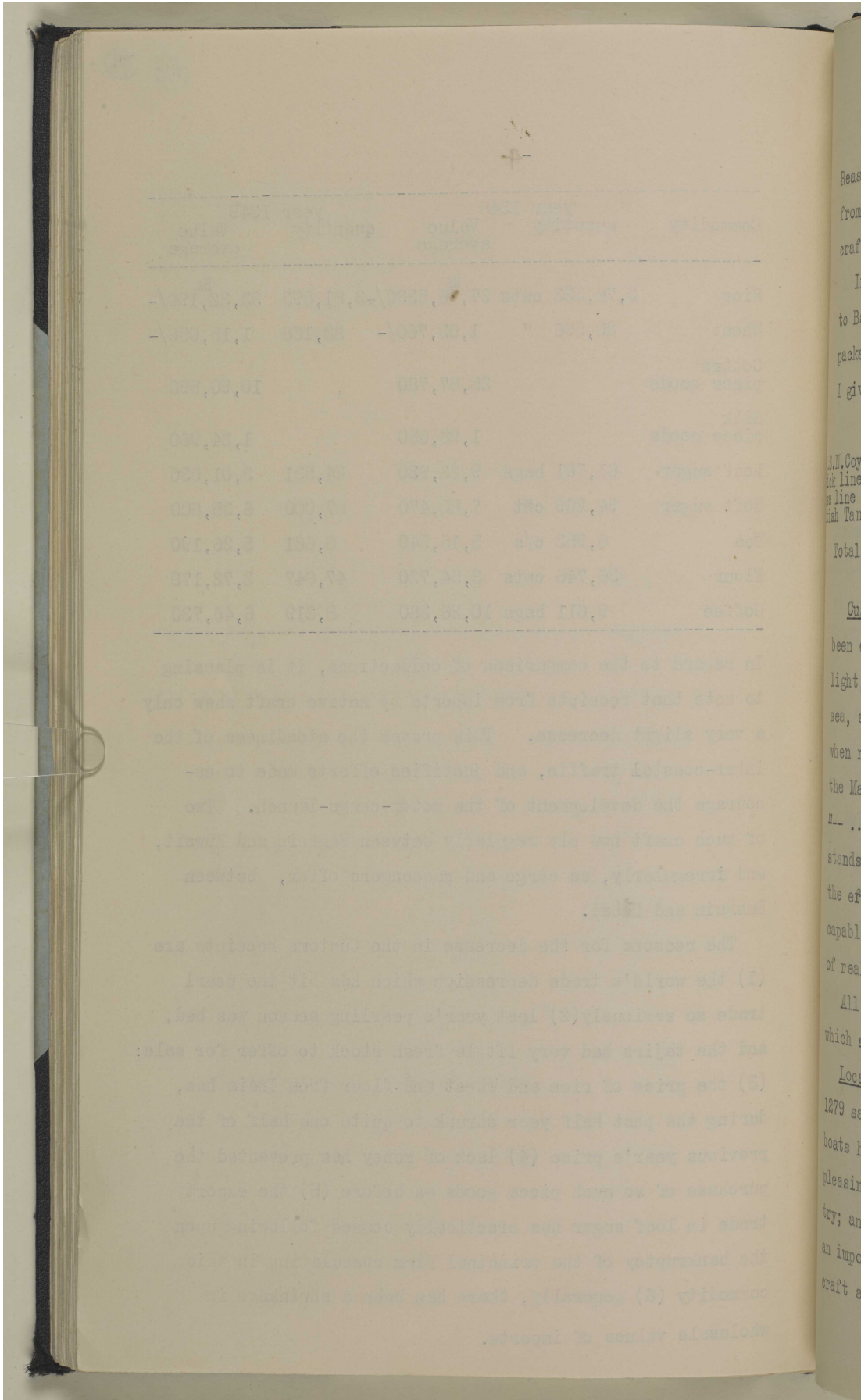
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Commodity	year 1348		year 1349	
	quantity	Value average	quantity	Value average
Rice	3,76,533 cwts	Rs 37,86,5330/-	3,81,893	Rs 33,32,190/-
Wheat	20,596 "	1,63,760/-	22,168	1,15,050/-
Cotton piece goods		25,87,780	,	10,90,590
Silk piece goods		1,98,050		1,24,960
Loaf sugar	61,701 bags	9,23,980	24,531	3,01,030
Soft sugar	94,269 cwt	7,80,470	87,000	6,35,800
Tea	6,953 c/s	5,15,540	8,661	5,26,190
Flour	36,746 cwts	3,54,720	47,847	2,72,170
Coffee	9,611 bags	10,26,380	8,219	6,46,730

In regard to the comparison of collections, it is pleasing to note that receipts from imports by native craft shew only a very slight decrease. This proves the steadiness of the inter-coastal traffic, and justifies efforts made to encourage the development of the motor-cargo-launch. Two of such craft now ply regularly between Bahrain and Kuwait, and irregularly, as cargo and passengers offer, between Bahrain and Dabai.

The reasons for the decrease in the Customs receipts are (1) the world's trade depression which has hit the pearl trade so seriously (2) last year's pearling season was bad, and the tajirs had very little fresh stock to offer for sale: (3) the price of rice and wheat and flour from India has, during the past half year shrunk to quite one half of the previous year's price (4) lack of money has prevented the purchase of so much piece goods as before (5) the export trade in loaf sugar has practically ceased following upon the bankruptcy of the principal firm speculating in this commodity (6) generally, there has been a shrinkage in wholesale values of imports.

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [١٣٢ ظ] (٢٩٨/٢٦٩)



Reasons Nos. 1 & 2 also account for the decrease in receipts from pearling licenses, since owing to lack of money many craft are unable to go pearling this season.

In the year 1348, 5,58,490 packages of cargo were brought to Bahrain by 106 steamers. In the year 1349, 5,01,805 packages of cargo were brought to Bahrain by 96 steamers. I give below a comparison of this traffic.

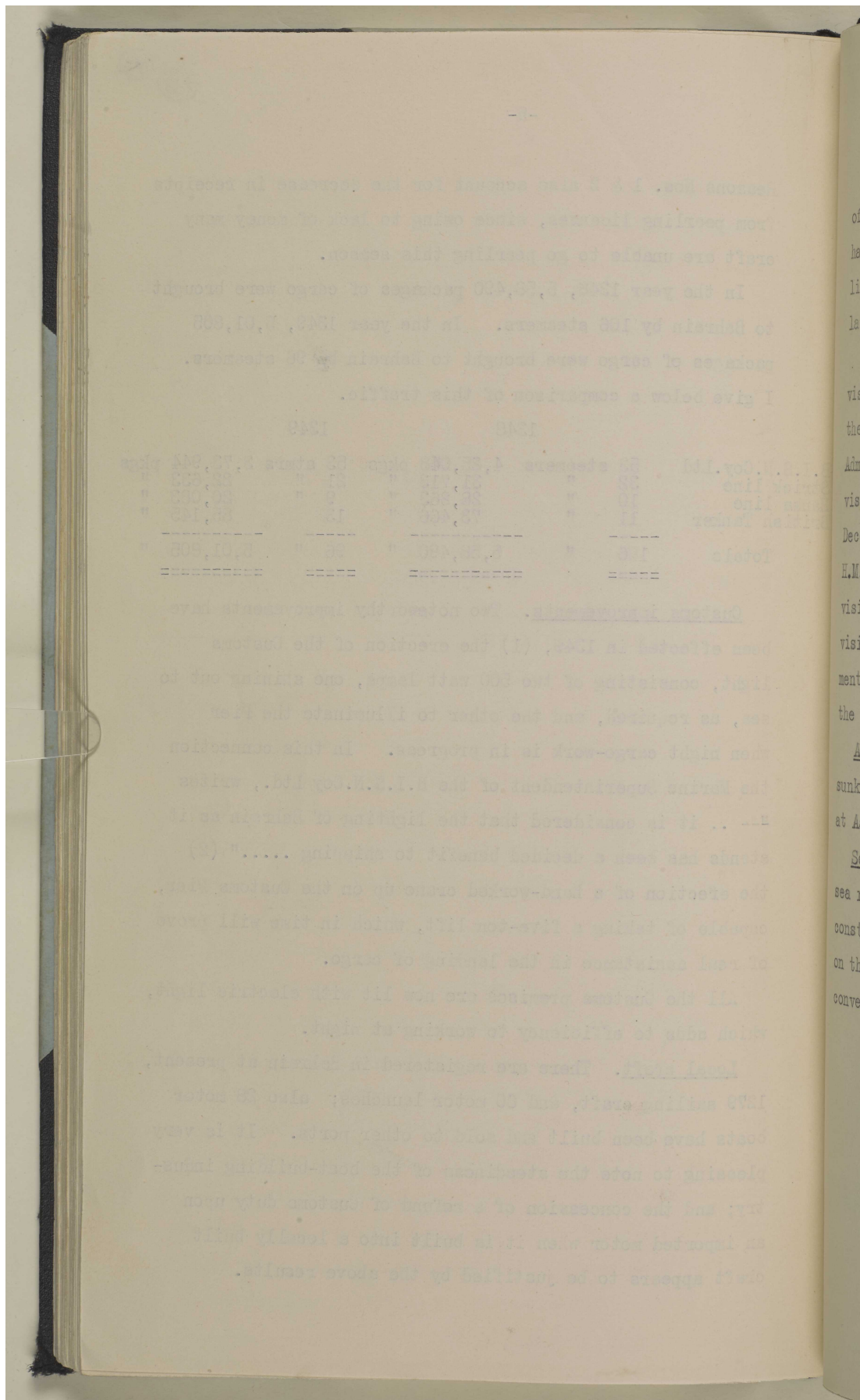
	1348		1349	
B.I.S.N.Coy.Ltd	53 steamers	4,25,048 pkgs	53 stms	3,73,944 pkgs
Strick line	32 "	31,713 "	21 "	22,633 "
Hansa line	10 "	28,263 "	9 "	20,083 "
British Tanker	11 "	73,466 "	13 "	85,145 "
Totals	106 %	5,58,490 "	96 "	5,01,805 "

Customs improvements. Two noteworthy improvements have been effected in 1349, (1) the erection of the Customs light, consisting of two 500 watt lamps, one shining out to sea, as required, and the other to illuminate the Pier when night cargo-work is in progress. In this connection the Marine Superintendent of the B.I.S.N.Coy.Ltd., writes "— .. it is considered that the lighting of Bahrain as it stands has been a decided benefit to shipping" (2) the erection of a hand-worked crane up on the Customs Pier, capable of taking a five-ton lift, which in time will prove of real assistance in the landing of cargo.

All the Customs premises are now lit with electric light, which adds to efficiency to working at night.

Local craft. There are registered in Bahrain at present, 1279 sailing craft, and 60 motor launches; also 28 motor boats have been built and sold to other ports. It is very pleasing to note the steadiness of the boat-building industry; and the concession of a refund of Customs duty upon an imported motor when it is built into a locally built craft appears to be justified by the above results.

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [١٣٣ ظ] (٢٩٨/٢٧١)



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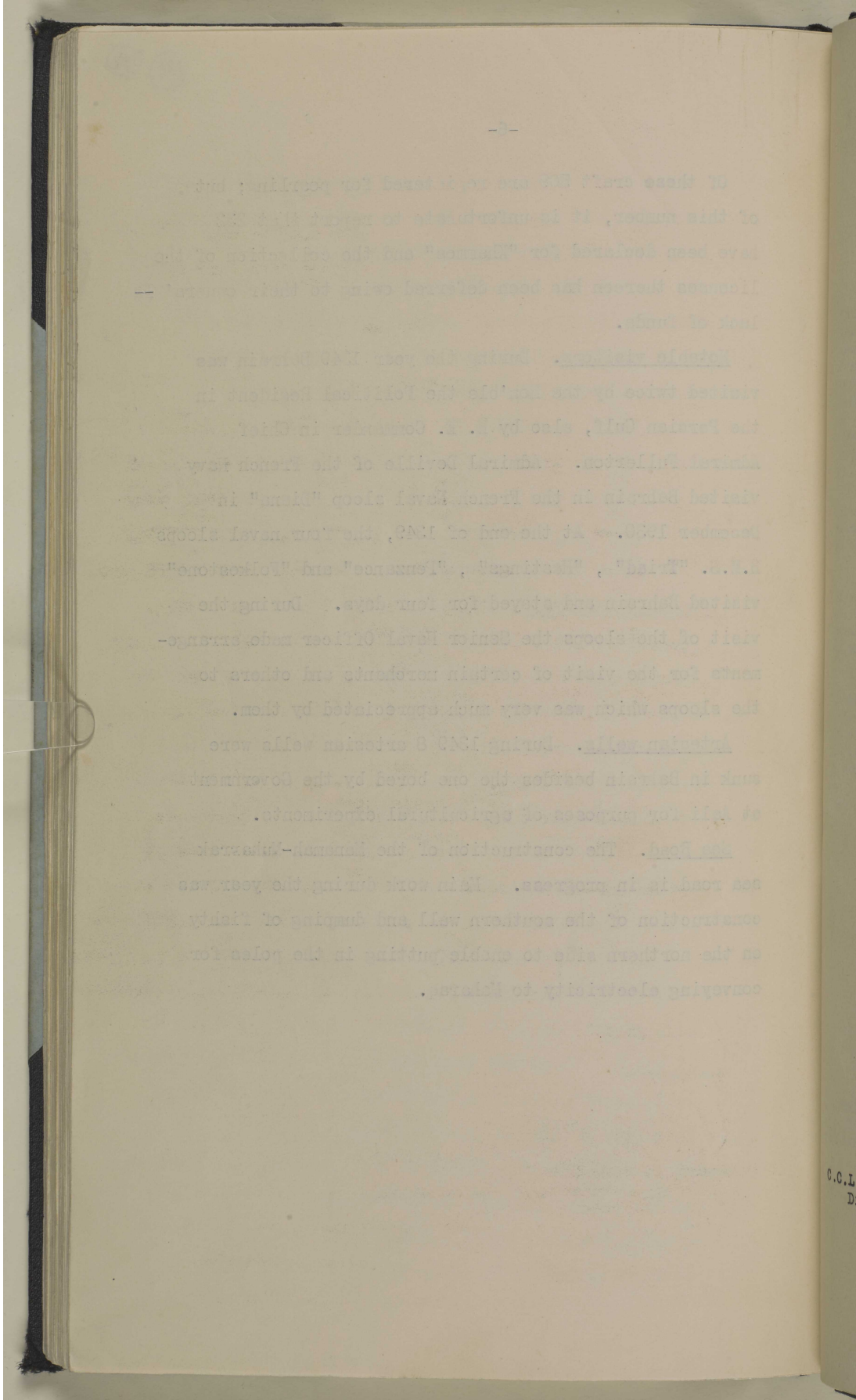
Of these craft 509 are registered for pearling; but of this number, it is unfortunate to report that 232 have been declared for "Khammos" and the collection of the licenses thereon has been deferred owing to their owners' lack of funds.

Notable visitors. During the year 1349 Bahrain was visited twice by the Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, also by H. E. Commander in Chief Admiral Fullerton. Admiral Deville of the French Navy visited Bahrain in the French Naval sloop "Diana" in December 1930. At the end of 1349, the four naval sloops H.M.S. "Triad", "Hastings", "Penzance" and "Folkestone" visited Bahrain and stayed for four days. During the visit of the sloops the Senior Naval Officer made arrangements for the visit of certain merchants and others to the sloops which was very much appreciated by them.

Artesian wells. During 1349 8 artesian wells were sunk in Bahrain besides the one bored by the Government at Aali for purposes of agricultural experiments.

Sea Road. The construction of the Manamah-Muharrak sea road is in progress. Main work during the year was construction of the southern wall and dumping of fishy on the northern side to enable putting in the poles for conveying electricity to Maharaq.

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [١٣٤ ظ] (٢٩٨/٢٧٣)



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"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [١٣٥ و] (٢٩٨/٢٧٤)

D.O.No: 768.

Political Agency,
Bahrain, the 24th June 1931.

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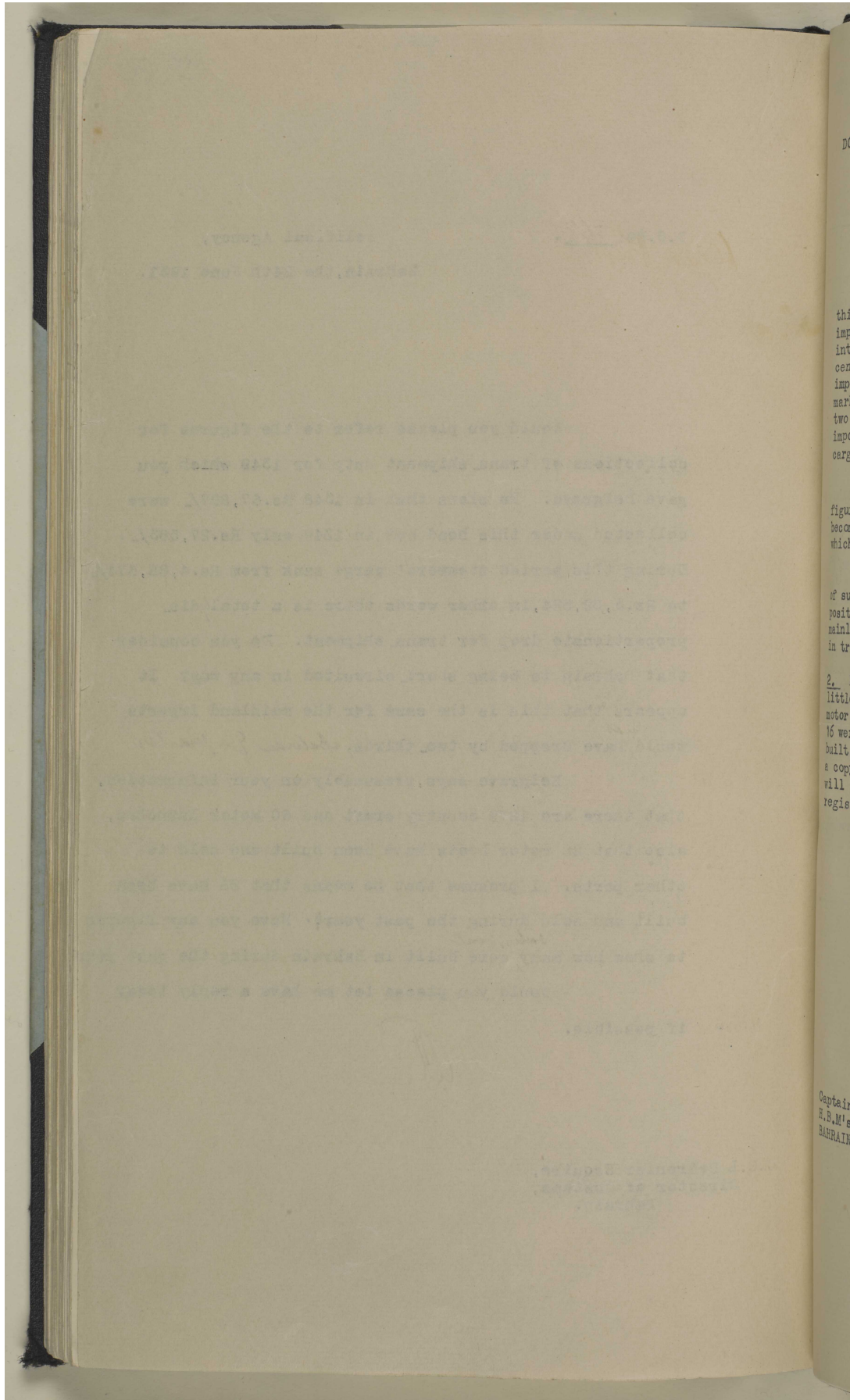
Would you please refer to the figures for collections of trans shipment duty for 1349 which you gave Belgrave. He shows that in 1348 Rs.67,897/- were collected under this head but in 1349 only Rs.27,583/-. During this period steamers' cargo sank from Rs.4,88,674/- to Rs.3,32,524, in other words there is a total/dia. preperitienate drop for trans shipment. Do you consider that Bahrain is being short_circuited in any way? It appears that this is the case for the mainland imports would ^{not} have dropped by two thirds, *Bahrain Exporter*

Belgrave says, presumably on your information, that there are 1279 country craft and 60 meter launches, also that 28 meter boats have been built and sold to other ports. I presume that he means that 28 have been built and sold during the past year. Have you any figures to show how many ^{sailed boats} were built in Bahrain during the past year

Would you please let me have a reply today if possible.

C.C.L DeGrenier Esquire,
Director of Customs,
Bahrain.

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [١٣٥ ظ] (٢٩٨/٢٧٥)



"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [١٣٦ و] (٢٩٨/٢٧٦)

THE CUSTOMHOUSE,
BAHRAIN.
DO/..... 25th June, 1931.,

S. 1/490



Dear Prior

In reference to your D.O.No.768 of the 24th June, received here this morning, the distinction between the ratio of transshipment duty and import duty, to which you rightly draw attention, is accounted for by the introduction, early in 1931, of the new system of "Refunds" of three per cent, upon cargo re-exported to the RE ports, at the option of the Bahrain importer, on which five per cent is originally paid. Such cargo is not marked "RE" cargo, and consequently the duty collected upon it (ultimately two per cent) falls under the ordinary import classification. It is impossible to classify it otherwise, as it is not known which items of cargo are likely to be re-exported until the fact occurs.

The proof of the success of this new system is shown by the figures upon which you comment; and the old RE system has practically become a dead letter, the merchants appreciating the optional system, which however has greatly increased my office work.

As a matter of interest, however, I intend to extract details of such "refund" cargo for the sake of comparison with the old RE position; and I believe we shall find that the traffic of cargo into the mainland is being steadily maintained, allowing for the current depression in trade and wholesale values.

2. Perhaps I should have made my report upon the craft registration a little clearer. I meant to convey that up to end of the year 1349, 28 motor craft had been built in Bahrain and sold to other ports. Of these 16 were built and then sold (two of them in the year 1349), and 12 were built to order, for sale to other ports (three of them in 1349). I enclose a copy of my report upon the craft for the year 1349, which I trust you will find of interest, and which shows that 31 sailing craft were registered in Bahrain, as newly built during the year 1349.

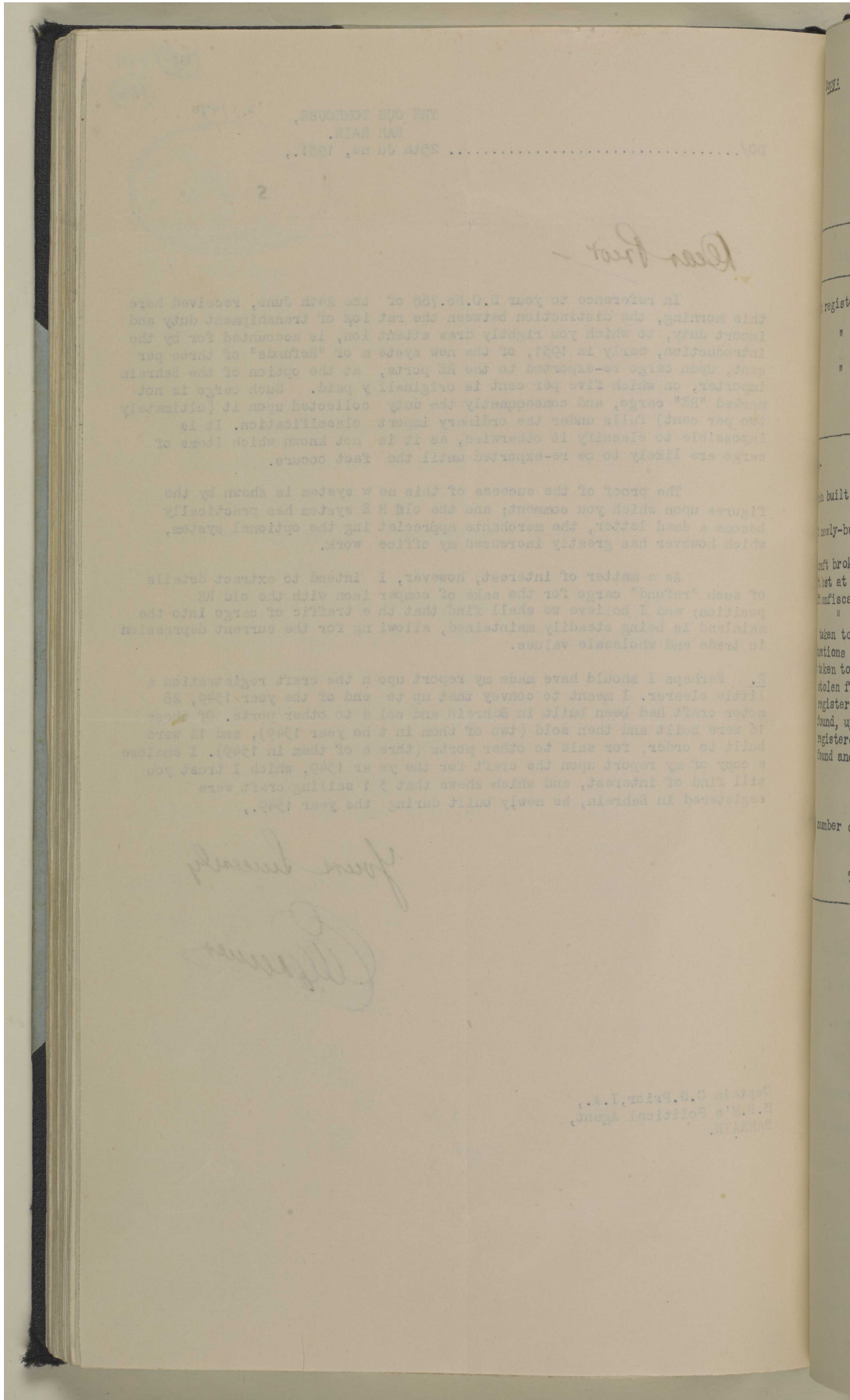
Yours sincerely

C. G. Prior

Captain C.G.Prior, I.A.,
H.B.M.'s Political Agent,
BAHRAIN.

will refer to

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [١٣٦ ظ] (٢٩٨/٢٧٧)



"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [١٣٧ و] (٢٧٨/٢٩٨)

Copy:

REPORT upon the Bahrain Registered Craft,
as at end of 1349., (17th May, 1931),

	Mot or Cra ft,	Sailing Craft,	T o t a l.
Craft registered in Bahrain up to end 1347.,	56	2009	2065.
" " " " " during " 1348.,	28	78	106.
" " " " " " " 1349.,	15	31	46.
	99	2118	2217.
LESS:-			
Bahrain built craft sold to foreign ports, up to end 1349.,	16	410	426.
Craft newly-built for sale to foreign ports, up to end 1349.,	12	169	181.
Old craft broken up (to end 1349),	10	170	180.
Craft lost at sea by storms, to end 1349.,	-	39	39.
Craft confiscated in Persia, " " "	-	2	2.
" " " Dubai, " " "	-	2	2.
" taken to foreign ports without sanction,	-	16	16.
Registrations duplicated in error,	1	4	5.
Craft taken to foreign ports per Govt/1393/3/C.	-	2	2.
" stolen from Bahrain.	-	3	3.
" registered, but whose owners cannot be found, up to end 1349.,	-	13	13.
" registered, but whose owners cannot be found and are said to be dead.	-	9	9.
	39.	839.	878.
Actual number of registered craft in Bahrain:	60.	1279.	1339.
	99.	2118.	2217.
Total registrations:	99.	2118.	2217.

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [١٣٧ ظ] (٢٩٨/٢٧٩)

TABLE

No. of registered craft in Bahrain

as at end of 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950

Year	Total	Registered	Unregistered
1947	200	15	185
1948	100	10	90
1949	45	15	30
1950	217	22	195
1947	428	10	418
1948	151	12	139
1949	100	10	90
1950	22	2	20
1947	2	2	0
1948	1	1	0
1949	2	2	0
1950	2	2	0
1947	15	15	0
1948	2	2	0
1949	2	2	0
1950	2	2	0
Total registrations:	217	22	195
Total number of registered craft in Bahrain:	217	22	195

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [١٣٨ و] (٢٩٨/٢٨٠)

CONFIDENTIAL.

No: C/76 .

Political Agency,

Bahrain, the 28th June 1931.

From:..

The Political Agent,
Bahrain.

To:..

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

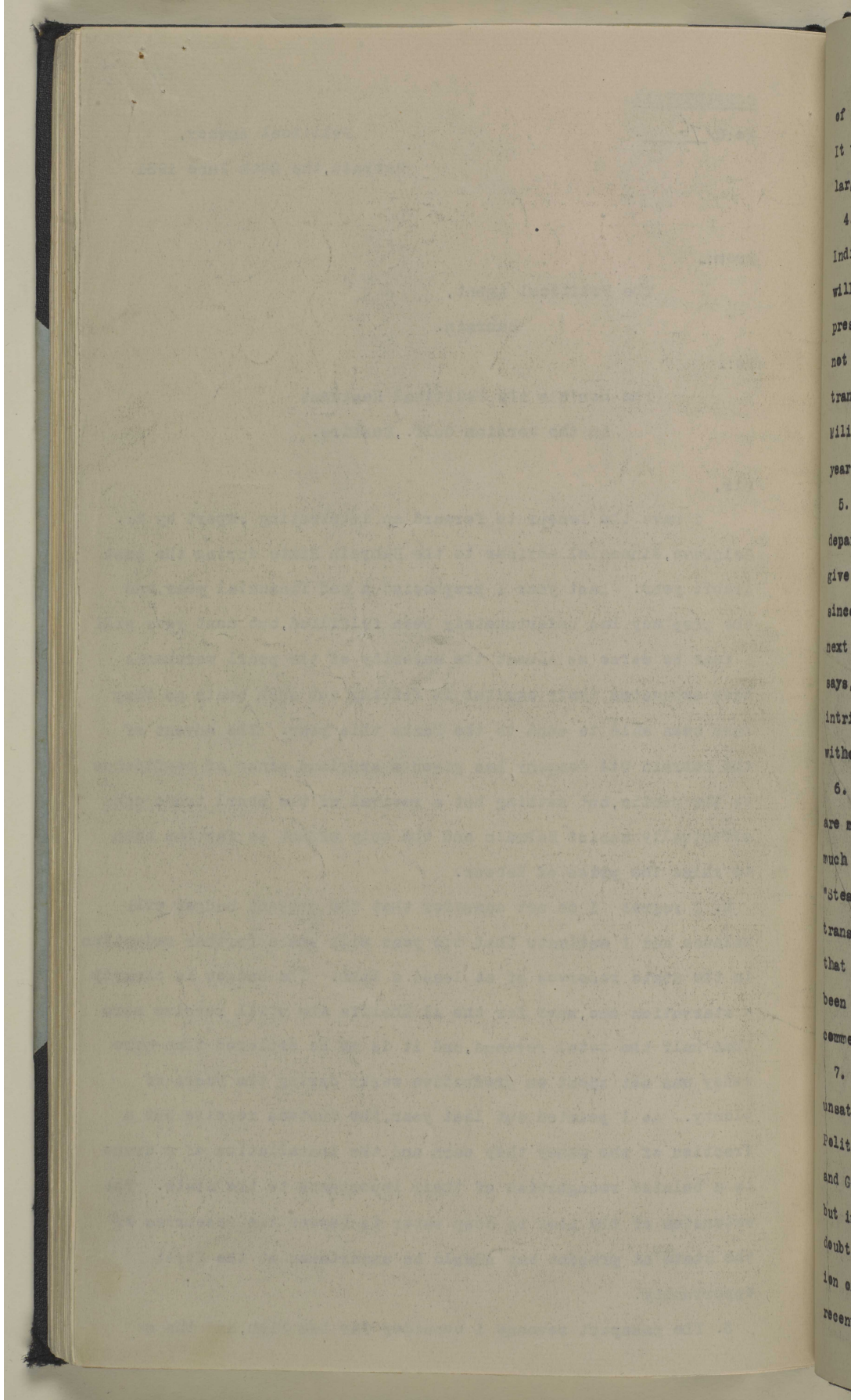
Sir,

I have the honour to forward an interesting report by Mr. Belgrave, Financial Adviser to the Bahrain State during the past Arabic year. Last year I prophesied a bad financial year, and the prophecy has unfortunately been fulfilled, but next year will I fear be worse as almost the majority of the pearl merchants have exhausted their capital in fitting out such boats as they have been able to send to the Banks this year. The advent of the Bahrain Oil Company has given a spurious sense of confidence to the public, but nothing but a revival of the pearl trade can effectually assist Bahrain and the only effect so far has been to raise the price of labour.

2. I regret I do not consider that the present budget will balance and I estimate that the year will see a further reduction in the State reserves of at least a lakh. The budget is clearly a starvation one, save for the Al Khalifa who will receive more than half the total revenue, and it is to be deplored that more money was not spent on productive works during the years of plenty. As I pointed out last year, the Customs receive but a fraction of the money they earn and the installation of a crane is a belated recognition of their importance to the State. The extension of the pier to deep water is beyond the resources of the State at present but should be undertaken at the first opportunity.

3. The passport revenue I consider far too high, and the e

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [١٣٨ ظ] (٢٩٨/٢٨١)



"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [١٣٩ و] (٢٩٨/٢٨٢)

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(139) (138)

of passports and subsequent visas bears hardly on poor people. It will be noticed that the Baharna at Muhammerah have contributed largely to this revenue.

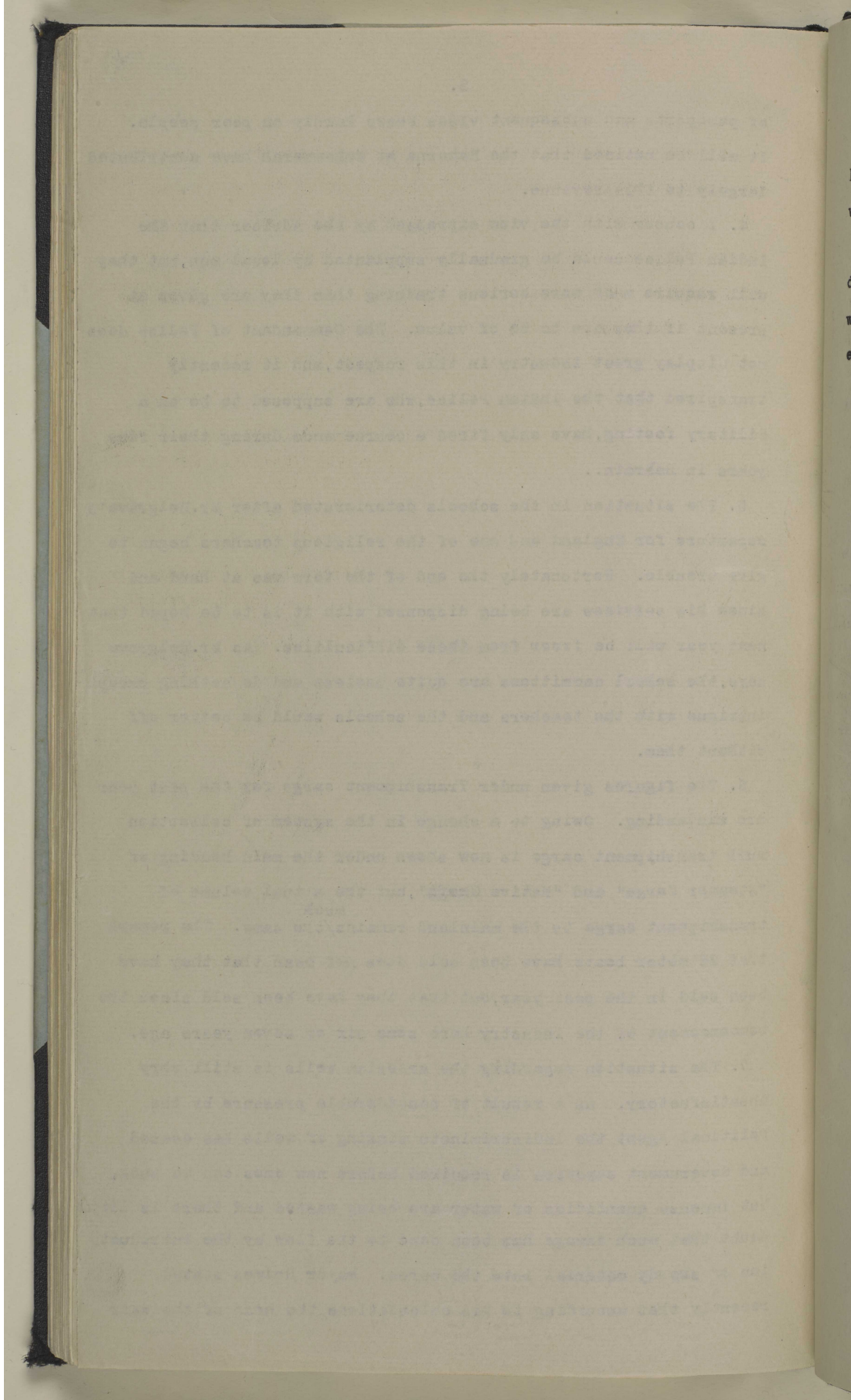
4. I concur with the view expressed by the Adviser that the Indian Police could be gradually supplanted by local men, but they will require much more serious training than they are given at present if they are to be of value. The Commandant of Police does not display great industry in this respect, and it recently transpired that the Indian Police, who are supposed to be on a Military footing, have only fired a course once during their five years in Bahrain..

5. The situation in the schools deteriorated after Mr. Belgrave's departure for England and one of the religious teachers began to give trouble. Fortunately the end of the term was at hand and since his services are being dispensed with it is to be hoped that next year will be freer from these difficulties. As Mr. Belgrave says, the school committees are quite useless and do nothing except intrigue with the teachers and the schools would be better off without them.

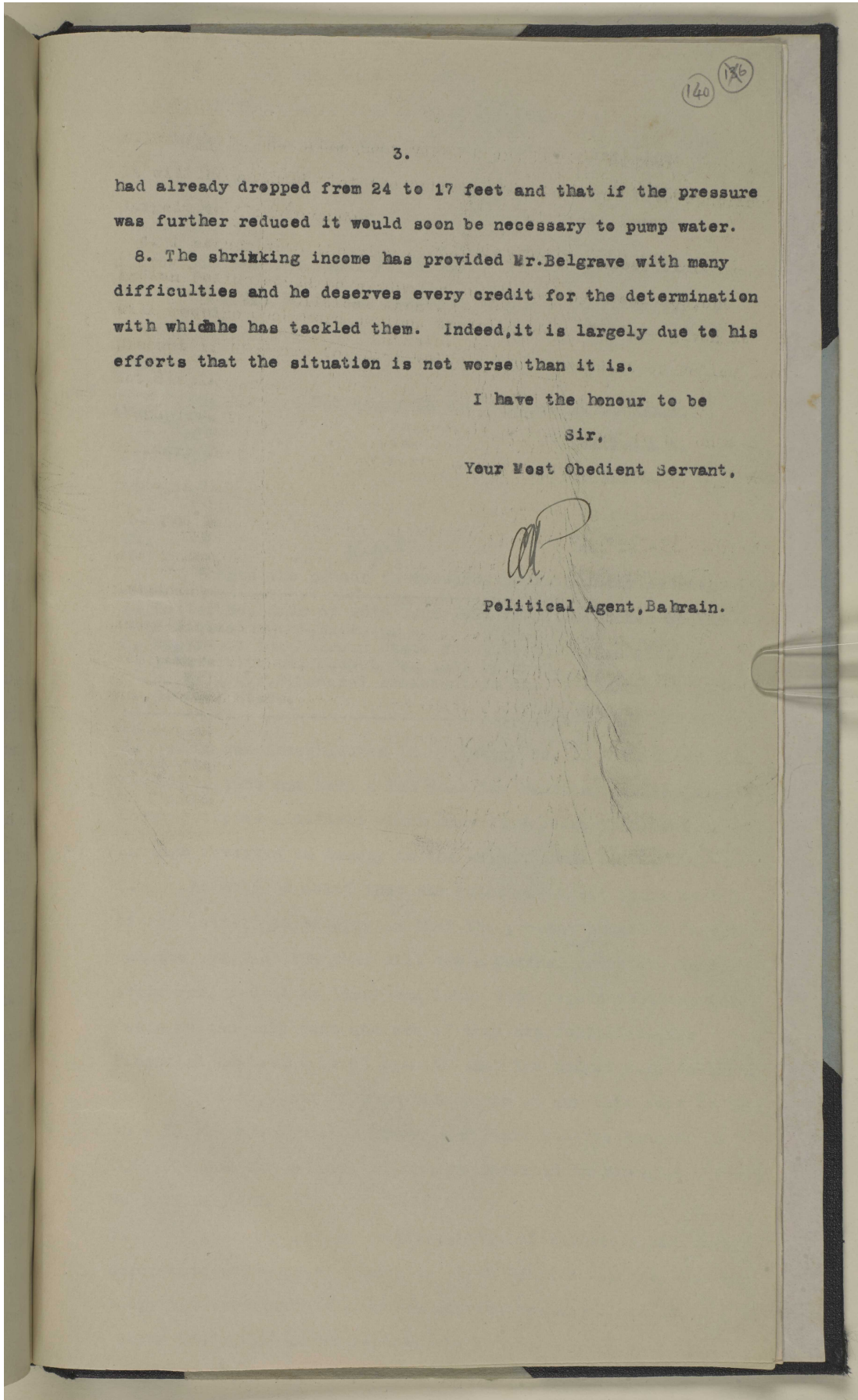
6. The figures given under Transshipment charge for the past year are misleading. Owing to a change in the system of collection much transshipment charge is now shown under the main heading of "Steamer Cargo" and "Native Crafts", but the actual volume of transshipment charge to the mainland remains ^{much} the same. The remark that 28 motor boats have been sold does not mean that they have been sold in the past year, but that they have been sold since the commencement of the industry here some six or seven years ago.

7. The situation regarding the artesian wells is still very unsatisfactory. As a result of considerable pressure by the Political Agent the indiscriminate sinking of wells has ceased and Government sanction is required before new ones can be sunk, but immense quantities of water are being wasted and there is little doubt that much damage has been done to the flow by the introduction of shabby material into the bores. Major Holmes stated recently that according to his calculations the head of the water

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [١٣٩ ظ] (٢٩٨/٢٨٣)



"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [١٤٠] [٢٨٤/٢٩٨]



3.

had already dropped from 24 to 17 feet and that if the pressure was further reduced it would soon be necessary to pump water.

8. The shrikking income has provided Mr. Belgrave with many difficulties and he deserves every credit for the determination with which he has tackled them. Indeed, it is largely due to his efforts that the situation is not worse than it is.

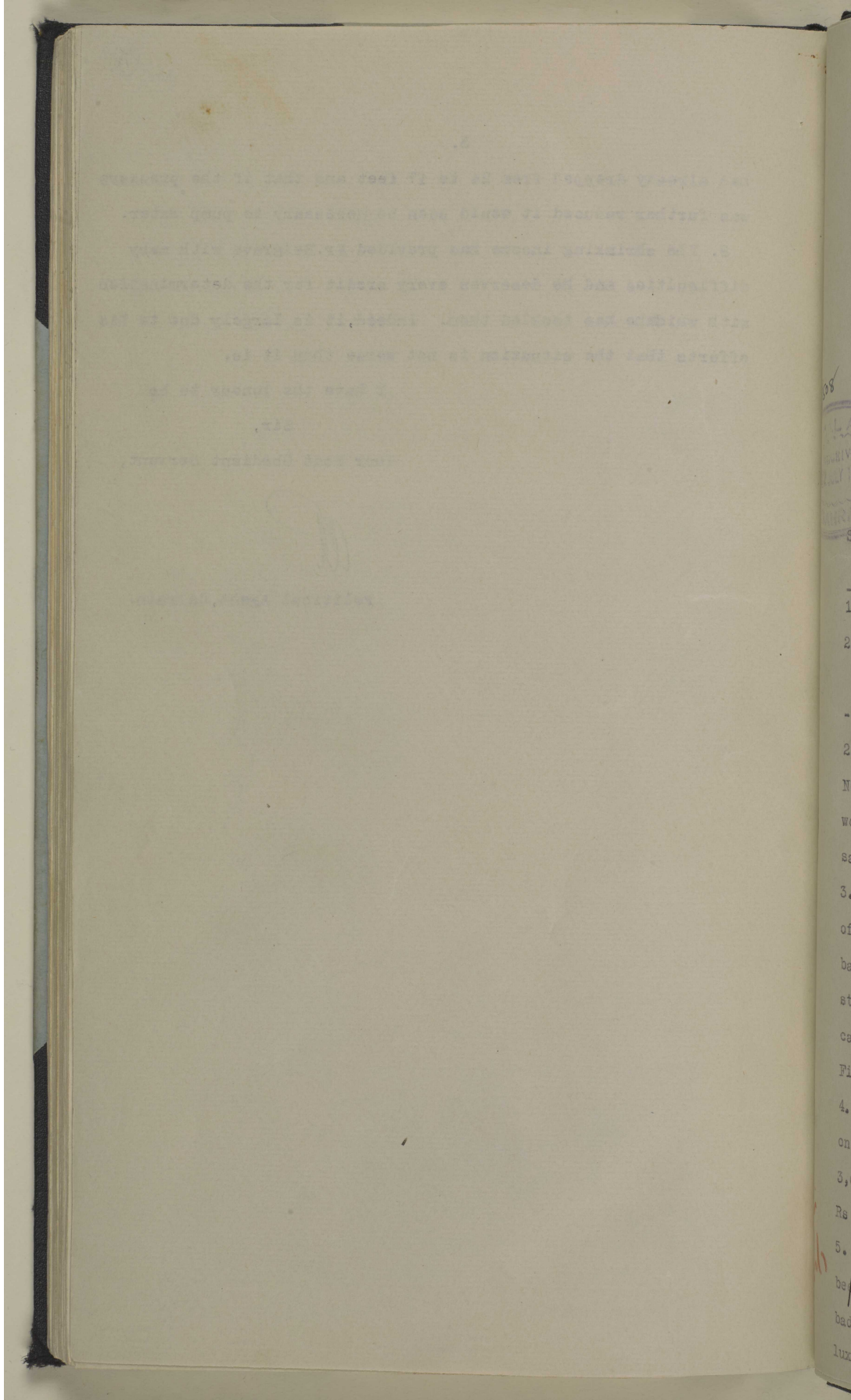
I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your Most Obedient Servant,

Political Agent, Bahrain.

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [١٤٠ ظ] (٢٩٨/٢٨٥)



"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [١٤١ و] (٢٩٨/٢٨٦)

No. 1449 of 1931.

British Residency & Consulate General.

Bushire, the 11th. July 1931.

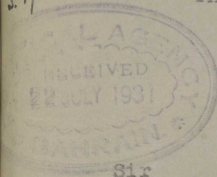
From

The Hon'ble Major T. C. Fowle, C. B. E.,
Offg. Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

To

The Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.,
S I M L A.

S. 1/508



Sir

Flagged

I have the honour to forward, herewith, the correspondence

1. Letter No. C/76 of 28th June 1931 from the Political Agent, Bahrain. (noted in the margin.)
2. Report of the Bahrain State for 1930 together with new budget for 1931 by Mr C. D. Belgrave, Financial Assistant to the Bahrain State. (margin.)

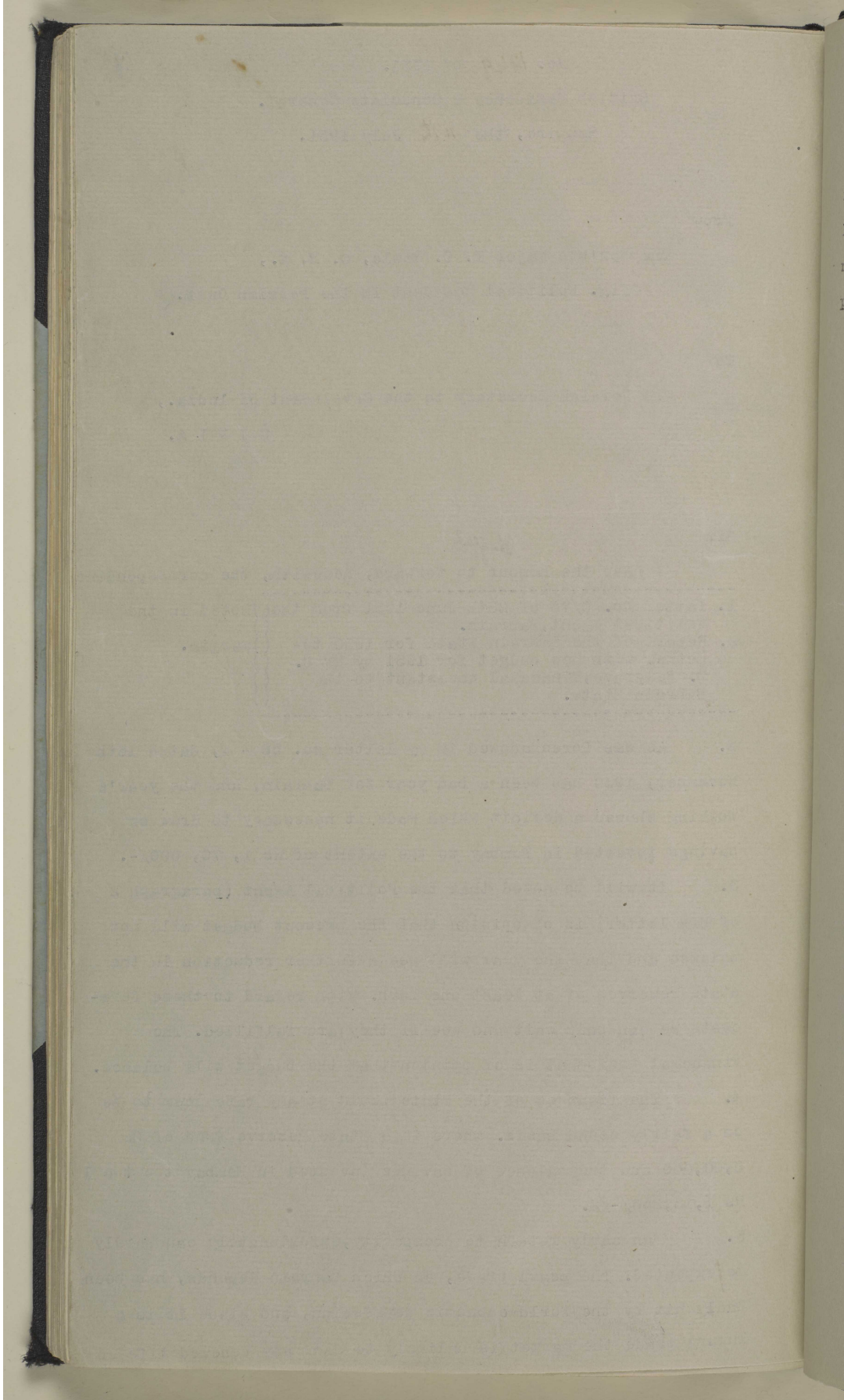
2. As was foreshadowed in my letter No. 58 - T, dated 16th November, 1930 has been a bad year for Bahrain, and the year's working showed a deficit which made it necessary to draw on savings invested in Bombay to the extent of Rs 1, 70, 000/-.

3. It will be noted that the Political Agent (paragraph 2 of his letter) is of opinion that the present budget will not balance and that the year will see a further reduction in the state reserves of at least one lakh. With regard to these forecasts we can only wait and see if they are fulfilled. The Financial Assistant is of opinion that the budget will balance.

4. The finances of the State would at any rate seem to be on a fairly sound basis. There is a State Reserve Fund of Rs 3,00,000 and the balance of savings invested in Bombay total Rs 1,13,856/-/2.

5. An early return to prosperity, unfortunately can hardly be expected. The pearl trade, on which Bahrain depends, has been badly hit by the world economic depression, and since it is a luxury trade the market is unlikely to show any renewed life so

"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [١٤١ ظ] (٢٩٨/٢٨٧)



"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [٢٤٢ و] (٢٩٨/٢٨٨)

2.

(142) (188)

long as the economic conditions of Europe and America remain depressed. But, with the increase of Khanchia Duty which is estimated to bring in an annual revenue of one lakh of rupees, it is hoped that this year's accounts will balance, and that it will not be necessary again to make incursions into the savings of past years.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

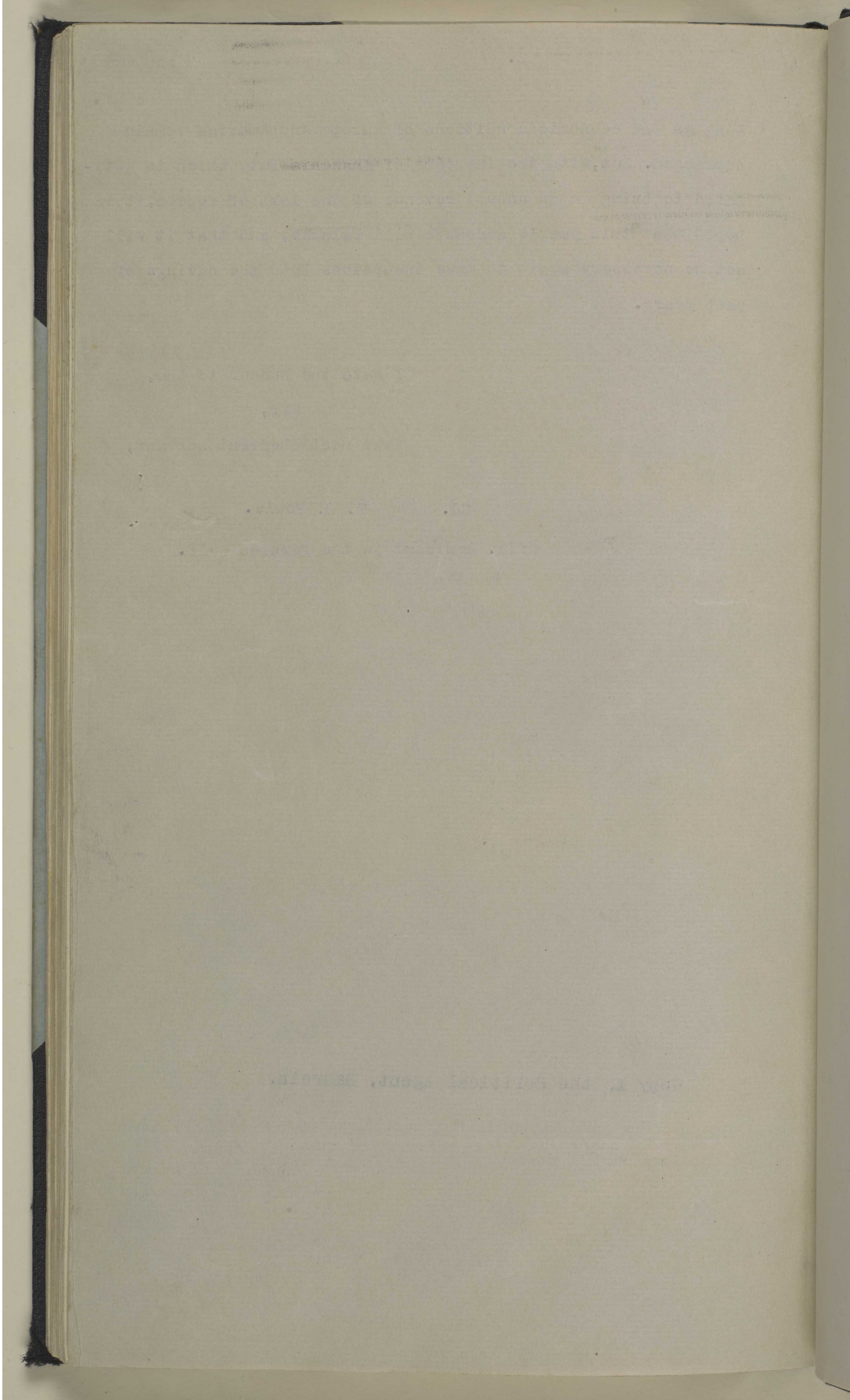
Your most obedient servant,

Sd. T. C. Fowle.

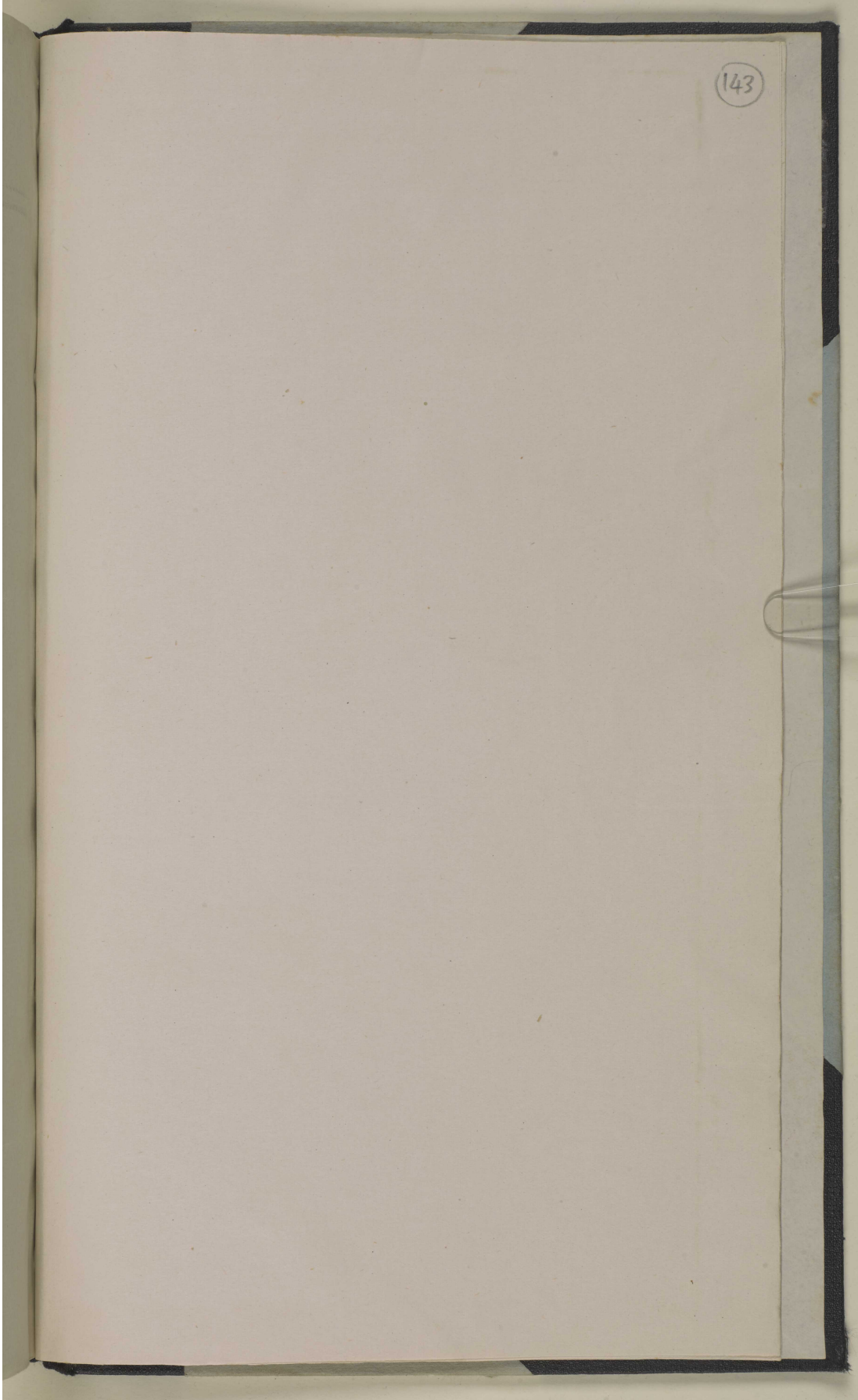
Offg. Resident in the Persian Gulf.

Copy to the Political Agent, Bahrein.

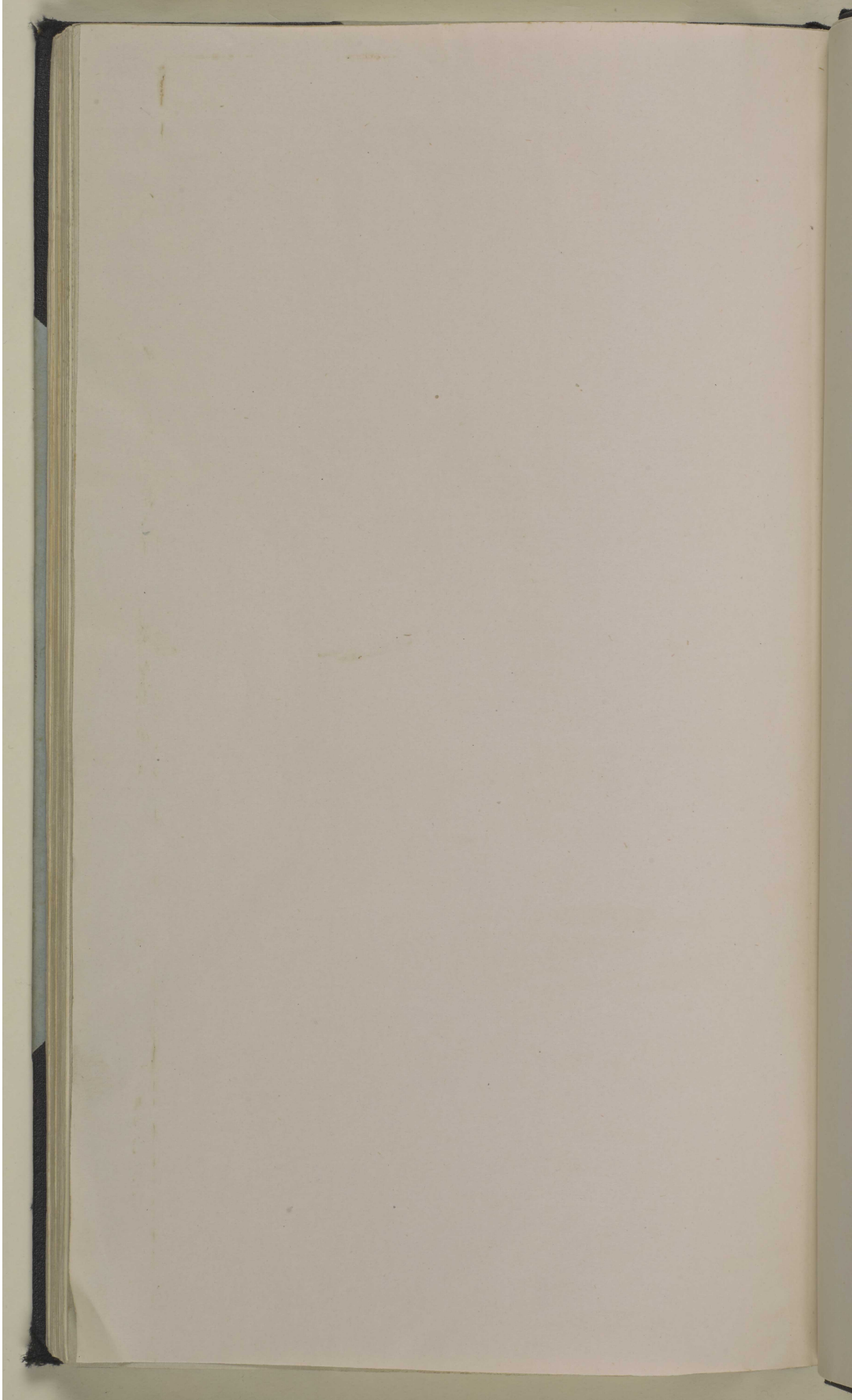
"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [١٤٢ ظ] (٢٩٨/٢٨٩)



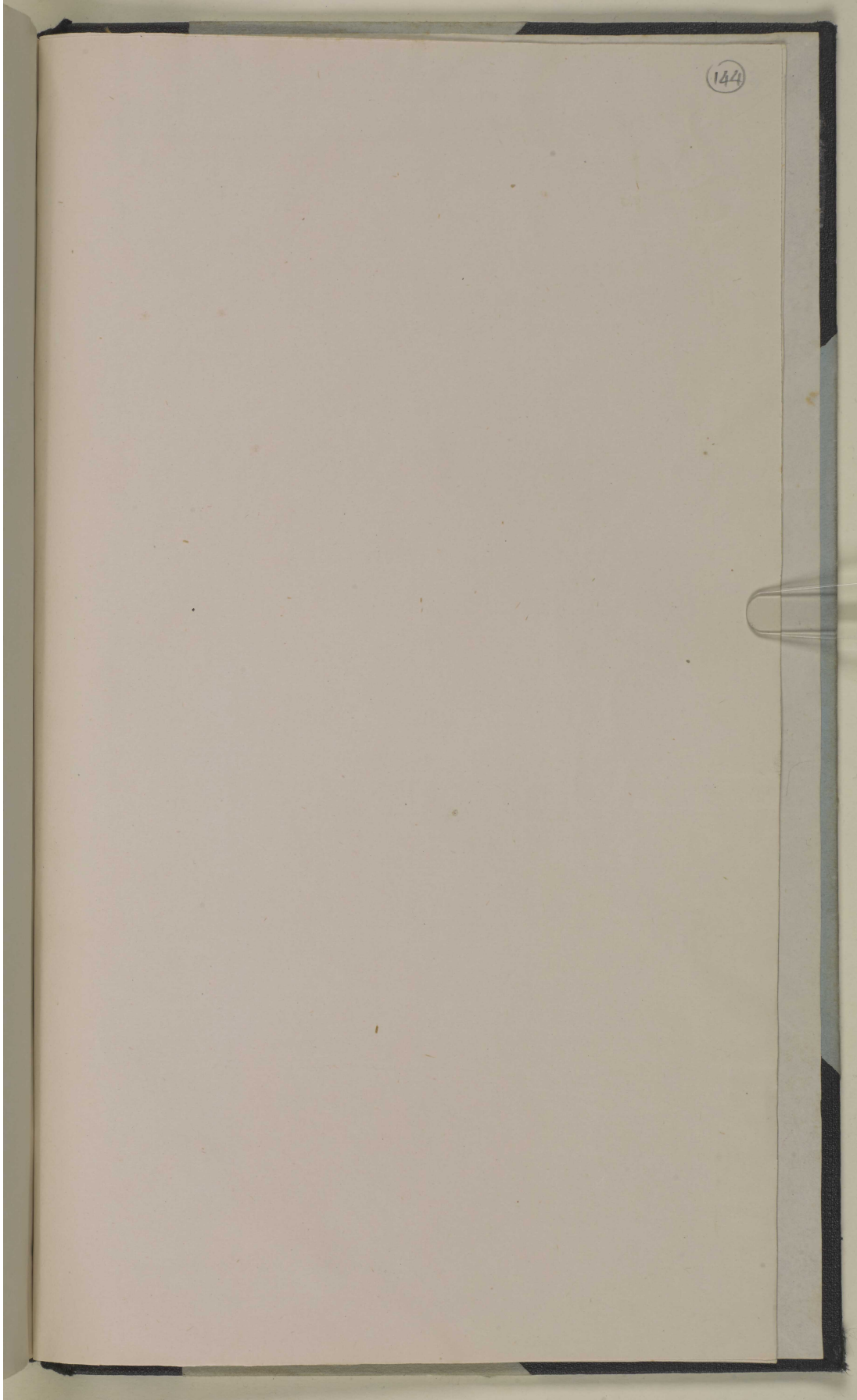
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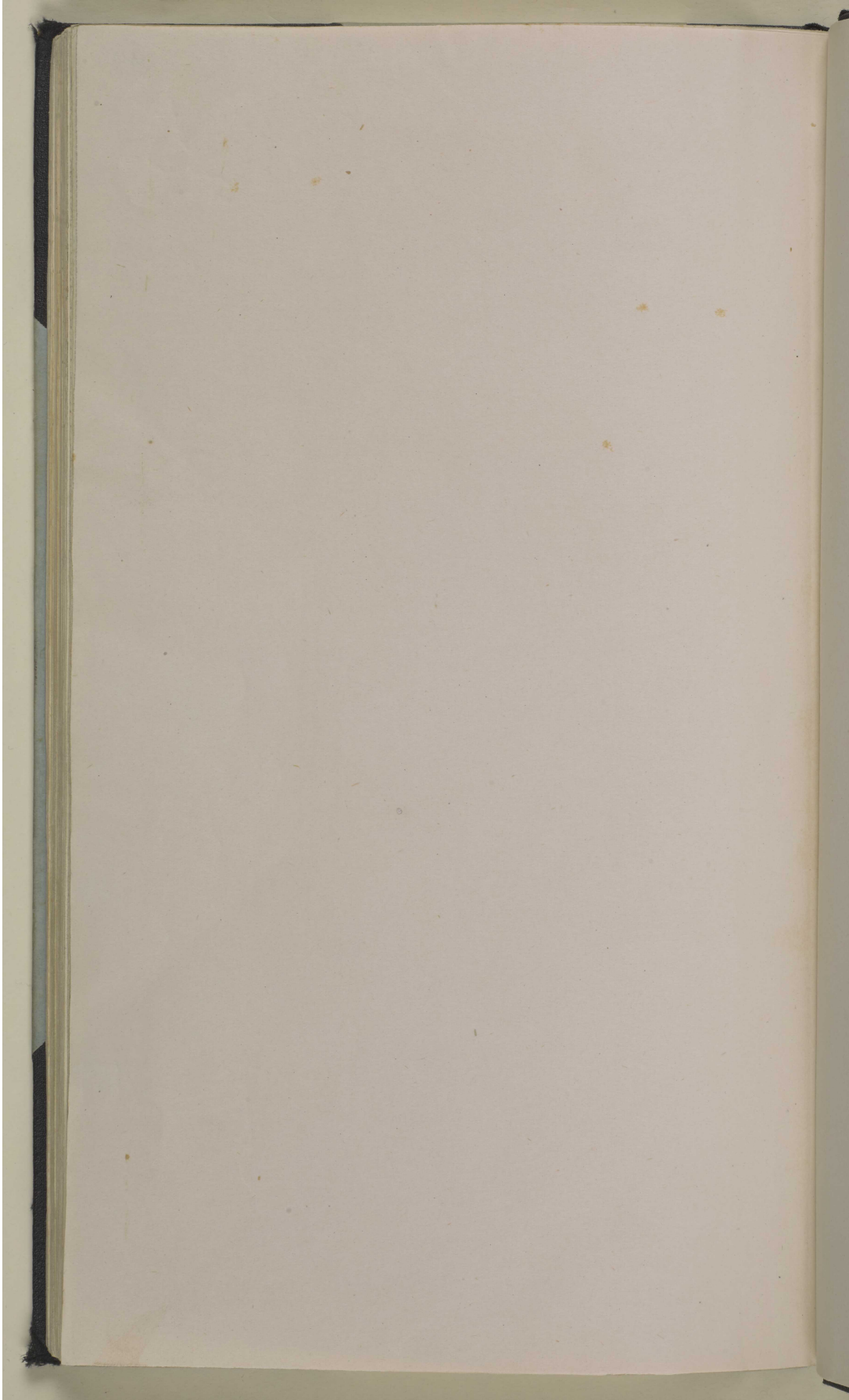
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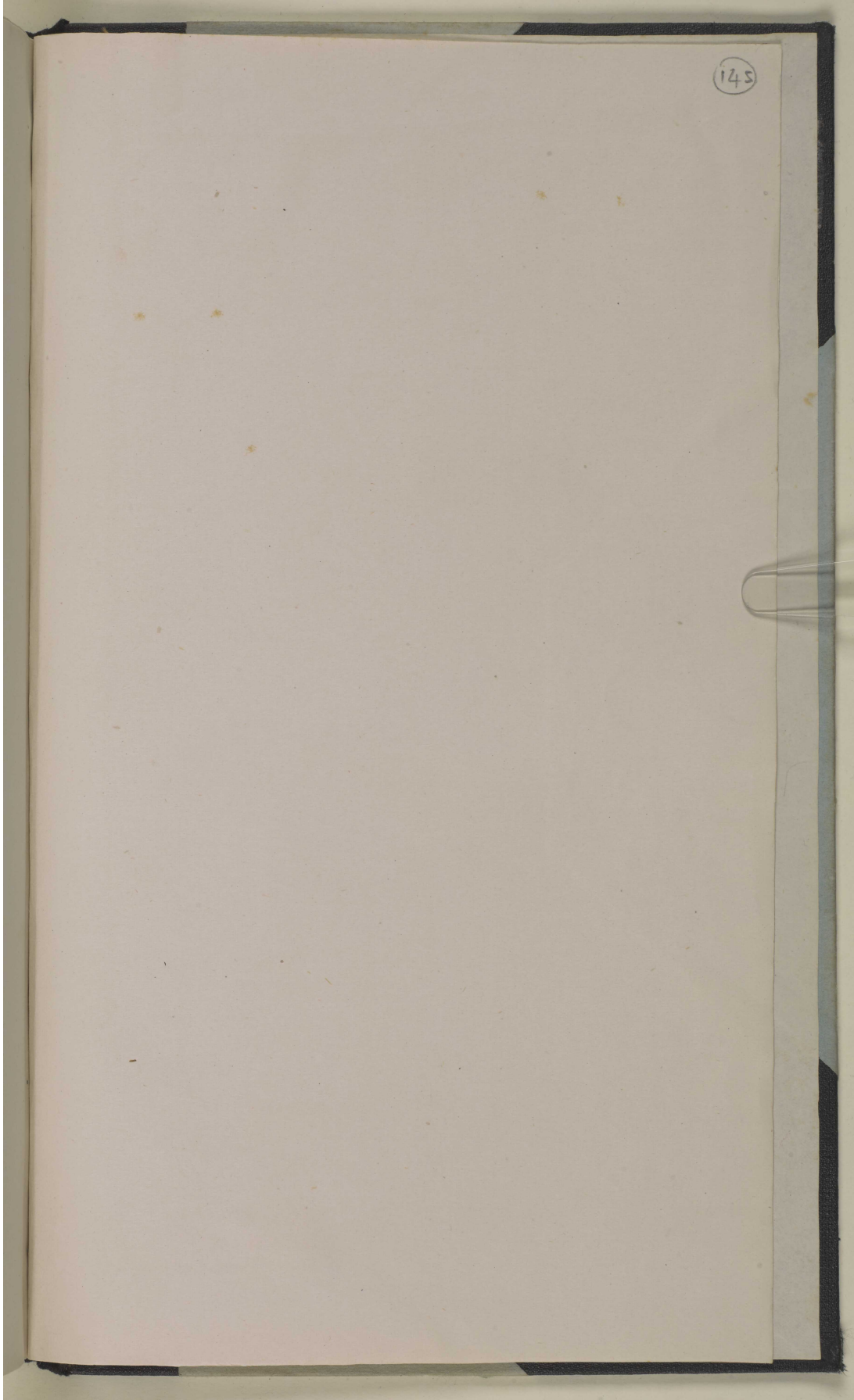
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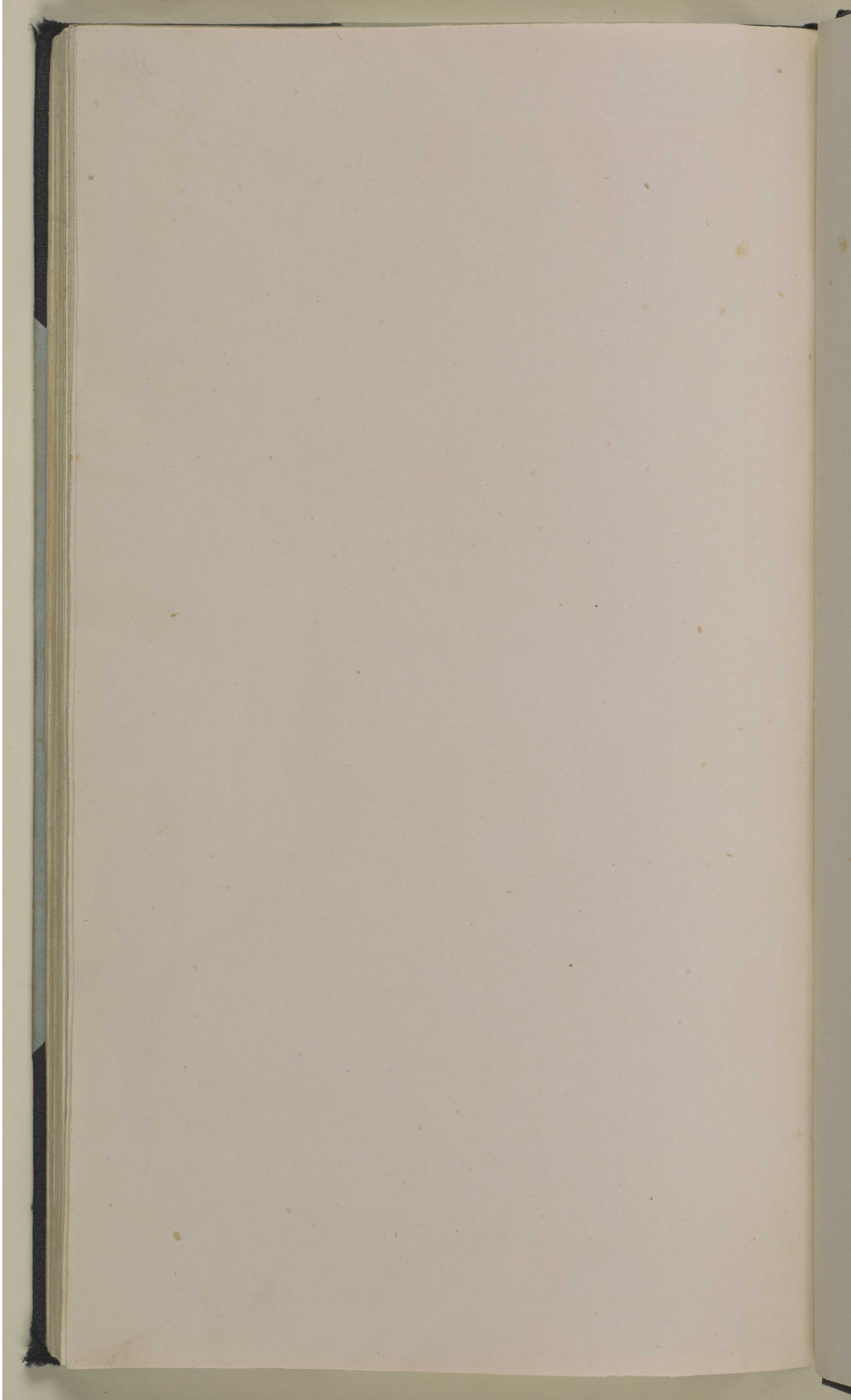
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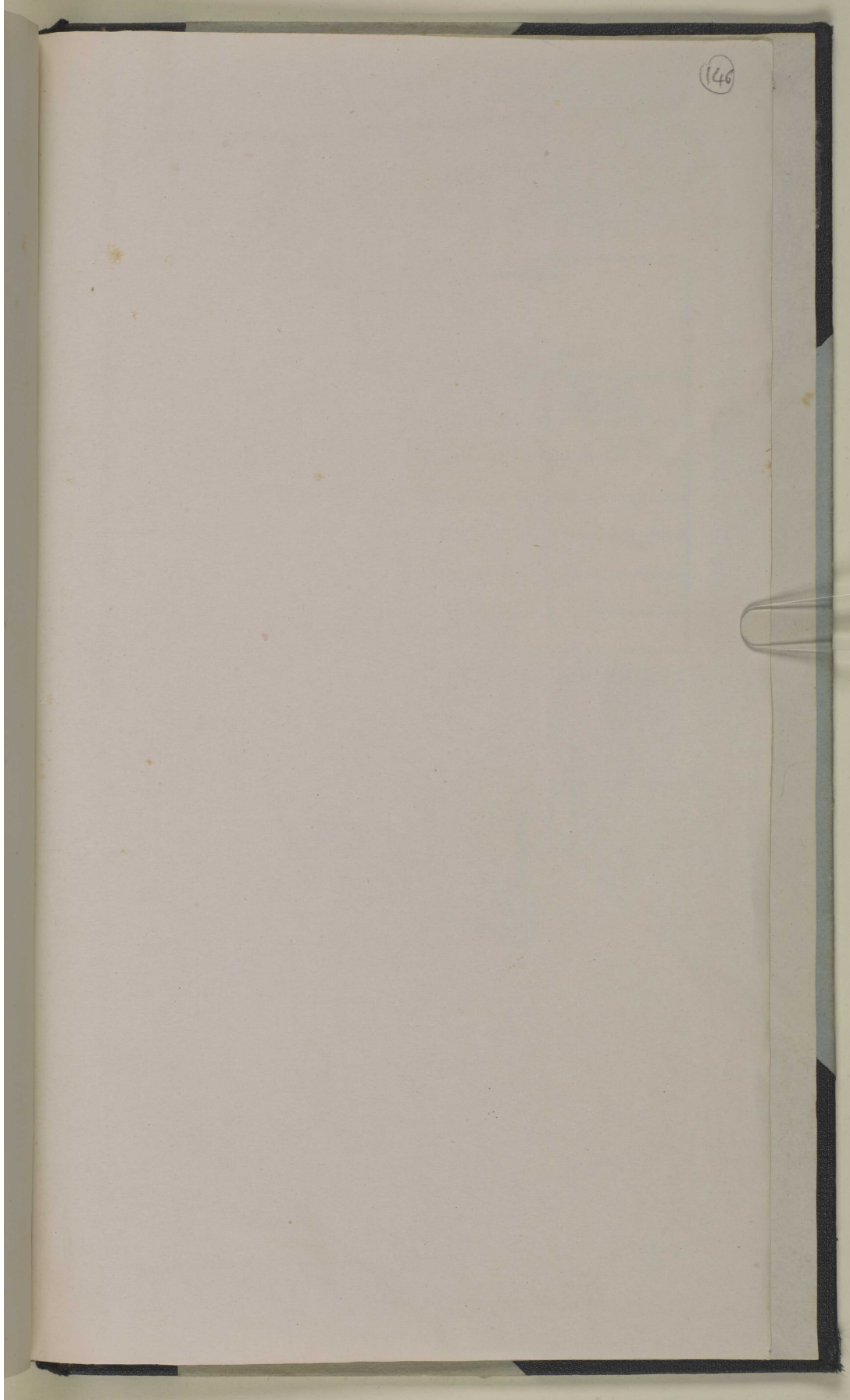
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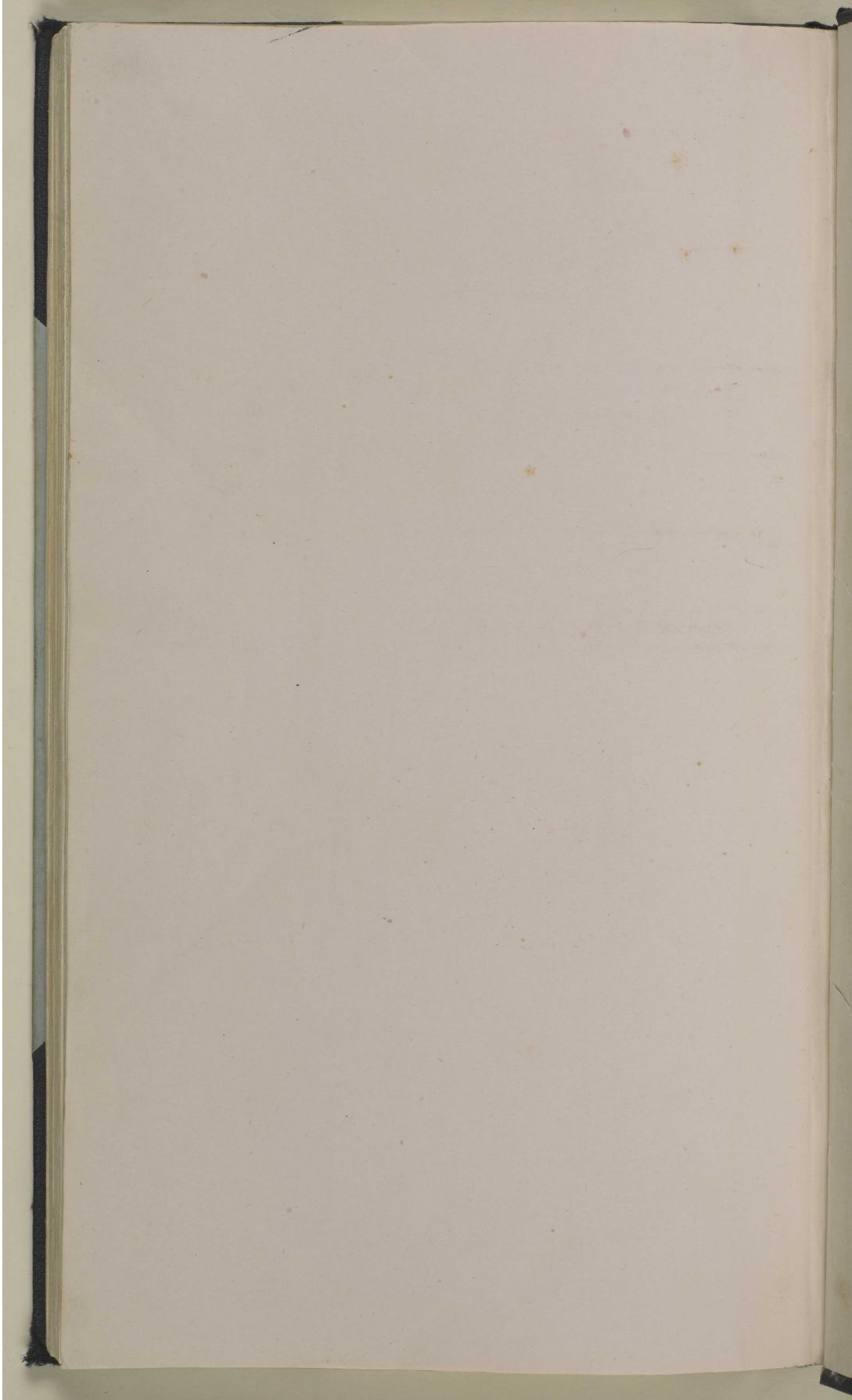
"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [١٤٥ ظ] (٢٩٨/٢٩٥)



"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [١٤٦ و] (٢٩٨/٢٩٦)



"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [١٤٦ ظ] (٢٩٨/٢٩٧)



"ملف 8/9 التقرير السنوي لحكومة البحرين" [خلفي-داخلي] (٢٩٨/٢٩٨)

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