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المراجع	IOR/L/PS/10/4
العنوان	ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة معاهدة الحماية مع قطر"
التاريخ/ التواريخ	٢٦ أبريل ١٩٠٢-١٦ ديسمبر ١٩١٠ (ميلادي)
لغة الكتابة	الإنجليزية في اللاتينية
الحجم والشكل	مجلد واحد (٤٢٥ ورقة)
المؤسسة المالكة	المكتبة البريطانية: أوراق خاصة وسجلات من مكتب الهند
حق النشر	<u>رخصة حكومة مفتوحة</u>

حول هذا السجل

يحتوي هذا المُجلد على مذكرات ونسخ من المراسلات والبرقيات والرسائل بين المسؤولين البريطانيين بخصوص:

- المطالب التركية بشأن قطر، وإنشاء مراكز إدارية تركية على الساحل القطري، مع تعيين "مديرين" (حكام فرعيين) خلال سنة ١٩٠٣ في العُديد والوكرة والزبارة وجزيرة المسلمية (سواد الشمالية)؛
- "رغبة الشيخ أحمد بن ثاني، حاكم قطر، الخضوع للحماية البريطانية"، في ١٩٠٢، ومعاهدة حماية مقترحة مع حاكم قطر، في ١٩٠٤؛
- عزم حاكم أبوظبي احتلال العُديد في ١٩٠٦.

تتضمن الأطراف الرئيسية للمراسلات كلاً من نائب الملك، وزارة الخارجية (توماس هنري ساندرسون)،

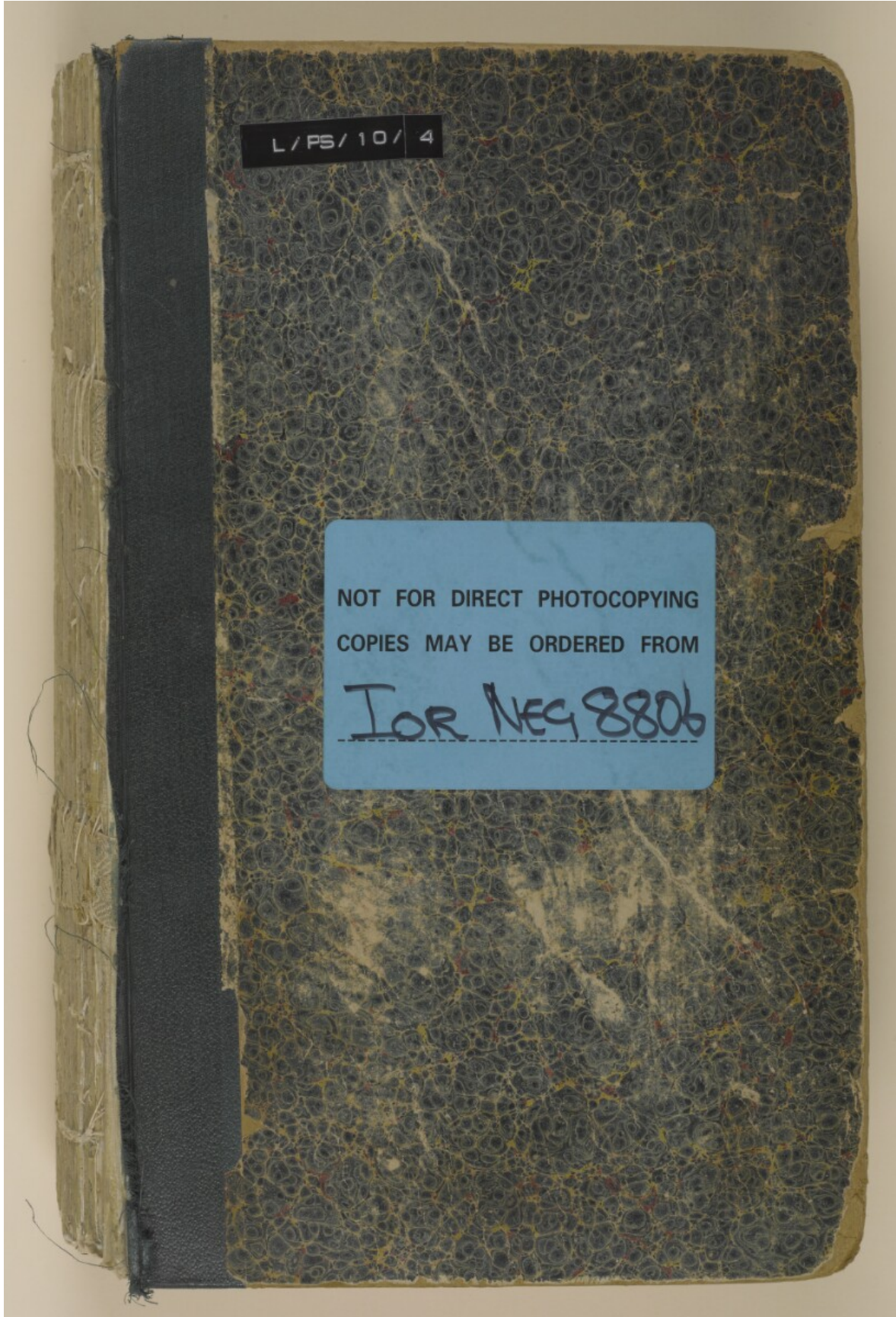
وزير الدولة للشؤون الخارجية (هنري بيتي-فيتزموريس، مركز لانزداون)، ومكتب الهند.

يشتمل المجلد على فاصلٍ يحتوي على السنة التي فُتِحَ فيها ملف الموضوع، وعنوان الموضوع، وقائمة مراجع المراسلات الواردة فيه والمُرتبة حسب السنة. يوجد هذا الفاصل في أول المجلد.

يحتوي المجلد أيضًا على ترجمة لمقالة صحفية تركية.



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [أمامي] (٨٦٠/١)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [خلفي] (٨٦٠/٢)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [صلب] (٨٦٠/٣)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [حافة] (٨٦٠/٤)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [رأس] (٨٦٠/٥)



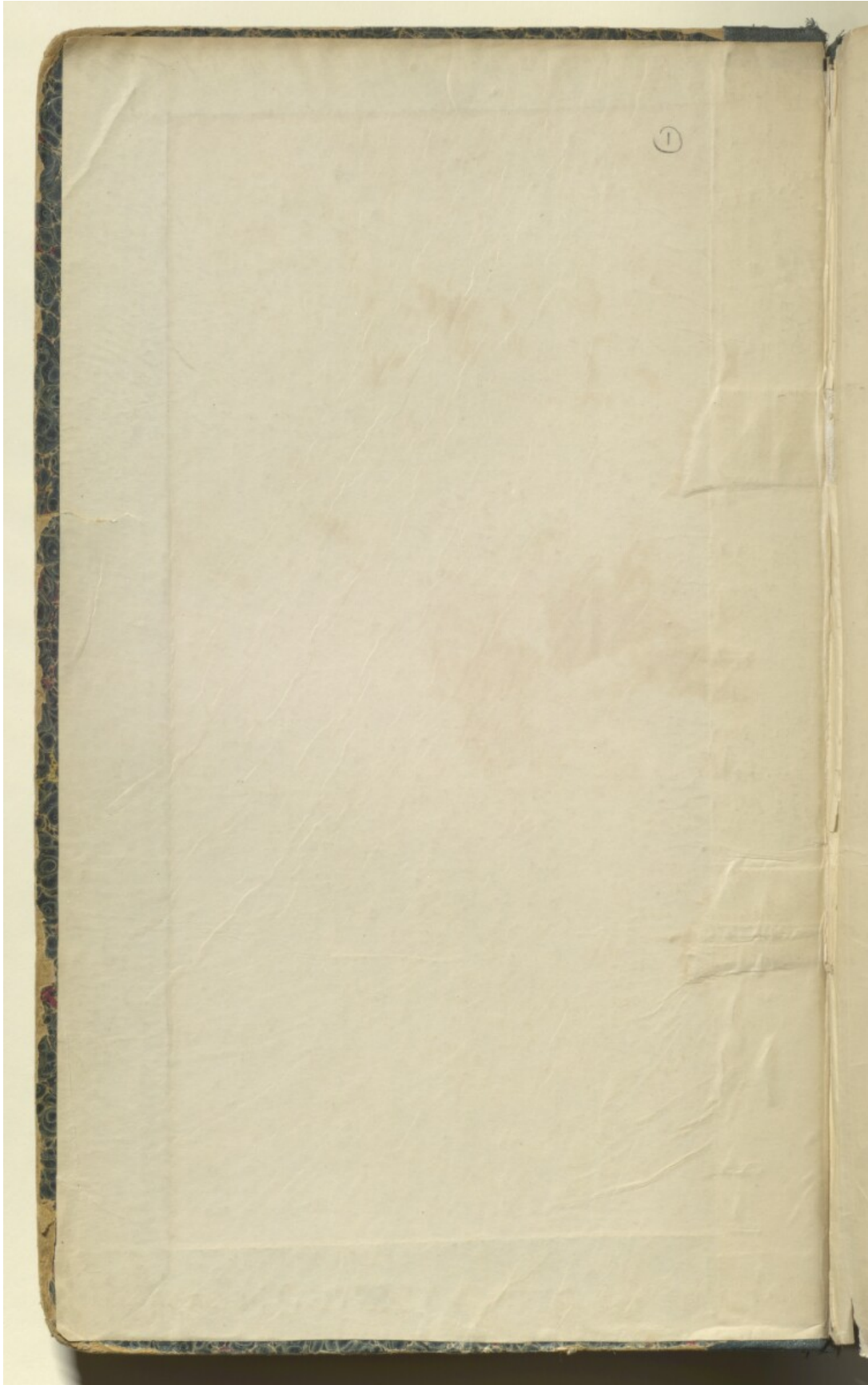


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [ذيل] (٨٦٠/٦)



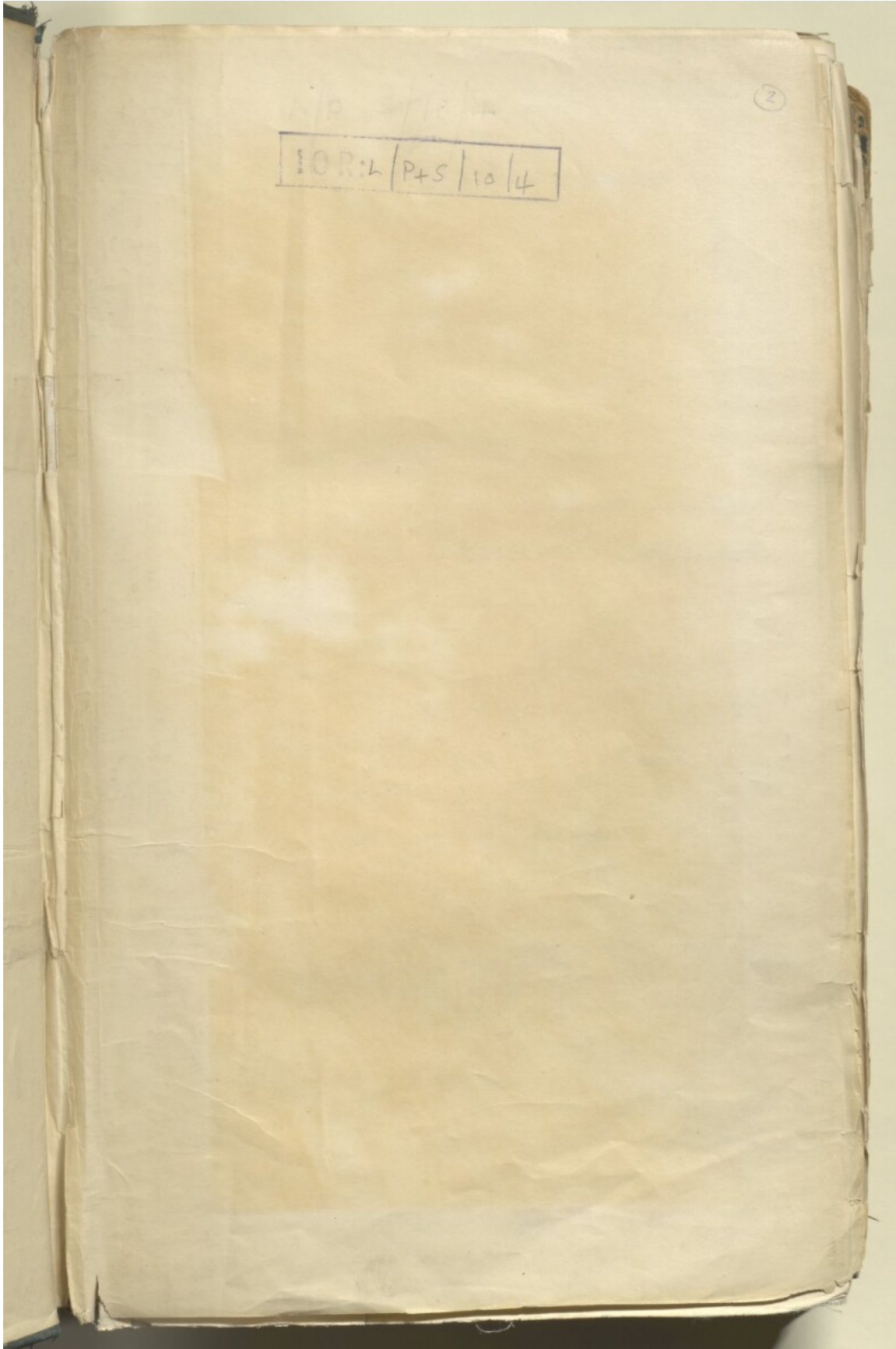


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [أمامي-داخلي] (٨٦٠/٧)



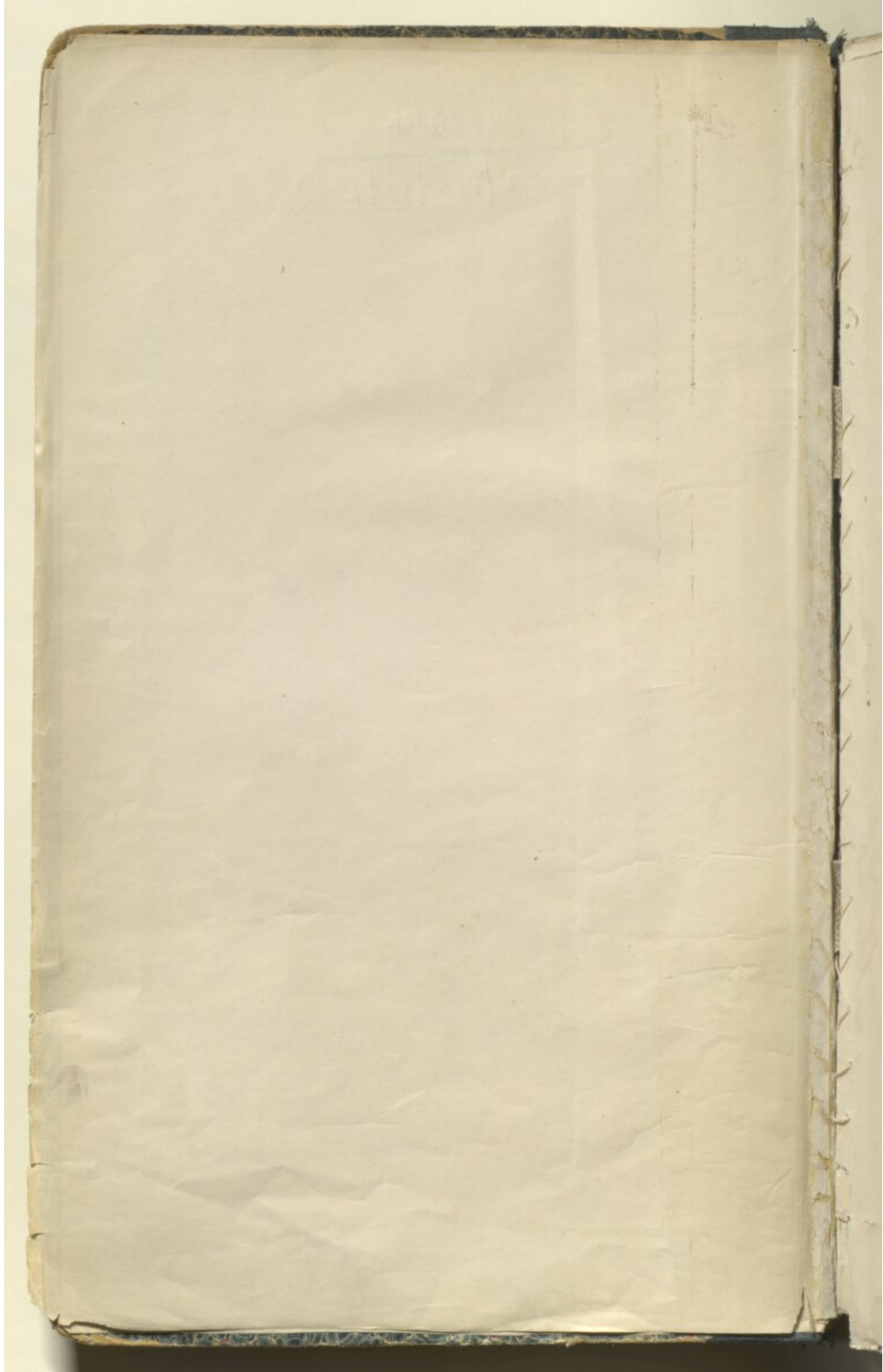


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢و] (٨٦٠/٨)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢ظ] (٨٦٠/٩)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٠/١٠٠] (١٦٠/١٠)

Previous File
P.

POLITICAL AND SECRET DEPARTMENT.

P.
160
1903.

Subject:

Persian Gulf: El Kattr.
Appointment of Turkish Mudirs.
Question of Protectorate Treaty with
El Kattr.

This file contains the following papers:--

YEAR.

1902. P. 806, 997, 2523, 2921.

1903. P. 160, 175, 2262, 351, 363, 2222, 2300, 2802, 2317, 2323, 2332,
425, 2363, 2322, 2323, 2412, 422, 552, 561, 590, 2451,
2474, 595, 603, 606, 2499, 2535, 2563, 2593, 2634,
1903. P. 752, 915, 2734, 2742, 1011, 1106, 1167, 1203, 1240, 3046,
1313, 1436, 1530, 1543, 1492, 3192, 3212.

1904. P. 274, 341, 751, 2552, 2211, 2223, 2912, 1490, 3049,
3413, 2223A.

1905. P. 2650. 1906. P. 1272. 1908. P. 2265.

1909. P. 2327, 224, 295.

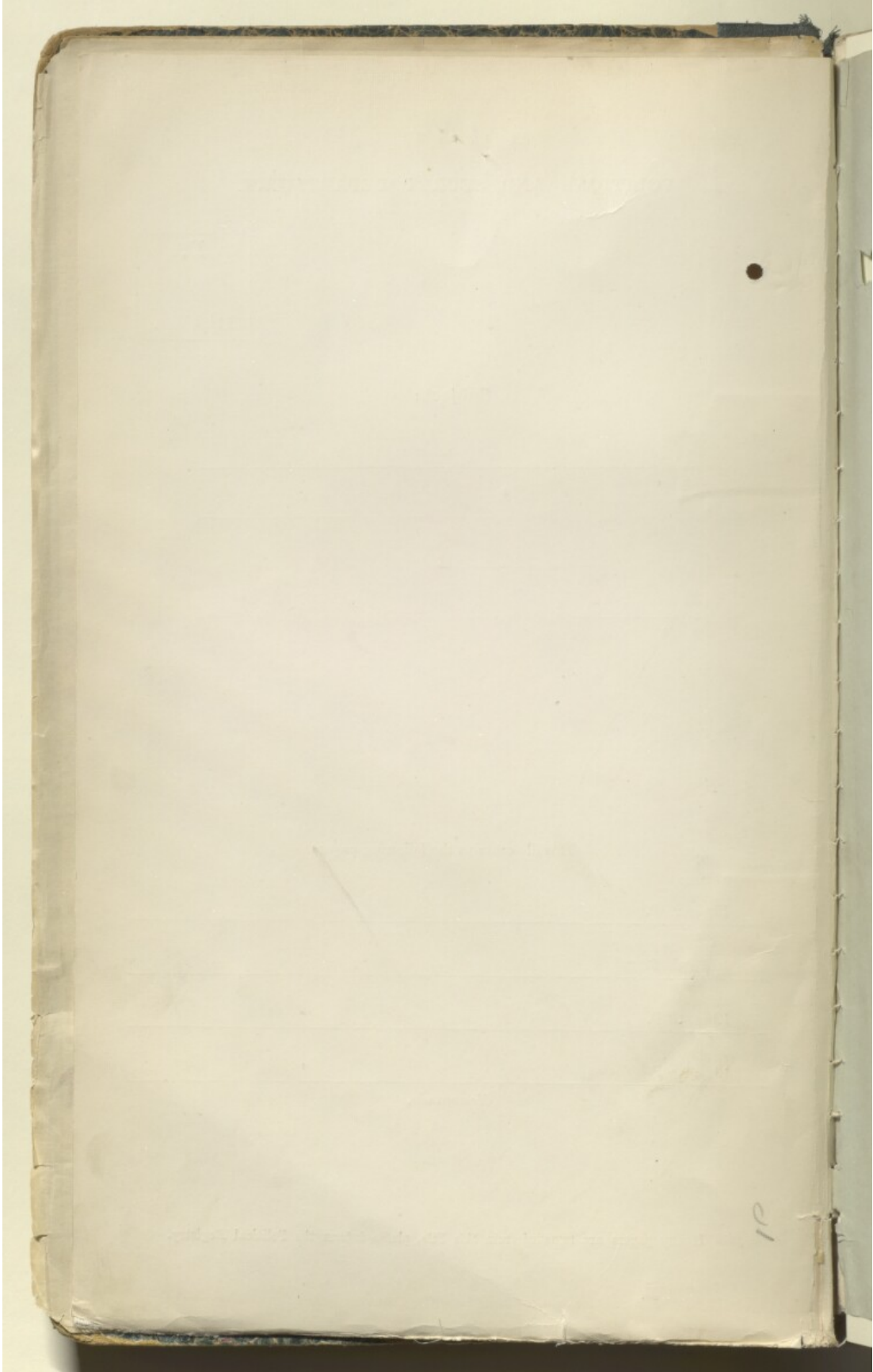
1910. P. 1246, 3916, 3960, 3966, 3932A, 4007, 1394, 4033,
1495, 1654, 4216, 13.

45 If any papers are removed from this File, please inform the Political Registry.

6227 500 4/23

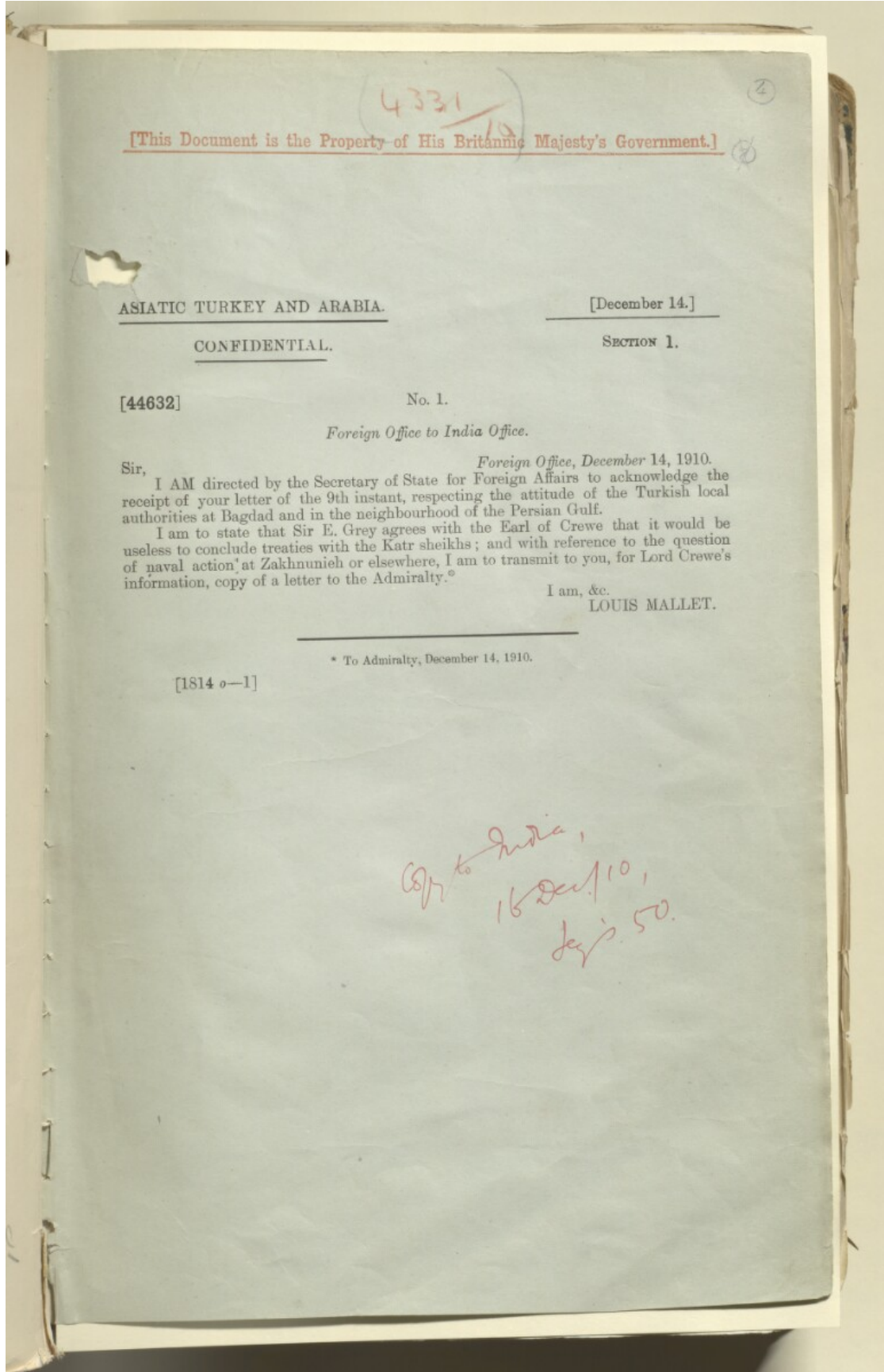


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣ظ] (١١/١٦٠)



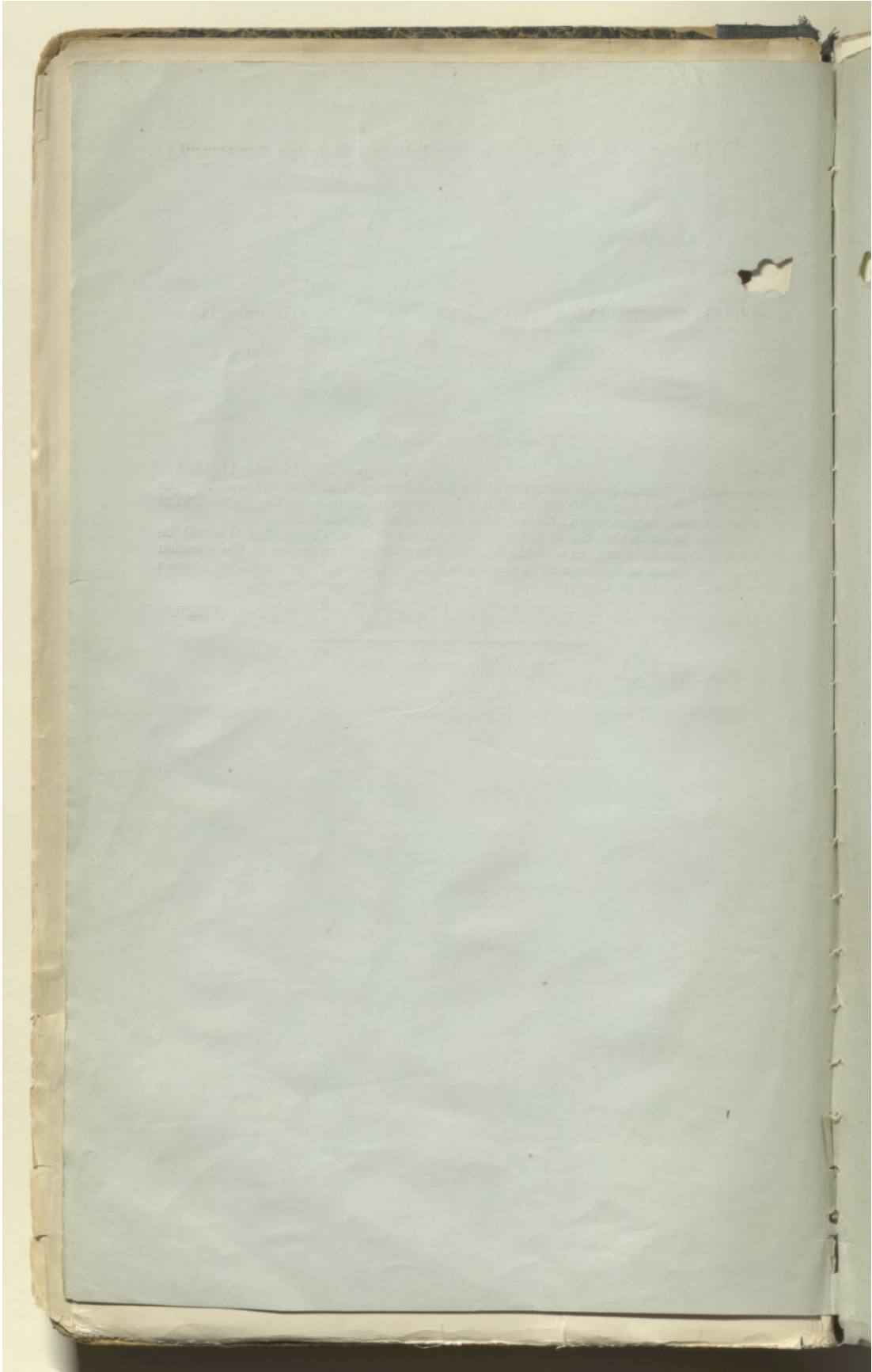


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٤و] (١٦٠/١٢)



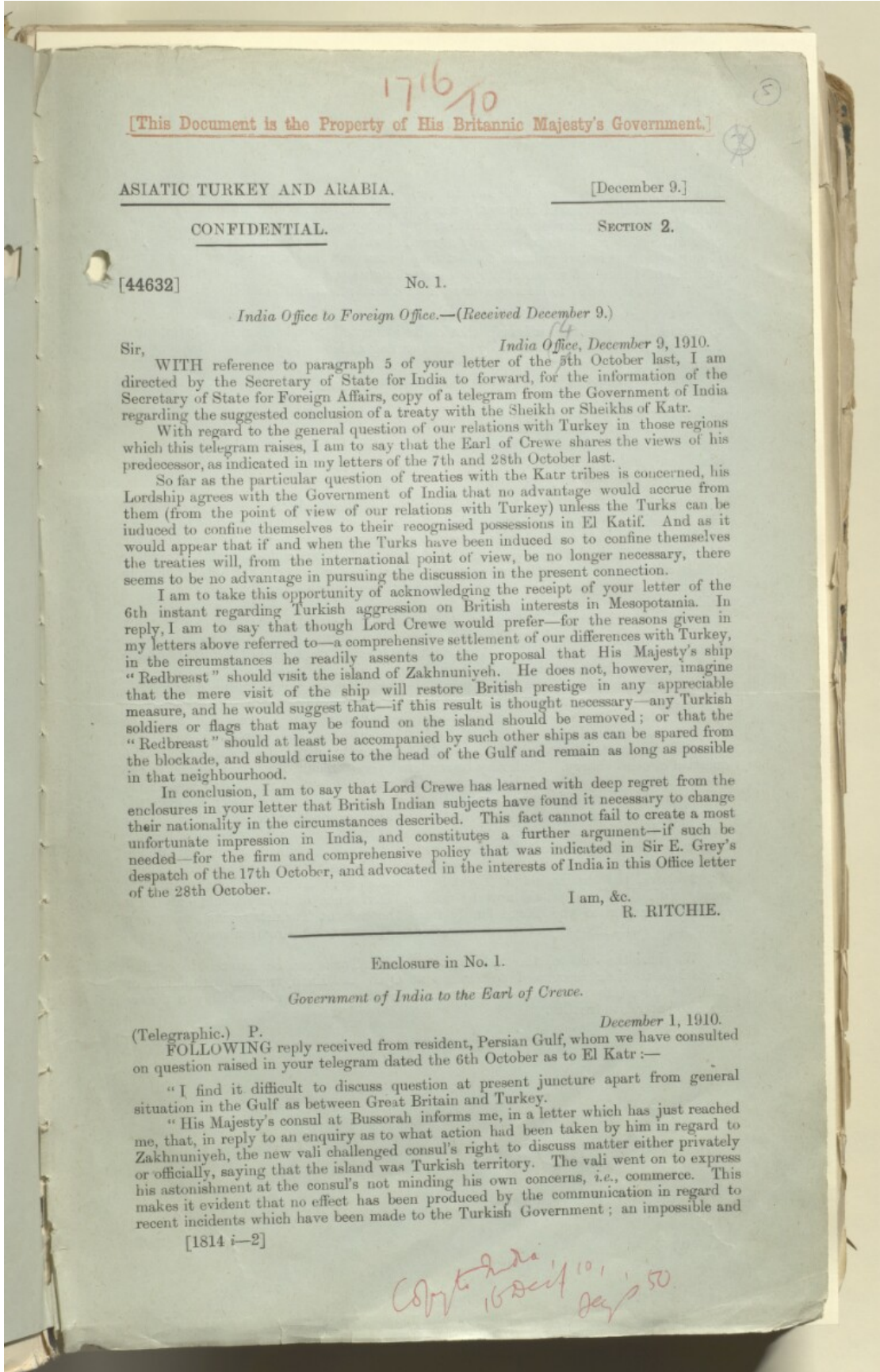


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٤ظ] (١٣/٨٦٠)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٥٠] (١٤/١٦٠٨)



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ASIATIC TURKEY AND ARABIA.

[December 9.]

CONFIDENTIAL.

SECTION 2.

[44632]

No. 1.

India Office to Foreign Office.—(Received December 9.)

Sir,

India Office, December 9, 1910.

WITH reference to paragraph 5 of your letter of the 5th October last, I am directed by the Secretary of State for India to forward, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, copy of a telegram from the Government of India regarding the suggested conclusion of a treaty with the Sheikh or Sheikhs of Katr.

With regard to the general question of our relations with Turkey in those regions which this telegram raises, I am to say that the Earl of Crewe shares the views of his predecessor, as indicated in my letters of the 7th and 28th October last.

So far as the particular question of treaties with the Katr tribes is concerned, his Lordship agrees with the Government of India that no advantage would accrue from them (from the point of view of our relations with Turkey) unless the Turks can be induced to confine themselves to their recognised possessions in El Katif. And as it would appear that if and when the Turks have been induced so to confine themselves the treaties will, from the international point of view, be no longer necessary, there seems to be no advantage in pursuing the discussion in the present connection.

I am to take this opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant regarding Turkish aggression on British interests in Mesopotamia. In reply, I am to say that though Lord Crewe would prefer—for the reasons given in my letters above referred to—a comprehensive settlement of our differences with Turkey, in the circumstances he readily assents to the proposal that His Majesty's ship "Redbreast" should visit the island of Zakhnuniyeh. He does not, however, imagine that the mere visit of the ship will restore British prestige in any appreciable measure, and he would suggest that—if this result is thought necessary—any Turkish soldiers or flags that may be found on the island should be removed; or that the "Redbreast" should at least be accompanied by such other ships as can be spared from the blockade, and should cruise to the head of the Gulf and remain as long as possible in that neighbourhood.

In conclusion, I am to say that Lord Crewe has learned with deep regret from the enclosures in your letter that British Indian subjects have found it necessary to change their nationality in the circumstances described. This fact cannot fail to create a most unfortunate impression in India, and constitutes a further argument—if such be needed—for the firm and comprehensive policy that was indicated in Sir E. Grey's despatch of the 17th October, and advocated in the interests of India in this Office letter of the 28th October.

I am, &c.
R. RITCHIE.

Enclosure in No. 1.

Government of India to the Earl of Crewe.

(Telegraphic.) P.

December 1, 1910.

FOLLOWING reply received from resident, Persian Gulf, whom we have consulted on question raised in your telegram dated the 6th October as to El Katr:—

"I find it difficult to discuss question at present juncture apart from general situation in the Gulf as between Great Britain and Turkey.

"His Majesty's consul at Bussorah informs me, in a letter which has just reached me, that, in reply to an enquiry as to what action had been taken by him in regard to Zakhnuniyeh, the new vali challenged consul's right to discuss matter either privately or officially, saying that the island was Turkish territory. The vali went on to express his astonishment at the consul's not minding his own concerns, i.e., commerce. This makes it evident that no effect has been produced by the communication in regard to recent incidents which have been made to the Turkish Government; an impossible and

[1814 i-2]

Copy to the...
15 Dec 10,
page 50.



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٥ظ] (١٥/٨٦٠)

2

humiliating position has, it seems to me, been created, and it is inevitable that unpleasant incidents will frequently recur unless the atmosphere is quickly cleared. With the Young Turk régime the temporising policy which we have pursued for years past will not, it seems to be generally agreed, serve the purpose; it is submitted that strong and imperative grounds for settling issues now are afforded us by assertive attitude of Turks and recent attempts to upset *status quo*.

"What is needed to clear the air is, from a local standpoint, as follows:—

"1. Our agreement with Koweit should cease to be kept secret, and our intention to make the agreement effective should be intimated to the Turkish Government. I strongly recommend that anomaly of Turkish flag at Koweit should simultaneously be eliminated, if this can be done.

"2. Turks should be induced to confine themselves to their recognised possessions at Katif and Ojair; mudirates at Wakra, &c., should be finally abolished; and withdrawal of Turkish military posts from Jinnab, Um Kasr, Bubiyan, Zakhuniyeh, and El Bidaa should be brought about by us.

"3. Item No. 2 having been achieved, treaties should be concluded by us with Bin Thani, and, if necessary, with other headmen on the west coast of Katr, on the lines of the crucial coast agreements.

"It is beyond my purview to deal with question whether coercive measures will be necessary to achieve the above ends, or whether it is possible to achieve them by means of comprehensive reciprocal compromise. I beg to say, however, that there is no *quid pro quo* in this sphere that I can conceive which could be offered to the Turkish Government in exchange for withdrawal of pretensions of Turkey. In some other sphere it might perhaps be possible to find such a *quid pro quo*.

"Should it be necessary to resort to measures of coercion, so favourable a juncture locally as now exists could not be expected ever to recur. Under scheme of Nazim Pasha for concentrating troops at Bagdad, the numerical strength of the military posts in question has just been reduced to a minimum; while it would be a simple matter for us to make a naval demonstration owing to the fact that we have a strong squadron in the Gulf in connection with the arms traffic.

"It seems essential that action should be taken now if achievement of above measures is ever to be brought about; such achievement would completely consolidate our position on Arab coast and in the Gulf generally, especially in regard to the question of pearl fishery. Task may be rendered very difficult, if not impossible, in the event of action being delayed, by the suggested association of Turkey with the Triple Alliance and increase of Turkish navy. In these circumstances, I respectfully urge the necessity in any case that, by one method or another, position with Turkey should forthwith be adjusted, and chronic elements of friction, which have now become dangerous, should be eliminated. I consider, on grounds explained above, that, unless we are prepared to conclude treaty openly, and to bring about, as suggested in item No. 2 above, the elimination of Turkish influence from Katr, the conclusion of a treaty with Bin Thani would now be useless. Existence of treaty would only be a source of danger to the Thani family from the present Turkish régime, and they themselves would fight shy of it, unless such action were taken simultaneously."

We share the view of the resident that, unless Turks can be induced to confine themselves to their recognised possessions at Ojair and Katif, treaties with chiefs of Katr would lead to no advantage, and, moreover, that chiefs would probably not now agree to enter into treaties.



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٩٠٦] (١٦/١٦٠)

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Extract.

Copy

Foreign Office,
4 Oct. 1904.

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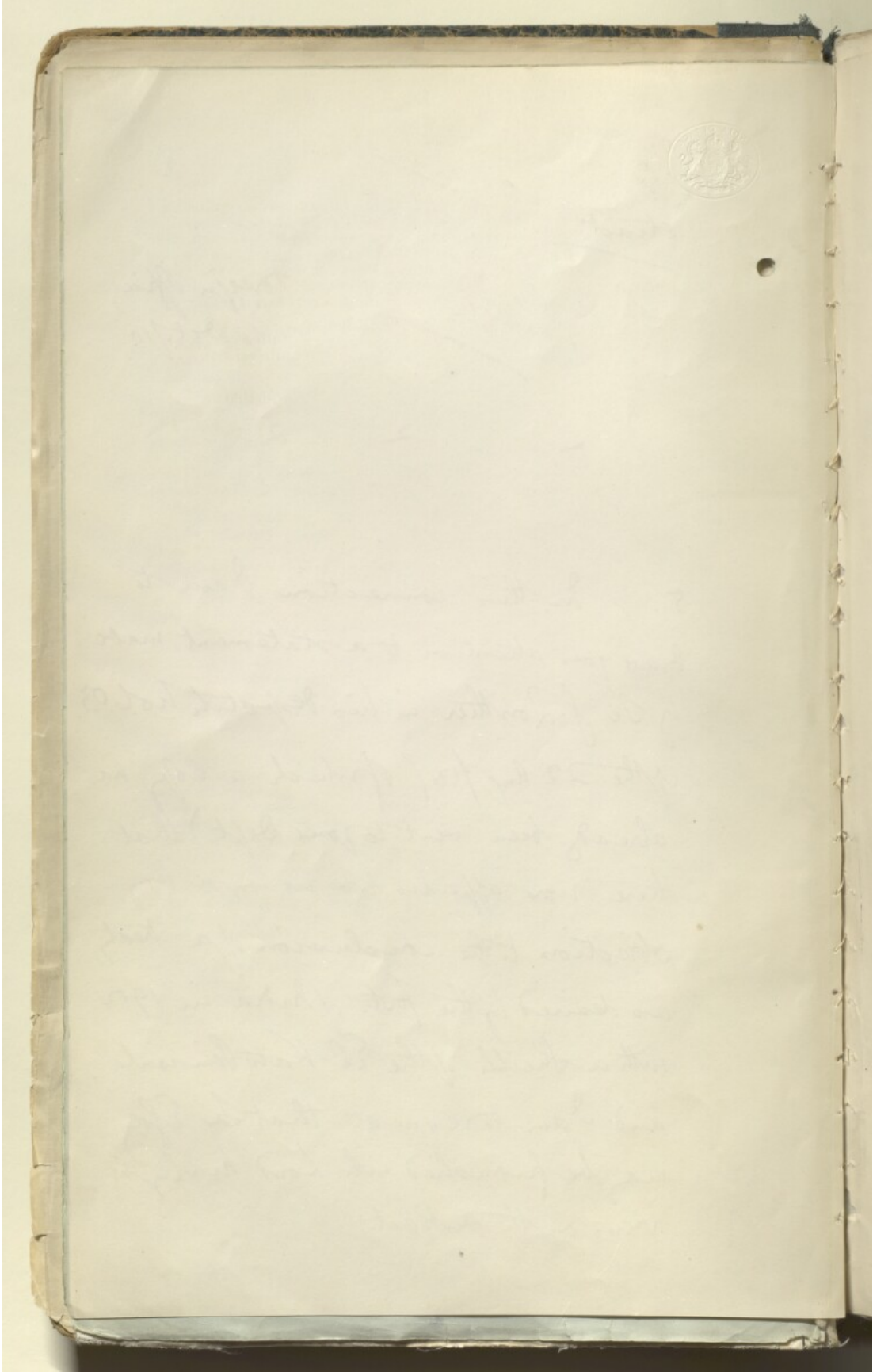
5. In this connection I am to draw your attention to a statement made by Sir J. Lortch in his despatch no. 603 of the 22 Aug/13 (of which a copy has already been sent to your Dept.) that there now appears to be no longer any objection to the conclusion of a treaty, as desired by the Govt. of India in 1904, with a Sheikh of the El Katar Peninsula, and I am to request that Sir E. Grey may be furnished with Lord Curzon's views on the subject.

Copy to India,
7 Oct. 1904,
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x + x

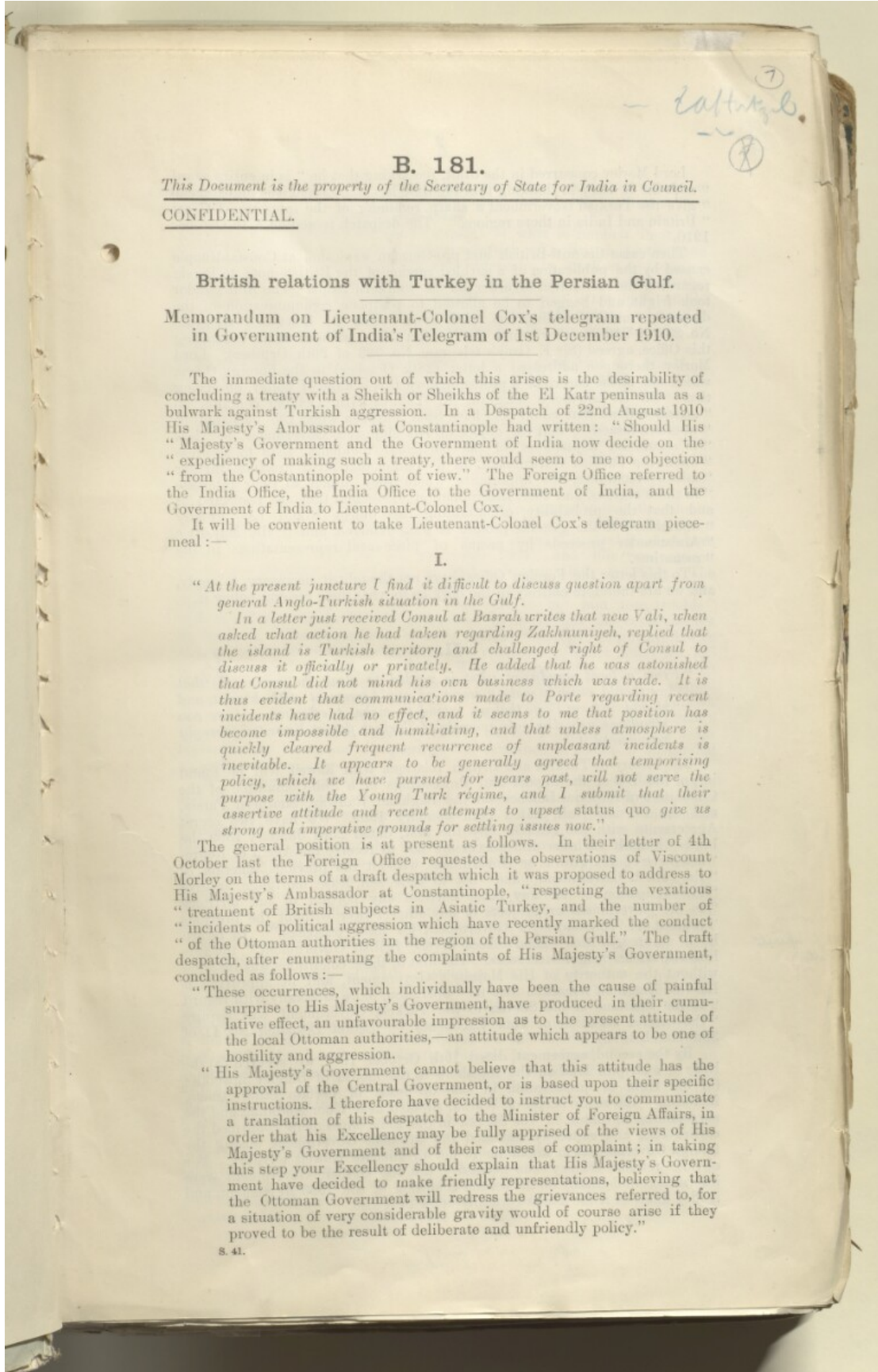


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٦ظ] (١٧/١٦٠)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٧] [١٨/١٦٠]



B. 181.

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CONFIDENTIAL.

British relations with Turkey in the Persian Gulf.

Memorandum on Lieutenant-Colonel Cox's telegram repeated in Government of India's Telegram of 1st December 1910.

The immediate question out of which this arises is the desirability of concluding a treaty with a Sheikh or Sheikhs of the El Katr peninsula as a bulwark against Turkish aggression. In a Despatch of 22nd August 1910 His Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople had written: "Should His Majesty's Government and the Government of India now decide on the expediency of making such a treaty, there would seem to me no objection from the Constantinople point of view." The Foreign Office referred to the India Office, the India Office to the Government of India, and the Government of India to Lieutenant-Colonel Cox.

It will be convenient to take Lieutenant-Colonel Cox's telegram piecemeal:—

I.

"At the present juncture I find it difficult to discuss question apart from general Anglo-Turkish situation in the Gulf.

In a letter just received Consul at Basrah writes that new Vali, when asked what action he had taken regarding Zakhuniyeh, replied that the island is Turkish territory and challenged right of Consul to discuss it officially or privately. He added that he was astonished that Consul did not mind his own business which was trade. It is thus evident that communications made to Porte regarding recent incidents have had no effect, and it seems to me that position has become impossible and humiliating, and that unless atmosphere is quickly cleared frequent recurrence of unpleasant incidents is inevitable. It appears to be generally agreed that temporising policy, which we have pursued for years past, will not serve the purpose with the Young Turk régime, and I submit that their assertive attitude and recent attempts to upset status quo give us strong and imperative grounds for settling issues now."

The general position is at present as follows. In their letter of 4th October last the Foreign Office requested the observations of Viscount Morley on the terms of a draft despatch which it was proposed to address to His Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, "respecting the vexatious treatment of British subjects in Asiatic Turkey, and the number of incidents of political aggression which have recently marked the conduct of the Ottoman authorities in the region of the Persian Gulf." The draft despatch, after enumerating the complaints of His Majesty's Government, concluded as follows:—

"These occurrences, which individually have been the cause of painful surprise to His Majesty's Government, have produced in their cumulative effect, an unfavourable impression as to the present attitude of the local Ottoman authorities,—an attitude which appears to be one of hostility and aggression.

"His Majesty's Government cannot believe that this attitude has the approval of the Central Government, or is based upon their specific instructions. I therefore have decided to instruct you to communicate a translation of this despatch to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in order that his Excellency may be fully apprised of the views of His Majesty's Government and of their causes of complaint; in taking this step your Excellency should explain that His Majesty's Government have decided to make friendly representations, believing that the Ottoman Government will redress the grievances referred to, for a situation of very considerable gravity would of course arise if they proved to be the result of deliberate and unfriendly policy."

S. 41.



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٧ظ] (١٩/٨٦٠)

2

Lord Morley concurred in the draft, remarking that he "is in entire accord with Sir E. Grey in thinking that the time has come when it is necessary to give the Turkish Government a sharp reminder of the interests of Great Britain and India in those regions." The despatch issued on 17th October 1910.

Then came the anti-British and pro-German explosion at Constantinople caused by the publication of a garbled version of the British note to Persia regarding the restoration of order on the southern roads. The Ambassador took fright, and begged to be allowed to postpone communication of the despatch "until ill-feeling has died down" (Sir G. Lowther's telegram No. 232 of 24th October); and the Foreign Office, without again consulting this Office, agreed (Sir E. Grey's telegram No. 323 of 26th October). Lord Morley thereupon addressed a letter (28th October) to the Foreign Office, which was of the nature of a protest against this change of policy, observing that "Sir G. Lowther's telegram No. 232 of 24th October contains no considerations that could not have been foreseen when the despatch in question issued"; that the object of His Majesty's Government is "less to secure an adjustment of the particular incidents, than to impress upon the Turkish Government, in a manner that shall preclude further misunderstanding, the importance which they attach to their interests in those regions, and their determination to see that they are respected"; and that the probability of attaining this object would be "greatly diminished if the general protest is long deferred, and if His Majesty's Ambassador proceeds by means of piece-meal representations in the meantime."

To this letter the Foreign Office have not thought it necessary to reply, and we are therefore entirely in the dark as to what their general policy is.

II.

"From a local standpoint what is needed to clear the air is (1) that we should cease to make a secret of our Agreement with Koweit, and should inform Porte that we intend to make it effective. If we can simultaneously eliminate anomaly of Turkish flag at Koweit, I strongly recommend it."

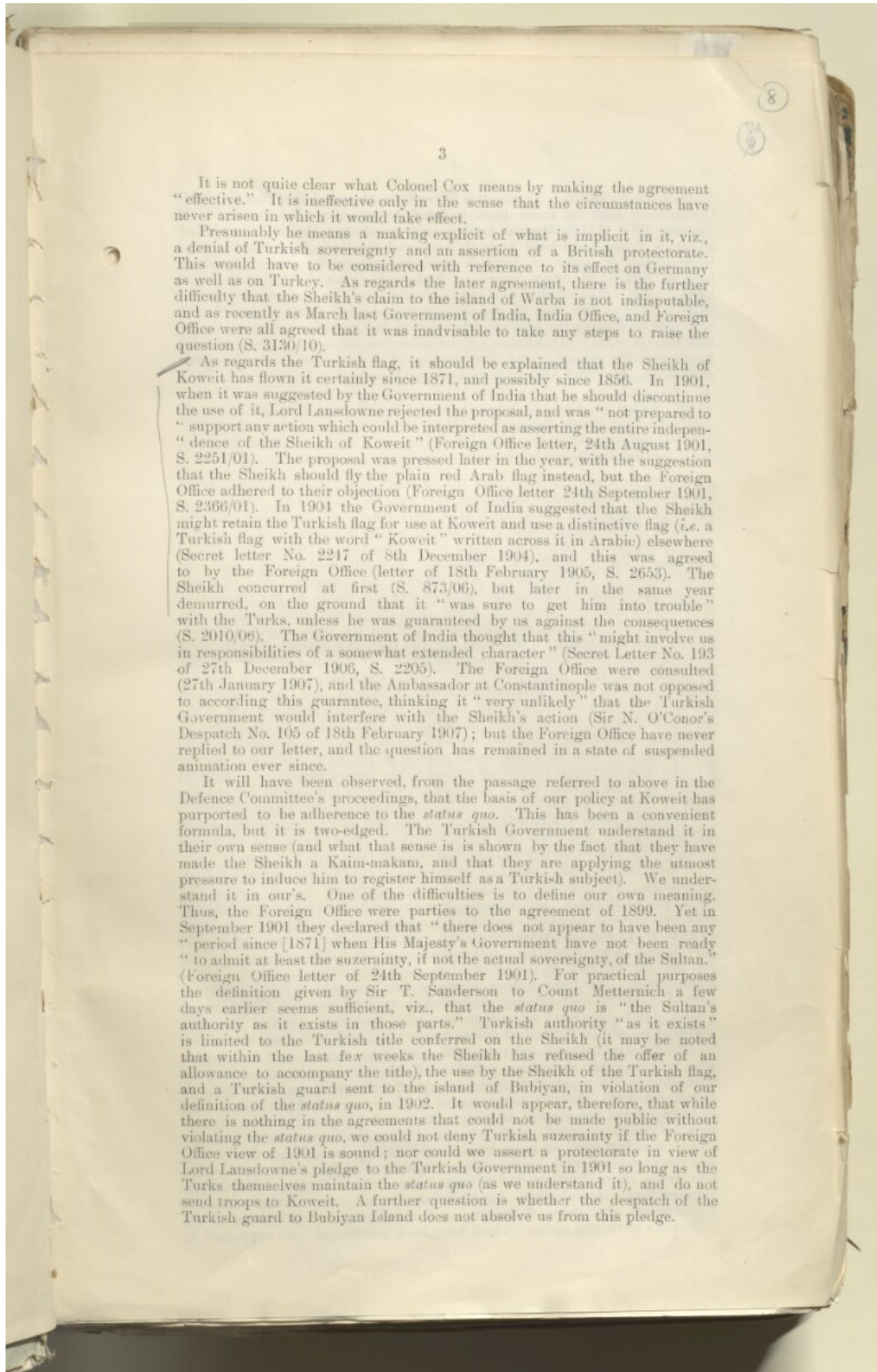
The history of Turkish and British relations with Koweit will be found in pp. 155-160 of the Report and Proceedings of a Sub-Committee of the Committee of Imperial Defence on the Baghdad Railway, Southern Persia, and the Persian Gulf, dated 26th January 1909. We have two secret Agreements with the Sheikh. By the first, dated 23rd January 1899, he binds "himself his heirs and successors not to receive the Agent or Representative of any Power or Government, without the previous sanction of the British Government," and "not to cede, sell, lease, mortgage, or give for occupation or for any other purpose any portion of his territory to the Government or subjects of any other Power without the previous consent of His Majesty's Government for these purposes." In return he is assured of the "good offices of the British Government" towards himself, his heirs, and successors. The first of these conditions was inserted without the authority of His Majesty's Government, and in approving it Lord G. Hamilton remarked that its "operation, more especially with regard to the relations of the Sheikh to the Turkish Government, will require the careful attention of Your Excellency." (Secret Despatch No. 11 of 30th March 1899).

By the second agreement, dated 15th October 1907, we secured (a) the lease of a strip of land on the foreshore to the mouth of Bunder Shweikh; (b) the right of pre-emption in sale or lease of certain other tracts, including "the entire island of Warba, situated near Khor Abdullah and the surrounding foreshore." The Sheikh in the same agreement confirmed the earlier one, and expressly included the Ottoman Government among the foreign Governments to whom he is not to alienate Koweit territory. For obvious reasons secrecy was necessary, but the German Government were informed confidentially of the second condition of the 1899 Agreement, and if they know of it the Turks certainly know of it also.

(in separate letter)



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٨و] (٨٦٠/٢٠)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٨ظ] (١٦٠/٢١)

4

So much for theory. In practice it will be observed that His Majesty's Government have at times been inclined to go somewhat further. In January 1902 H.M.S. *Pomone* landed guns to protect the Sheikh against an attack threatened by the Amir of Nejd and the Turks, and His Majesty's Government, in spite of Turkish protests, refused to remove them so long as danger of attack existed. And in October 1902 His Majesty's Government, while refusing to give the Sheikh guns for his own use, undertook to defend the Koweit district (understanding thereby the district adjoining or close to the bay) provided that he fulfilled his engagements and took their advice. Our definition of the *status quo* seems therefore in practice to receive this extension, viz., that we should deny to the Turks the means of asserting even such authority as they may possess.

(2.) "That we should (a) bring about withdrawal of Turkish military posts from El Bidaa, Bubiyan, Um Kasr, Zakhuniyeh, and Jinnah, and (b) finally to abolish mudirates at Wakra, &c., and (c) induce Turks to confine themselves to their recognised possessions at Katif and Ujair."

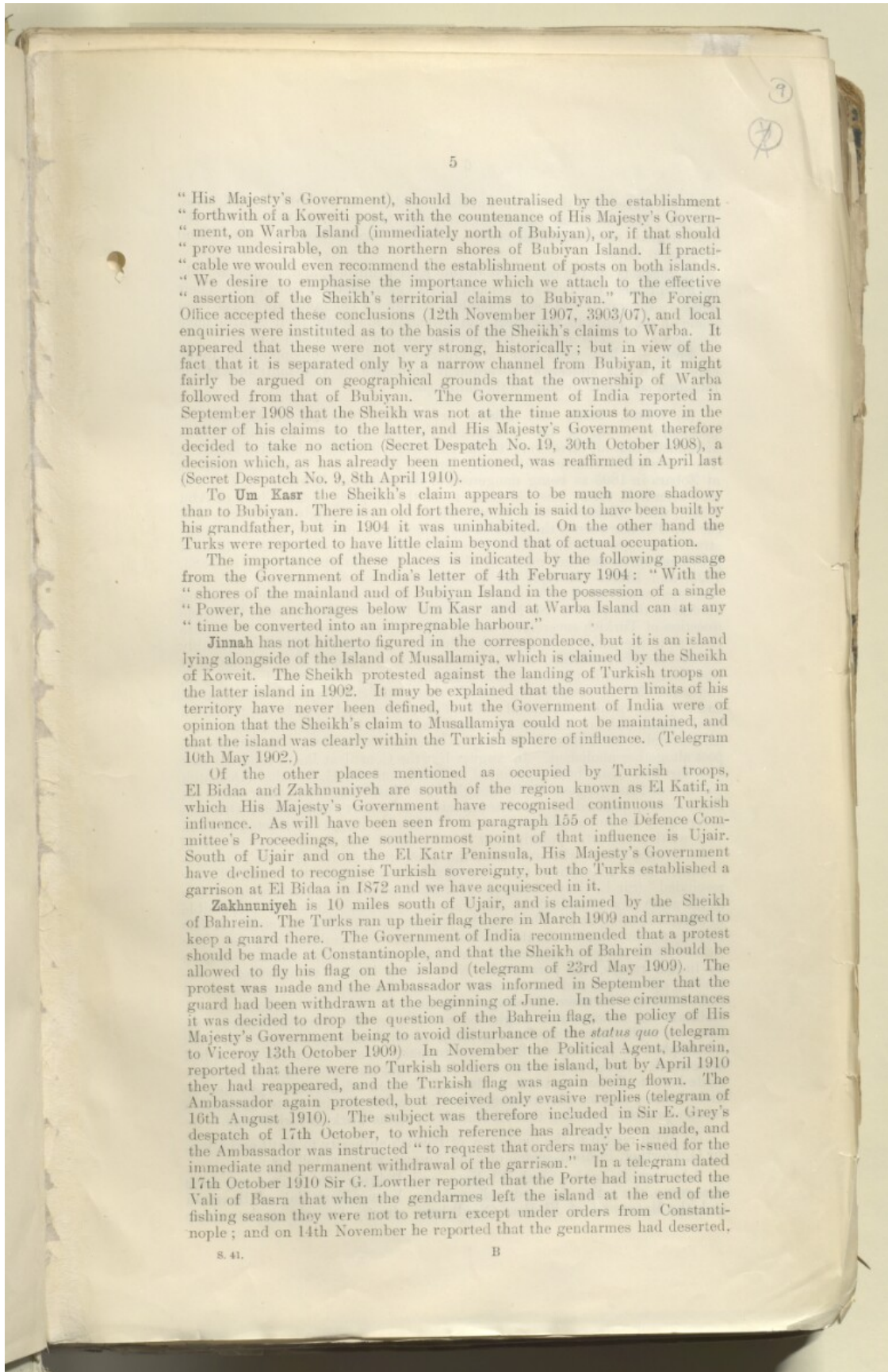
(a) As Bubiyan, Um Kasr, and Jinnah stand on a rather different footing from the rest of the places mentioned, they may be taken first. **Bubiyan** is an island immediately to the north of Koweit, between Koweit bay and the mouth of the Shatt-al-Arab. It is claimed by the Sheikh of Koweit, mainly in virtue of the fact that some of his tribes (the Awazim) use it for fishing purposes. But in 1902 the Turks sent a small guard there, and the Ambassador at Constantinople was directed to protest. The Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs stated that he was not aware of the occupation of Bubiyan Island, though he knew that troops had been sent to Um Kasr; and he informed the Ambassador that the real motive of these proceedings was to keep a débouché for the Bagdad Railway under Turkish protection, as difficulties had been raised about extending it to Koweit (1912/02). In 1904 the Government of India recommended either that the Porte should be called upon to withdraw their post and that we should ourselves establish a post in behalf of the Sheikh at the northern end of the island, or that the Porte should be informed that we regard the island as belonging to the Sheikh, and that unless Turkish troops were withdrawn we should support him in establishing a post of his own (402/04). Sir N. O'Connor was thereupon authorised to repeat his former protest, and, after an interval of some months, if the post had not been withdrawn, to inform the Porte in the sense of the Government of India's second alternative (2665/04). The first part of these instructions was carried out, and as regards the action subsequently to be taken the Government of India made the following recommendations in their telegram of 26th June 1905:—

"Mubarak welcomes idea of establishing post, on condition (1) that British Government give him full moral support, inform Porte that they recognise his claim to Bubiyan, and support him in instituting post; (2) Mubarak asks for following material support; (a) maintenance of Political Agent at Koweit as practically permanent; (b) occasional visit of man-of-war to Koweit and Khor Abdullah; (c) contribution by British Government of Rs. 500 for erection of guard quarters, and Rs. 100 a month for guard maintenance. We regard these terms as fair, and advise full acceptance. Cost of (c) is less than subsidy sanctioned in your telegram of 17th January 1899. Sheikh suggests more than one post, and visit by Cox to Khor Abdullah should be sanctioned before number or location of posts is settled."

The Foreign Office thought that this went rather too far, and the question was held over for consideration by the Defence Committee in connection with that of the eventual terminus of the Bagdad Railway (3249/05). In September 1905 Sir N. O'Connor again spoke to the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, but without drawing a reply. In August 1906 the Government of India returned to the charge (1372/06), and the whole question (which does not seem to have been considered by the Defence Committee) was referred to an inter-departmental committee (Foreign Office, Admiralty, and India Office), which, in its report dated 2nd October 1907, recommended that "if diplomatic considerations permit . . . the continued occupation of Bubiyan Island by a Turkish post, in derogation of the Sheikh's territorial claims (which have been recognised and supported by



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معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٩و] [١٦٠/٢٢]



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"His Majesty's Government), should be neutralised by the establishment forthwith of a Koweiti post, with the countenance of His Majesty's Government, on Warba Island (immediately north of Bubiyan), or, if that should prove undesirable, on the northern shores of Bubiyan Island. If practicable we would even recommend the establishment of posts on both islands. We desire to emphasise the importance which we attach to the effective assertion of the Sheikh's territorial claims to Bubiyan." The Foreign Office accepted these conclusions (12th November 1907, 3903/07), and local enquiries were instituted as to the basis of the Sheikh's claims to Warba. It appeared that these were not very strong, historically; but in view of the fact that it is separated only by a narrow channel from Bubiyan, it might fairly be argued on geographical grounds that the ownership of Warba followed from that of Bubiyan. The Government of India reported in September 1908 that the Sheikh was not at the time anxious to move in the matter of his claims to the latter, and His Majesty's Government therefore decided to take no action (Secret Despatch No. 19, 30th October 1908), a decision which, as has already been mentioned, was reaffirmed in April last (Secret Despatch No. 9, 8th April 1910).

To **Um Kasr** the Sheikh's claim appears to be much more shadowy than to Bubiyan. There is an old fort there, which is said to have been built by his grandfather, but in 1904 it was uninhabited. On the other hand the Turks were reported to have little claim beyond that of actual occupation.

The importance of these places is indicated by the following passage from the Government of India's letter of 4th February 1904: "With the shores of the mainland and of Bubiyan Island in the possession of a single Power, the anchorages below Um Kasr and at Warba Island can at any time be converted into an impregnable harbour."

Jinnah has not hitherto figured in the correspondence, but it is an island lying alongside of the Island of Musallamiya, which is claimed by the Sheikh of Koweit. The Sheikh protested against the landing of Turkish troops on the latter island in 1902. It may be explained that the southern limits of his territory have never been defined, but the Government of India were of opinion that the Sheikh's claim to Musallamiya could not be maintained, and that the island was clearly within the Turkish sphere of influence. (Telegram 10th May 1902.)

Of the other places mentioned as occupied by Turkish troops, **El Bidaa** and **Zakhnuniyeh** are south of the region known as **El Katif**, in which His Majesty's Government have recognised continuous Turkish influence. As will have been seen from paragraph 155 of the Defence Committee's Proceedings, the southernmost point of that influence is **Ujair**. South of **Ujair** and on the **El Katr Peninsula**, His Majesty's Government have declined to recognise Turkish sovereignty, but the Turks established a garrison at **El Bidaa** in 1872 and we have acquiesced in it.

Zakhnuniyeh is 10 miles south of **Ujair**, and is claimed by the Sheikh of **Bahrein**. The Turks ran up their flag there in March 1909 and arranged to keep a guard there. The Government of India recommended that a protest should be made at Constantinople, and that the Sheikh of **Bahrein** should be allowed to fly his flag on the island (telegram of 23rd May 1909). The protest was made and the Ambassador was informed in September that the guard had been withdrawn at the beginning of June. In these circumstances it was decided to drop the question of the **Bahrein** flag, the policy of His Majesty's Government being to avoid disturbance of the *status quo* (telegram to Viceroy 13th October 1909). In November the Political Agent, **Bahrein**, reported that there were no Turkish soldiers on the island, but by April 1910 they had reappeared, and the Turkish flag was again being flown. The Ambassador again protested, but received only evasive replies (telegram of 16th August 1910). The subject was therefore included in Sir E. Grey's despatch of 17th October, to which reference has already been made, and the Ambassador was instructed "to request that orders may be issued for the immediate and permanent withdrawal of the garrison." In a telegram dated 17th October 1910 Sir G. Lowther reported that the Porte had instructed the **Vali of Basra** that when the gendarmes left the island at the end of the fishing season they were not to return except under orders from Constantinople; and on 14th November he reported that the gendarmes had deserted.

S. 41.

B



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٩ ظ] (١٦٠/٢٣)

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and conjectured that this was a Turkish expedient for avoiding formal withdrawal. The Consul at Basra, however, reported on 27th October, that the Vali denied receiving such orders, and still maintained that the island belongs to Turkey.

El Bidaa is on the east coast of the Katr peninsula, and, as has already been mentioned, the Turks have maintained a garrison there since 1872. Their nominal suzerainty has been tolerated, though no communication has been made to the Porte to this effect, but attempts to extend their control have been resisted. The garrison recently consisted of 60 men and 4 guns.

From all these facts may be gathered the degree of opposition to be expected if His Majesty's Government announce at Constantinople their intention no longer to observe the *status quo*.

(b) Wakra, Odeid, and Zobara are all on the coast of El Katr, a promontory south of the recognised Turkish sphere. In 1902 it was announced that all three were to be converted into administrative districts. The British Government had already forcibly dispersed a Turkish settlement at Zobara in 1895 as being dangerous to the safety of Bahrein; and Odeid had been held for at least 30 years to be the property of the Chief of Abu Dhabi, with whom we have treaty relations. Accordingly in March 1903 Sir N. O'Connor warned the Turkish Government against making any administrative changes affecting the *status quo* in El Katr, and reminded them of previous representations made by His Majesty's Government (e.g., in 1883, 1893, and 1895). In reply he was informed that the question had been discussed at a Council of Ministers, and that there was no intention of sending *mudirs* to these places. Sir N. O'Connor had been unwilling to raise the whole question of Turkish sovereignty unless His Majesty's Government were quite clear as to the policy to be pursued if the Turks—as he thought they probably would—merely reaffirmed their claims, and it was hoped that the incident was closed. But in the meantime a Turkish official had started for Wakra, and succeeded in establishing himself there, and His Majesty's Government had to press for his withdrawal. The Turks dismissed him, but appointed a local sheikh (Abdur Rahman bin Thani) *mudir* in his place, and it was not till November 1904 that His Majesty's Government succeeded in getting the post altogether abolished. In August last the Consul at Basra reported that a *mudir* had again been appointed to Odeid, and Sir G. Lowther (Despatch No. 603 of 22nd August 1910) thought that this, along with their action at Zakhuniya, pointed to "a determination to assert and extend Ottoman sovereignty in the neighbourhood of El Katr." He was instructed to hand in a written protest, "pointing out that El Odeid is in the territory of one of the Trucial Chiefs who are under the protection of His Majesty's Government," and requesting that the appointment might be "immediately rescinded" (Sir E. Grey's telegram of 20th September). The Foreign Office at the same time consulted the Admiralty as to whether it would be possible to effect a landing at El Odeid for the purpose of expelling the *mudir*, if His Majesty's Government should decide to resort to forcible measures. The Admiralty in reply recommended that the necessary action should be taken by Indian troops, the part of the Navy being limited to assisting in the landing operations, and they pointed out that the employment of the Royal Indian Marine Steamer *Hardinge* in connection with the blockade should facilitate any action which might be necessary. The Turkish Government, however, replied that they knew nothing of any such appointment, and had telegraphed to the Vali of Basra not to make it, and to cancel it if it had been made. Local enquiry left little doubt that the appointments had been made both to Zobara and Odeid, although the new officials had not taken up their duties; and on 21st October Sir G. Lowther was instructed to make a further protest, repeating that El Katr is "outside Turkish jurisdiction."

(c) With regard to the limitation of Turkish authority to Katif and Ujair, Sir G. Lowther, in his despatch of 22nd August, wrote as follows:—

"As regards Zakhuniyeh, El Katr, and Bahrein which in a way form one group, the active forward policy of the Young Turk Vali of Bussorah and the Mutessarif of El Hasa (Nejd) have already brought us into sharp



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does not whether even the modified proposals of the Government of India could be squared with the *status quo*. As a compromise the Government of India proposed the revival of an agreement of 1868 made with a former Sheik, but the Foreign Office (18th February 1905), thought that this would be inadvisable, and the matter was reserved for consideration by the Defence Committee along with the whole question of the Persian Gulf. It is not known whether it was so considered, and it has not been heard of since, until Sir G. Lowther's Despatch of 22nd August, from which quotation has already been made, and the Foreign Office letter of 4th October, in which the views of the India Office were asked for.

We have in the present telegram the views of Lieutenant-Colonel Cox and the Government of India. They are as follows:—

(Colonel Cox):—

"I consider that it would be useless now to make treaty with Bin Thani, unless we are prepared to do so openly, and to bring about elimination of Turkish influence of Katr, as suggested in second item above. Without such simultaneous action existence of treaty would only be source of danger to the Thani family from the present Turkish régime, and they would themselves fight shy of it."

(Government of India):—

"We concur with Cox that no advantage would accrue from treaties with Katr Chiefs, and further that Chiefs would probably not now agree to enter into treaties, unless the Turks can be induced to confine themselves to their recognised possessions at Katif and Ujair."

It will be observed that in 1904, when the local situation was ripe, Constantinople was not ready; and that now, when Constantinople is ready, the local situation is not ripe. Sir G. Lowther in his despatch of 22nd August says that "the time may not be far distant when, as advocated by Lord Lansdowne in February 1905, a comprehensive, as opposed to piecemeal, treatment of outstanding questions in the Persian Gulf . . . may become imperative." The nearest approach that has been made to anything comprehensive was Sir E. Grey's Despatch of 17th October, the fate of which has been described. If the settlement is to be friendly there must be some give and take. As to this Colonel Cox's view is:—

"Whether achievement of above ends is possible by means of comprehensive reciprocal compromise, or whether coercive measures will be necessary, is a question beyond my purview, but I beg to say that I can conceive no quid pro quo which we could offer Porte in this sphere in exchange for withdrawal of her pretensions. It could perhaps be found in some other sphere."

This will presumably be accepted. The only points of contact that we have with Turkey in the neighbourhood of the Gulf are things that both of us want and neither can afford to part with.

"Should coercive measures (Colonel Cox says) be necessary, we can never expect the recurrence of such a favourable junction locally as exists at present. The numerical strength of military posts in question has just been reduced to a minimum under Nazim Pasha's scheme for concentrating troops at Bagdad; while we have strong squadron in the Persian Gulf in connection with Arms Traffic, which would make naval demonstration simple matter."

The Foreign Office, as has been mentioned above, have already contemplated resort to force in the case of the *mudirates* in Katr, with the result—not uncommon in such cases—that it was proposed that India should perform the task. If troops are to be employed, it is perhaps natural that they should be Indian troops. But their employment would probably come within the scope of 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106, s. 55: "Except for preventing or repelling actual invasion of Her Majesty's Indian possessions, or under other sudden and urgent necessity, the revenues of India shall not, without the consent of both Houses of Parliament, be applicable to defray the expenses of any military operation carried on beyond the external frontiers of such possessions by Her Majesty's forces charged upon such revenues." It is



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١١ ظ] (٨٦٠/٢٧)

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of her navy may render task very difficult, if not impossible. In any case, therefore, by one method or another, I respectfully urge necessity of adjusting position with Turkey forthwith, and eliminating chronic elements of friction which have now become dangerous."

The conclusions to which these considerations seem to point are as follows:—

- (1.) It is desirable to conclude treaties with the Katr tribes.
- (2.) It is not possible to do so unless we can guarantee them against Turkish aggression.
- (3.) There seem to be three ways of arriving at such a guarantee—
 - (a) A comprehensive settlement by friendly agreement. The materials for this do not appear to be forthcoming.
 - (b) A comprehensive settlement by announcement to the Turks that we do not recognise their position at Koweit and south of Ujair, and the translation of that announcement into action by the removal of all signs of Turkish authority. This would obviously be a serious measure, but it might perhaps be taken in reply to some particularly objectionable action on the part of the Turks, either in the Gulf or elsewhere, such as will doubtless be forthcoming before long.
 - (c) A piecemeal settlement. We should make no announcement of policy; but as each case arises, instead of protesting, remove the objectionable Turks. In the case of Koweit this would also, presumably, mean that we should support the Sheikh by force in the question of the registration of his Turkish properties, *i.e.*, guarantee him against the consequences of forcibly ejecting any persons whom the Turks might send to take possession of those properties.
- (4.) When the Turkish difficulty has been finally removed by one or other of these means, the main reason for concluding the agreements will have disappeared.

It is for the Foreign Office to decide.

F. A. H.

7th December 1910.



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٢ و] (٨٦٠/٢٨)

(12)

Register No.
1654
[42167]

Minute Paper. **Secret Department.**

Letter from Viceroy
Letter from 30, of Dec. 16 Nov.

Dated } 15 November 1910.
Rec. }

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	16 Nov.	East	Persian Gulf
Secretary of State	17	KA	
Committee	21	<u>E</u>	his confirmation of Turkish murders & Odeid & Bekre.
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State			

Copy to (1654) 70. (1) 15 Nov. 22 Nov
India 25 Nov

FOR INFORMATION.

The position is explained briefly in
Sir S. Dowler's note of 24 Sept. 10

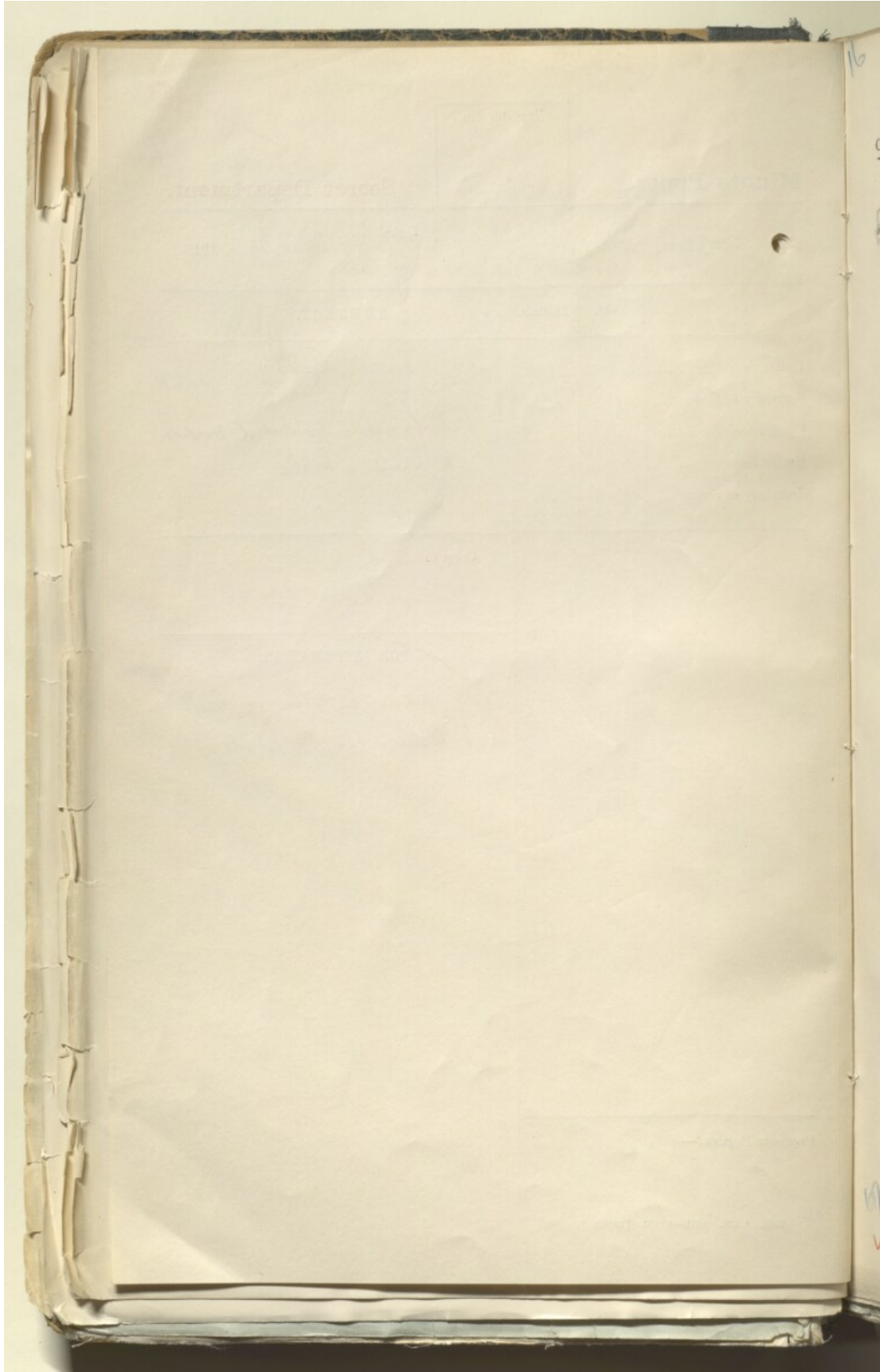
Seen Pol. Com'ee.,
29 NOV. 1910

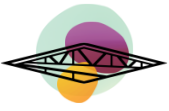
Previous Papers:— 495

7908. I. 516. 1000.—4/1910. [1278/09.]

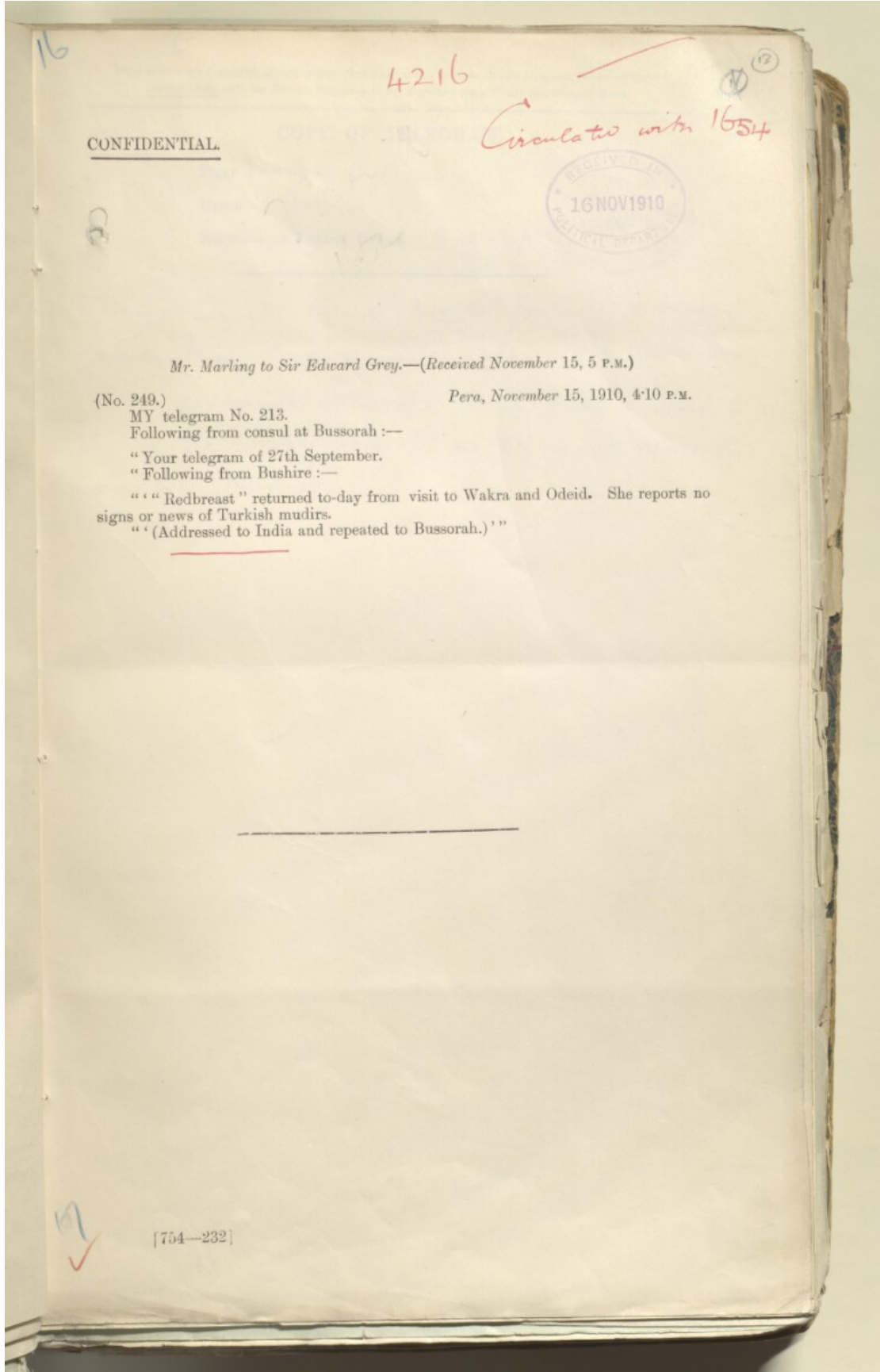


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٢ ظ] (٨٦٠/٢٩)



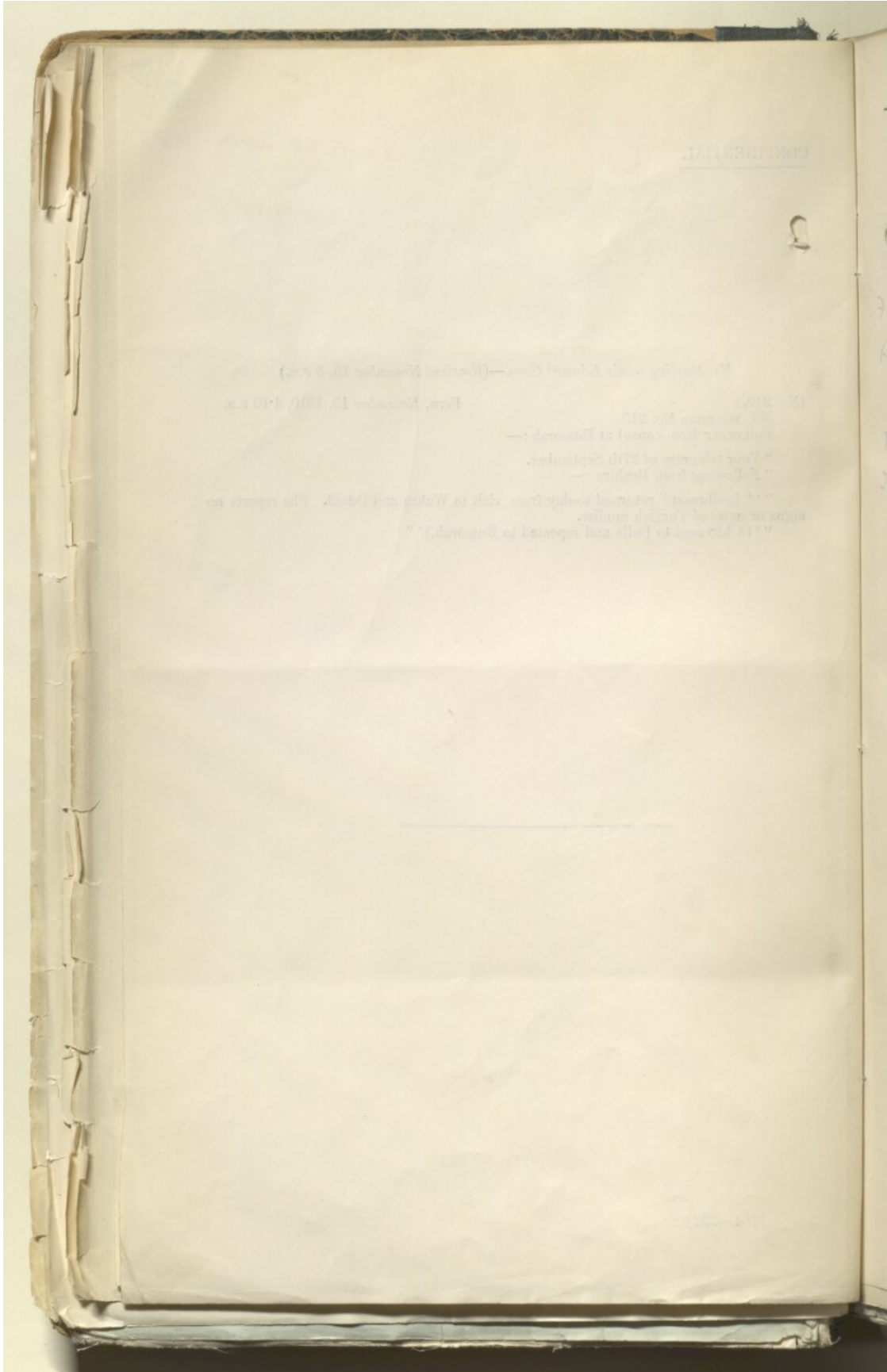


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٣ و] (٨٦٠/٣٠)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٣ظ] (٨٦٠/٣١)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٤/١] (٨٦٠/٣٢)

1652+

Departments are requested, if they suspect that there is any mistake in this telegram, to communicate immediately with the Private Secretary to the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State.

4089
4033 ✓
(14)

COPY OF TELEGRAM.

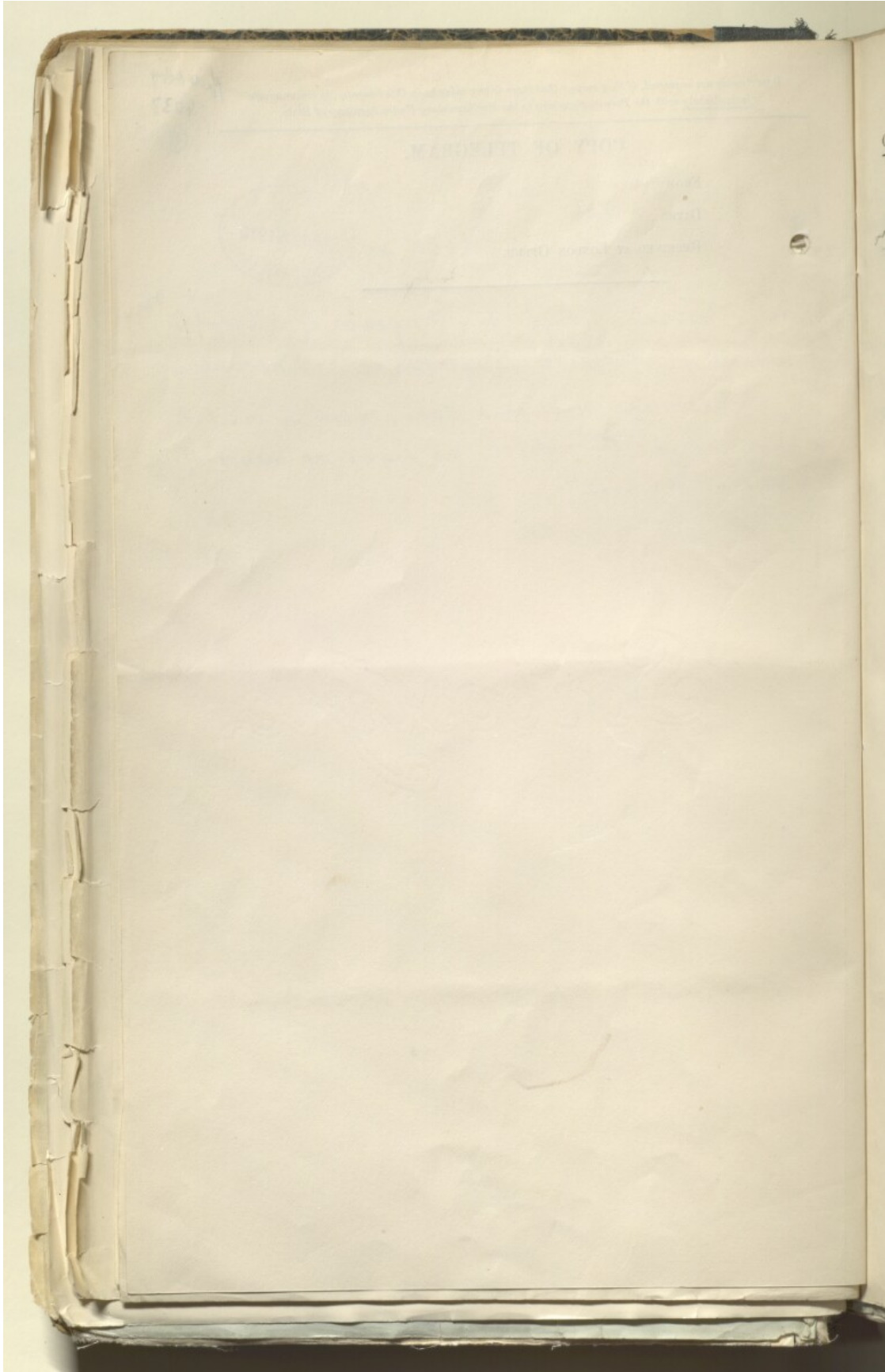
FROM Viceroy
DATED 15 Nov.
RECEIVED AT LONDON OFFICE 2-54 p.m.

RECEIVED IN
15 NOV 1910
DIPLOMATIC DEPARTMENT

Foreign secret. Omaid. My telegram of 2 October.
Resident at Bushire telegraphs on 13 November.
"Redbreast" returned today from a visit to
Wakra Omaid. She reports no signs or news of
Turkish Inudios"

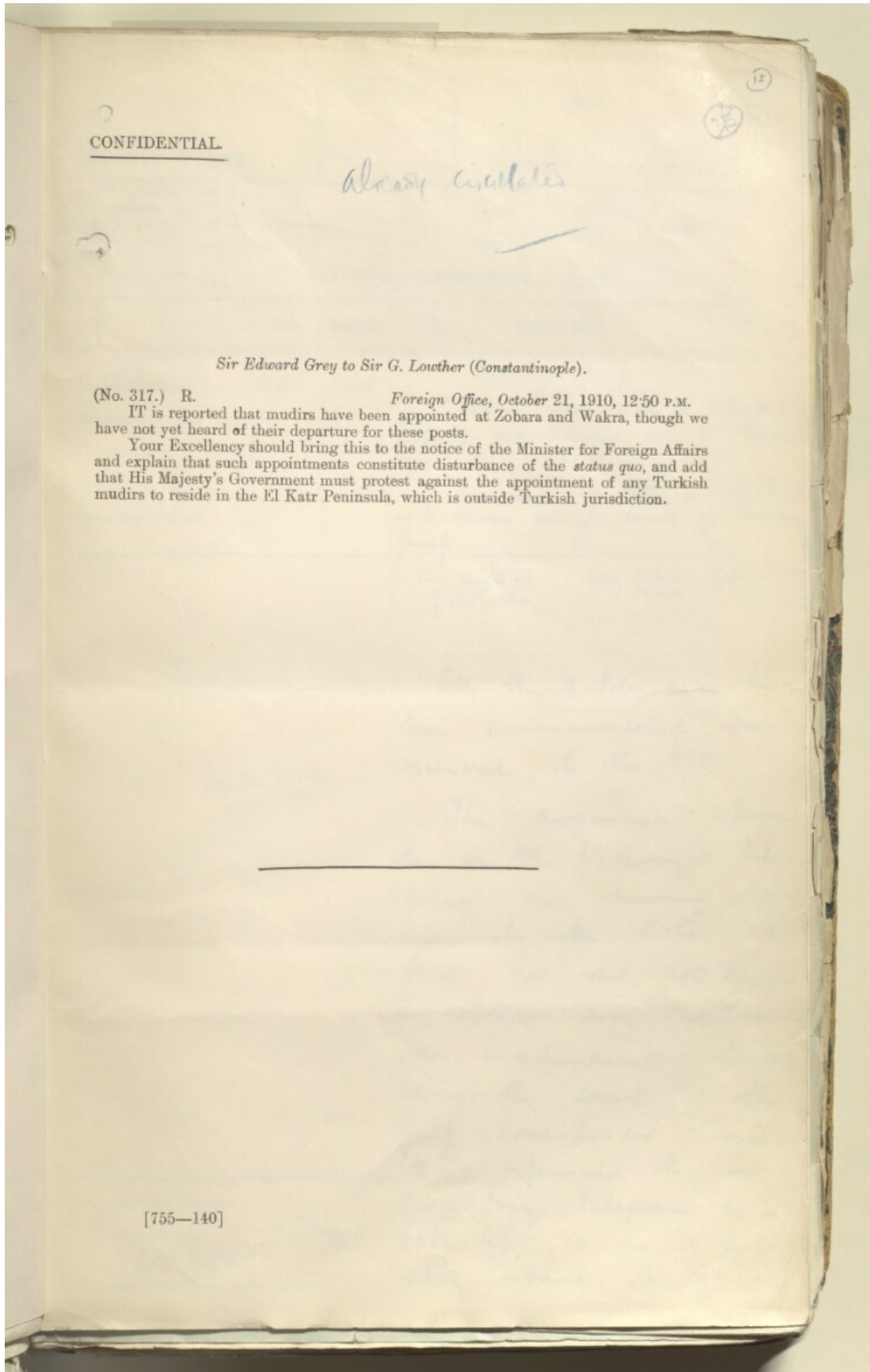


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٤ظ] (٨٦٠/٣٣)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٥] (٨٦٠/٣٤)



CONFIDENTIAL

already circulated

Sir Edward Grey to Sir G. Louther (Constantinople).

(No. 317.) R.

Foreign Office, October 21, 1910, 12:50 P.M.

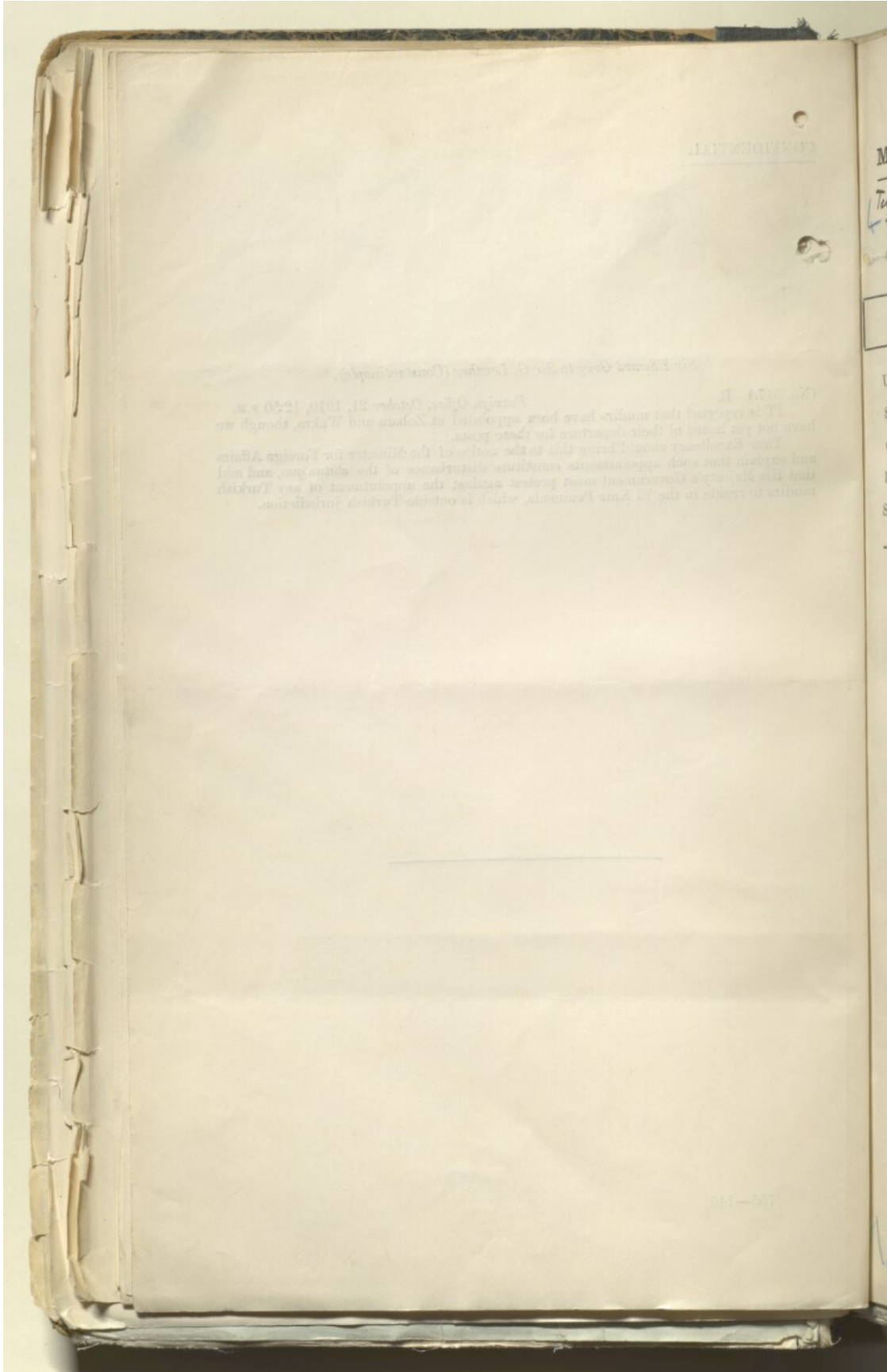
IT is reported that mudirs have been appointed at Zobara and Wakra, though we have not yet heard of their departure for these posts.

Your Excellency should bring this to the notice of the Minister for Foreign Affairs and explain that such appointments constitute disturbance of the *status quo*, and add that His Majesty's Government must protest against the appointment of any Turkish mudirs to reside in the El Katr Peninsula, which is outside Turkish jurisdiction.

[755-140]



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٥ظ] (٨٦٠/٣٥)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٦/١] (٨٦٠/٣٦)

16

Register No.
1495
(13) (4033)

Minute Paper. **Secret Department.**

F.O. letter of 10 Oct. '10.
Telegrams (1) Letter from First Asst. Kashmir, 14 Oct. Dated
(2) Resident, " 15 - Rec. 1900
(3) do " 17 -
(4) Vic. Formally acknowledged 15 -

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary	18 Oct.	Eat	Persian Gulf.
Secretary of State	19	Vu	Mudirs appointed to Odeid & Isobara but believed not to have arrived.
Committee	21	W.	
Under Secretary			Assurance of Porte in 1872 as to tribes along coast of Persian Gulf.
Secretary of State			

Copy sent to F.O. of 10/10/10
Copy to India of 4033 (except F.O. note) see within.

Been Pol. Com'ce., 25 OCT. 1910

All the 4 telegrams have been communicated, as received, to the F.O.

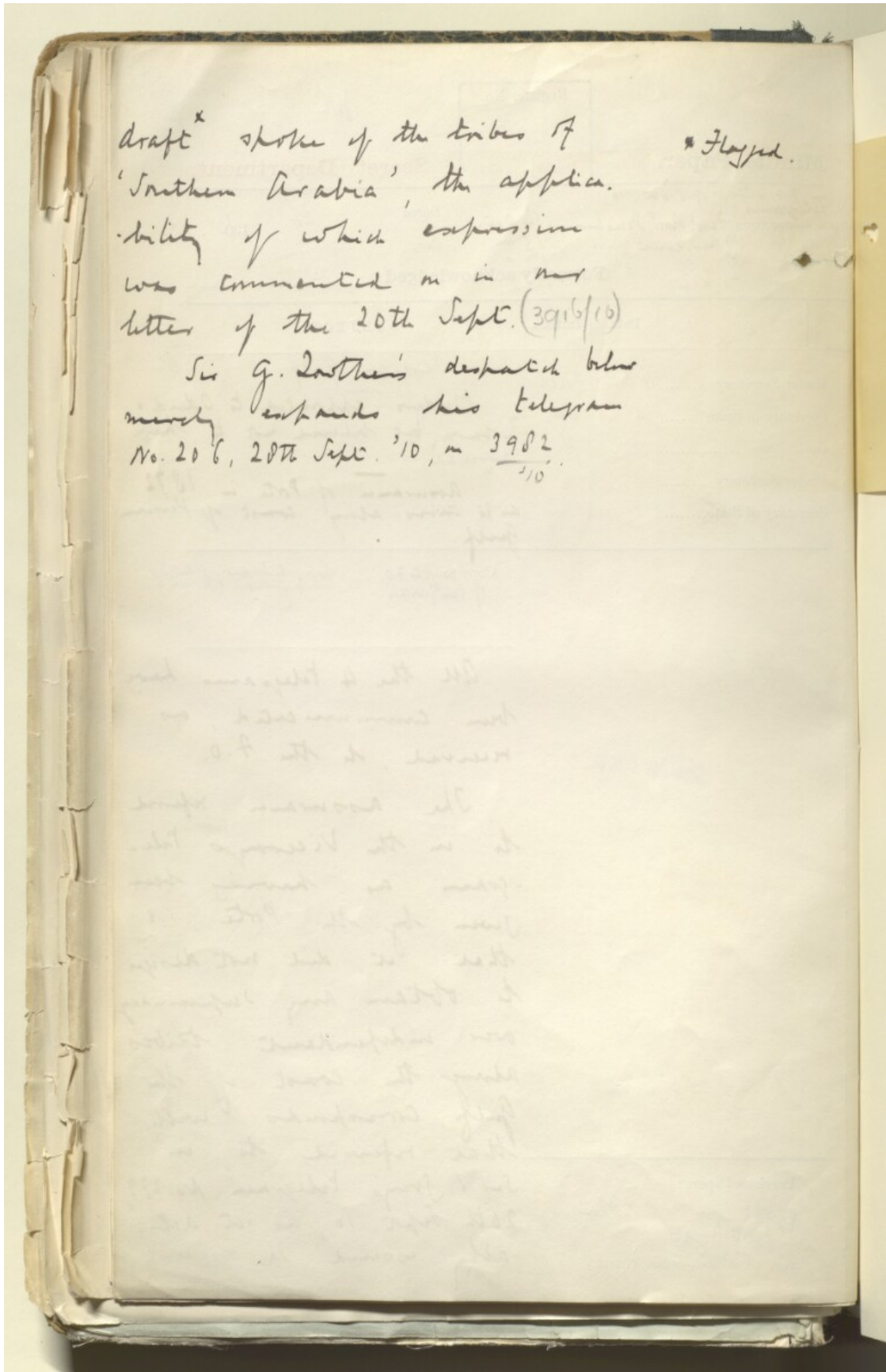
The assurance referred to in the Viceroy's telegram as having been given by the Porte, i.e. that it did not design to obtain any supremacy over independent tribes along the coast of the Gulf, corresponds with that referred to in Sir I. Jey's telegram No. 279, 20th Sept. '10, as it actually issued. The original

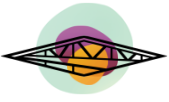
Previous Papers:—
1394
4007
4011 *Flagged.

3489. I. 1135. 2000.—6/1908. [1779.07.]

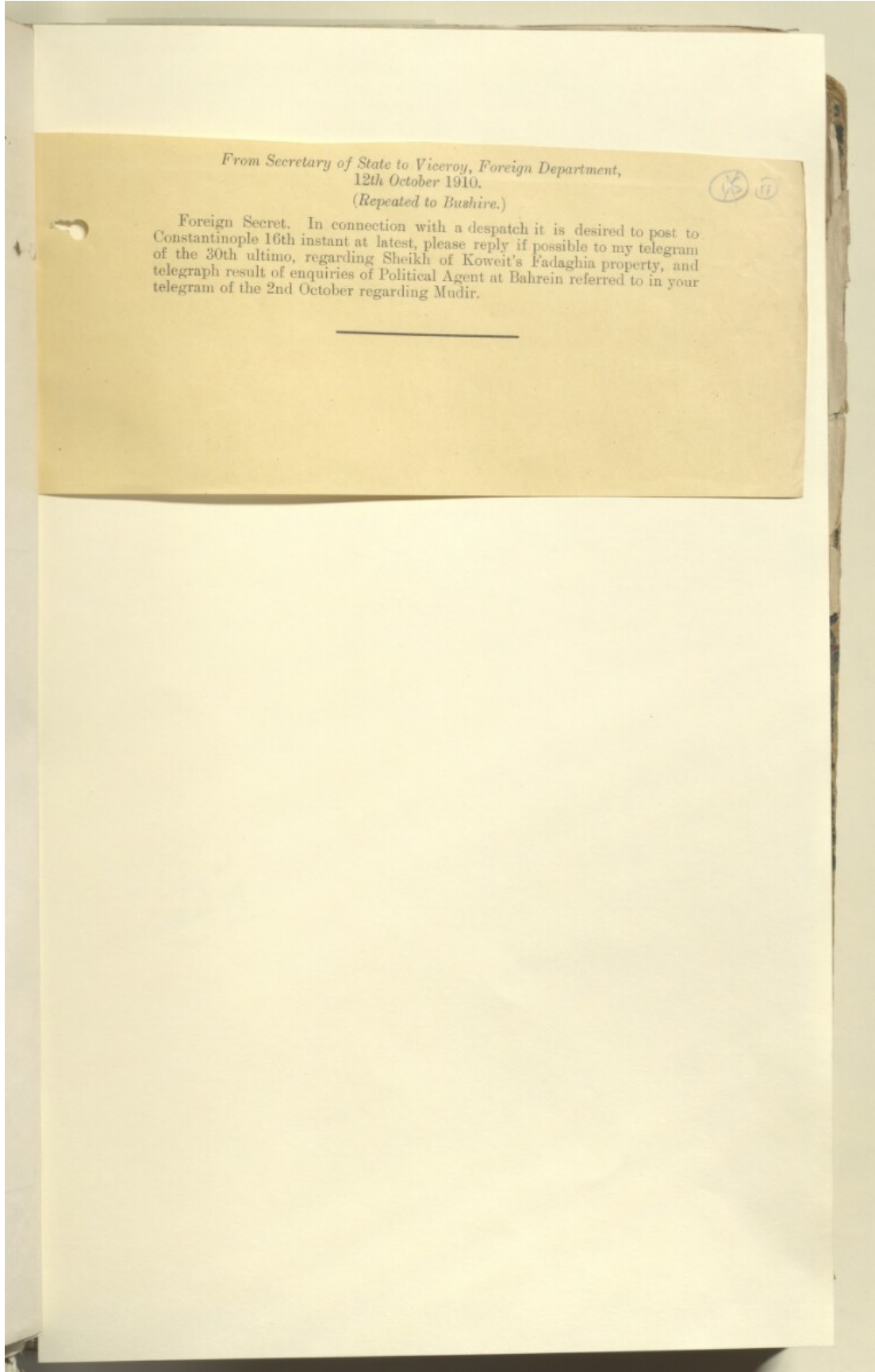


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٦ ظ] (٨٦٠/٣٧)



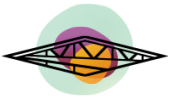


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٧و] (٨٦٠/٣٨)

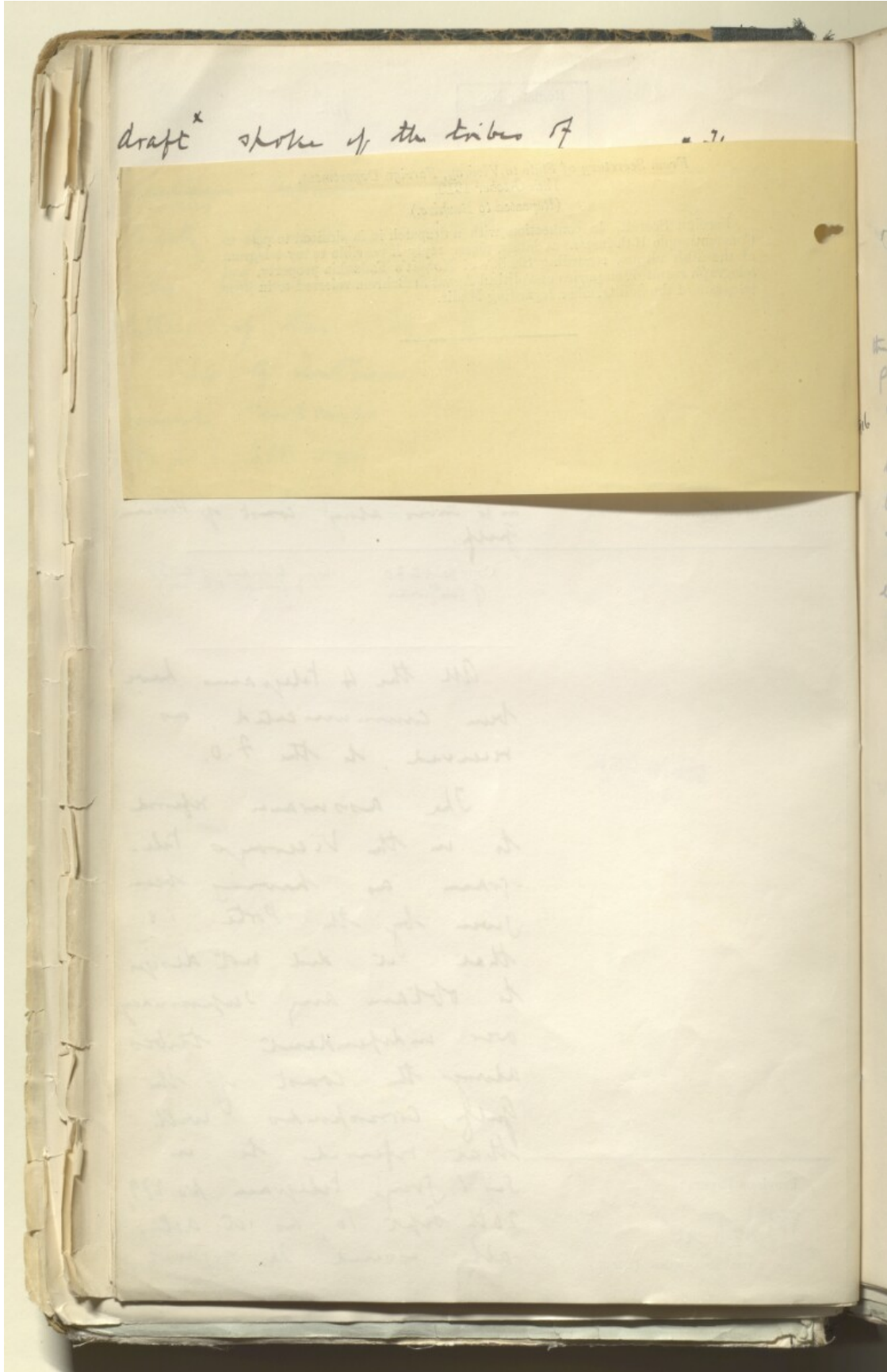


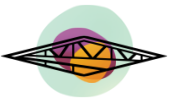
*From Secretary of State to Viceroy, Foreign Department,
12th October 1910.
(Repeated to Bushire.)*

Foreign Secret. In connection with a despatch it is desired to post to Constantinople 16th instant at latest, please reply if possible to my telegram of the 30th ultimo, regarding Sheikh of Koweit's Fadaghia property, and telegraph result of enquiries of Political Agent at Bahrein referred to in your telegram of the 2nd October regarding Mudir.



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٧ظ] (٨٦٠/٣٩)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٨ و] (٨٦٠/٤٠)

495

Departments are requested, if they suspect that there is any mistake in this telegram, to communicate immediately with the Private Secretary to the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State.

4033 (12)
15th Oct. 1910

COPY OF TELEGRAM.

FROM V. to S. P. S. X

DATED 15th Oct. 1910

RECEIVED AT LONDON OFFICE 6: 7. P.M.

17 OCT 1910
POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

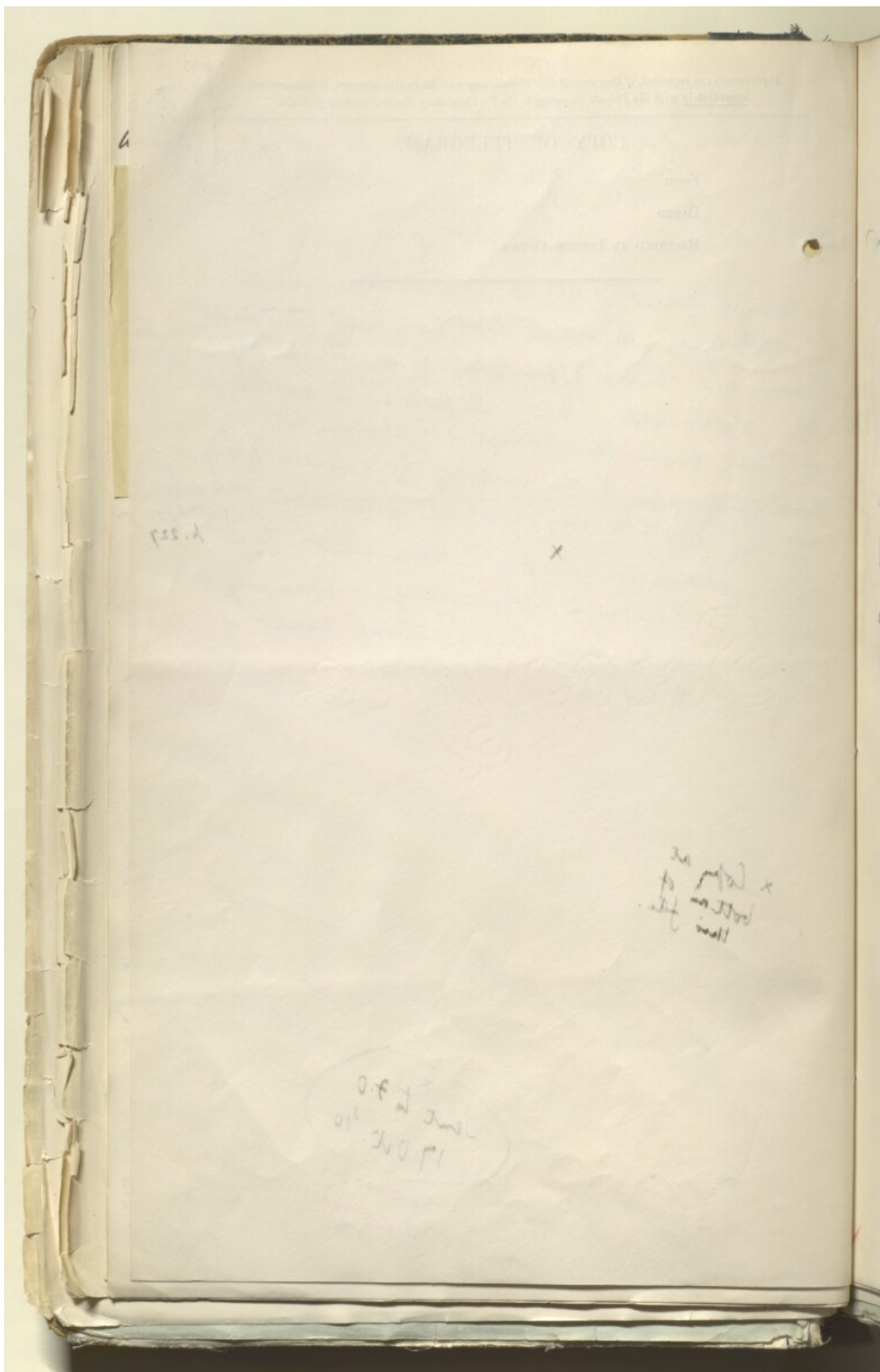
Foreign secret. Obed, your telegram of the 12th inst., to which Cox has replied direct. Please see India Office letter to the Foreign Office of 20th Sep. 1910. Reference is invited to letter from the Charge d'Affaires at Constantinople to the Earl of Granville No. 9 of Jan 7 19th 1872, which forwarded explicit assurance X from Porte that there was no design to obtain any supremacy over independent tribes along coast of Persian Gulf. (1802/72) H.C. A. 227

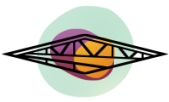
X Copy at bottom of this file.

X Sent to S.O. 17 Oct. '10
S.O. (P) 27 Oct.
India (P) 28 Oct

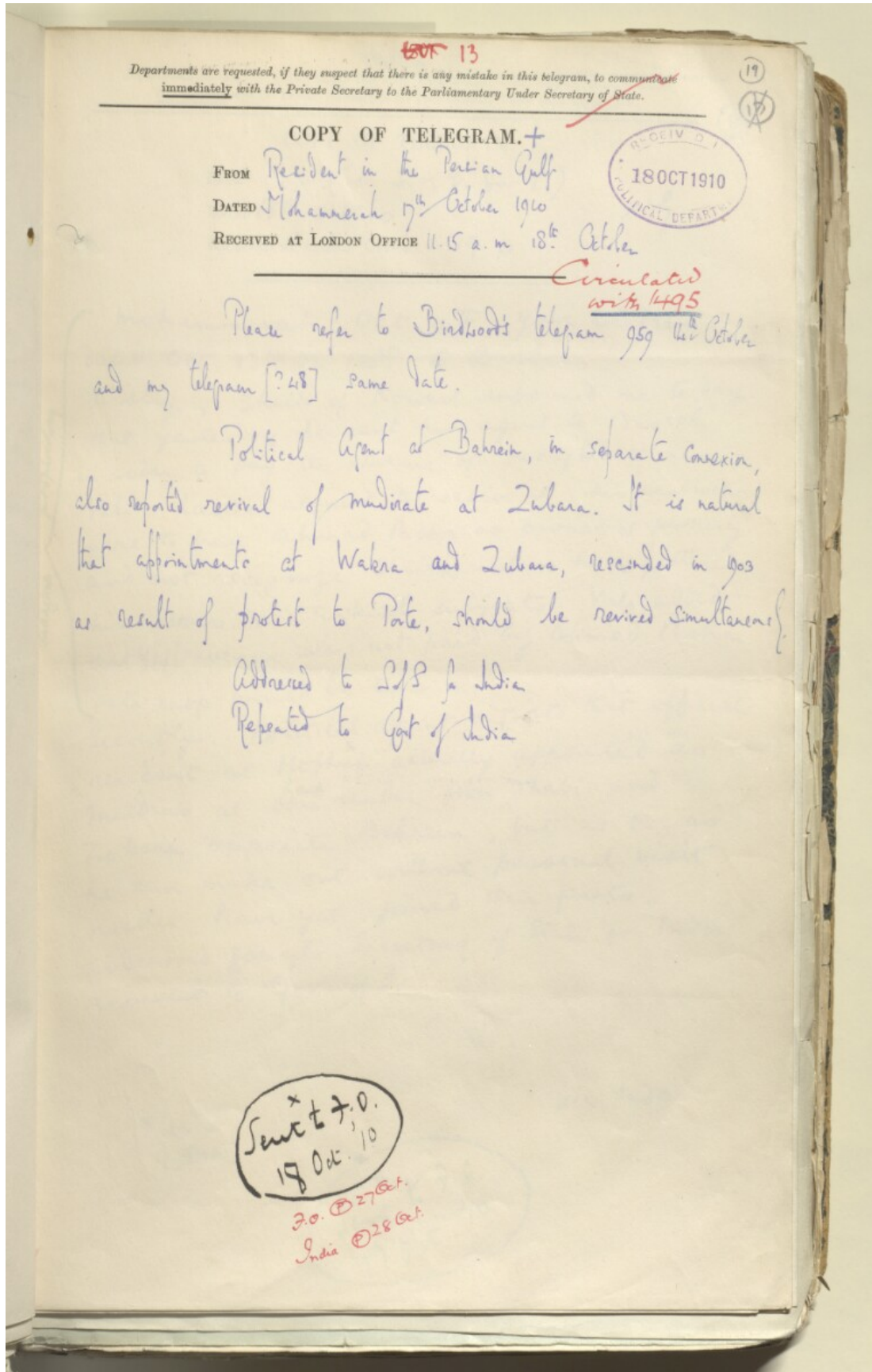


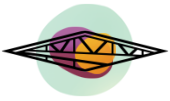
ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٨ظ] (٨٦٠/٤١)



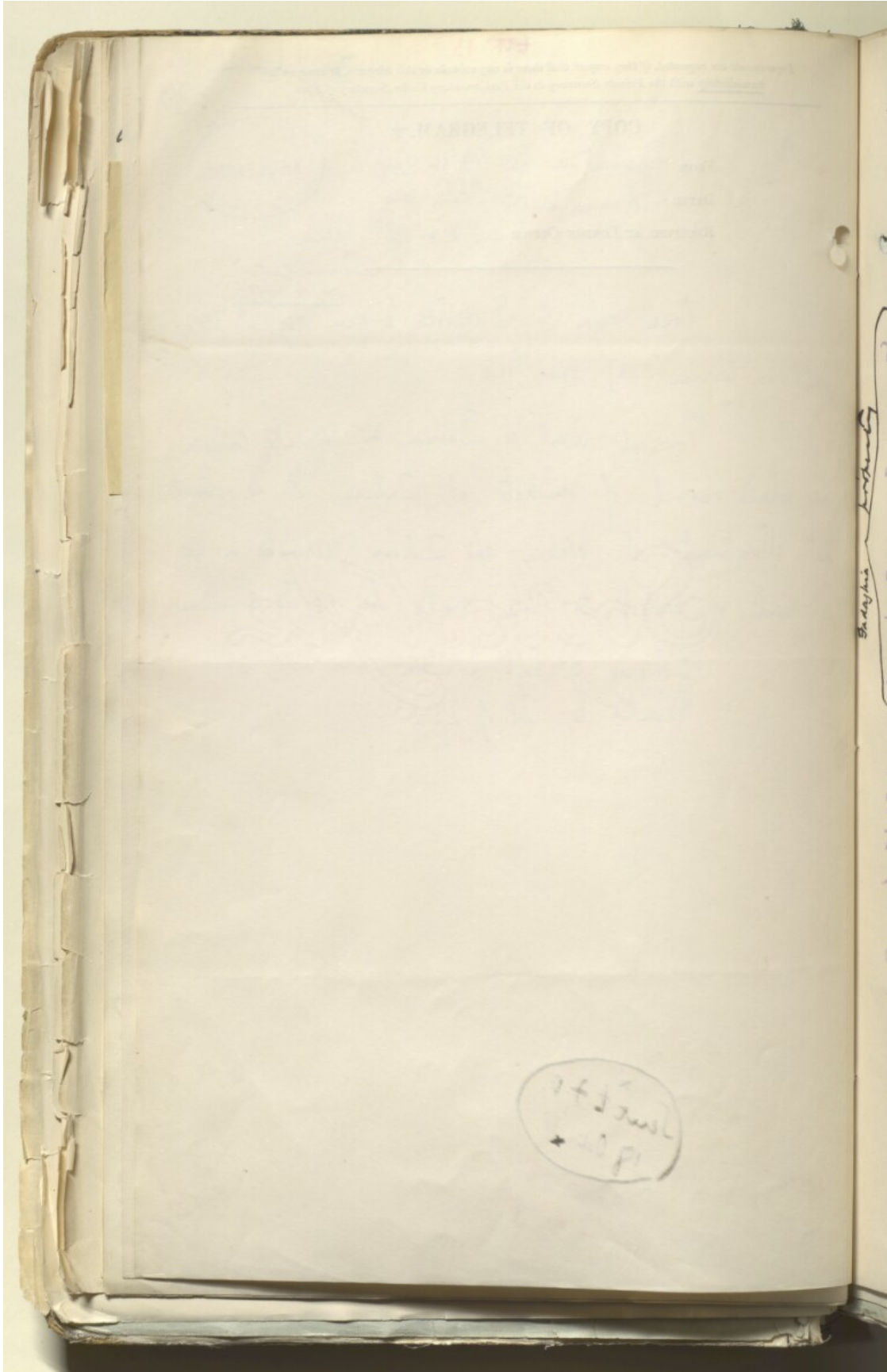


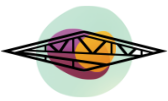
ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٩١] (٨٦٠/٤٢)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٩ ظ] (٨٦٠/٤٣)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٠] [٨٦٠/٤٤]

Handwritten: (Circulates with Fudaghia etc)

Departments are requested, if they suspect that there is any mistake in this telegram, to communicate immediately with the Private Secretary to the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State.

COPY OF TELEGRAM.

FROM Cox (to S. of S. for I.)
DATED 15th Oct. '10
RECEIVED AT LONDON OFFICE 1.19 p.

20

10

10

Mohammerah Oct. 14th. your telegram dated Oct. 13th or 12th to Bushire.

Firstly, Sheikh of Koweit informed me to day that yesterday he sent his agent to Basrah in order to pay the revenue of Fudaghia to new Vali. latter refused to receive it: his instructions were to treat Ahmad Pasha as owner of property and not recognize Sheikh unless he registered his sons as Turkish subjects. Vali added that revenue was not paid by Ahmad Pasha date crop would be taken.

Secondly, Political agent reports that official resident at Hofuf actually appointed as mudirs at ^{Zeid} Odai under Abu Thabi and Zobara opposite Bahrein, but as far as he can make out without personal visit neither have yet joined their posts. addressed ~~to~~ to Secretary of State for India repeated to Govt of I.

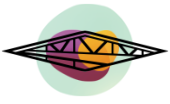
Cox

via Indio

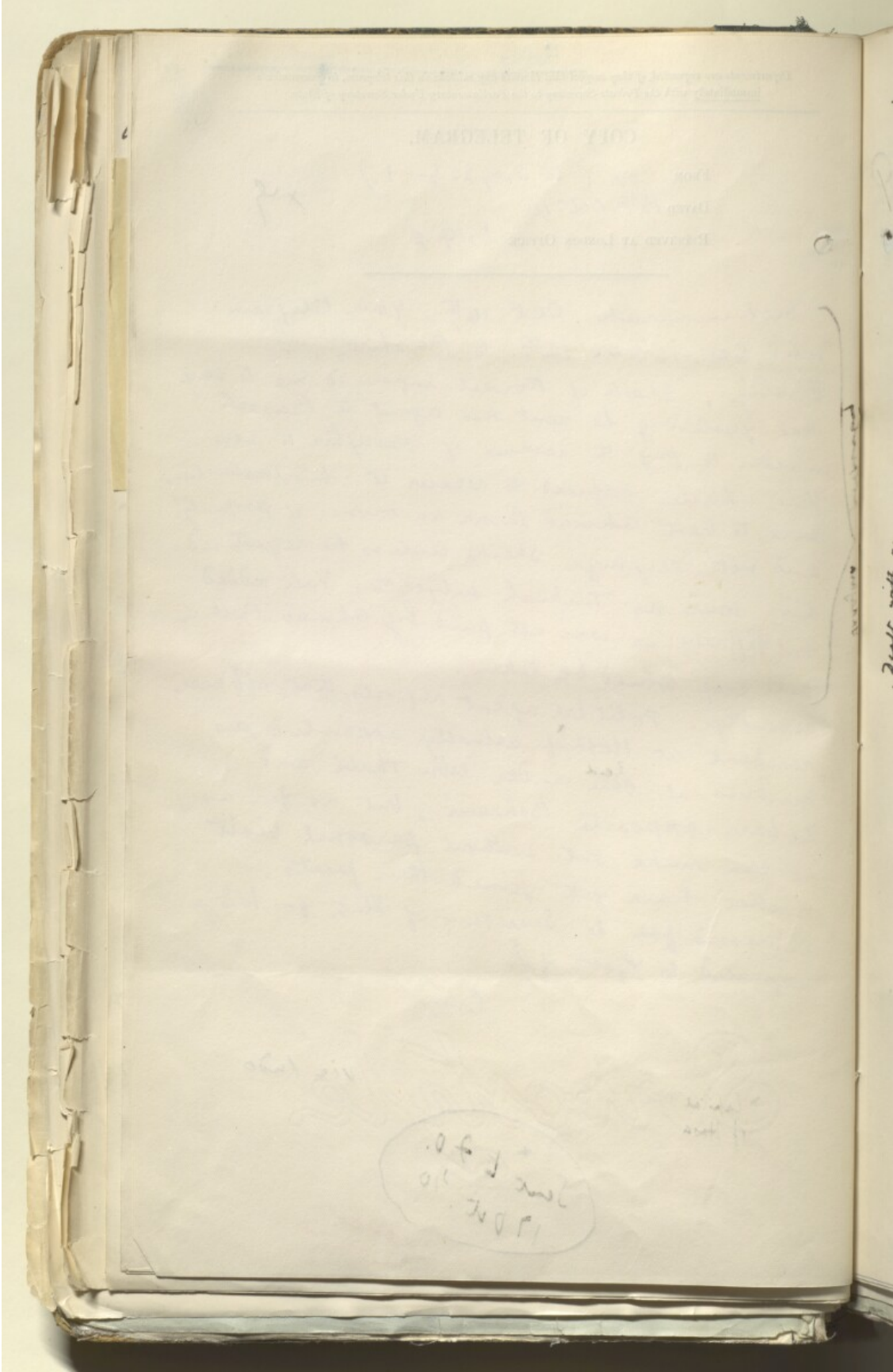
* Capital of Hosa

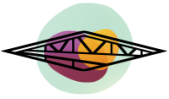
Sent to 7.0.
17 Oct. '10

3.0 20 Oct.
India 21 Oct.



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٠ظ] (٨٦٠/٤٥)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢١ و] (٨٦٠/٤٦)

Departments are requested, if they suspect that there is any mistake in this telegram, to communicate immediately with the Private Secretary to the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State.

(Circulate with legs - telegraph)

21

COPY OF TELEGRAM.

FROM Bushira (to S. of S.)

DATED 14th Oct. '10

RECEIVED AT LONDON OFFICE 5: 19 P.

Secretary of State's telegram of Oct. 12th.
Firstly: reference to Obeid and Wakra.
Political agent at Bahrein has not yet received definite information but considers it highly improbable that mudirs have proceeded from Hasa to take up their appointments.

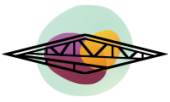
Secondly, reference to Fadlagia property.
Reply is not expected from political agent at Koweit before the mail of October 17th - addressed to India, repeated to S. of S. for I. and Resident.

Deal with as file as to Fadlagia property.

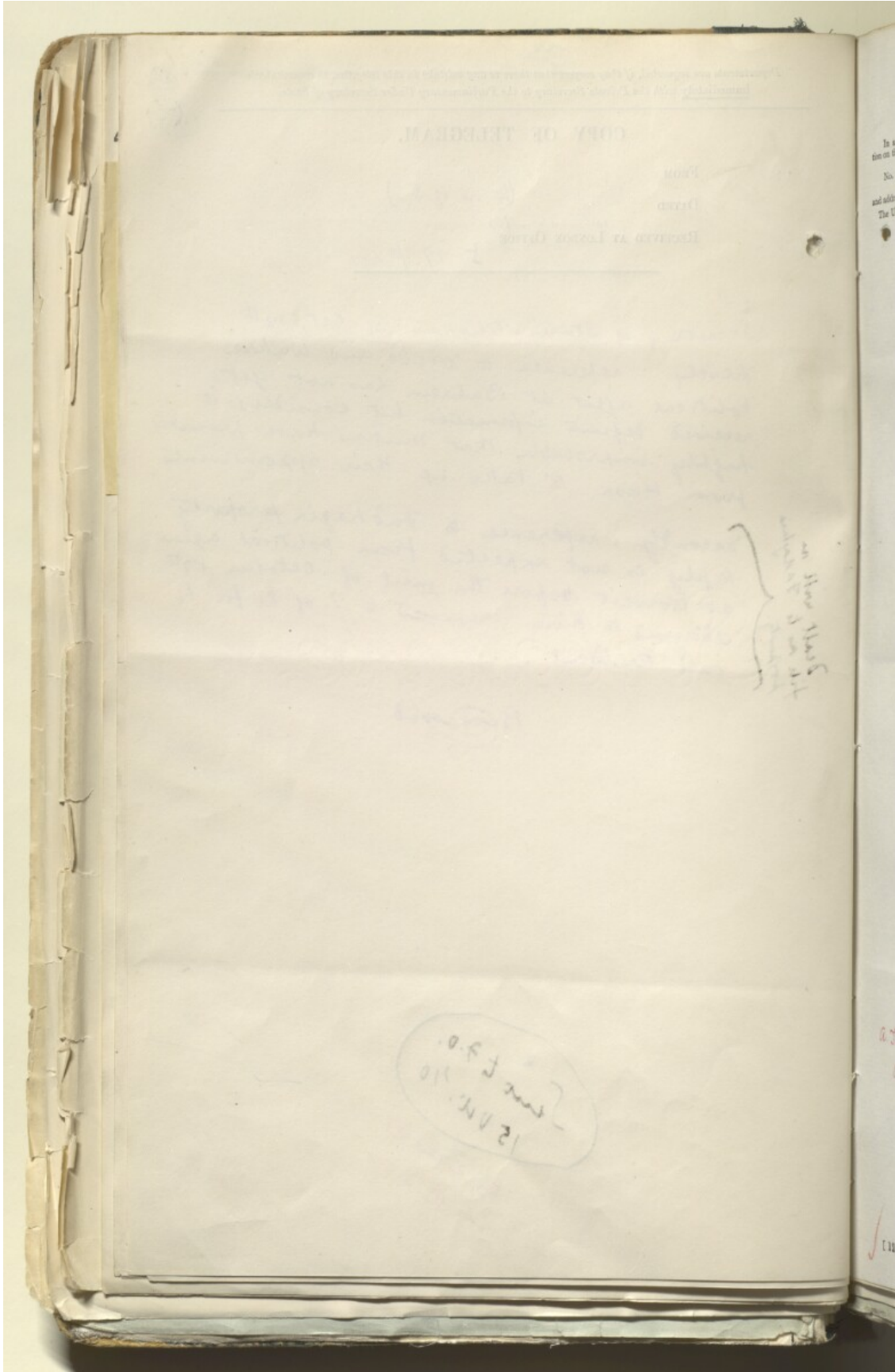
Bird wood

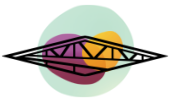
Sent to 7.0.
15 Oct. '10

FO. 20 Oct. (P)
India (P) 21 Oct.



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢١ظ] (٨٦٠/٤٧)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٢ و] (٨٦٠/٤٨)

4033
1394 (22)
Circulation with 30
1495
10 OCT 1910
POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

In any further communication on this subject, please quote
No. 36016/10.
and address—
The Under-Secretary of State,
Foreign Office,
London.

The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents
his compliments to the Under-Secretary of State for India,
----- and, by direction of the Secretary of State,
transmits herewith copy of the under-mentioned paper.

Foreign Office,
October 8th, 1910.

Reference to previous letter:
India Office, Oct. 3rd, 1910.

Description of Inclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Sir G. Lowther, No. 694, Sept. 30th.	Turkish Mudir at El Odeid.

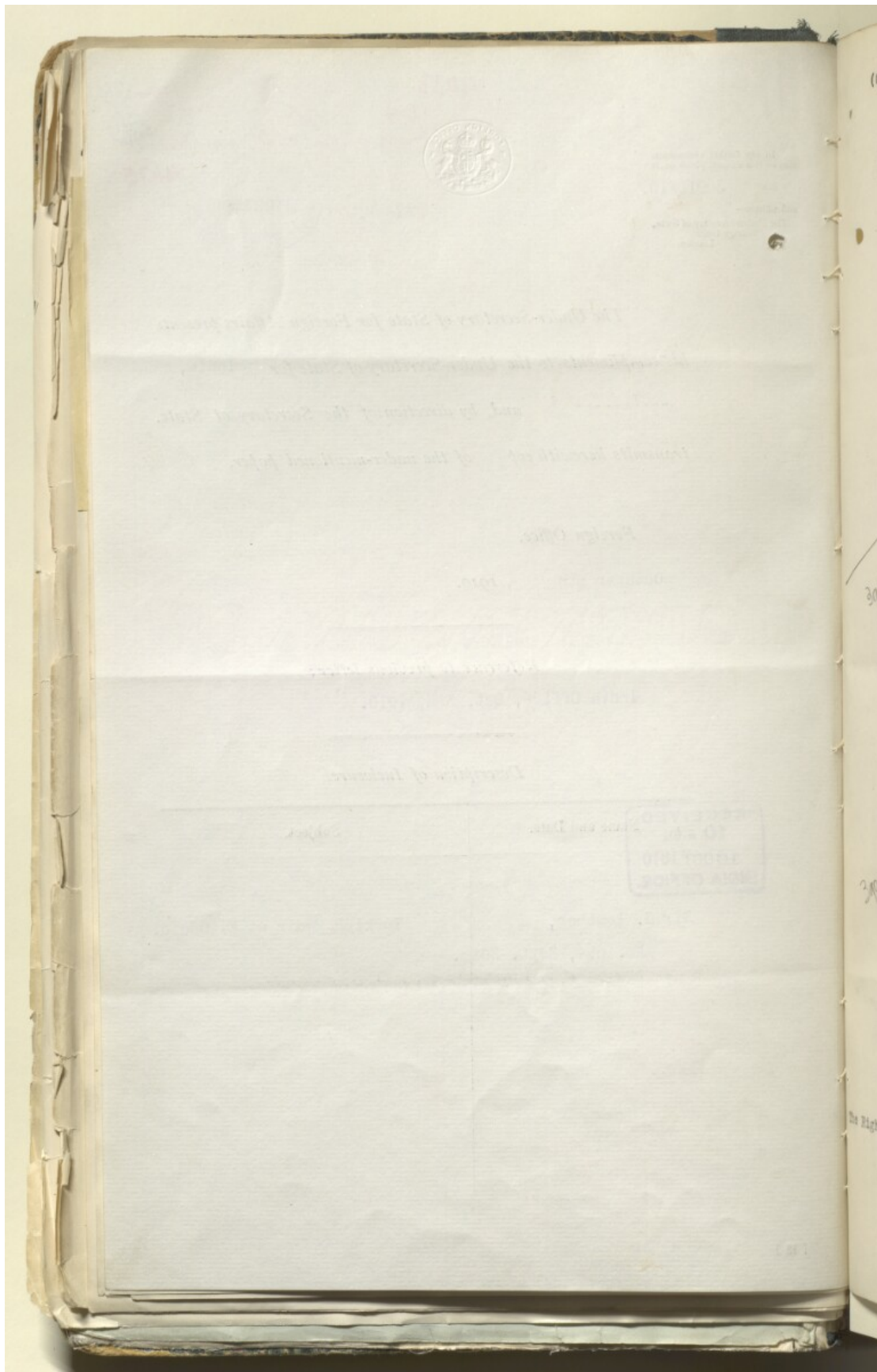
A. J. & A. Print.
Oct. 5th. Sec 2.

COPY TO INDIA
21 Oct. 1910
SECRETARY'S N^o. 42

[12]

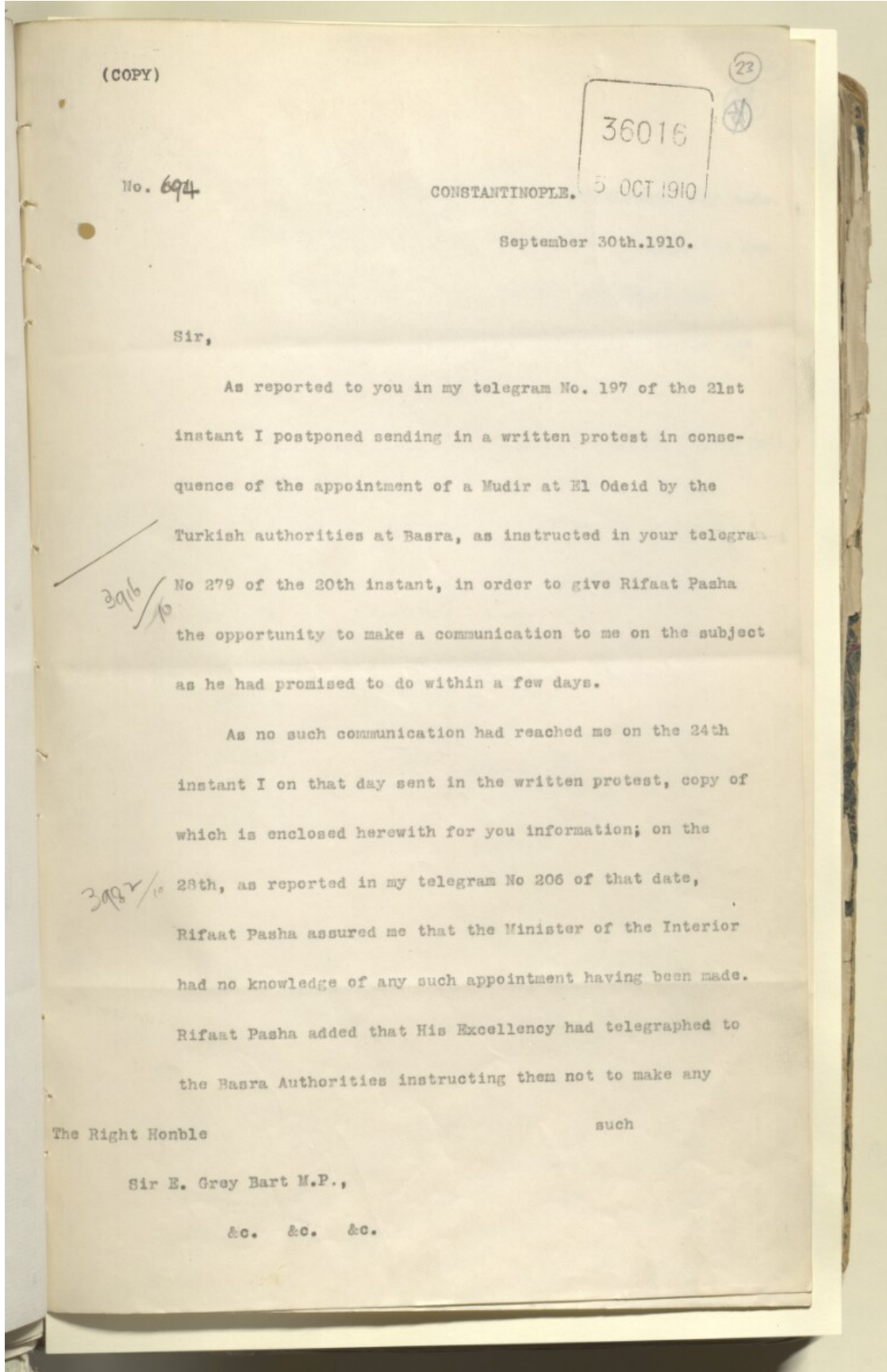


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٢ظ] (٨٦٠/٤٩)



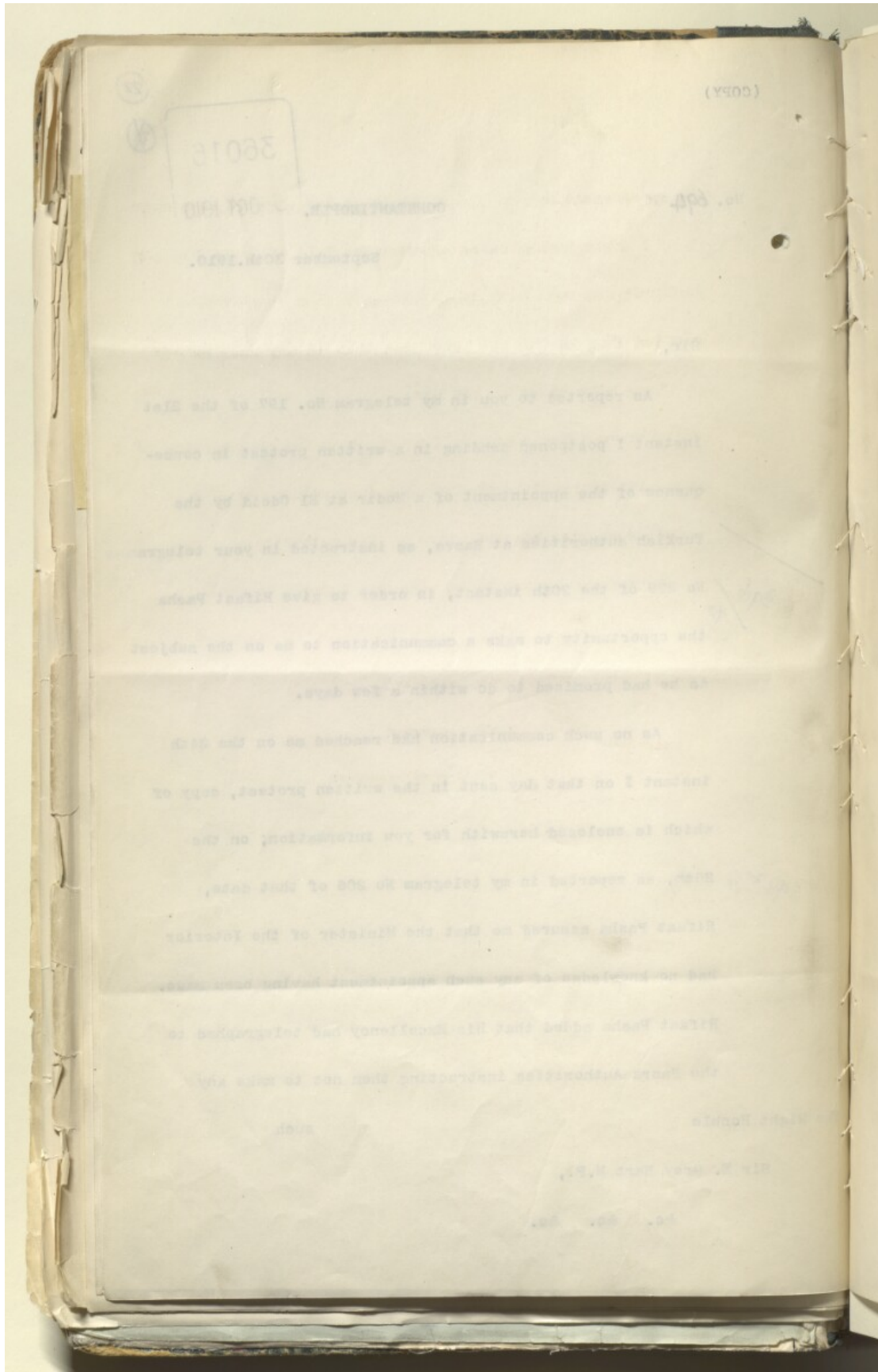


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٣و] (٨٦٠/٥٠)



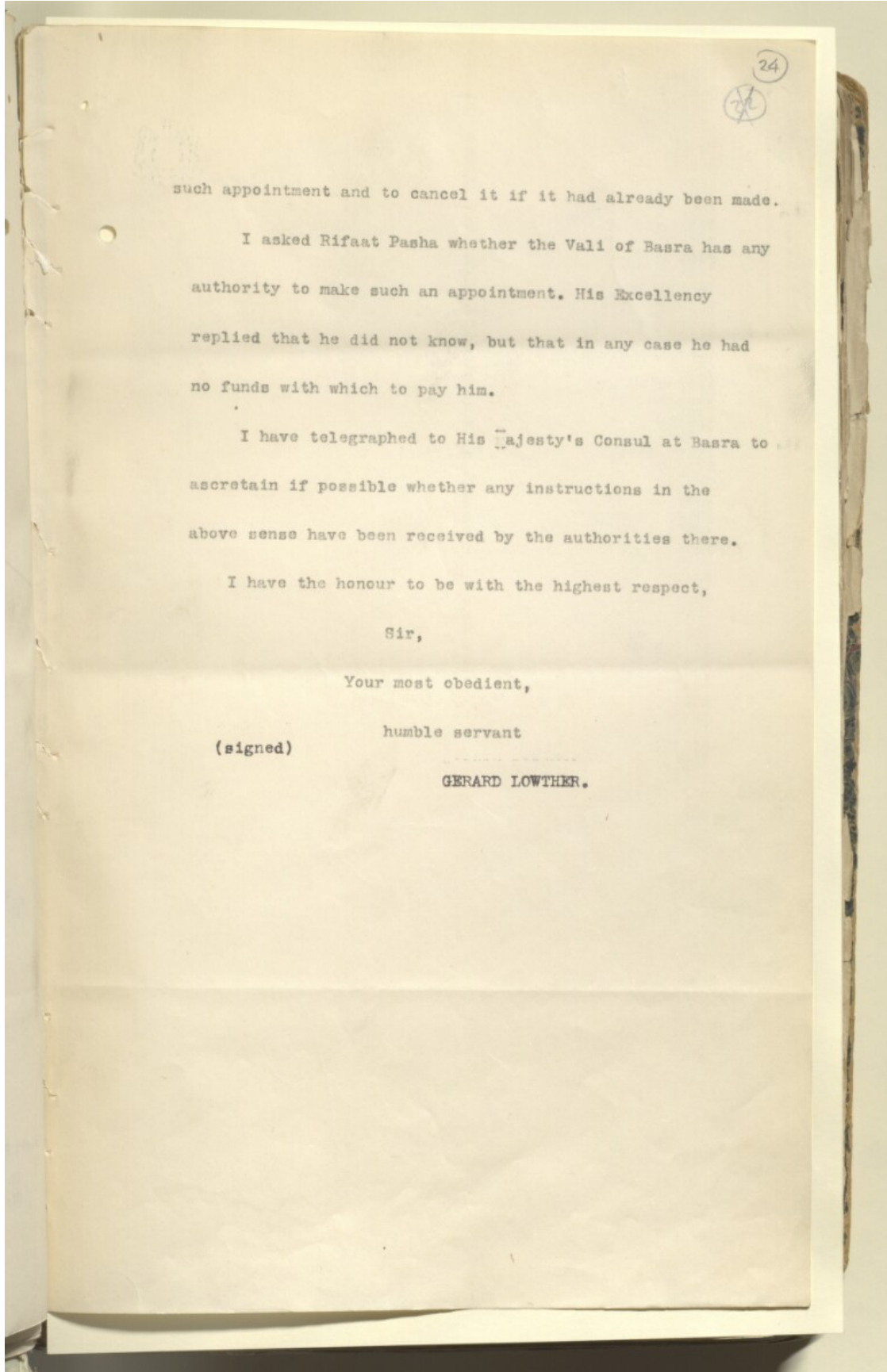


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٣ظ] (٨٦٠/٥١)



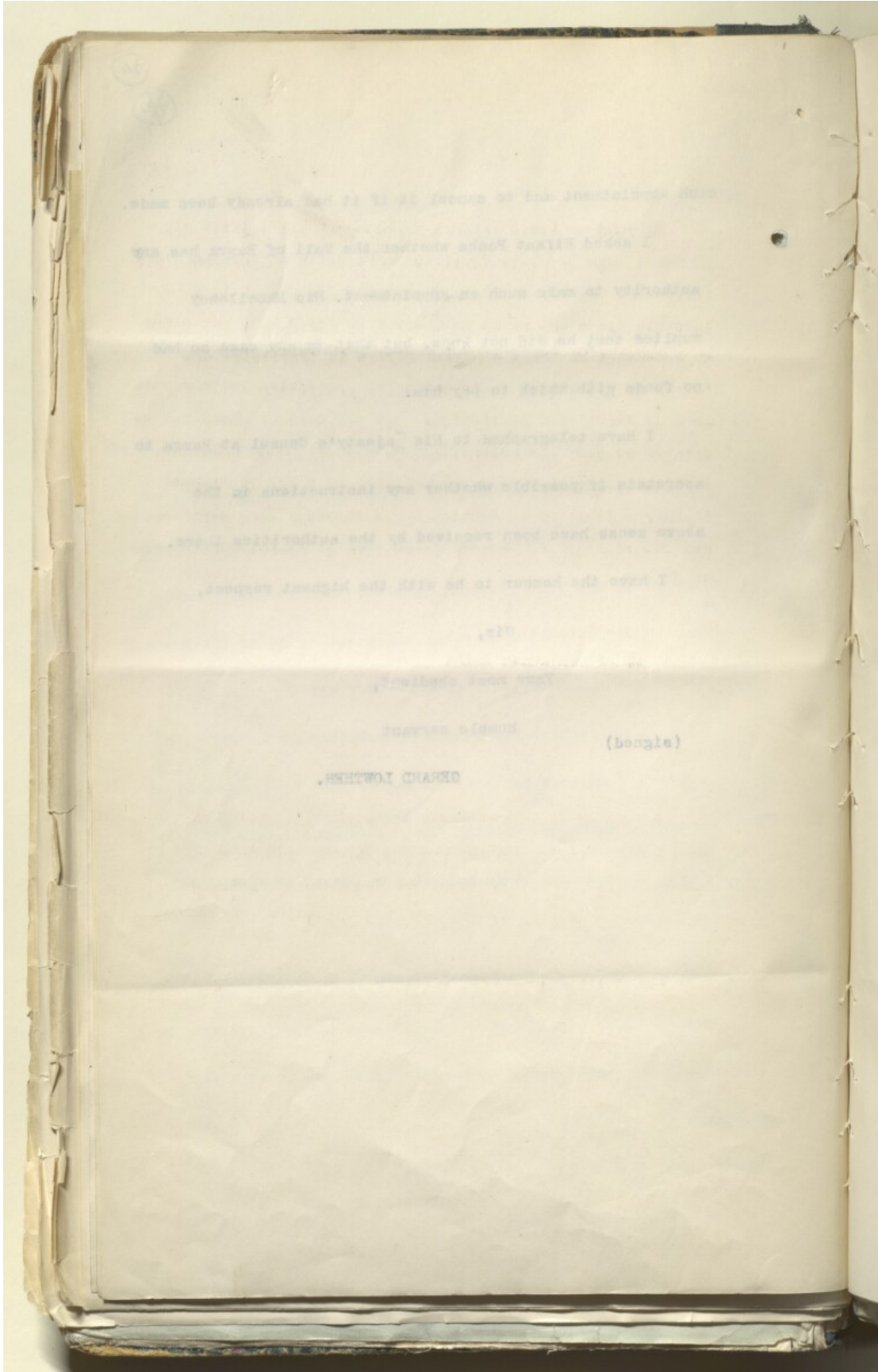


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٤و] (٨٦٠/٥٢)



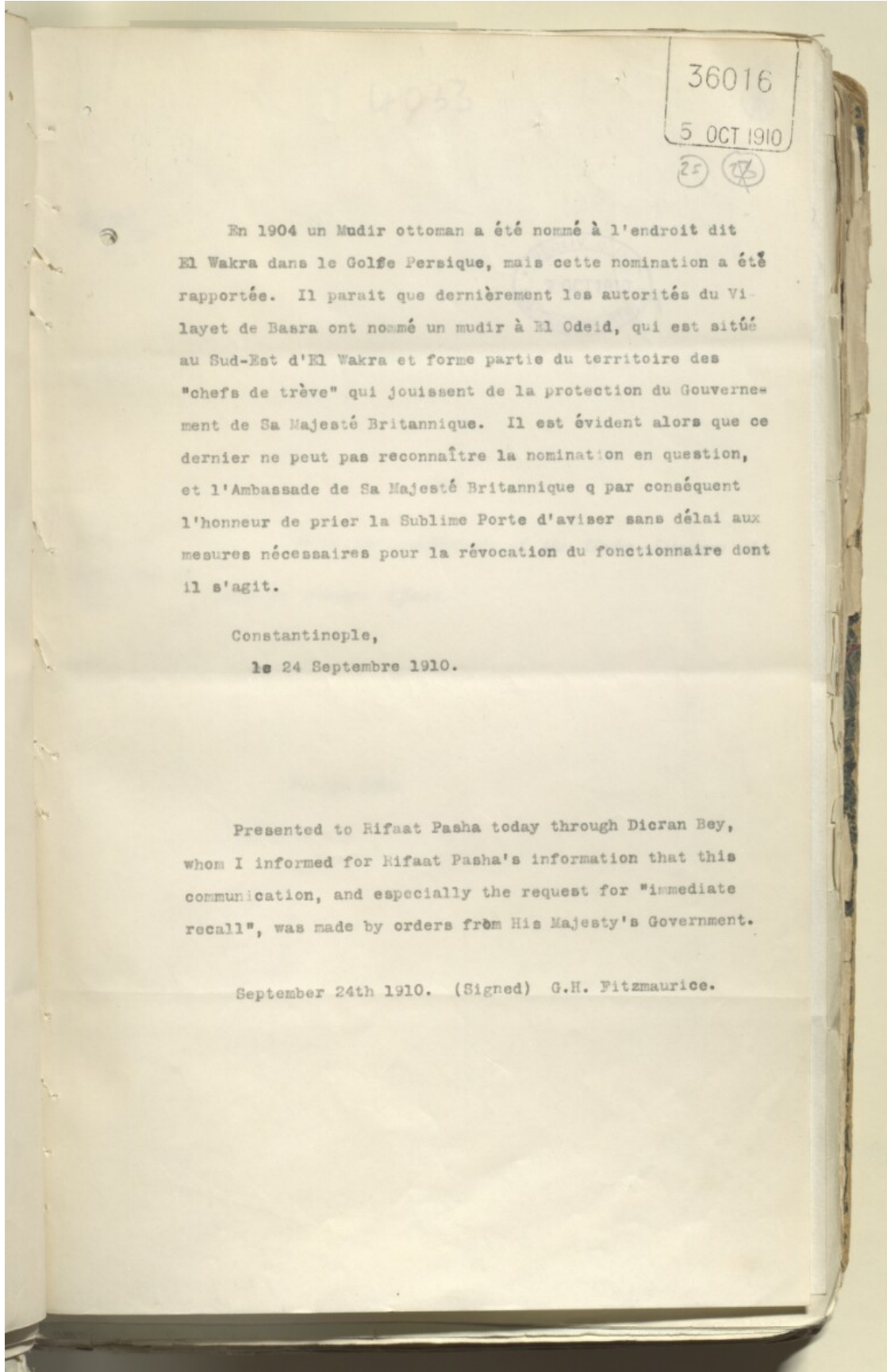


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٤ظ] (٨٦٠/٥٣)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٥ و] (٨٦٠/٥٤)



4933

36016
5 OCT 1910
25 27

En 1904 un Mudir ottoman a été nommé à l'endroit dit El Wakra dans le Golfe Persique, mais cette nomination a été rapportée. Il parait que dernièrement les autorités du Villet de Basra ont nommé un mudir à El Odeid, qui est situé au Sud-Est d'El Wakra et forme partie du territoire des "chefs de trève" qui jouissent de la protection du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique. Il est évident alors que ce dernier ne peut pas reconnaître la nomination en question, et l'Ambassade de Sa Majesté Britannique q par conséquent l'honneur de prier la Sublime Porte d'aviser sans délai aux mesures nécessaires pour la révocation du fonctionnaire dont il s'agit.

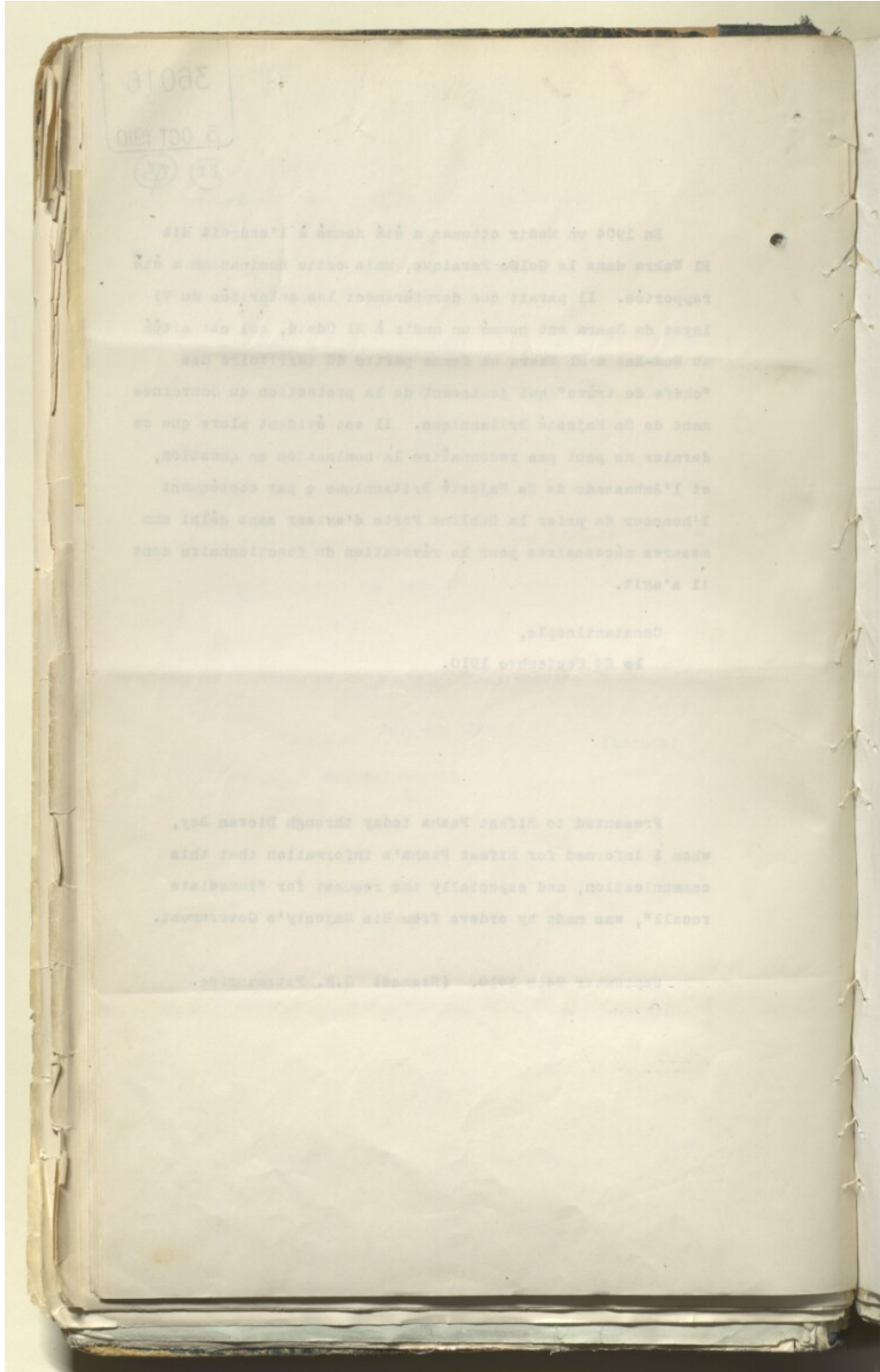
Constantinople,
le 24 Septembre 1910.

Presented to Rifaat Pasha today through Dicran Bey, whom I informed for Rifaat Pasha's information that this communication, and especially the request for "immediate recall", was made by orders from His Majesty's Government.

September 24th 1910. (Signed) G.H. Fitzmaurice.

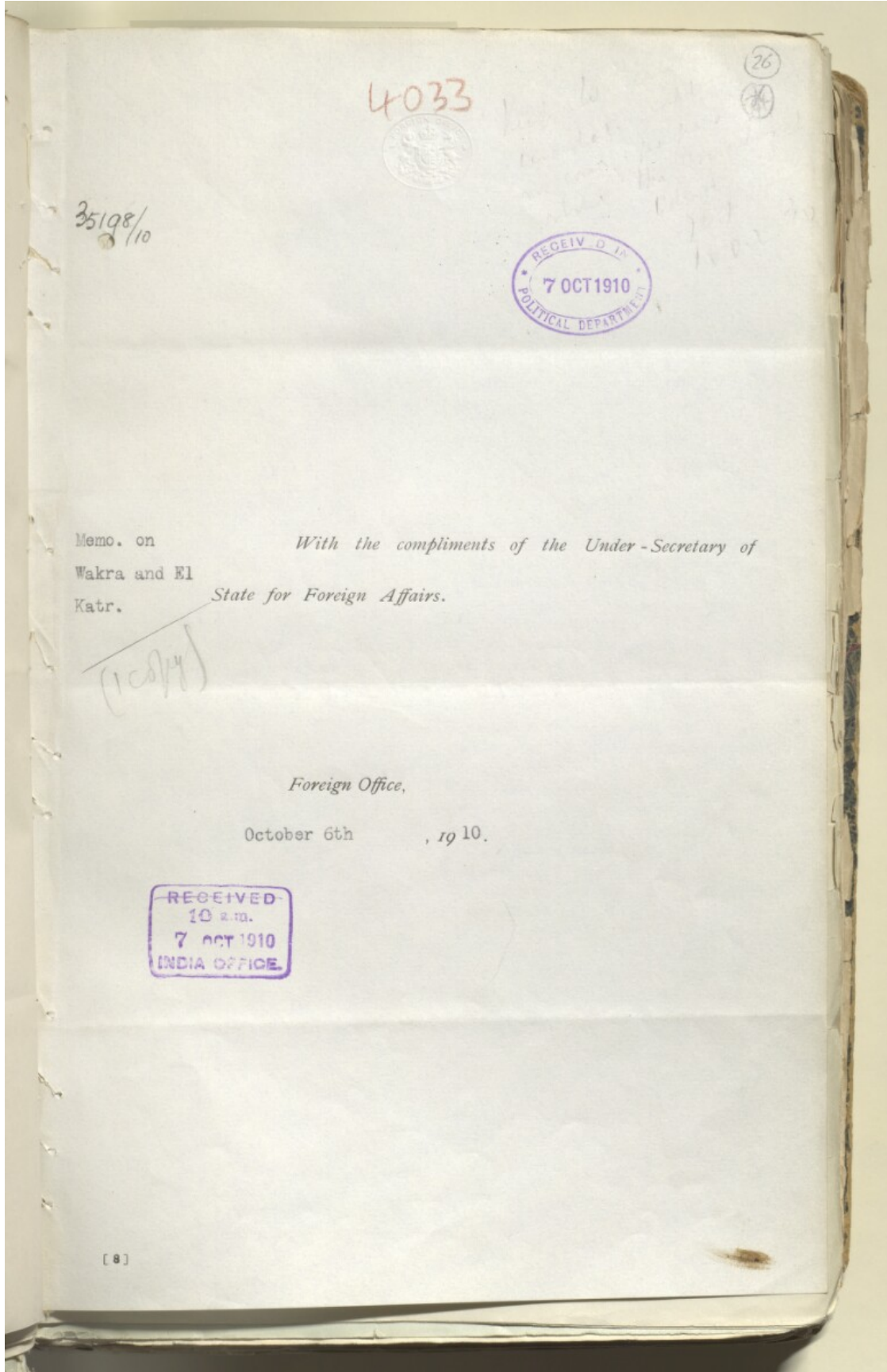


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٥ظ] (٨٦٠/٥٥)



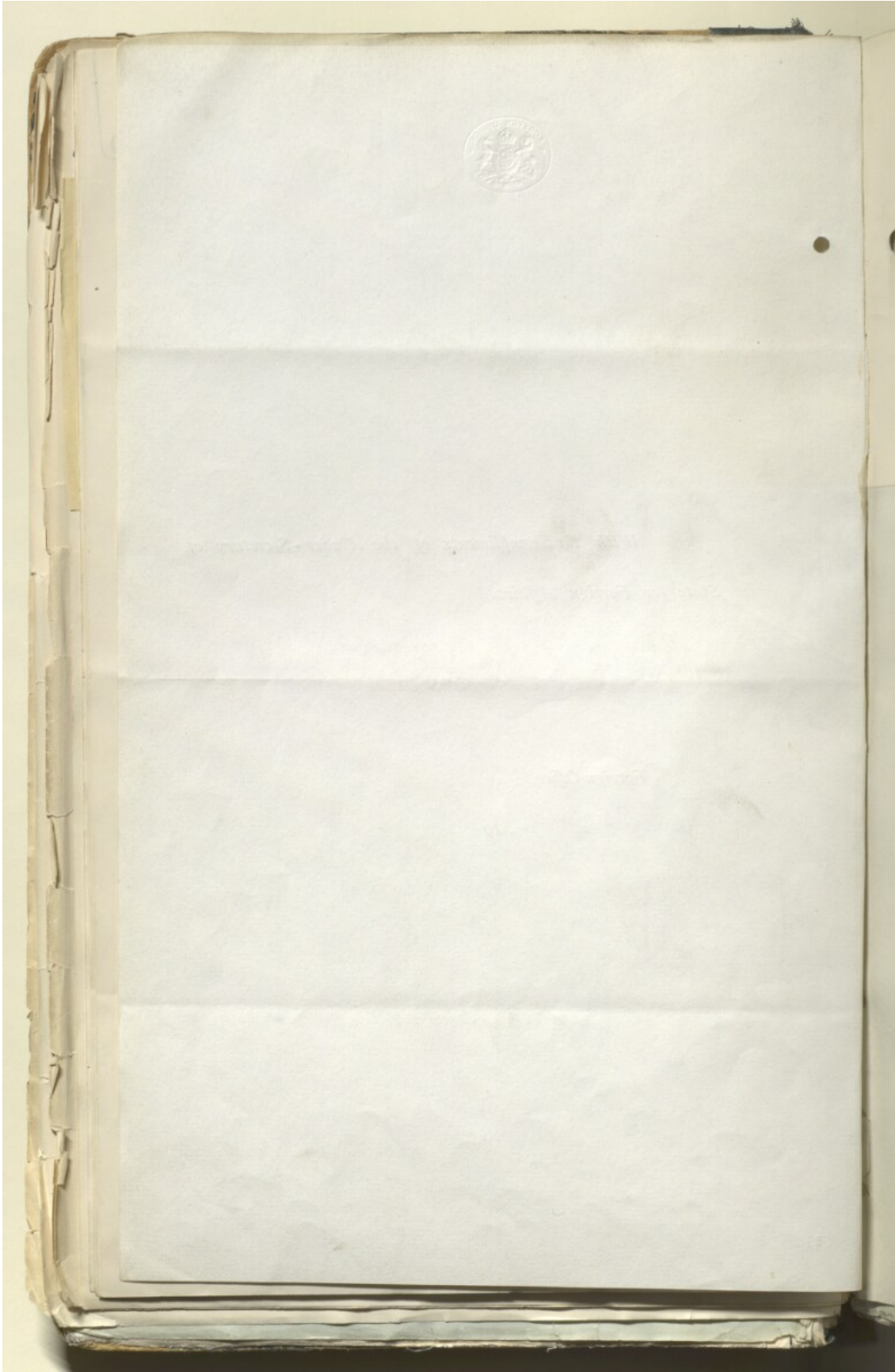


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٦ و] (٨٦٠/٥٦)



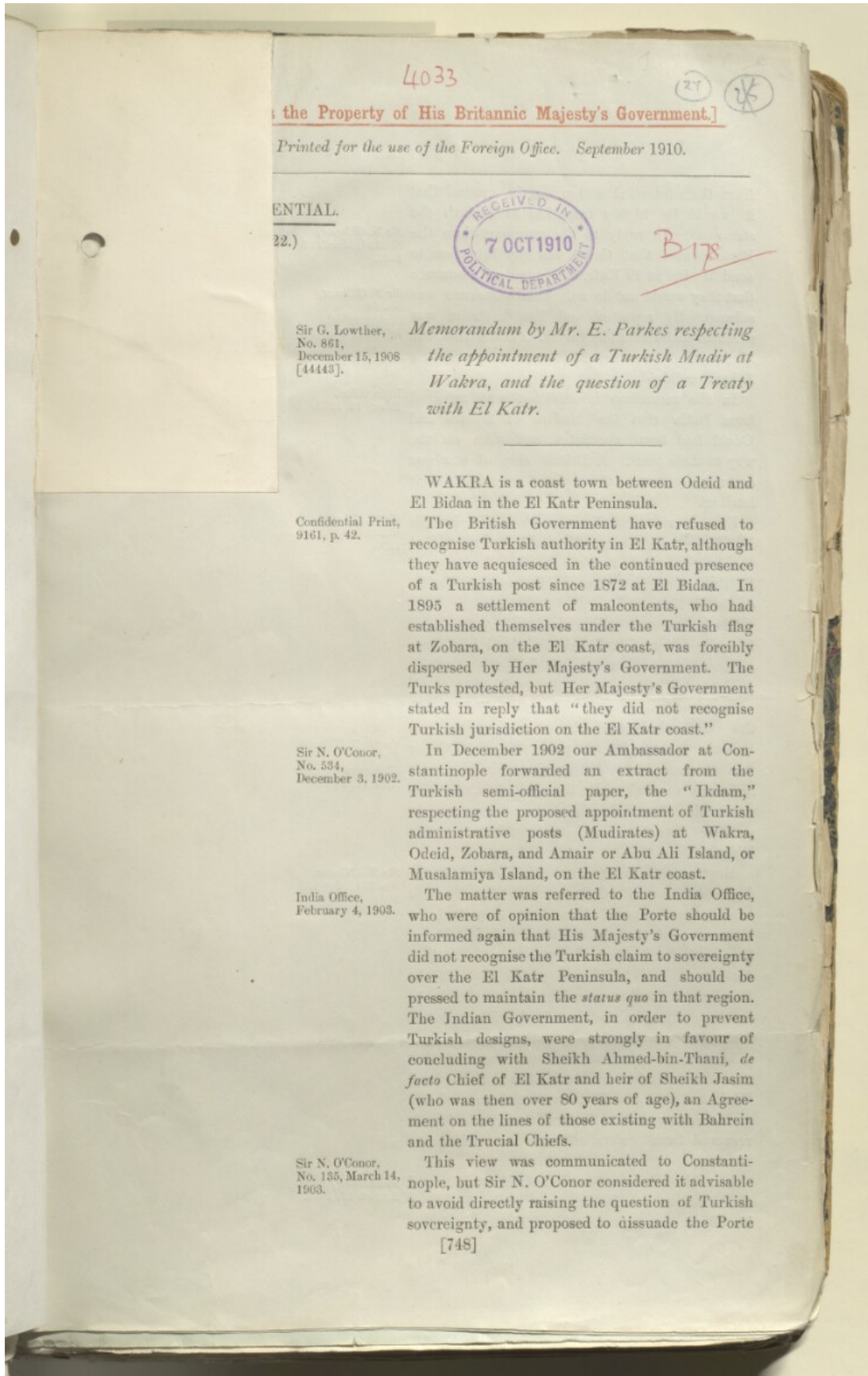


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٦ظ] (٨٦٠/٥٧)



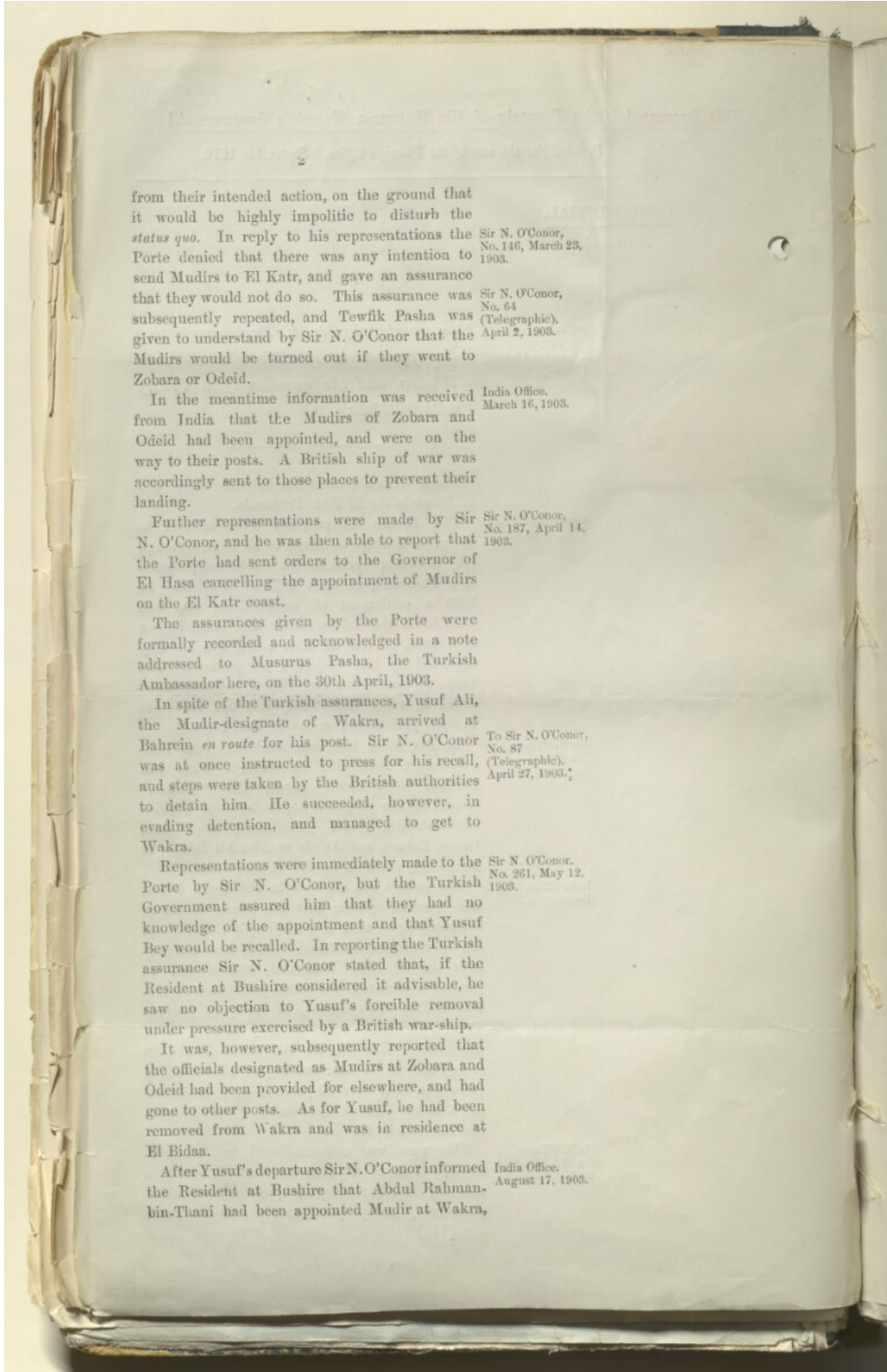


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٧و] (٨٦٠/٥٨)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٧ظ] (٨٦٠/٥٩)



from their intended action, on the ground that it would be highly impolitic to disturb the *status quo*. In reply to his representations the Porte denied that there was any intention to send Mudirs to El Katr, and gave an assurance that they would not do so. This assurance was subsequently repeated, and Tewfik Pasha was given to understand by Sir N. O'Connor that the Mudirs would be turned out if they went to Zobara or Odeid.

Sir N. O'Connor,
No. 146, March 23,
1903.

Sir N. O'Connor,
No. 64
(Telegraphic),
April 2, 1903.

In the meantime information was received from India that the Mudirs of Zobara and Odeid had been appointed, and were on the way to their posts. A British ship of war was accordingly sent to those places to prevent their landing.

India Office,
March 16, 1903.

Further representations were made by Sir N. O'Connor, and he was then able to report that the Porte had sent orders to the Governor of El Hasa cancelling the appointment of Mudirs on the El Katr coast.

Sir N. O'Connor,
No. 187, April 14,
1903.

The assurances given by the Porte were formally recorded and acknowledged in a note addressed to Musurus Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador here, on the 30th April, 1903.

In spite of the Turkish assurances, Yusuf Ali, the Mudir-designate of Wakra, arrived at Bahrein *en route* for his post. Sir N. O'Connor was at once instructed to press for his recall, and steps were taken by the British authorities to detain him. He succeeded, however, in evading detention, and managed to get to Wakra.

To Sir N. O'Connor,
No. 87
(Telegraphic),
April 27, 1903.

Representations were immediately made to the Porte by Sir N. O'Connor, but the Turkish Government assured him that they had no knowledge of the appointment and that Yusuf Bey would be recalled. In reporting the Turkish assurance Sir N. O'Connor stated that, if the Resident at Bushire considered it advisable, he saw no objection to Yusuf's forcible removal under pressure exercised by a British war-ship.

Sir N. O'Connor,
No. 261, May 12,
1903.

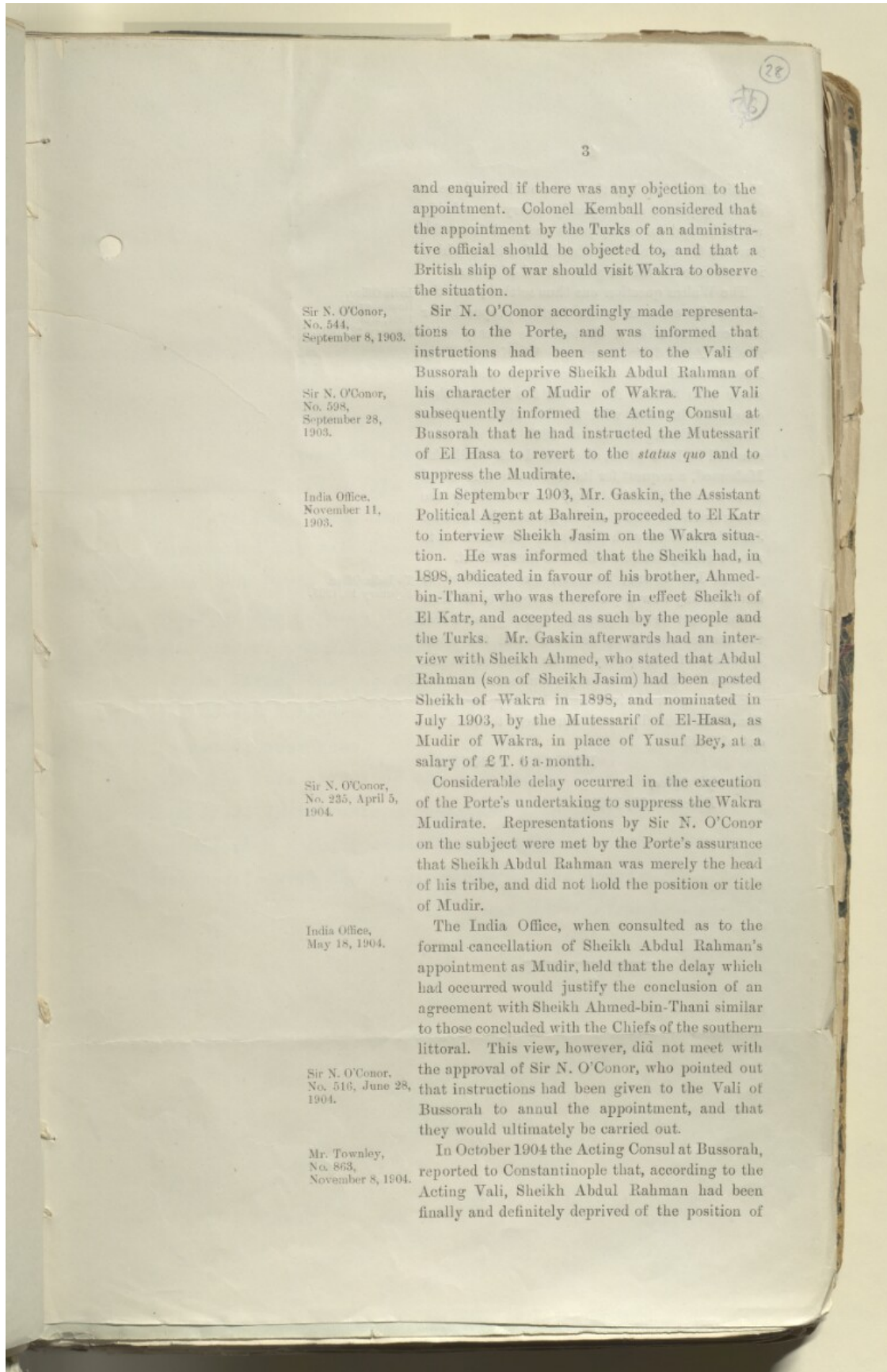
It was, however, subsequently reported that the officials designated as Mudirs at Zobara and Odeid had been provided for elsewhere, and had gone to other posts. As for Yusuf, he had been removed from Wakra and was in residence at El Bidaa.

After Yusuf's departure Sir N. O'Connor informed the Resident at Bushire that Abdul Rahman-bin-Thani had been appointed Mudir at Wakra,

India Office,
August 17, 1903.



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٨ و] (٨٦٠/٦٠)



3

and enquired if there was any objection to the appointment. Colonel Kembal considered that the appointment by the Turks of an administrative official should be objected to, and that a British ship of war should visit Wakra to observe the situation.

Sir N. O'Connor,
No. 544,
September 8, 1903.

Sir N. O'Connor accordingly made representations to the Porte, and was informed that instructions had been sent to the Vali of Bussorah to deprive Sheikh Abdul Rahman of his character of Mudir of Wakra. The Vali subsequently informed the Acting Consul at Bussorah that he had instructed the Mutessarif of El Hasa to revert to the *status quo* and to suppress the Mudirate.

Sir N. O'Connor,
No. 598,
September 28,
1903.

India Office,
November 11,
1903.

In September 1903, Mr. Gaskin, the Assistant Political Agent at Bahrein, proceeded to El Katr to interview Sheikh Jasim on the Wakra situation. He was informed that the Sheikh had, in 1898, abdicated in favour of his brother, Ahmed-bin-Thani, who was therefore in effect Sheikh of El Katr, and accepted as such by the people and the Turks. Mr. Gaskin afterwards had an interview with Sheikh Ahmed, who stated that Abdul Rahman (son of Sheikh Jasim) had been posted Sheikh of Wakra in 1898, and nominated in July 1903, by the Mutessarif of El-Hasa, as Mudir of Wakra, in place of Yusuf Bey, at a salary of £ T. 6 a-month.

Sir N. O'Connor,
No. 235, April 5,
1904.

Considerable delay occurred in the execution of the Porte's undertaking to suppress the Wakra Mudirate. Representations by Sir N. O'Connor on the subject were met by the Porte's assurance that Sheikh Abdul Rahman was merely the head of his tribe, and did not hold the position or title of Mudir.

India Office,
May 18, 1904.

The India Office, when consulted as to the formal cancellation of Sheikh Abdul Rahman's appointment as Mudir, held that the delay which had occurred would justify the conclusion of an agreement with Sheikh Ahmed-bin-Thani similar to those concluded with the Chiefs of the southern littoral. This view, however, did not meet with the approval of Sir N. O'Connor, who pointed out that instructions had been given to the Vali of Bussorah to annul the appointment, and that they would ultimately be carried out.

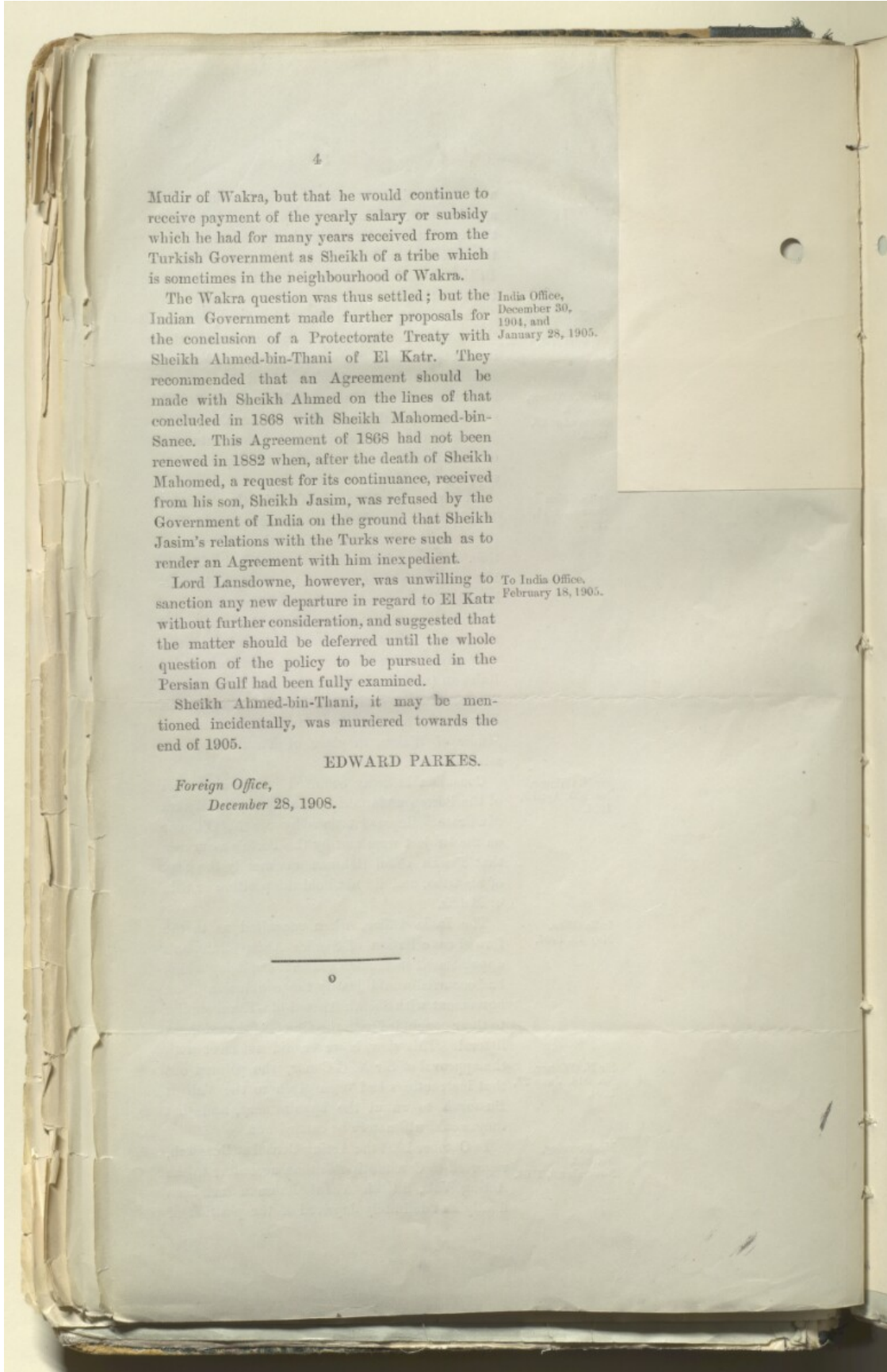
Sir N. O'Connor,
No. 516, June 28,
1904.

Mr. Townley,
No. 863,
November 8, 1904.

In October 1904 the Acting Consul at Bussorah, reported to Constantinople that, according to the Acting Vali, Sheikh Abdul Rahman had been finally and definitely deprived of the position of



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٨ظ] (١٦٠/٦١)



4

Mudir of Wakra, but that he would continue to receive payment of the yearly salary or subsidy which he had for many years received from the Turkish Government as Sheikh of a tribe which is sometimes in the neighbourhood of Wakra.

The Wakra question was thus settled; but the Indian Government made further proposals for the conclusion of a Protectorate Treaty with Sheikh Ahmed-bin-Thani of El Katr. They recommended that an Agreement should be made with Sheikh Ahmed on the lines of that concluded in 1868 with Sheikh Mahomed-bin-Sanee. This Agreement of 1868 had not been renewed in 1882 when, after the death of Sheikh Mahomed, a request for its continuance, received from his son, Sheikh Jasim, was refused by the Government of India on the ground that Sheikh Jasim's relations with the Turks were such as to render an Agreement with him inexpedient.

Lord Lansdowne, however, was unwilling to sanction any new departure in regard to El Katr without further consideration, and suggested that the matter should be deferred until the whole question of the policy to be pursued in the Persian Gulf had been fully examined.

Sheikh Ahmed-bin-Thani, it may be mentioned incidentally, was murdered towards the end of 1905.

EDWARD PARKES.

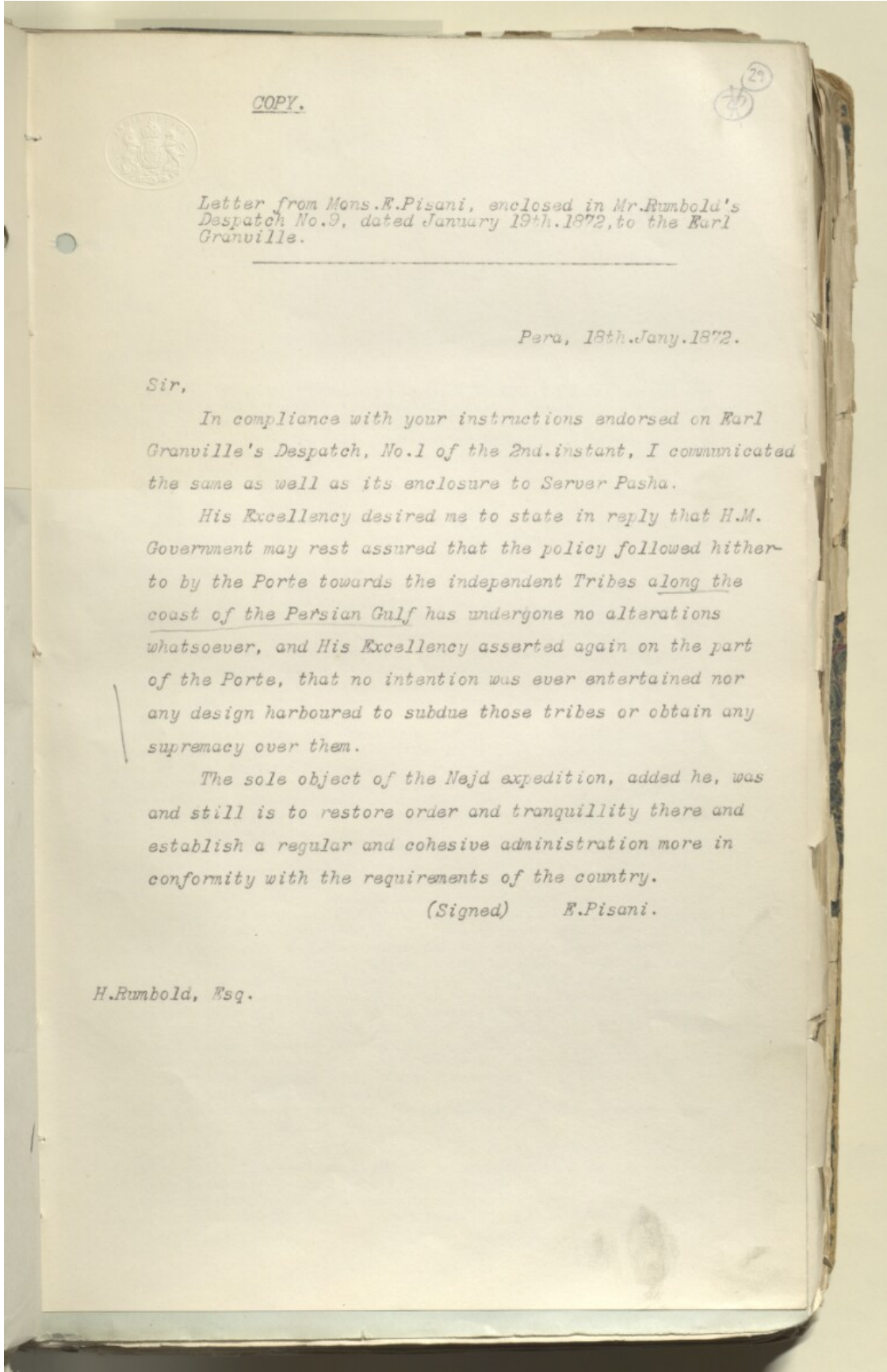
Foreign Office,
December 28, 1908.

India Office,
December 30,
1904, and
January 28, 1905.

To India Office,
February 18, 1905.



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٩و] (٨٦٠/٦٢)



COPY.

Letter from Mons. F. Pisani, enclosed in Mr. Rumbold's
Despatch No. 9, dated January 19th. 1872, to the Earl
Granville.

Pera, 18th. Jany. 1872.

Sir,

In compliance with your instructions endorsed on Earl
Granville's Despatch, No. 1 of the 2nd. instant, I communicated
the same as well as its enclosure to Server Pasha.

His Excellency desired me to state in reply that H.M.
Government may rest assured that the policy followed hither-
to by the Porte towards the independent Tribes along the
coast of the Persian Gulf has undergone no alterations
whatsoever, and His Excellency asserted again on the part
of the Porte, that no intention was ever entertained nor
any design harboured to subdue those tribes or obtain any
supremacy over them.

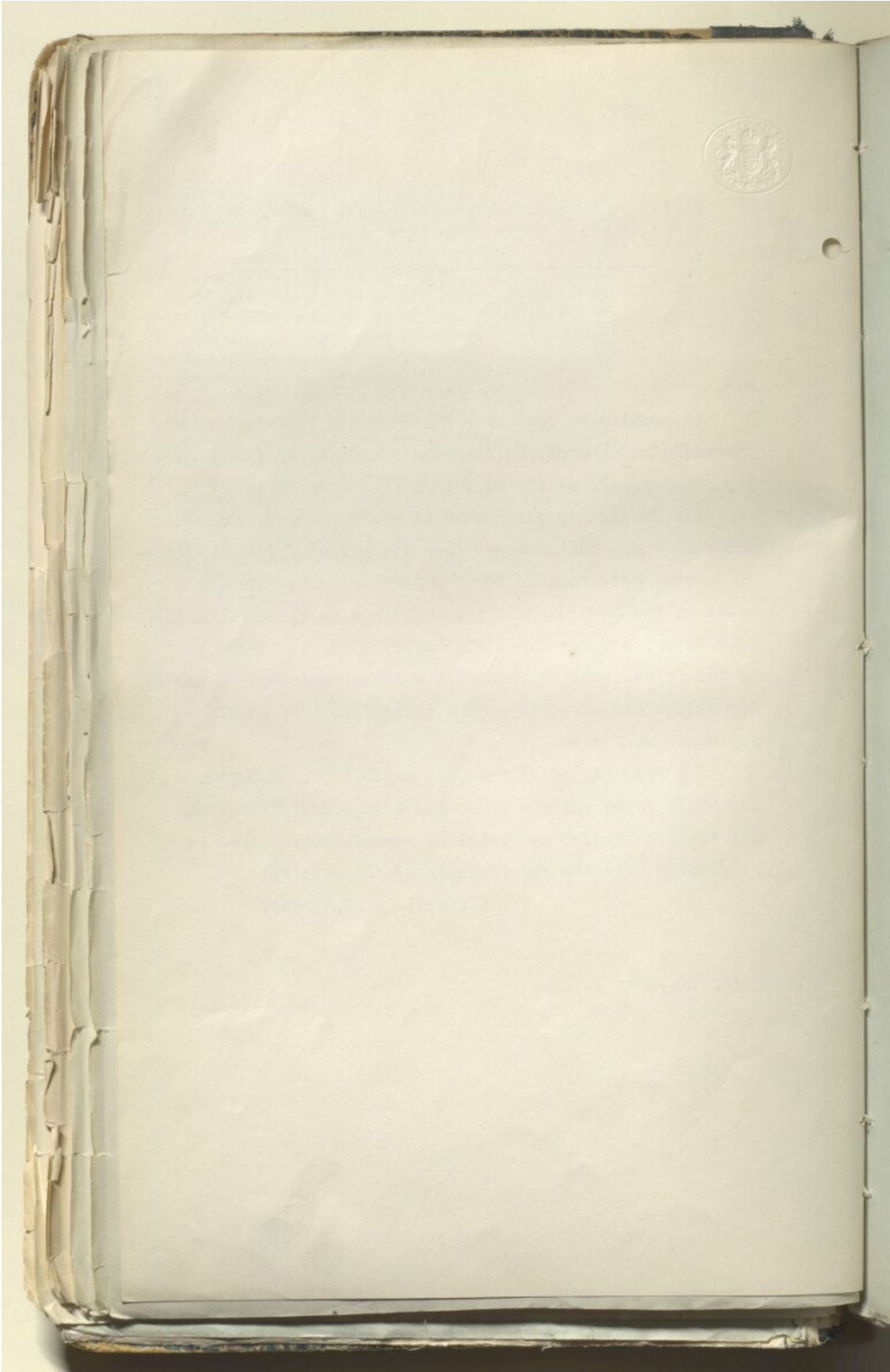
The sole object of the Nejd expedition, added he, was
and still is to restore order and tranquillity there and
establish a regular and cohesive administration more in
conformity with the requirements of the country.

(Signed) F. Pisani.

H. Rumbold, Esq.

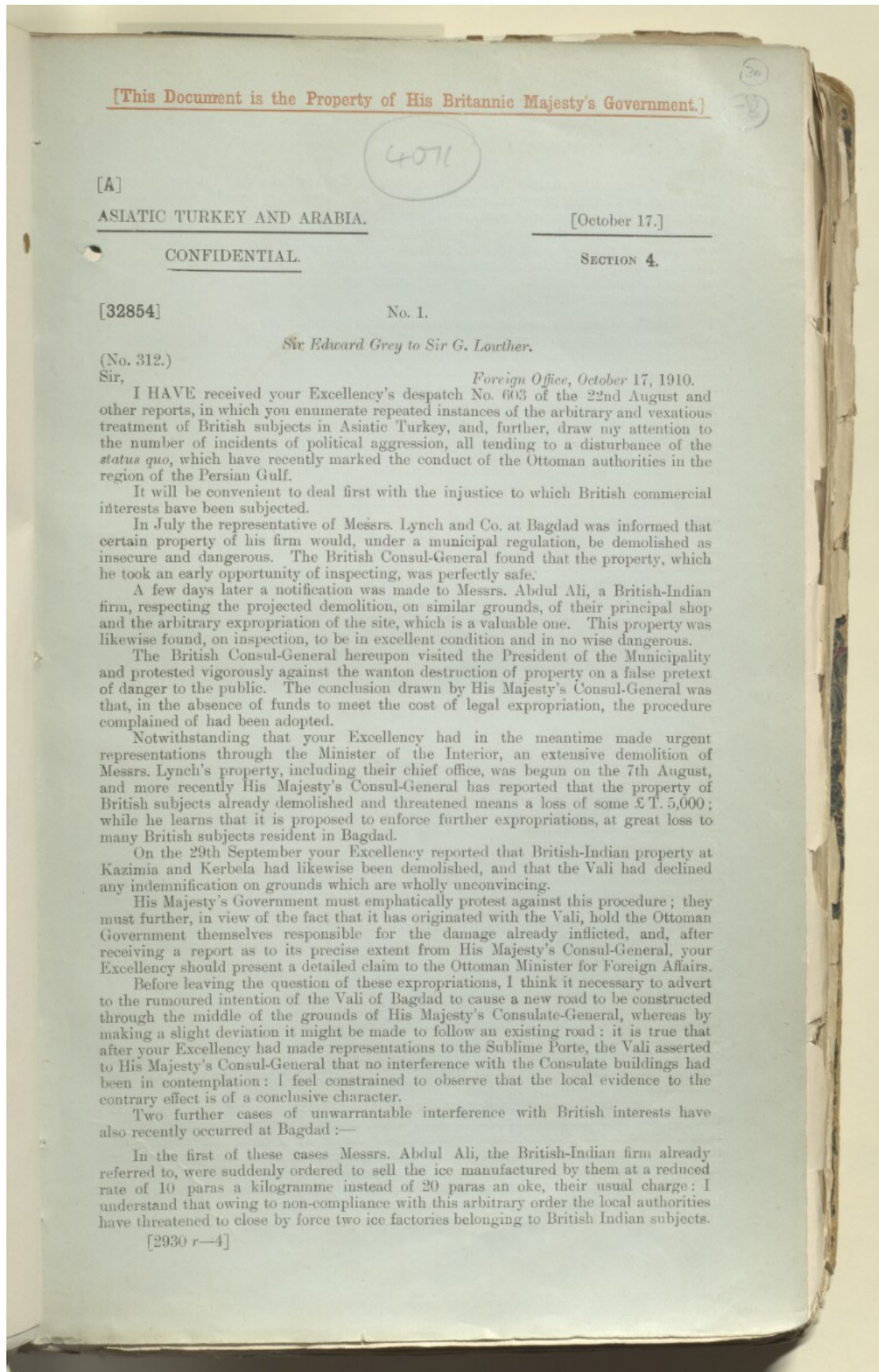


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٩ظ] (٨٦٠/٦٣)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٠] [٨٦٠/٦٤]



[This Document is the Property of His Britannic Majesty's Government.]

4071

[A]

ASIATIC TURKEY AND ARABIA.

[October 17.]

CONFIDENTIAL.

SECTION 4.

[32854]

No. 1.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir G. Louther.

(No. 312.)

Foreign Office, October 17, 1910.

Sir,

I HAVE received your Excellency's despatch No. 603 of the 22nd August and other reports, in which you enumerate repeated instances of the arbitrary and vexatious treatment of British subjects in Asiatic Turkey, and, further, draw my attention to the number of incidents of political aggression, all tending to a disturbance of the *status quo*, which have recently marked the conduct of the Ottoman authorities in the region of the Persian Gulf.

It will be convenient to deal first with the injustice to which British commercial interests have been subjected.

In July the representative of Messrs. Lynch and Co. at Bagdad was informed that certain property of his firm would, under a municipal regulation, be demolished as insecure and dangerous. The British Consul-General found that the property, which he took an early opportunity of inspecting, was perfectly safe.

A few days later a notification was made to Messrs. Abdul Ali, a British-Indian firm, respecting the projected demolition, on similar grounds, of their principal shop and the arbitrary expropriation of the site, which is a valuable one. This property was likewise found, on inspection, to be in excellent condition and in no wise dangerous.

The British Consul-General hereupon visited the President of the Municipality and protested vigorously against the wanton destruction of property on a false pretext of danger to the public. The conclusion drawn by His Majesty's Consul-General was that, in the absence of funds to meet the cost of legal expropriation, the procedure complained of had been adopted.

Notwithstanding that your Excellency had in the meantime made urgent representations through the Minister of the Interior, an extensive demolition of Messrs. Lynch's property, including their chief office, was begun on the 7th August, and more recently His Majesty's Consul-General has reported that the property of British subjects already demolished and threatened means a loss of some £T. 5,000; while he learns that it is proposed to enforce further expropriations, at great loss to many British subjects resident in Bagdad.

On the 29th September your Excellency reported that British-Indian property at Kazimia and Kerbela had likewise been demolished, and that the Vali had declined any indemnification on grounds which are wholly unconvincing.

His Majesty's Government must emphatically protest against this procedure; they must further, in view of the fact that it has originated with the Vali, hold the Ottoman Government themselves responsible for the damage already inflicted, and, after receiving a report as to its precise extent from His Majesty's Consul-General, your Excellency should present a detailed claim to the Ottoman Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Before leaving the question of these expropriations, I think it necessary to advert to the rumoured intention of the Vali of Bagdad to cause a new road to be constructed through the middle of the grounds of His Majesty's Consulate-General, whereas by making a slight deviation it might be made to follow an existing road: it is true that after your Excellency had made representations to the Sublime Porte, the Vali asserted to His Majesty's Consul-General that no interference with the Consulate buildings had been in contemplation: I feel constrained to observe that the local evidence to the contrary effect is of a conclusive character.

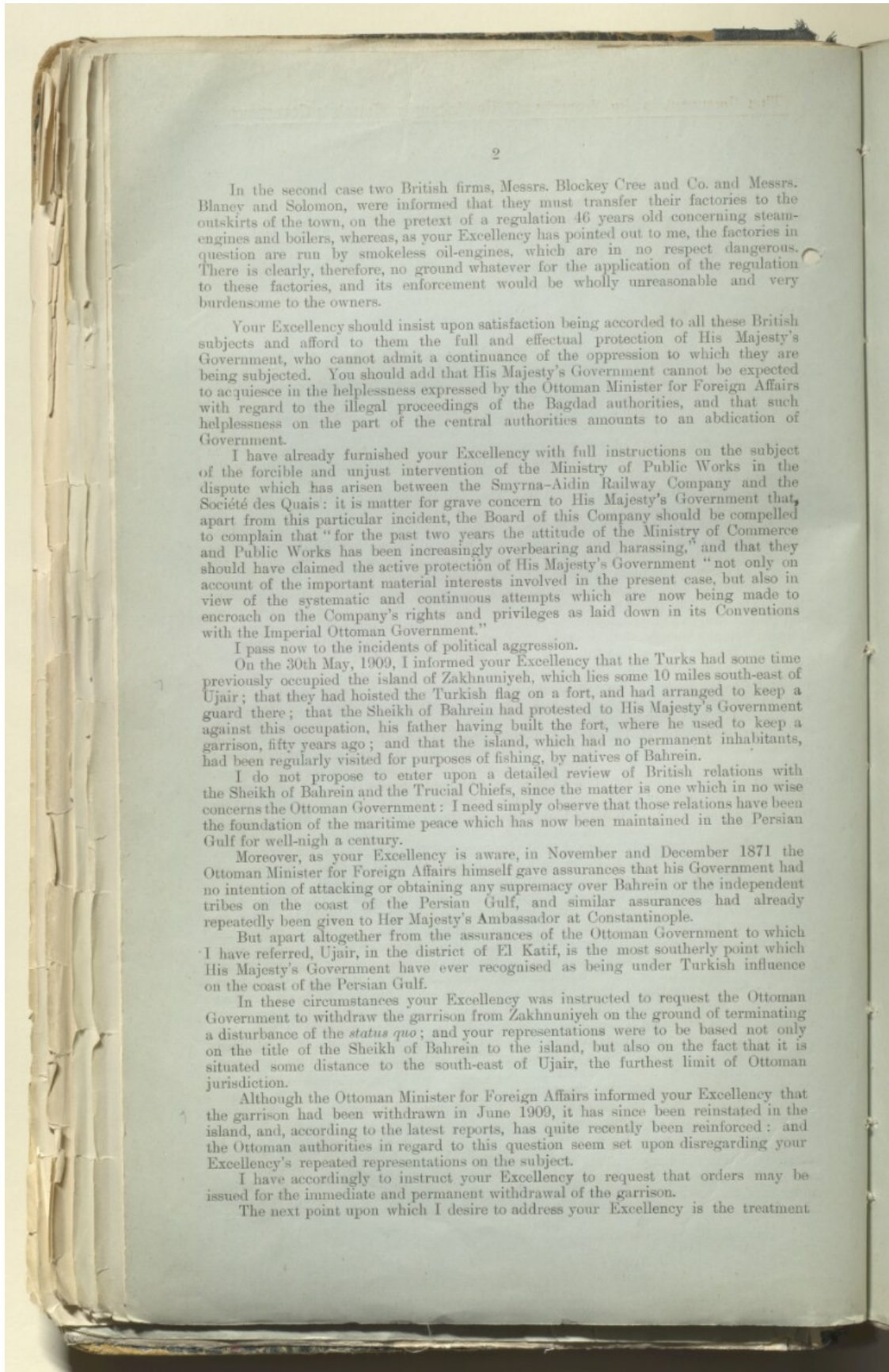
Two further cases of unwarrantable interference with British interests have also recently occurred at Bagdad:—

In the first of these cases Messrs. Abdul Ali, the British-Indian firm already referred to, were suddenly ordered to sell the ice manufactured by them at a reduced rate of 10 paras a kilogramme instead of 20 paras an oke, their usual charge: I understand that owing to non-compliance with this arbitrary order the local authorities have threatened to close by force two ice factories belonging to British Indian subjects.

[2930 r-4]



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٠ظ] (١٦٠/٦٥)



In the second case two British firms, Messrs. Blockey Cree and Co. and Messrs. Blancy and Solomon, were informed that they must transfer their factories to the outskirts of the town, on the pretext of a regulation 46 years old concerning steam-engines and boilers, whereas, as your Excellency has pointed out to me, the factories in question are run by smokeless oil-engines, which are in no respect dangerous. There is clearly, therefore, no ground whatever for the application of the regulation to these factories, and its enforcement would be wholly unreasonable and very burdensome to the owners.

Your Excellency should insist upon satisfaction being accorded to all these British subjects and afford to them the full and effectual protection of His Majesty's Government, who cannot admit a continuance of the oppression to which they are being subjected. You should add that His Majesty's Government cannot be expected to acquiesce in the helplessness expressed by the Ottoman Minister for Foreign Affairs with regard to the illegal proceedings of the Bagdad authorities, and that such helplessness on the part of the central authorities amounts to an abdication of Government.

I have already furnished your Excellency with full instructions on the subject of the forcible and unjust intervention of the Ministry of Public Works in the dispute which has arisen between the Smyrna-Aidin Railway Company and the Société des Quais: it is matter for grave concern to His Majesty's Government that, apart from this particular incident, the Board of this Company should be compelled to complain that "for the past two years the attitude of the Ministry of Commerce and Public Works has been increasingly overbearing and harassing," and that they should have claimed the active protection of His Majesty's Government "not only on account of the important material interests involved in the present case, but also in view of the systematic and continuous attempts which are now being made to encroach on the Company's rights and privileges as laid down in its Conventions with the Imperial Ottoman Government."

I pass now to the incidents of political aggression.

On the 30th May, 1909, I informed your Excellency that the Turks had some time previously occupied the island of Zakhnuniyeh, which lies some 10 miles south-east of Ujair; that they had hoisted the Turkish flag on a fort, and had arranged to keep a guard there; that the Sheikh of Bahrein had protested to His Majesty's Government against this occupation, his father having built the fort, where he used to keep a garrison, fifty years ago; and that the island, which had no permanent inhabitants, had been regularly visited for purposes of fishing, by natives of Bahrein.

I do not propose to enter upon a detailed review of British relations with the Sheikh of Bahrein and the Trucial Chiefs, since the matter is one which in no wise concerns the Ottoman Government: I need simply observe that those relations have been the foundation of the maritime peace which has now been maintained in the Persian Gulf for well-nigh a century.

Moreover, as your Excellency is aware, in November and December 1871 the Ottoman Minister for Foreign Affairs himself gave assurances that his Government had no intention of attacking or obtaining any supremacy over Bahrein or the independent tribes on the coast of the Persian Gulf, and similar assurances had already repeatedly been given to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople.

But apart altogether from the assurances of the Ottoman Government to which I have referred, Ujair, in the district of El Katif, is the most southerly point which His Majesty's Government have ever recognised as being under Turkish influence on the coast of the Persian Gulf.

In these circumstances your Excellency was instructed to request the Ottoman Government to withdraw the garrison from Zakhnuniyeh on the ground of terminating a disturbance of the *status quo*; and your representations were to be based not only on the title of the Sheikh of Bahrein to the island, but also on the fact that it is situated some distance to the south-east of Ujair, the furthest limit of Ottoman jurisdiction.

Although the Ottoman Minister for Foreign Affairs informed your Excellency that the garrison had been withdrawn in June 1909, it has since been reinstated in the island, and, according to the latest reports, has quite recently been reinforced: and the Ottoman authorities in regard to this question seem set upon disregarding your Excellency's repeated representations on the subject.

I have accordingly to instruct your Excellency to request that orders may be issued for the immediate and permanent withdrawal of the garrison.

The next point upon which I desire to address your Excellency is the treatment



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣١ و] (١٦٠/٦٦)

3

to which the Sheikh of Koweit has been subjected by Saleiman Nazif Bey, the late Vali of Bussorah, with regard to the property which he purchased, in the course of last year, from Ahmed Pasha-el-Zoheir at a price of £ T. 48,000 which was duly paid down. When, however, Sheikh Mubarek took steps to register the transfer at the Turkish Land Office he was informed that he must register himself as a Turkish subject: such a demand in reference to a transfer of land had never before been made.

Your Excellency should inform the Minister for Foreign Affairs that His Majesty's Government regard the conduct of the late Vali in this matter as an attempt to modify the *status quo* with regard to Koweit, which is the basis of the understanding between His Majesty's Government and the Ottoman Government in this important question.

It appears, moreover, from reliable and circumstantial reports, that the late Vali tried by tortuous methods to instigate the vendor of the Fedaghia property to impugn Sheikh Mubarek's title. The vendor remonstrated with the Vali, pointing out the absurdity of repudiating the sale in the face of the title-deeds held by the Sheikh, which, besides the signature of the vendor, bore those of all the Bussorah notables as well as that of the British consul.

His Majesty's Government rely upon the Ottoman Government to bring about a satisfactory settlement of the registration of this property; they have no wish to raise difficulties with regard to the past conduct of an official who has since been recalled; but I must add that the incident is vexatious, and serves to deepen the impression entertained by His Majesty's Government of ill-will on the part of the Turkish officials.

In his recent dealings with the Sheikh of Mohammerah the conduct of the late Vali of Bussorah has been in the highest degree violent, vindictive, and unjust.

It is known to His Majesty's Government from reports received from His Majesty's Consul at Bussorah that there were no disturbances of importance on the Shat-el-Arab during last winter, that the Sheikh recently exercised his good offices in the endeavour to promote a reconciliation between the Vali and an important Arab chief of Turkish nationality, and that the Sheikh has, in fact, carried his conciliatory attitude towards Nazif Bey so far as to acquiesce without complaint in the destruction of houses belonging to him at Bussorah. It is further known through His Majesty's Consul at Mohammerah that Sheikh Khazal has endeavoured to promote friendly relations between Nazif Bey and the Vali of Pusht-i-Kuh.

Such was the situation at the end of March last when the Sheikh and the Vali appeared still to be on the best of terms. Shortly afterwards, however, the Vali brought against the Sheikh certain accusations into the nature of which it is unnecessary to enter in detail, since your Excellency is already familiar with it from the correspondence which has passed on the subject. No serious proof of the truth of these accusations was ever offered, nor was any opportunity ever given to the Sheikh to disprove the charges brought against him, which he was perfectly able and willing to do. On the contrary, the Vali totally ignored a friendly and conciliatory letter addressed to him by the Sheikh, expressing the intention of proceeding to Bussorah to discuss the matters in dispute, and, further, on the Sheikh's arrival there on the 18th April, most unjustifiably and discourteously refused to receive him at all.

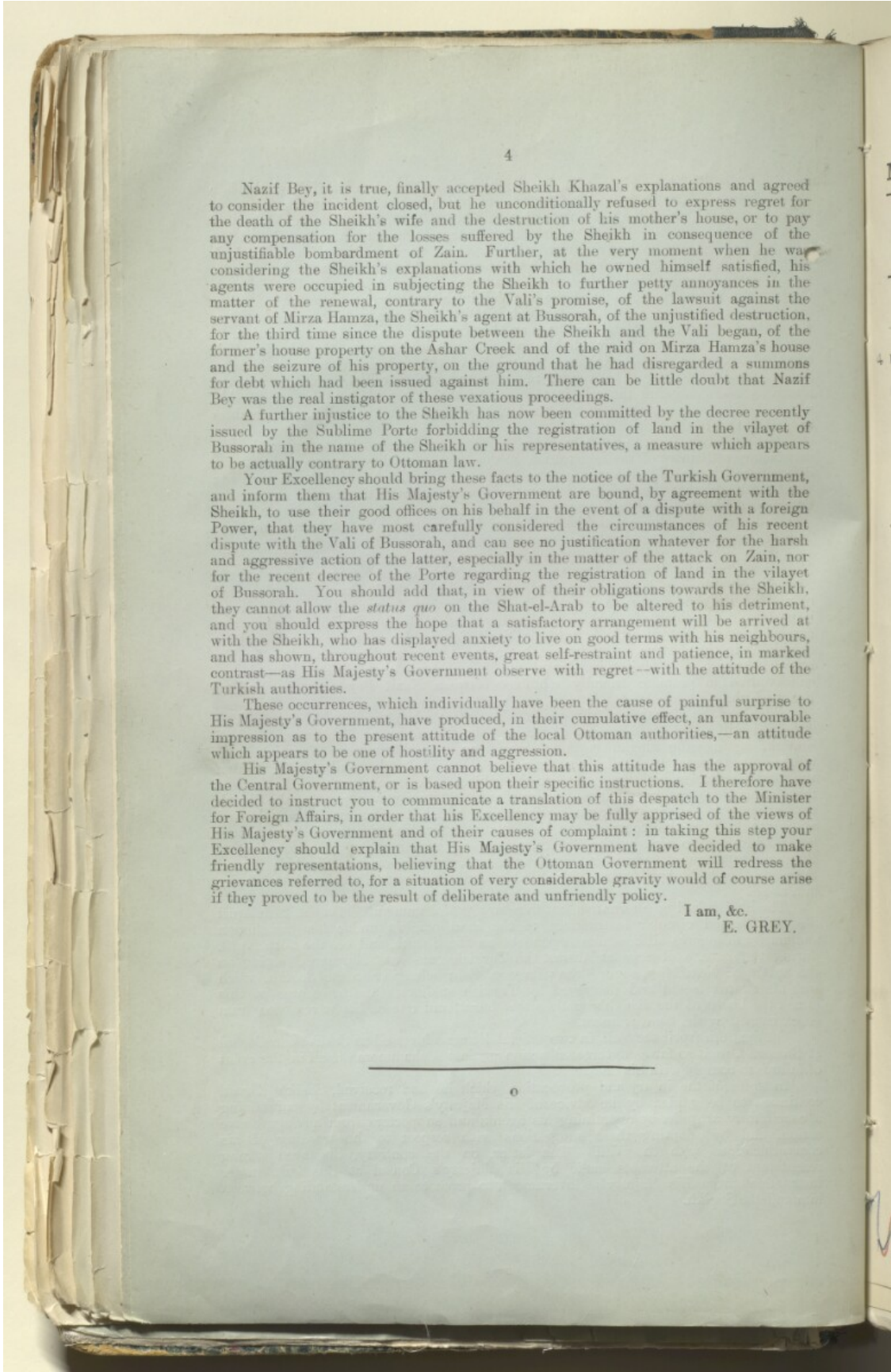
The Sheikh had no alternative but to return to Mohammerah. On the 24th April the Vali issued circular instructions to the local officials under his jurisdiction summarily to remove all headmen dependent on the Sheikh, and on the 25th April, during the latter's absence at Ahwaz, the Turkish gun-boat "Marmaris," acting on the orders of Nazif Bey, shelled the village of Zain belonging to the Sheikh, which was afterwards looted and destroyed by Turkish soldiers. In the course of this attack the house of the Sheikh's mother was burnt, and one of his wives died from shock caused by the bombardment.

On the 26th April the Vali, in two official letters addressed to the Persian Consul at Bussorah, went so far as to threaten action against Mohammerah itself in the event of failure to comply with his demands.

In spite of the injury and provocation which he had received, Sheikh Khazal continued to be guided by the advice of His Majesty's Government by maintaining a conciliatory attitude, by restraining his agents and supporters from any aggressive action, and by adopting their suggestions with respect to the wording of his communications with the Vali. The latter, on the contrary, displayed strong resentment at the attempts made by His Majesty's Consul at Bussorah, under instructions from His Majesty's Government, to promote an understanding between him and the Sheikh.



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣١ ظ] (٨٦٠/٦٧)



4

Nazif Bey, it is true, finally accepted Sheikh Khazal's explanations and agreed to consider the incident closed, but he unconditionally refused to express regret for the death of the Sheikh's wife and the destruction of his mother's house, or to pay any compensation for the losses suffered by the Sheikh in consequence of the unjustifiable bombardment of Zain. Further, at the very moment when he was considering the Sheikh's explanations with which he owned himself satisfied, his agents were occupied in subjecting the Sheikh to further petty annoyances in the matter of the renewal, contrary to the Vali's promise, of the lawsuit against the servant of Mirza Hamza, the Sheikh's agent at Bussorah, of the unjustified destruction, for the third time since the dispute between the Sheikh and the Vali began, of the former's house property on the Ashar Creek and of the raid on Mirza Hamza's house and the seizure of his property, on the ground that he had disregarded a summons for debt which had been issued against him. There can be little doubt that Nazif Bey was the real instigator of these vexatious proceedings.

A further injustice to the Sheikh has now been committed by the decree recently issued by the Sublime Porte forbidding the registration of land in the vilayet of Bussorah in the name of the Sheikh or his representatives, a measure which appears to be actually contrary to Ottoman law.

Your Excellency should bring these facts to the notice of the Turkish Government, and inform them that His Majesty's Government are bound, by agreement with the Sheikh, to use their good offices on his behalf in the event of a dispute with a foreign Power, that they have most carefully considered the circumstances of his recent dispute with the Vali of Bussorah, and can see no justification whatever for the harsh and aggressive action of the latter, especially in the matter of the attack on Zain, nor for the recent decree of the Porte regarding the registration of land in the vilayet of Bussorah. You should add that, in view of their obligations towards the Sheikh, they cannot allow the *status quo* on the Shat-el-Arab to be altered to his detriment, and you should express the hope that a satisfactory arrangement will be arrived at with the Sheikh, who has displayed anxiety to live on good terms with his neighbours, and has shown, throughout recent events, great self-restraint and patience, in marked contrast—as His Majesty's Government observe with regret—with the attitude of the Turkish authorities.

These occurrences, which individually have been the cause of painful surprise to His Majesty's Government, have produced, in their cumulative effect, an unfavourable impression as to the present attitude of the local Ottoman authorities,—an attitude which appears to be one of hostility and aggression.

His Majesty's Government cannot believe that this attitude has the approval of the Central Government, or is based upon their specific instructions. I therefore have decided to instruct you to communicate a translation of this despatch to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in order that his Excellency may be fully apprised of the views of His Majesty's Government and of their causes of complaint: in taking this step your Excellency should explain that His Majesty's Government have decided to make friendly representations, believing that the Ottoman Government will redress the grievances referred to, for a situation of very considerable gravity would of course arise if they proved to be the result of deliberate and unfriendly policy.

I am, &c.
E. GREY.



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٢ و] (٨٦٠/٦٨)

Register No. 1394 [4007]

Minute Paper. Secret Department.

Letter from Vic. Dated 2 Oct. 1910.
Letter from F.O. 57-Rec. 3 Oct. Rec. 3 -

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
4 Under Secretary.....	3 Oct.	lath	Persian subj. Jewish Muslim b. divided not to have arrived at A. Uhid.
Secretary of State	3	KK	
Committee	4.	K.	
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State			

Copy to
F.O. @ 3 Oct. 10. @ 10 Oct.
India @ 4 Oct.
India (4007) Secy 40 2/7 Oct 10

FOR INFORMATION.
Copy has been sent to
the F.O.
4th Oct. Tel. from Sir Johnston, No. 213,
Oct 2 - added.

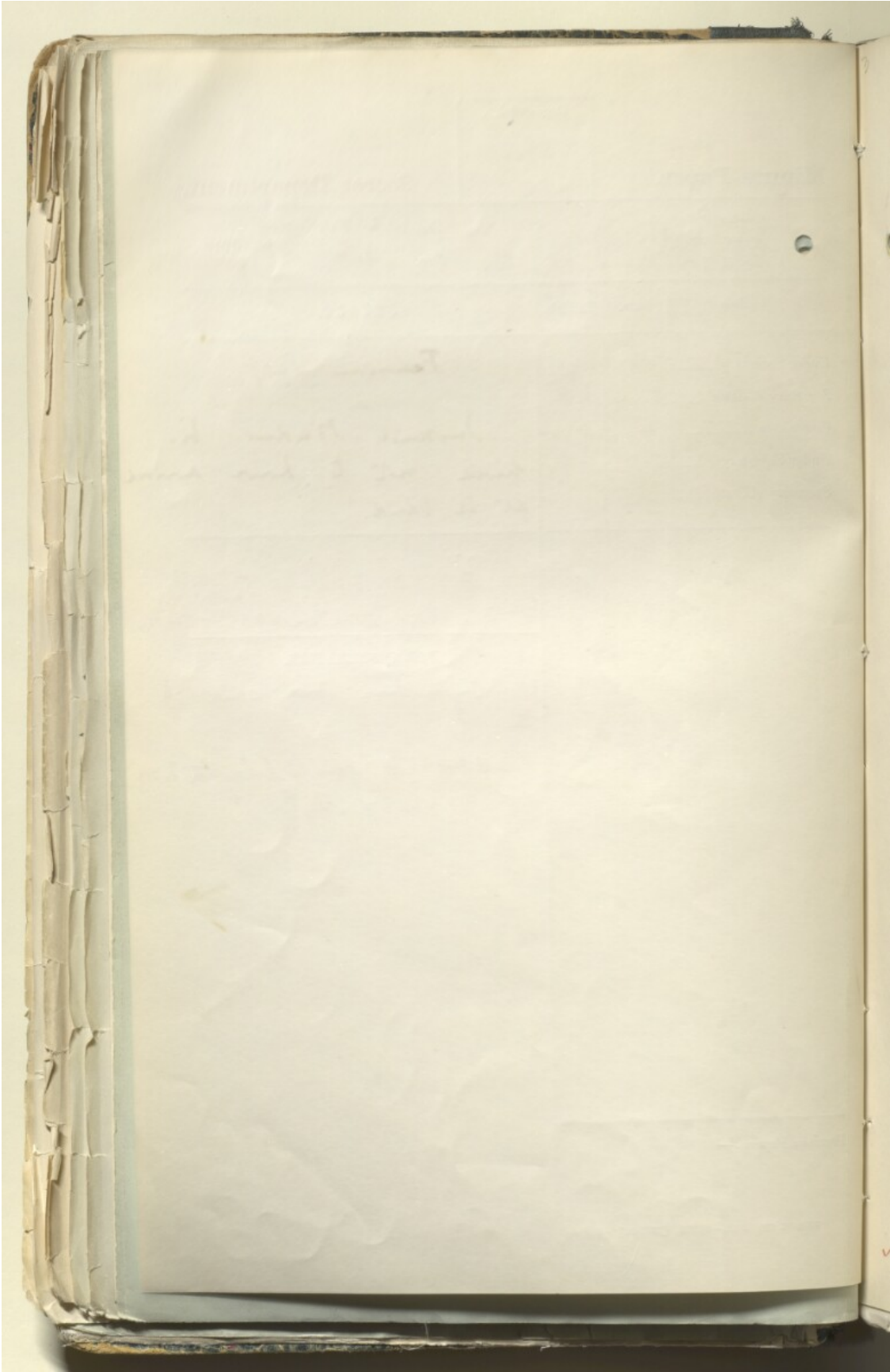
Seen Pol. Comm. 5 OCT. 1910

Previous Papers:—
3902
No. 25. 30 Oct. 10.

7008. I. 516. 1000.—4/1910. [1278/00.]

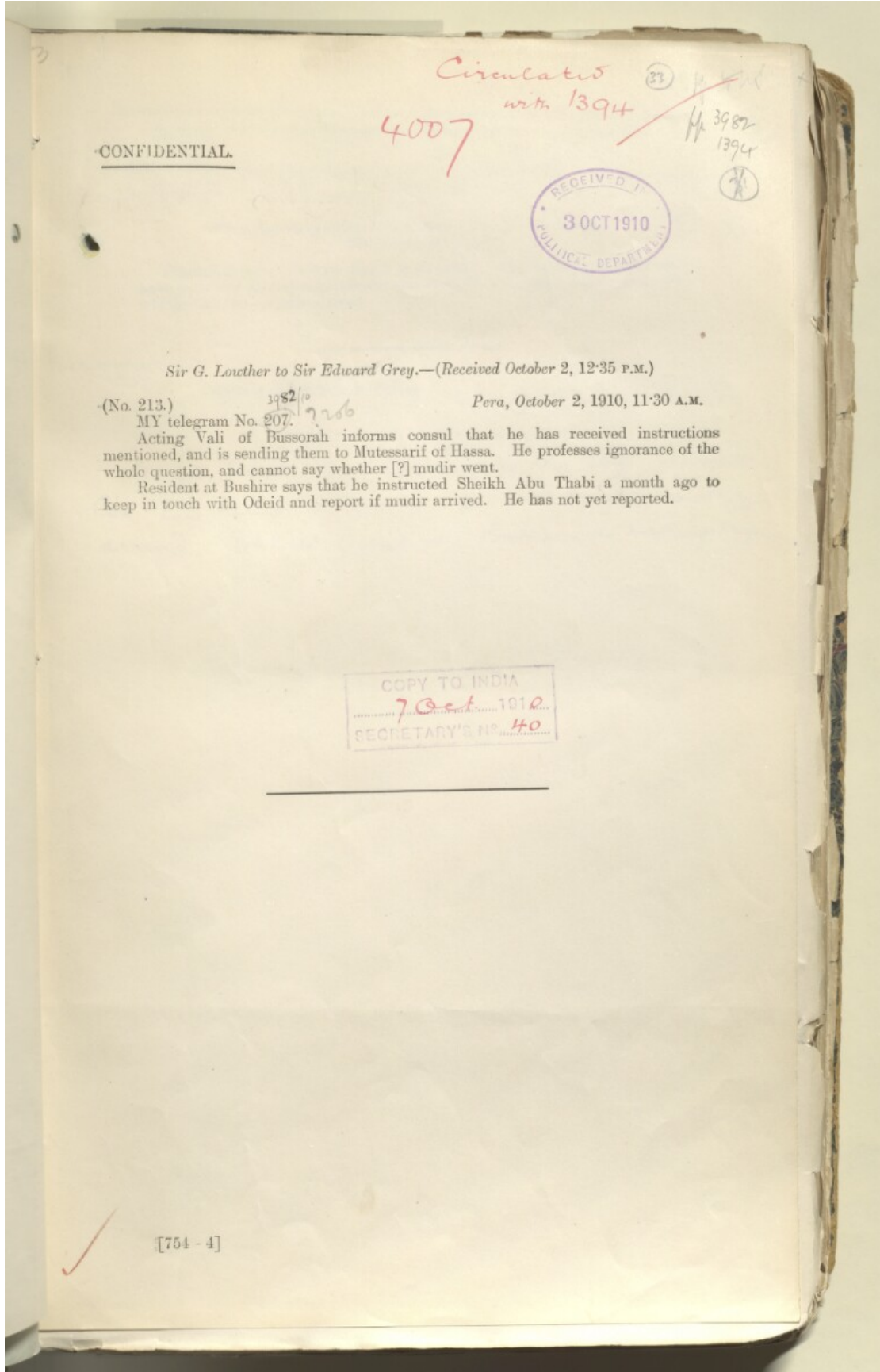


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٢ظ] (٨٦٠/٦٩)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٣ و] (٨٦٠/٧٠)



CONFIDENTIAL

Sir G. Louther to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received October 2, 12:35 P.M.)

(No. 213.)

MY telegram No. 207.

Acting Vali of Bussorah informs consul that he has received instructions mentioned, and is sending them to Mutessarif of Hassa. He professes ignorance of the whole question, and cannot say whether [?] mudir went.

Resident at Bushire says that he instructed Sheikh Abu Thabi a month ago to keep in touch with Odeid and report if mudir arrived. He has not yet reported.

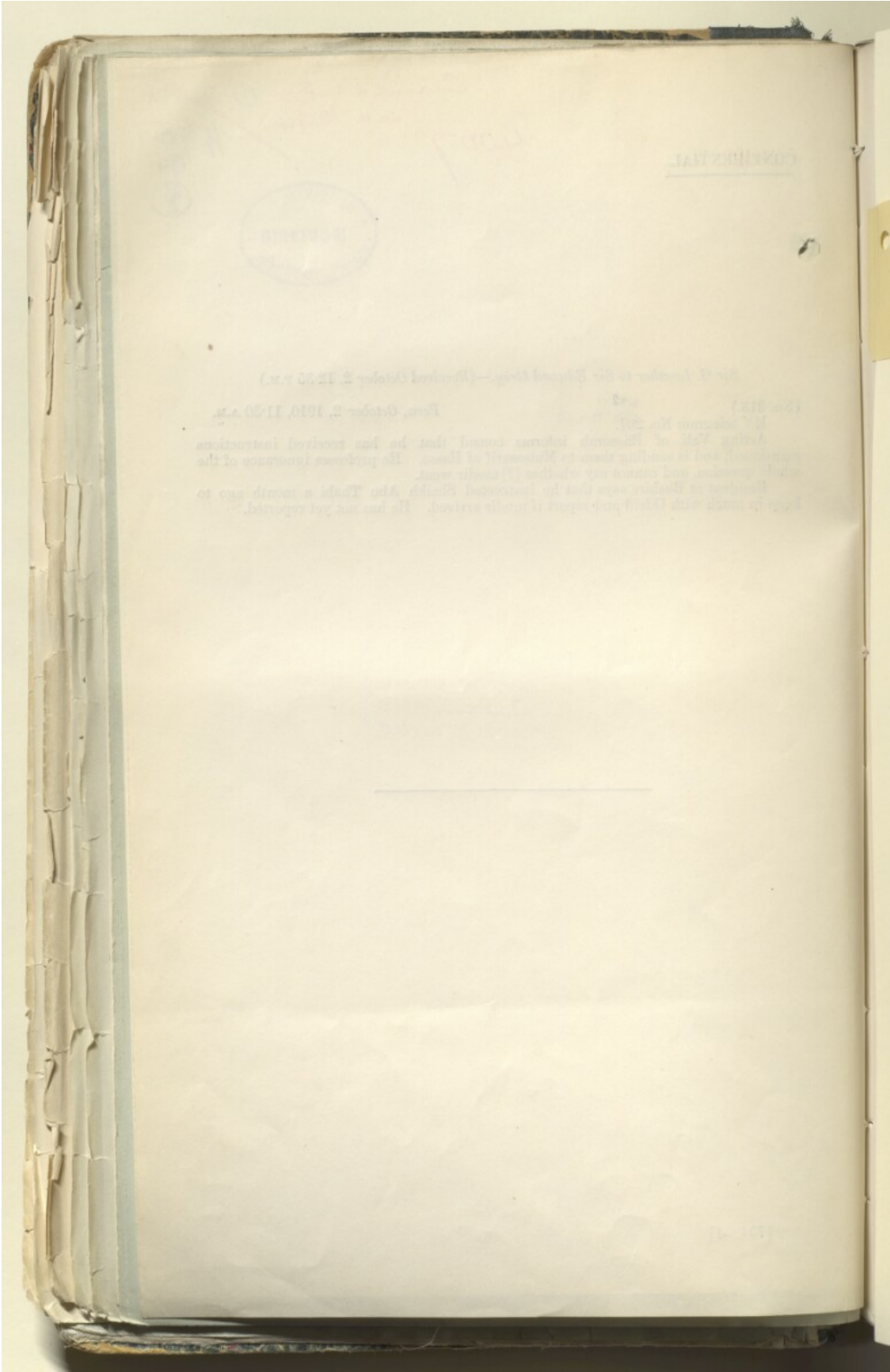
COPY TO INDIA

7 Oct 1910
SECRETARY'S NO 40

[754 - 4]

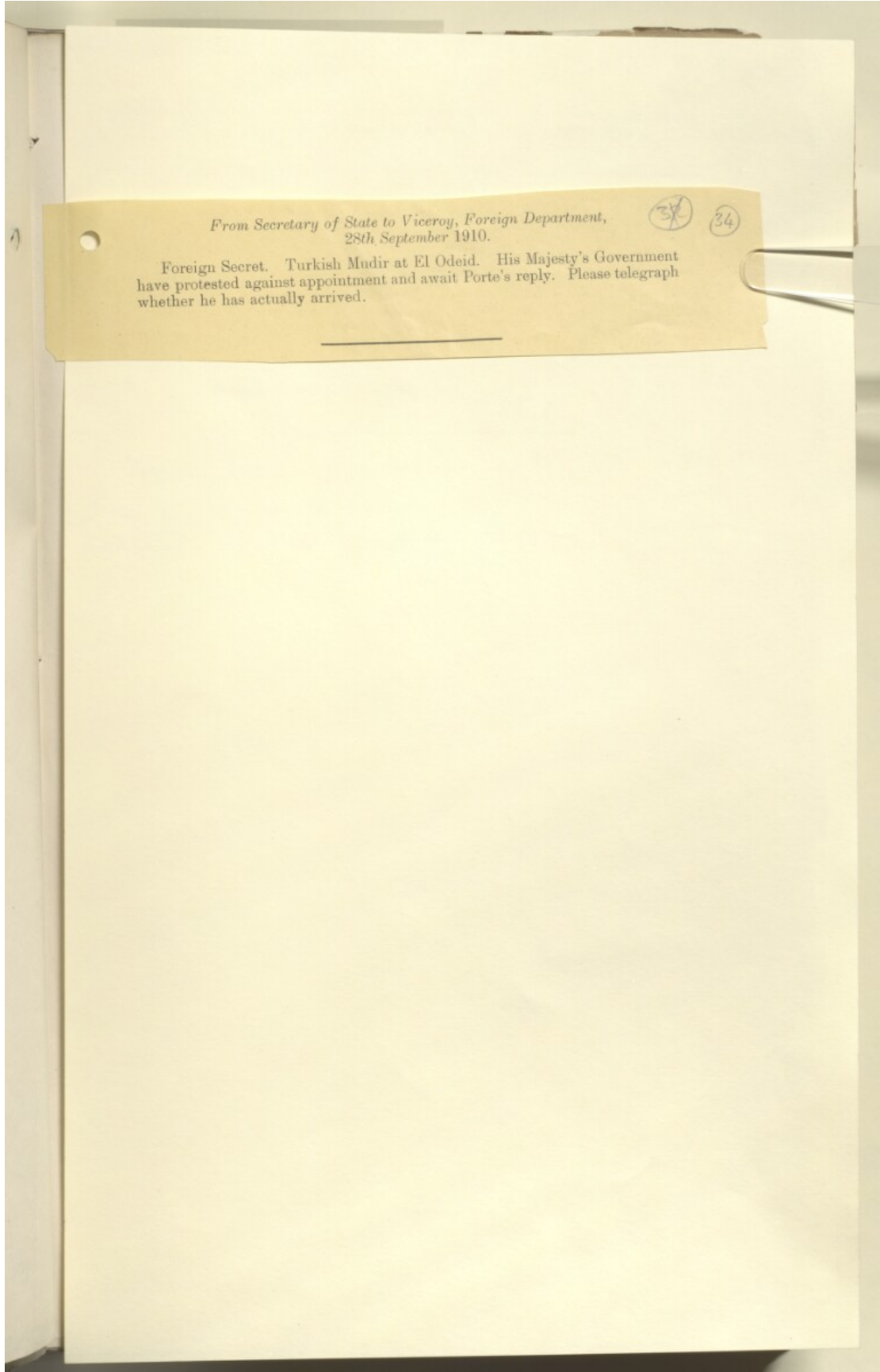


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٣ظ] (٨٦٠/٧١)



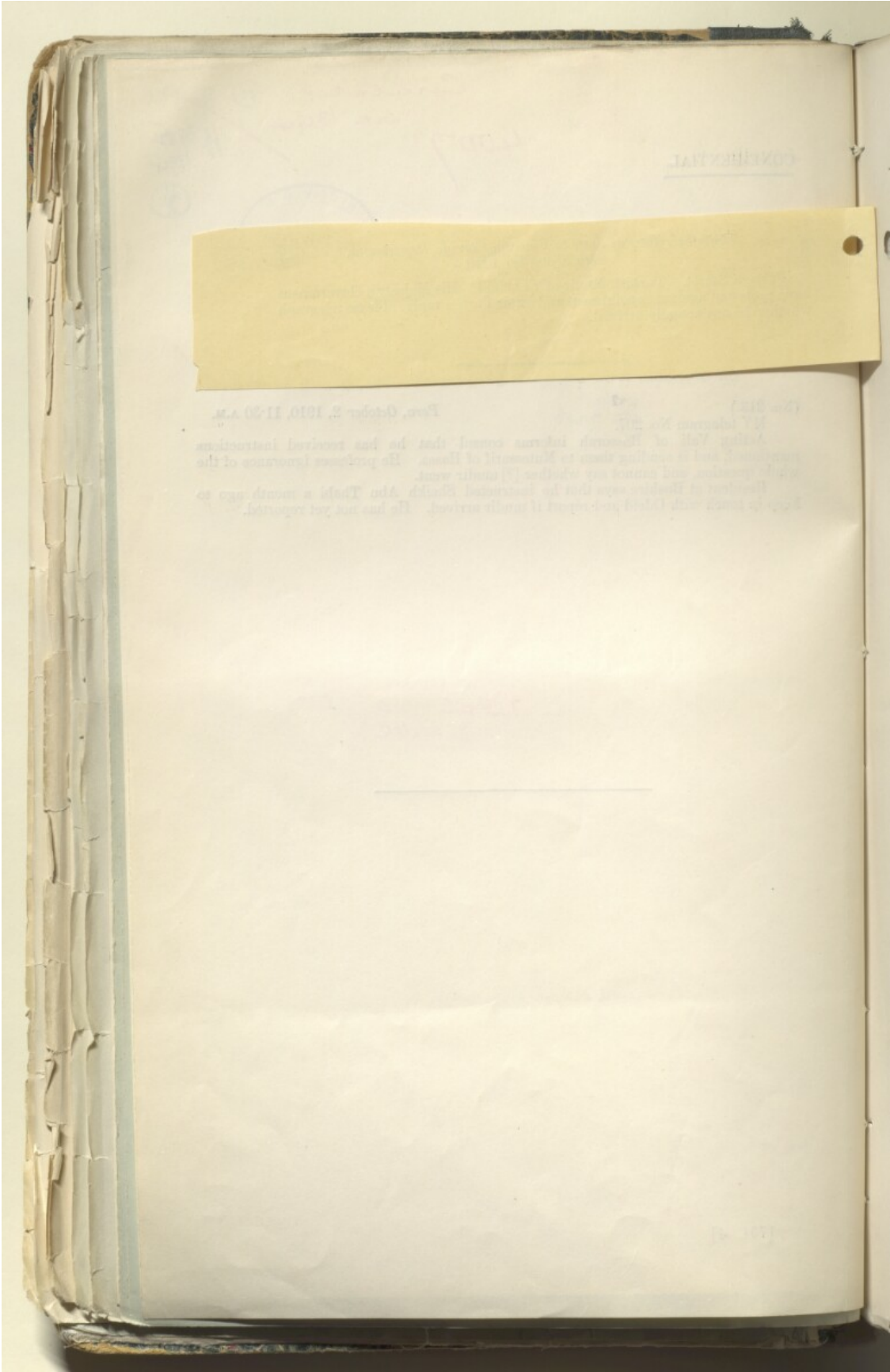


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٤ و] (٨٦٠/٧٢)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٤ظ] (٨٦٠/٧٣)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٥] (٨٦٠/٧٤)

1394

25 / 3982

Departments are requested, if they suspect that there is any mistake in this telegram, to communicate immediately with the Private Secretary to the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State.

COPY OF TELEGRAM

FROM

V. Simla

DATED 27 Oct. '10

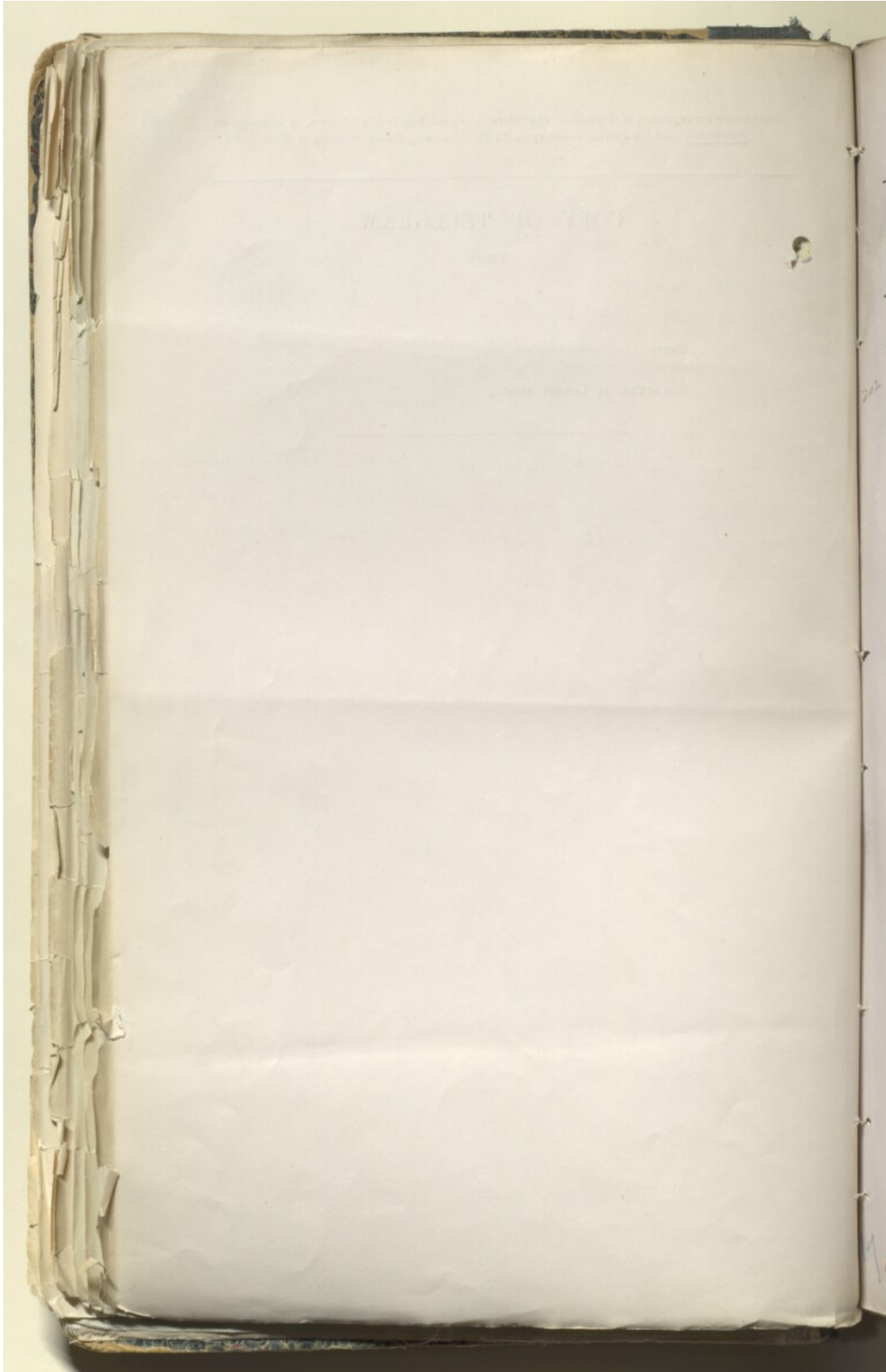
RECEIVED AT LONDON OFFICE 5.56 p.

RECEIVED IN
3 OCT 1910
POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

Foreign Secret. Your telegram of the 28th September
Cox has reason to suppose that Mudir has not yet
arrived. Political Agent at Bahrein is making enquiries



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٥ظ] (٨٦٠/٧٥)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٦ و] (٨٦٠/٧٦)

Register No. 3982^a Secret Department.

Letter from F.O. Dated 29 Sept 19/0. Rec. 30

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	30 Sept.	W.A.	Persian Gulf.
Secretary of State	1 Oct	W.A.	Turkish M.F.A. in-
Committee			-want of Mudir's ap-
Under Secretary.....			-pointment at A Odeid.
Secretary of State			

Copy to F.O. { 3 Oct. India 14 Oct. 10 Oct.

FOR USE BY DEPARTMENTS ONLY.
Draft tel. to Vic., informing.

3 October - Telegram to Viceroy

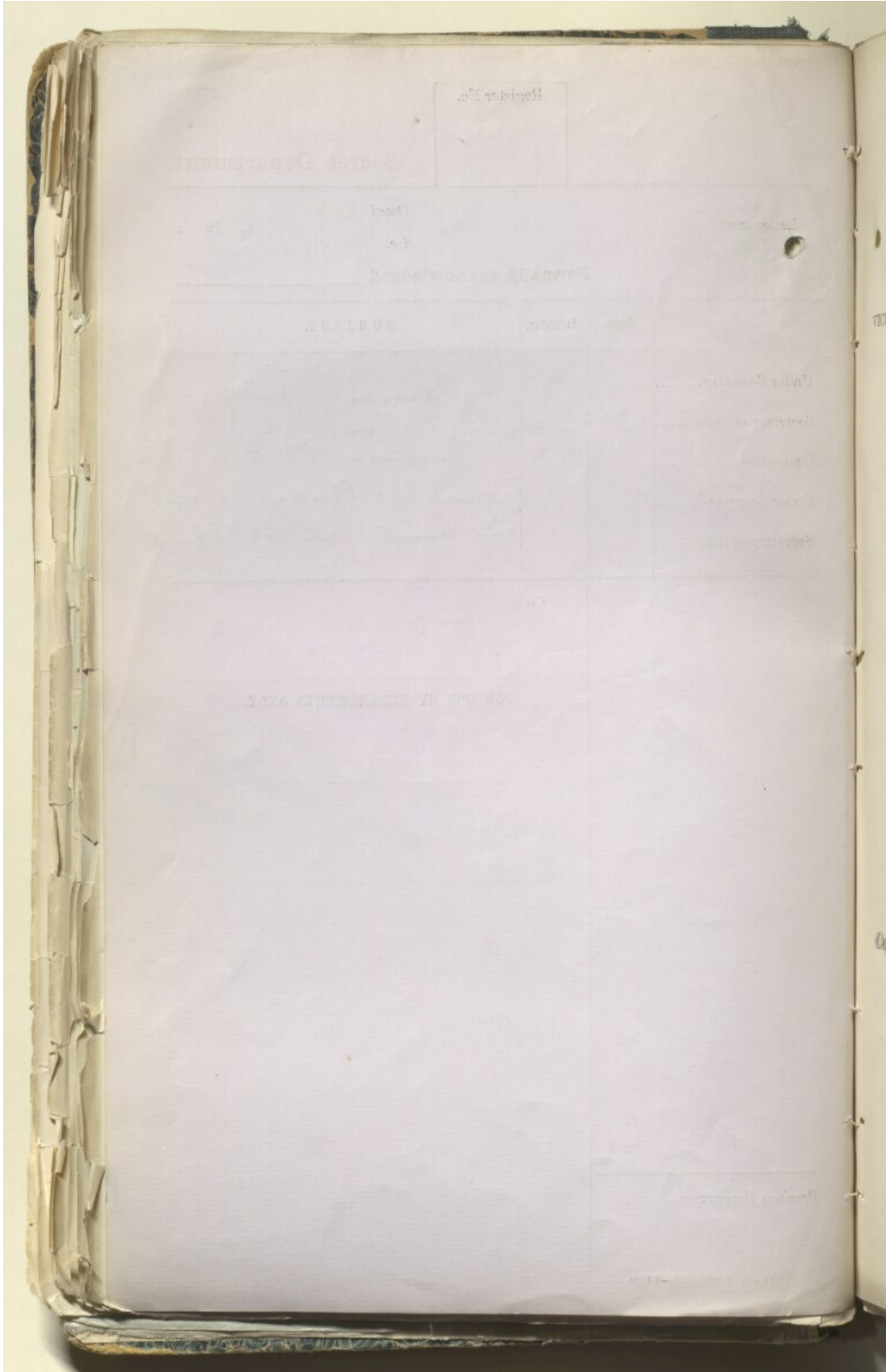
Bech Pol. Comm. 5 OCT. 1910 (1111 1394)

Previous Papers :- 3966

5811.-2. I. 725. 500.-4/1909.

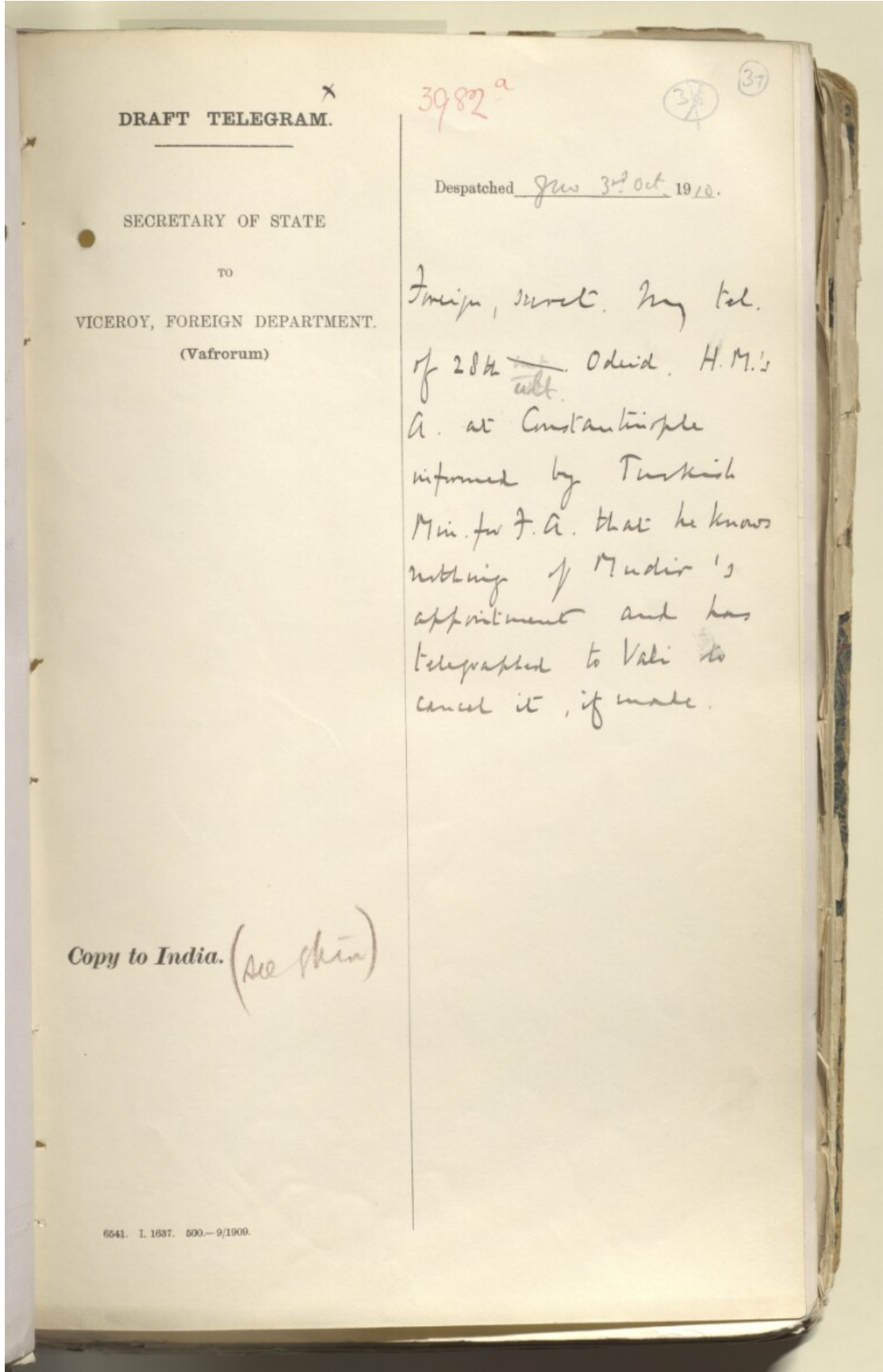


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٦ظ] (٨٦٠/٧٧)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٧و] (٨٦٠/٧٨)



DRAFT TELEGRAM.

SECRETARY OF STATE
TO
VICEROY, FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.
(Vafrofum)

Despatched Jan 3rd Oct. 1910.

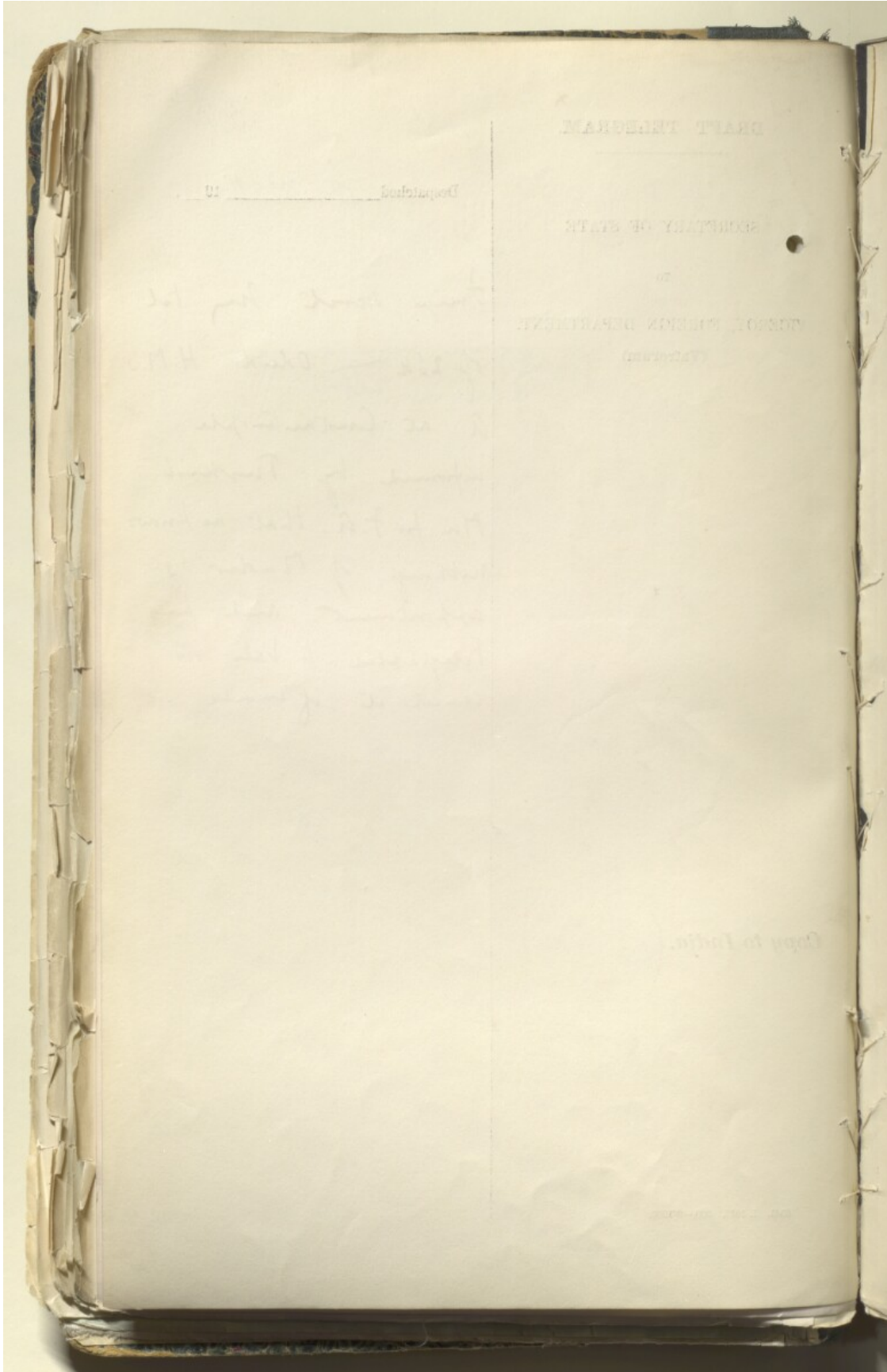
Foreign, secret. My tel.
of 28th ^{ult.} Odeid. H.M.'s
A. at Constantinople
informed by Turkish
Min. for F.A. that he knows
nothing of Mudir's
appointment and has
telegraphed to Vali to
cancel it, if made.

Copy to India. (see skin)

6641. I. 1637. 500.-9/1909.

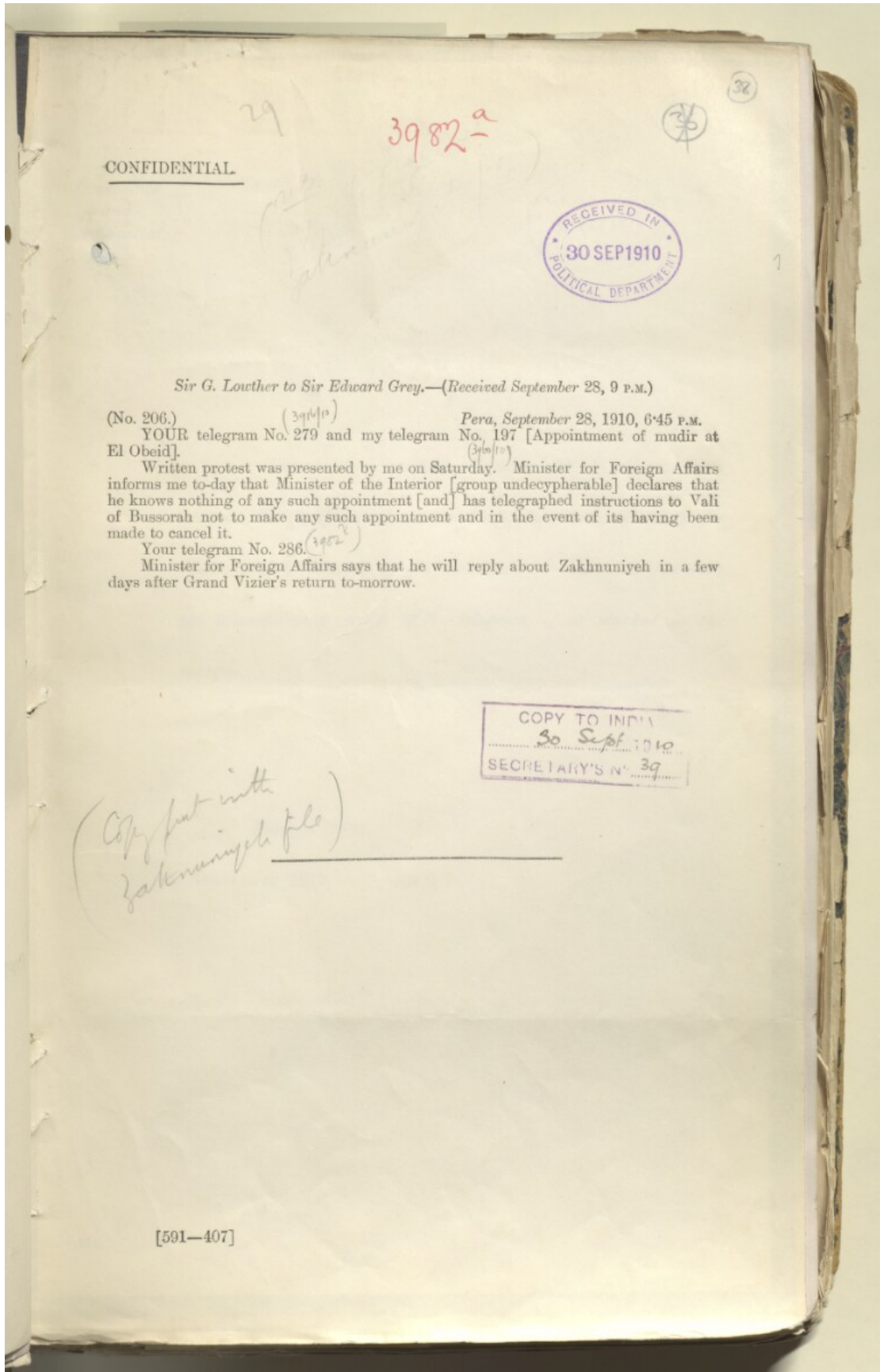


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٧ظ] (٨٦٠/٧٩)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٨ و] (٨٦٠/٨٠)



CONFIDENTIAL



Sir G. Lowther to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received September 28, 9 P.M.)

(No. 206.)

(3982/a)

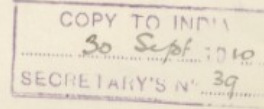
Pera, September 28, 1910, 6:45 P.M.

YOUR telegram No. 279 and my telegram No. 197 [Appointment of mudir at El Obeid].

Written protest was presented by me on Saturday. Minister for Foreign Affairs informs me to-day that Minister of the Interior [group undecypherable] declares that he knows nothing of any such appointment [and] has telegraphed instructions to Vali of Bussorah not to make any such appointment and in the event of its having been made to cancel it.

Your telegram No. 286. (3982)

Minister for Foreign Affairs says that he will reply about Zakhnuniyeh in a few days after Grand Vizier's return to-morrow.

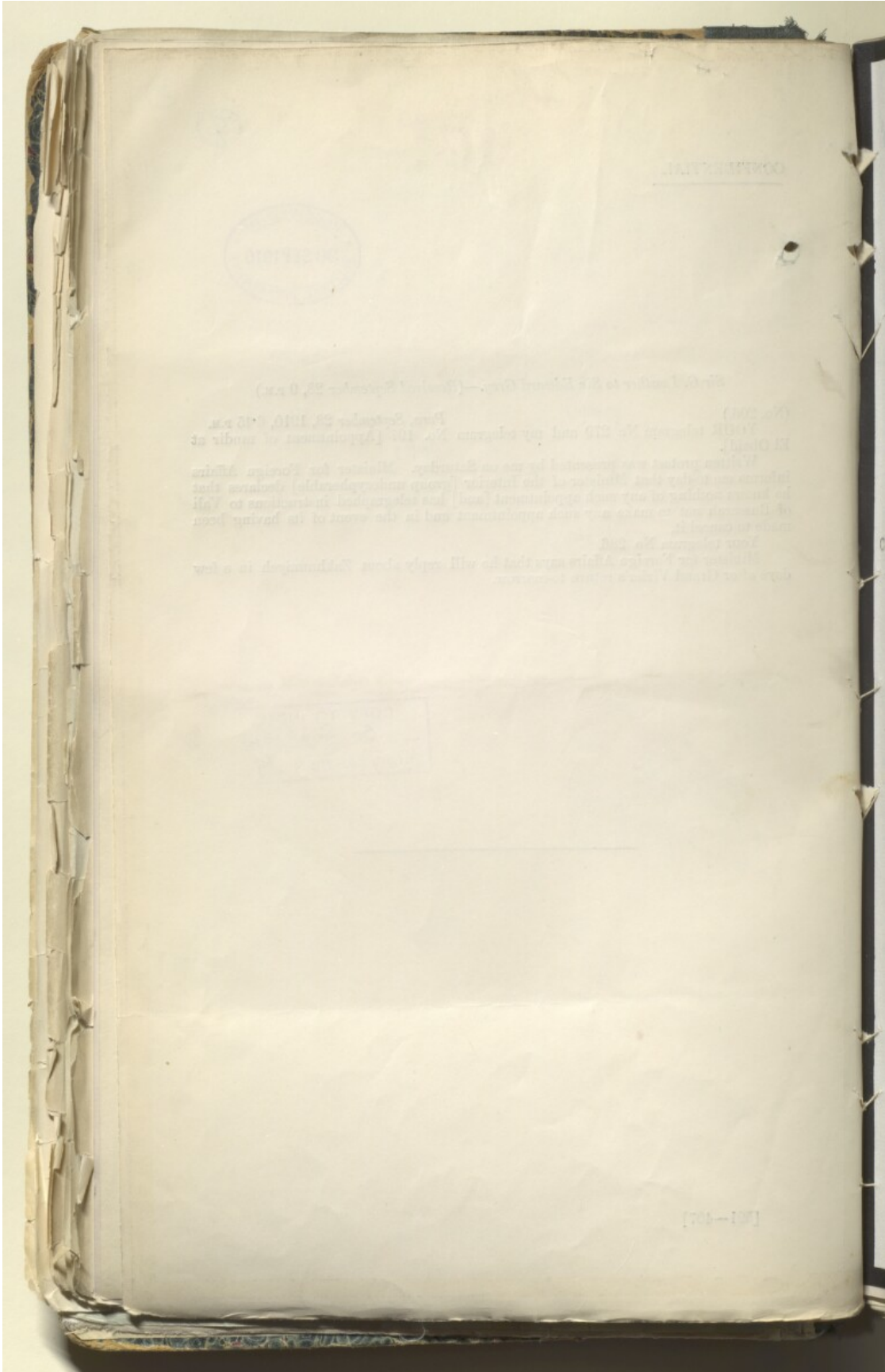


(Copy put into Zakhnuniyeh file)

[591-407]

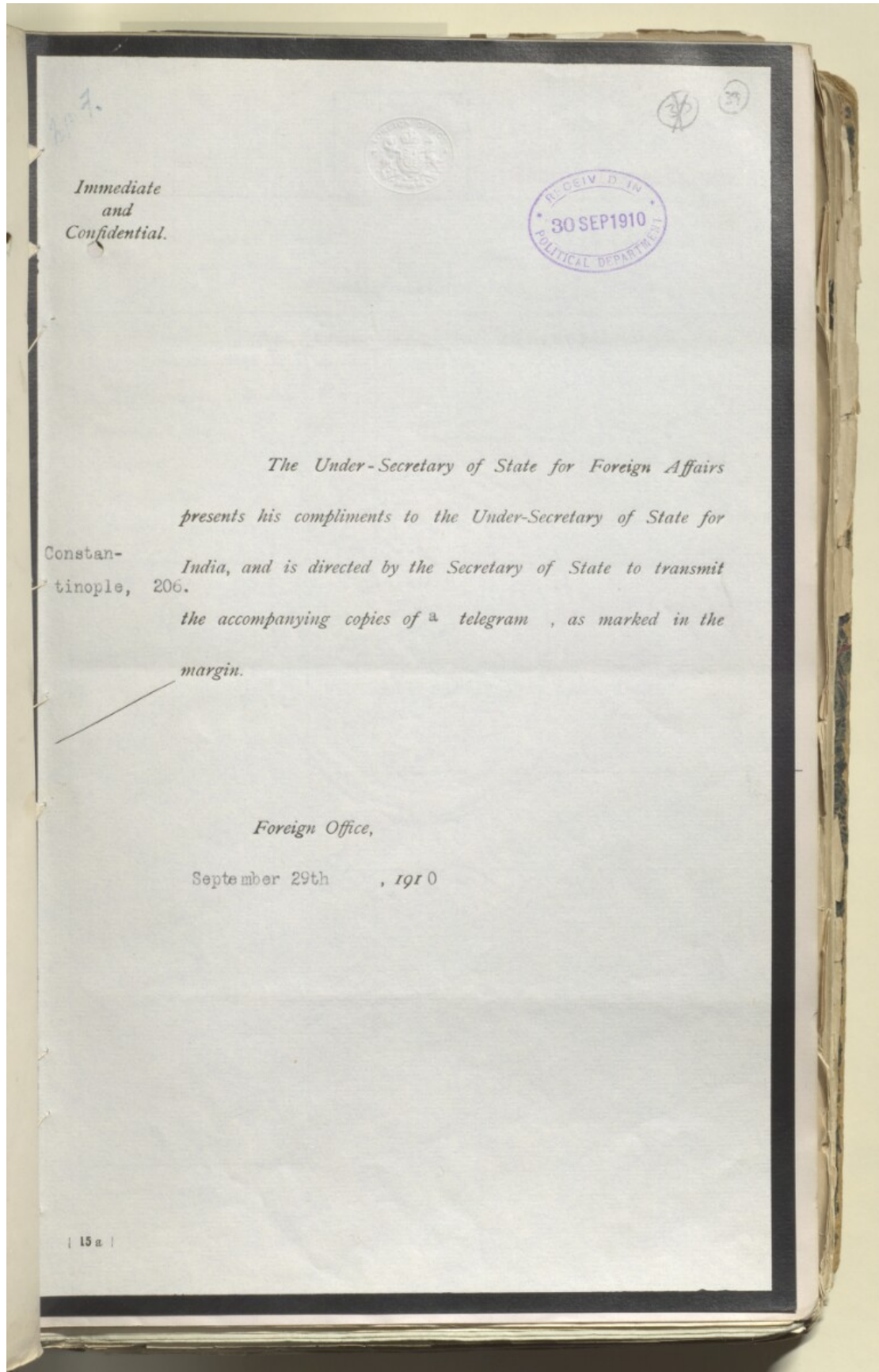


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٨ظ] (٨٦٠/٨١)



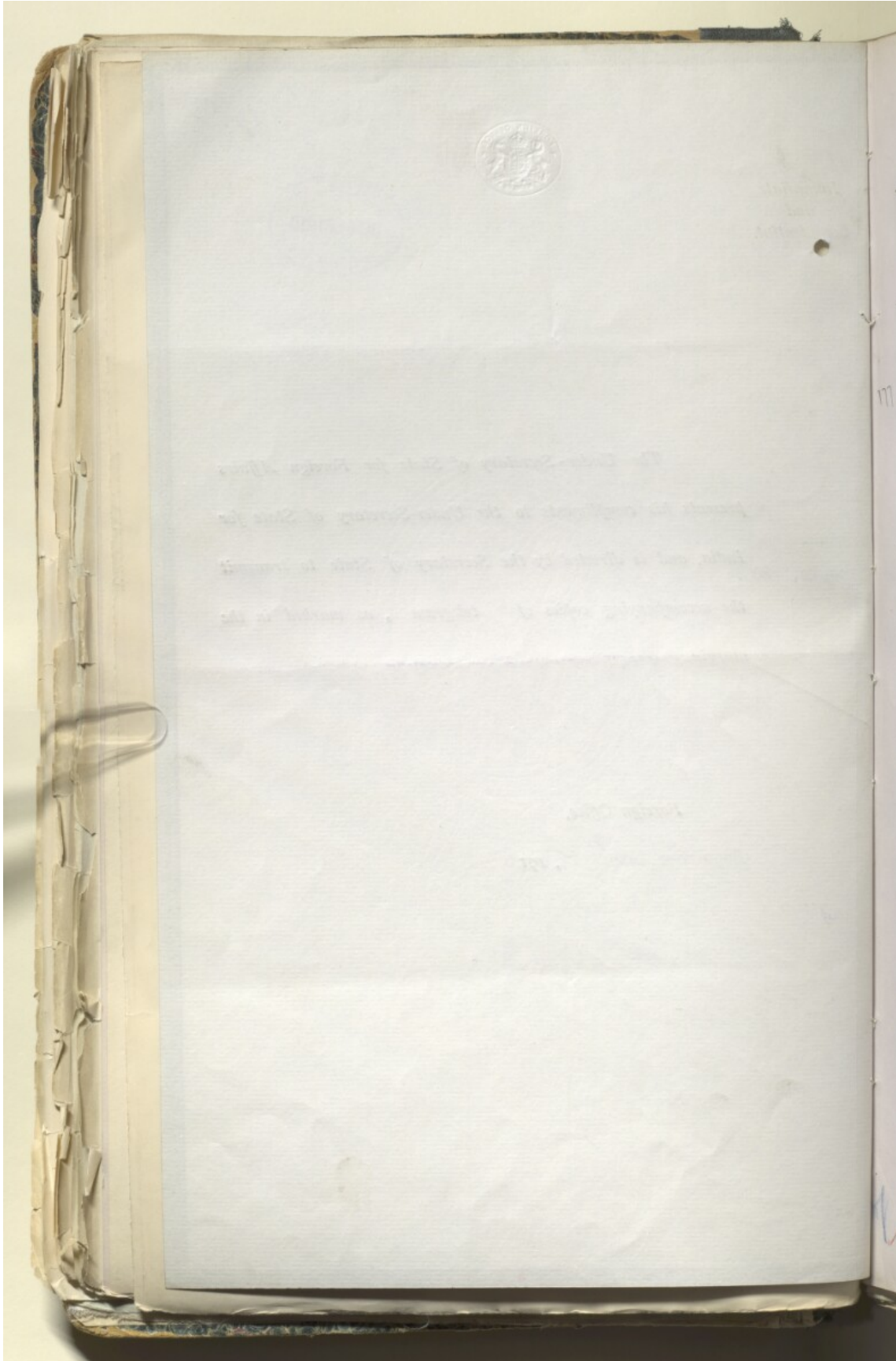


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٩و] (٨٦٠/٨٢)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٩ظ] (٨٦٠/٨٣)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٤٠/و] (٨٤/١٦٠)

40

Register No.
3966

Secret Department.

Letter from *٣٠. 34492/10* Dated *26* } September 1910.
Rec. *27* }

Formally acknowledged _____

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
177 Under Secretary.....	<i>27 Sept 10</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>Persian Gulf.</i>
Secretary of State.....			
Committee.....			
Under Secretary.....			<i>Inquiry whether</i>
Secretary of State.....			<i>Turkish Mender has</i>
			<i>arrived at St Odeid.</i>

Copy to India 30 Sept. 1910 Secy's 39

Copy to F.O. + tel. to V. } 30 Sept. ⊕
- " - 10 Oct. ⊕
India ⊕ ⊕ 14 Oct.

FOR USE BY DEPARTMENTS ONLY.

Draft tel. to Vic., expressing.

28 September - Telegram to Viceroy

sent off 29 Sept 10
sent 28.9.10
sent 28.9.10

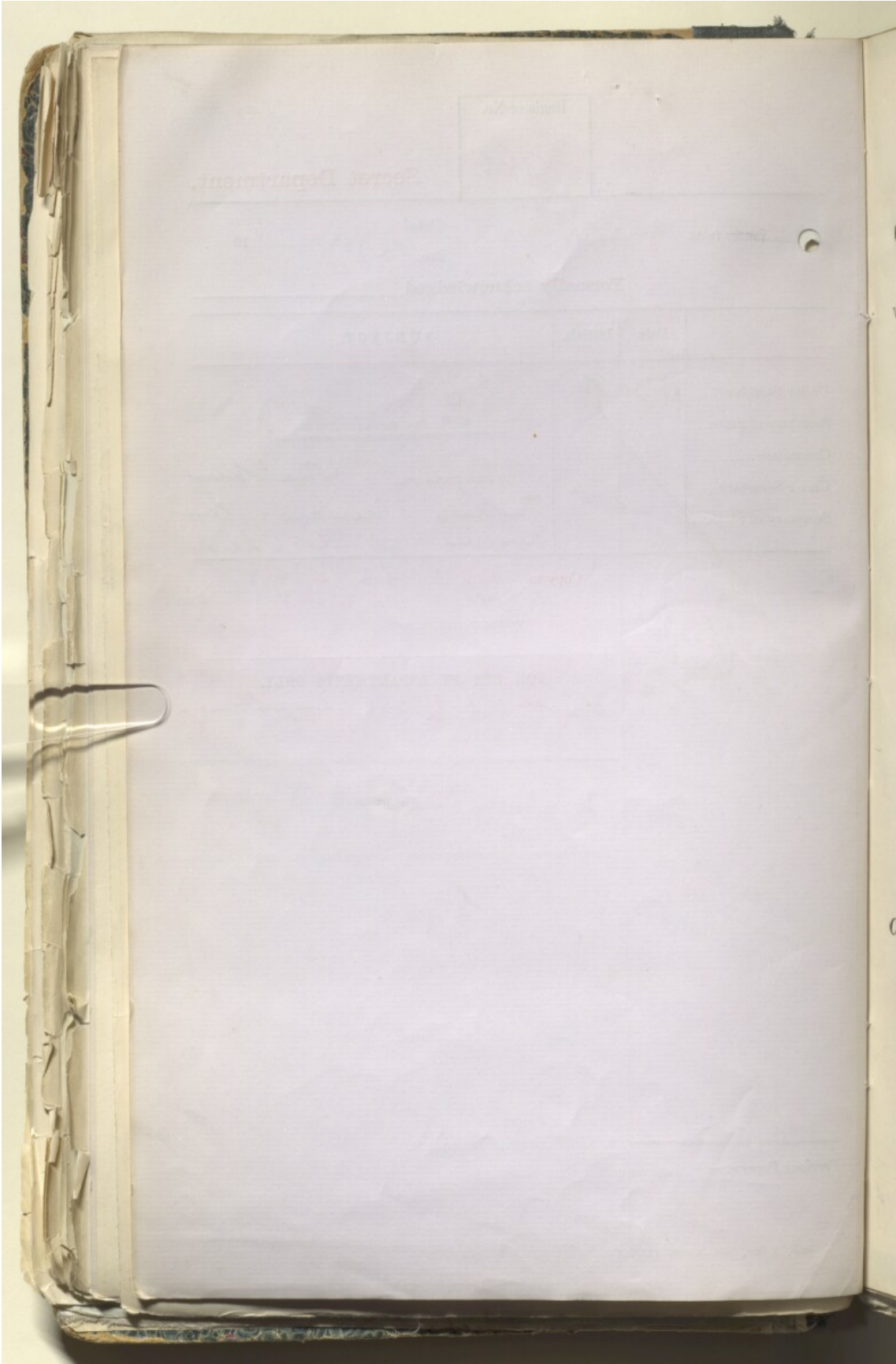
Recd. Pol. Dept.,
5 OCT. 1910
(with 1394)

Previous Papers:—
3960

6540. I. 1636. 500.—9/1900. [I. 725.]



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٤٠ظ] (٨٦٠/٨٥)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١ و٤] (٨٦٠/٨٦)

(41)

X

DRAFT TELEGRAM.

SECRETARY OF STATE

TO

VICEROY, FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.
(Vafrorum)

G.

Despatched 28th Sep. 1910. X
Jus

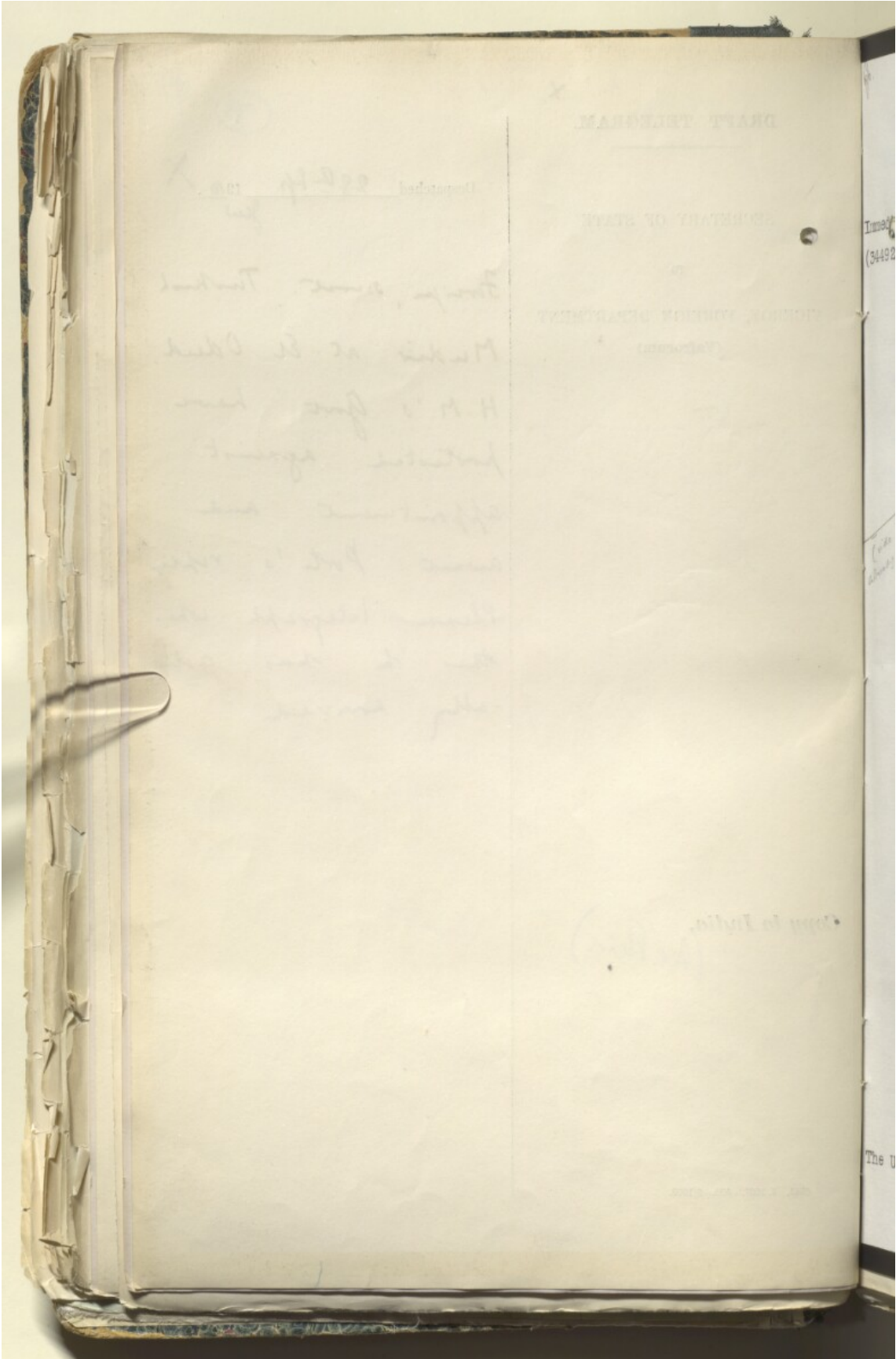
Foreign, secret. Turkish
Mudir at El Odeid.
H.M.'s Govt. have
protested against
appointment and
await Porte's reply.
Please telegraph whe.
-ther he has actu.
-ally arrived.

Copy to India.
(see this)

0541. I. 1637. 500.- 9/1909.

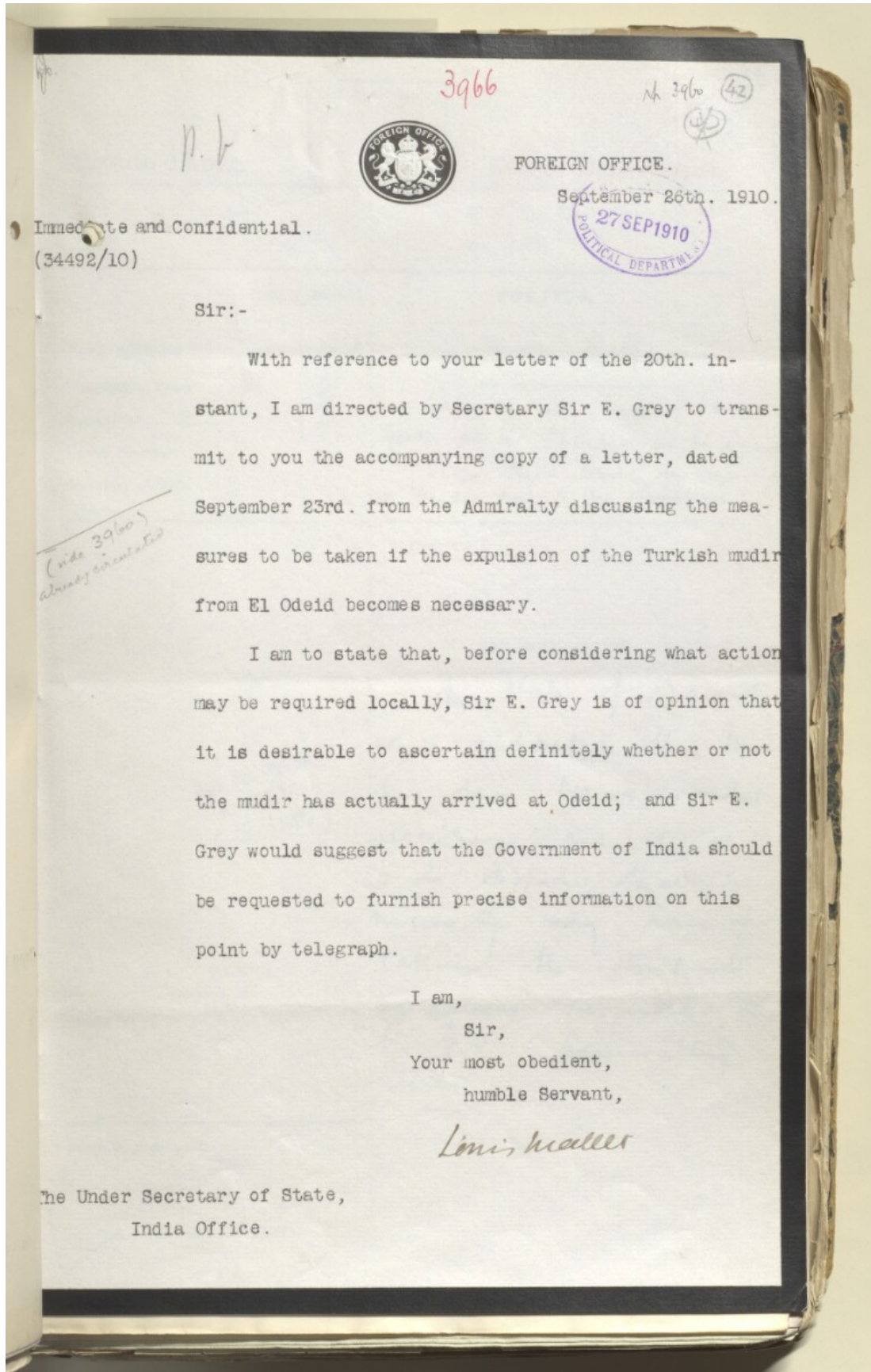


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٤١ظ] (٨٦٠/٨٧)



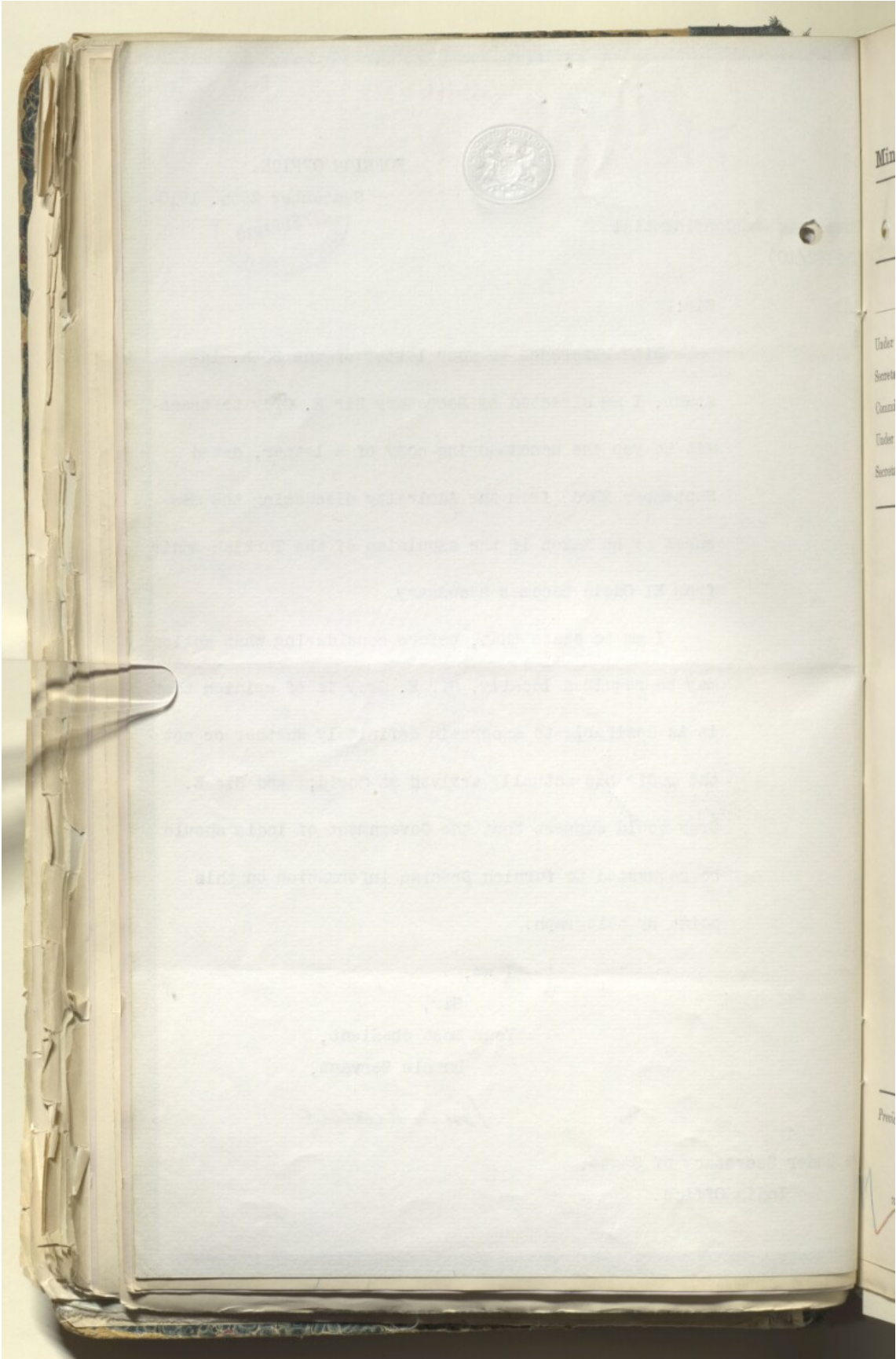


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢ و٤] (٨٦٠/٨٨)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٤ظ] (٨٦٠/٨٩)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣ و٤] [٨٦٠/٩٠]

(43)

Register No.
3960

Minute Paper. **Secret Department.**

Letter [from F.D.] Dated } 22 23 } Septemb 1910 .
Rec. } 22 24 }

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	24/Sept.	MZ	Persian Gulf.
Secretary of State	26	W.	Communication with Turkish
Committee	w	M.	Govt. as to Mudir at El Odeid.
Under Secretary.....			Steps that would be required
Secretary of State			if Mudir had to be expelled.

Copy to India
See within

FOR INFORMATION.

The Vali of Basrah who appointed this Mudir has been transferred elsewhere, and it is to be hoped that no necessity may arise for taking the stringent measures suggested in the F.D. + Admiralty letters

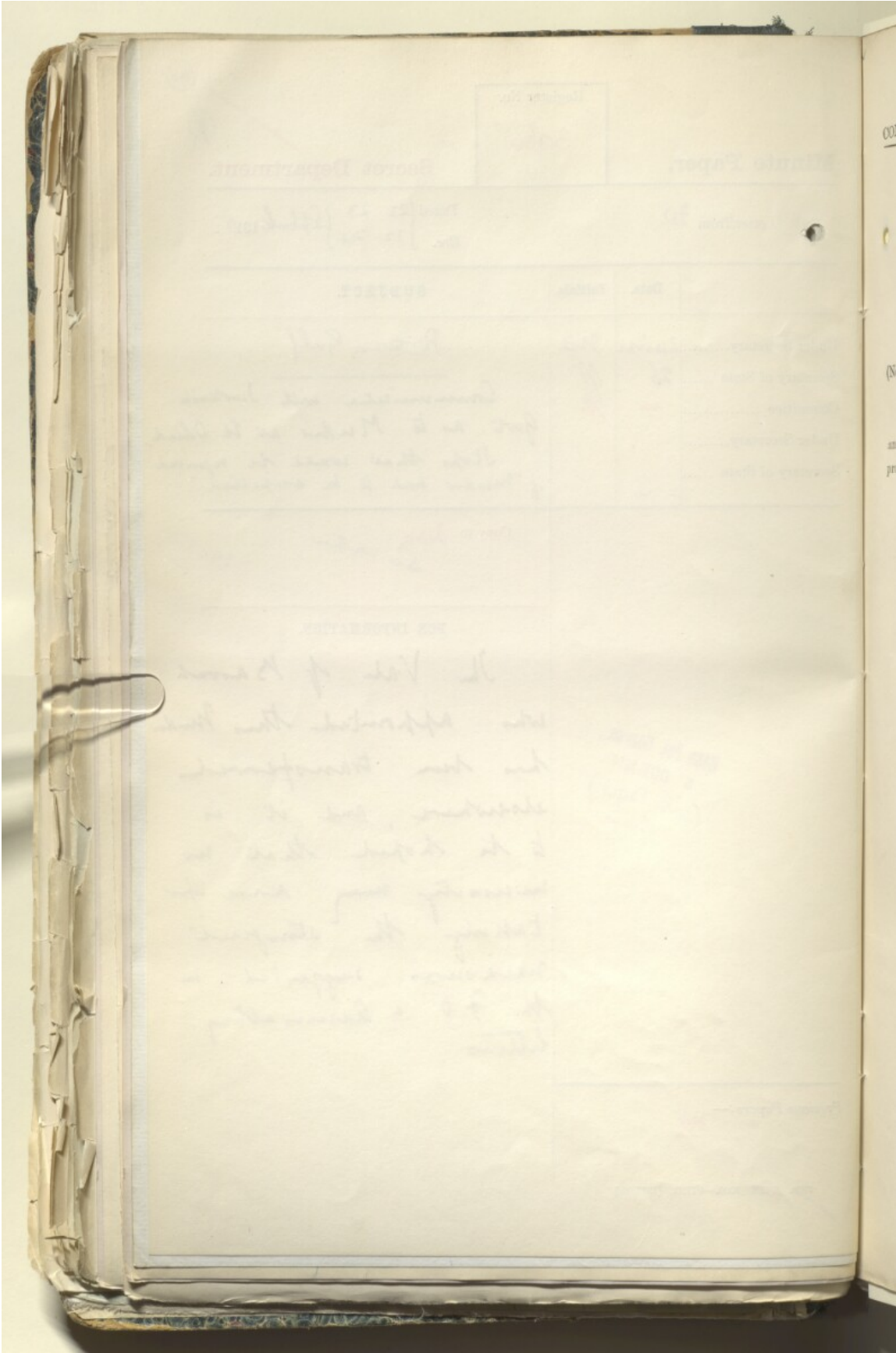
Seen Pol. Comm. 5 OCT. 1910 (with 1394)

Previous Papers:— 3916

7908. I. 516. 1000.—4/1910. [1278/09.]

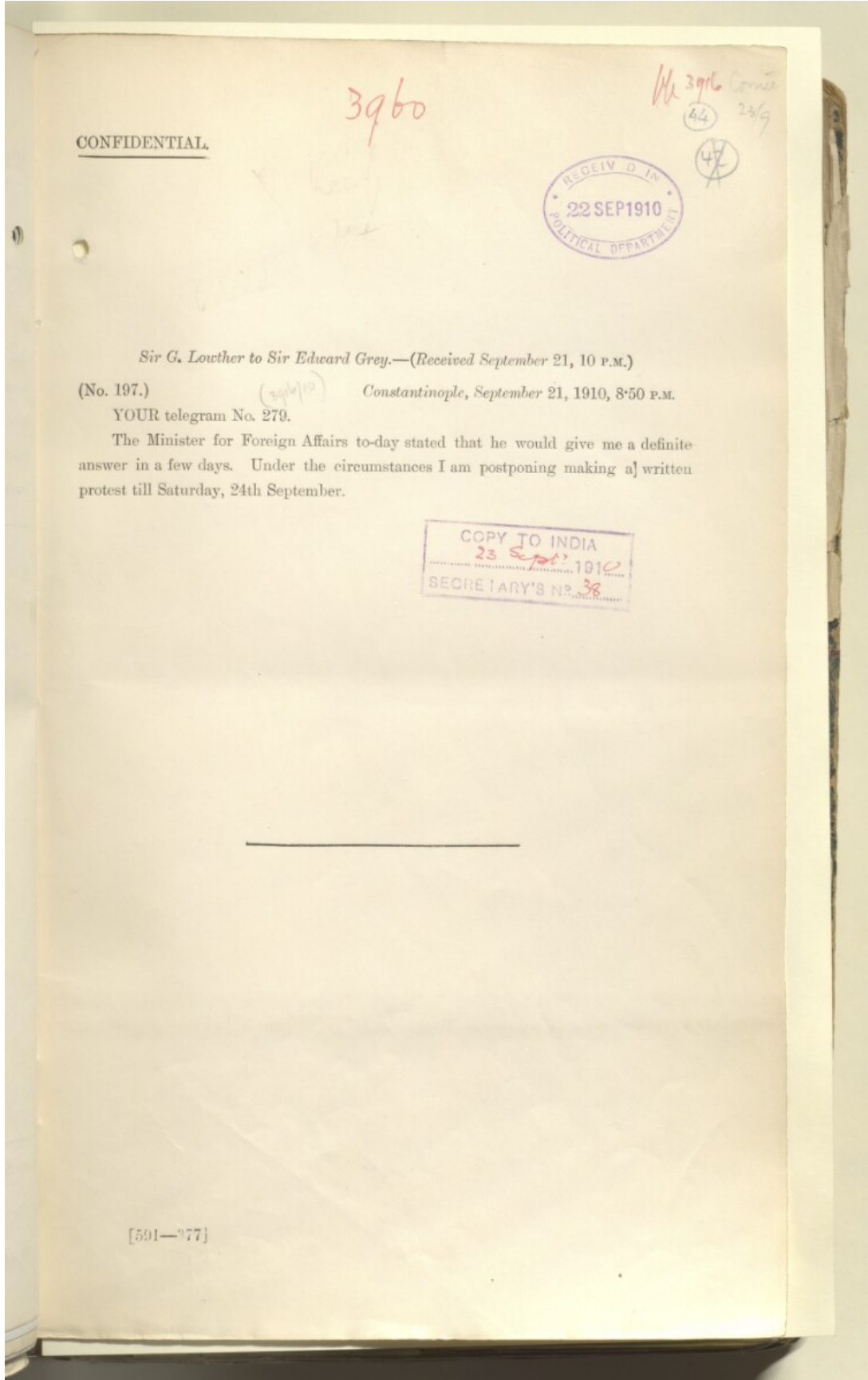


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٤ظ] (١٦٠/٩١)



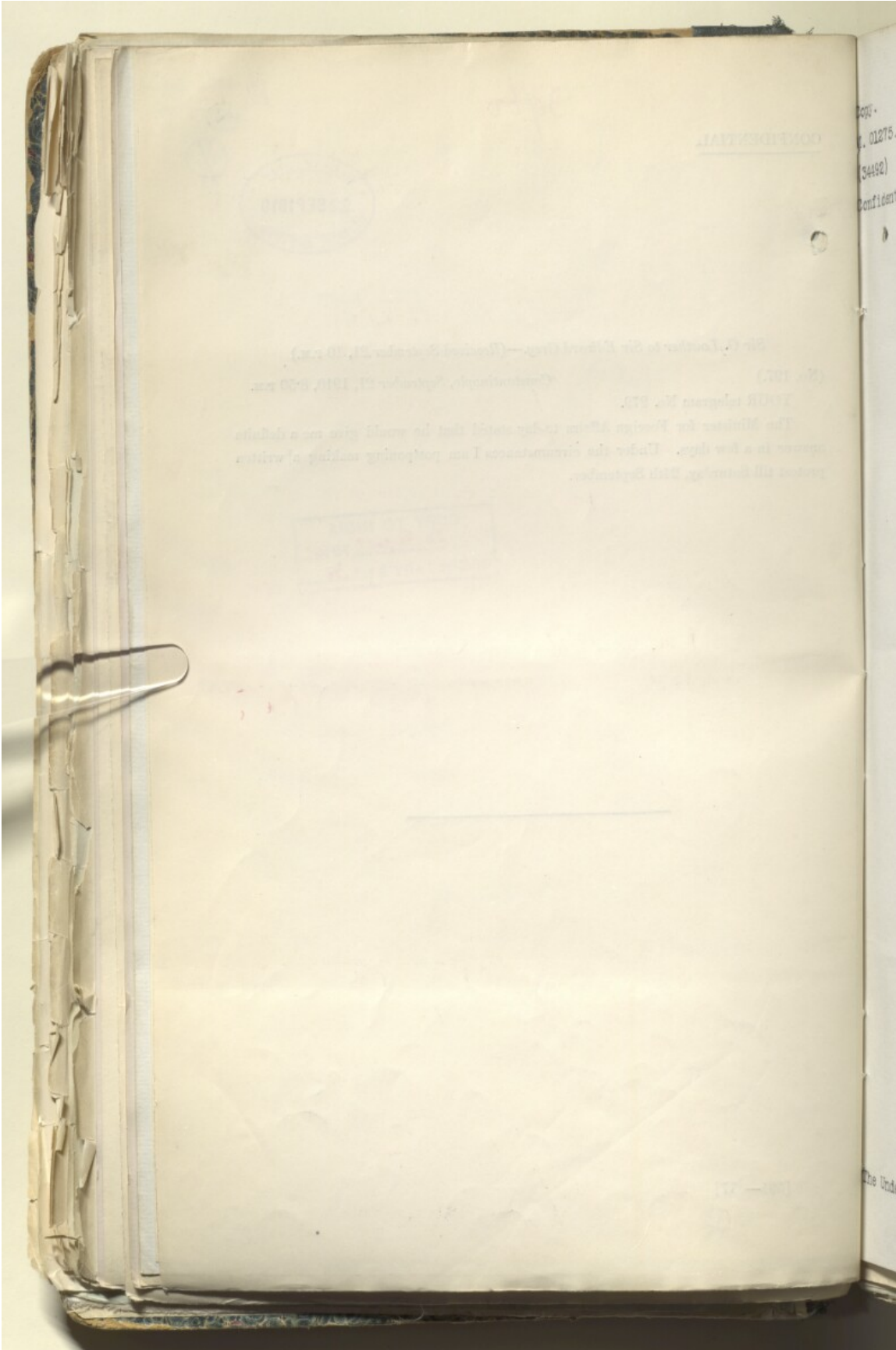


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٤٤ و] (٨٦٠/٩٢)



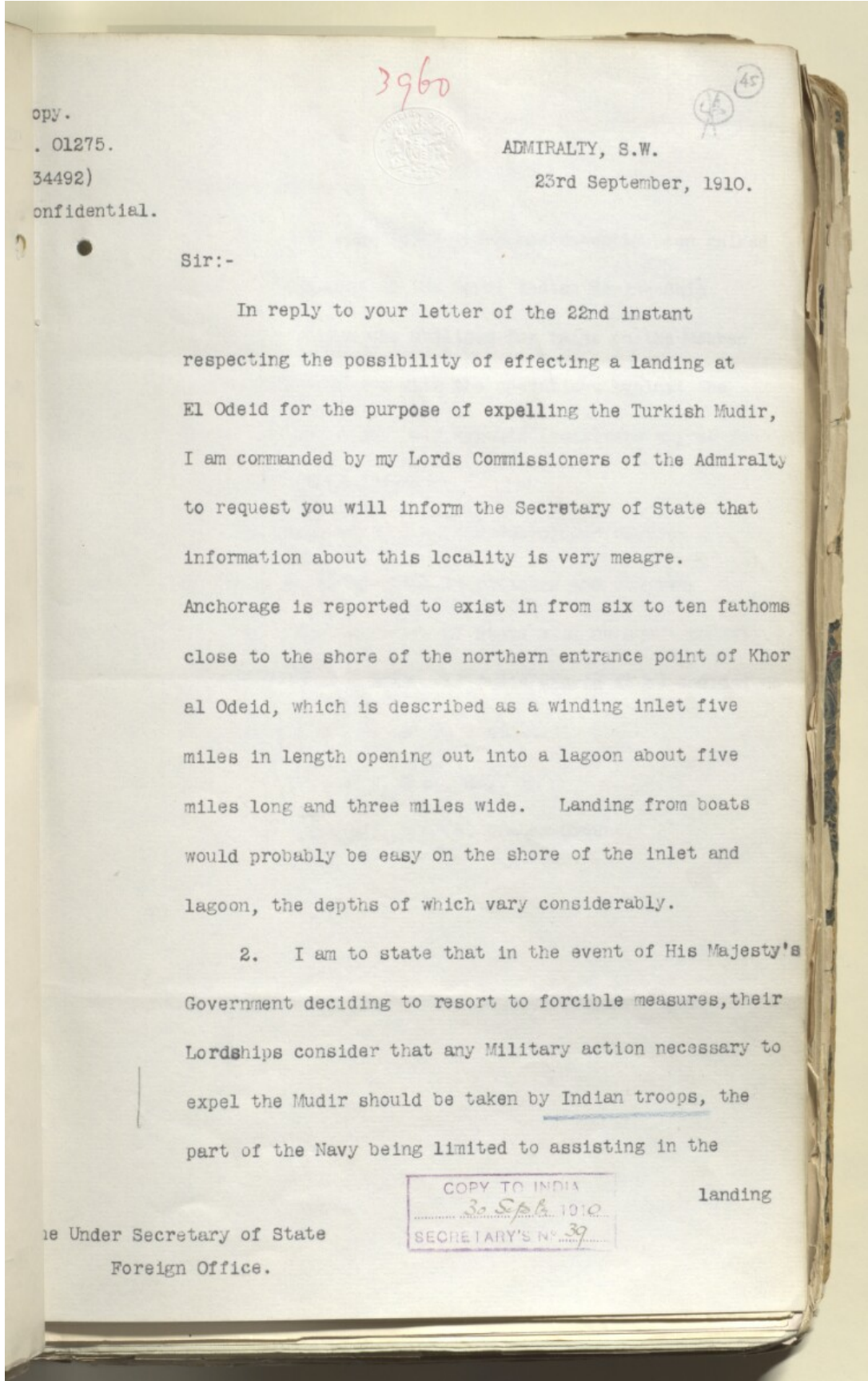


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٤٤ظ] (٨٦٠/٩٣)



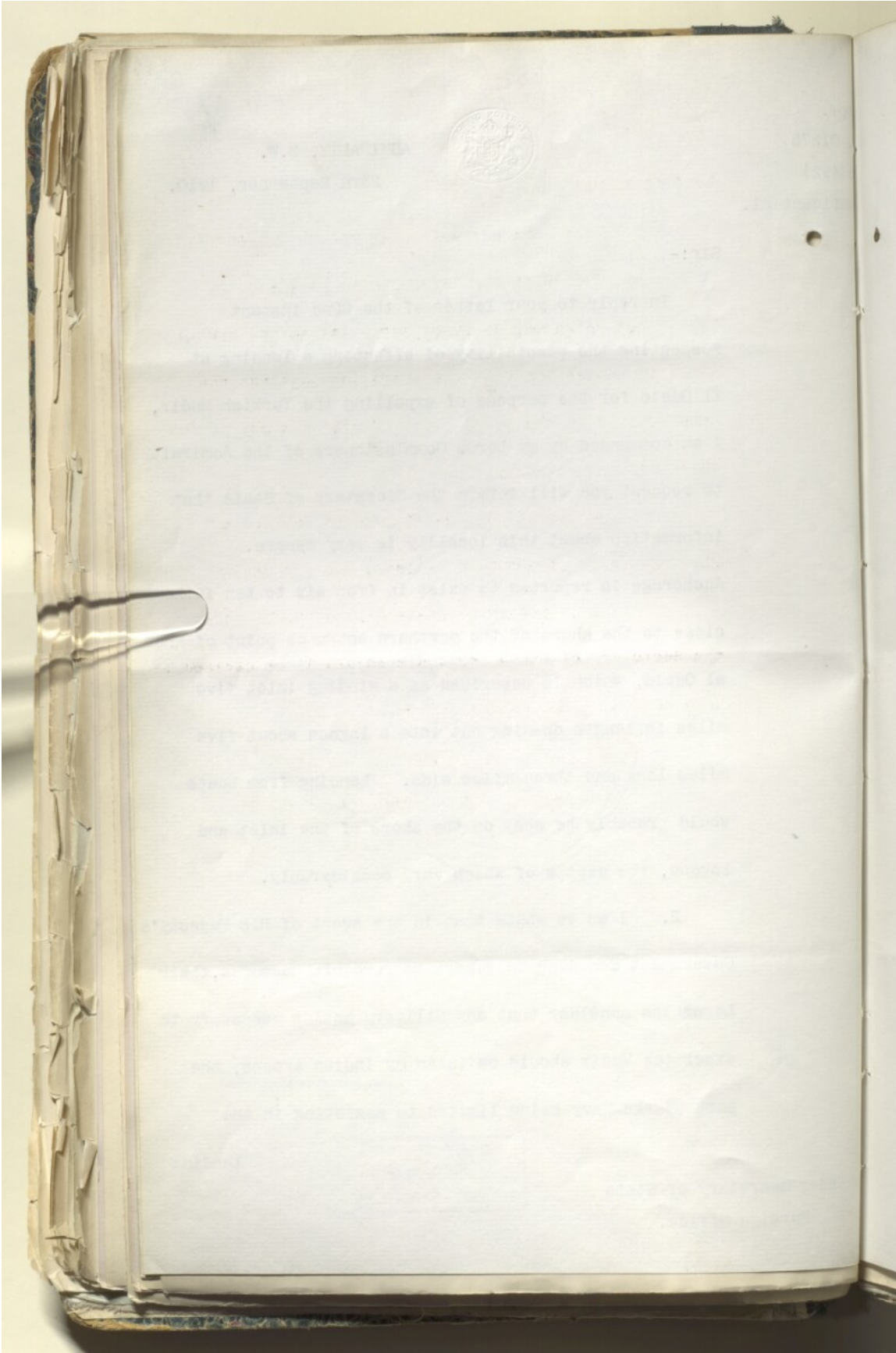


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٥٤و] (٨٦٠/٩٤)



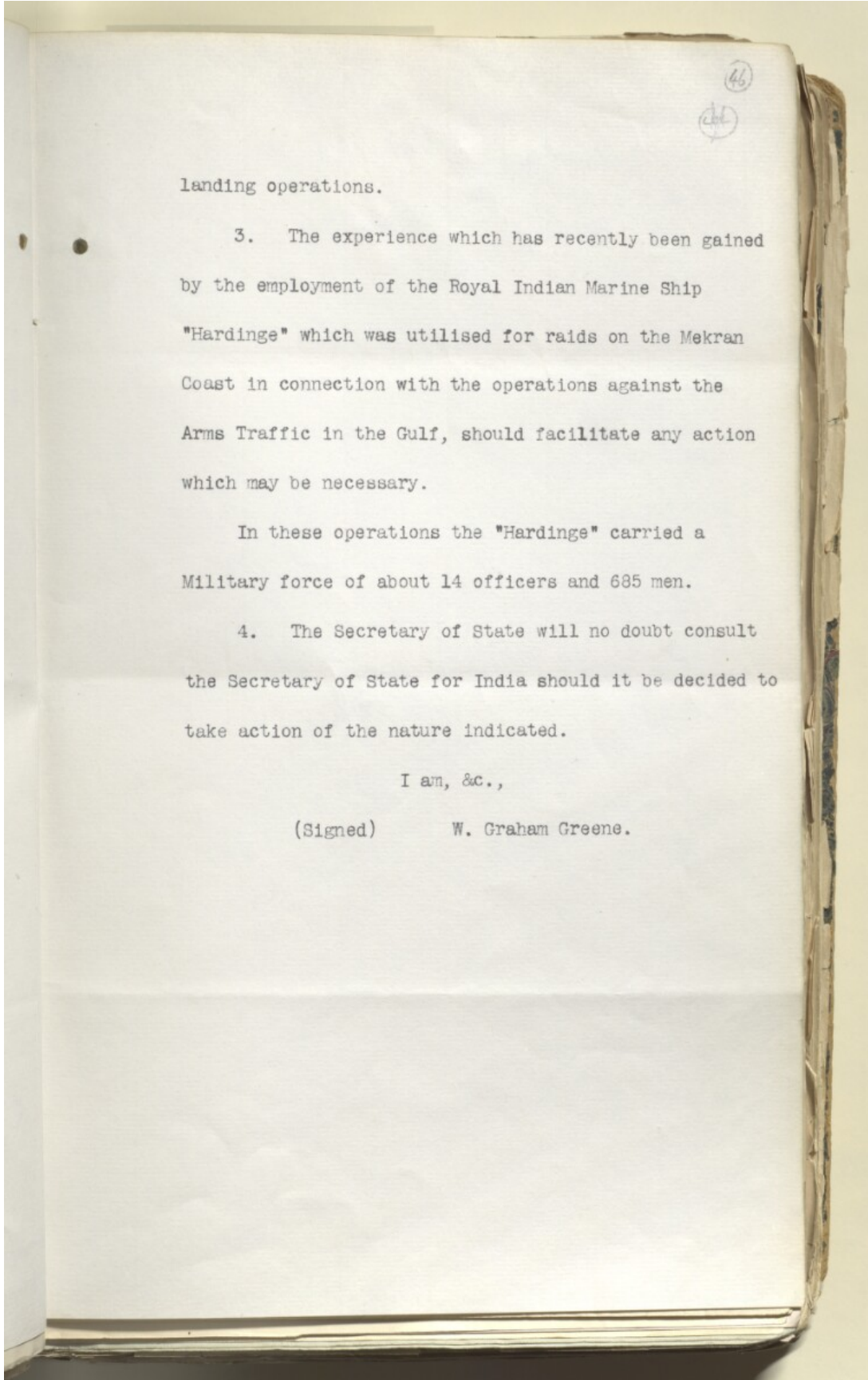


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٤٥ظ] (٨٦٠/٩٥)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٤٦ و] (٨٦٠/٩٦)



landing operations.

3. The experience which has recently been gained by the employment of the Royal Indian Marine Ship "Hardinge" which was utilised for raids on the Mekran Coast in connection with the operations against the Arms Traffic in the Gulf, should facilitate any action which may be necessary.

In these operations the "Hardinge" carried a Military force of about 14 officers and 685 men.

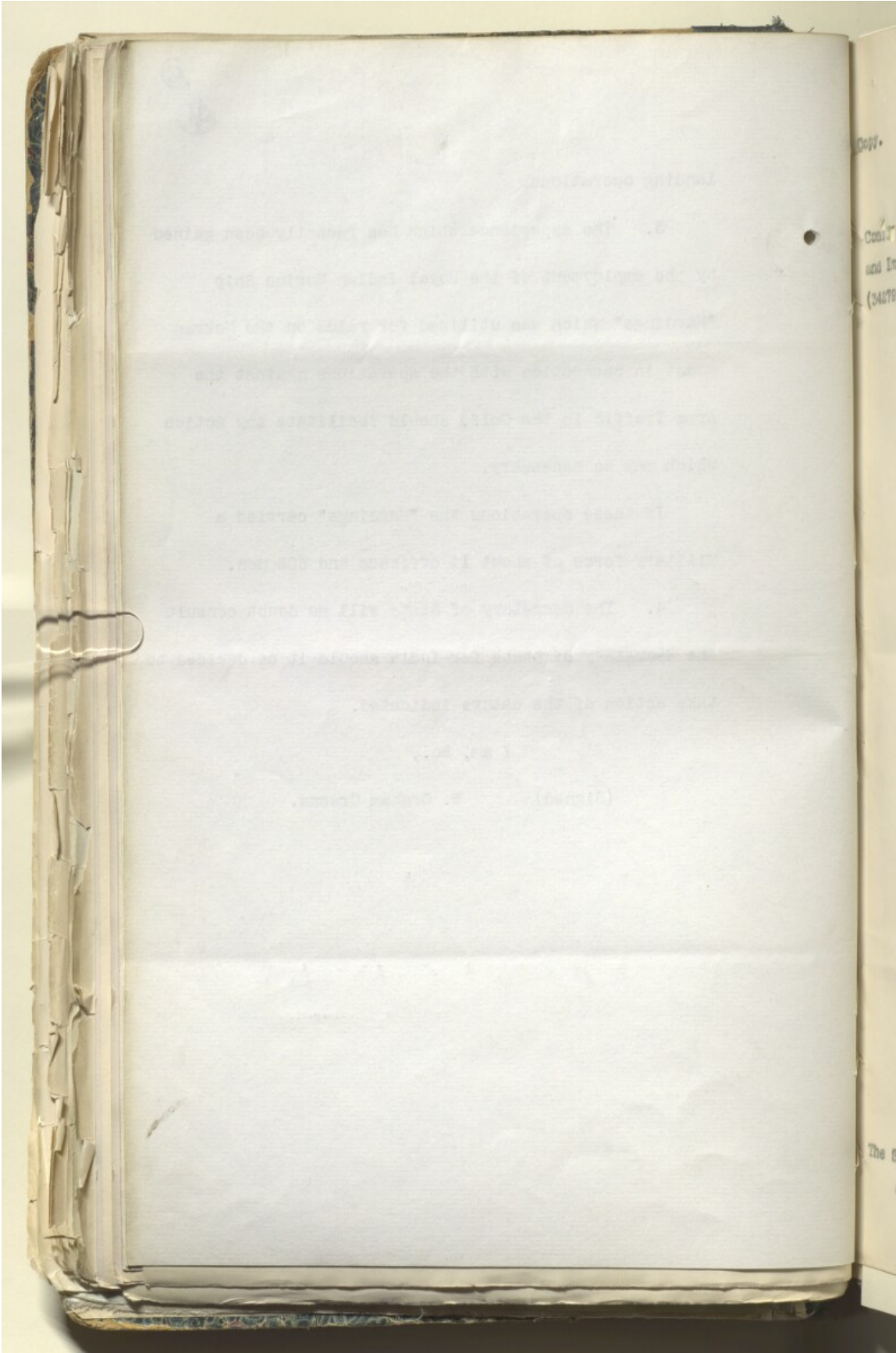
4. The Secretary of State will no doubt consult the Secretary of State for India should it be decided to take action of the nature indicated.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) W. Graham Greene.

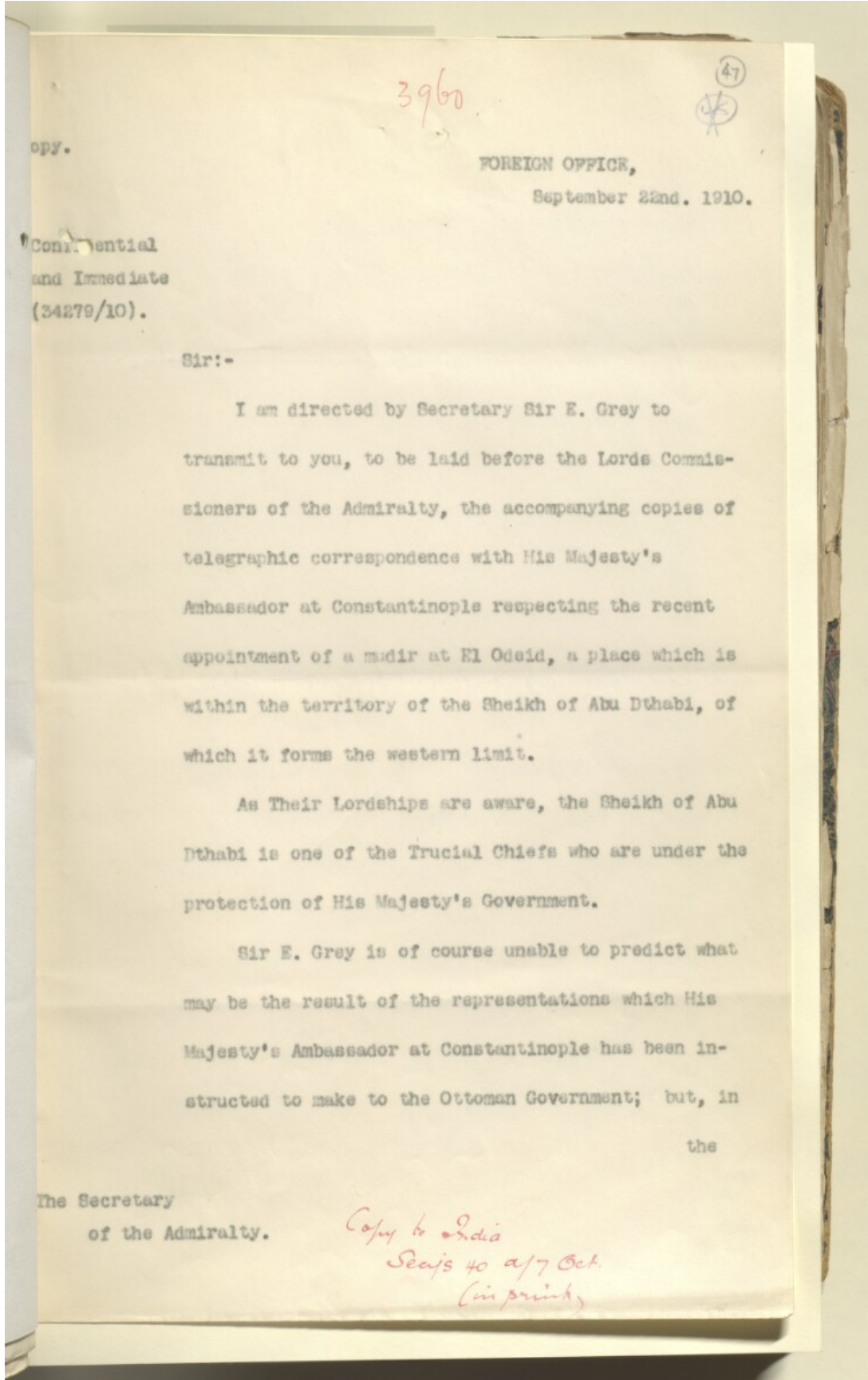


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٦٤ظ] (٨٦٠/٩٧)



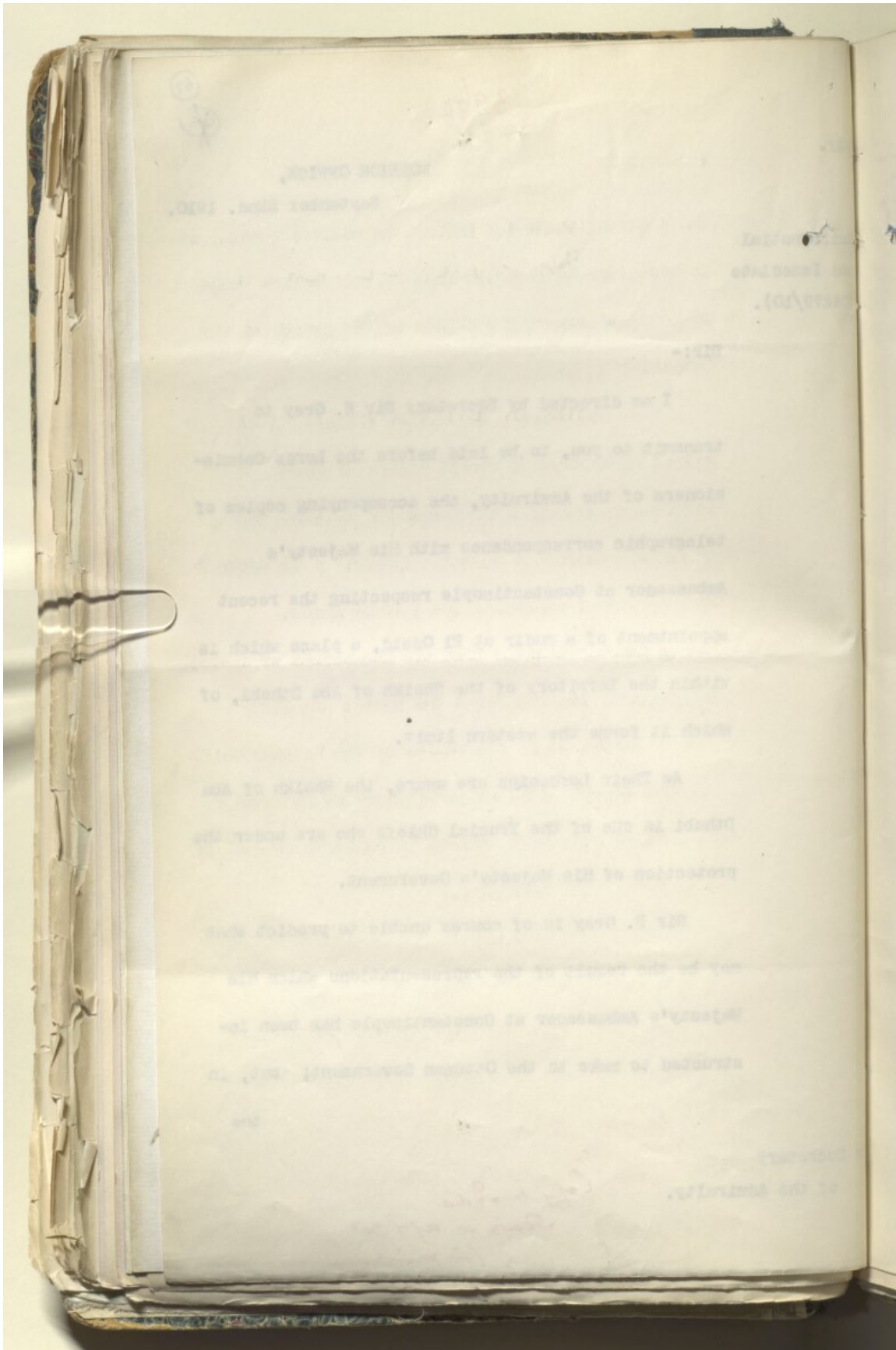


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٧٤و] (٨٦٠/٩٨)



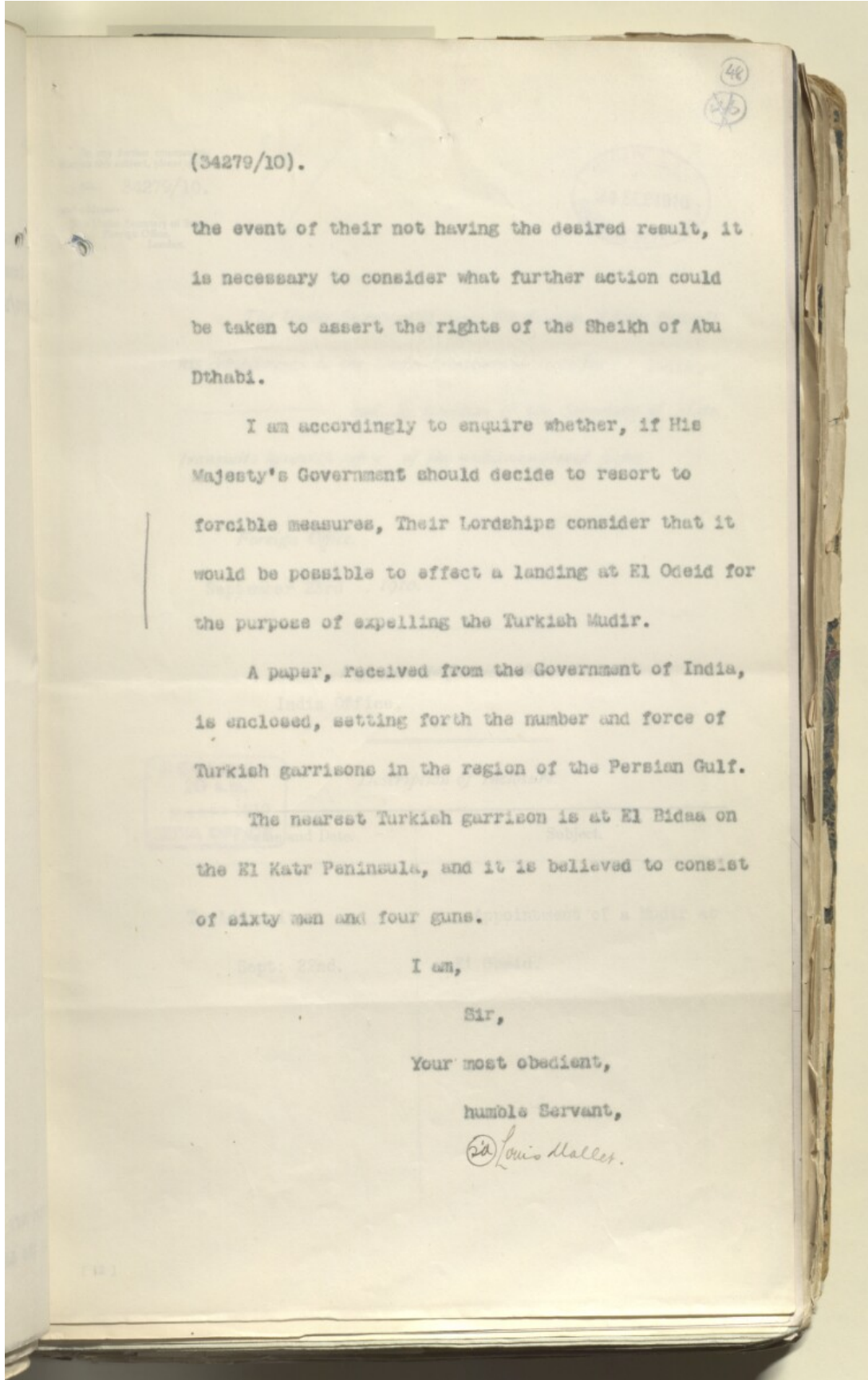


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٤٧ظ] (٨٦٠/٩٩)



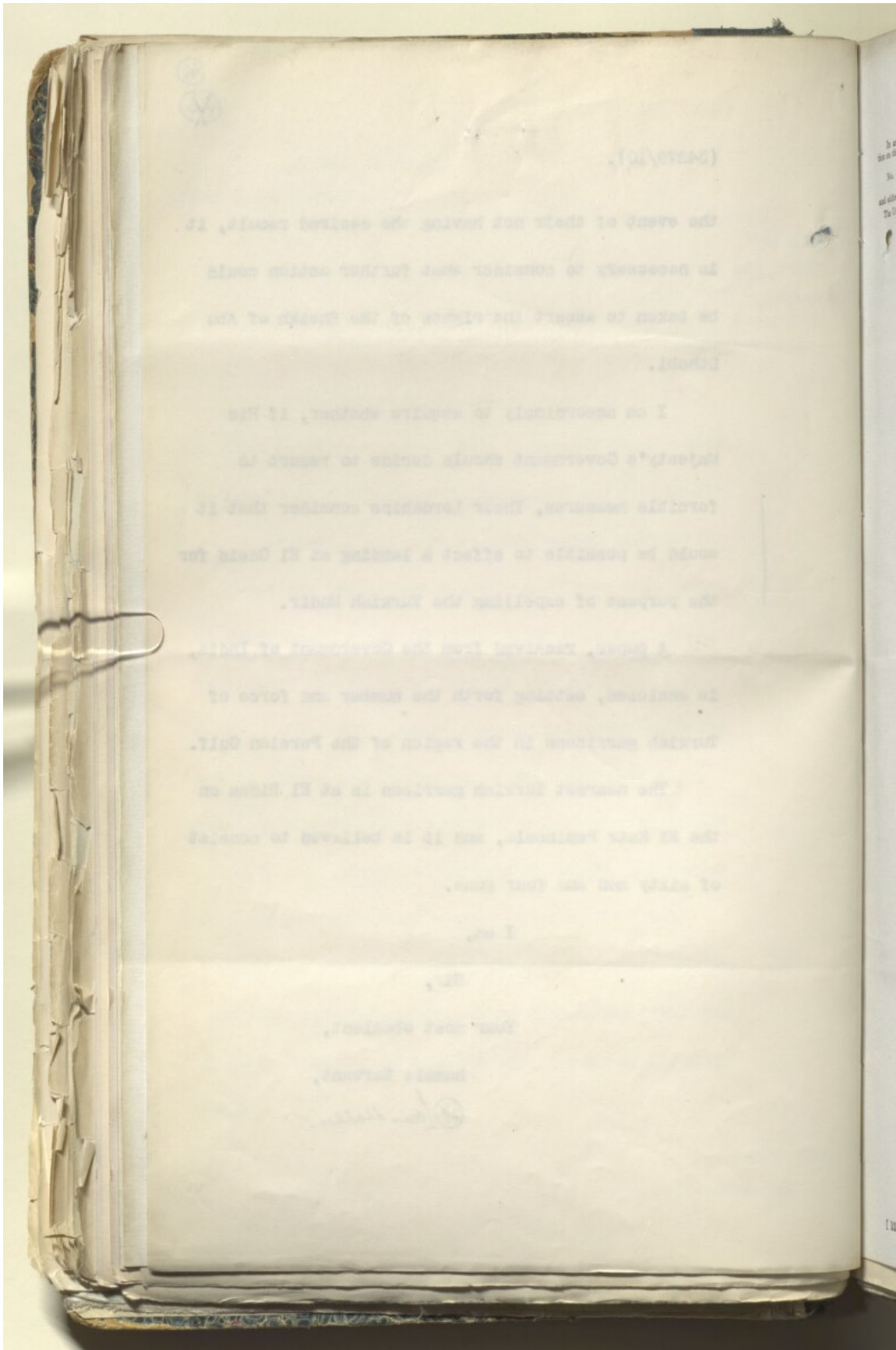


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٨؛و] (٨٦٠/١٠٠)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٤٨ظ] (٨٦٠/١٠١)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٩٤] (١٠٢/١٦٠)

3960

49

In any further communication on this subject, please quote
No. 34279/10.
and address—
The Under-Secretary of State,
Foreign Office,
London.

RECEIVED
24 SEP 1910
POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

*The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents
his compliments to the Under-Secretary of State for India,
and, by direction of the Secretary of State,
transmits herewith copy of the under-mentioned paper.*

*Foreign Office,
September 23rd, 1910.*

*Reference to previous letter:
India Office,*

RECEIVED
10 S.D.
24 SEP 1910
INDIA OFFICE

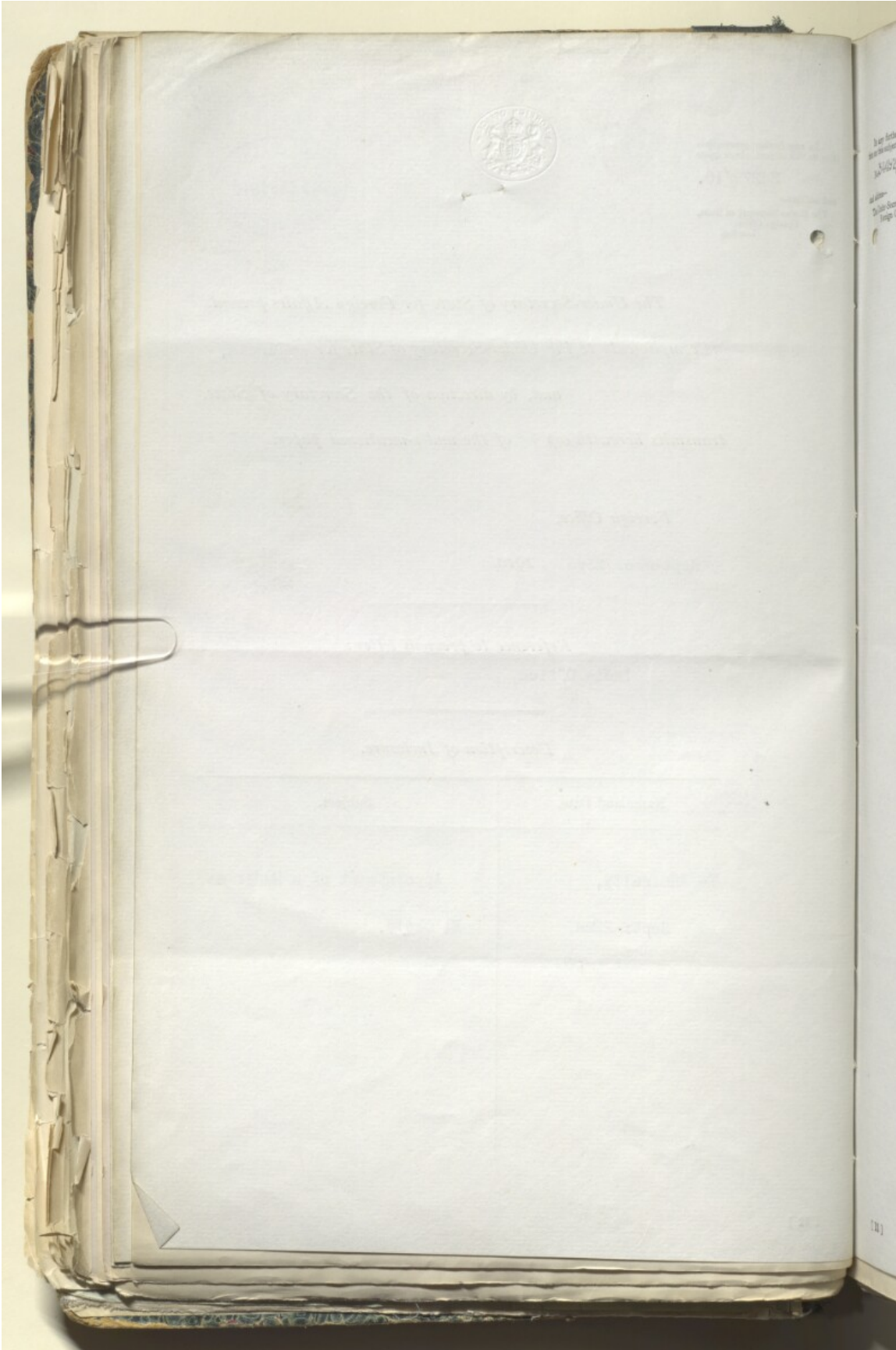
Description of Inclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
To Admiralty, Sept: 22nd.	Appointment of a Mudir at El Obeid.

[12]

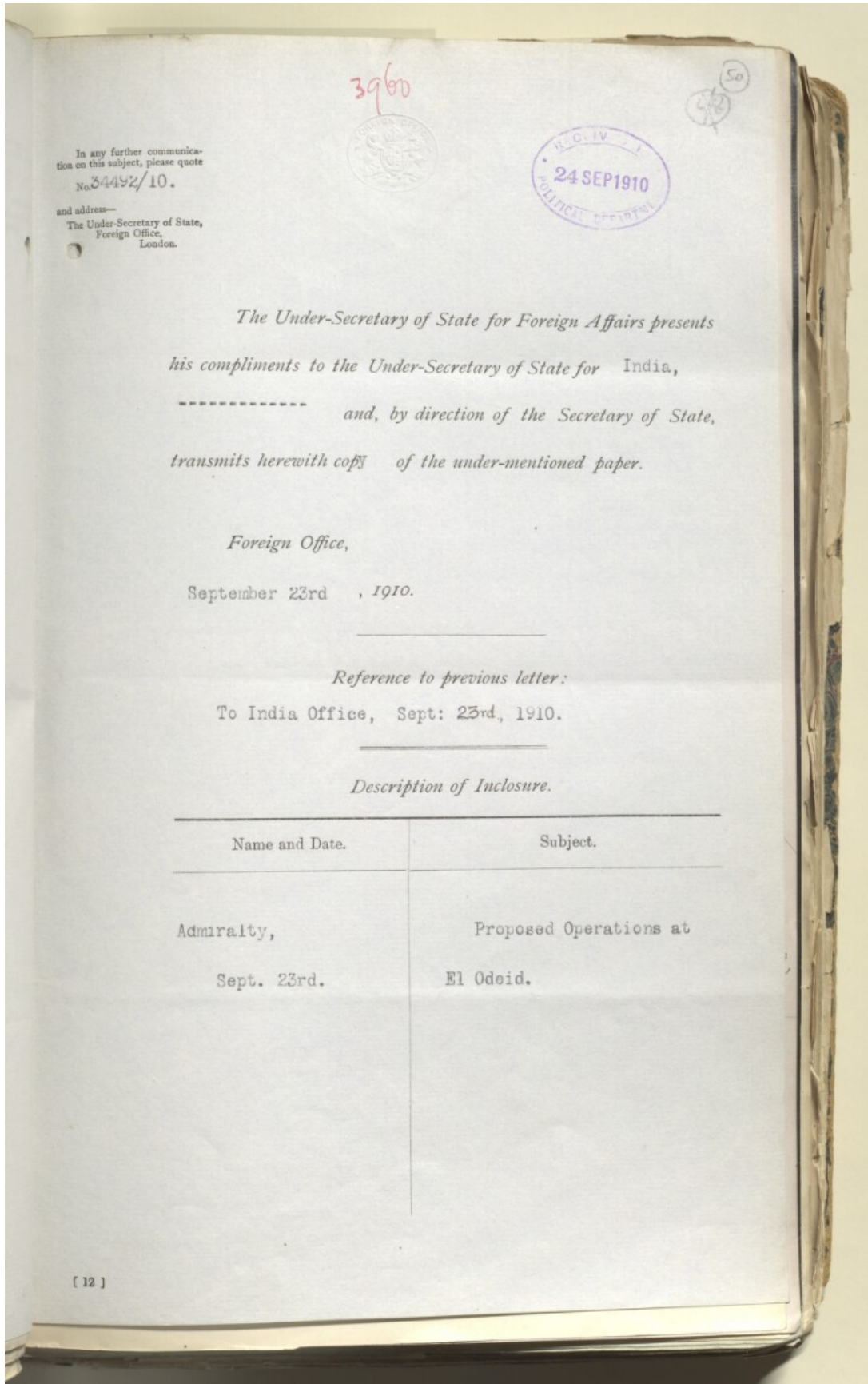


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٤٩ظ] (١٠٣/٨٦٠)



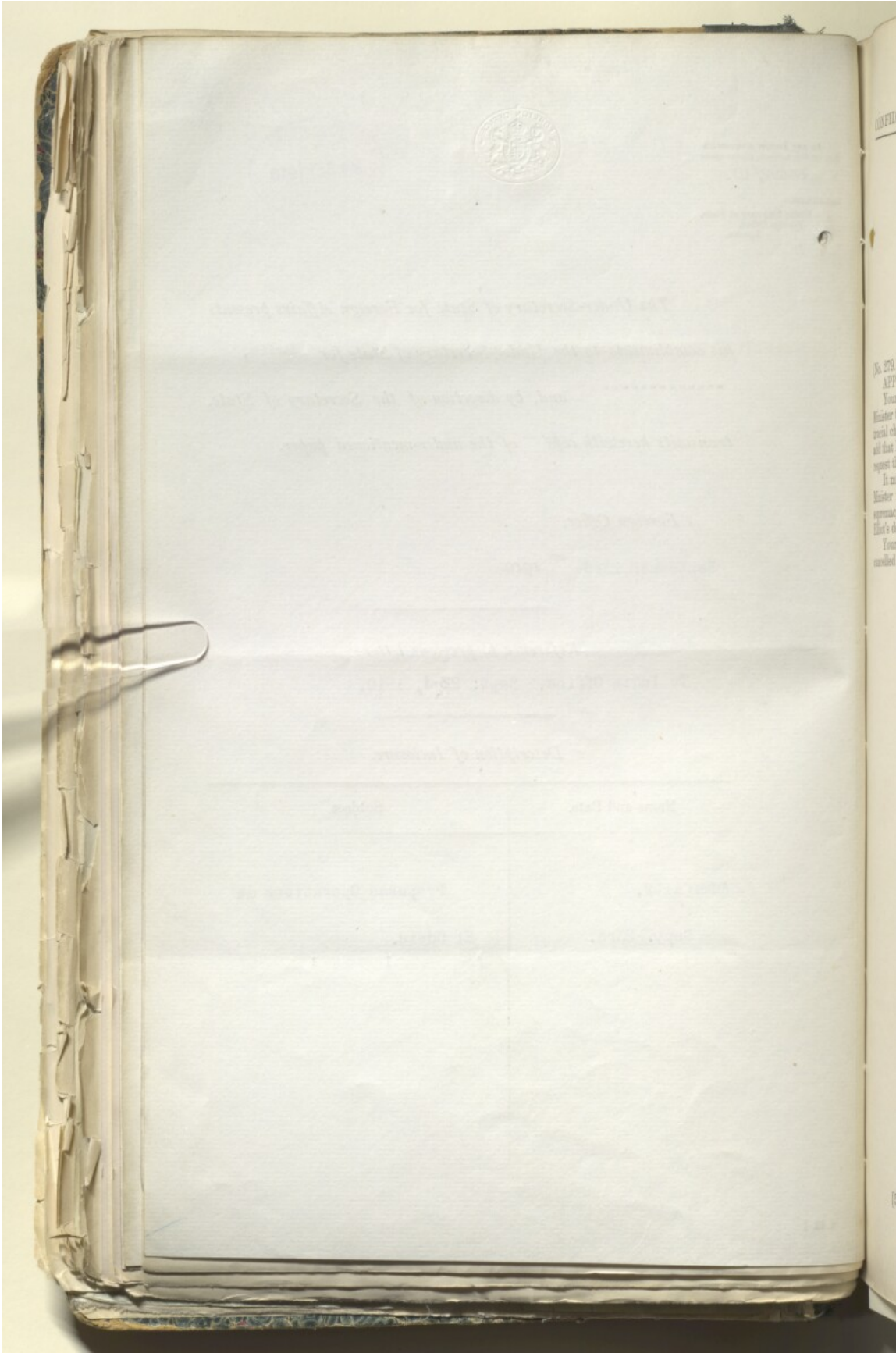


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٥٠] (٨٦٠/١٠٤)



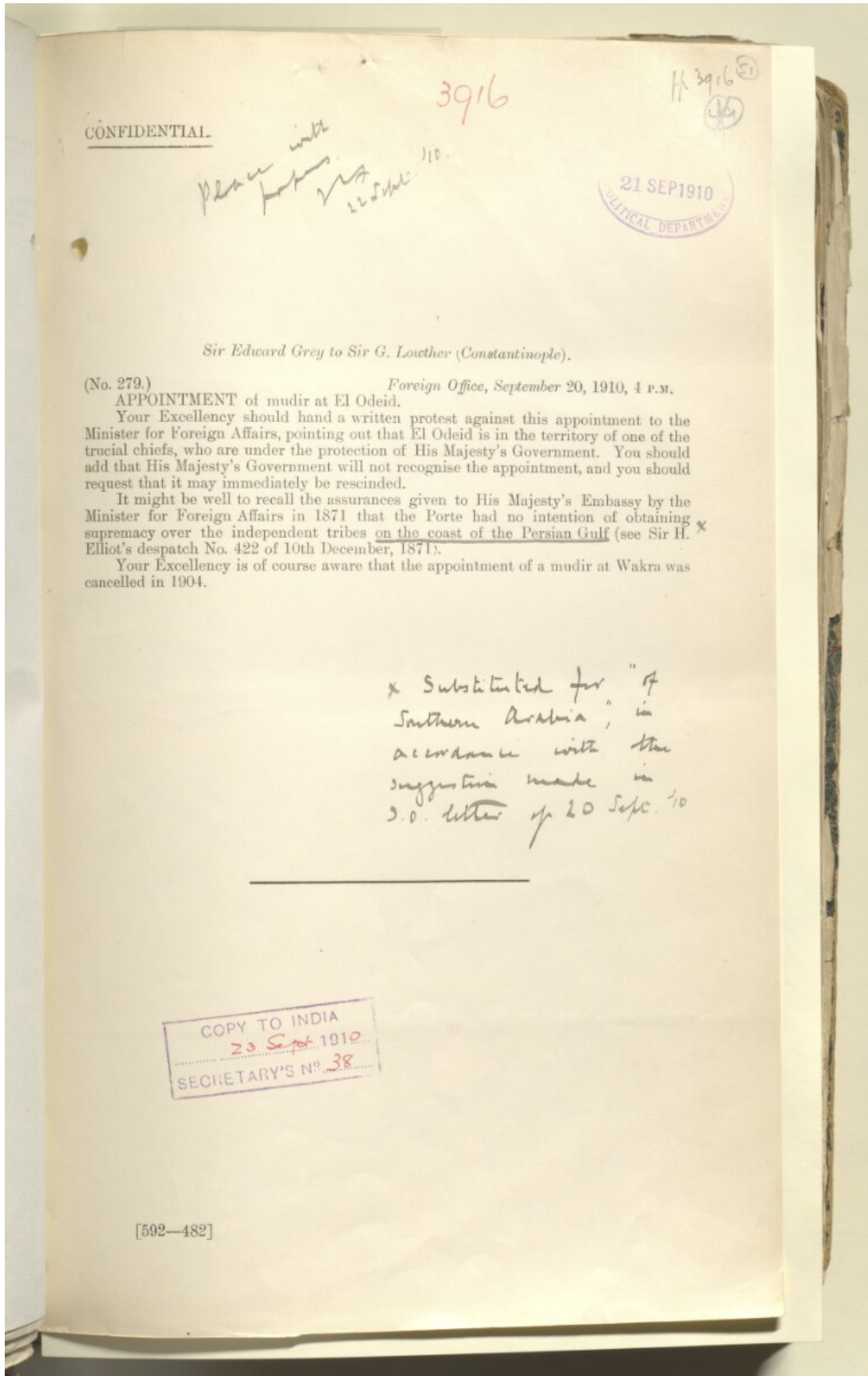


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٥٠ ظ] (٨٦٠/١٠٥)



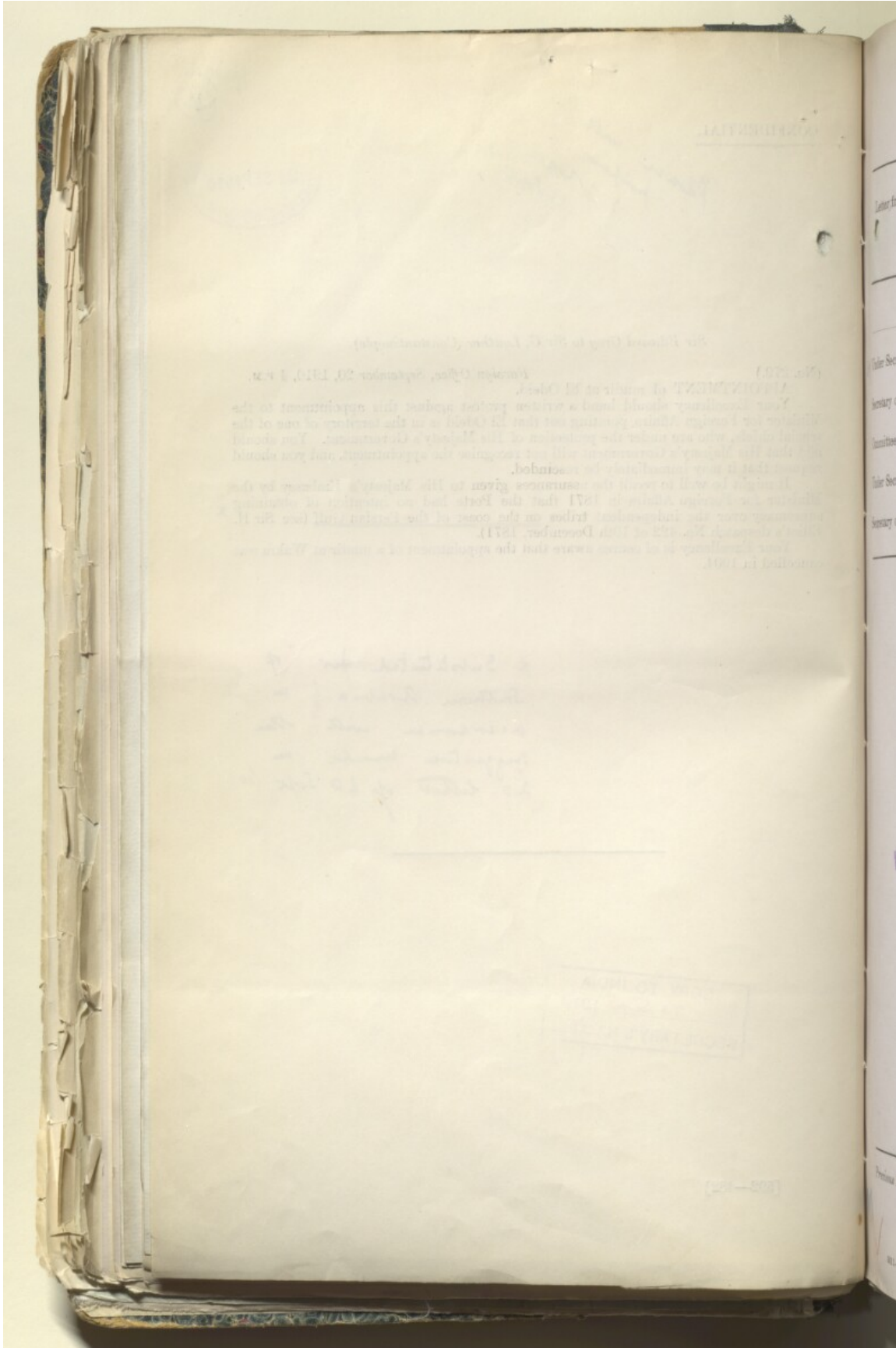


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٥١] [١٠٦/٨٦٠]





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٥١ ظ] (٨٦٠/١٠٧)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٥٢] (٨٦٠/١٠٨)

Register No.
3916

Secret Department.

Letter from F.O. Dated 13th Sept. 1910.
Rec. 14th -

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	15 Sept	Ng	Persian Gulf. Protest against ap- -pointment of Turkish Mudir at El Odeid.
Secretary of State	16	cf	
Committee			
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State			

Copy to
India. 23 Sept 1910, Secy. 38.

FOR USE BY DEPARTMENTS ONLY.
Draft let. to F.O., concerning subject to
slight amendment.

20 September - Letter to Foreign Office

22 Sept. - Telegram to Sir J. H. Arthur, No. 279,
Sept. 20 - added.

Sept. 16. 19.9.10.

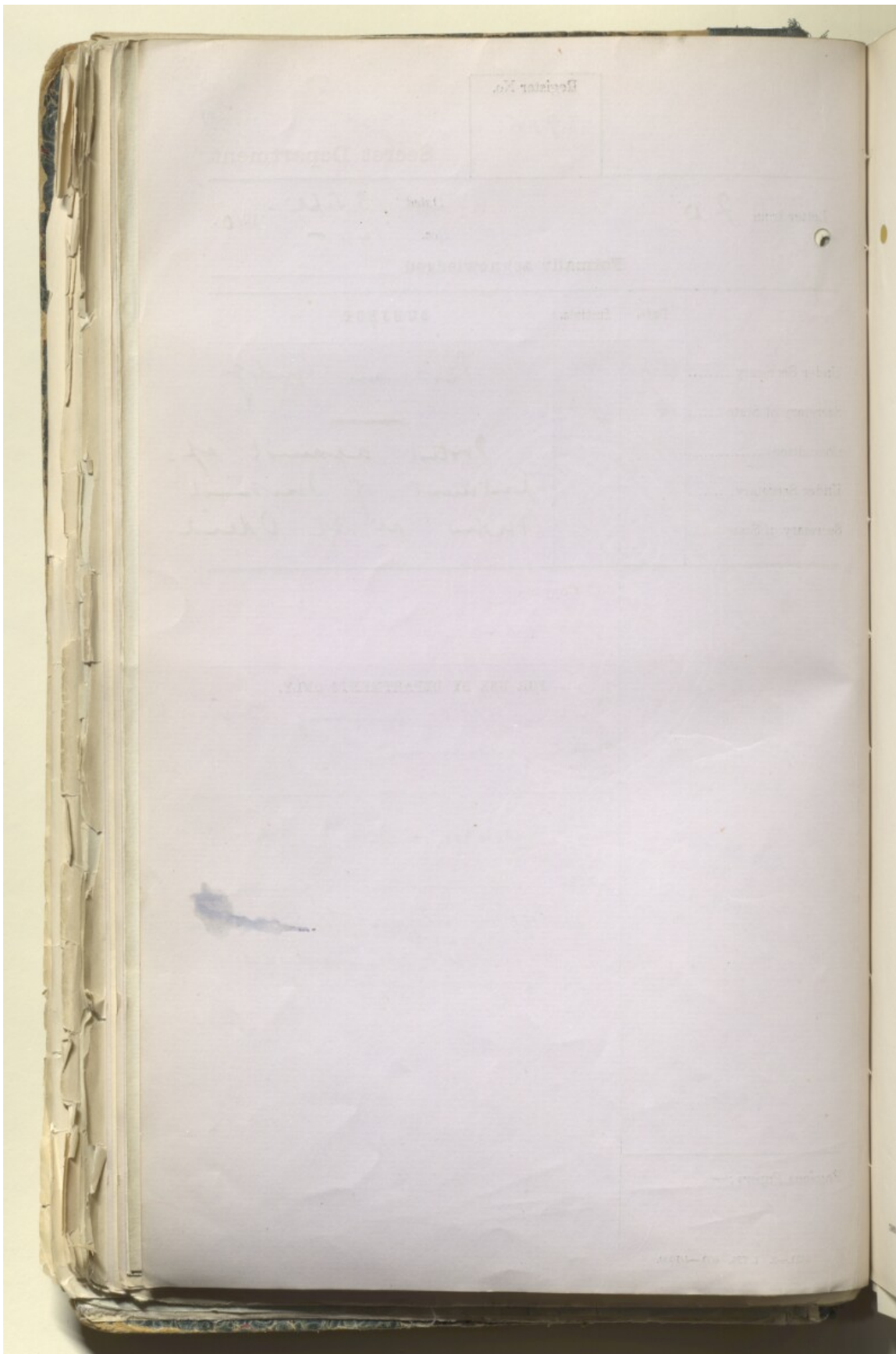
Exec Pol. Commn.
5 OCT. 1910
(with 1394)

Previous Papers:—

5611.—2. I. 725. 500.—4/1909.

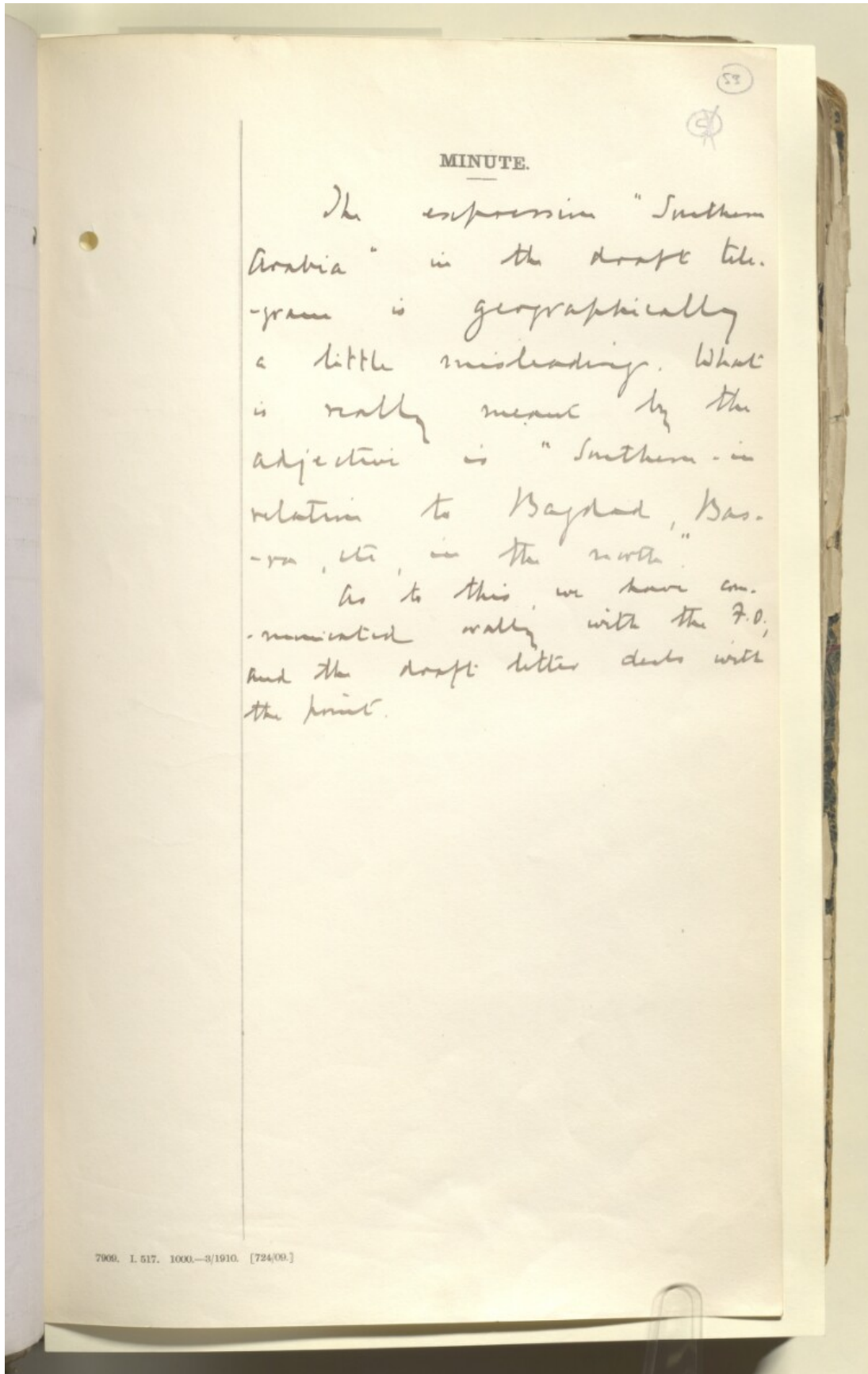


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٥٢ ظ] (٨٦٠/١٠٩)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٥٣و] (١١٠/٨٦٠)



MINUTE.

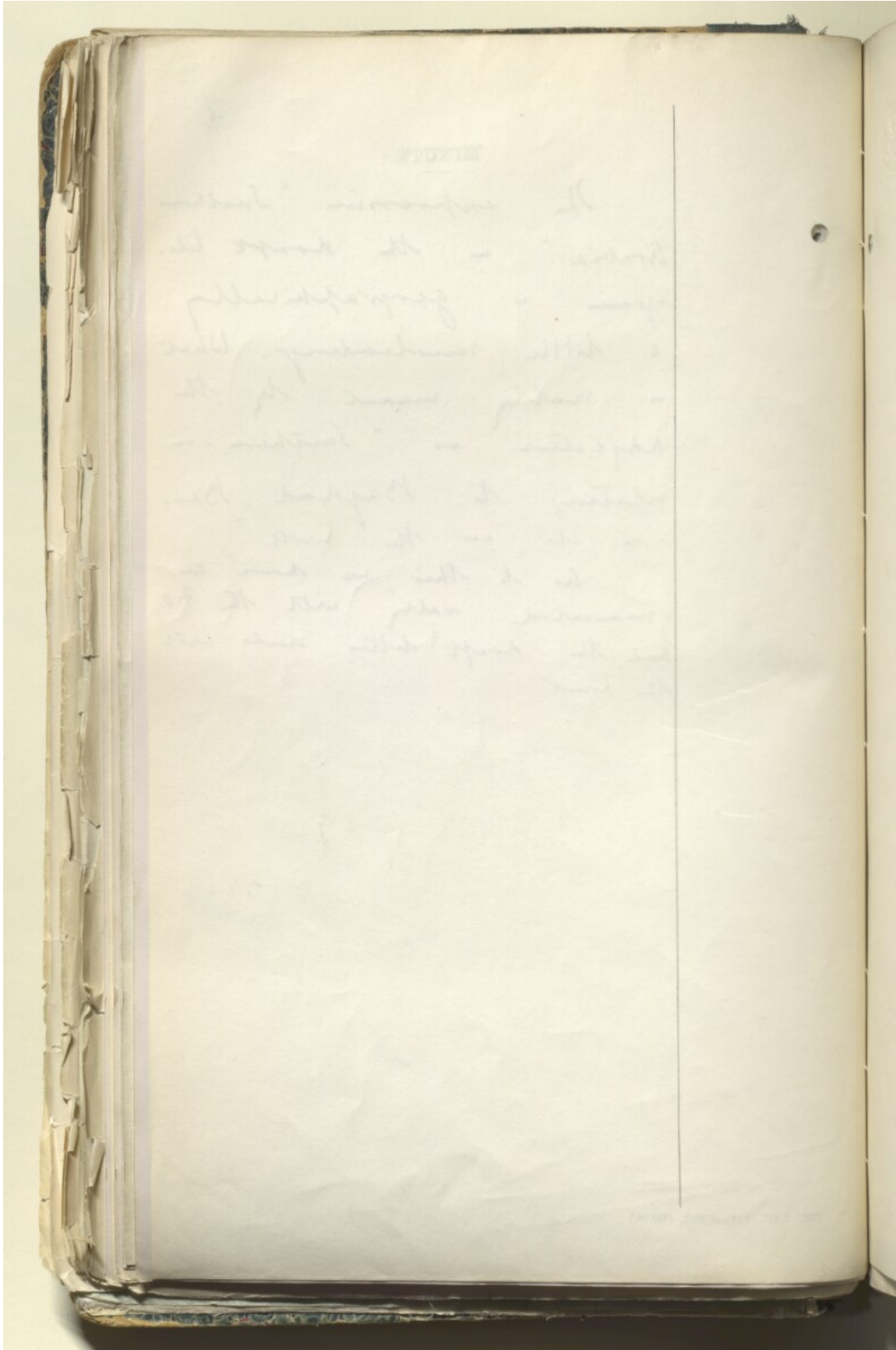
The expression "Southern Arabia" in the draft title -gram is geographically a little misleading. What is really meant by the adjective is "Southern - in relation to Baghdad, Basra, etc. in the north."

As to this we have commented really with the F.O. and the draft title deals with the point.

7800. I. 517. 1000.-3/1910. [724/09.]

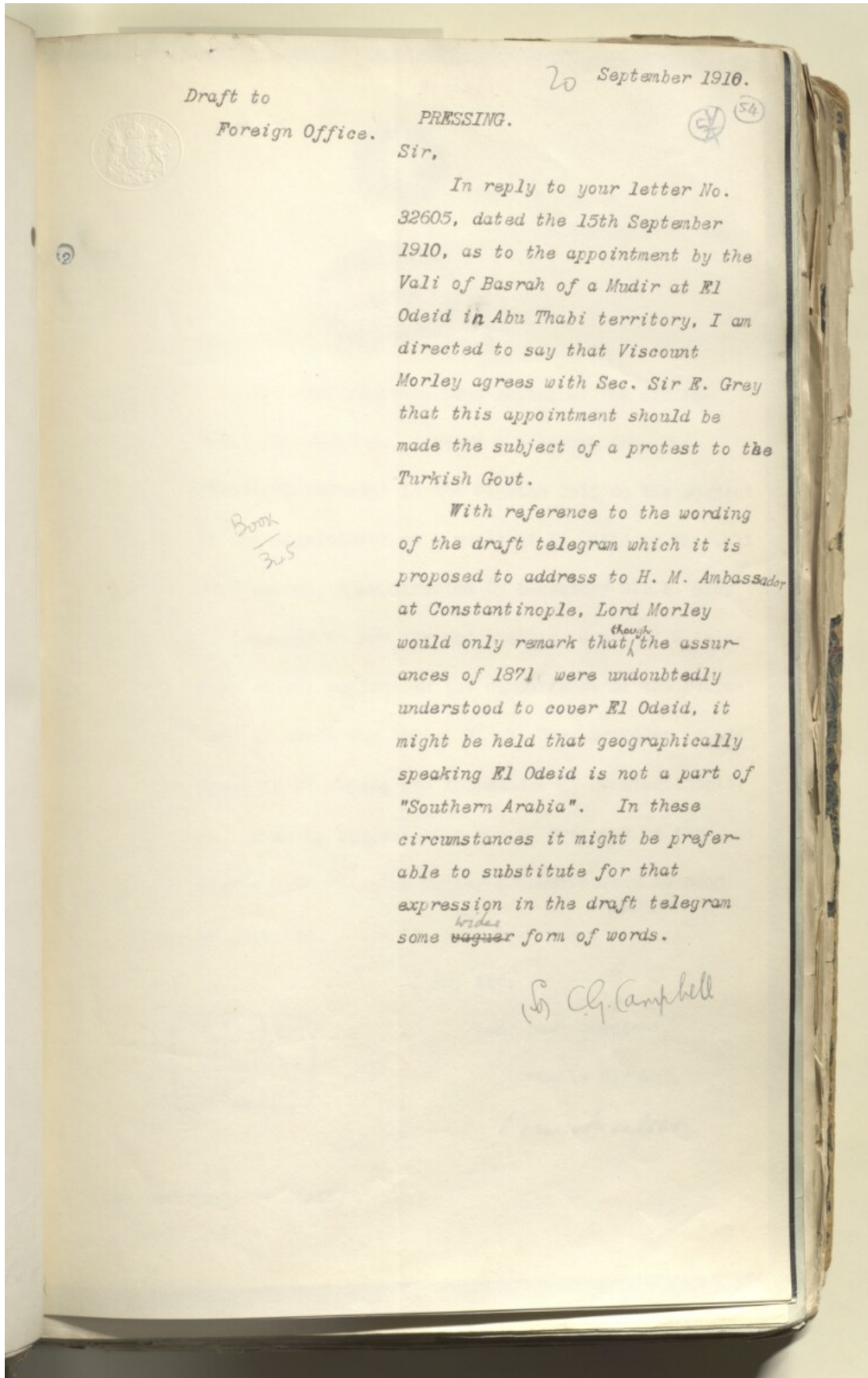


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٥ ظ] (١١١/٨٦٠)



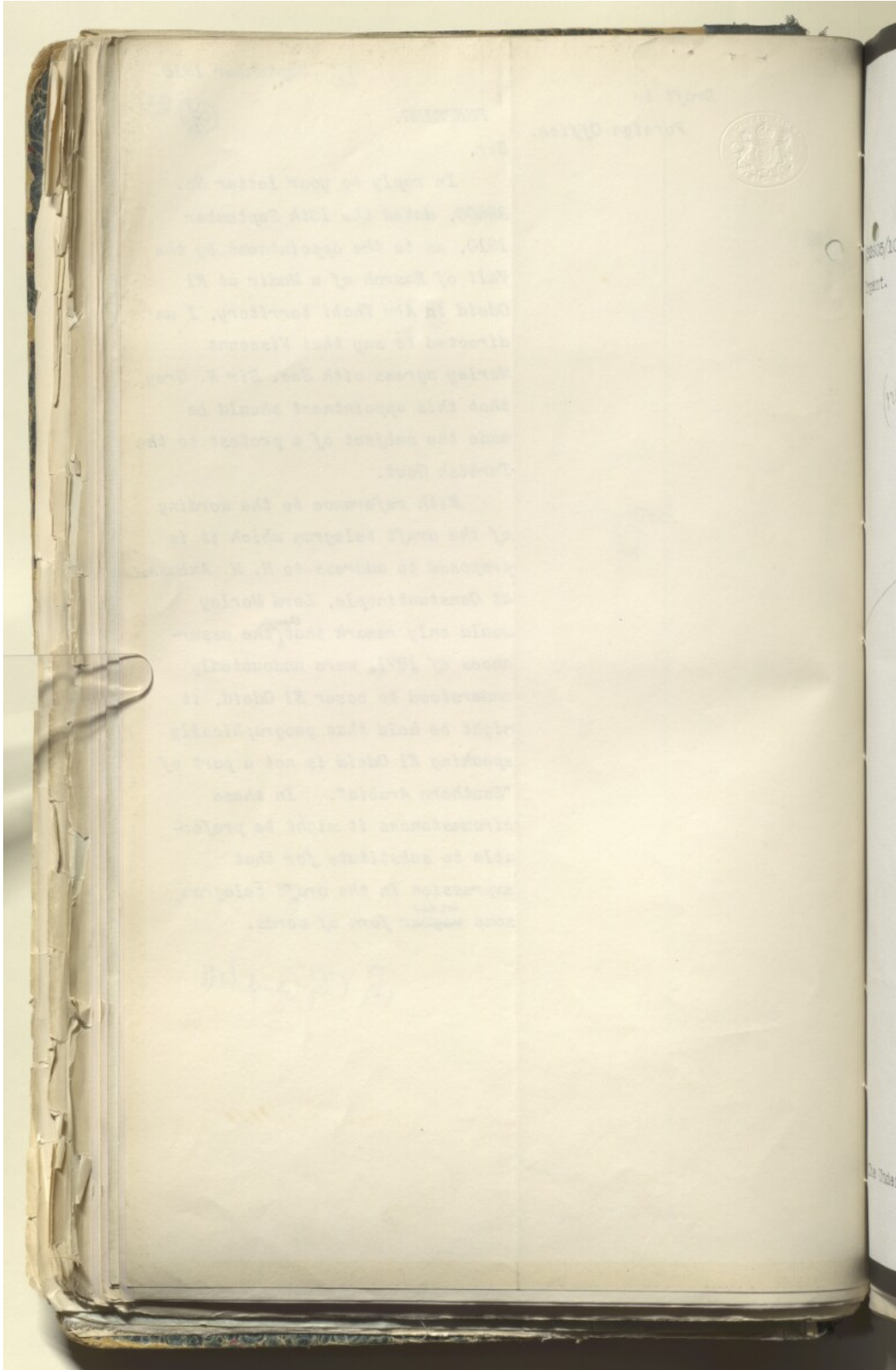


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٥٤و] (١١٢/٨٦٠)



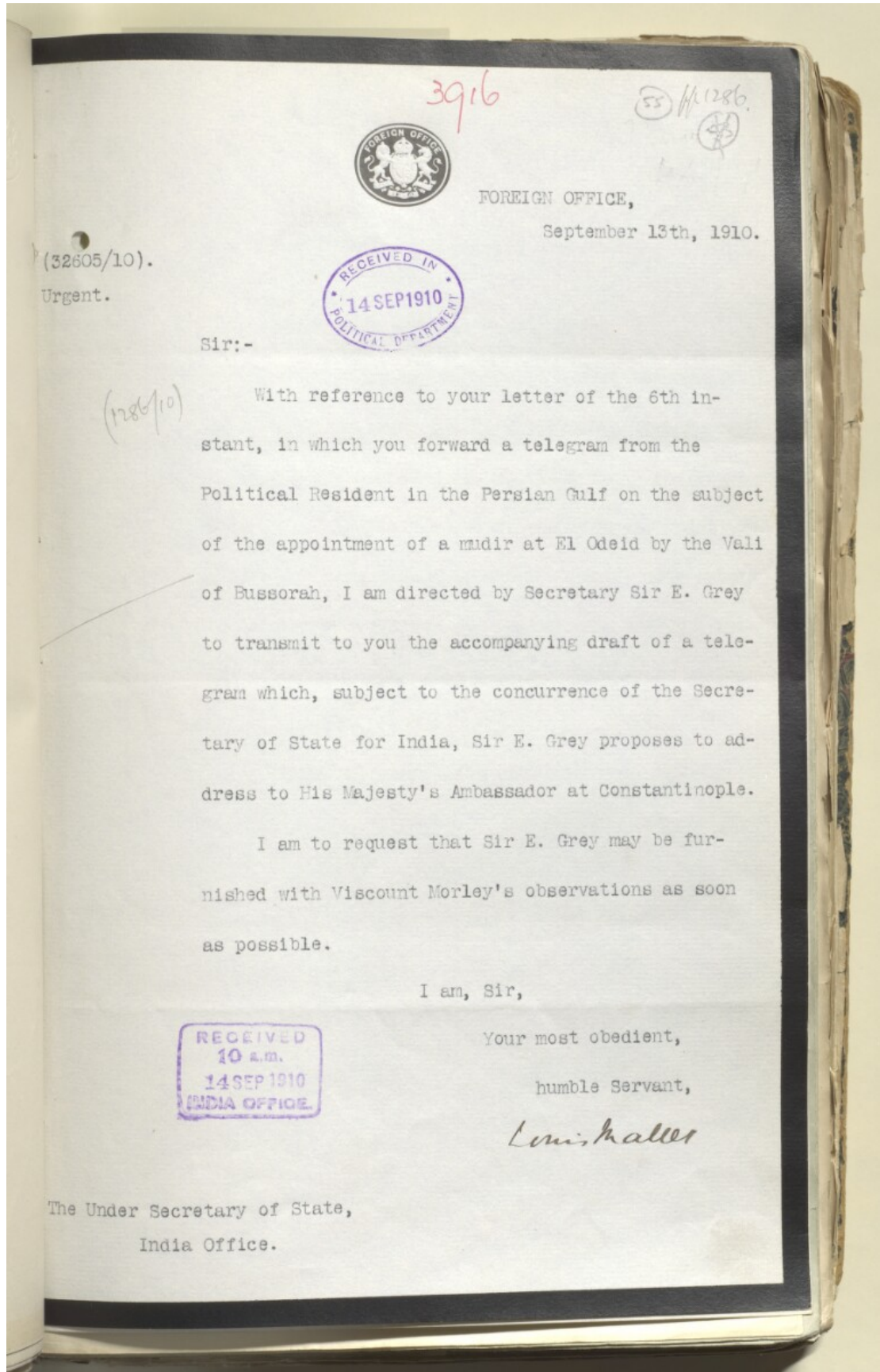


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٤٥ظ] (١١٣/٨٦٠)



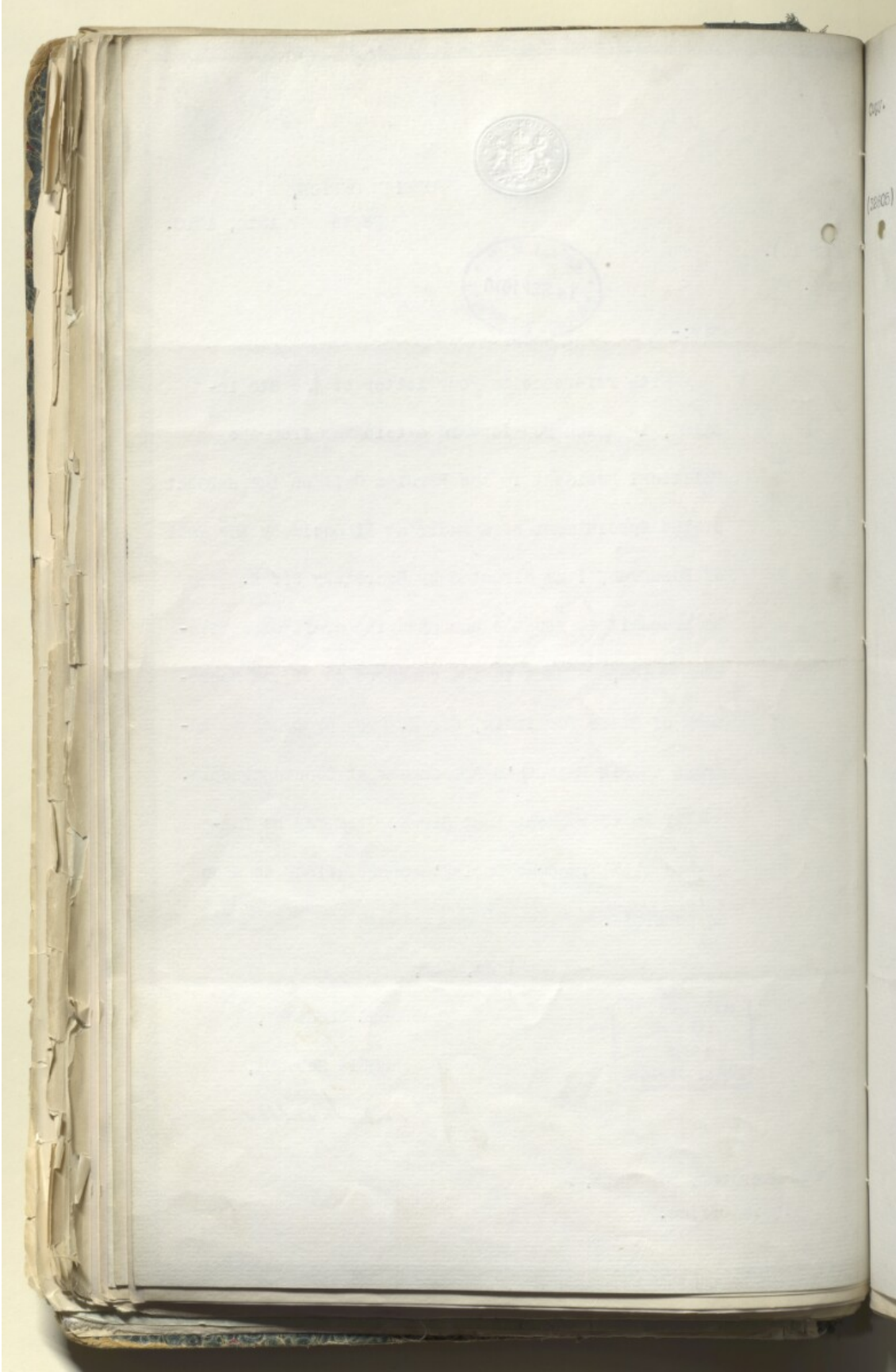


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٥٥و] [١١٤/٨٦٠]



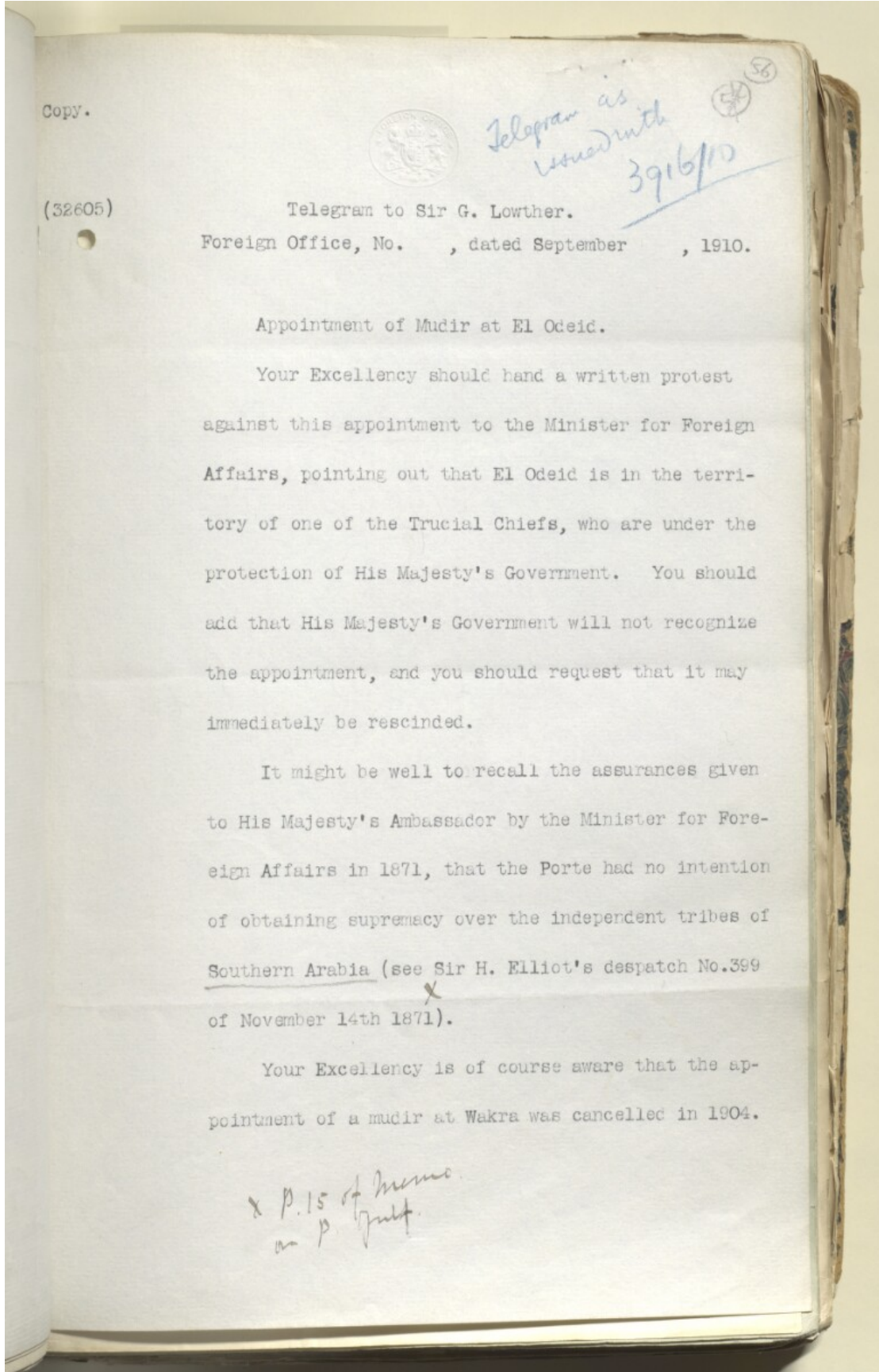


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٥٥ظ] (١١٥/٨٦٠)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٥٦] [١١٦/٨٦٠]



Copy.

(32605)

Telegram to Sir G. Lowther.
Foreign Office, No. , dated September , 1910.

Appointment of Mudir at El Odeid.

Your Excellency should hand a written protest against this appointment to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, pointing out that El Odeid is in the territory of one of the Trucial Chiefs, who are under the protection of His Majesty's Government. You should add that His Majesty's Government will not recognize the appointment, and you should request that it may immediately be rescinded.

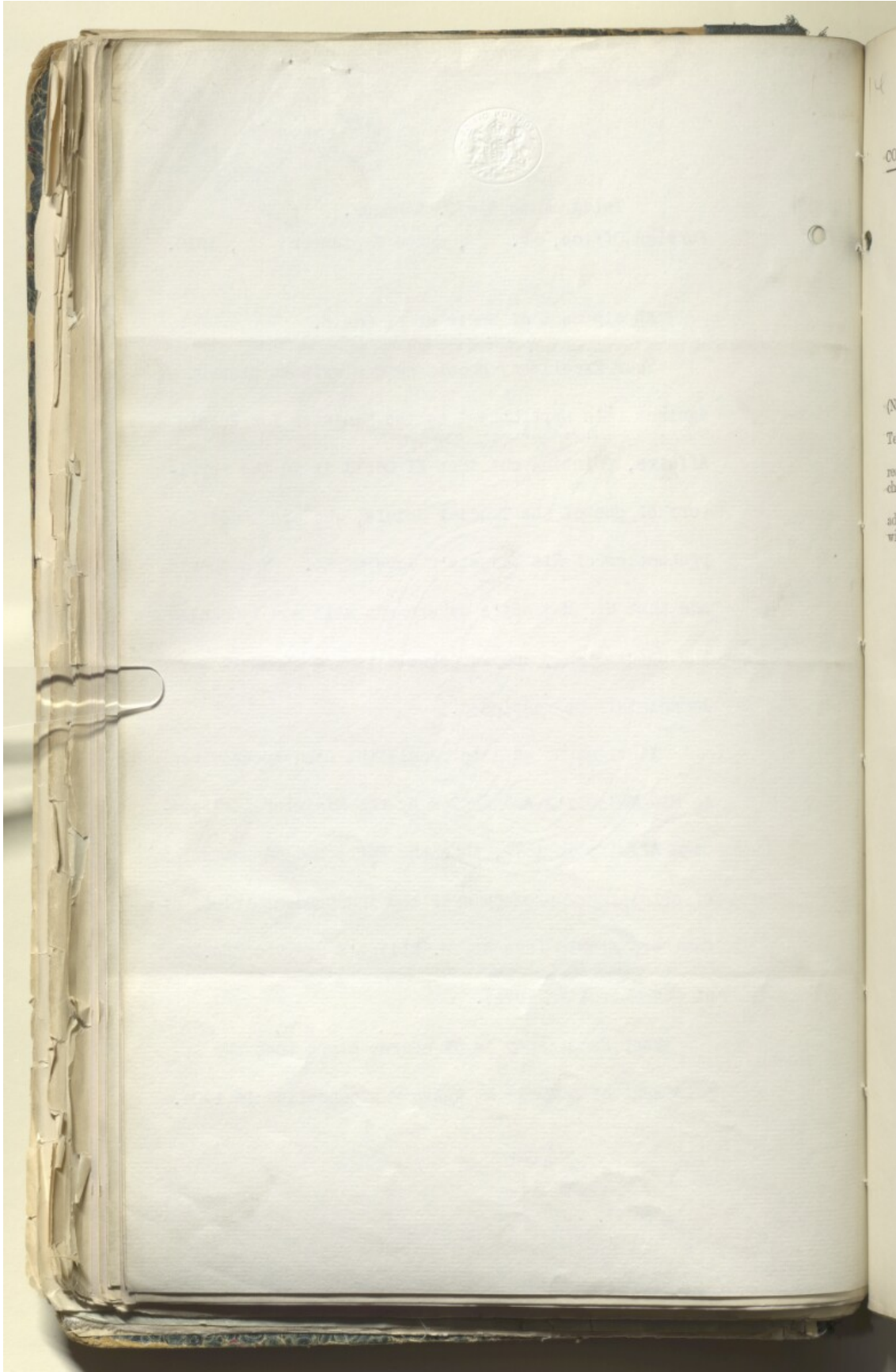
It might be well to recall the assurances given to His Majesty's Ambassador by the Minister for Foreign Affairs in 1871, that the Porte had no intention of obtaining supremacy over the independent tribes of Southern Arabia (see Sir H. Elliot's despatch No.399 of November 14th 1871).

Your Excellency is of course aware that the appointment of a mudir at Wakra was cancelled in 1904.

x p. 15 of memo
on p. 15 of memo

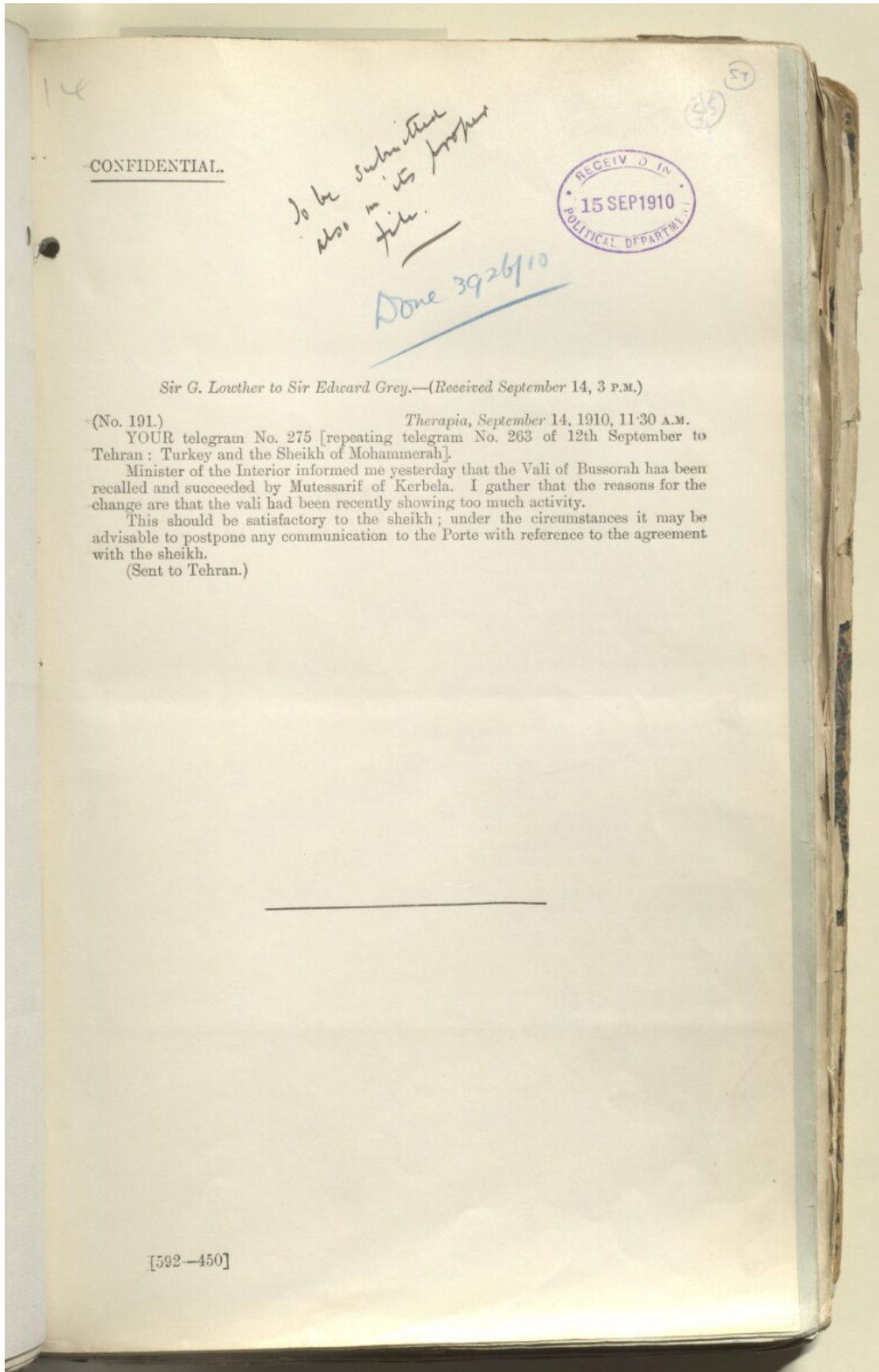


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٥٦ ظ] (١١٧/٨٦٠)



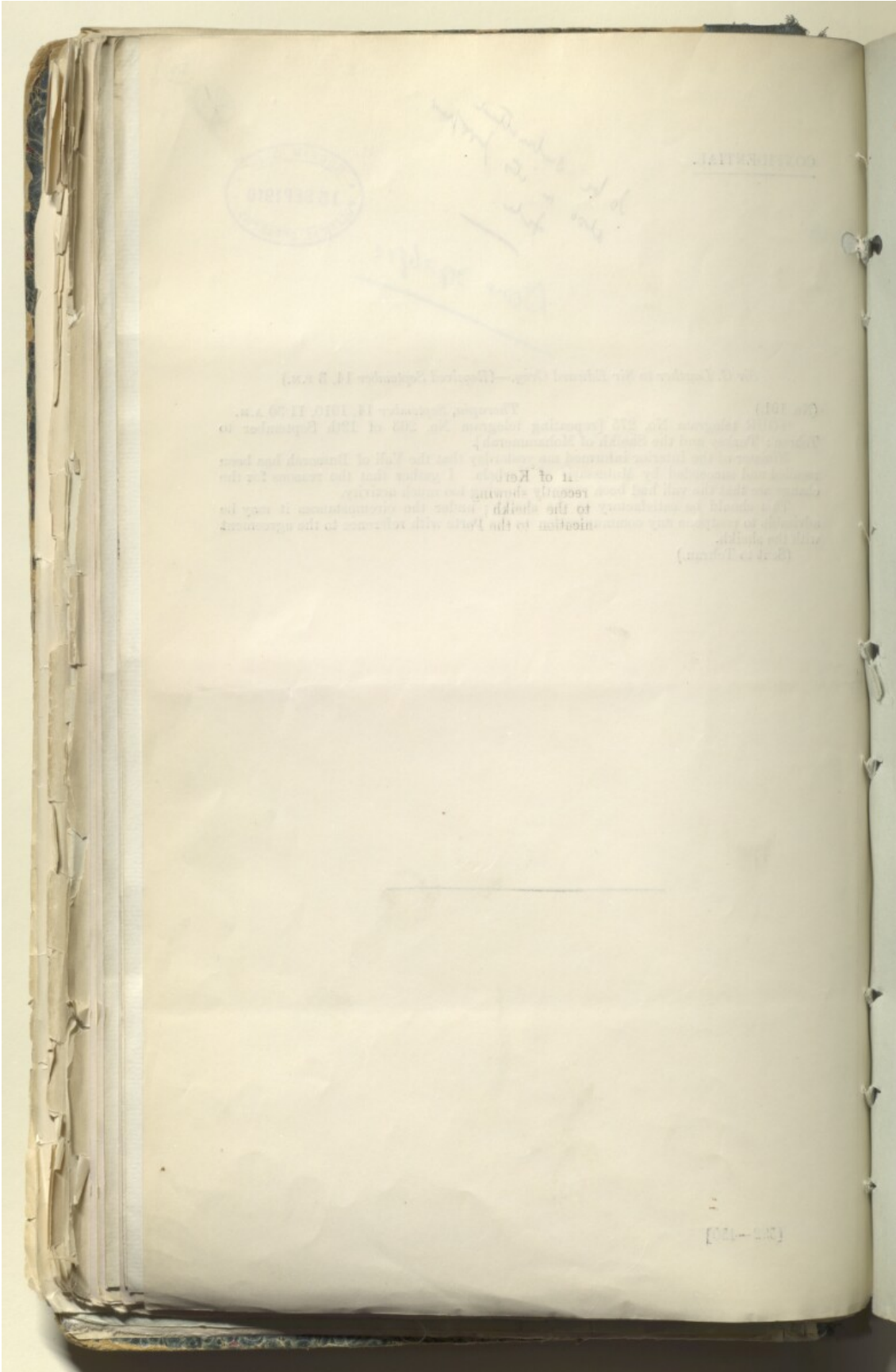


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٥٧و] (١١٨/٨٦٠)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٥٧ظ] (١١٩/٨٦٠)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٥٨] [١٢٠/٨٦٠]

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ASIATIC TURKEY AND ARABIA.

[August 29.]

CONFIDENTIAL.

SECTION 1.

[31386]

No. 1.

Sir G. Lowther to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received August 29.)

(No. 603.)

Therapia, August 22, 1910.

Sir,

ON the 5th July I received a telegram from His Majesty's consul at Bussorah to the effect that, according to information from the resident at Bushire, Turkish soldiers had again returned to the island of Zakhuniyeh and that the Turkish flag was hoisted there on Fridays, and later received the despatch from Mr. Crow, copy of which is enclosed herewith.

I immediately brought the matter to the notice of the Minister for Foreign Affairs and renewed my representations of the spring of last year on the lines of the instructions conveyed in your telegram of the 30th May, 1909, pointing out that the island is situated some 10 miles to the south-east of Ojair, the point recognised by His Majesty's Government as the furthest limit of Ottoman jurisdiction in El Hassa, and that this violation of the *status quo* would only needlessly create a fresh incident. His Excellency promised to study the question and let me know the result later on, but from the evasive nature of his replies to my repeated representations of last summer I have some doubt about obtaining a definite settlement as desired by His Majesty's Government, and suspect that the withdrawal of the military post, reported by me on the 27th September, 1909, was merely owing to the termination of the fishing season, during which the Turks pretended the presence of their gendarmes to be necessary to maintain order among the Dowasir fishermen from Bahrein who frequent the island. In a report received by the Porte from the Mutessarif of El Hassa the latter, after giving the dimensions, &c., of Zakhuniyeh, maintained that it was practically part of the mainland, thus revealing the pretensions of the Turks not only to the island but to the coast south-east of Ojair.

Mr. Crow, in his telegram of the 6th August, 1910, reported that the Vali of Bussorah has now appointed a mudir, or sub-governor, at Odeid. All this seems to point to a determination to assert and extend Ottoman sovereignty in the neighbourhood of El Katr and it seems to me only prudent that His Majesty's Government should make up its mind as to the attitude to be adopted towards Young Turkey's general forward policy in the regions of the Gulf. Under the old régime we temporised, but it seems that now a more definite and direct attitude may become expedient, if not necessary. The vigorous action of the Vali of Bussorah in dealing with the Sheikh of Mohammerah and in the bombardment of Zeim showed a determination to assert Turkish sovereign rights; while Mr. Lorimer, in his telegram of the 16th August, records his conviction that the high-handed methods employed by the authorities of Bagdad in the matter of the demolition of Messrs. Lynch's premises and the threatened encroachments on the residency were intended to demonstrate that foreign subjects and interests are at their mercy. This policy, if not checked, may be extended to the sepoy guard of the residency and to the "Comet," the presence of both of which is highly distasteful to Turkish national sentiment, whilst it is not impossible that we may eventually find a boycott, as in the case of the Greeks and Austrians, started against Lynch's steamers with the object of driving this foreign company with its foreign flag off Turkish internal waters. The old régime was economically old-fashioned and negative as regards the assertion of its sovereign rights.

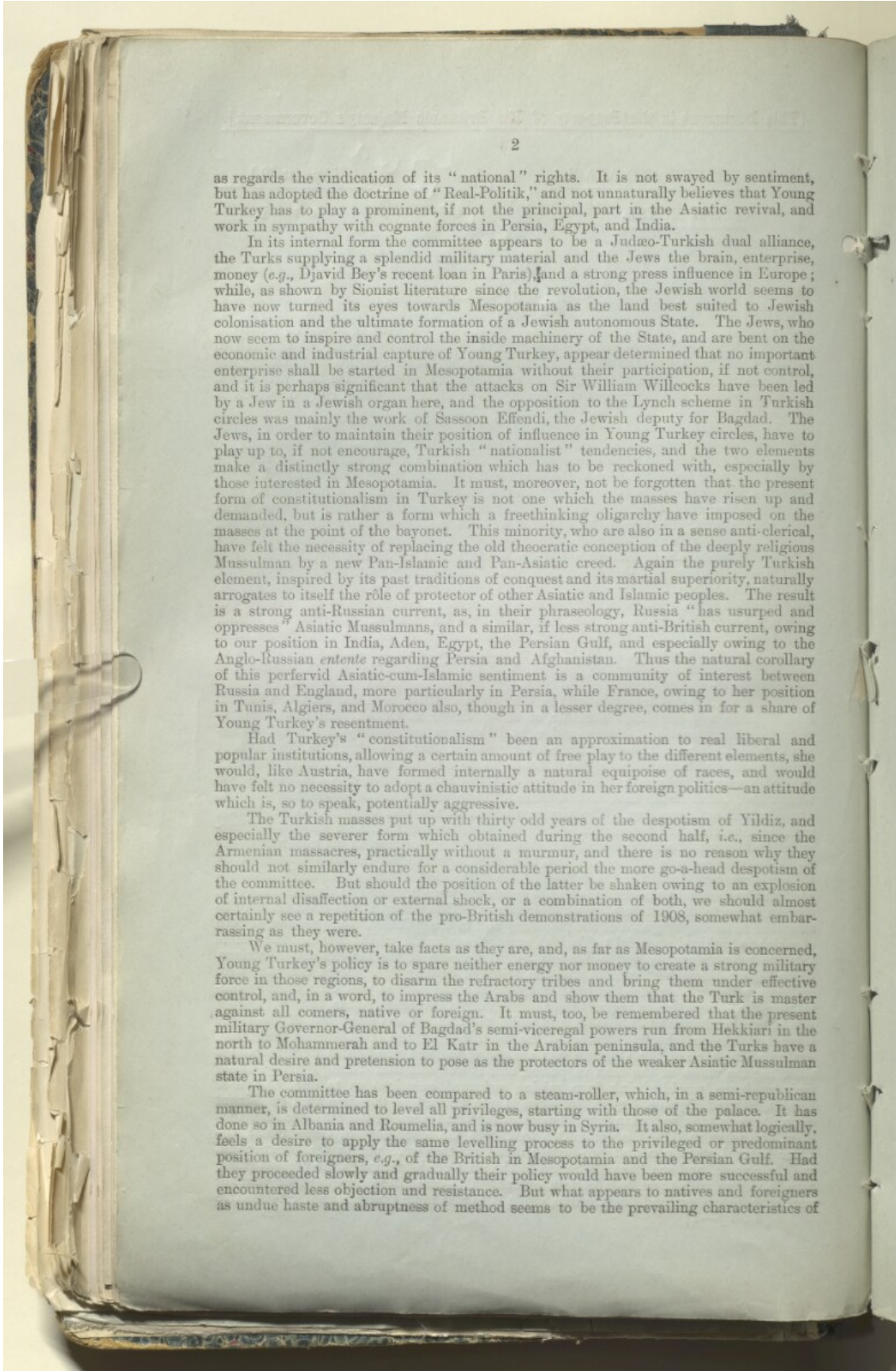
After the change in July 1908, and while the Cabinet was composed of the Elder Liberal statesmen who had preserved the traditions of the A'ali Pashas and Fuad Pashas of the time of the Crimean war and after, we had pro-British demonstrations reflecting the views of the men in power, and it was felt that Young Turkey, under their guidance, would shrink from raising awkward questions as to our position at Koweit, Bagdad, Cyprus, Egypt, &c. But it was noticed at the time that prominent committeemen took no part in these demonstrations, and seemed rather to discountenance them, and when in 1909 the committee took over the machinery of Government, the Elder Liberal statesmen and pro-British demonstrators were put in the background, and their voices and sentiments silenced by the state of siege, though the present rulers have to reckon with them to a certain extent. The committee, composed of younger men, is more modern and businesslike, while it is also more positive and self-assertive

[2853 ff-1]

B



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أتراك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٥٨ظ] (٨٦٠/١٢١)



2

as regards the vindication of its "national" rights. It is not swayed by sentiment, but has adopted the doctrine of "Real-Politik," and not unnaturally believes that Young Turkey has to play a prominent, if not the principal, part in the Asiatic revival, and work in sympathy with cognate forces in Persia, Egypt, and India.

In its internal form the committee appears to be a Judæo-Turkish dual alliance, the Turks supplying a splendid military material and the Jews the brain, enterprise, money (e.g., Djavid Bey's recent loan in Paris), and a strong press influence in Europe; while, as shown by Zionist literature since the revolution, the Jewish world seems to have now turned its eyes towards Mesopotamia as the land best suited to Jewish colonisation and the ultimate formation of a Jewish autonomous State. The Jews, who now seem to inspire and control the inside machinery of the State, and are bent on the economic and industrial capture of Young Turkey, appear determined that no important enterprise shall be started in Mesopotamia without their participation, if not control, and it is perhaps significant that the attacks on Sir William Willcocks have been led by a Jew in a Jewish organ here, and the opposition to the Lynch scheme in Turkish circles was mainly the work of Sassoon Effendi, the Jewish deputy for Bagdad. The Jews, in order to maintain their position of influence in Young Turkey circles, have to play up to, if not encourage, Turkish "nationalist" tendencies, and the two elements make a distinctly strong combination which has to be reckoned with, especially by those interested in Mesopotamia. It must, moreover, not be forgotten that the present form of constitutionalism in Turkey is not one which the masses have risen up and demanded, but is rather a form which a freethinking oligarchy have imposed on the masses at the point of the bayonet. This minority, who are also in a sense anti-clerical, have felt the necessity of replacing the old theocratic conception of the deeply religious Mussulman by a new Pan-Islamic and Pan-Asiatic creed. Again the purely Turkish element, inspired by its past traditions of conquest and its martial superiority, naturally arrogates to itself the rôle of protector of other Asiatic and Islamic peoples. The result is a strong anti-Russian current, as, in their phraseology, Russia "has usurped and oppresses" Asiatic Mussulmans, and a similar, if less strong anti-British current, owing to our position in India, Aden, Egypt, the Persian Gulf, and especially owing to the Anglo-Russian *entente* regarding Persia and Afghanistan. Thus the natural corollary of this perfervid Asiatic-cum-Islamic sentiment is a community of interest between Russia and England, more particularly in Persia, while France, owing to her position in Tunis, Algiers, and Morocco also, though in a lesser degree, comes in for a share of Young Turkey's resentment.

Had Turkey's "constitutionalism" been an approximation to real liberal and popular institutions, allowing a certain amount of free play to the different elements, she would, like Austria, have formed internally a natural equipoise of races, and would have felt no necessity to adopt a chauvinistic attitude in her foreign politics—an attitude which is, so to speak, potentially aggressive.

The Turkish masses put up with thirty odd years of the despotism of Yildiz, and especially the severer form which obtained during the second half, i.e., since the Armenian massacres, practically without a murmur, and there is no reason why they should not similarly endure for a considerable period the more go-a-head despotism of the committee. But should the position of the latter be shaken owing to an explosion of internal disaffection or external shock, or a combination of both, we should almost certainly see a repetition of the pro-British demonstrations of 1908, somewhat embarrassing as they were.

We must, however, take facts as they are, and, as far as Mesopotamia is concerned, Young Turkey's policy is to spare neither energy nor money to create a strong military force in those regions, to disarm the refractory tribes and bring them under effective control, and, in a word, to impress the Arabs and show them that the Turk is master against all comers, native or foreign. It must, too, be remembered that the present military Governor-General of Bagdad's semi-vice-regal powers run from Hekkiari in the north to Mohammerah and to El Katr in the Arabian peninsula, and the Turks have a natural desire and pretension to pose as the protectors of the weaker Asiatic Mussulman state in Persia.

The committee has been compared to a steam-roller, which, in a semi-republican manner, is determined to level all privileges, starting with those of the palace. It has done so in Albania and Roumelia, and is now busy in Syria. It also, somewhat logically, feels a desire to apply the same levelling process to the privileged or predominant position of foreigners, e.g., of the British in Mesopotamia and the Persian Gulf. Had they proceeded slowly and gradually their policy would have been more successful and encountered less objection and resistance. But what appears to natives and foreigners as undue haste and abruptness of method seems to be the prevailing characteristics of



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3

the new régime, and the recent action of the authorities at Bagdad in the matter of the arbitrary demolition of Lynch's premises and their intention of unnecessarily running a road through the grounds of His Majesty's consulate-general are only instances in point. One cannot help sympathising with the desire of a regained consciousness of national independence to assert itself, but the present mental attitude of the Young Turks is rather destructive and devoid of a feeling of give and take. Given this frame of mind it would seem only prudent of us not to remind them either in the public press or privately of our commercial or political predominance in Irak or the Gulf, as such assertions only nerve them to further attempts to diminish our prestige and undermine our predominance.

The external manifestations of our special position in those regions which wound their susceptibilities are, apart from the general situation in the adjoining districts of South Persia, the size of our residency buildings and grounds at Bagdad, the sepoy guard, the R.L.M.S. "Comet," the British flag flown by two of Lynch's steamers on Turkey's internal waters, the status of the Sheikh of Koweit, and his influence and position as regards the Mumtefik, Ibn Saoud, &c., Bahrein, and El Katr, if not, indeed, the Trucial Coast and Muscat.

The sepoy guard and the "Comet," which are the survival of a state of things which is passing away in proportion as Bagdad becomes accessible to the outside world, are in a way incompatible with an effective assertion of Turkey's territorial sovereignty, and give a certain legitimate ground for umbrage to the Turkish authorities; but until the new régime is able to stand alone without the prop of martial law in the capital, if not, indeed, until the time comes to do away with the Capitulations, it would seem premature to consider any suggestion towards abolishing them, except, perhaps, as part of a general bargain or liquidation of our position *vis-à-vis* of Turkey in the upper reaches of the Persian Gulf.

After the revival of the constitution an attempt was made to settle the question of the British flag on Lynch's steamers by fusing the latter with the Mehrieh Ottoman Company, and, had Kiamil Pasha or Hilmi Pasha retained power, the scheme would doubtless have been sanctioned; but, as will be remembered, a section of the committee took up an uncompromising attitude, the project fell through, and it only remains for the present to endeavour to protect Lynch's acquired rights, but the possibility of friction ending in an anti-Lynch boycott cannot be excluded.

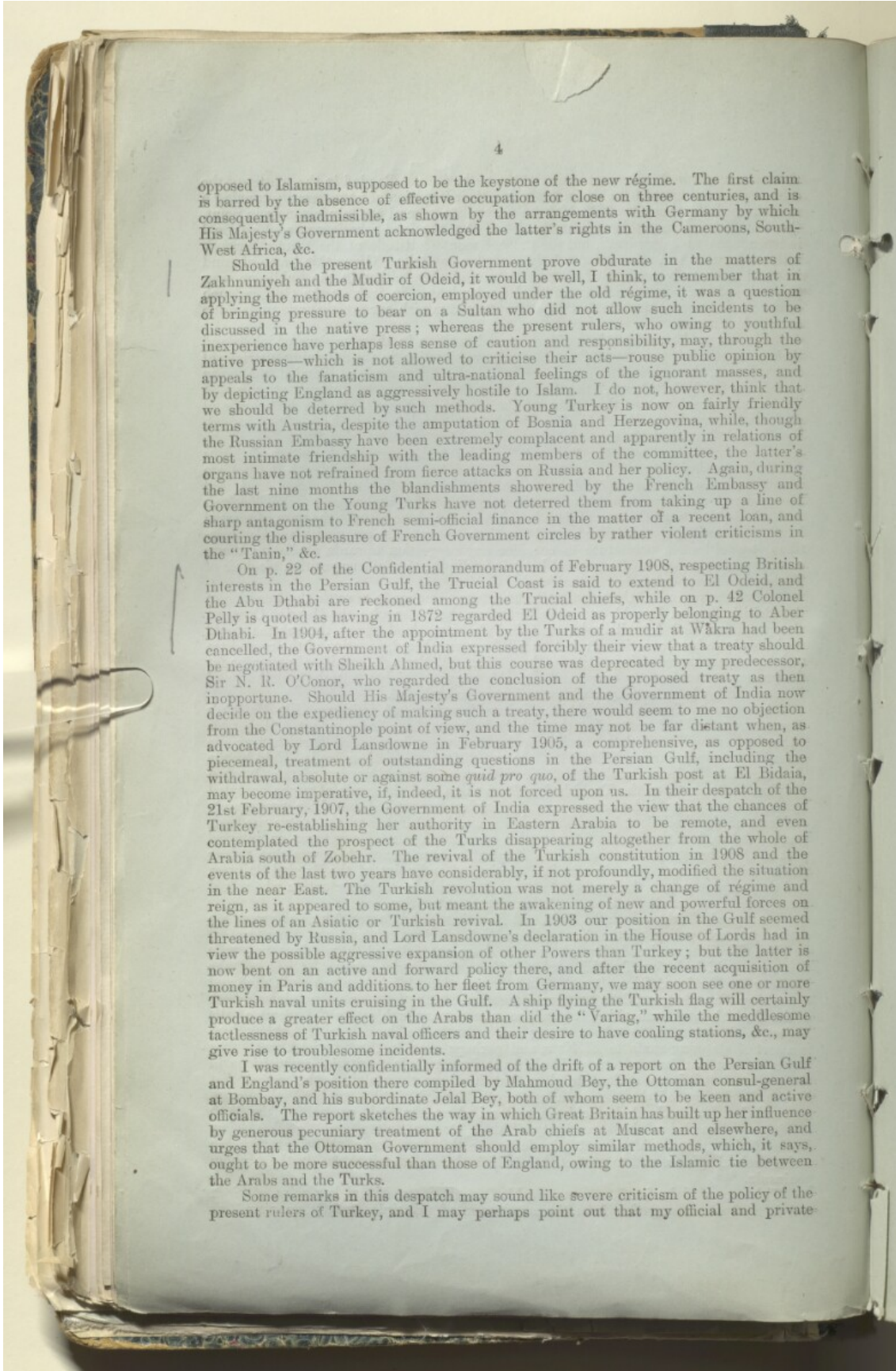
As regards Koweit and Sheikh Mubarek's sphere of influence, His Majesty's Government in 1902 contended that he had always been independent, and that his father had specially stipulated such independence when he allowed Turkish troops to cross his territory during Midhat Pasha's expeditions to El Hasa (called Nejd by the Turks). The Turks maintained that Koweit was an integral portion of the Ottoman Empire, and pointed to the Turkish flag flown there, and the grade of pasha accepted by the sheikh. To this latter argument my predecessor replied that these were merely emblems of the sheikh's spiritual dependence on the Caliph, and the *status quo* basis was agreed to, but the Turks interpreted it as meaning that Koweit was an integral part of their territory. In their mind England's interference there was due to our rivalry with Germany over the terminal section of and point of the Bagdad Railway, and they expect to get the question settled favourably to their contention when final arrangements are made for the completion of that enterprise.

As regards Zakhnuniyeh, El Katr, and Bahrein which in a way form one group, the active forward policy of the Young Turk Vali of Bussorah and the Mutessarif of El Hasa (Nejd) have already brought us into sharp conflict, and there seems no doubt that we should insist on Turkish exclusion from the district south of Ojair. If the Minister for Foreign Affairs, after studying the question of Zakhnuniyeh and Odied and consulting his colleagues, does not give categorical instructions for the non-interference of the Turkish local authorities, it would seem necessary, subject to the views of His Majesty's Government, to take a strong line. For, to the Turkish mind, Zakhnuniyeh is a sort of stepping-stone to El Katr, and perhaps even to the Trucial Coast. The Turks do not put forward any valid claims to justify their territorial acquisitions in those parts, but it is not difficult to glean that they base their claims on the fact that in the beginning of the sixteenth century a Turkish flotilla, under Piali Pasha, annexed Gwadur, in South Baluchistan, and sailed up the Gulf, compelling the Arab chiefs to acknowledge the sovereignty of the Ottoman Sultan and Caliph. They further feel that as the dominant Islamic power they have undefined right to bring under their allegiance and to protect the small Arab Moslem tribes, &c., in the Arabian peninsula.

This second claim is of course untenable from an international law point of view, and is a strange derogation from the much-vaunted principle of "Ottomanism," as



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opposed to Islamism, supposed to be the keystone of the new régime. The first claim is barred by the absence of effective occupation for close on three centuries, and is consequently inadmissible, as shown by the arrangements with Germany by which His Majesty's Government acknowledged the latter's rights in the Cameroons, South-West Africa, &c.

Should the present Turkish Government prove obdurate in the matters of Zakhnuniyeh and the Mudir of Odeid, it would be well, I think, to remember that in applying the methods of coercion, employed under the old régime, it was a question of bringing pressure to bear on a Sultan who did not allow such incidents to be discussed in the native press; whereas the present rulers, who owing to youthful inexperience have perhaps less sense of caution and responsibility, may, through the native press—which is not allowed to criticise their acts—rouse public opinion by appeals to the fanaticism and ultra-national feelings of the ignorant masses, and by depicting England as aggressively hostile to Islam. I do not, however, think that we should be deterred by such methods. Young Turkey is now on fairly friendly terms with Austria, despite the amputation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, while, though the Russian Embassy have been extremely complacent and apparently in relations of most intimate friendship with the leading members of the committee, the latter's organs have not refrained from fierce attacks on Russia and her policy. Again, during the last nine months the blandishments showered by the French Embassy and Government on the Young Turks have not deterred them from taking up a line of sharp antagonism to French semi-official finance in the matter of a recent loan, and courting the displeasure of French Government circles by rather violent criticisms in the "Tanin," &c.

On p. 22 of the Confidential memorandum of February 1908, respecting British interests in the Persian Gulf, the Trucial Coast is said to extend to El Odeid, and the Abu Dthabi are reckoned among the Trucial chiefs, while on p. 42 Colonel Pelly is quoted as having in 1872 regarded El Odeid as properly belonging to Aber Dthabi. In 1904, after the appointment by the Turks of a mudir at Wakra had been cancelled, the Government of India expressed forcibly their view that a treaty should be negotiated with Sheikh Ahmed, but this course was deprecated by my predecessor, Sir N. R. O'Connor, who regarded the conclusion of the proposed treaty as then inopportune. Should His Majesty's Government and the Government of India now decide on the expediency of making such a treaty, there would seem to me no objection from the Constantinople point of view, and the time may not be far distant when, as advocated by Lord Lansdowne in February 1905, a comprehensive, as opposed to piecemeal, treatment of outstanding questions in the Persian Gulf, including the withdrawal, absolute or against some *quid pro quo*, of the Turkish post at El Bidaia, may become imperative, if, indeed, it is not forced upon us. In their despatch of the 21st February, 1907, the Government of India expressed the view that the chances of Turkey re-establishing her authority in Eastern Arabia to be remote, and even contemplated the prospect of the Turks disappearing altogether from the whole of Arabia south of Zobehr. The revival of the Turkish constitution in 1908 and the events of the last two years have considerably, if not profoundly, modified the situation in the near East. The Turkish revolution was not merely a change of régime and reign, as it appeared to some, but meant the awakening of new and powerful forces on the lines of an Asiatic or Turkish revival. In 1903 our position in the Gulf seemed threatened by Russia, and Lord Lansdowne's declaration in the House of Lords had in view the possible aggressive expansion of other Powers than Turkey; but the latter is now bent on an active and forward policy there, and after the recent acquisition of money in Paris and additions to her fleet from Germany, we may soon see one or more Turkish naval units cruising in the Gulf. A ship flying the Turkish flag will certainly produce a greater effect on the Arabs than did the "Variag," while the meddlesome tactlessness of Turkish naval officers and their desire to have coaling stations, &c., may give rise to troublesome incidents.

I was recently confidentially informed of the drift of a report on the Persian Gulf and England's position there compiled by Mahmoud Bey, the Ottoman consul-general at Bombay, and his subordinate Jelal Bey, both of whom seem to be keen and active officials. The report sketches the way in which Great Britain has built up her influence by generous pecuniary treatment of the Arab chiefs at Muscat and elsewhere, and urges that the Ottoman Government should employ similar methods, which, it says, ought to be more successful than those of England, owing to the Islamic tie between the Arabs and the Turks.

Some remarks in this despatch may sound like severe criticism of the policy of the present rulers of Turkey, and I may perhaps point out that my official and private



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relations with those in power are quite cordial, while their professions of friendship for Great Britain are frequent and, I have no doubt, genuine; but I feel that this should not blind us to the main trend of Young Turkey aspirations, and to the likelihood that the prosecution of their national programme will bring British and Ottoman real or fancied interests into conflict in several parts of the Arab world, and perhaps, especially, in Mesopotamia and the Persian Gulf. Hussein Jahid Bey, deputy for Constantinople, the "fidus Achates" of Djavid Bey, the Minister of Finance, and the spokesman of the committee in the "Tanin," has recently told us in a couple of signed articles that Young Turkey must strain every nerve to increase her land and naval forces, and that when the Minister of War can dispose of 1,500,000 bayonets, and the Minister of Marine of a considerable naval force, Turkey's Minister for Foreign Affairs will be considered as one of the greatest of European statesmen, and Turkey will then "wreak vengeance on those who do not now treat her with proper regard." Some officers in high positions have been heard indulging in similar outbursts, and an aide-de-camp of the Minister of War recently declared to an Englishman here that Turkey would, if put to it, light the Islamic torch from Calcutta to Morocco. These and other such expressions of a crescentade spirit need not be taken too literally, but they cannot be entirely ignored, as they are indicative of strong undercurrents.

In this connection, I have the honour to enclose copies of three articles which have recently appeared in the "Jeune Turc," a committee-inspired paper, which, like the "Neue Freie Presse" of Vienna, is financed and directed by Jews. The latter's detestation of Russia, which is one of the features of Young Turkey, is frequently reflected in its columns, and in one of the enclosed articles A. A. (i.e., Ahmed Agaief, a Mussulman from the Crimea) represents English statesmen as having of recent years adopted a policy inconsistent with British traditions by concluding certain *ententes* alluding to the Anglo-Russian *entente*. The articles inveigh against what they erroneously call the Triple *Entente*, and try to make Young Turkey incline towards the Triple Alliance.

I have, &c.
GERARD LOWTHER.

Enclosure 1 in No. 1.

Consul Crow to Sir G. Lowther.

(No. 41.)

Sir,

Bussorah, July 1, 1910.

WITH reference to your Excellency's despatch of the 29th January last on the subject of the island of Zakhnuniyeh, I have the honour to transmit herewith copy of a letter and enclosure received from the British resident at Bushire.

I have not had occasion to discuss this question with the present Vali Suleyman Nazif Bey, but I understand Suad Bey, the Mutessarif of Hassa, who has on two occasions acted for the vali here during the latter's absence, and who is still in Bussorah, favours the occupation of the island in question, and I should judge he had taken steps to replace the guard as reported by Major Trevor on the 26th December, 1909, *vide* enclosure in my despatch No. 3 of the 8th January, 1910, and thus to upset the arrangement made by the previous vali for withdrawing the gendarmes as reported in my telegram No. 69 of the 25th September, 1909.

I have, &c.
F. E. CROW.

Enclosure 2 in No. 1.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cox to Consul Crow.

Bushire, June 29, 1910.

A COPY of the under-mentioned communication is forwarded with compliments to His Majesty's consul, Bussorah, for information,

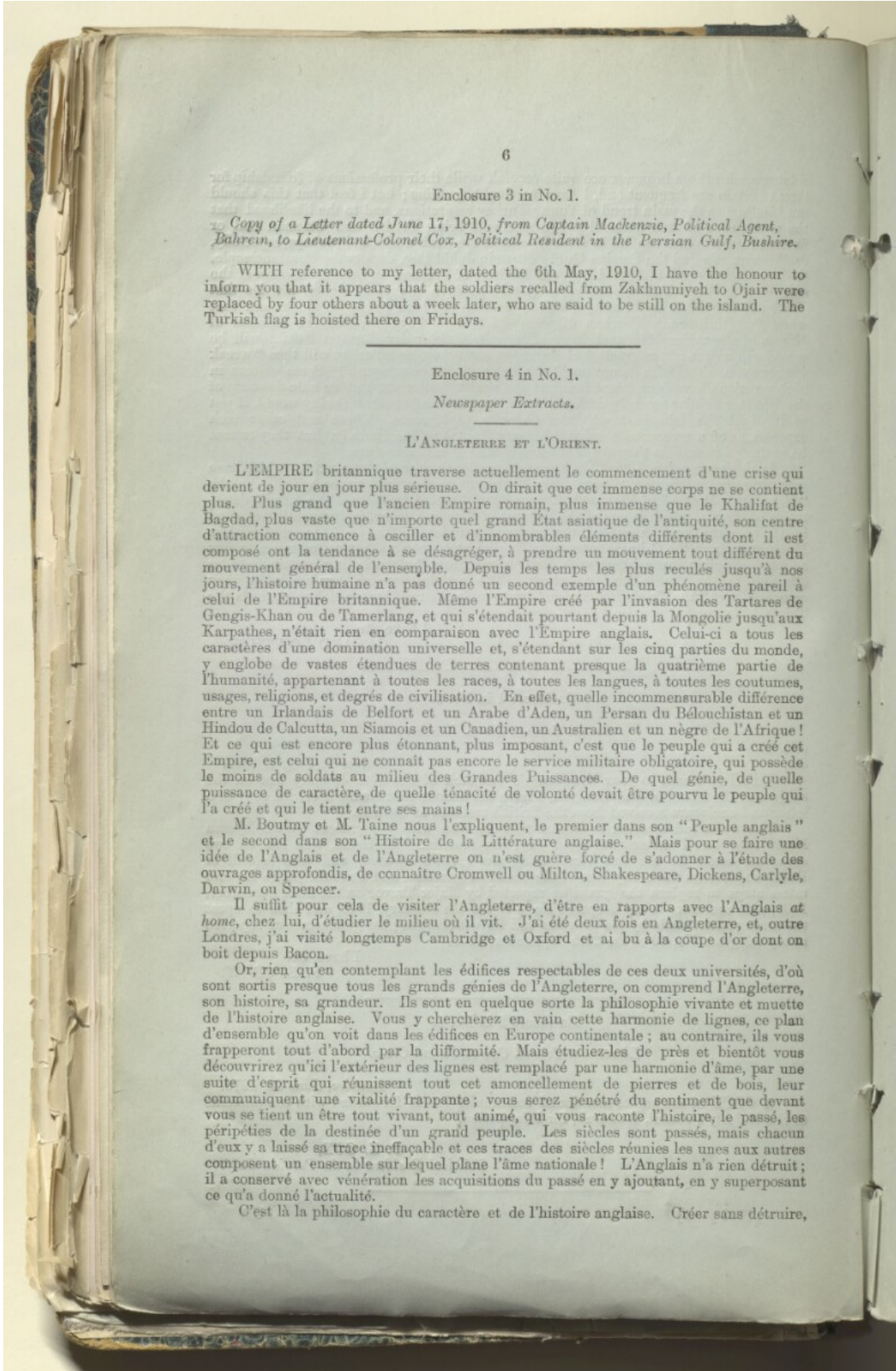
P. Z. COX,
Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

[2853 f-1]

C



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
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Enclosure 3 in No. 1.

Copy of a Letter dated June 17, 1910, from Captain Mackenzie, Political Agent, Bahrein, to Lieutenant-Colonel Cox, Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, Bushire.

WITH reference to my letter, dated the 6th May, 1910, I have the honour to inform you that it appears that the soldiers recalled from Zakhnuniyeh to Ojair were replaced by four others about a week later, who are said to be still on the island. The Turkish flag is hoisted there on Fridays.

Enclosure 4 in No. 1.

Newspaper Extracts.

L'ANGLETERRE ET L'ORIENT.

L'EMPIRE britannique traverse actuellement le commencement d'une crise qui devient de jour en jour plus sérieuse. On dirait que cet immense corps ne se contient plus. Plus grand que l'ancien Empire romain, plus immense que le Khalifat de Bagdad, plus vaste que n'importe quel grand État asiatique de l'antiquité, son centre d'attraction commence à osciller et d'innombrables éléments différents dont il est composé ont la tendance à se désagréger, à prendre un mouvement tout différent du mouvement général de l'ensemble. Depuis les temps les plus reculés jusqu'à nos jours, l'histoire humaine n'a pas donné un second exemple d'un phénomène pareil à celui de l'Empire britannique. Même l'Empire créé par l'invasion des Tartares de Gengis-Khan ou de Tamerlang, et qui s'étendait pourtant depuis la Mongolie jusqu'aux Karpathes, n'était rien en comparaison avec l'Empire anglais. Celui-ci a tous les caractères d'une domination universelle et, s'étendant sur les cinq parties du monde, y englobe de vastes étendues de terres contenant presque la quatrième partie de l'humanité, appartenant à toutes les races, à toutes les langues, à toutes les coutumes, usages, religions, et degrés de civilisation. En effet, quelle incommensurable différence entre un Irlandais de Belfort et un Arabe d'Aden, un Persan du Bélouchistan et un Hindou de Calcutta, un Siamois et un Canadien, un Australien et un nègre de l'Afrique! Et ce qui est encore plus étonnant, plus imposant, c'est que le peuple qui a créé cet Empire, est celui qui ne connaît pas encore le service militaire obligatoire, qui possède le moins de soldats au milieu des Grandes Puissances. De quel génie, de quelle puissance de caractère, de quelle ténacité de volonté devait être pourvu le peuple qui l'a créé et qui le tient entre ses mains!

M. Boutmy et M. Taine nous l'expliquent, le premier dans son "Peuple anglais" et le second dans son "Histoire de la Littérature anglaise." Mais pour se faire une idée de l'Anglais et de l'Angleterre on n'est guère forcé de s'adonner à l'étude des ouvrages approfondis, de connaître Cromwell ou Milton, Shakespeare, Dickens, Carlyle, Darwin, ou Spencer.

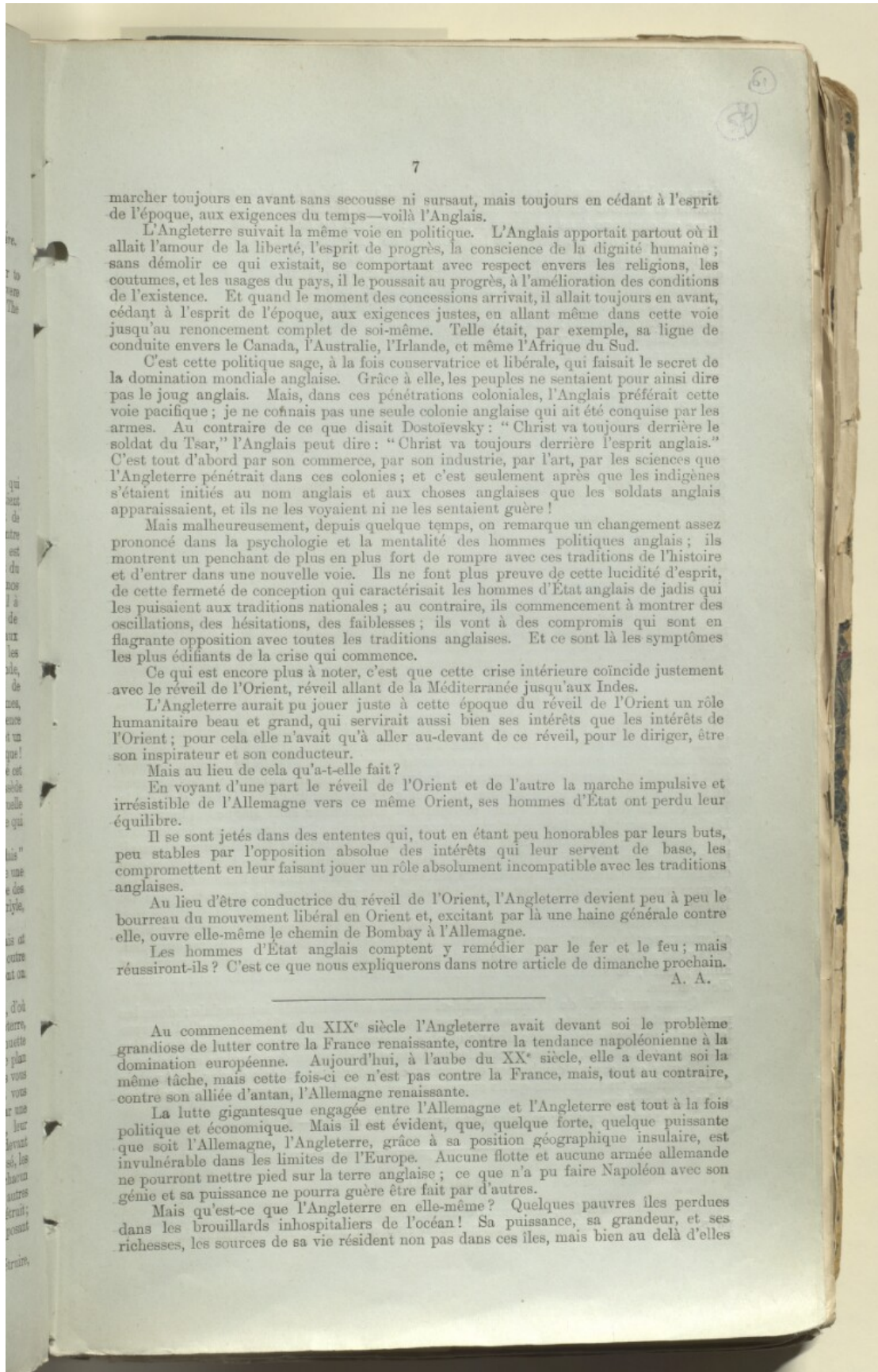
Il suffit pour cela de visiter l'Angleterre, d'être en rapports avec l'Anglais *at home*, chez lui, d'étudier le milieu où il vit. J'ai été deux fois en Angleterre, et, outre Londres, j'ai visité longtemps Cambridge et Oxford et ai bu à la coupe d'or dont on boit depuis Bacon.

Or, rien qu'en contemplant les édifices respectables de ces deux universités, d'où sont sortis presque tous les grands génies de l'Angleterre, on comprend l'Angleterre, son histoire, sa grandeur. Ils sont en quelque sorte la philosophie vivante et muette de l'histoire anglaise. Vous y chercherez en vain cette harmonie de lignes, ce plan d'ensemble qu'on voit dans les édifices en Europe continentale; au contraire, ils vous frapperont tout d'abord par la difformité. Mais étudiez-les de près et bientôt vous découvrirez qu'ici l'extérieur des lignes est remplacé par une harmonie d'âme, par une suite d'esprit qui réunissent tout cet amoncellement de pierres et de bois, leur communiquent une vitalité frappante; vous serez pénétré du sentiment que devant vous se tient un être tout vivant, tout animé, qui vous raconte l'histoire, le passé, les péripéties de la destinée d'un grand peuple. Les siècles sont passés, mais chacun d'eux y a laissé sa trace ineffaçable et ces traces des siècles réunies les unes aux autres composent un ensemble sur lequel plane l'âme nationale! L'Anglais n'a rien détruit; il a conservé avec vénération les acquisitions du passé en y ajoutant, en y superposant ce qu'a donné l'actualité.

C'est là la philosophie du caractère et de l'histoire anglaise. Créer sans détruire,



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marcher toujours en avant sans secousse ni sursaut, mais toujours en cédant à l'esprit de l'époque, aux exigences du temps—voilà l'Anglais.

L'Angleterre suivait la même voie en politique. L'Anglais apportait partout où il allait l'amour de la liberté, l'esprit de progrès, la conscience de la dignité humaine ; sans démolir ce qui existait, se comportant avec respect envers les religions, les coutumes, et les usages du pays, il le poussait au progrès, à l'amélioration des conditions de l'existence. Et quand le moment des concessions arrivait, il allait toujours en avant, cédant à l'esprit de l'époque, aux exigences justes, en allant même dans cette voie jusqu'au renoncement complet de soi-même. Telle était, par exemple, sa ligne de conduite envers le Canada, l'Australie, l'Irlande, et même l'Afrique du Sud.

C'est cette politique sage, à la fois conservatrice et libérale, qui faisait le secret de la domination mondiale anglaise. Grâce à elle, les peuples ne sentaient pour ainsi dire pas le joug anglais. Mais, dans ces pénétrations coloniales, l'Anglais préférait cette voie pacifique ; je ne connais pas une seule colonie anglaise qui ait été conquise par les armes. Au contraire de ce que disait Dostoievsky : " Christ va toujours derrière le soldat du Tsar," l'Anglais peut dire : " Christ va toujours derrière l'esprit anglais." C'est tout d'abord par son commerce, par son industrie, par l'art, par les sciences que l'Angleterre pénétrait dans ces colonies ; et c'est seulement après que les indigènes s'étaient initiés au nom anglais et aux choses anglaises que les soldats anglais apparaissaient, et ils ne les voyaient ni ne les sentaient guère !

Mais malheureusement, depuis quelque temps, on remarque un changement assez prononcé dans la psychologie et la mentalité des hommes politiques anglais ; ils montrent un penchant de plus en plus fort de rompre avec ces traditions de l'histoire et d'entrer dans une nouvelle voie. Ils ne font plus preuve de cette lucidité d'esprit, de cette fermeté de conception qui caractérisait les hommes d'Etat anglais de jadis qui les puisaient aux traditions nationales ; au contraire, ils commencent à montrer des oscillations, des hésitations, des faiblesses ; ils vont à des compromis qui sont en flagrante opposition avec toutes les traditions anglaises. Et ce sont là les symptômes les plus édifiants de la crise qui commence.

Ce qui est encore plus à noter, c'est que cette crise intérieure coïncide justement avec le réveil de l'Orient, réveil allant de la Méditerranée jusqu'aux Indes.

L'Angleterre aurait pu jouer juste à cette époque du réveil de l'Orient un rôle humanitaire beau et grand, qui servirait aussi bien ses intérêts que les intérêts de l'Orient ; pour cela elle n'avait qu'à aller au-devant de ce réveil, pour le diriger, être son inspirateur et son conducteur.

Mais au lieu de cela qu'a-t-elle fait ?

En voyant d'une part le réveil de l'Orient et de l'autre la marche impulsive et irrésistible de l'Allemagne vers ce même Orient, ses hommes d'Etat ont perdu leur équilibre.

Ils se sont jetés dans des ententes qui, tout en étant peu honorables par leurs buts, peu stables par l'opposition absolue des intérêts qui leur servent de base, les compromettent en leur faisant jouer un rôle absolument incompatible avec les traditions anglaises.

Au lieu d'être conductrice du réveil de l'Orient, l'Angleterre devient peu à peu le bourreau du mouvement libéral en Orient et, excitant par là une haine générale contre elle, ouvre elle-même le chemin de Bombay à l'Allemagne.

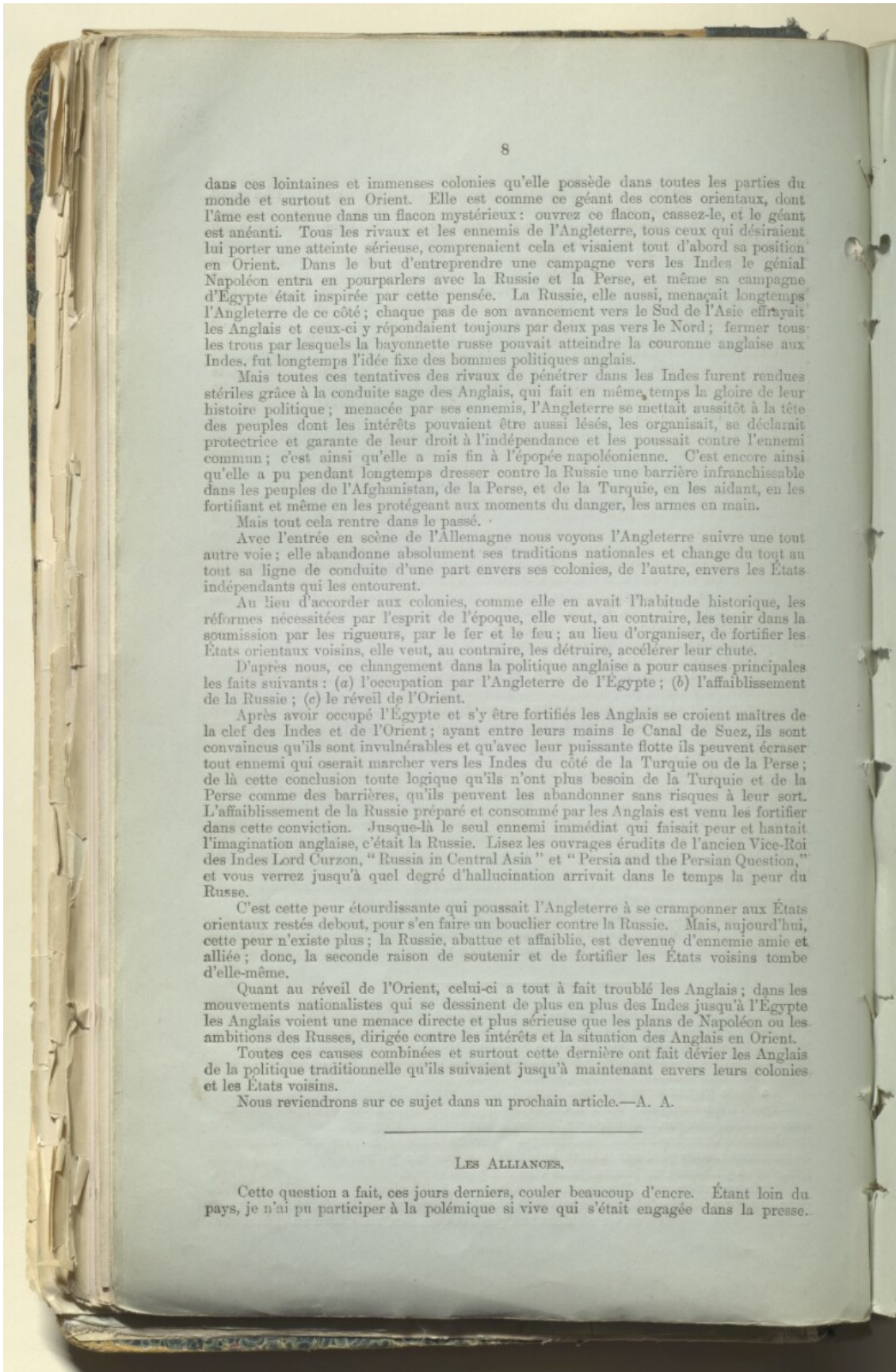
Les hommes d'Etat anglais comptent y remédier par le fer et le feu ; mais réussiront-ils ? C'est ce que nous expliquerons dans notre article de dimanche prochain.

A. A.

Au commencement du XIX^e siècle l'Angleterre avait devant soi le problème grandiose de lutter contre la France renaissante, contre la tendance napoléonienne à la domination européenne. Aujourd'hui, à l'aube du XX^e siècle, elle a devant soi la même tâche, mais cette fois-ci ce n'est pas contre la France, mais, tout au contraire, contre son alliée d'antan, l'Allemagne renaissante.

La lutte gigantesque engagée entre l'Allemagne et l'Angleterre est tout à la fois politique et économique. Mais il est évident, que, quelque forte, quelque puissante que soit l'Allemagne, l'Angleterre, grâce à sa position géographique insulaire, est invulnérable dans les limites de l'Europe. Aucune flotte et aucune armée allemande ne pourront mettre pied sur la terre anglaise ; ce que n'a pu faire Napoléon avec son génie et sa puissance ne pourra guère être fait par d'autres.

Mais qu'est-ce que l'Angleterre en elle-même ? Quelques pauvres îles perdues dans les brouillards inhospitaliers de l'océan ! Sa puissance, sa grandeur, et ses richesses, les sources de sa vie résident non pas dans ces îles, mais bien au delà d'elles



dans ces lointaines et immenses colonies qu'elle possède dans toutes les parties du monde et surtout en Orient. Elle est comme ce géant des contes orientaux, dont l'âme est contenue dans un facon mystérieux : ouvrez ce facon, cassez-le, et le géant est anéanti. Tous les rivaux et les ennemis de l'Angleterre, tous ceux qui désiraient lui porter une atteinte sérieuse, comprenaient cela et visaient tout d'abord sa position en Orient. Dans le but d'entreprendre une campagne vers les Indes le génial Napoléon entra en pourparlers avec la Russie et la Perse, et même sa campagne d'Égypte était inspirée par cette pensée. La Russie, elle aussi, menaçait longtemps l'Angleterre de ce côté; chaque pas de son avancement vers le Sud de l'Asie effrayait les Anglais et ceux-ci y répondaient toujours par deux pas vers le Nord; fermer tous les trous par lesquels la bayonnette russe pouvait atteindre la couronne anglaise aux Indes, fut longtemps l'idée fixe des hommes politiques anglais.

Mais toutes ces tentatives des rivaux de pénétrer dans les Indes furent rendues stériles grâce à la conduite sage des Anglais, qui fait en même temps la gloire de leur histoire politique; menacée par ses ennemis, l'Angleterre se mettait aussitôt à la tête des peuples dont les intérêts pouvaient être aussi lésés, les organisait, se déclarait protectrice et garante de leur droit à l'indépendance et les poussait contre l'ennemi commun; c'est ainsi qu'elle a mis fin à l'épopée napoléonienne. C'est encore ainsi qu'elle a pu pendant longtemps dresser contre la Russie une barrière infranchissable dans les peuples de l'Afghanistan, de la Perse, et de la Turquie, en les aidant, en les fortifiant et même en les protégeant aux moments du danger, les armes en main.

Mais tout cela rentre dans le passé.

Avec l'entrée en scène de l'Allemagne nous voyons l'Angleterre suivre une tout autre voie; elle abandonne absolument ses traditions nationales et change du tout au tout sa ligne de conduite d'une part envers ses colonies, de l'autre, envers les États indépendants qui les entourent.

Au lieu d'accorder aux colonies, comme elle en avait l'habitude historique, les réformes nécessitées par l'esprit de l'époque, elle veut, au contraire, les tenir dans la soumission par les rigueurs, par le fer et le feu; au lieu d'organiser, de fortifier les États orientaux voisins, elle veut, au contraire, les détruire, accélérer leur chute.

D'après nous, ce changement dans la politique anglaise a pour causes principales les faits suivants: (a) l'occupation par l'Angleterre de l'Égypte; (b) l'affaiblissement de la Russie; (c) le réveil de l'Orient.

Après avoir occupé l'Égypte et s'y être fortifiés les Anglais se croient maîtres de la clef des Indes et de l'Orient; ayant entre leurs mains le Canal de Suez, ils sont convaincus qu'ils sont invulnérables et qu'avec leur puissante flotte ils peuvent écraser tout ennemi qui oserait marcher vers les Indes du côté de la Turquie ou de la Perse; de là cette conclusion toute logique qu'ils n'ont plus besoin de la Turquie et de la Perse comme des barrières, qu'ils peuvent les abandonner sans risques à leur sort. L'affaiblissement de la Russie préparé et consommé par les Anglais est venu les fortifier dans cette conviction. Jusque-là le seul ennemi immédiat qui faisait peur et hantait l'imagination anglaise, c'était la Russie. Lisez les ouvrages érudits de l'ancien Vice-Roi des Indes Lord Curzon, "Russia in Central Asia" et "Persia and the Persian Question," et vous verrez jusqu'à quel degré d'hallucination arrivait dans le temps la peur du Russe.

C'est cette peur étourdissante qui poussait l'Angleterre à se cramponner aux États orientaux restés debout, pour s'en faire un bouclier contre la Russie. Mais, aujourd'hui, cette peur n'existe plus; la Russie, abattue et affaiblie, est devenue d'ennemie amie et alliée; donc, la seconde raison de soutenir et de fortifier les États voisins tombe d'elle-même.

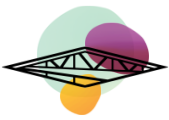
Quant au réveil de l'Orient, celui-ci a tout à fait troublé les Anglais; dans les mouvements nationalistes qui se dessinent de plus en plus des Indes jusqu'à l'Égypte les Anglais voient une menace directe et plus sérieuse que les plans de Napoléon ou les ambitions des Russes, dirigée contre les intérêts et la situation des Anglais en Orient.

Toutes ces causes combinées et surtout cette dernière ont fait dévier les Anglais de la politique traditionnelle qu'ils suivaient jusqu'à maintenant envers leurs colonies et les États voisins.

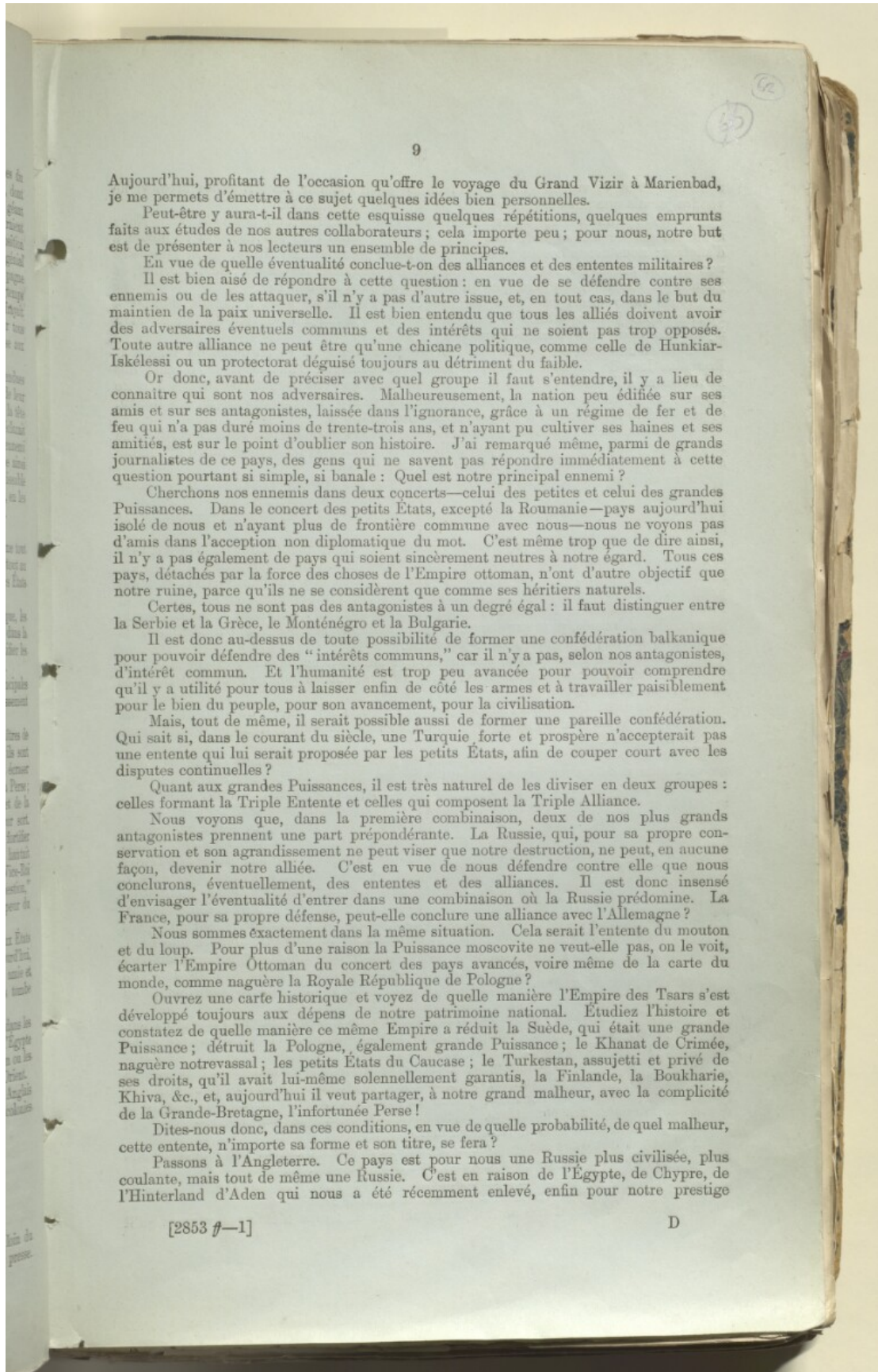
Nous reviendrons sur ce sujet dans un prochain article.—A. A.

LES ALLIANCES.

Cette question a fait, ces jours derniers, couler beaucoup d'encre. Étant loin du pays, je n'ai pu participer à la polémique si vive qui s'était engagée dans la presse.



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Aujourd'hui, profitant de l'occasion qu'offre le voyage du Grand Vizir à Marienbad, je me permets d'émettre à ce sujet quelques idées bien personnelles.

Peut-être y aura-t-il dans cette esquisse quelques répétitions, quelques emprunts faits aux études de nos autres collaborateurs ; cela importe peu ; pour nous, notre but est de présenter à nos lecteurs un ensemble de principes.

En vue de quelle éventualité conclue-t-on des alliances et des ententes militaires ?

Il est bien aisé de répondre à cette question : en vue de se défendre contre ses ennemis ou de les attaquer, s'il n'y a pas d'autre issue, et, en tout cas, dans le but du maintien de la paix universelle. Il est bien entendu que tous les alliés doivent avoir des adversaires éventuels communs et des intérêts qui ne soient pas trop opposés. Toute autre alliance ne peut être qu'une chicane politique, comme celle de Hunkiar-Iskélessi ou un protectorat déguisé toujours au détriment du faible.

Or donc, avant de préciser avec quel groupe il faut s'entendre, il y a lieu de connaître qui sont nos adversaires. Malheureusement, la nation peu éduquée sur ses amis et sur ses antagonistes, laissée dans l'ignorance, grâce à un régime de fer et de feu qui n'a pas duré moins de trente-trois ans, et n'ayant pu cultiver ses haines et ses amitiés, est sur le point d'oublier son histoire. J'ai remarqué même, parmi de grands journalistes de ce pays, des gens qui ne savent pas répondre immédiatement à cette question pourtant si simple, si banale : Quel est notre principal ennemi ?

Cherchons nos ennemis dans deux concerts—celui des petites et celui des grandes Puissances. Dans le concert des petits États, excepté la Roumanie—pays aujourd'hui isolé de nous et n'ayant plus de frontière commune avec nous—nous ne voyons pas d'amis dans l'acception non diplomatique du mot. C'est même trop que de dire ainsi, il n'y a pas également de pays qui soient sincèrement neutres à notre égard. Tous ces pays, détachés par la force des choses de l'Empire ottoman, n'ont d'autre objectif que notre ruine, parce qu'ils ne se considèrent que comme ses héritiers naturels.

Certes, tous ne sont pas des antagonistes à un degré égal : il faut distinguer entre la Serbie et la Grèce, le Monténégro et la Bulgarie.

Il est donc au-dessus de toute possibilité de former une confédération balkanique pour pouvoir défendre des "intérêts communs," car il n'y a pas, selon nos antagonistes, d'intérêt commun. Et l'humanité est trop peu avancée pour pouvoir comprendre qu'il y a utilité pour tous à laisser enfin de côté les armes et à travailler paisiblement pour le bien du peuple, pour son avancement, pour la civilisation.

Mais, tout de même, il serait possible aussi de former une pareille confédération. Qui sait si, dans le courant du siècle, une Turquie forte et prospère n'accepterait pas une entente qui lui serait proposée par les petits États, afin de couper court avec les disputes continuelles ?

Quant aux grandes Puissances, il est très naturel de les diviser en deux groupes : celles formant la Triple Entente et celles qui composent la Triple Alliance.

Nous voyons que, dans la première combinaison, deux de nos plus grands antagonistes prennent une part prépondérante. La Russie, qui, pour sa propre conservation et son agrandissement ne peut viser que notre destruction, ne peut, en aucune façon, devenir notre alliée. C'est en vue de nous défendre contre elle que nous concluons, éventuellement, des ententes et des alliances. Il est donc insensé d'envisager l'éventualité d'entrer dans une combinaison où la Russie prédomine. La France, pour sa propre défense, peut-elle conclure une alliance avec l'Allemagne ?

Nous sommes exactement dans la même situation. Cela serait l'entente du mouton et du loup. Pour plus d'une raison la Puissance moscovite ne veut-elle pas, on le voit, écarter l'Empire Ottoman du concert des pays avancés, voire même de la carte du monde, comme naguère la Royale République de Pologne ?

Ouvrez une carte historique et voyez de quelle manière l'Empire des Tsars s'est développé toujours aux dépens de notre patrimoine national. Étudiez l'histoire et constatez de quelle manière ce même Empire a réduit la Suède, qui était une grande Puissance ; détruit la Pologne, également grande Puissance ; le Khanat de Crimée, naguère notre vassal ; les petits États du Caucase ; le Turkestan, assujéti et privé de ses droits, qu'il avait lui-même solennellement garantis, la Finlande, la Boukharie, Khiva, &c., et, aujourd'hui il veut partager, à notre grand malheur, avec la complicité de la Grande-Bretagne, l'infortunée Perse !

Dites-nous donc, dans ces conditions, en vue de quelle probabilité, de quel malheur, cette entente, n'importe sa forme et son titre, se fera ?

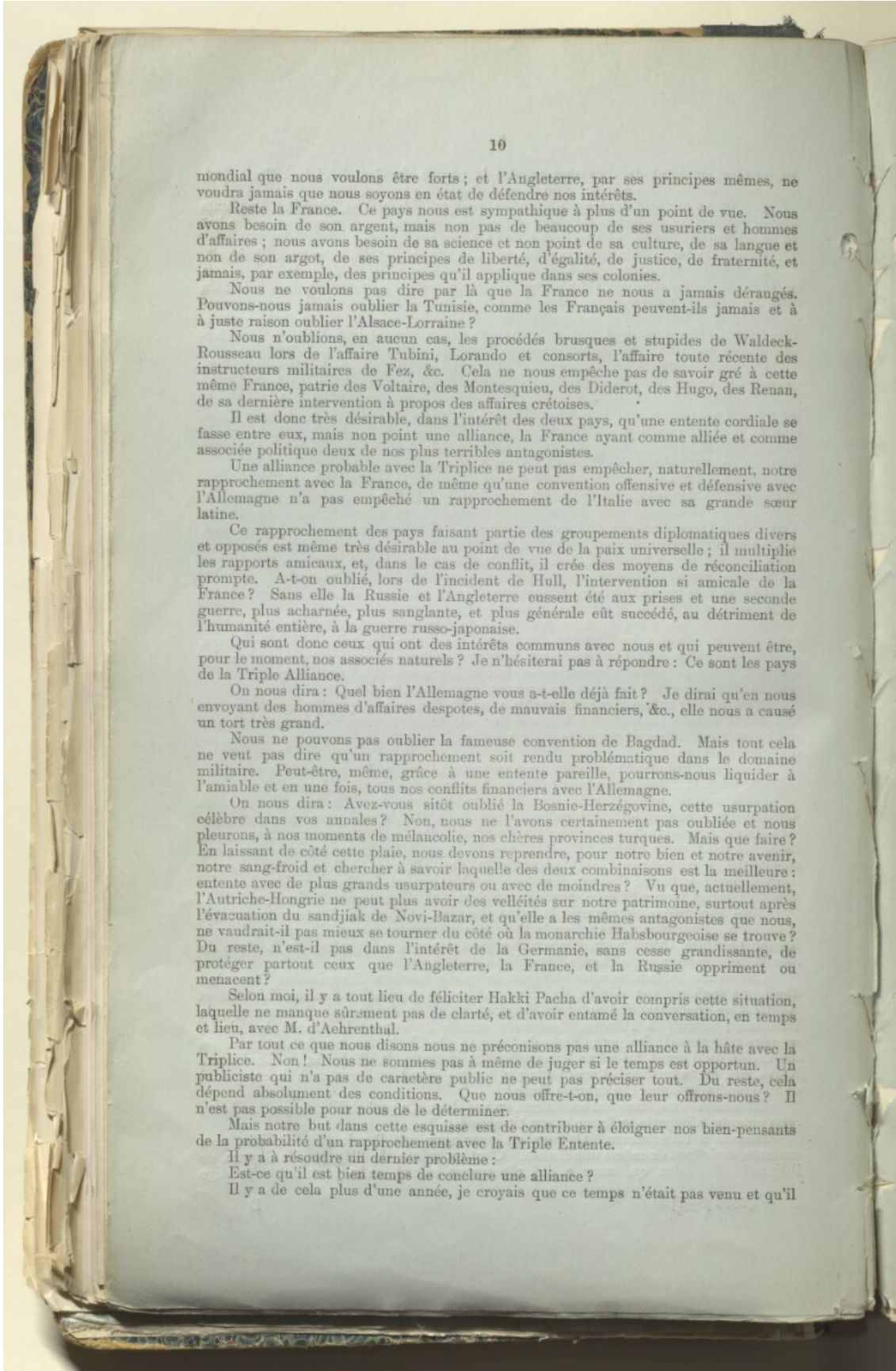
Passons à l'Angleterre. Ce pays est pour nous une Russie plus civilisée, plus coulante, mais tout de même une Russie. C'est en raison de l'Égypte, de Chypre, de l'Hinterland d'Aden qui nous a été récemment enlevé, enfin pour notre prestige

[2853 #—1]

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mondial que nous voulons être forts ; et l'Angleterre, par ses principes mêmes, ne voudra jamais que nous soyons en état de défendre nos intérêts.

Reste la France. Ce pays nous est sympathique à plus d'un point de vue. Nous avons besoin de son argent, mais non pas de beaucoup de ses usuriers et hommes d'affaires ; nous avons besoin de sa science et non point de sa culture, de sa langue et non de son argot, de ses principes de liberté, d'égalité, de justice, de fraternité, et jamais, par exemple, des principes qu'il applique dans ses colonies.

Nous ne voulons pas dire par là que la France ne nous a jamais dérangés. Pouvons-nous jamais oublier la Tunisie, comme les Français peuvent-ils jamais et à à juste raison oublier l'Alsace-Lorraine ?

Nous n'oublions, en aucun cas, les procédés brusques et stupides de Waldeck-Rousseau lors de l'affaire Tubini, Lorando et consorts, l'affaire toute récente des instructeurs militaires de Fez, &c. Cela ne nous empêche pas de savoir gré à cette même France, patrie des Voltaire, des Montesquieu, des Diderot, des Hugo, des Renan, de sa dernière intervention à propos des affaires crétoises.

Il est donc très désirable, dans l'intérêt des deux pays, qu'une entente cordiale se fasse entre eux, mais non point une alliance, la France ayant comme alliée et comme associée politique deux de nos plus terribles antagonistes.

Une alliance probable avec la Triple ne peut pas empêcher, naturellement, notre rapprochement avec la France, de même qu'une convention offensive et défensive avec l'Allemagne n'a pas empêché un rapprochement de l'Italie avec sa grande sœur latine.

Ce rapprochement des pays faisant partie des groupements diplomatiques divers et opposés est même très désirable au point de vue de la paix universelle ; il multiplie les rapports amicaux, et, dans le cas de conflit, il crée des moyens de réconciliation prompt. A-t-on oublié, lors de l'incident de Hull, l'intervention si amicale de la France ? Sans elle la Russie et l'Angleterre eussent été aux prises et une seconde guerre, plus acharnée, plus sanglante, et plus générale eût succédé, au détriment de l'humanité entière, à la guerre russo-japonaise.

Qui sont donc ceux qui ont des intérêts communs avec nous et qui peuvent être, pour le moment, nos associés naturels ? Je n'hésiterai pas à répondre : Ce sont les pays de la Triple Alliance.

On nous dira : Quel bien l'Allemagne vous a-t-elle déjà fait ? Je dirai qu'en nous envoyant des hommes d'affaires despotes, de mauvais financiers, &c., elle nous a causé un tort très grand.

Nous ne pouvons pas oublier la fameuse convention de Bagdad. Mais tout cela ne veut pas dire qu'un rapprochement soit rendu problématique dans le domaine militaire. Peut-être, même, grâce à une entente pareille, pourrions-nous liquider à l'amiable et en une fois, tous nos conflits financiers avec l'Allemagne.

On nous dira : Avez-vous sitôt oublié la Bosnie-Herzégovine, cette usurpation célèbre dans vos annales ? Non, nous ne l'avons certainement pas oubliée et nous pleurons, à nos moments de mélancolie, nos chères provinces turques. Mais que faire ? En laissant de côté cette plaie, nous devons reprendre, pour notre bien et notre avenir, notre sang-froid et chercher à savoir laquelle des deux combinaisons est la meilleure : entente avec de plus grands usurpateurs ou avec de moindres ? Vu que, actuellement, l'Autriche-Hongrie ne peut plus avoir des vellétés sur notre patrimoine, surtout après l'évacuation du sandjak de Novi-Bazar, et qu'elle a les mêmes antagonistes que nous, ne vaudrait-il pas mieux se tourner du côté où la monarchie Habsbourgeoise se trouve ? Du reste, n'est-il pas dans l'intérêt de la Germanie, sans cesse grandissante, de protéger partout ceux que l'Angleterre, la France, et la Russie oppriment ou menacent ?

Selon moi, il y a tout lieu de féliciter Hakki Pacha d'avoir compris cette situation, laquelle ne manque sûrement pas de clarté, et d'avoir entamé la conversation, en temps et lieu, avec M. d'Aehrenthal.

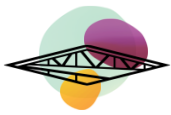
Par tout ce que nous disons nous ne préconisons pas une alliance à la hâte avec la Triple. Non ! Nous ne sommes pas à même de juger si le temps est opportun. Un publiciste qui n'a pas de caractère public ne peut pas préciser tout. Du reste, cela dépend absolument des conditions. Que nous offre-t-on, que leur offrons-nous ? Il n'est pas possible pour nous de le déterminer.

Mais notre but dans cette esquisse est de contribuer à éloigner nos bien-pensants de la probabilité d'un rapprochement avec la Triple Entente.

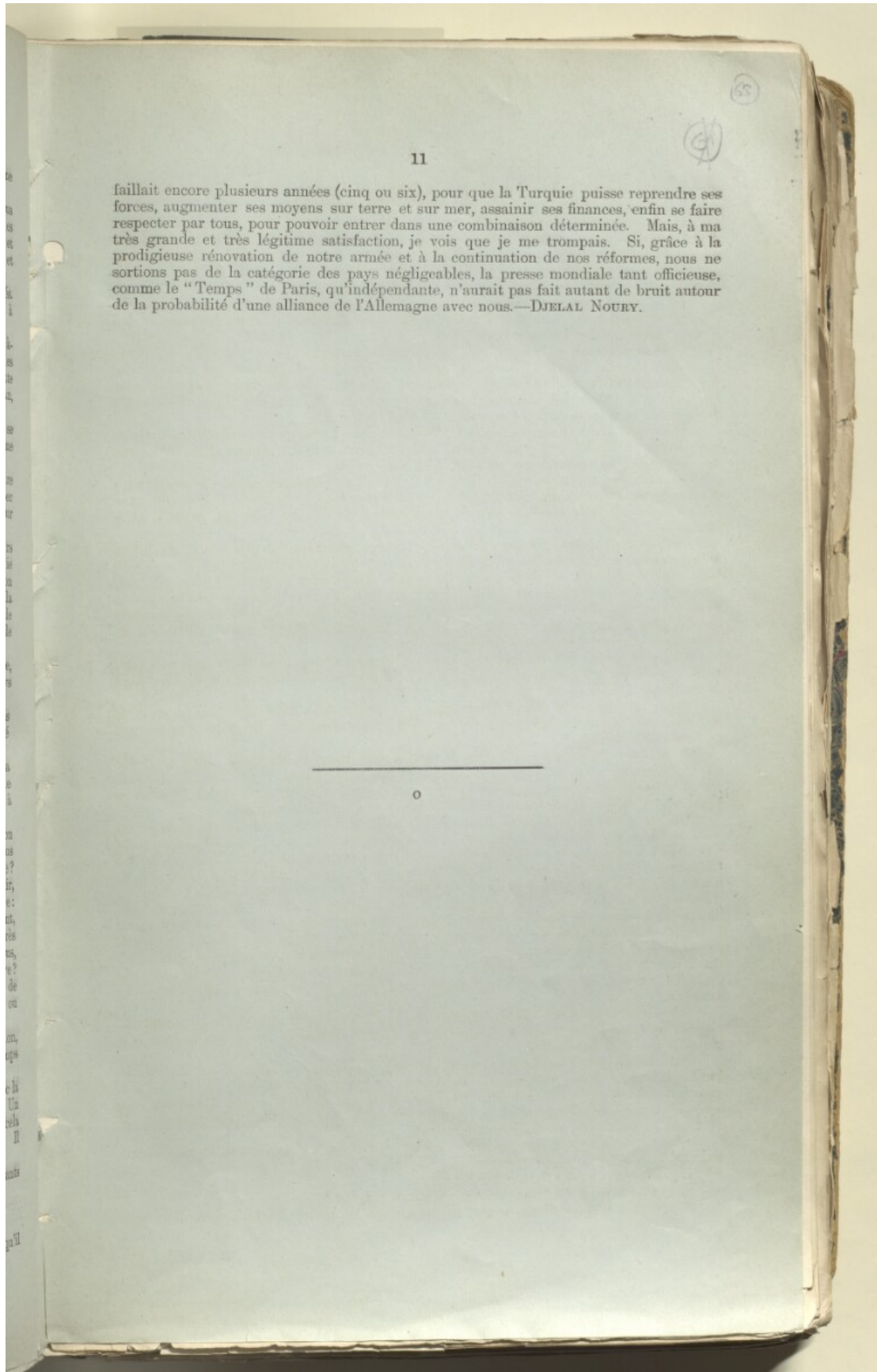
Il y a à résoudre un dernier problème :

Est-ce qu'il est bien temps de conclure une alliance ?

Il y a de cela plus d'une année, je croyais que ce temps n'était pas venu et qu'il

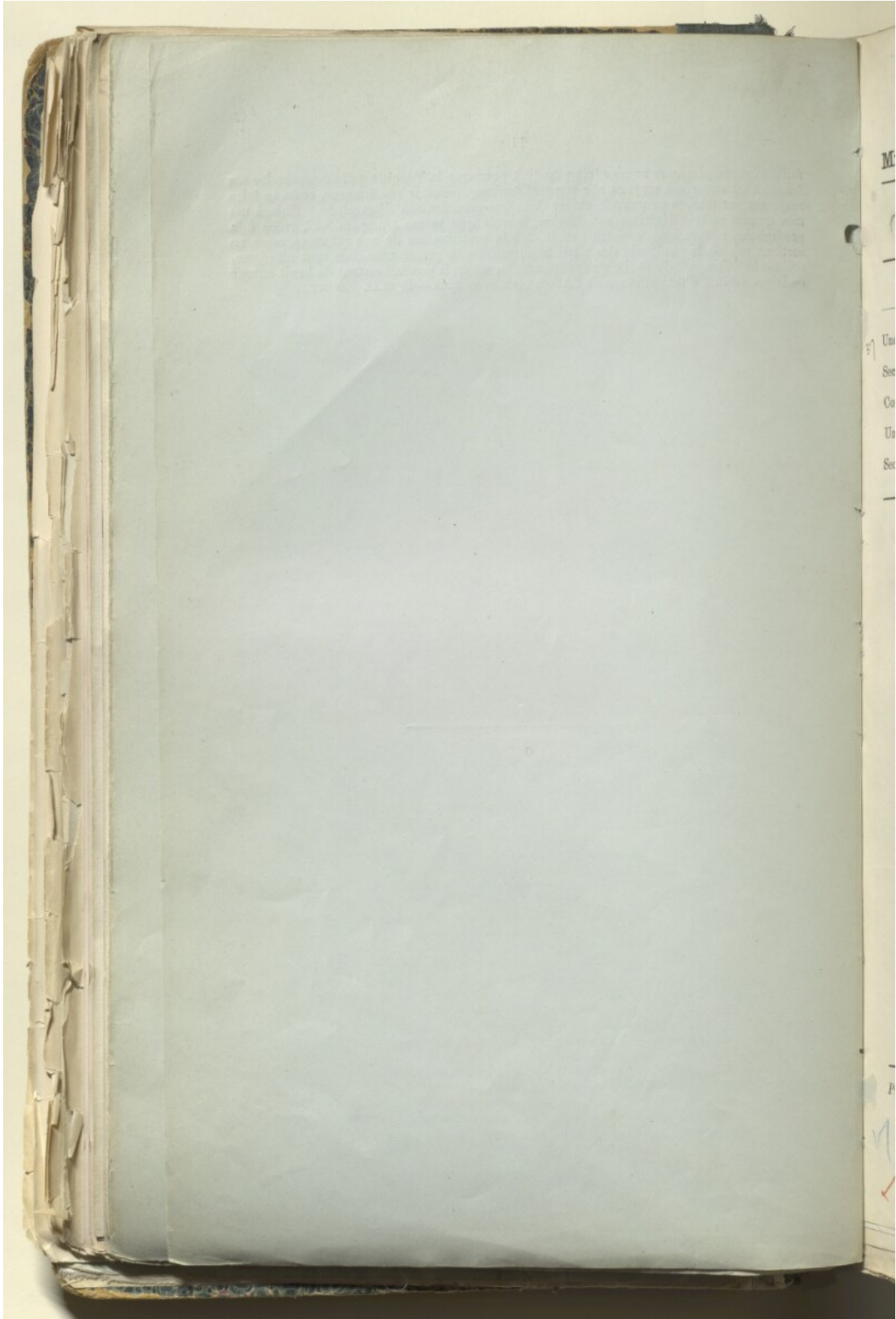


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ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
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Register No.
1286

Minute Paper. **Secret Department.**

Letter from India, 32 M Dated 18 August
Rec. 5 September 1910.

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	7 Sept.	HT	Persian Gulf.
Secretary of State	8	HT	Appointment of a Turkish Member at Et Odid, in Abu Dhabi territory.
Committee	9.	HT	
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State			

Copy to FO. 6 August.

FOR INFORMATION.

This is another step forward by the Turks.

In 1906 Maj. Cox was authorized to inform the Sheikh of Abu Dhabi that Odid was in his territory and that its occupation by anyone else would not be allowed.

As regards the past history of Turkish

Seen For Com. Co.,
13 SEP 1910

1878
106

Previous Papers:—

7908. 1. 516. 1000—4/1910. [1278/09.]



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٦٤ظ] (١٣٣/٨٦٠)

lands on the El Kato Coast,
see pp. 21+22 of the annexed
Memo on the Persian Gulf, 1908,
from which the following passage
is an extract:—

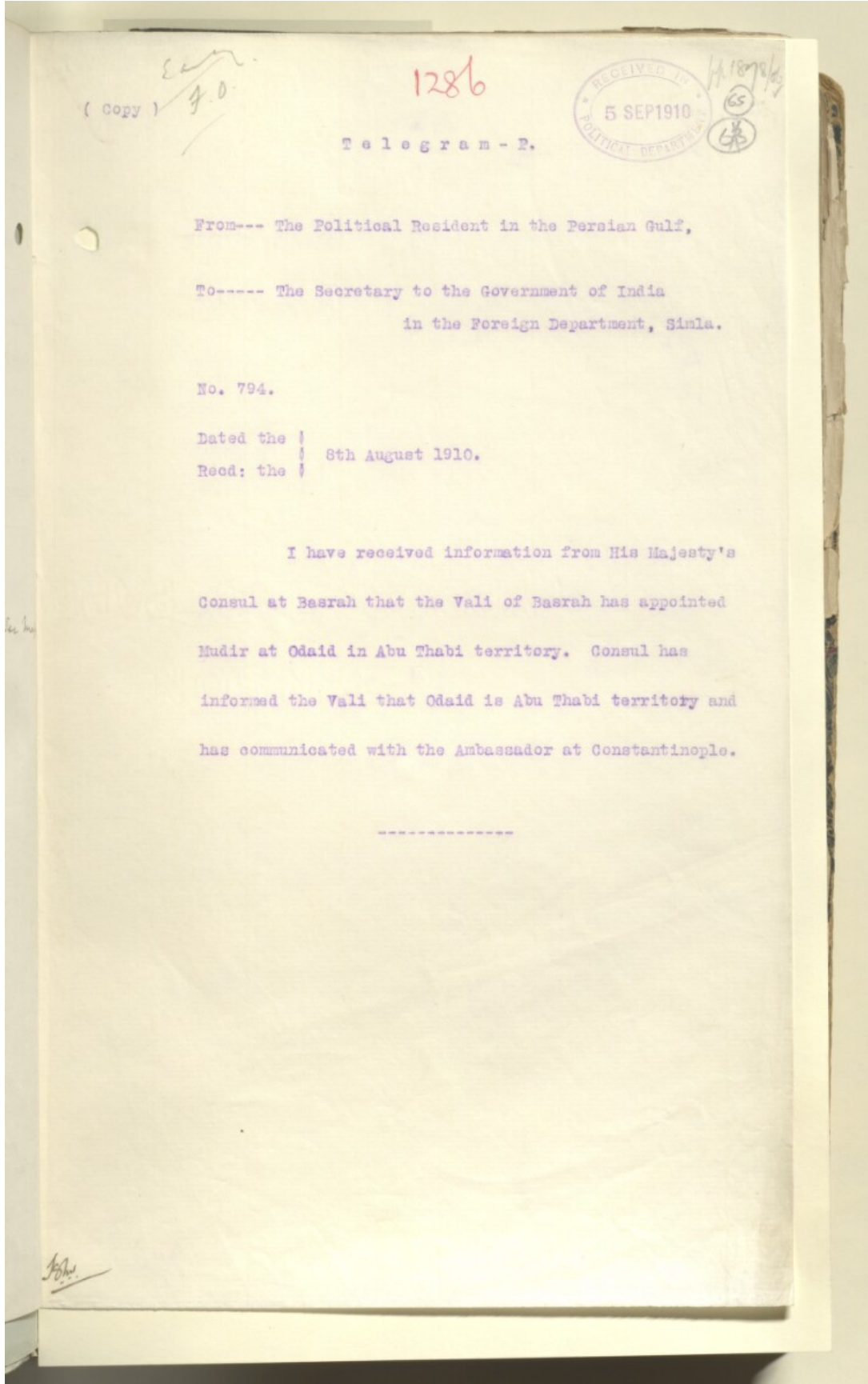
"The present position is, therefore, that
we have refused to recognise Turkish authority in
El Kato, although we have acquiesced in the continued
presence of a Turkish post since 1872 at El Bidaa. We did,
however, object to an attempt by the Turkish Government
to appoint a Mudir at Wakra, a point south of El Bidaa; and
after considerable pressure they cancelled the appointment."

* See Map.

(Note. It will be remembered that in
the recent correspondence as to the Sheikh
of Mohammerah & the Vali of Basrah
the Sec. of State has suggested to the
F.O. the advisability of making some
demonstration of naval strength in
the P. Gulf.)

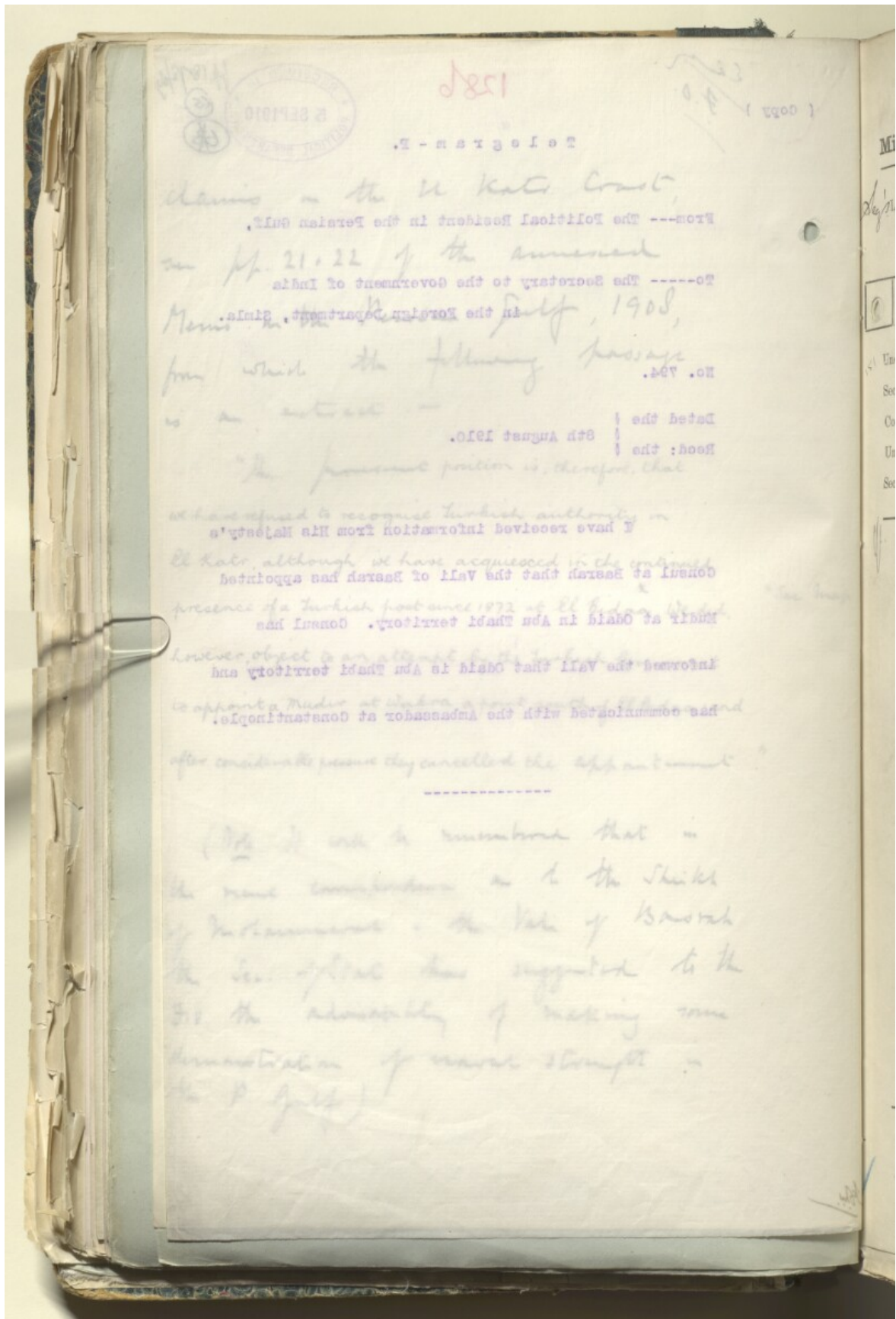


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٦٥] (٨٦٠/١٣٤)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٦٥ظ] (١٣٥/٨٦٠)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٩٠٦] [٨٦٠/١٣٦]

Register No. 295

Minute Paper. Secret Department.

Letter from India, Ho & M., Dated 28 Jan. 1907.
Rec. 13 Feb. 1907.

Formally acknowledged

Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
19 Feb	KU	Persian Gulf: Kati Coast.
19	AG	As to Turkish port at Wahra. Al be- Ainain believed to be not now anxious for establishment of port: Turkish Mutassarif will not at present press the matter any further Major Piddoux to ascertain the precise state of the relations between Sheikh Jasim bin Thani and the inhabitants of Wahra.
25	M.	

Copy to
20, 19 Feb 1907.
5 M.O. (sent)

For information

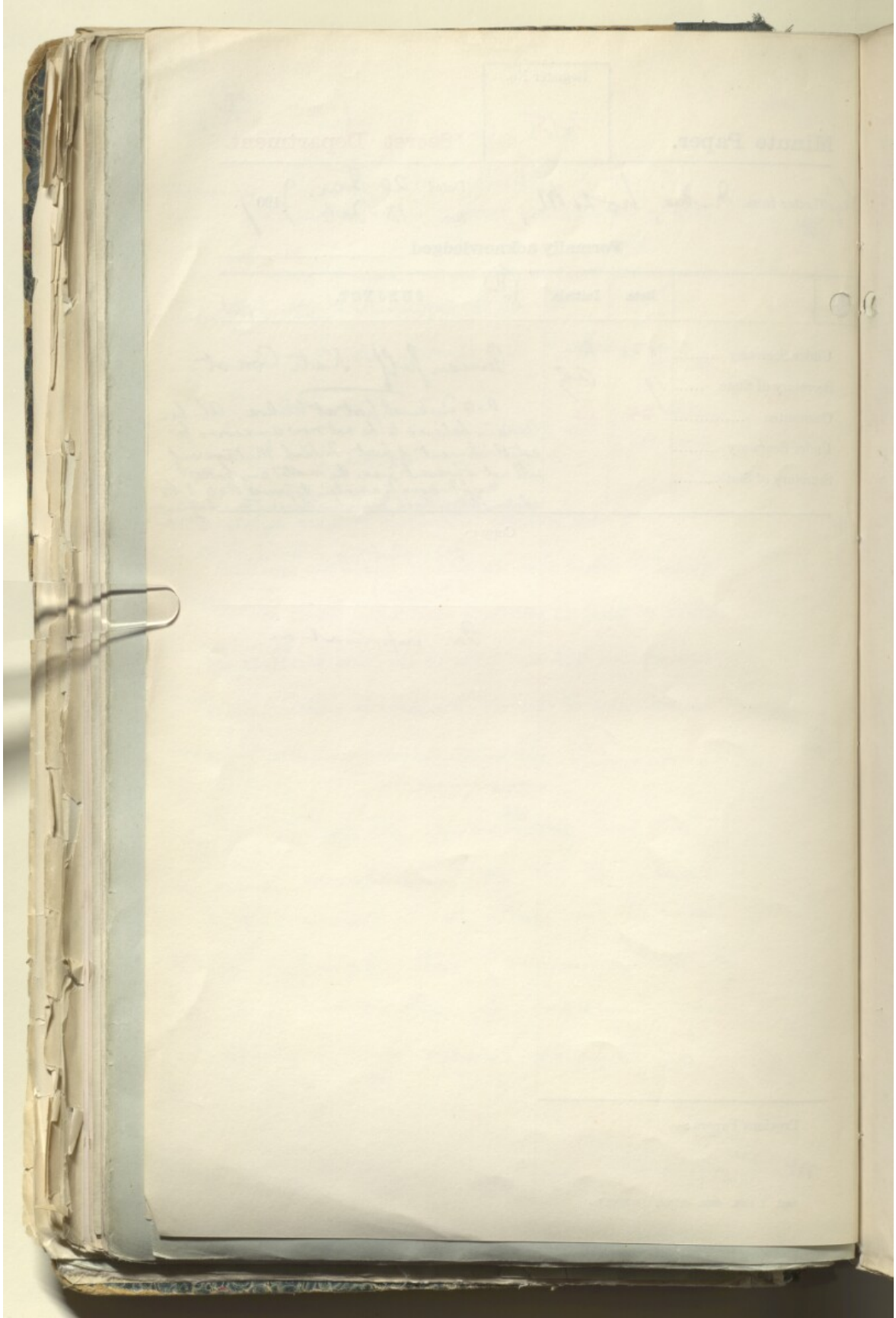
Seen and Comd. 2 MAR 1908

Previous Papers:—
714 224
2887

3489. I. 1135. 2000.—6/1908. [1779/07.]

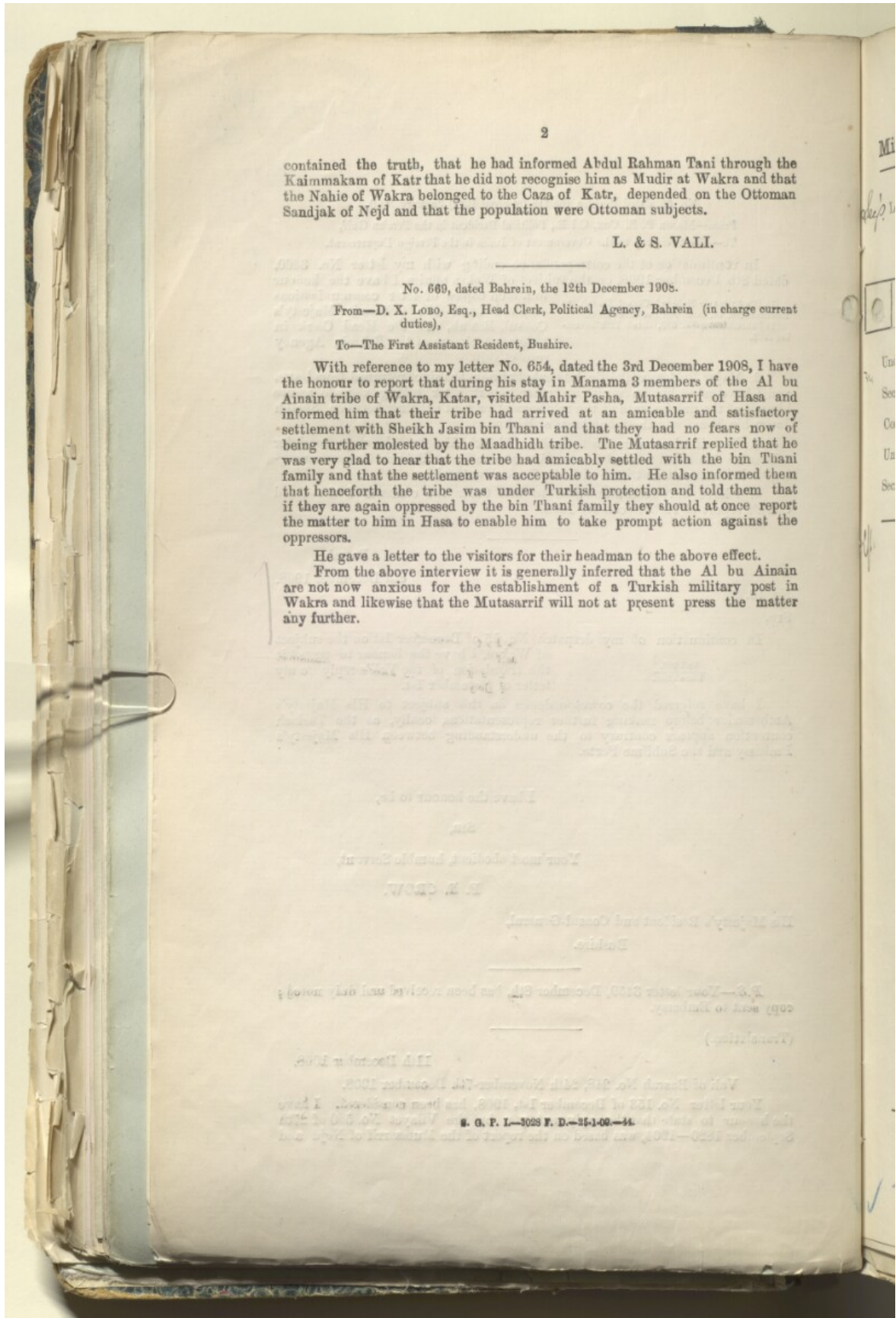


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٦٦ظ] (٨٦٠/١٣٧)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٦٧ظ] (١٣٩/٨٦٠)



2

contained the truth, that he had informed Abdul Rahman Tani through the Kaimmakam of Katr that he did not recognise him as Mudir at Wakra and that the Nahie of Wakra belonged to the Caza of Katr, depended on the Ottoman Sandjak of Nejd and that the population were Ottoman subjects.

L. & S. VALL.

No. 669, dated Bahrein, the 12th December 1908.

From—D. X. Lobo, Esq., Head Clerk, Political Agency, Bahrein (in charge current duties),

To—The First Assistant Resident, Bushire.

With reference to my letter No. 654, dated the 3rd December 1908, I have the honour to report that during his stay in Manama 3 members of the Al bu Ainain tribe of Wakra, Katar, visited Mabir Pasha, Mutasarrif of Hasa and informed him that their tribe had arrived at an amicable and satisfactory settlement with Sheikh Jasim bin Thani and that they had no fears now of being further molested by the Maadhidh tribe. The Mutasarrif replied that he was very glad to hear that the tribe had amicably settled with the bin Thani family and that the settlement was acceptable to him. He also informed them that henceforth the tribe was under Turkish protection and told them that if they are again oppressed by the bin Thani family they should at once report the matter to him in Hasa to enable him to take prompt action against the oppressors.

He gave a letter to the visitors for their headman to the above effect.

From the above interview it is generally inferred that the Al bu Ainain are not now anxious for the establishment of a Turkish military post in Wakra and likewise that the Mutasarrif will not at present press the matter any further.



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٩٠٣/١٤٠] (٨٦٠/١٤٠)

Register No. 224

Minute Paper. Secret Department.

Letter from India, no. 2 M., Dated 14 Jan. 1909.
Rec. 30 Jan. 1909.

Formally acknowledged

Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
4 Feb	UK	Persian Gulf: Kath Coast.
5	AP	The petition of the Al-hi-Ainain tribe for a Turkish military post at Waka. His Consul at Busra has informed the Vali that his fort. cannot allow Turkish interference in the El Kath peninsula.

Copy to
H. 5-2-09.
SMO (sent)

In information

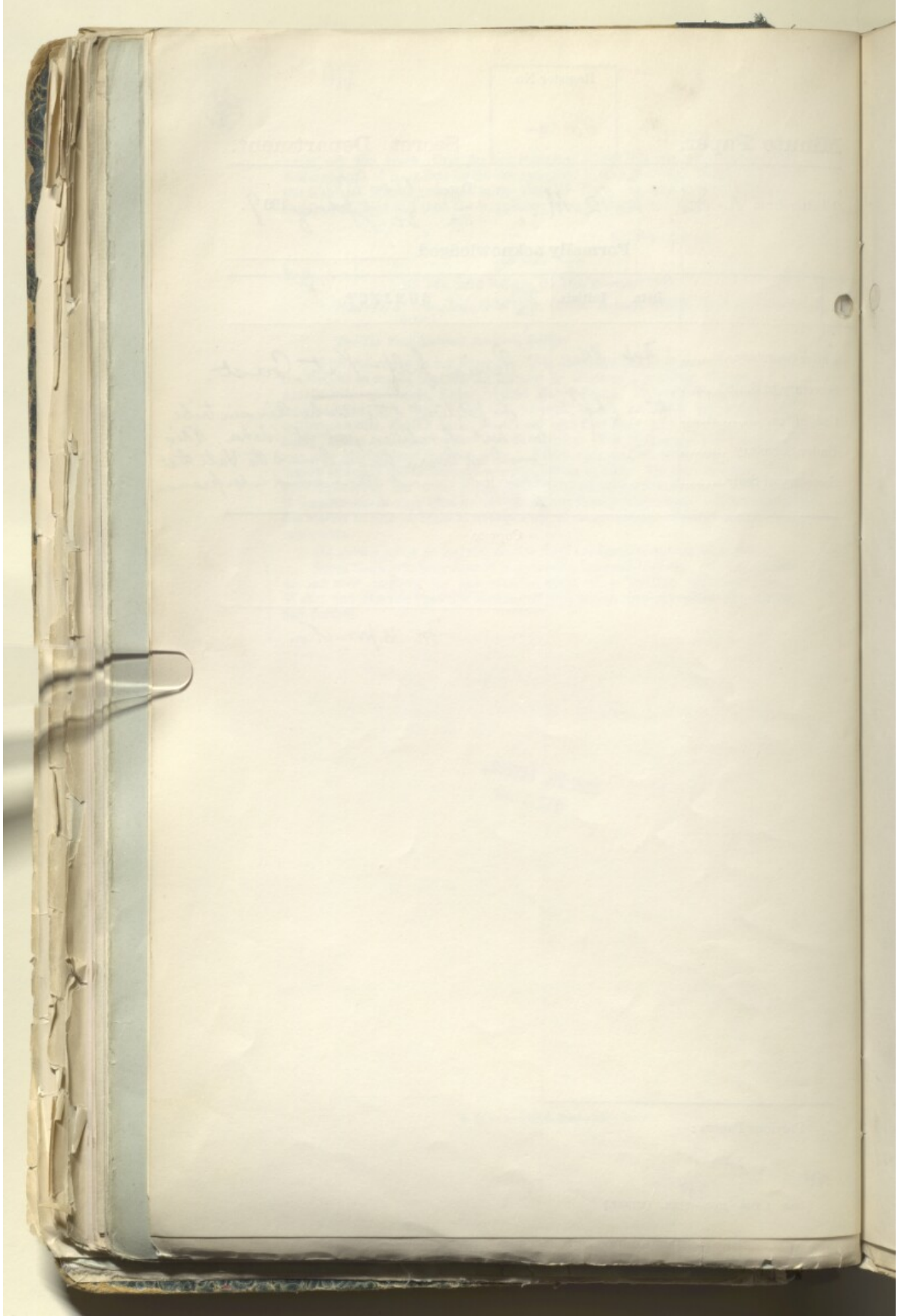
Seen Pol. Comra.,
9 FEB. 1909

Previous Papers :—
2265/08
2887/09.

3480. I. 1135. 2000-6/1908. [1779/07.]

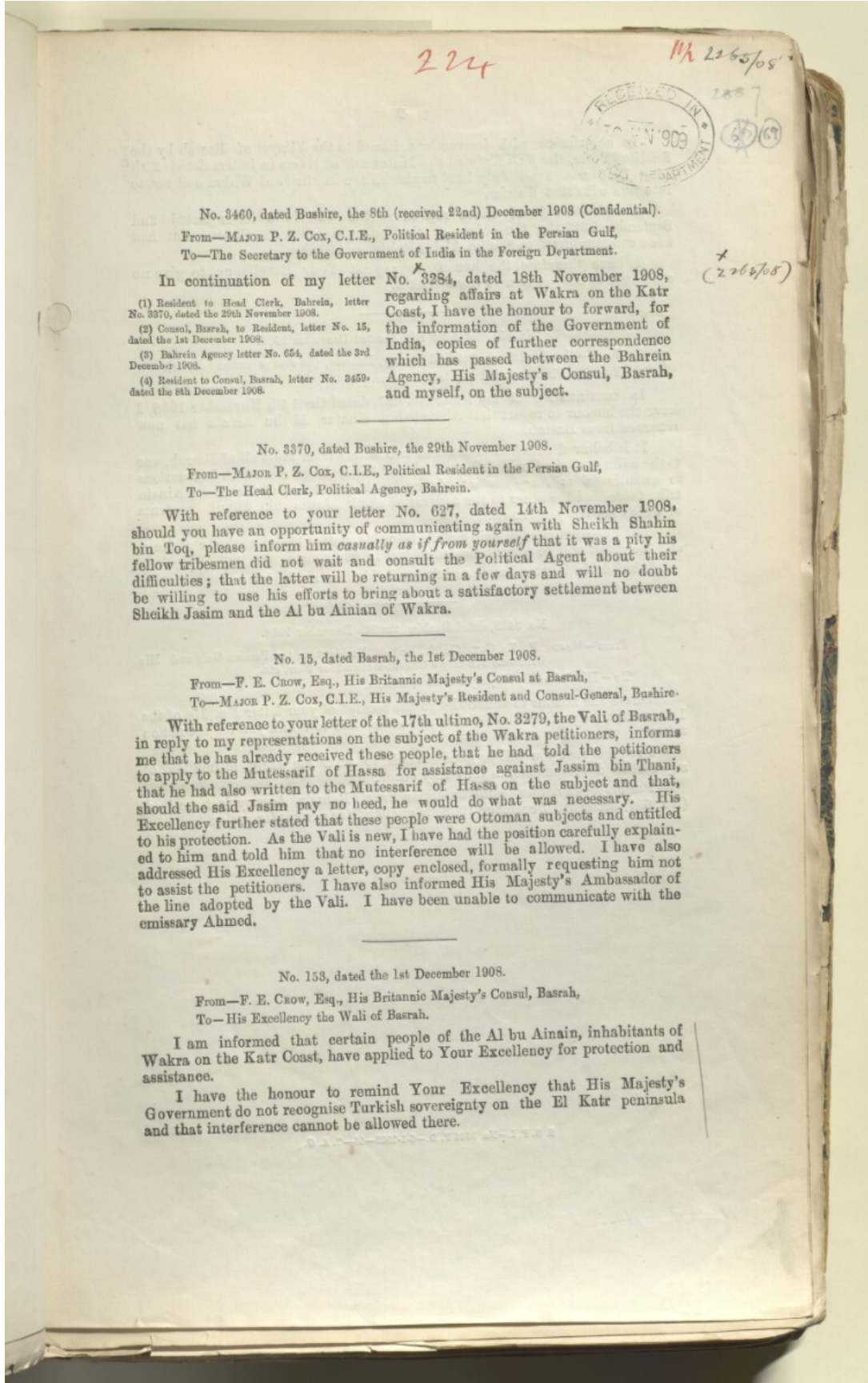


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٦٨ظ] (١٤١/٨٦٠)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٩٠٦] [١٤٢/٨٦٠]



No. 3460, dated Bushire, the 8th (received 22nd) December 1908 (Confidential).

From—MAJOR P. Z. COX, C.I.E., Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

In continuation of my letter No. 3284, dated 18th November 1908,

(1) Resident to Head Clerk, Bahrain, letter No. 3370, dated the 29th November 1908.
(2) Consul, Basrah, to Resident, letter No. 15, dated the 1st December 1908.
(3) Bahrain Agency letter No. 654, dated the 3rd December 1908.
(4) Resident to Consul, Basrah, letter No. 3450, dated the 8th December 1908.

regarding affairs at Wakra on the Katr Coast, I have the honour to forward, for the information of the Government of India, copies of further correspondence which has passed between the Bahrain Agency, His Majesty's Consul, Basrah, and myself, on the subject.

No. 3370, dated Bushire, the 29th November 1908.

From—MAJOR P. Z. COX, C.I.E., Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,
To—The Head Clerk, Political Agency, Bahrain.

With reference to your letter No. 627, dated 14th November 1908, should you have an opportunity of communicating again with Sheikh Shahin bin Toq, please inform him *casually as if from yourself* that it was a pity his fellow tribesmen did not wait and consult the Political Agent about their difficulties; that the latter will be returning in a few days and will no doubt be willing to use his efforts to bring about a satisfactory settlement between Sheikh Jasim and the Al bu Ainian of Wakra.

No. 15, dated Basrah, the 1st December 1908.

From—F. E. CROW, Esq., His Britannic Majesty's Consul at Basrah,
To—MAJOR P. Z. COX, C.I.E., His Majesty's Resident and Consul-General, Bushire.

With reference to your letter of the 17th ultimo, No. 3279, the Vali of Basrah, in reply to my representations on the subject of the Wakra petitioners, informs me that he has already received these people, that he had told the petitioners to apply to the Mutessarif of Hassa for assistance against Jassim bin Thani, that he had also written to the Mutessarif of Hassa on the subject and that, should the said Jasim pay no heed, he would do what was necessary. His Excellency further stated that these people were Ottoman subjects and entitled to his protection. As the Vali is new, I have had the position carefully explained to him and told him that no interference will be allowed. I have also addressed His Excellency a letter, copy enclosed, formally requesting him not to assist the petitioners. I have also informed His Majesty's Ambassador of the line adopted by the Vali. I have been unable to communicate with the emissary Ahmed.

No. 153, dated the 1st December 1908.

From—F. E. CROW, Esq., His Britannic Majesty's Consul, Basrah,
To—His Excellency the Wali of Basrah.

I am informed that certain people of the Al bu Ainain, inhabitants of Wakra on the Katr Coast, have applied to Your Excellency for protection and assistance.

I have the honour to remind Your Excellency that His Majesty's Government do not recognise Turkish sovereignty on the El Katr peninsula and that interference cannot be allowed there.



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٦٩ظ] (١٤٣/٨٦٠)

2

In accordance with instructions issued to the Vilayet of Basrah by the Sublime Porte, the Vali directed the Mutessarif of Hassa in letters dated 27th May 1320 and 22nd July 1320 to abolish the Mudiriet of Wakra and not to interfere with that district.

The Mutessarif of Hassa replied to the Vali in a letter dated 2nd September 1320 that the orders of the Imperial Ottoman Government had been communicated to Sheikh Abdul Rahman at Wakra.

I have therefore the honour to request Your Excellency to give no assistance to the petitioners from Wakra.

No. 654, dated Bahrein, the 3rd December 1908.

From—The Head Clerk, Political Agency, Bahrein, (In charge current duties),
To—The First Assistant Resident, Bushire.

In continuation of my letter No. 627, dated the 14th November 1908, I have the honour to report that Ahmad bin Khatar Al bu Ainain has now returned from Basrah.

It is believed that he has brought two letters from the Vali of Basrah, one to the address of the Turkish Commander of the Doha garrison with instructions to establish a *military post at Wakra* for the protection of the Al bu Ainain tribe there, and the other to the address of Sheikh Jasim bin Thani, contents of which are not yet known.

Further enquiries are being made into this matter to get at the real facts, and the result will be communicated to you in due course.

Ahmad bin Khatar has since left for Jeddah on a pilgrimage.

No. 3450, dated Bushire, the 8th December 1908.

From—MAJOR P. Z. COX, C.I.E., British Resident in the Persian Gulf and His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General for Fars, etc.,
To—His Britannic Majesty's Consul, Basrah.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 15 of the 1st instant, regarding the Wakra question, and to thank you for the action taken.

I request that you will be good enough to send me early intimation of any further developments, as they may occur.

Postscript—Another communication from Bahrein Agency just received (No. 654, dated 3rd December 1908) is enclosed for your information.

S. G. P. I.—No. 2644 F, D.—C-1-1200-44—C. A. G.



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٧٠] [١٤٤/٨٦٠]

Handwritten: *class with 887/09*

Handwritten: *2887/09*

Handwritten: *1/295/09 K2*

[This Document is the Property of His Britannic Majesty's Government.]

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ASIATIC TURKEY AND ARABIA. [February 15.]

CONFIDENTIAL.

SECTION 2.

Handwritten: *Copy to India 19 March 09*

Handwritten: *Seq 12*

[6103]

(No. 85.) Sir, Sir G. Lowther to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received February 15.)

Constantinople, February 9, 1909.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 861 of the 16th December last, I have the honour to forward herewith despatches from His Majesty's Consul at Bussorah reporting on the condition of affairs at Wakra.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GERARD LOWTHER.

Inclosure 1 in No. 1.

Consul Crow to Sir G. Lowther.

(No. 87.) Sir, Bussorah, December 1, 1908.

IN continuation of my despatch No. 85 of the 20th ultimo on the subject of Wakra, I have the honour to report that, in reply to my representations, the Vali informs me that he has already received the petitioners from the Al-bu-Ainain and directed them to apply to the Mutessarif of Hassa for assistance, that he has also written to the Mutessarif on the subject, and that, should Jasim-bin-Thani pay no heed, he would do what is required. His Excellency also said that these people were Ottoman subjects and entitled to his protection.

As the Vali is new I have had the position carefully explained to him, and told him that interference cannot be allowed. I inclose copy of a letter which I addressed to him to-day on the subject, on the basis of Sir N. O'Connor's telegram to this Consulate dated the 9th March, 1903.

Your Excellency may see fit to cause fresh instructions to be issued to the Vali in the matter.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. E. CROW.

Inclosure 2 in No. 1.

Consul Crow to the Vali of Bussorah.

December 1, 1908.

Sir, I AM informed that certain people of the Al-bu-Ainain, inhabitants of Wakra, on the Katr Coast, have applied to your Excellency for protection and assistance. I have the honour to remind your Excellency that His Majesty's Government do not recognize Turkish sovereignty on the El Katr Peninsula, and that interference cannot be allowed there.

In accordance with instructions issued to the Vilayet of Bussorah by the Sublime Porte, the Vali directed the Mutessarif of Hassa, in letters dated the 27th May, 1320, and the 22nd July, 1320, to abolish the Mudiriet of Wakra, and not to interfere with that district.

The Mutessarif of Hassa replied to the Vali, in a letter dated the 2nd September, 1320, that the orders of the Imperial Ottoman Government had been communicated to Sheikh Abdul Rahman at Wakra.

I have therefore the honour to request your Excellency to give no assistance to the petitioners from Wakra.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. E. CROW.

[2152 p-2]



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٧٠ظ] (١٤٥/١٦٠)

2

Inclosure 3 in No. 1.

Consul Crow to Sir G. Lowther.

(No. 91.)

Sir,

Bussorah, December 11, 1908.

IN continuation of my despatch No. 90 of the 8th instant, I have the honour to transmit herewith a further communication on the subject of Wakra received from the Bahrein Agency, and forwarded to me by the British Resident at Bushire.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. E. CROW.

Inclosure 4 in No. 1.

Mr. Lobo to First Assistant Resident, Bushire.

Sir,

Bahrein, December 3, 1908.

IN continuation of my letter of the 14th November, I have the honour to report that Ahmed-bin-Khatar Al-bu-Ainain has now returned from Bussorah.

It is believed that he has brought two letters from the Vali of Bussorah, one to the address of the Turkish Commander of the Doha Garrison, with instructions to establish a military post at Wakra for the protection of the Al-bu-Ainain tribe there, and the other to the address of Sheikh Jasim-bin-Thani, contents of which are not yet known.

Further inquiries are being made into this matter to get at the real facts, and the result will be communicated to you in due course.

Ahmed-bin-Khatar has since left for Jeddah on a pilgrimage.

I have, &c.

(Signed) D. X. LOBO, Head Clerk.

Inclosure 5 in No. 1.

Consul Crow to Sir G. Lowther.

(No. 3.)

Sir,

Bussorah, January 15, 1909.

IN continuation of my despatch No. 91 of the 11th ultimo, I have the honour to transmit herewith a further communication and inclosure on the subject of Wakra, received from the British Resident at Bushire.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. E. CROW.

Inclosure 6 in No. 1.

Major Cox to Consul Crow.

Sir,

Bushire, January 7, 1908.

WITH reference to the correspondence regarding Wakra affairs, ending with your letter dated the 8th December, 1908, I have the honour to forward, for your information, a copy of a later report received from the Head Clerk in charge at Bahrein.

Major Prideaux has since returned from leave, and will keep himself and me informed of anything further that transpires locally.

I have, &c.

(Signed) P. Z. COX, Major,
Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

Inclosure 7 in No. 1.

Mr. Lobo to First Assistant Resident, Bushire.

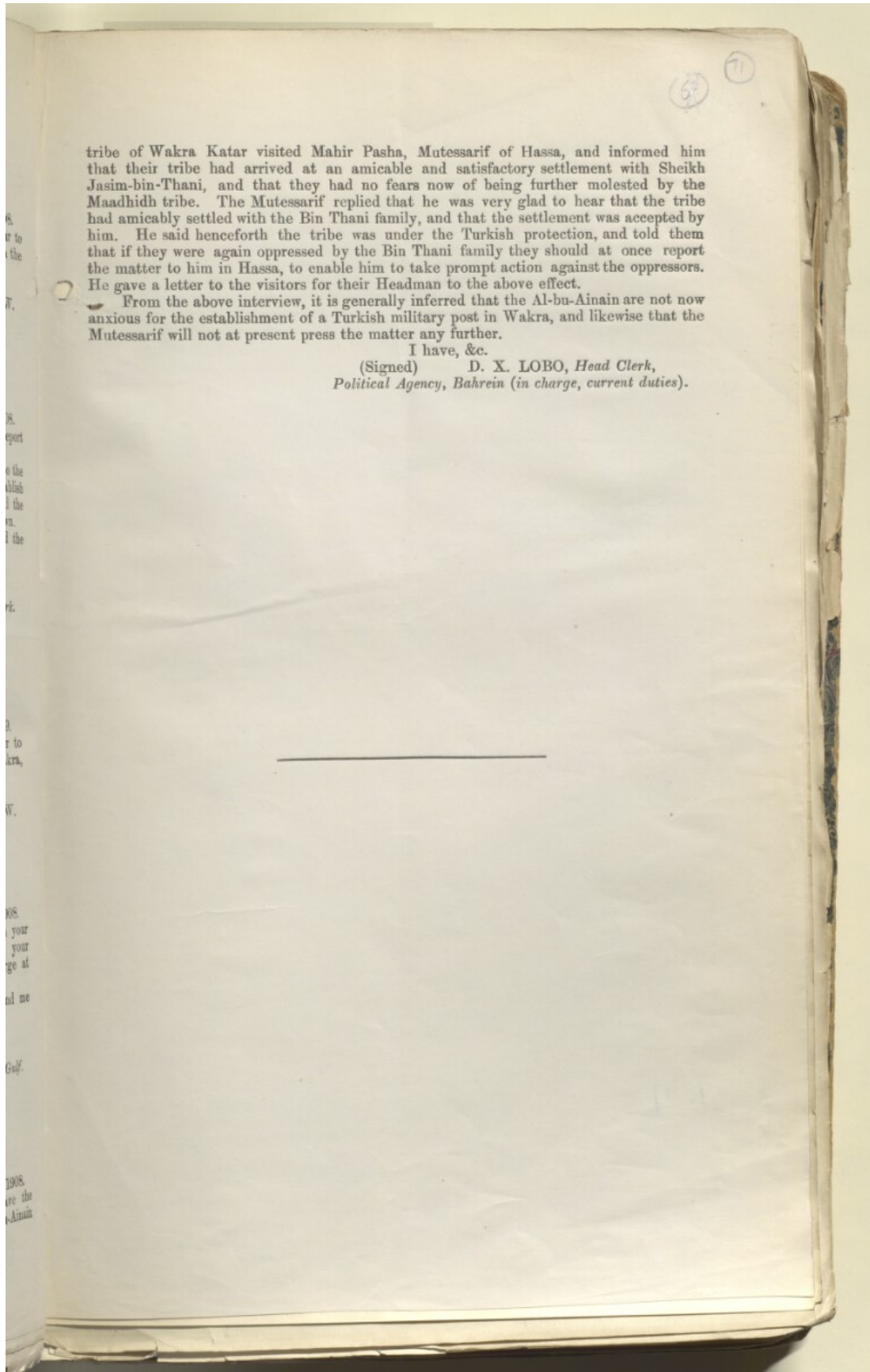
Sir,

Bahrein, December 12, 1908.

WITH reference to my letter dated the 3rd December, 1908, I have the honour to report that, during his stay in Manama three members of the Al-bu-Ainain



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٧١و] (١٤٦/١٨٦٠)



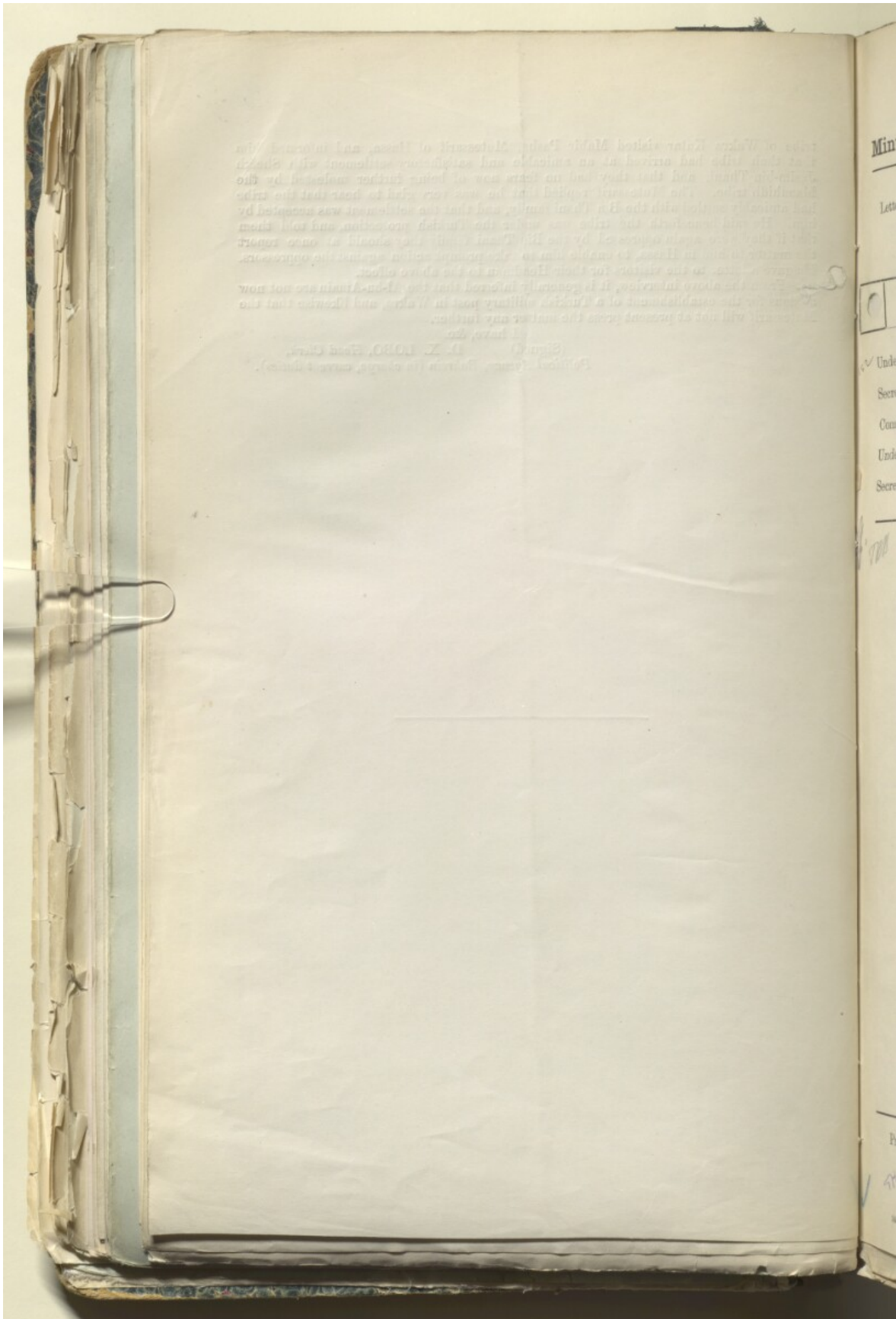
tribe of Wakra Katar visited Mahir Pasha, Mutessarif of Hassa, and informed him that their tribe had arrived at an amicable and satisfactory settlement with Sheikh Jasim-bin-Thani, and that they had no fears now of being further molested by the Maadhidh tribe. The Mutessarif replied that he was very glad to hear that the tribe had amicably settled with the Bin Thani family, and that the settlement was accepted by him. He said henceforth the tribe was under the Turkish protection, and told them that if they were again oppressed by the Bin Thani family they should at once report the matter to him in Hassa, to enable him to take prompt action against the oppressors. He gave a letter to the visitors for their Headman to the above effect.

From the above interview, it is generally inferred that the Al-bu-Ainain are not now anxious for the establishment of a Turkish military post in Wakra, and likewise that the Mutessarif will not at present press the matter any further.

I have, &c.
(Signed) D. X. LOBO, Head Clerk,
Political Agency, Bahrein (in charge, current duties).



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٧١ظ] (١٤٧/١٦٠)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٧٢و] (١٤٨/٨٦٠)

Register No. **2887** 72

Minute Paper. **Secret Department.**

Letter from *70.* Dated *20* } *Jan.* 1907.
Rec. *20*

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary	<i>22 Jan</i>	<i>Ku</i>	<i>Persian Gulf: Kahr Coast.</i>
Secretary of State			
Committee	<i>23</i>	<i>al</i>	<i>Action being taken by H.M.'s Consul at Bussora regarding the reported intention of the Al-Bu-Ainain tribe to ask the Turkish authorities to locate a military post at Wahra.</i>
Under Secretary			
Secretary of State			

Copy to *India 22 Jan 09*
Sept 14

For information.
(The Ambassador's despatch & its first enclosure are now papers.)

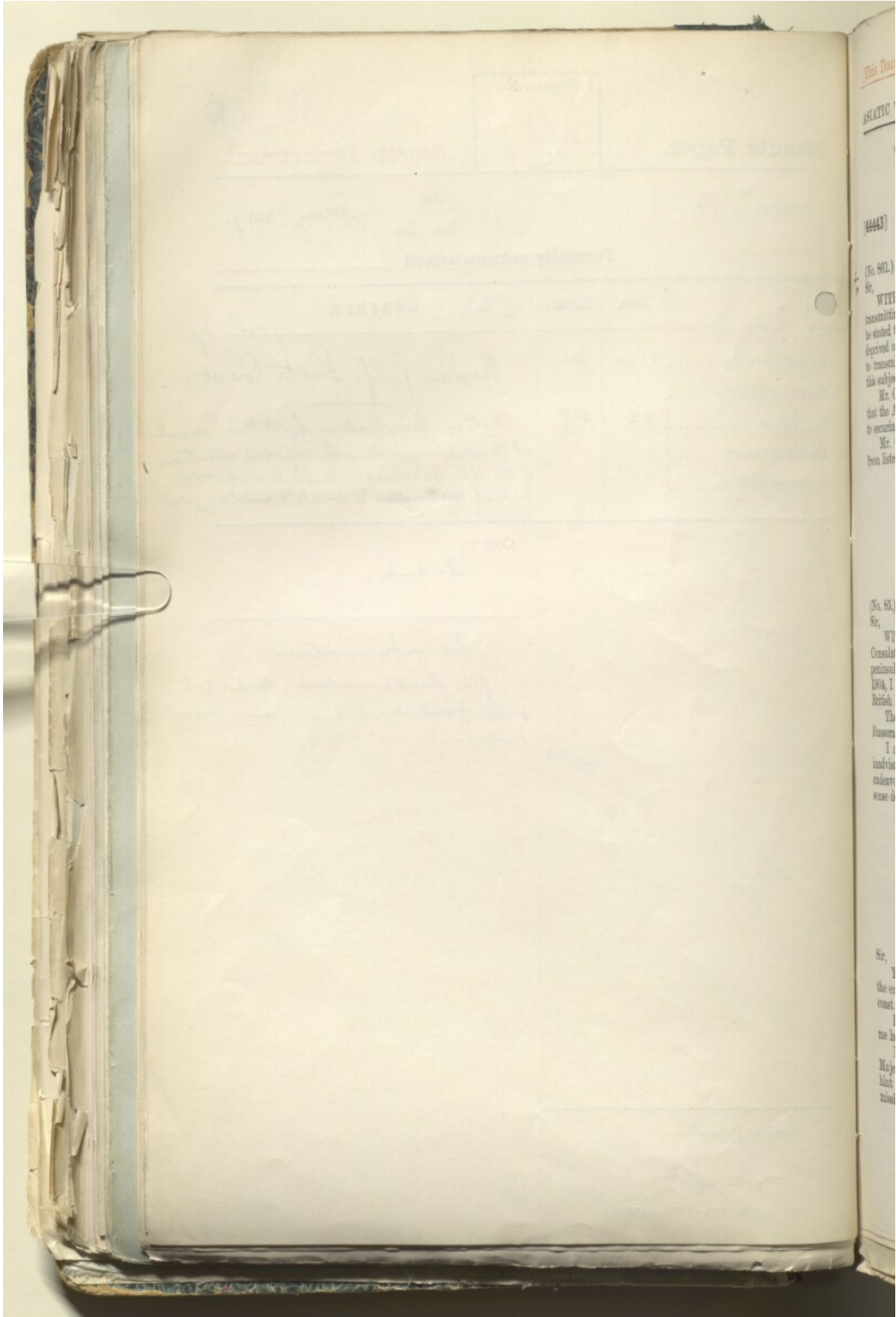
Seen Pol. Commr.
26 JAN. 1909

Previous Papers :—
TH 22/5

3489. I. 1135. 2000.—6/1908. [1779/07.]

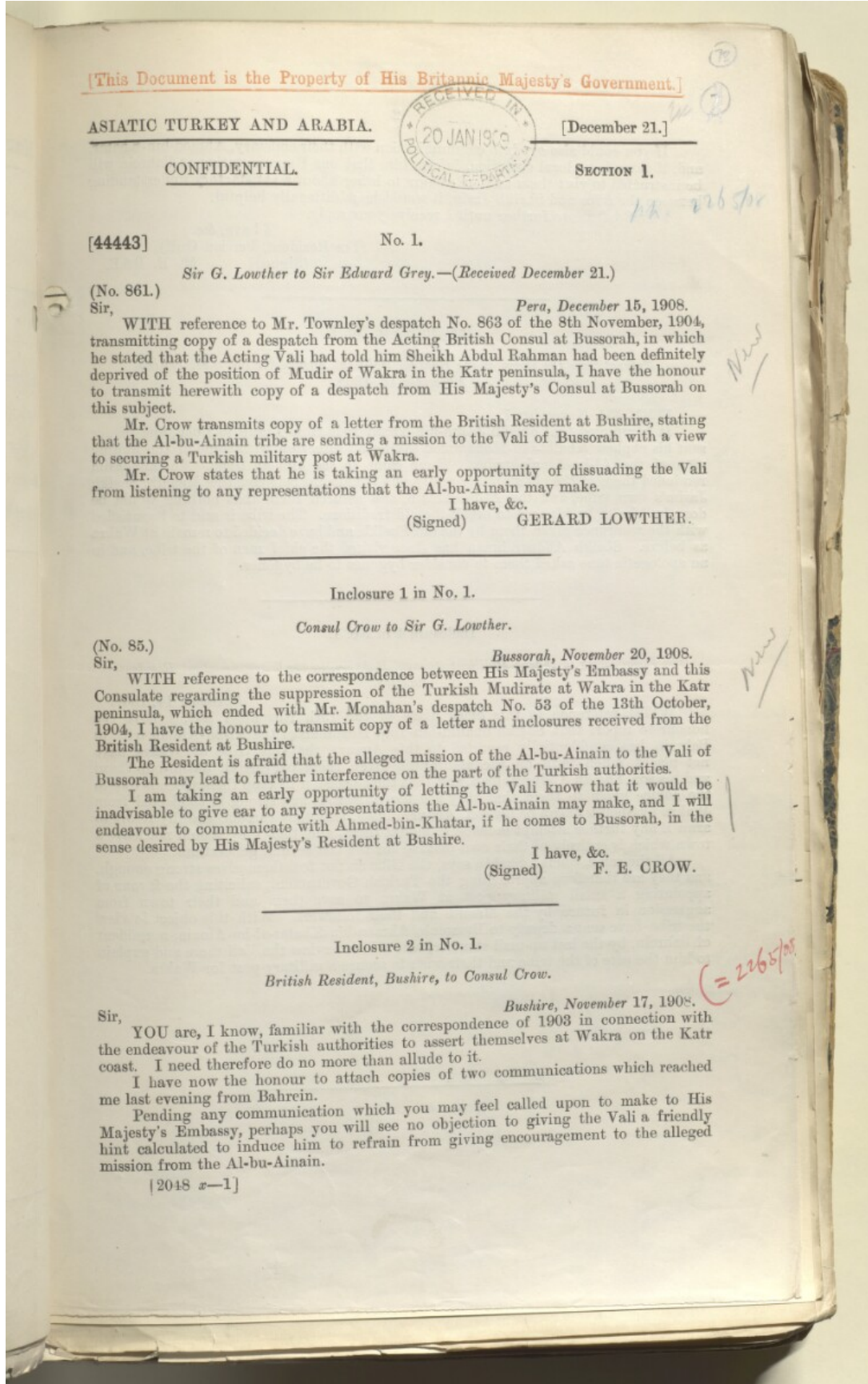


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أتراك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٧٢ظ] (١٤٩/١٦٠)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٧٣و] (٨٦٠/١٥٠)



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ASIATIC TURKEY AND ARABIA.

[December 21.]

CONFIDENTIAL.

SECTION 1.

[44443]

No. 1.

Sir G. Lowther to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received December 21.)

(No. 861.)

Pera, December 15, 1908.

Sir,
WITH reference to Mr. Townley's despatch No. 863 of the 8th November, 1904, transmitting copy of a despatch from the Acting British Consul at Bussorah, in which he stated that the Acting Vali had told him Sheikh Abdul Rahman had been definitely deprived of the position of Mudir of Wakra in the Katr peninsula, I have the honour to transmit herewith copy of a despatch from His Majesty's Consul at Bussorah on this subject.

Mr. Crow transmits copy of a letter from the British Resident at Bushire, stating that the Al-bu-Ainain tribe are sending a mission to the Vali of Bussorah with a view to securing a Turkish military post at Wakra.

Mr. Crow states that he is taking an early opportunity of dissuading the Vali from listening to any representations that the Al-bu-Ainain may make.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GERARD LOWTHER.

Inclosure 1 in No. 1.

Consul Crow to Sir G. Lowther.

(No. 85.)

Bussorah, November 20, 1908.

Sir,
WITH reference to the correspondence between His Majesty's Embassy and this Consulate regarding the suppression of the Turkish Mudirate at Wakra in the Katr peninsula, which ended with Mr. Monahan's despatch No. 53 of the 13th October, 1904, I have the honour to transmit copy of a letter and inclosures received from the British Resident at Bushire.

The Resident is afraid that the alleged mission of the Al-bu-Ainain to the Vali of Bussorah may lead to further interference on the part of the Turkish authorities.

I am taking an early opportunity of letting the Vali know that it would be inadvisable to give ear to any representations the Al-bu-Ainain may make, and I will endeavour to communicate with Ahmed-bin-Khatar, if he comes to Bussorah, in the sense desired by His Majesty's Resident at Bushire.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. E. CROW.

Inclosure 2 in No. 1.

British Resident, Bushire, to Consul Crow.

Sir,

Bushire, November 17, 1908.

YOU are, I know, familiar with the correspondence of 1903 in connection with the endeavour of the Turkish authorities to assert themselves at Wakra on the Katr coast. I need therefore do no more than allude to it.

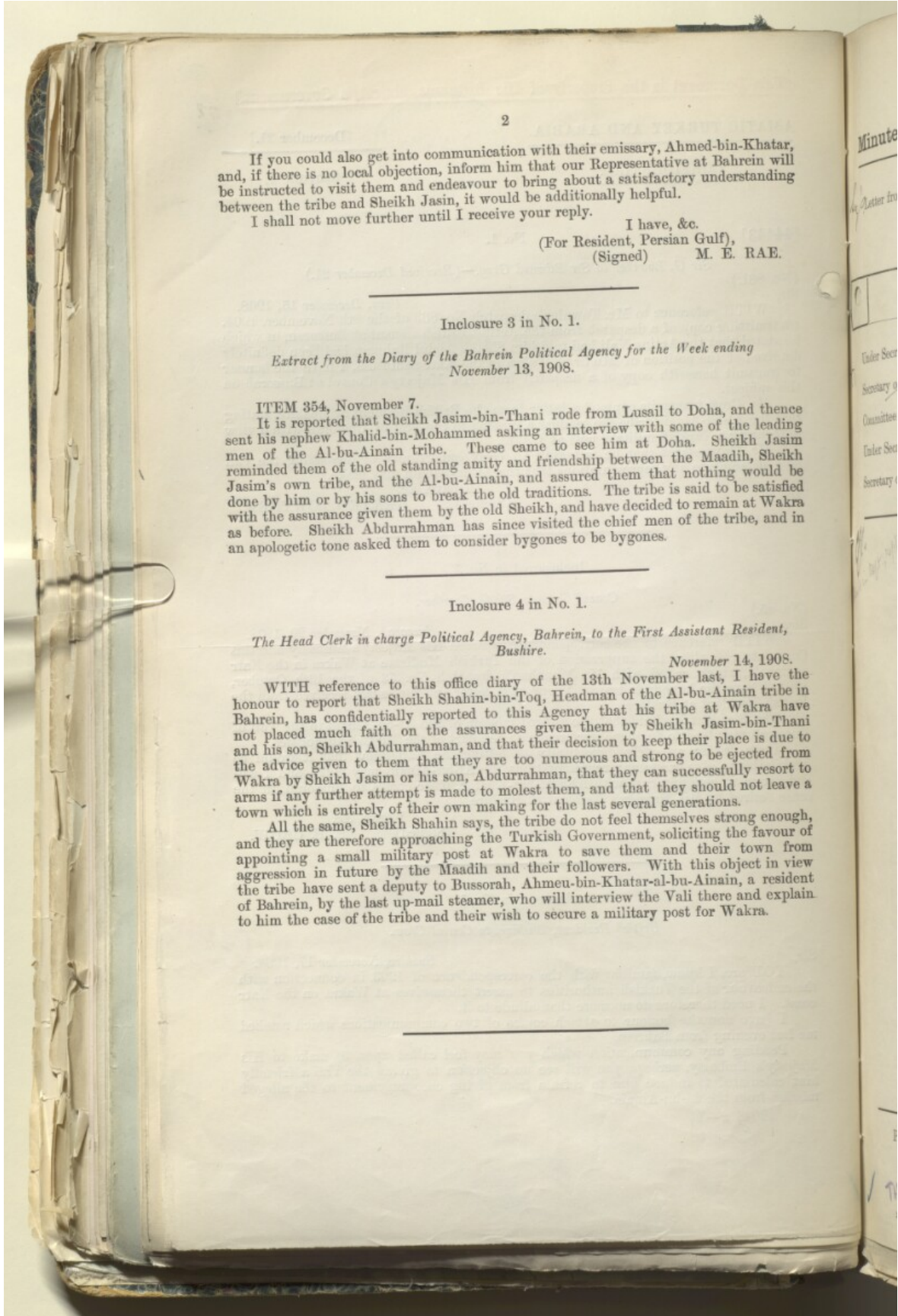
I have now the honour to attach copies of two communications which reached me last evening from Bahrein.

Pending any communication which you may feel called upon to make to His Majesty's Embassy, perhaps you will see no objection to giving the Vali a friendly hint calculated to induce him to refrain from giving encouragement to the alleged mission from the Al-bu-Ainain.

[2048 x-1]



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٧٣ظ] (٨٦٠/١٥١)



2

If you could also get into communication with their emissary, Ahmed-bin-Khatar, and, if there is no local objection, inform him that our Representative at Bahrein will be instructed to visit them and endeavour to bring about a satisfactory understanding between the tribe and Sheikh Jasin, it would be additionally helpful.

I shall not move further until I receive your reply.

I have, &c.
(For Resident, Persian Gulf),
(Signed) M. E. RAE.

Inclosure 3 in No. 1.

*Extract from the Diary of the Bahrain Political Agency for the Week ending
November 13, 1908.*

ITEM 354, November 7.

It is reported that Sheikh Jasim-bin-Thani rode from Lusail to Doha, and thence sent his nephew Khalid-bin-Mohammed asking an interview with some of the leading men of the Al-bu-Ainain tribe. These came to see him at Doha. Sheikh Jasim reminded them of the old standing amity and friendship between the Maadih, Sheikh Jasim's own tribe, and the Al-bu-Ainain, and assured them that nothing would be done by him or by his sons to break the old traditions. The tribe is said to be satisfied with the assurance given them by the old Sheikh, and have decided to remain at Wakra as before. Sheikh Abdurrahman has since visited the chief men of the tribe, and in an apologetic tone asked them to consider bygones to be bygones.

Inclosure 4 in No. 1.

*The Head Clerk in charge Political Agency, Bahrein, to the First Assistant Resident,
Bushire.*

November 14, 1908.

WITH reference to this office diary of the 13th November last, I have the honour to report that Sheikh Shahin-bin-Toq, Headman of the Al-bu-Ainain tribe in Bahrein, has confidentially reported to this Agency that his tribe at Wakra have not placed much faith on the assurances given them by Sheikh Jasim-bin-Thani and his son, Sheikh Abdurrahman, and that their decision to keep their place is due to the advice given to them that they are too numerous and strong to be ejected from Wakra by Sheikh Jasim or his son, Abdurrahman, that they can successfully resort to arms if any further attempt is made to molest them, and that they should not leave a town which is entirely of their own making for the last several generations.

All the same, Sheikh Shahin says, the tribe do not feel themselves strong enough, and they are therefore approaching the Turkish Government, soliciting the favour of appointing a small military post at Wakra to save them and their town from aggression in future by the Maadih and their followers. With this object in view the tribe have sent a deputy to Bussorah, Ahmeu-bin-Khatar-al-bu-Ainain, a resident of Bahrein, by the last up-mail steamer, who will interview the Vali there and explain to him the case of the tribe and their wish to secure a military post for Wakra.



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٧٤] [١٥٢/٨٦٠]

Register No. 2265

Minute Paper. Secret Department.

Seq. Letter from India, no. 51 M., Dated 17 Dec/08. Rec. 4 Jan/09. 190.

Formally acknowledged

Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
12 Jan	W	Persian Gulf: Katar Coast.
12	W	Reported intention on the part of the inhabitants of Akkra to ask the British authorities to locate a military post in their village.

Copy to 70. 19 Jan/09.

For information.

It will be remembered that in 1904 the Turkish Government agreed under pressure to cancel the appointment they had made of a Mudir at Wakra, and that proposals about the same time by the Govt. of India for a Protectorate Treaty with Sheikh Ahmed bin Jassim of U. Katar were disallowed on the ground that H. M.'s Govt. were unwilling to raise any question touching the

Swan Pol. Com. Co., 19 JAN 1909

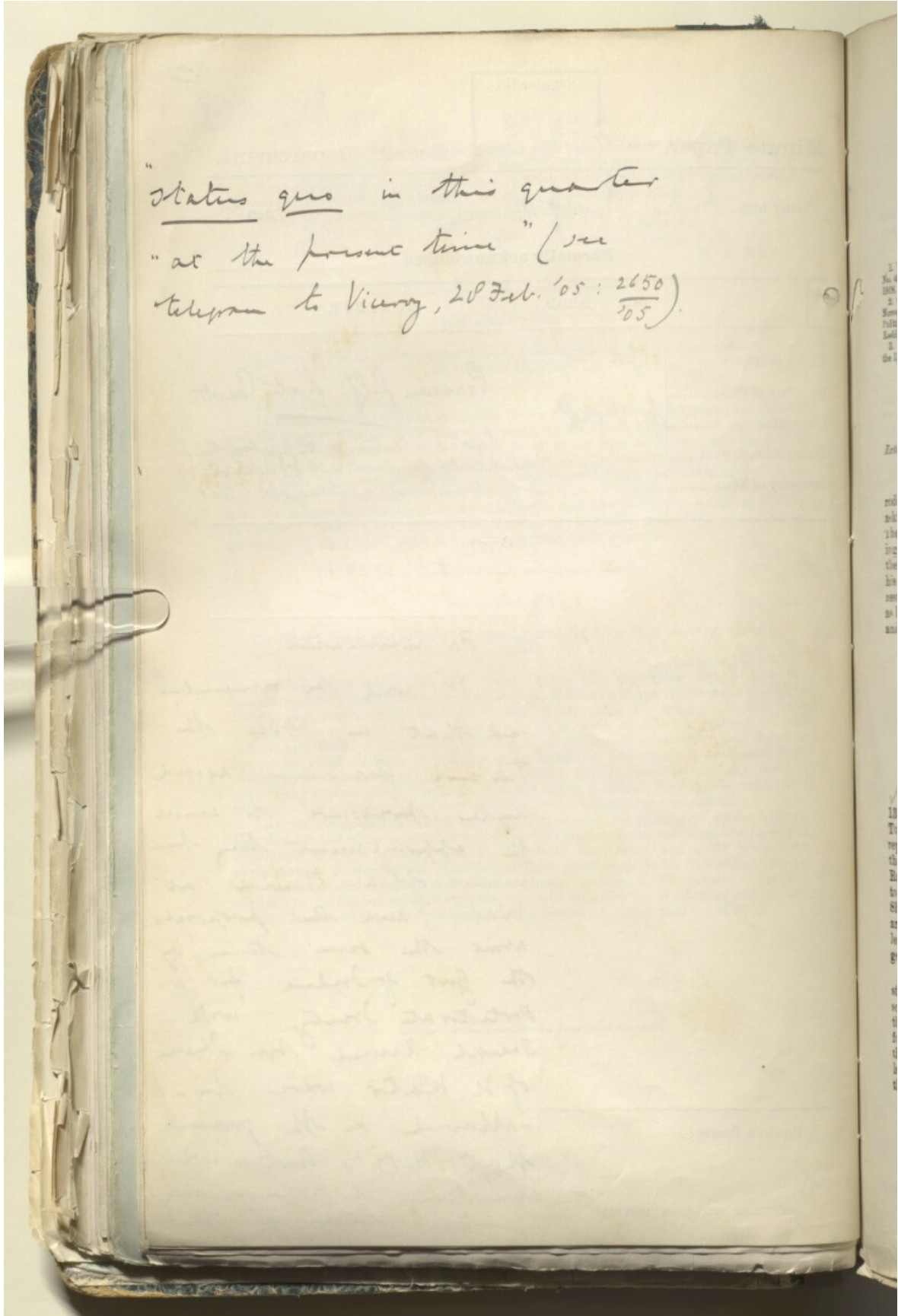
Previous Papers:—

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3489. I. 1135. 2000.—6/1908. [1779.07.]

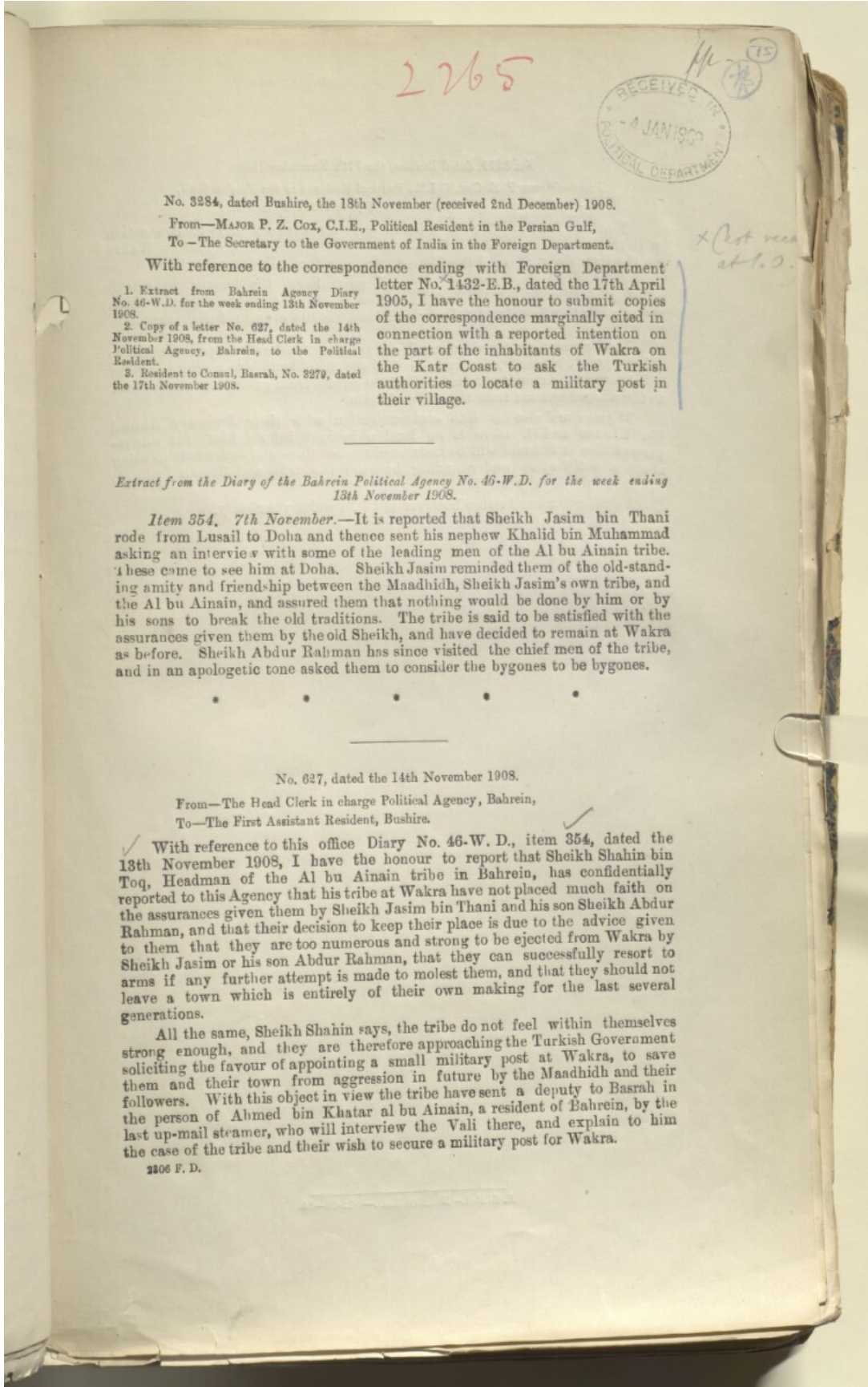


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٧٤ظ] (١٥٣/٨٦٠)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أتراك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٧٥] (١٥٤/٨٦٠)



No. 3284, dated Bushire, the 13th November (received 2nd December) 1908.

From—MAJOR P. Z. COX, C.I.E., Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

With reference to the correspondence ending with Foreign Department letter No. 1432-E.B., dated the 17th April 1905, I have the honour to submit copies of the correspondence marginally cited in connection with a reported intention on the part of the inhabitants of Wakra on the Katr Coast to ask the Turkish authorities to locate a military post in their village.

1. Extract from Bahrain Agency Diary No. 46-W.D. for the week ending 13th November 1908.
2. Copy of a letter No. 627, dated the 14th November 1908, from the Head Clerk in charge Political Agency, Bahrain, to the Political Resident.
3. Resident to Consul, Basrah, No. 3279, dated the 17th November 1908.

Extract from the Diary of the Bahrain Political Agency No. 46-W.D. for the week ending 13th November 1908.

Item 354, 7th November.—It is reported that Sheikh Jasim bin Thani rode from Lusail to Doha and thence sent his nephew Khalid bin Muhammad asking an interview with some of the leading men of the Al bu Ainain tribe. These came to see him at Doha. Sheikh Jasim reminded them of the old-standing amity and friendship between the Maadhidh, Sheikh Jasim's own tribe, and the Al bu Ainain, and assured them that nothing would be done by him or by his sons to break the old traditions. The tribe is said to be satisfied with the assurances given them by the old Sheikh, and have decided to remain at Wakra as before. Sheikh Abdur Rahman has since visited the chief men of the tribe, and in an apologetic tone asked them to consider the by-gones to be by-gones.

No. 627, dated the 14th November 1908.

From—The Head Clerk in charge Political Agency, Bahrain,
To—The First Assistant Resident, Bushire.

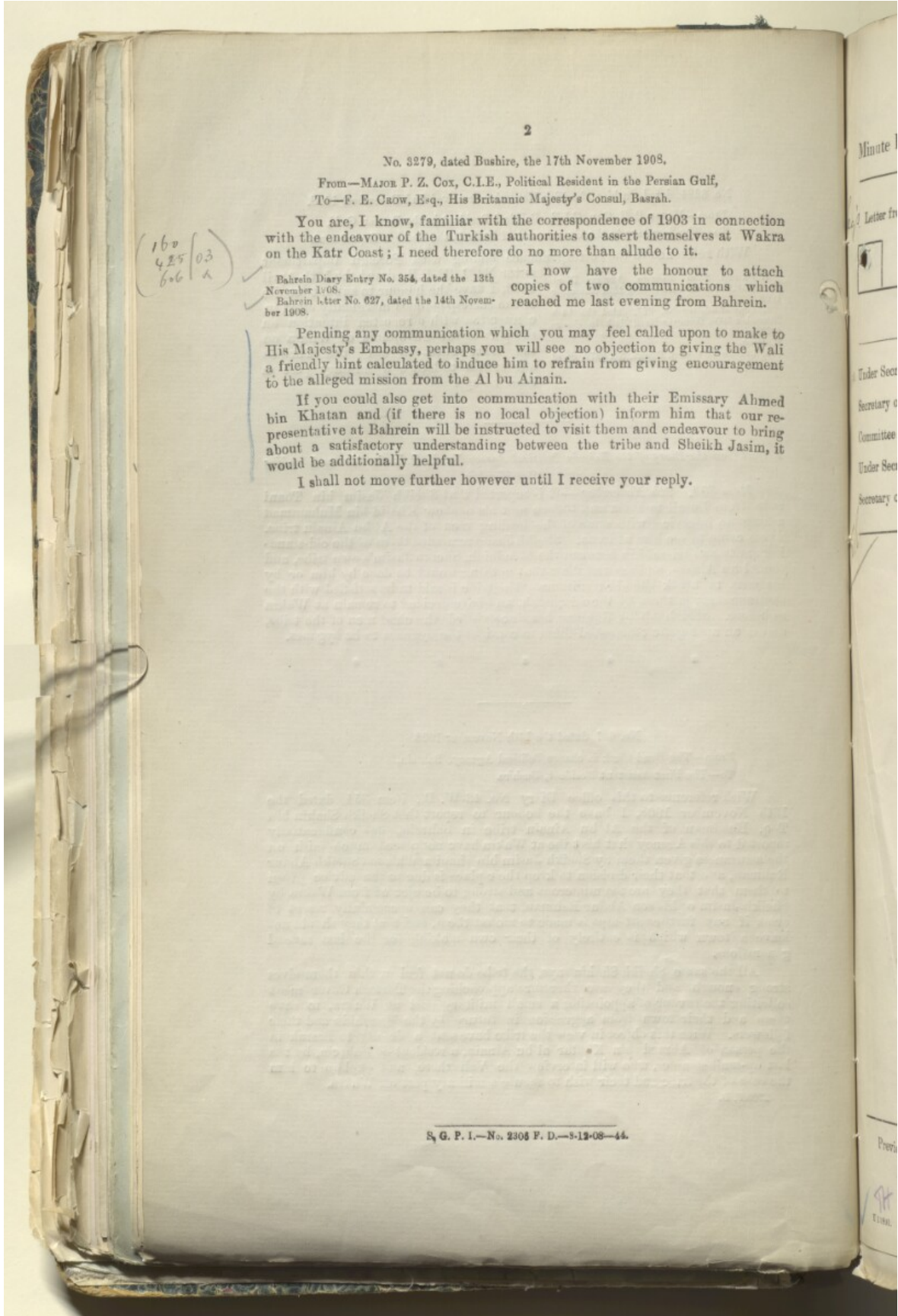
With reference to this office Diary No. 46-W. D., item 354, dated the 13th November 1908, I have the honour to report that Sheikh Shahin bin Toq, Headman of the Al bu Ainain tribe in Bahrain, has confidentially reported to this Agency that his tribe at Wakra have not placed much faith on the assurances given them by Sheikh Jasim bin Thani and his son Sheikh Abdur Rahman, and that their decision to keep their place is due to the advice given to them that they are too numerous and strong to be ejected from Wakra by Sheikh Jasim or his son Abdur Rahman, that they can successfully resort to arms if any further attempt is made to molest them, and that they should not leave a town which is entirely of their own making for the last several generations.

All the same, Sheikh Shahin says, the tribe do not feel within themselves strong enough, and they are therefore approaching the Turkish Government soliciting the favour of appointing a small military post at Wakra, to save them and their town from aggression in future by the Maadhidh and their followers. With this object in view the tribe have sent a deputy to Basrah in the person of Ahmed bin Khatar al bu Ainain, a resident of Bahrain, by the last up-mail steamer, who will interview the Vali there, and explain to him the case of the tribe and their wish to secure a military post for Wakra.

2206 F. D.



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٧٥ظ] (١٥٥/٨٦٠)



2

No. 3279, dated Bushire, the 17th November 1908.

From—MAJOR P. Z. COX, C.I.E., Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,
To—F. E. CROW, Esq., His Britannic Majesty's Consul, Basrah.

You are, I know, familiar with the correspondence of 1903 in connection with the endeavour of the Turkish authorities to assert themselves at Wakra on the Katr Coast; I need therefore do no more than allude to it.

✓ Bahrein Diary Entry No. 354, dated the 13th November 1908. I now have the honour to attach copies of two communications which reached me last evening from Bahrein.
✓ Bahrein letter No. 627, dated the 14th November 1908.

Pending any communication which you may feel called upon to make to His Majesty's Embassy, perhaps you will see no objection to giving the Wali a friendly hint calculated to induce him to refrain from giving encouragement to the alleged mission from the Al bu Ainain.

If you could also get into communication with their Emissary Ahmed bin Khatan and (if there is no local objection) inform him that our representative at Bahrein will be instructed to visit them and endeavour to bring about a satisfactory understanding between the tribe and Sheikh Jasim, it would be additionally helpful.

I shall not move further however until I receive your reply.

S. G. P. I.—No. 2308 F. D.—3-12-08—44.



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٧٦] [١٥٦/٨٦٠]

Register No. 1878

Minute Paper. SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Letter from India, no. 43 M., Dated 25 Oct. } 1906.
Rec. 10 Nov. }

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	13 Nov	MM	Persian Gulf. Arabian Coast. Desire of the Sheikh of Abu Dhabi to reoccupy Omdid. Major Cox to inform the Sheikh that while Govt. of India are prepared to prevent Omdid from being occupied by anyone other than himself, they are not disposed under present conditions to assist him in reoccupying it.
Secretary of State	16	AG	
Committee	16.	Ma.	
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State			

Copy to 70 27.11.06.

In information

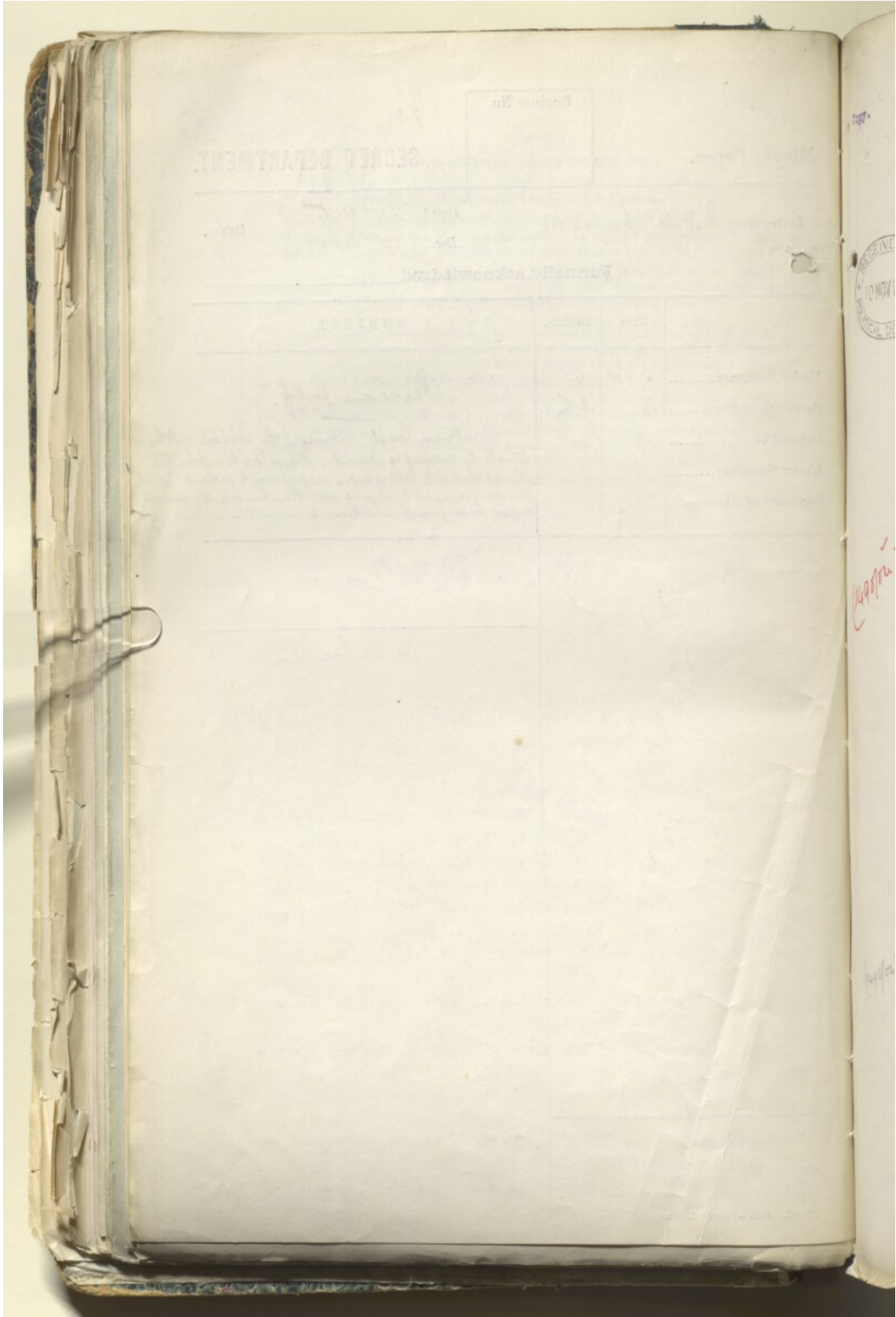
Secy Pol. Comtee,
20 NOV. 1906

Previous Papers:—
7H 8748
149/104

Y 11891. 2000.—1'1906. L. 652.

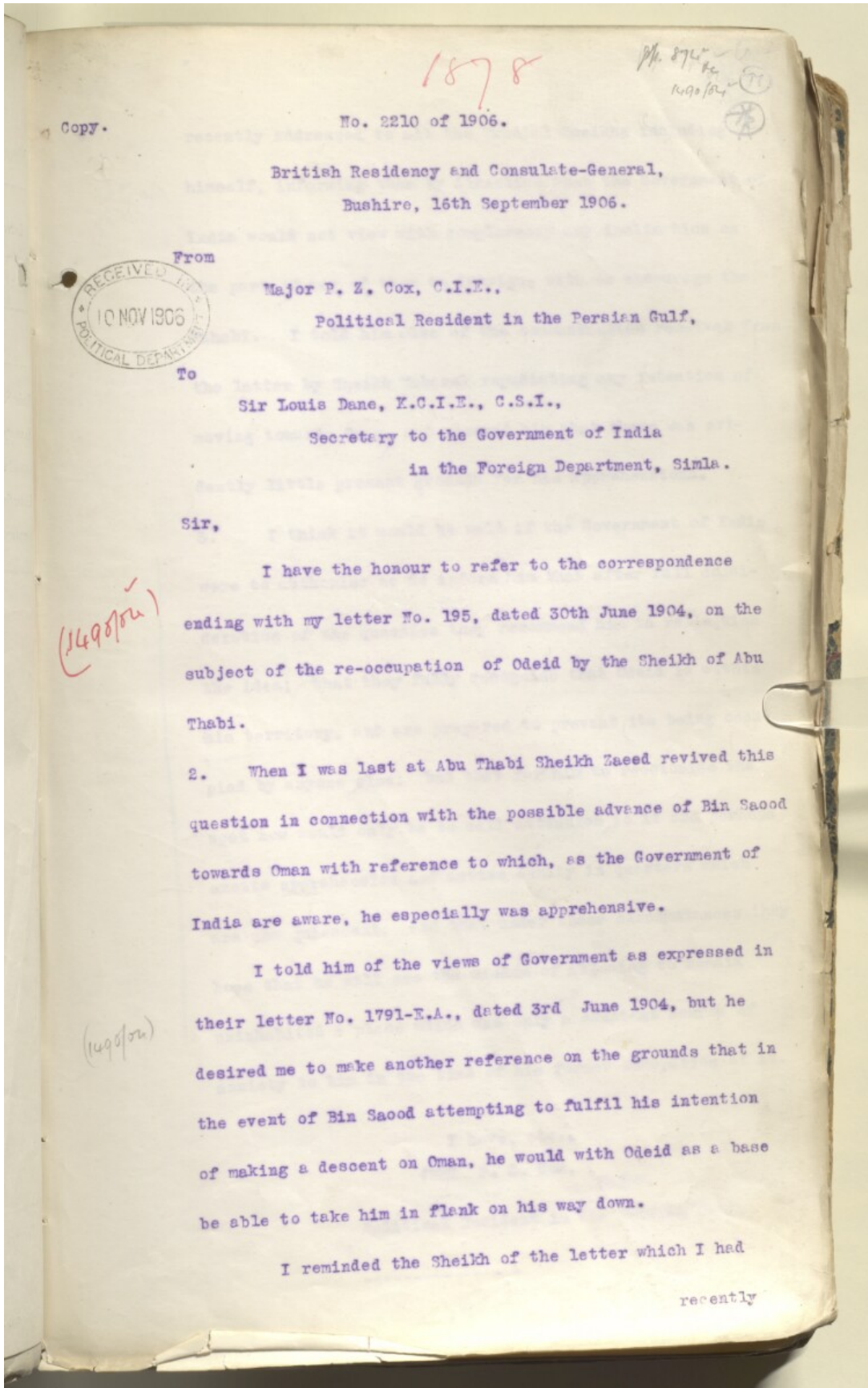


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٧٦ظ] (١٥٧/٨٦٠)



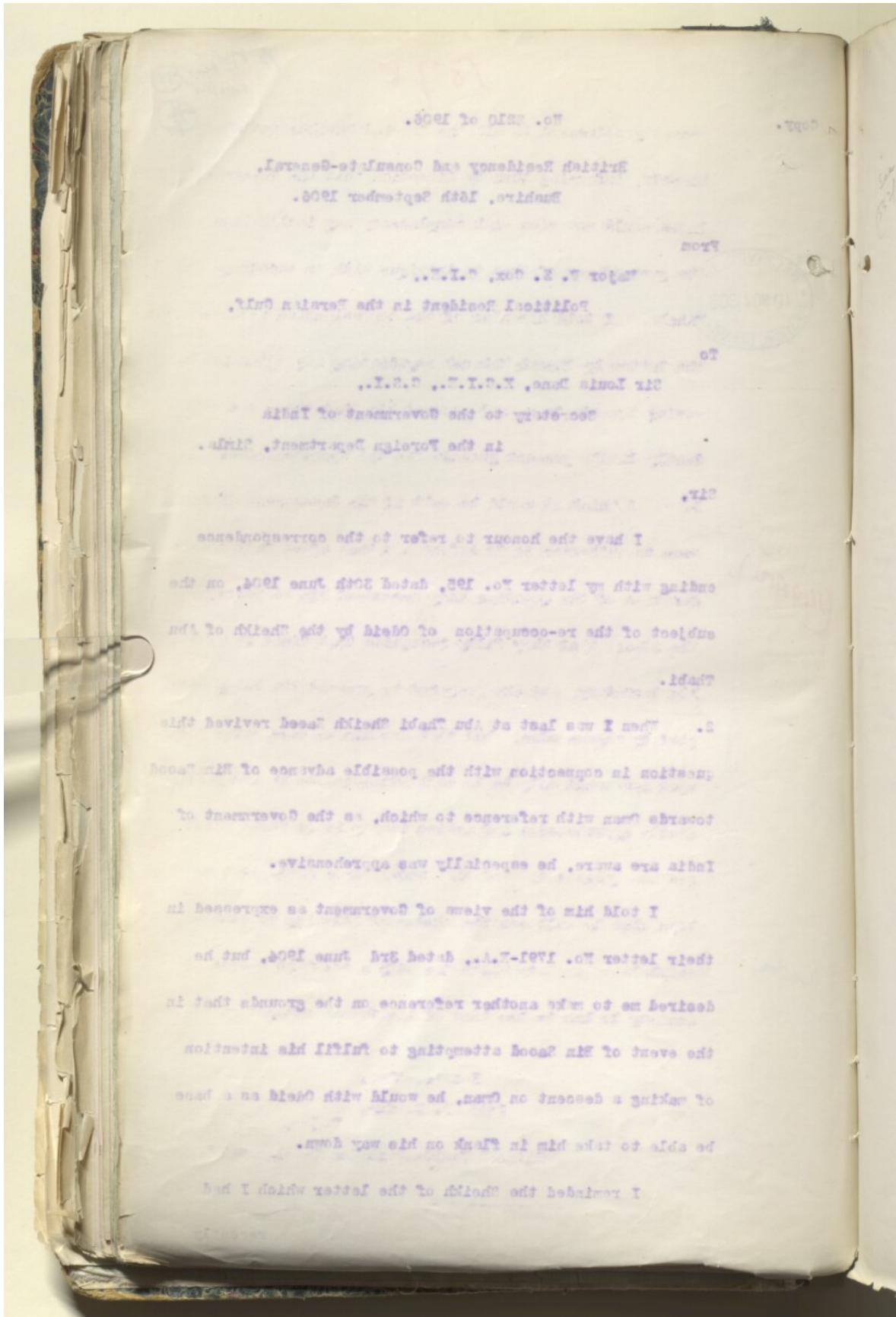


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٧٧و] (١٥٨/٨٦٠)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٧٧ظ] (٨٦٠/١٥٩)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٧٨و] (١٦٠/٨٦٠)

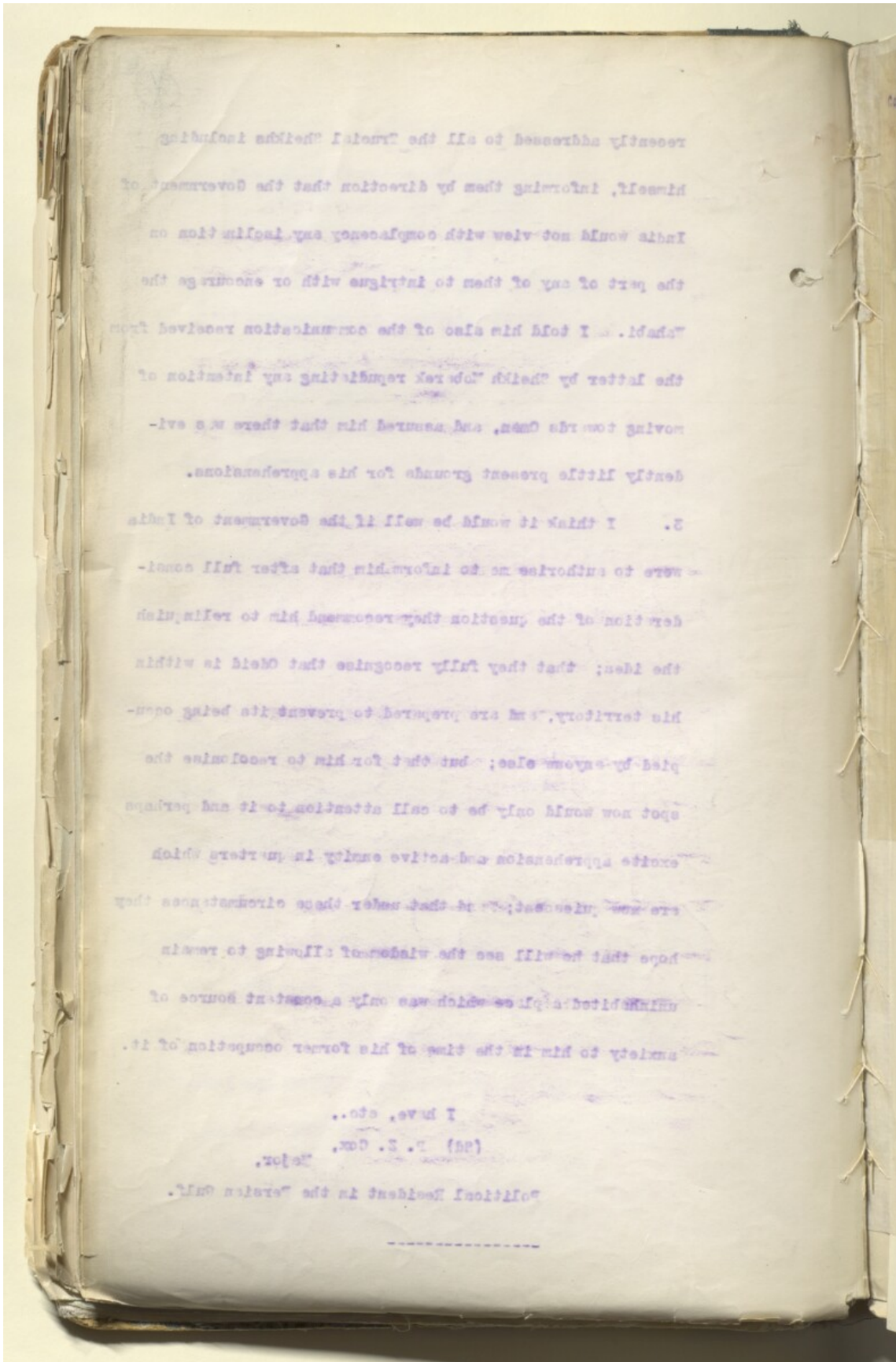
recently addressed to all the Trucial Sheikhs including
himself, informing them by direction that the Government of
India would not view with complacency any inclination on
the part of any of them to intrigue with or encourage the
Wahabi. I told him also of the communication received from
the latter by Sheikh Mobarek repudiating any intention of
moving towards Oman, and assured him that there was evi-
dently little present grounds for his apprehensions.

3. I think it would be well if the Government of India
were to authorise me to inform him that after full consi-
deration of the question they recommend him to relinquish
the idea; that they fully recognise that Odeid is within
his territory, and are prepared to prevent its being occu-
pied by anyone else; but that for him to recolonise the
spot now would only be to call attention to it and perhaps
excite apprehension and active enmity in quarters which
are now quiescent; and that under these circumstances they
hope that he will see the wisdom of allowing to remain
uninhabited a place which was only a constant source of
anxiety to him in the time of his former occupation of it.

I have, etc.,
(Sd) P. Z. Cox, Major,
Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

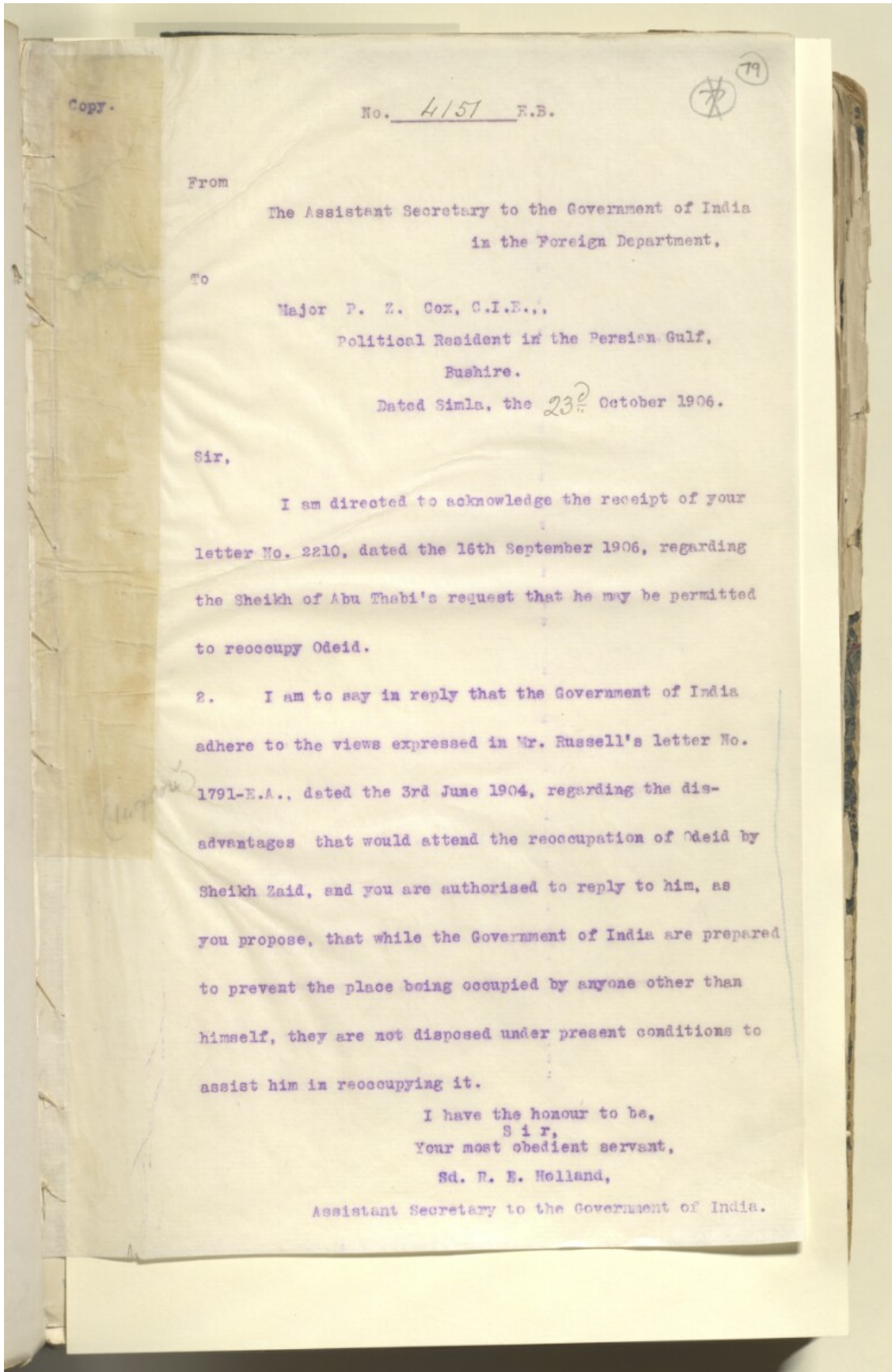


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٧٨ظ] (١٦١/٨٦٠)



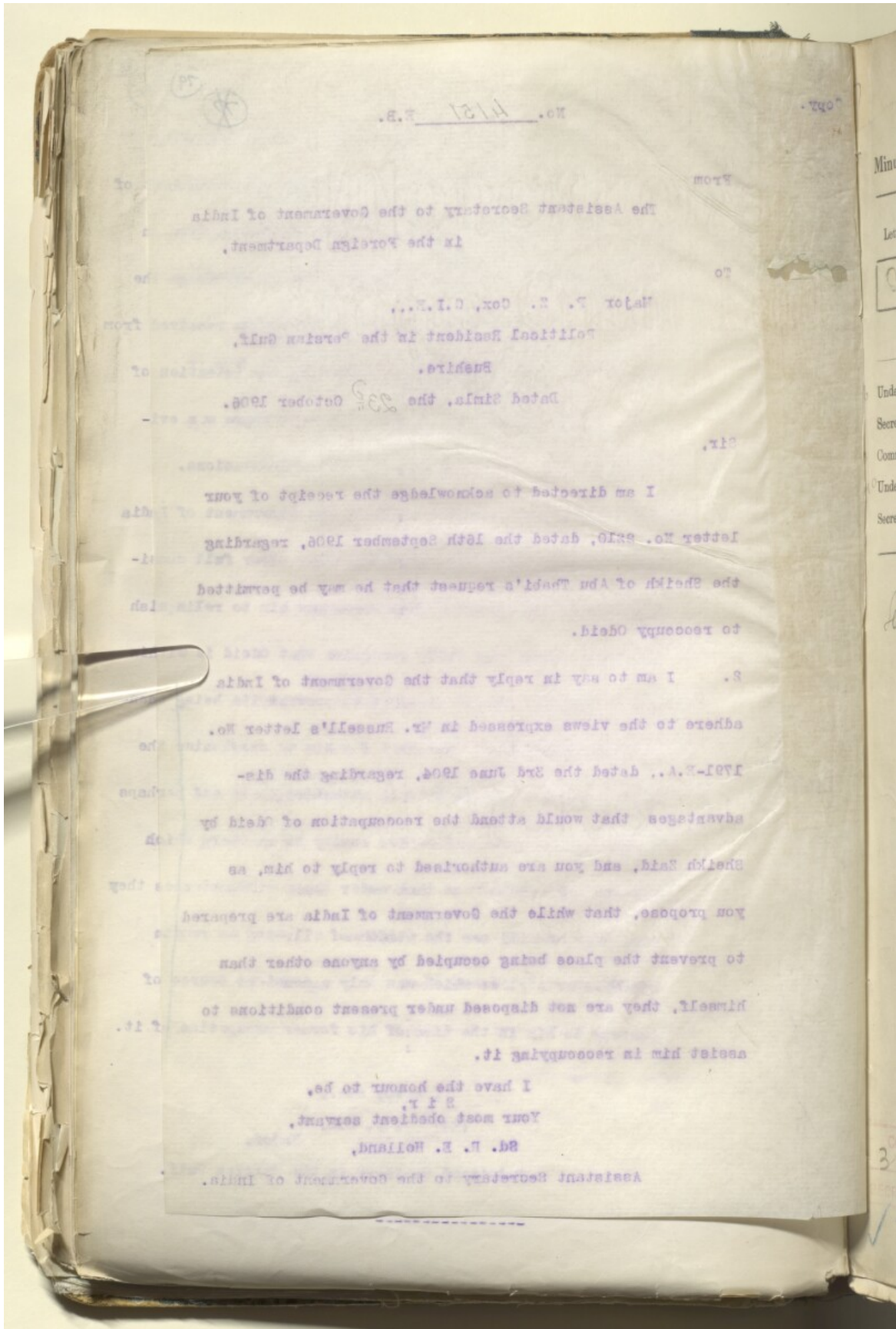


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٧٩و] (١٦٢/٨٦٠)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٧٩ظ] (٨٦٠/١٦٣)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٨٠] [١٦٤/٨٦٠]

80

Register No. **2650** **SECRET DEPARTMENT.**

Minute Paper.

Letter from **F.O.** Dated **18th Feb.** 1905.
Rec. **20th Feb.**

Formally acknowledged **(1880)**

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	21 Feb	VM	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Persian Gulf.</u></p> <p>Proposed protectorate treaty with El Kati. Proposal of F.O. that matter should be deferred till the whole question of our policy in the Persian Gulf has been fully examined by the Defence Committee.</p>
Secretary of State	21	AG	
Committee	22	SJK	
Under Secretary.....	28.	VM	
Secretary of State			

Previous Papers:—
2285A/2
Copy to India.

Lead
AG
28 7 05
Sent + 28: 2: 05:
W.S. - V.

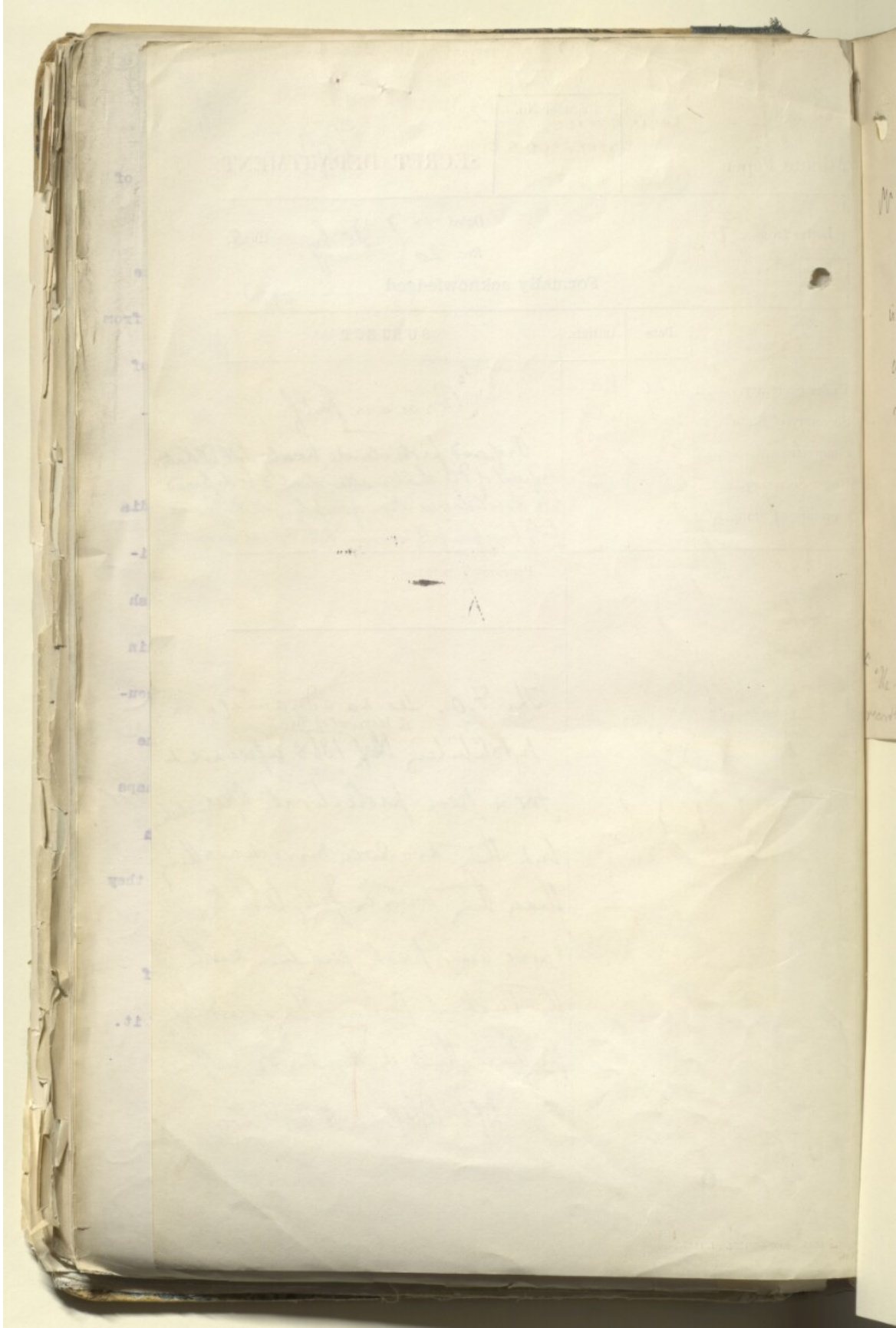
The F.O. see no advantage in
a renewal of the
substituting the 1868 Agreement
for a fresh protectorate Agreement.
but they are even more unwilling
than they were in July last to
raise any fresh question with
the Turkish Gov. Accordingly
propose that it should be postponed.
Dft. telegram to the Viceroy

COPY TO INDIA
3 March 1905
SECRETARY'S NO. 9
TH

Y 9935. 2000-6/1904. I. 1136.

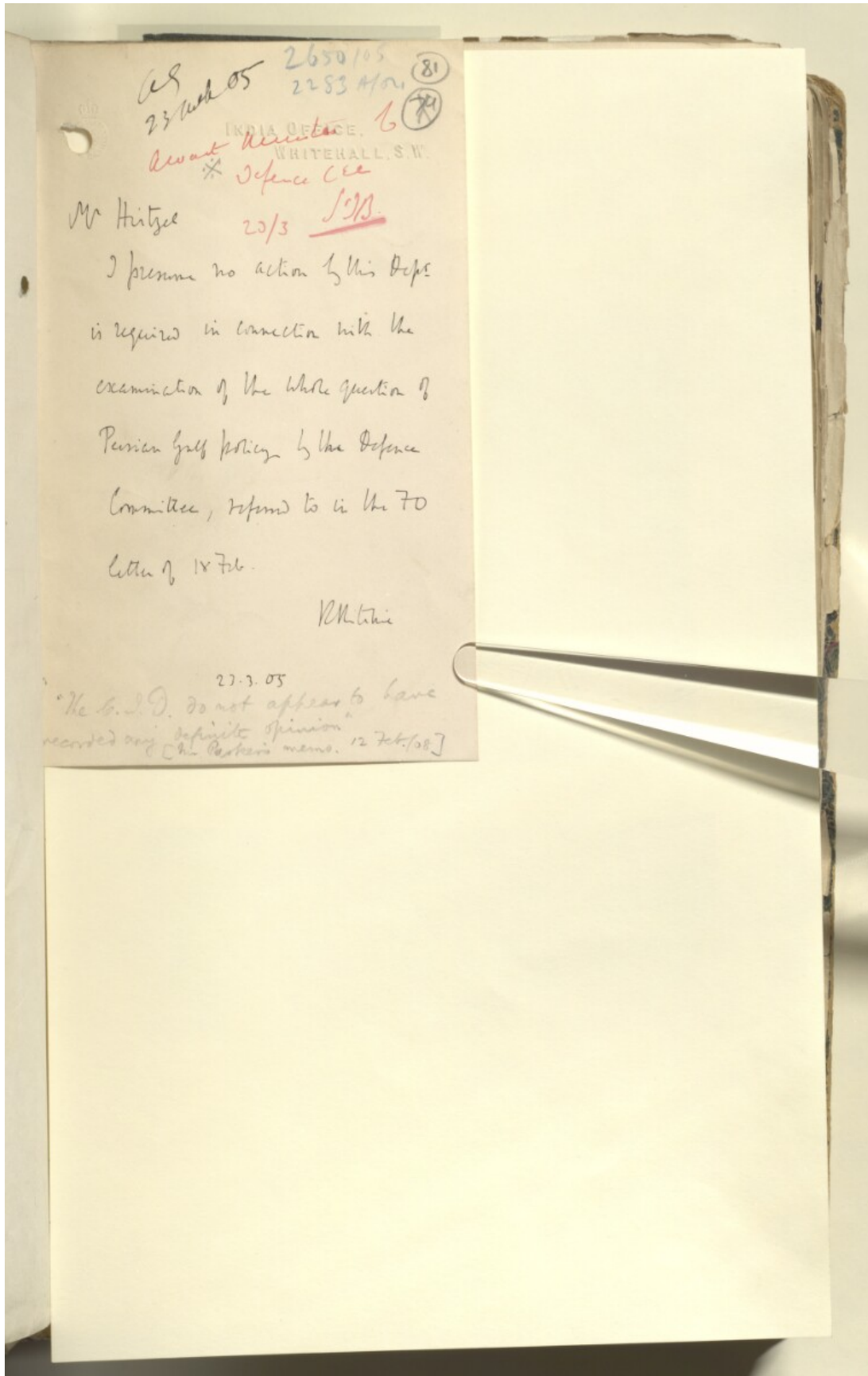


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٨٠ظ] (١٦٥/٨٦٠)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٩١] [٨٦٠/١٦٦]



2650/05
2253/05 (81)
INDIA OFFICE,
WHITEHALL, S.W.
Defence C.C.
Mr Hitzee 20/3 J.S.B.

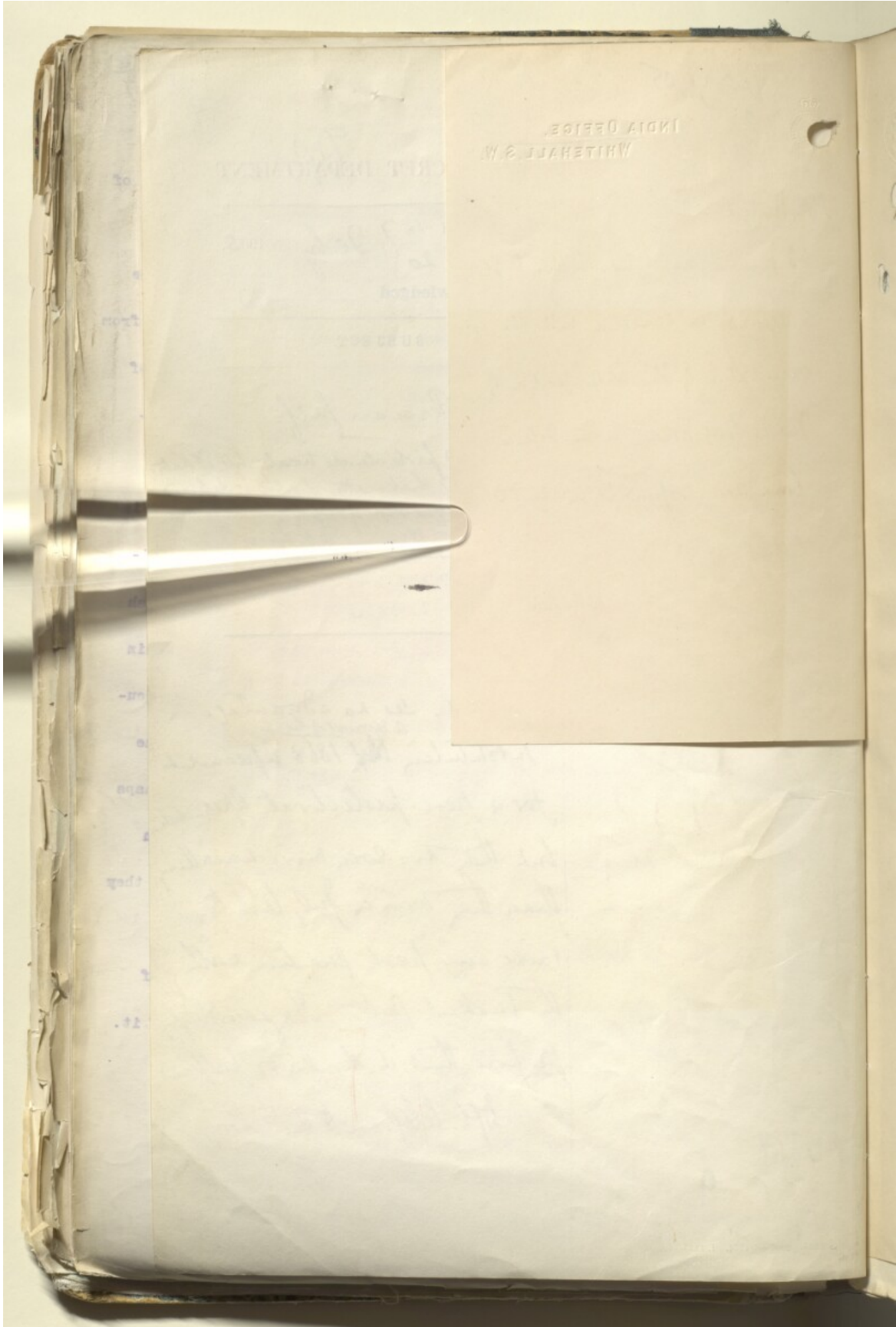
I presume no action by this Dept
is required in connection with the
examination of the whole question of
Persian Gulf policy by the Defence
Committee, referred to in the FO
letter of 14 Feb.

R.M. White

27.3.05
The G.I.D. do not appear to have
recorded any definite opinion
[Ch. Parker's memo. 12 Feb. 08]

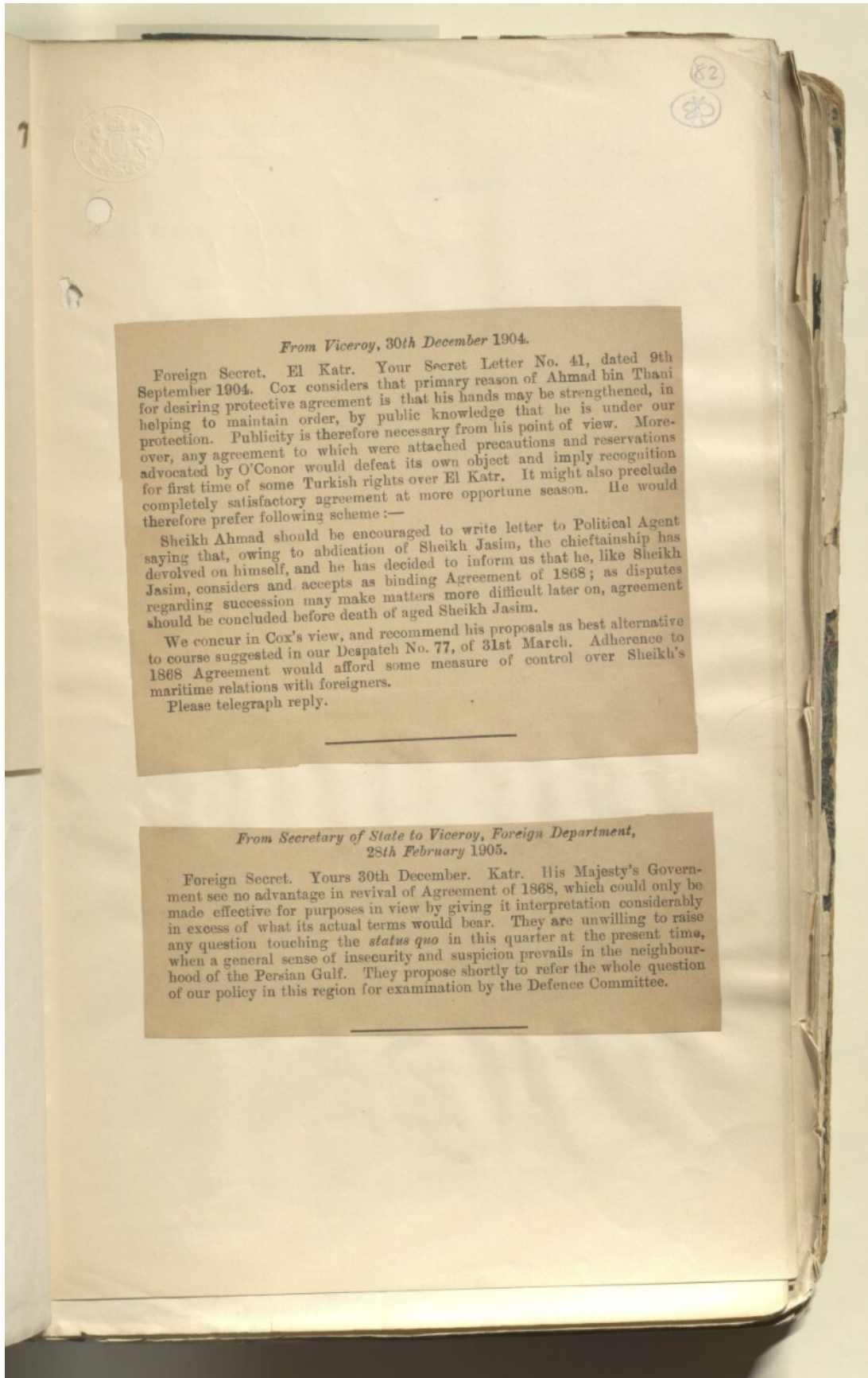


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٨١ظ] (١٦٧/١٨٠)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٨٢و] (١٦٨/٨٦٠)



From Viceroy, 30th December 1904.

Foreign Secret. El Katr. Your Secret Letter No. 41, dated 9th September 1904. Cox considers that primary reason of Ahmad bin Thani for desiring protective agreement is that his hands may be strengthened, in helping to maintain order, by public knowledge that he is under our protection. Publicity is therefore necessary from his point of view. Moreover, any agreement to which were attached precautions and reservations advocated by O'Connor would defeat its own object and imply recognition for first time of some Turkish rights over El Katr. It might also preclude completely satisfactory agreement at more opportune season. He would therefore prefer following scheme:—

Sheikh Ahmad should be encouraged to write letter to Political Agent saying that, owing to abdication of Sheikh Jasim, the chieftainship has devolved on himself, and he has decided to inform us that he, like Sheikh Jasim, considers and accepts as binding Agreement of 1868; as disputes regarding succession may make matters more difficult later on, agreement should be concluded before death of aged Sheikh Jasim.

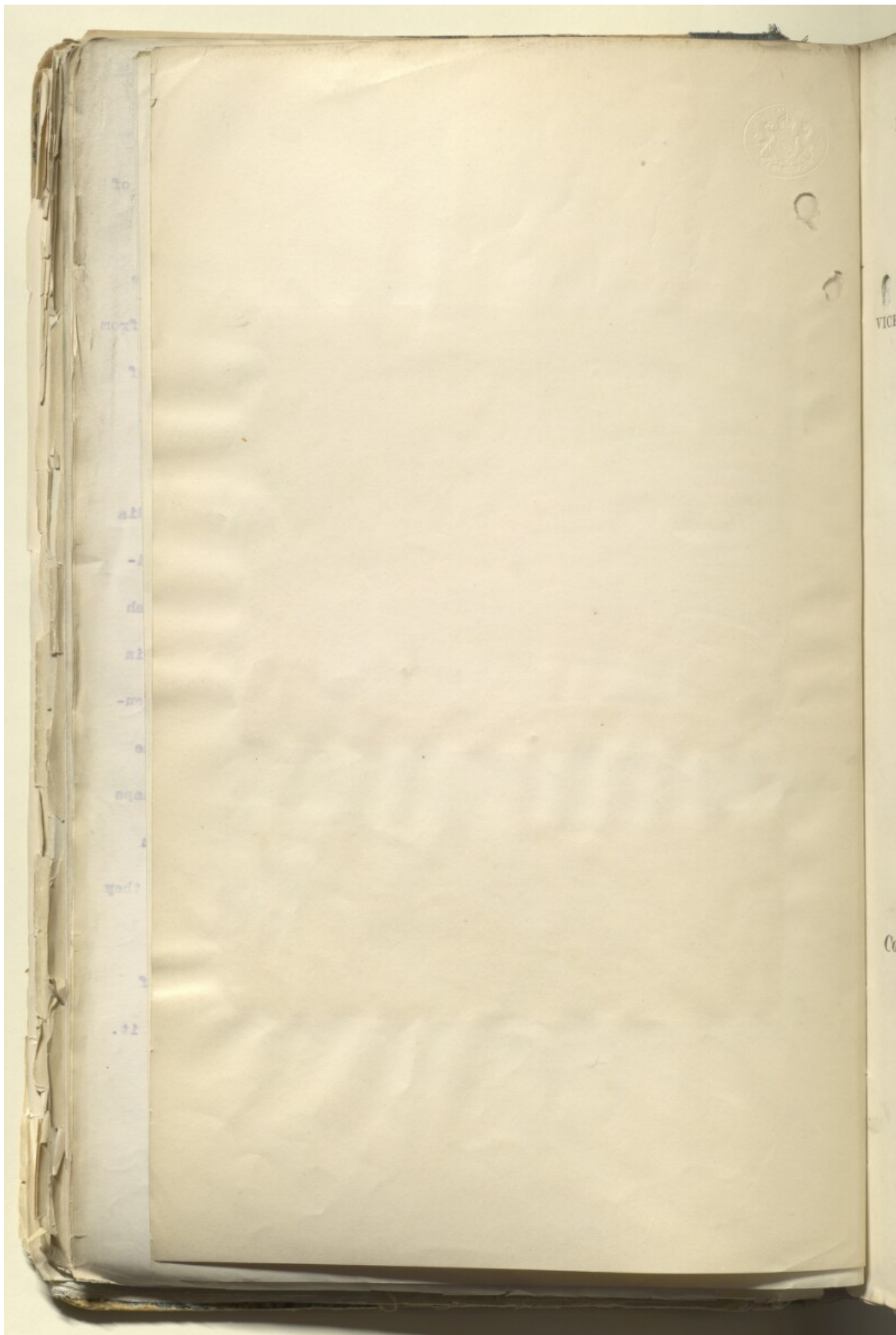
We concur in Cox's view, and recommend his proposals as best alternative to course suggested in our Despatch No. 77, of 31st March. Adherence to 1868 Agreement would afford some measure of control over Sheikh's maritime relations with foreigners.
Please telegraph reply.

*From Secretary of State to Viceroy, Foreign Department,
28th February 1905.*

Foreign Secret. Yours 30th December. Katr. His Majesty's Government see no advantage in revival of Agreement of 1868, which could only be made effective for purposes in view by giving it interpretation considerably in excess of what its actual terms would bear. They are unwilling to raise any question touching the *status quo* in this quarter at the present time, when a general sense of insecurity and suspicion prevails in the neighbourhood of the Persian Gulf. They propose shortly to refer the whole question of our policy in this region for examination by the Defence Committee.

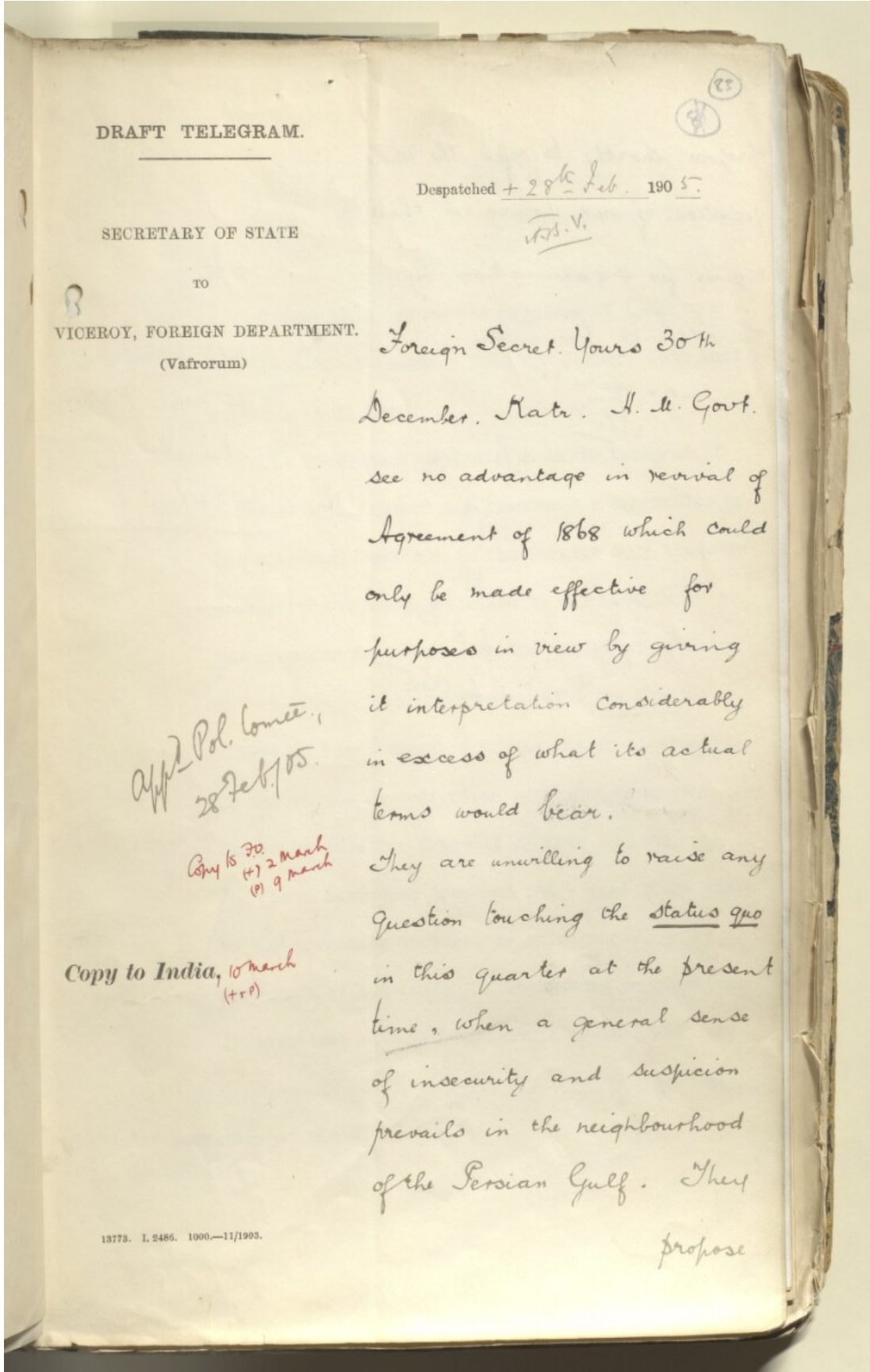


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٨٢ظ] (٨٦٠/١٦٩)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٨٣و] (١٧٠/٨٦٠)



DRAFT TELEGRAM.

Despatched + 28th Feb. 1905.

SECRETARY OF STATE

TO

VICEROY, FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.
(Vafrorum)

Foreign Secret. Yours 30th
December. Katar. H. M. Govt.

see no advantage in revival of
Agreement of 1868 which could
only be made effective for
purposes in view by giving
it interpretation considerably
in excess of what its actual
terms would bear.

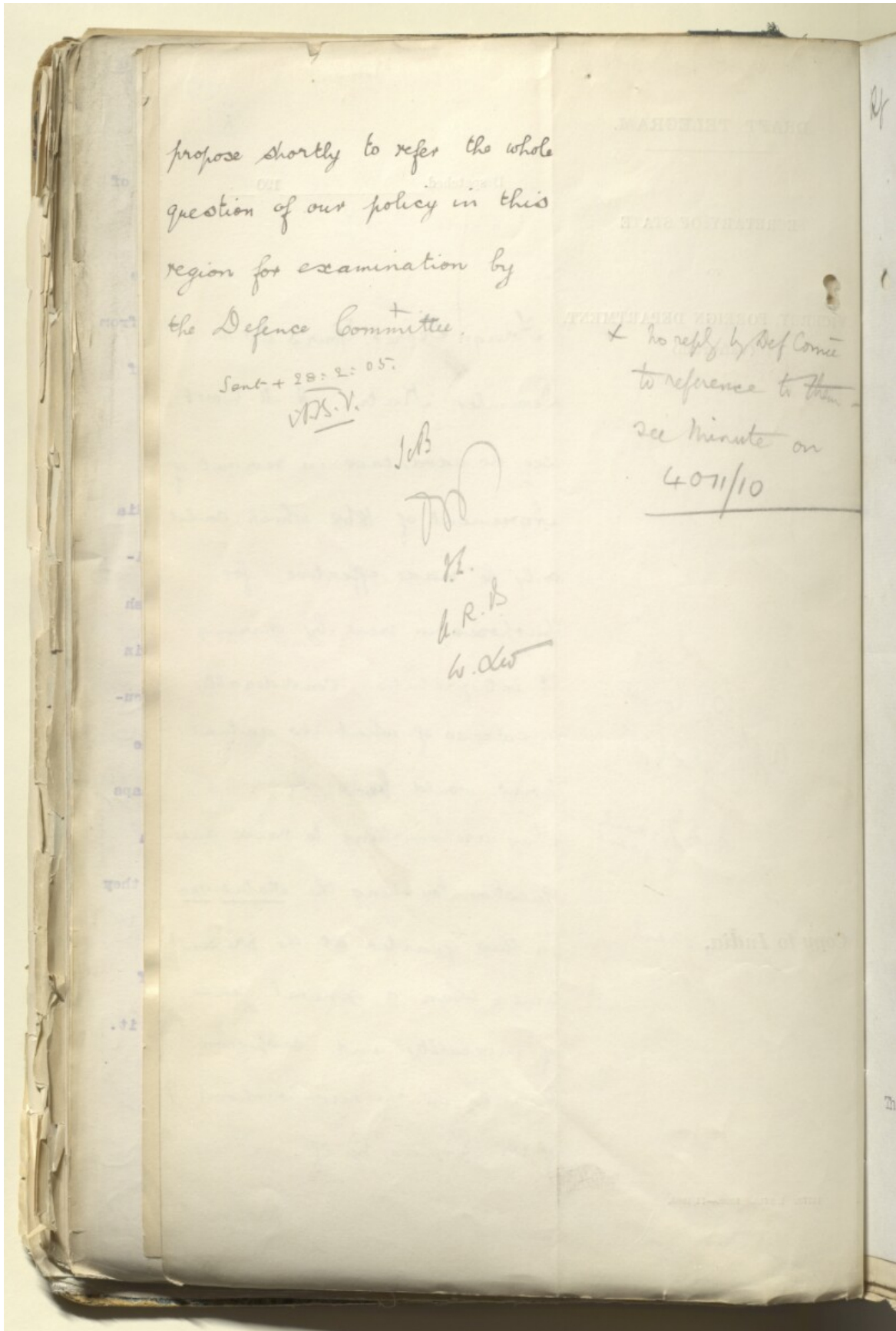
They are unwilling to raise any
question touching the status quo
in this quarter at the present
time, when a general sense
of insecurity and suspicion
prevails in the neighbourhood
of the Persian Gulf. They

propose

13775. I. 2486. 1000-11/1903.

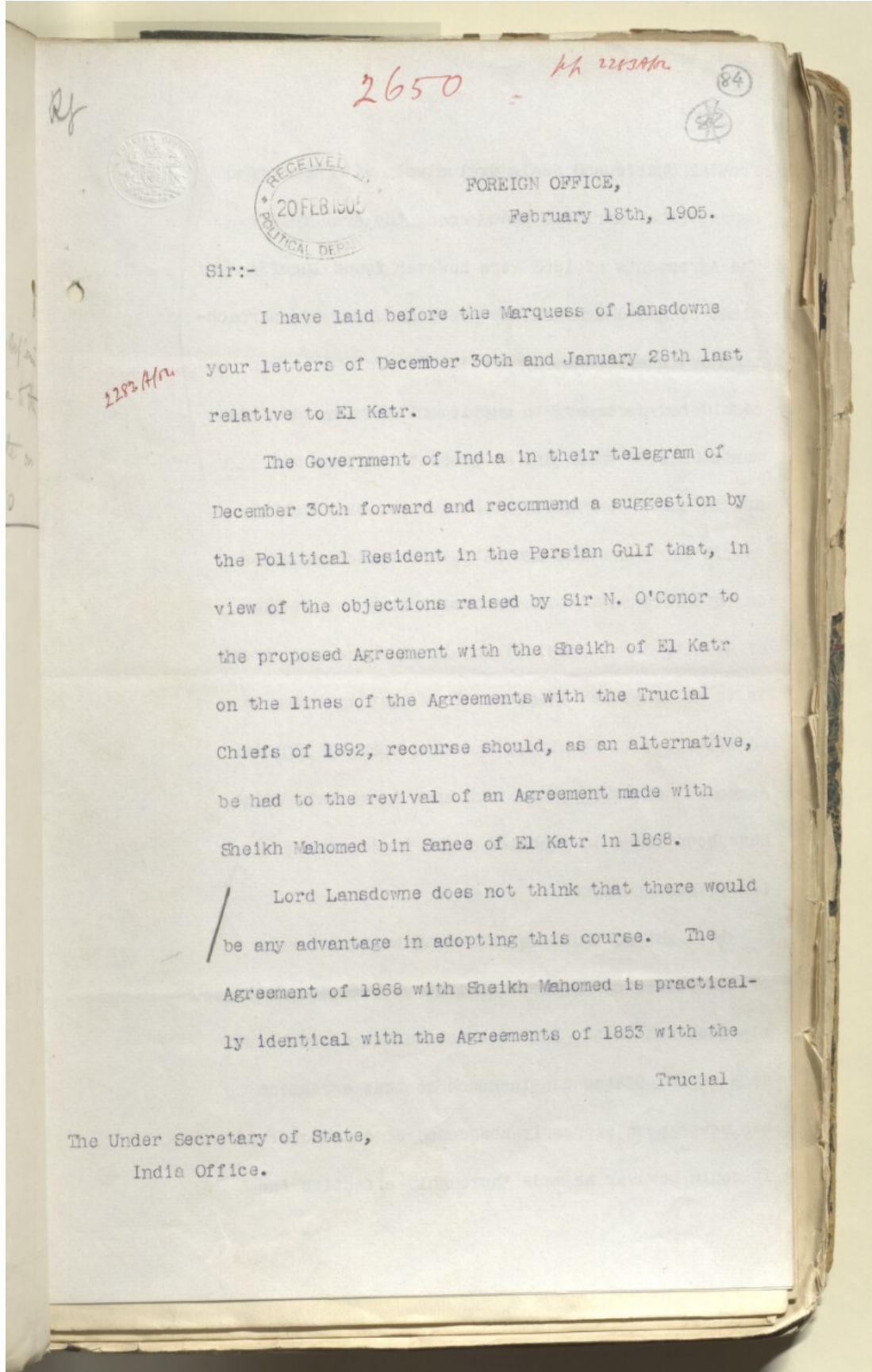


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٨٣ظ] (١٧١/٨٦٠)



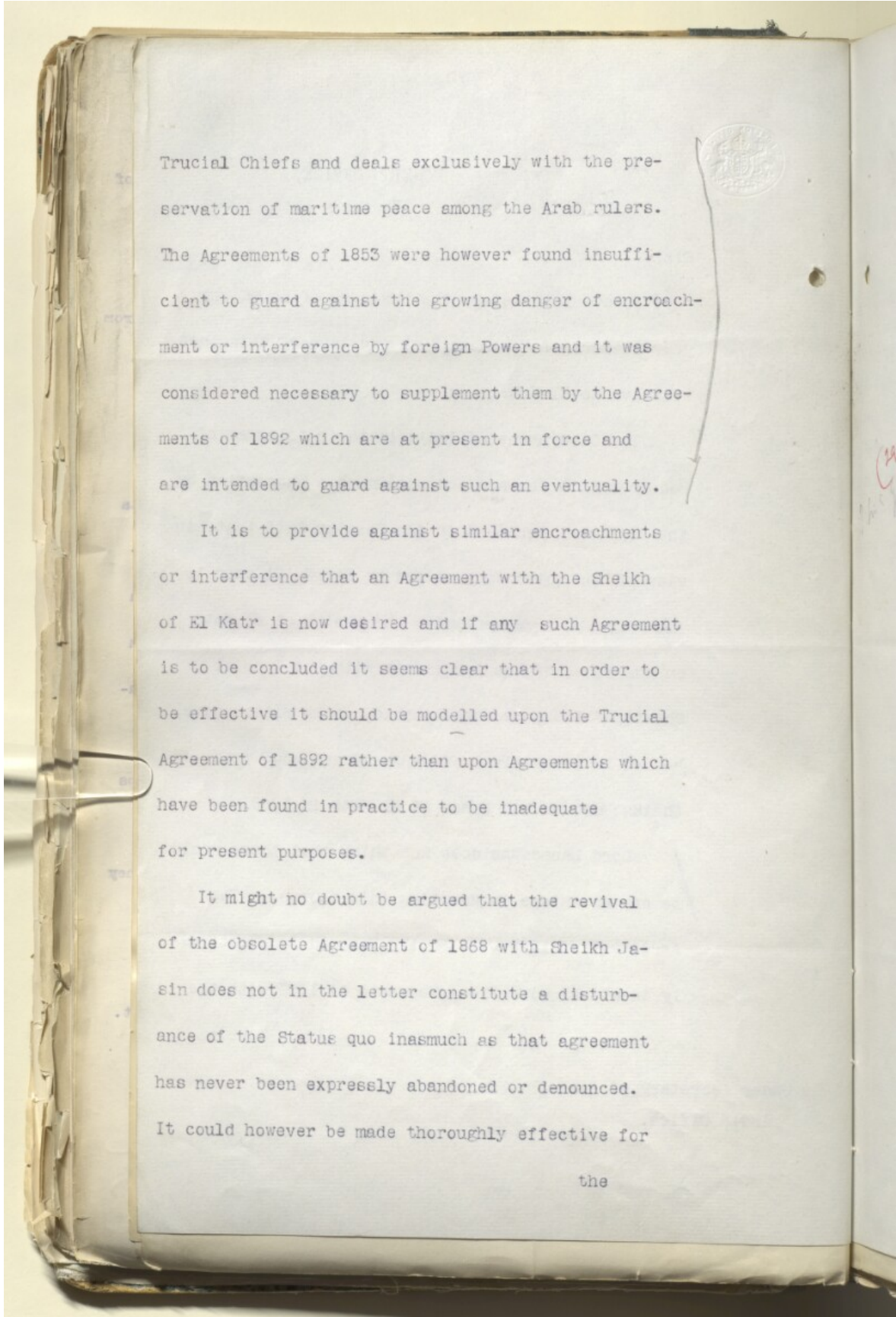


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٨٤و] (١٧٢/٨٦٠)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٨٤ظ] (١٧٣/٨٦٠)



Trucial Chiefs and deals exclusively with the preservation of maritime peace among the Arab rulers. The Agreements of 1853 were however found insufficient to guard against the growing danger of encroachment or interference by foreign Powers and it was considered necessary to supplement them by the Agreements of 1892 which are at present in force and are intended to guard against such an eventuality.

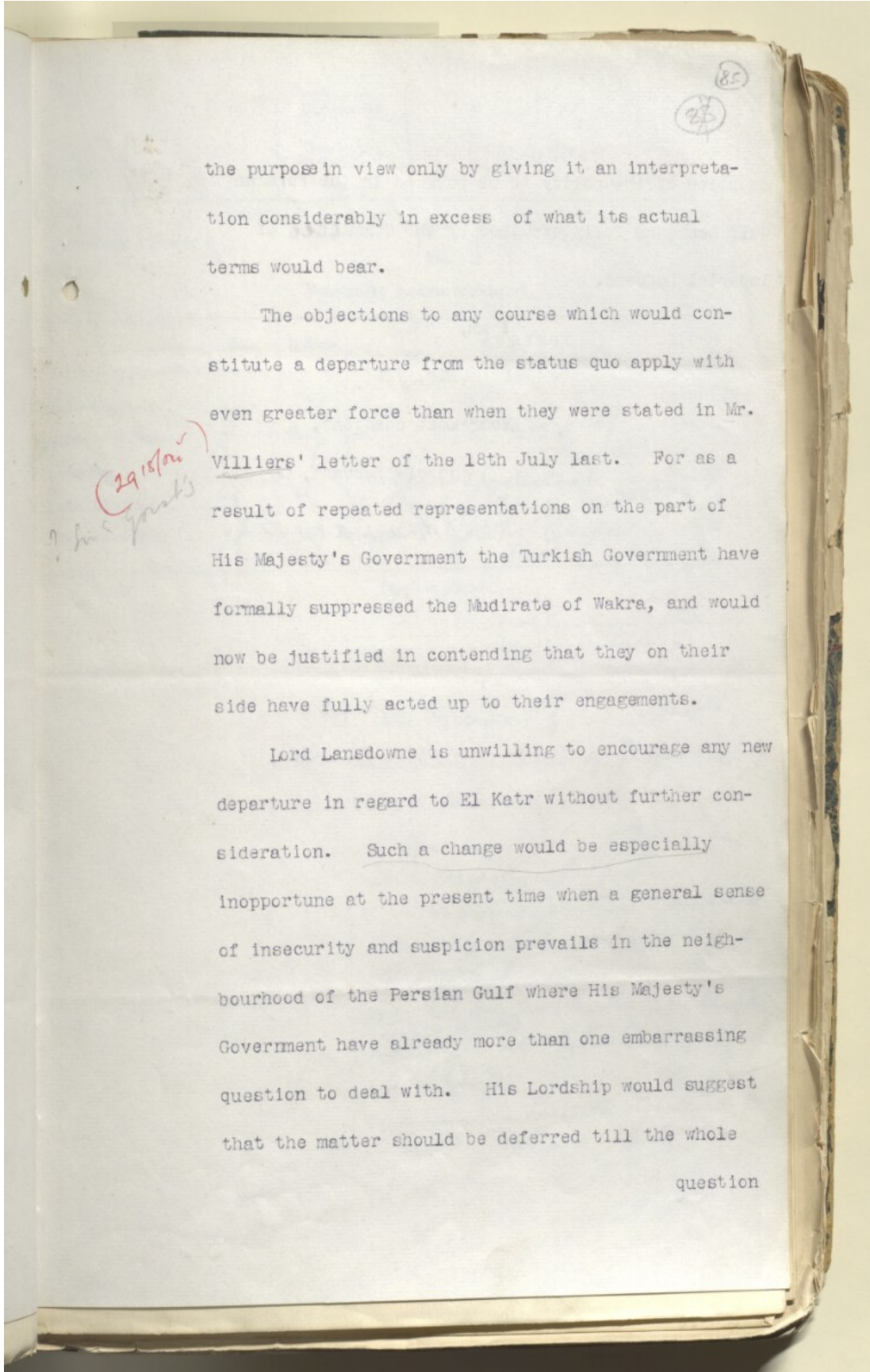
It is to provide against similar encroachments or interference that an Agreement with the Sheikh of El Katr is now desired and if any such Agreement is to be concluded it seems clear that in order to be effective it should be modelled upon the Trucial Agreement of 1892 rather than upon Agreements which have been found in practice to be inadequate for present purposes.

It might no doubt be argued that the revival of the obsolete Agreement of 1868 with Sheikh Jasin does not in the letter constitute a disturbance of the Status quo inasmuch as that agreement has never been expressly abandoned or denounced.

It could however be made thoroughly effective for
the



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٨٥و] (١٧٤/٨٦٠)



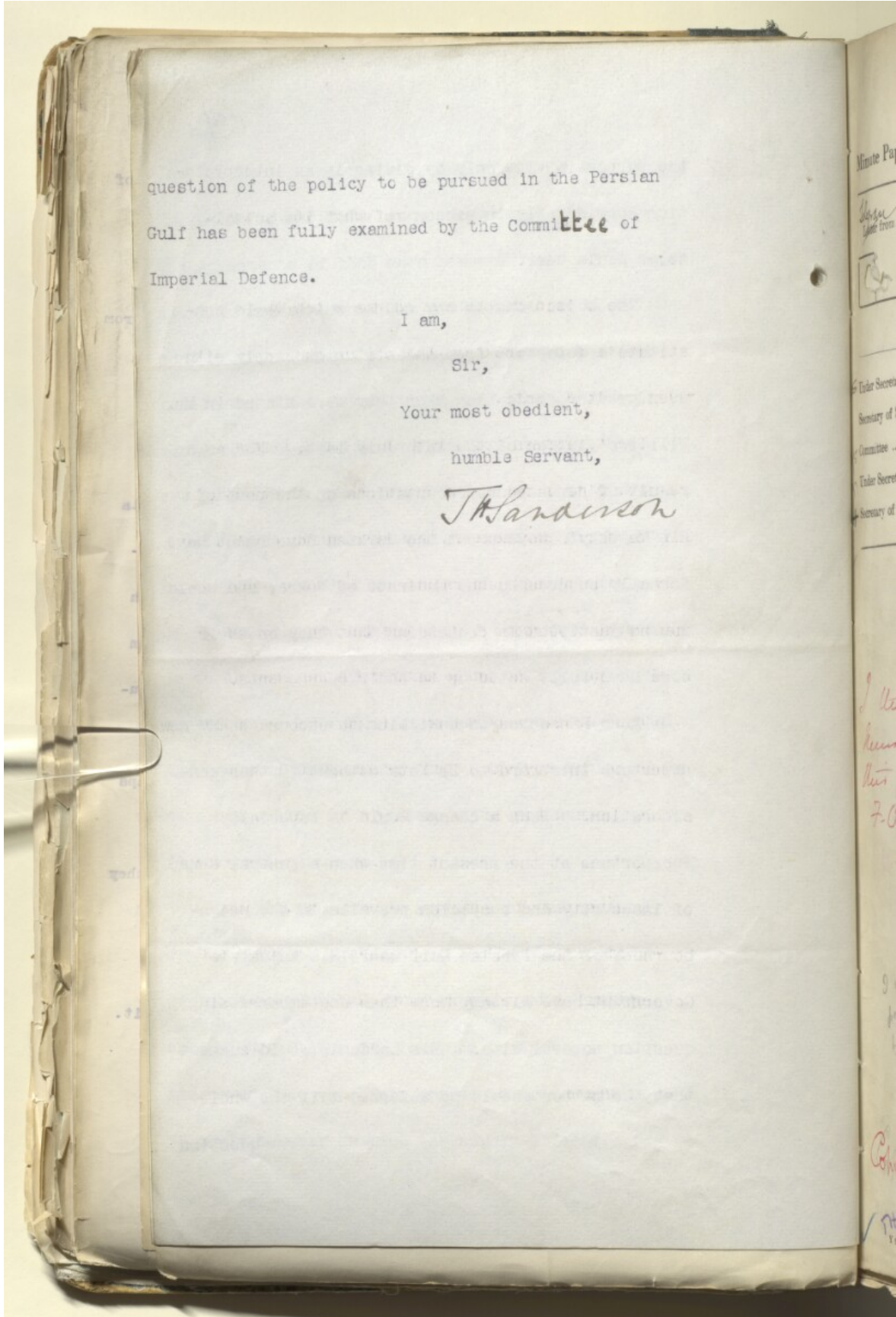
the purpose in view only by giving it an interpretation considerably in excess of what its actual terms would bear.

The objections to any course which would constitute a departure from the status quo apply with even greater force than when they were stated in Mr. Villiers' letter of the 18th July last. For as a result of repeated representations on the part of His Majesty's Government the Turkish Government have formally suppressed the Madirate of Wakra, and would now be justified in contending that they on their side have fully acted up to their engagements.

Lord Lansdowne is unwilling to encourage any new departure in regard to El Katr without further consideration. Such a change would be especially inopportune at the present time when a general sense of insecurity and suspicion prevails in the neighbourhood of the Persian Gulf where His Majesty's Government have already more than one embarrassing question to deal with. His Lordship would suggest that the matter should be deferred till the whole question



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٨٥ظ] (١٧٥/٨٦٠)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٨٦و] [١٧٦/٨٦٠]

86

Register No. 2283A **SECRET DEPARTMENT**

Minute Paper.

Telegram Letter from Viceroy, Dated } 30 Dec. 1904
Rec. }

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	4 Jan	WK	<p style="text-align: center;">Persian Gulf.</p> <p>Proposed protectorate treaty with the Sheikh of El Kattr. Alternative suggested by the Pol. Resident in the Persian Gulf.</p>
Secretary of State	5	ag	
Committee	7	S.J.M.	
Under Secretary.....	25	WK	
Secretary of State	25 27	ag S.J.M.	

Previous Papers:—
3049

Copy to F.O. + 30/12/04 (P) 11/105
9412 (P) 13/105

The Agreement of 1868, signed by Mahomed bin Janee of Qattar (Katr) was as follows:

1. Agreement to return to Dawaqa and abide peacefully in that part.
2. on no pretence whatever to push to sea with hostile intent - as to refer disputes to the Resident.
3. not to aid me Mahomed bin Khalifa, (a Bahari pretender) who has him over to the Resident if he falls into his hands.
5. To maintain peaceable relations with the Sheikh of Bahrain & refer disputes with him to the Resident.

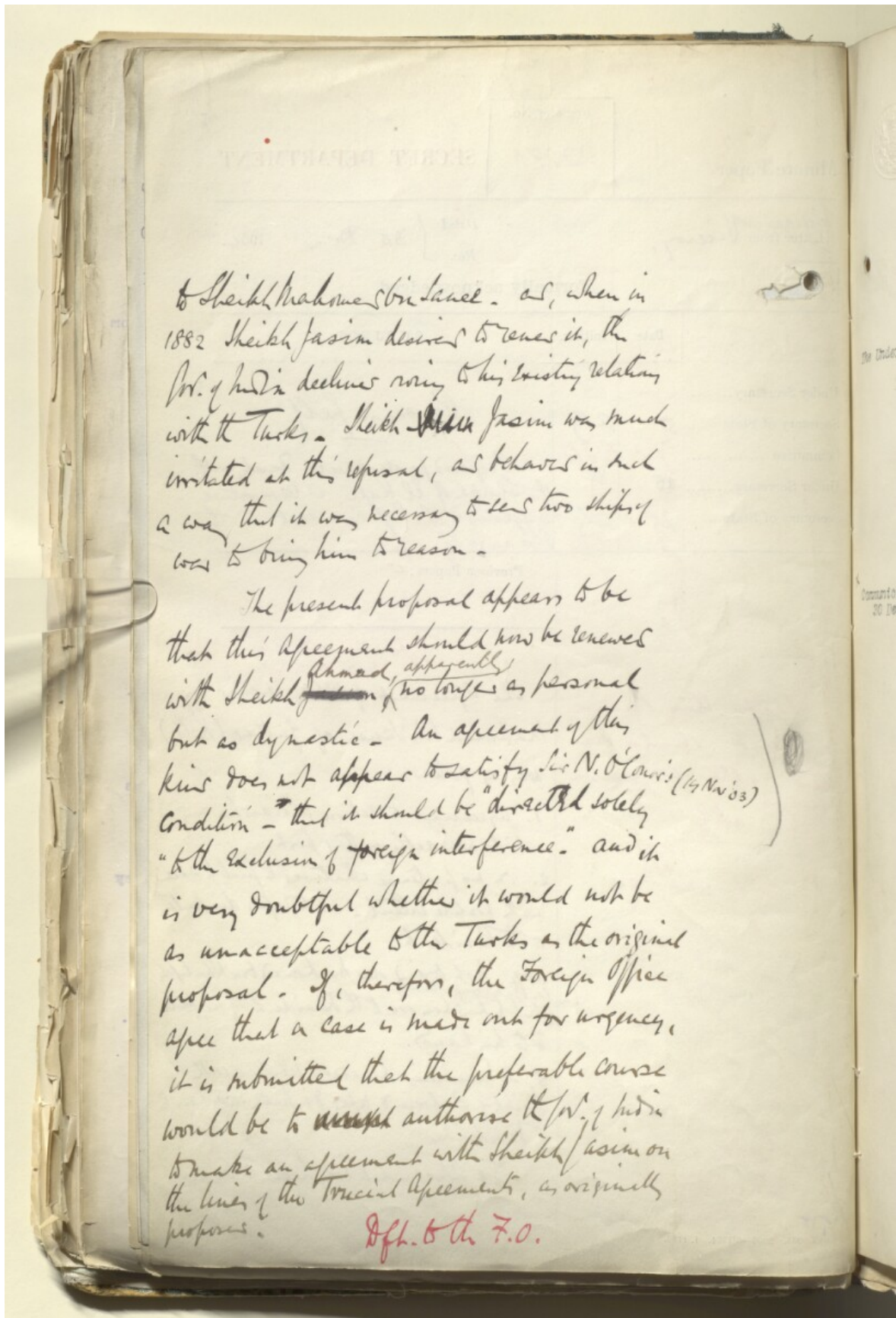
This Agreement was held to be performed

I think the Persian Resister should see this after we receive F.O. reply
S.J.M.
7/

I would want until the peace question is advanced to be refer of the Gov. to the Resident.

Copy to F.O.
3 February 1905
Decy. 5.

Y 9935. 2000—6/1904. L. 1136.



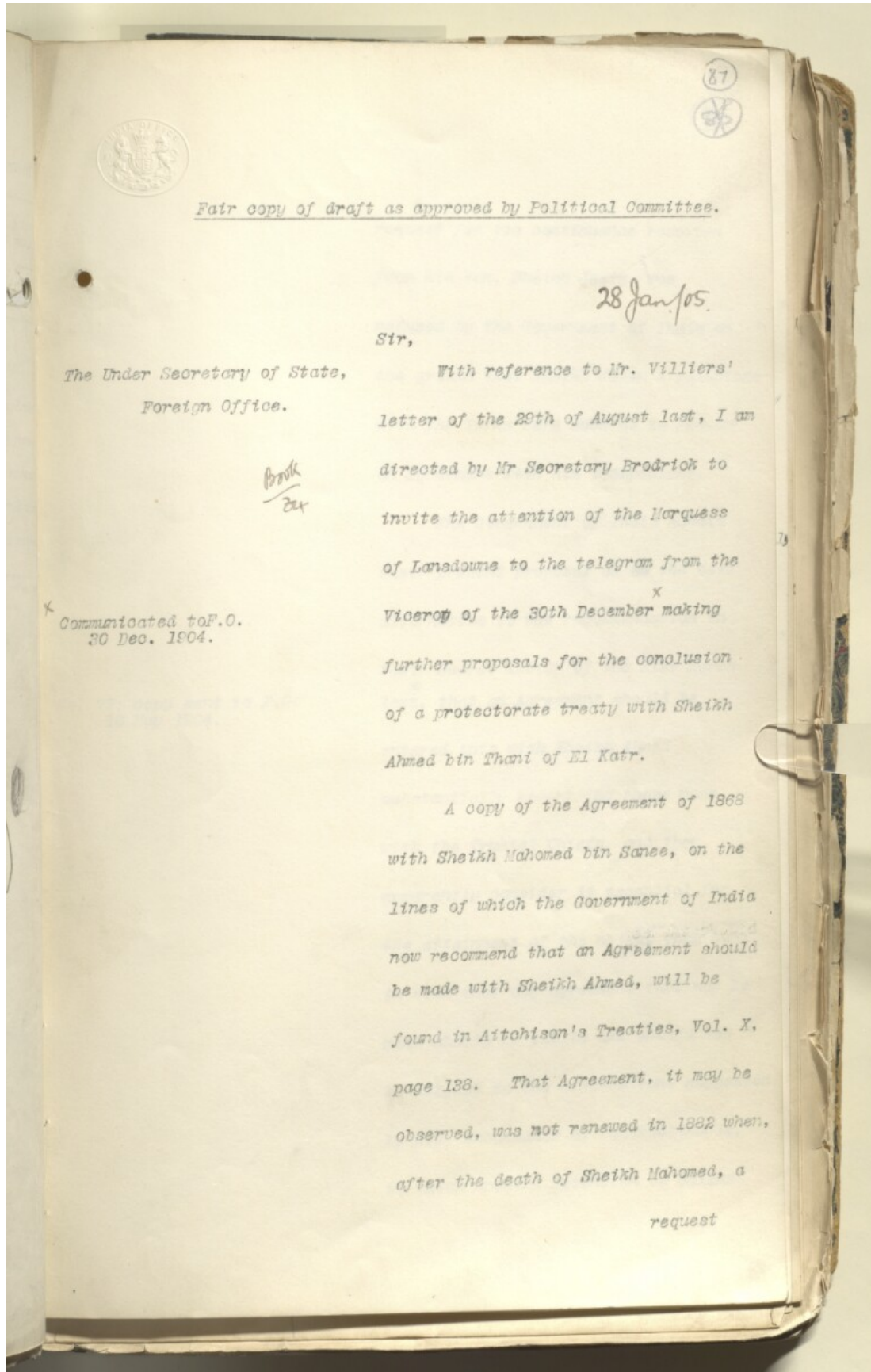
to Sheikh Mahomed bin Saoud. as, when in
1882 Sheikh Jasim desired to renew it, the
Gov. of India declines owing to his existing relations
with the Turks. Sheikh ~~Mahomed~~ Jasim was much
irritated at this refusal, as he was in such
a way that it was necessary to send two ships of
war to bring him to reason.

The present proposal appears to be
that this Agreement should now be renewed
with Sheikh ^{Hamad, apparently} ~~Jasim~~ ^{no longer} as personal
but as dynastic. An agreement of this
kind does not appear to satisfy Sir N. O'Connor (17 Nov 03)
Condition - that it should be directed solely
"to the exclusion of foreign interference" and it
is very doubtful whether it would not be
as unacceptable to the Turks as the original
proposal. If, therefore, the Foreign Office
agree that a case is made out for urgency,
it is submitted that the preferable course
would be to ~~authorize~~ authorize the Gov. of India
to make an agreement with Sheikh Jasim on
the lines of the Trucial Agreements, as originally
proposed.

Dfl. to the F.O.



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٨٧و] (١٧٨/٨٦٠)



Fair copy of draft as approved by Political Committee.

28 Jan/05.

Sir,

The Under Secretary of State,
Foreign Office.

With reference to Mr. Villiers' letter of the 29th of August last, I am directed by Mr Secretary Brodrick to invite the attention of the Marquess of Lansdowne to the telegram from the Viceroy of the 30th December making further proposals for the conclusion of a protectorate treaty with Sheikh Ahmed bin Thani of El Katr.

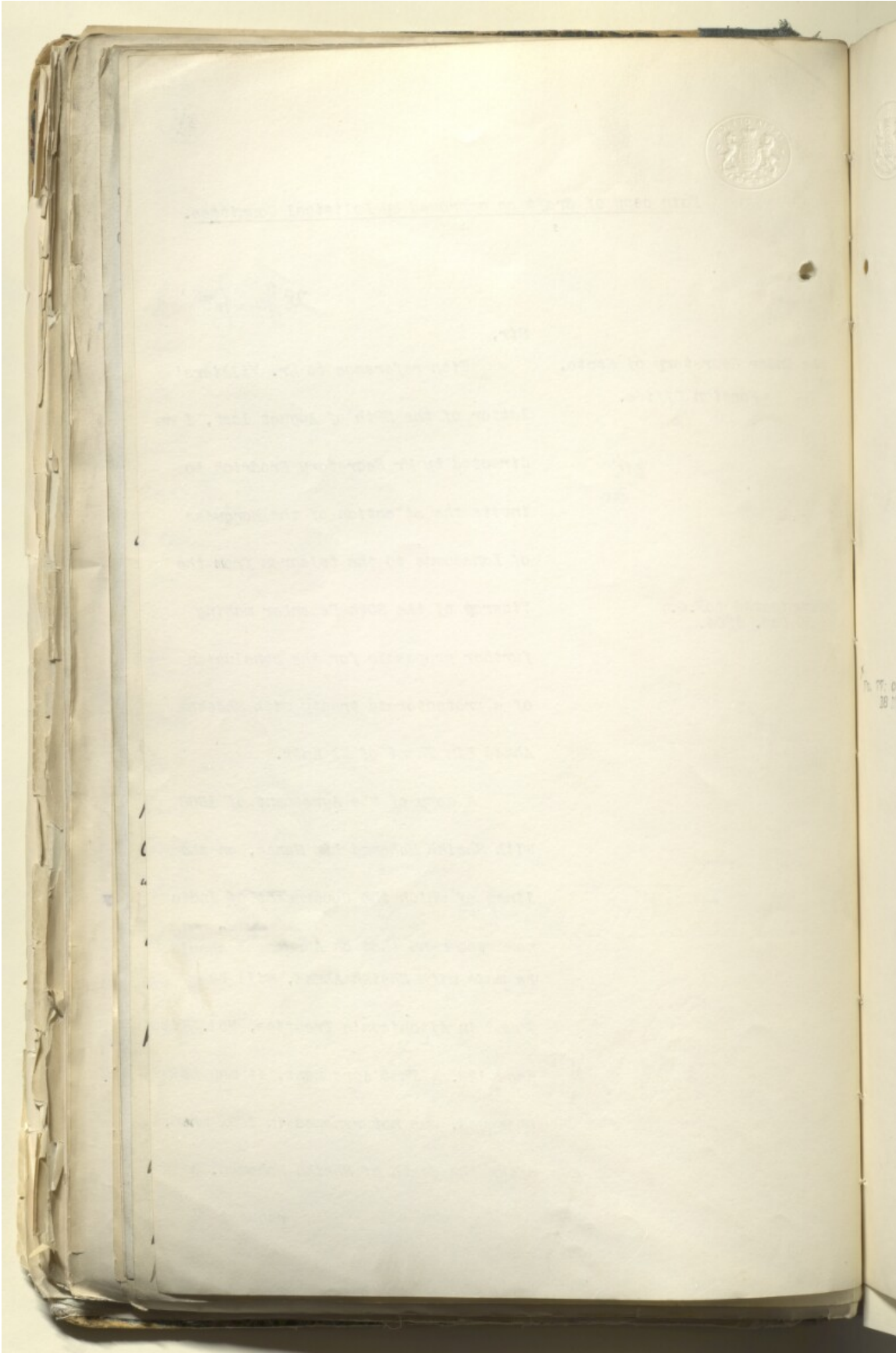
Bank
Zur

* Communicated to F.O.
30 Dec. 1904.

A copy of the Agreement of 1863 with Sheikh Mahomed bin Sane, on the lines of which the Government of India now recommend that an Agreement should be made with Sheikh Ahmed, will be found in Aitchison's Treaties, Vol. X. page 138. That Agreement, it may be observed, was not renewed in 1882 when, after the death of Sheikh Mahomed, a request

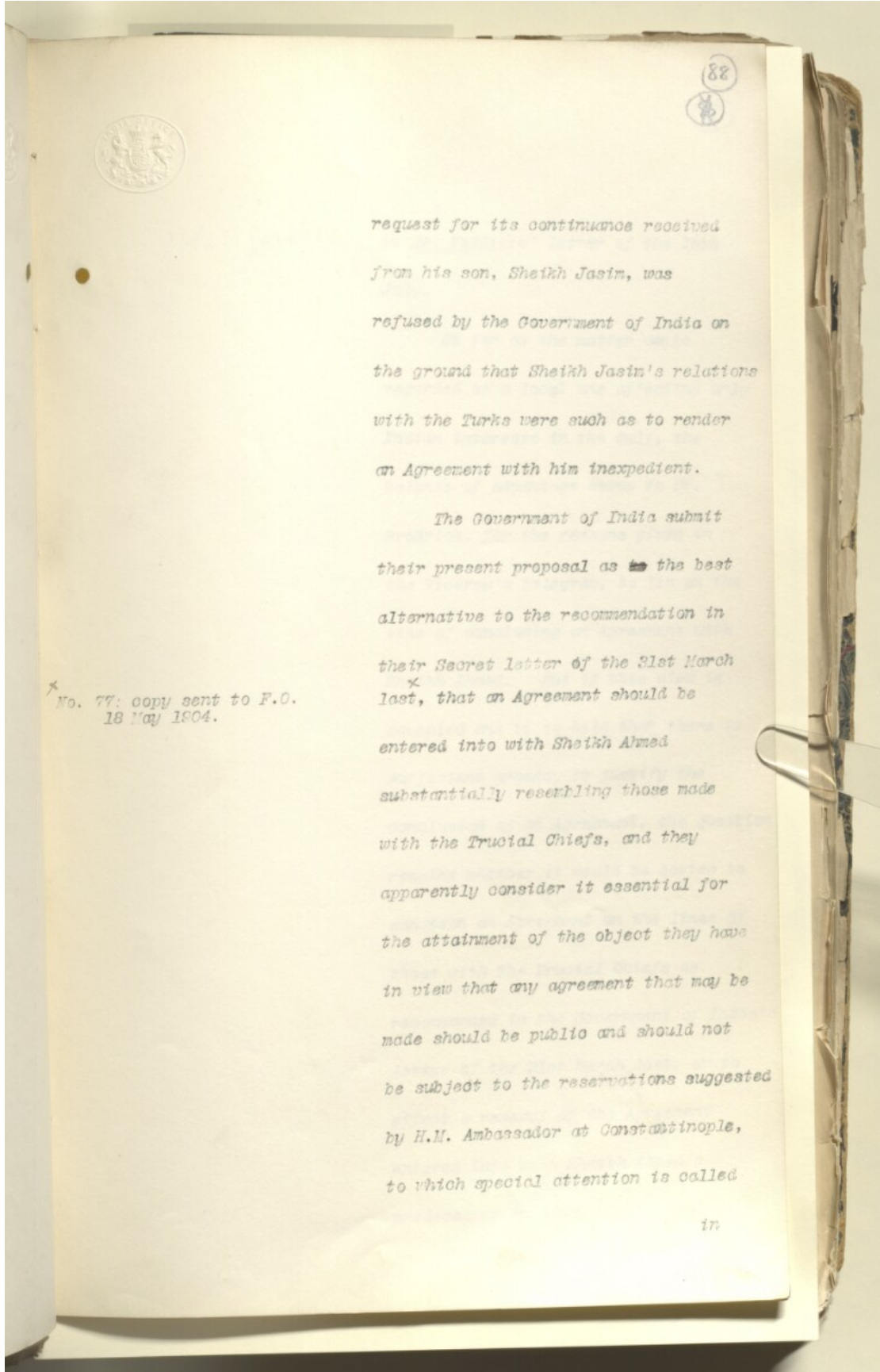


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٨٧ظ] (١٧٩/٨٦٠)



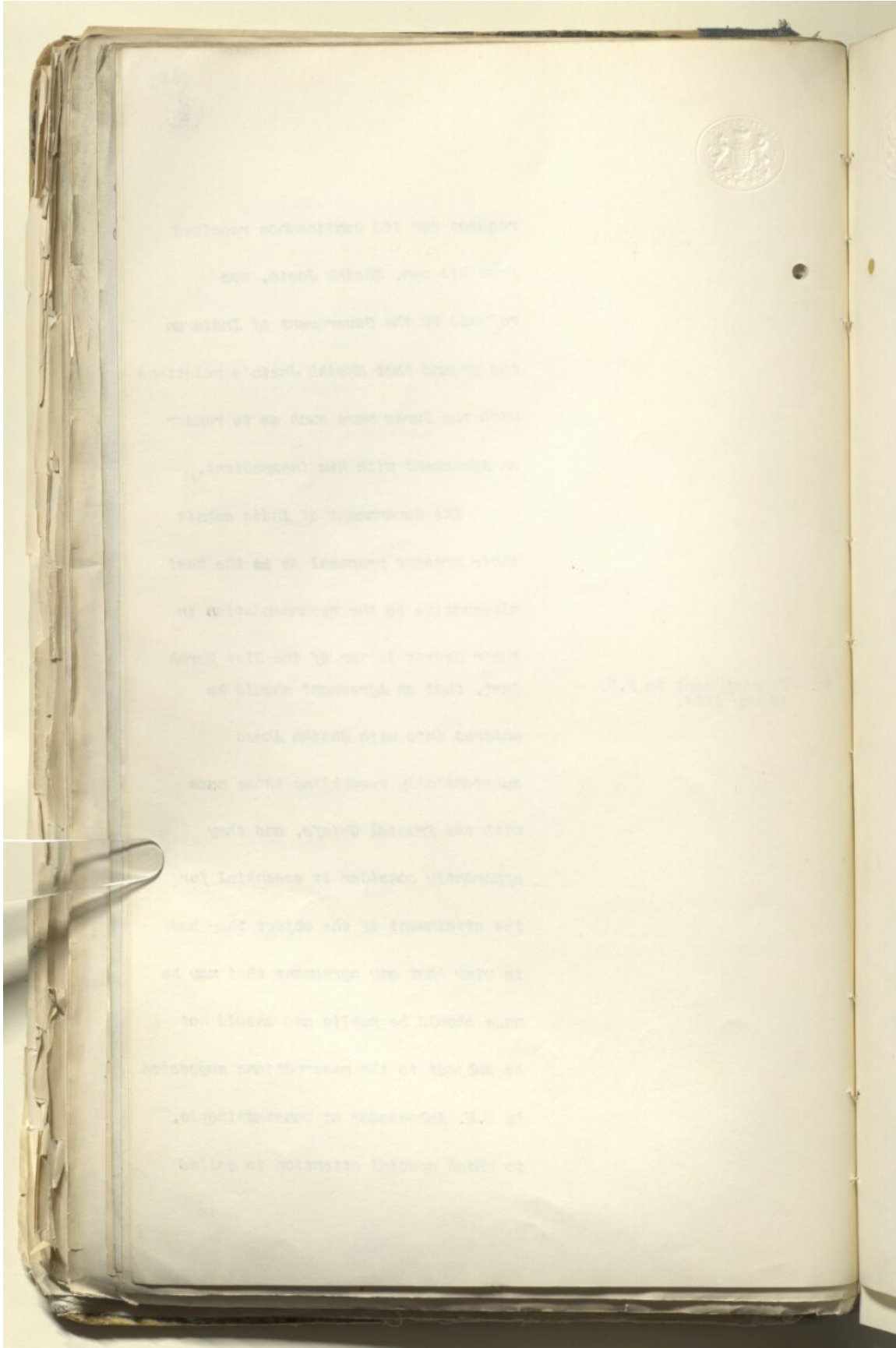


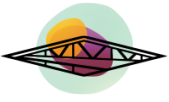
ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٨٨٨] (٨٦٠/١٨٠)



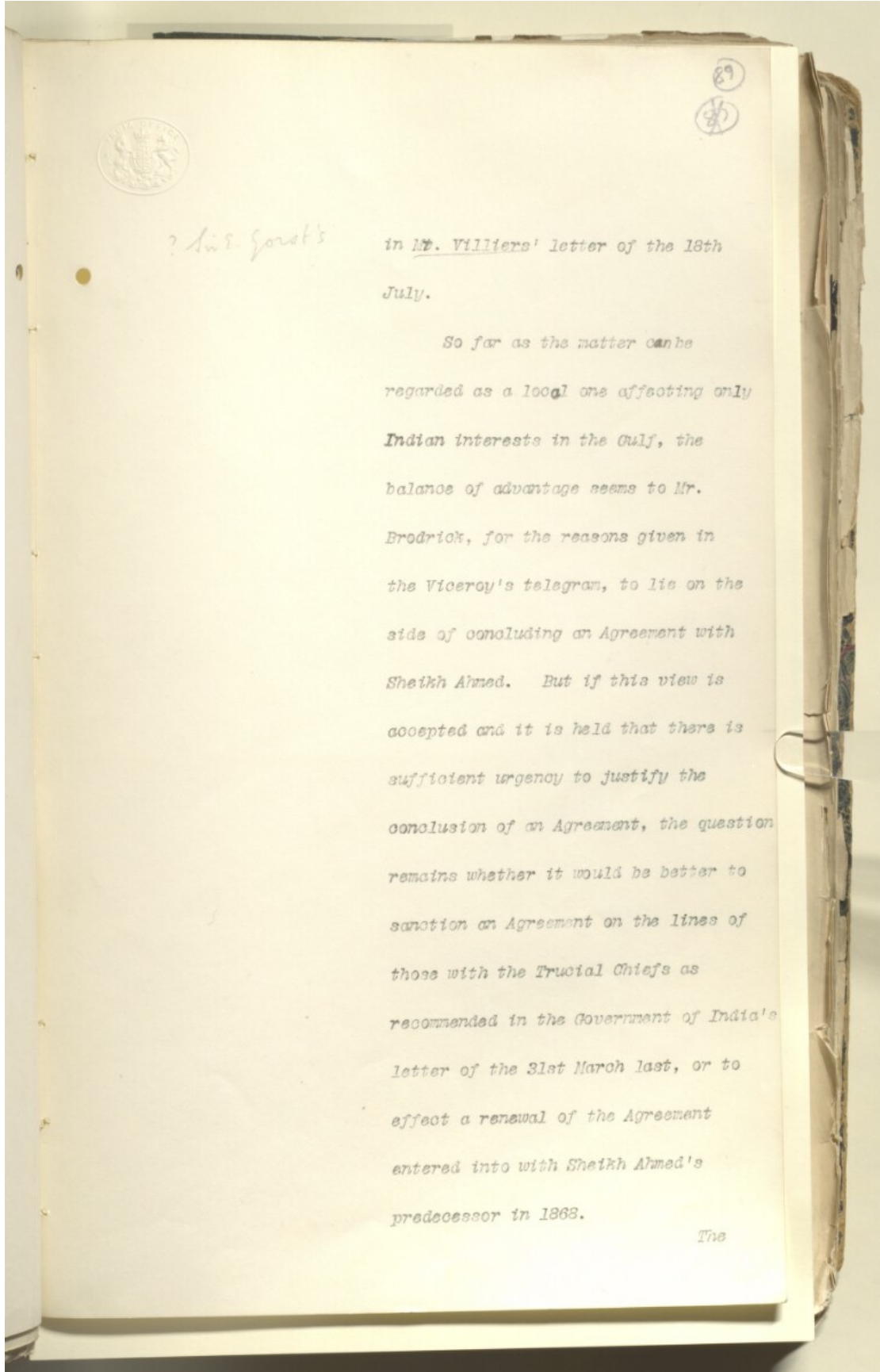


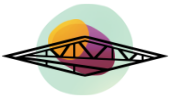
ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٨٨ظ] (٨٦٠/١٨١)



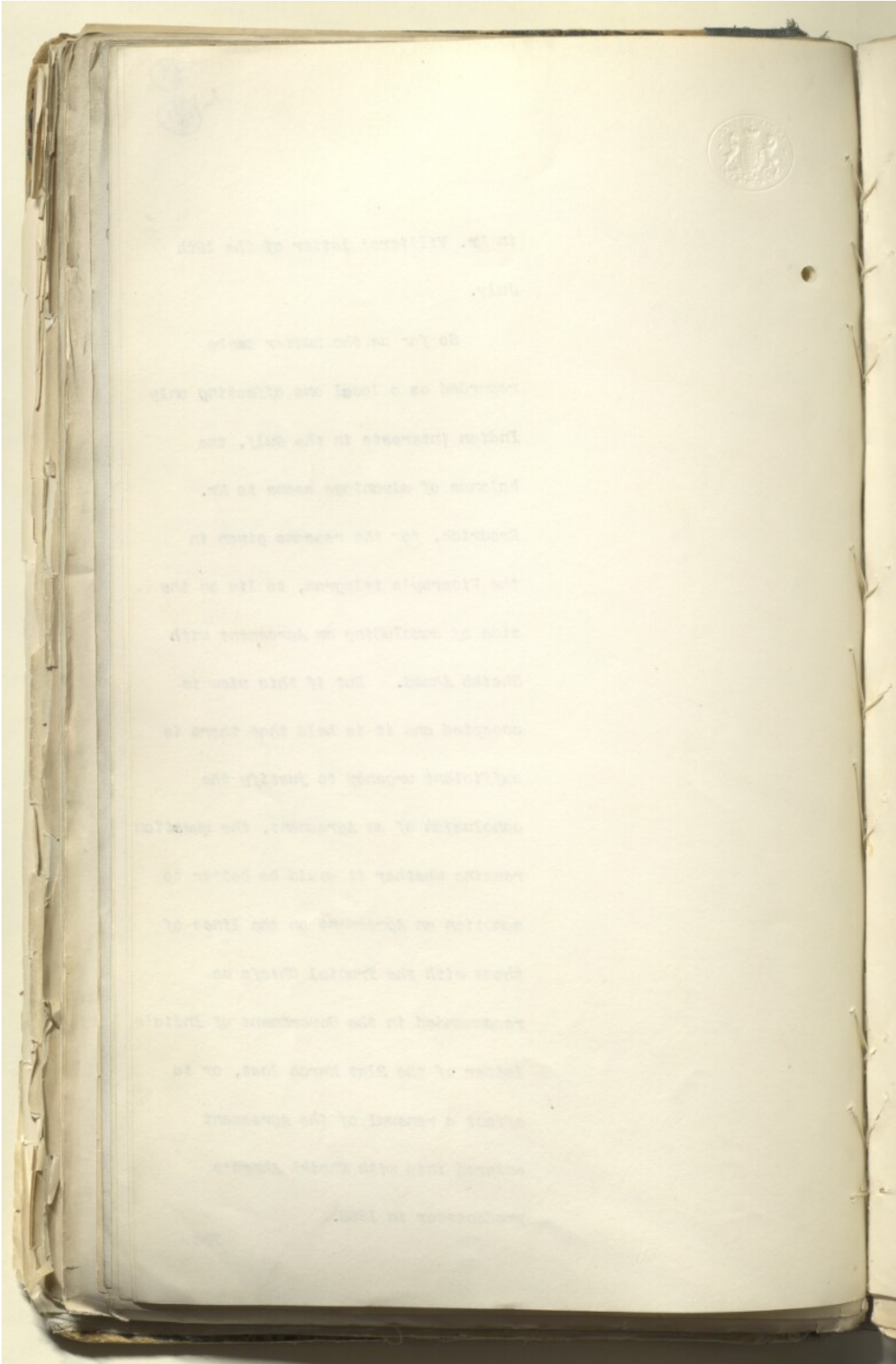


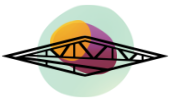
ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٨٩و] (١٨٢/٨٦٠)



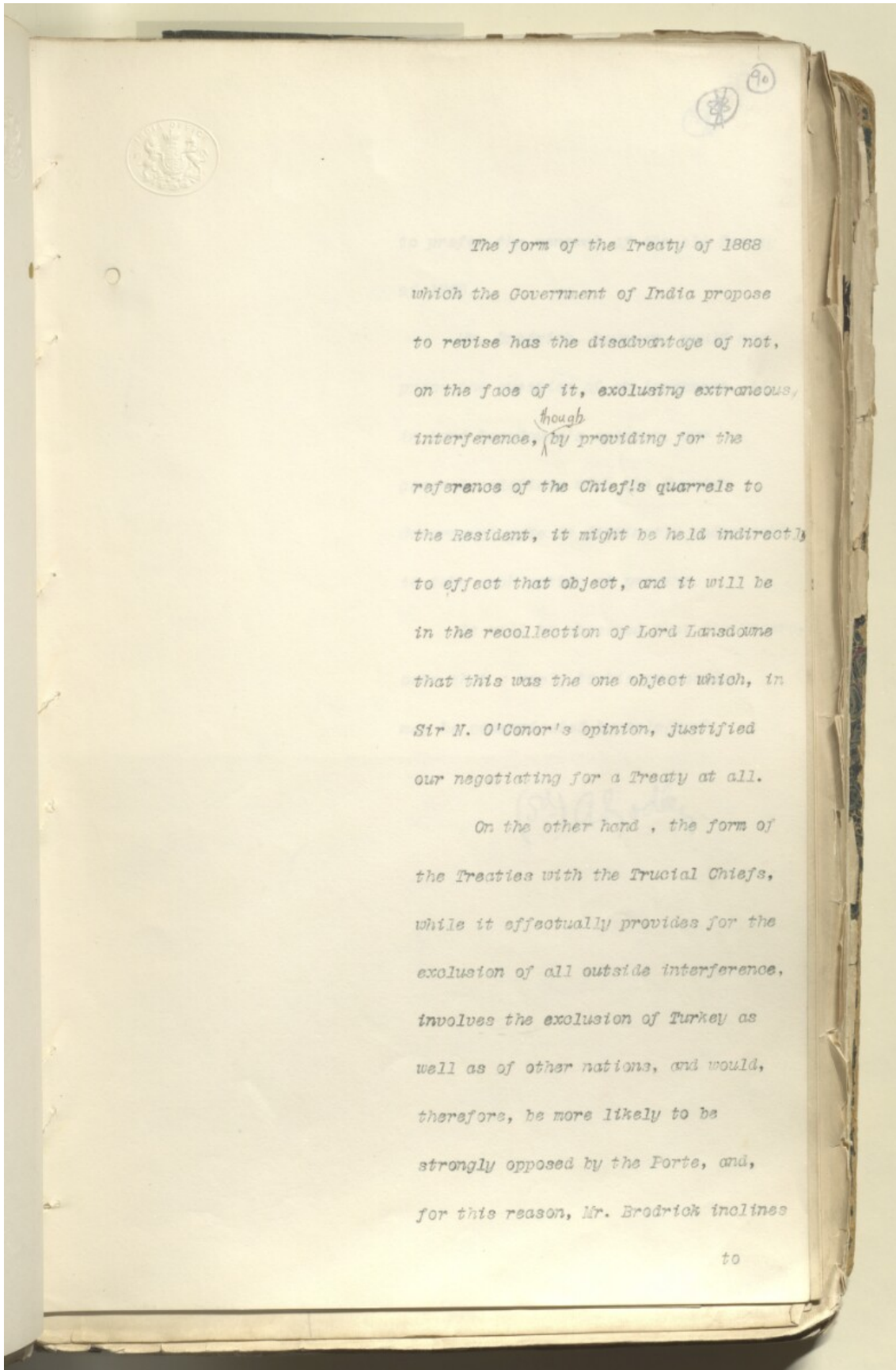


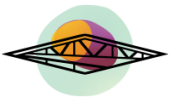
ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٨٩ظ] (١٨٣/٨٦٠)



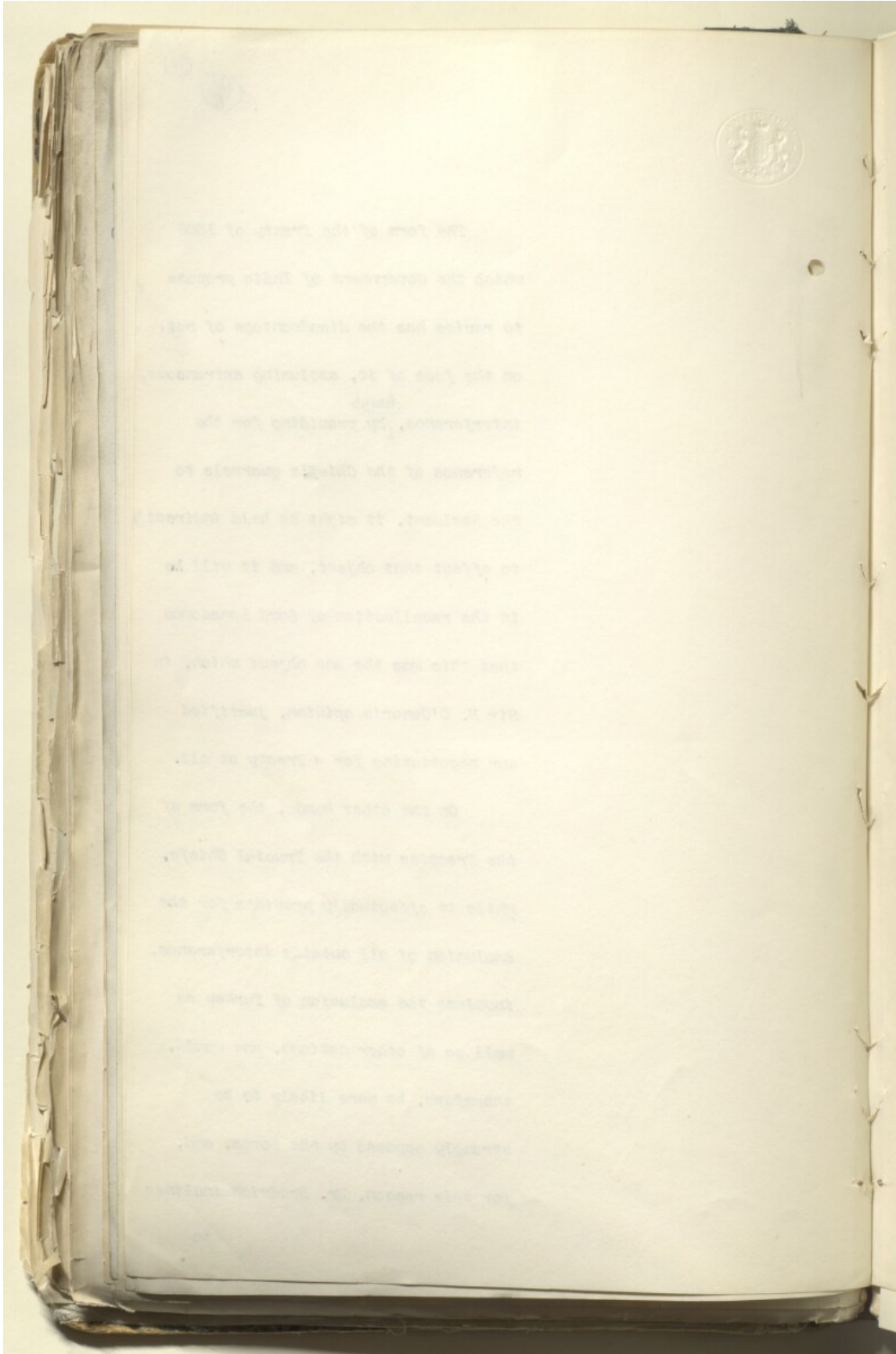


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٩٠] (٨٦٠/١٨٤)



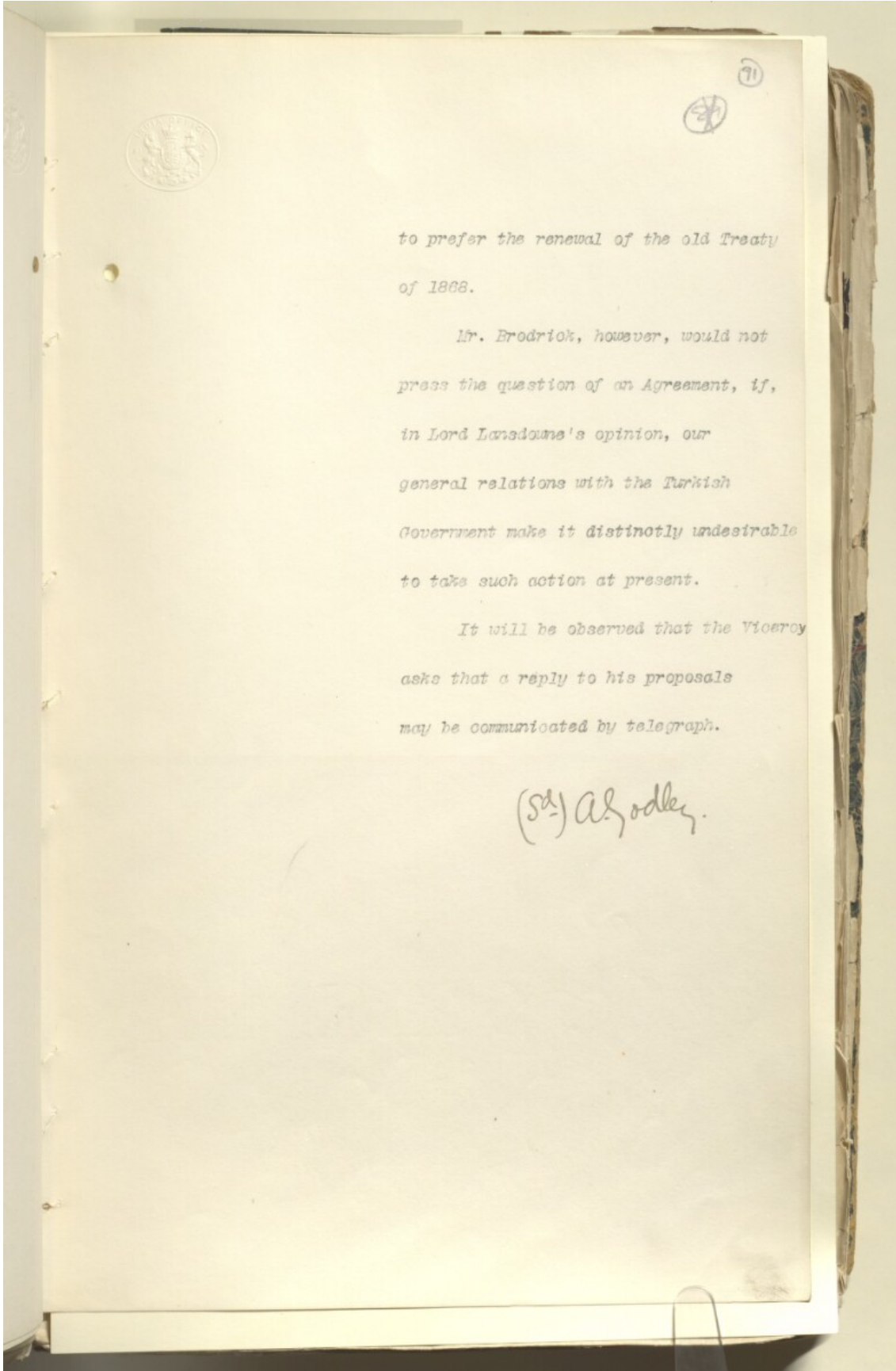


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٩٠ظ] (١٨٥/٨٦٠)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٩١و] (١٨٦/٨٦٠)



to prefer the renewal of the old Treaty
of 1868.

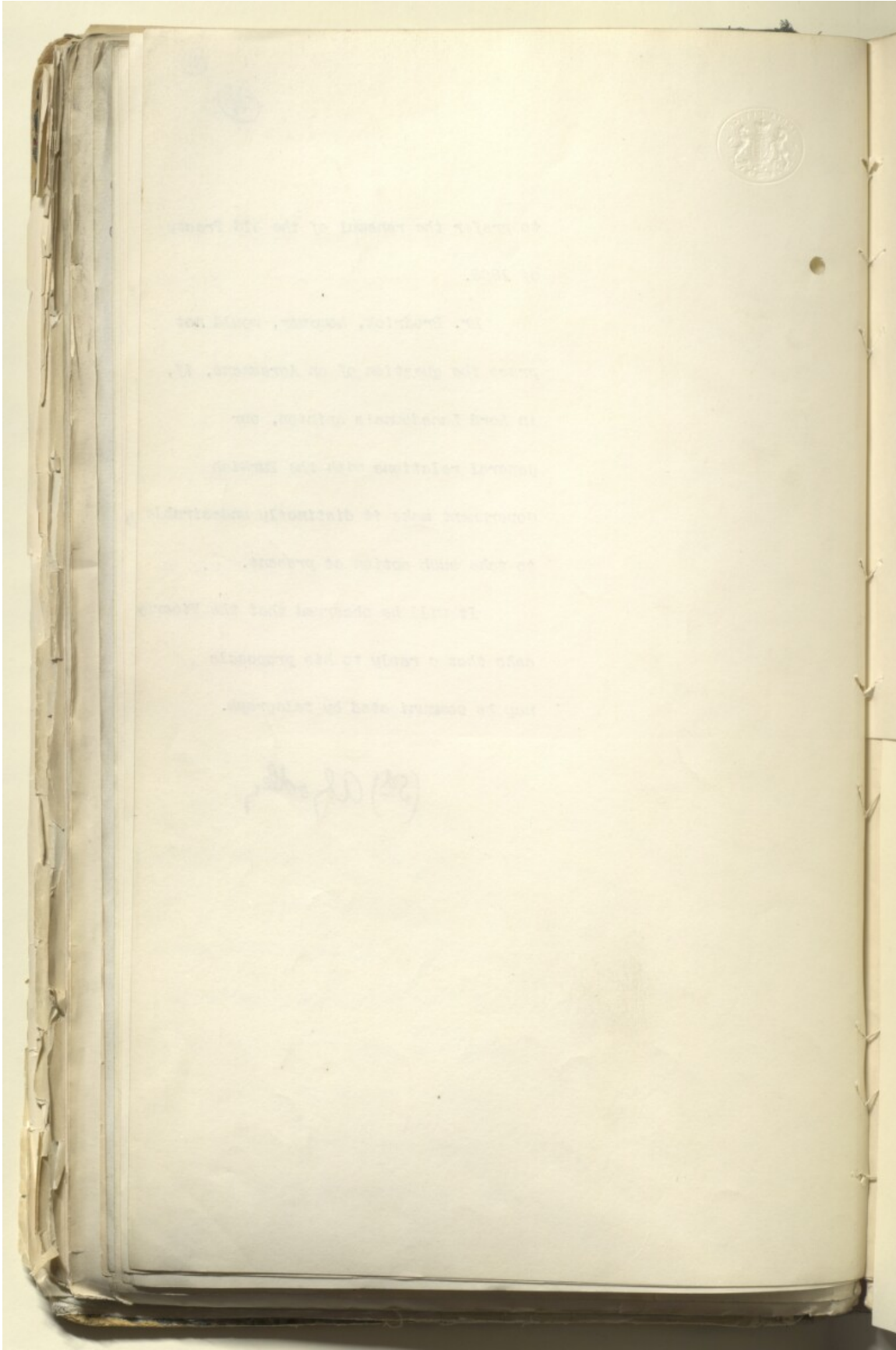
Mr. Fredrick, however, would not
press the question of an Agreement, if,
in Lord Lansdowne's opinion, our
general relations with the Turkish
Government make it distinctly undesirable
to take such action at present.

It will be observed that the Viceroy
asks that a reply to his proposals
may be communicated by telegraph.

(sd) A. J. Odley.

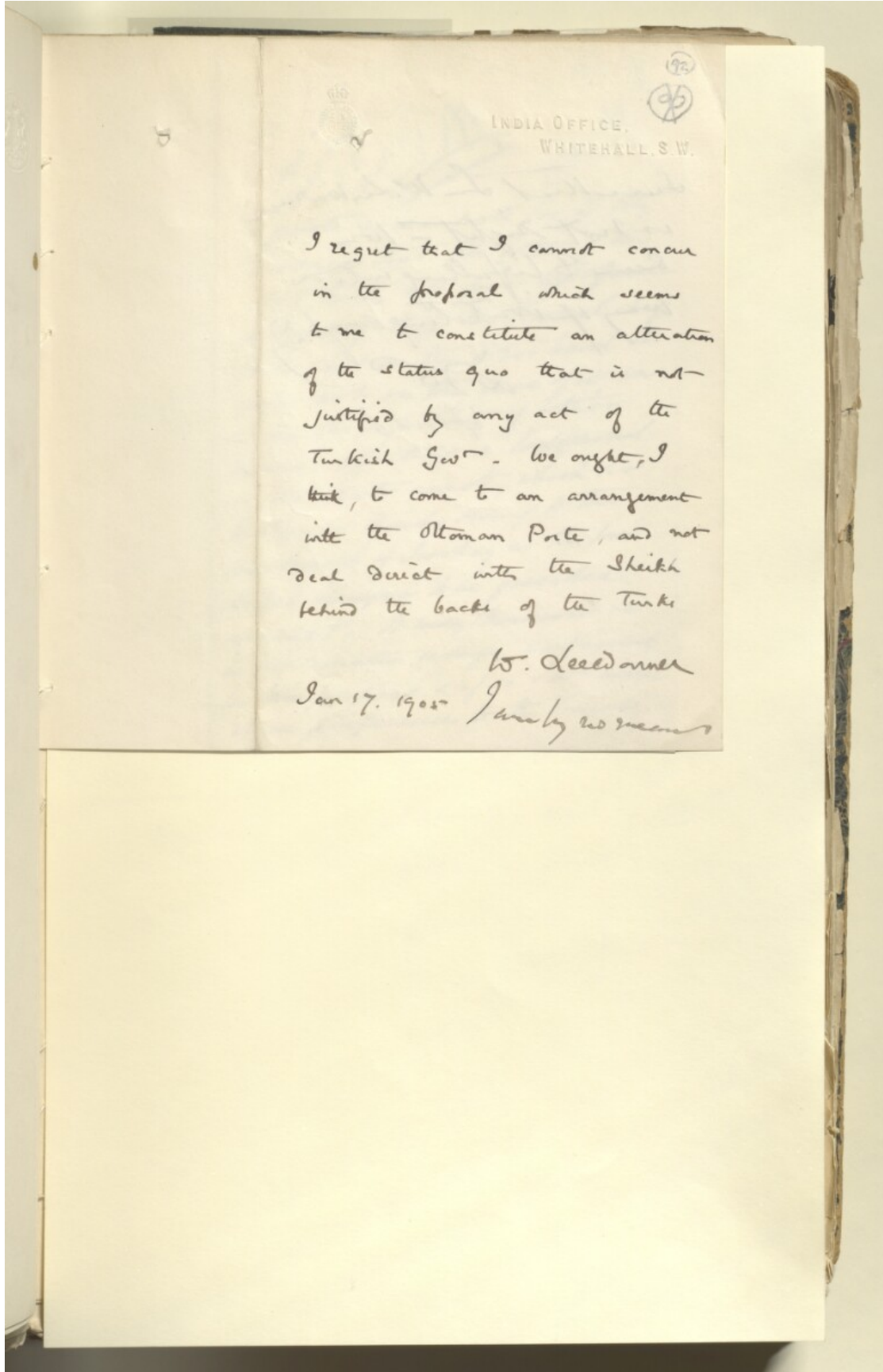


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٩١ظ] (٨٦٠/١٨٧)



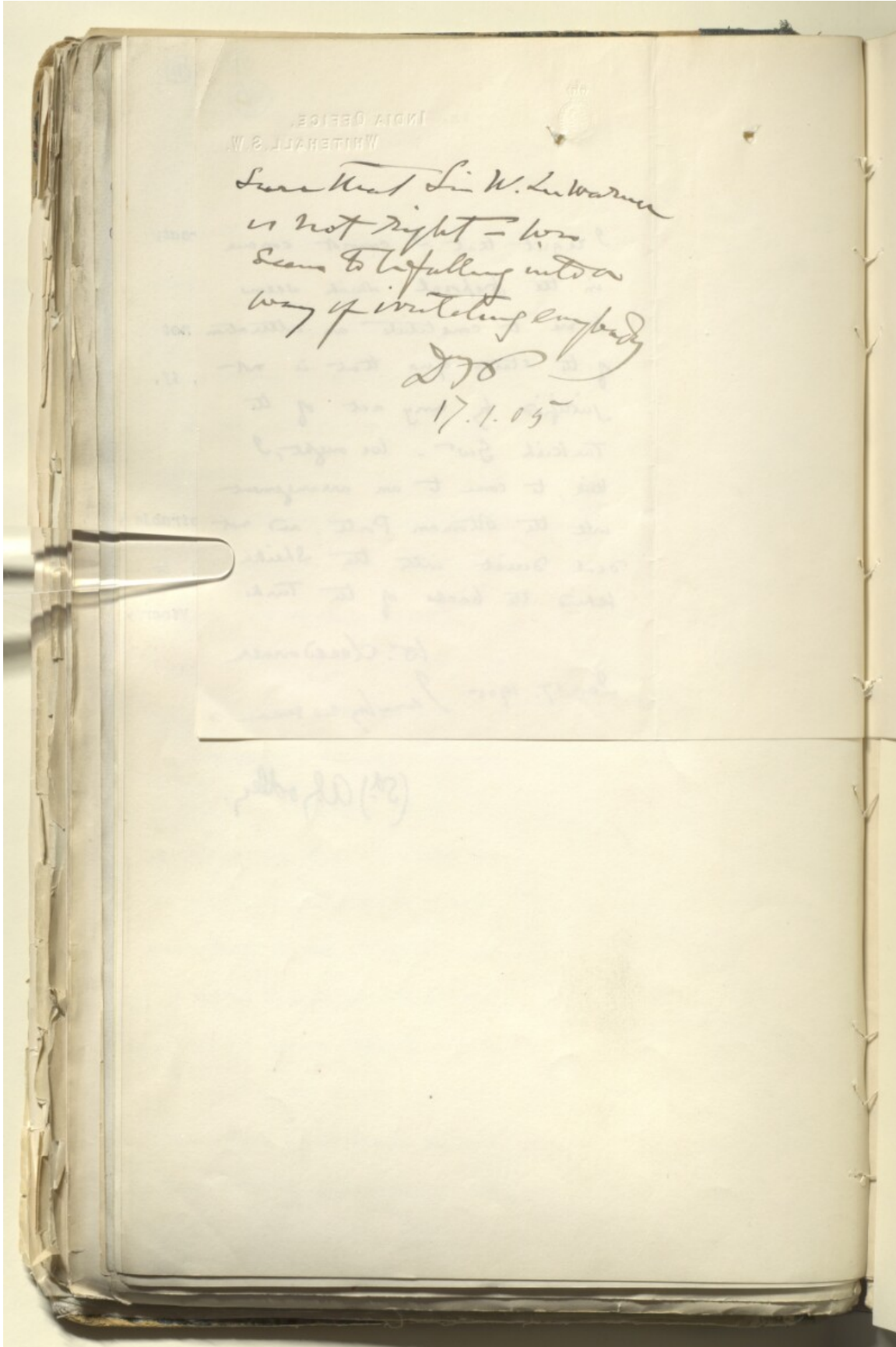


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٩٢و] (١٨٨/٨٦٠)



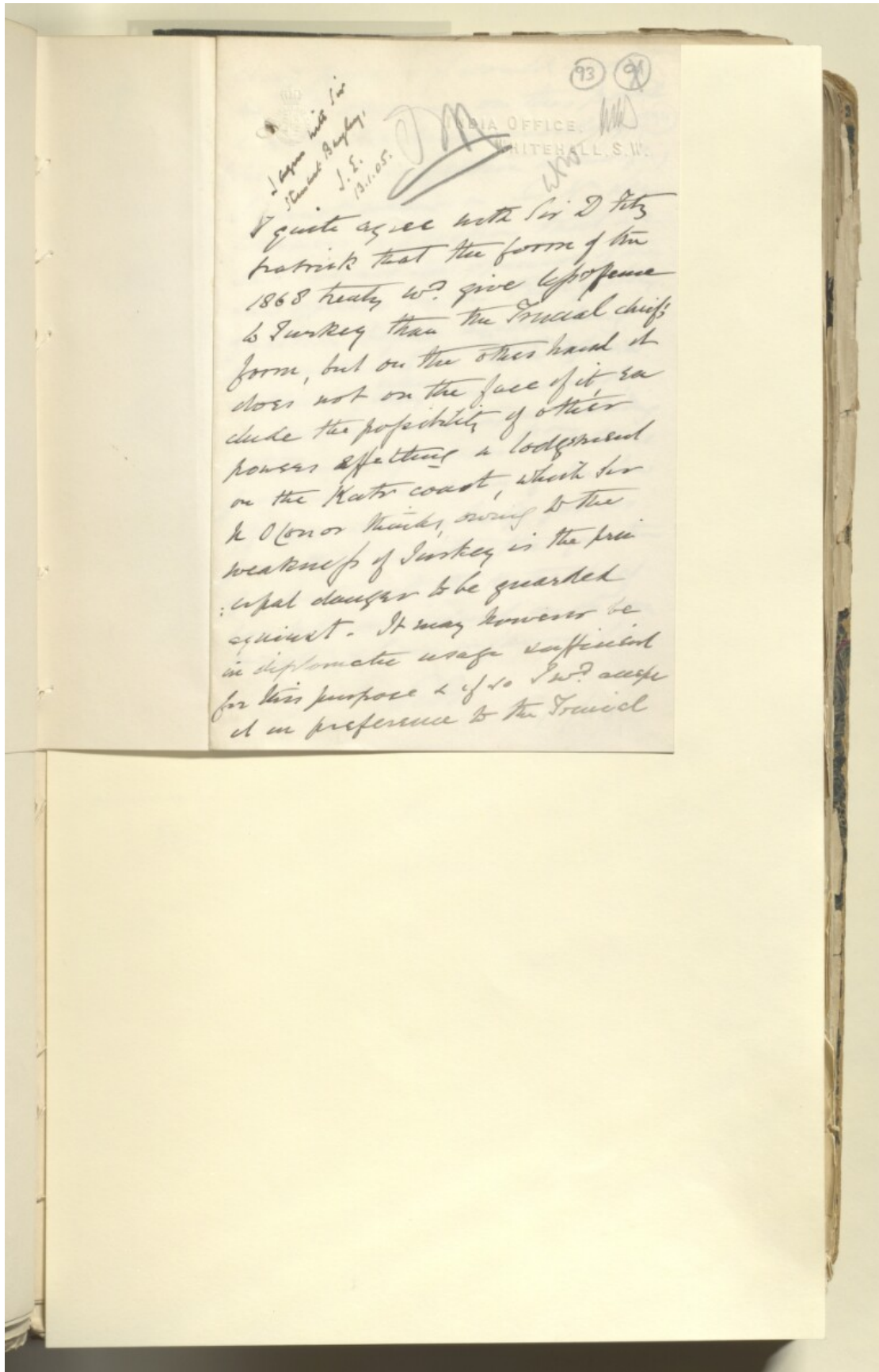


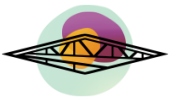
ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٩٢ ظ] (١٨٩/٨٦٠)



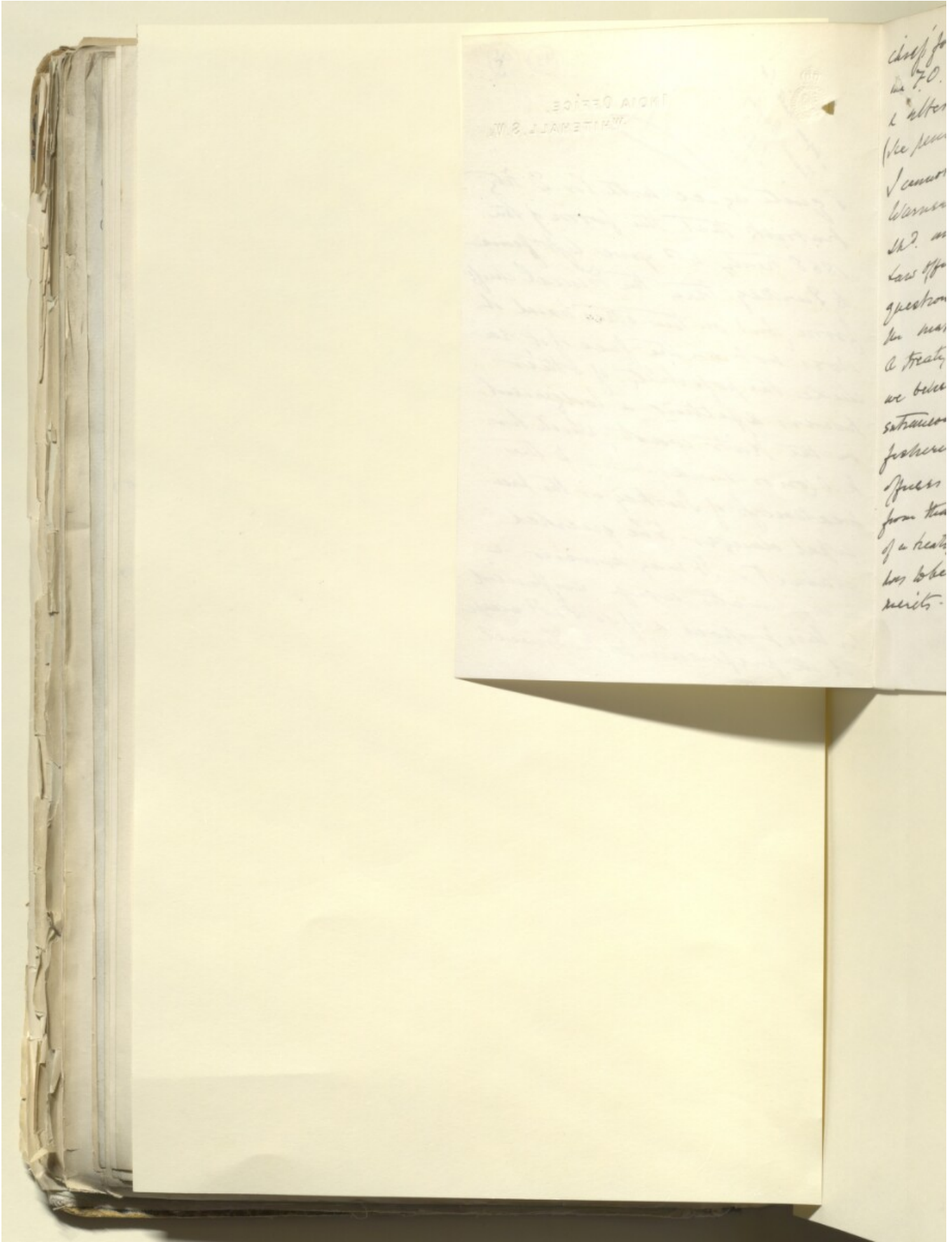


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أتراك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٩٣] (٨٦٠/١٩٠)





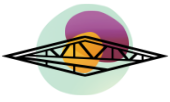
ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٩٣ظ] (١٩١١/٨٦٠)



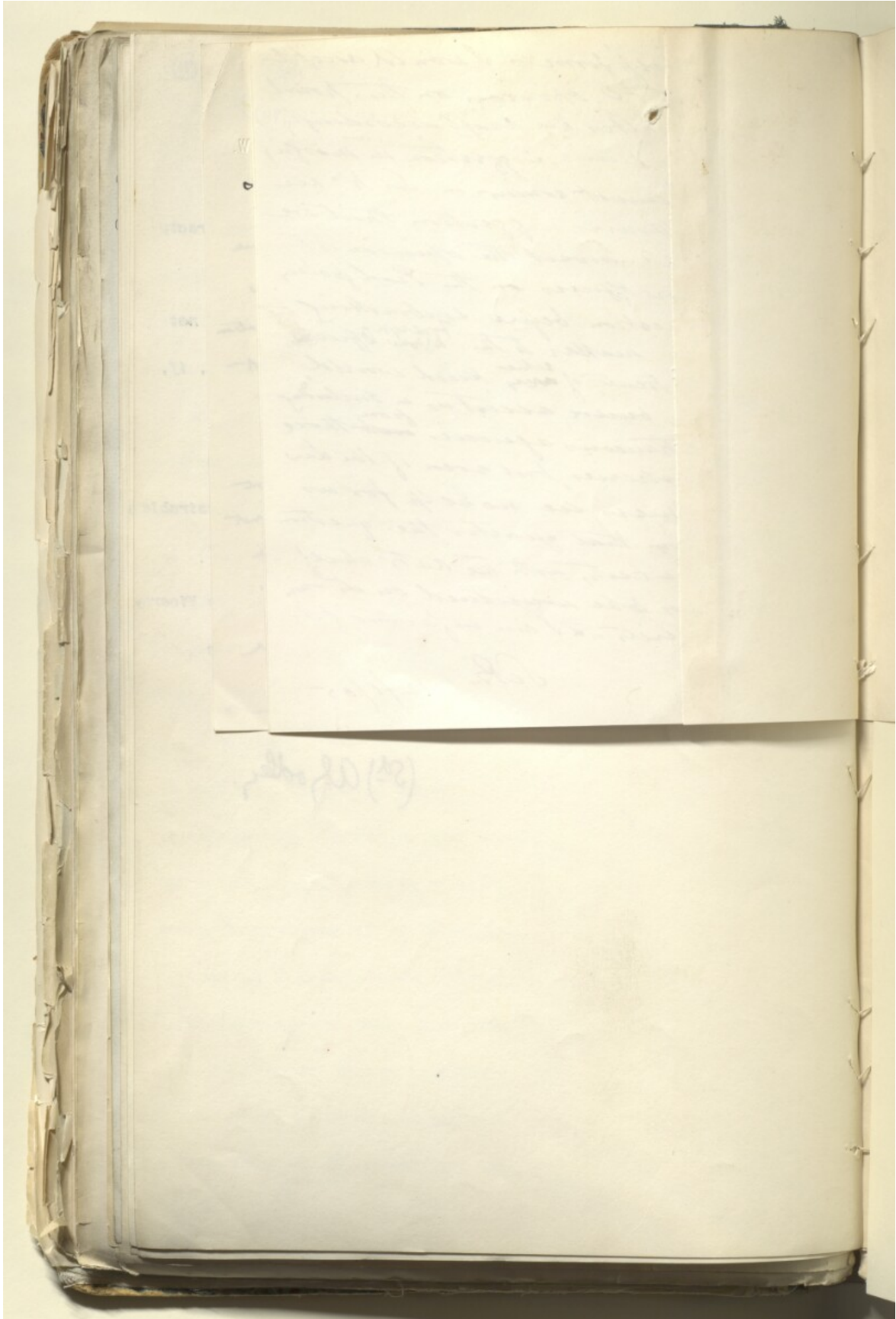


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٩٤و] [١٩٢/٨٦٠]

chief form - I would accept
the F.O. opinion on this point
& alter the draft accordingly
(the pencil suggestion in margin)
I cannot concur in Sir N^m Lee
Warner's suggestion that we
sh^d. await the opinion of the
law officers on the Pearl fishing
question before submitting
the matter to the ^{Foreign} Officers.
A treaty of ~~any~~ ^{either} kind would
we believe, assist us in ^{excluding}
saturious agencies ^{from} those
fisheries, but even if the law
officers see no help for us
from that quarter, the question
of a treaty with the Kato chief
has to be considered on its own
merits. & I am in favour of it
S.B. 12/1/05

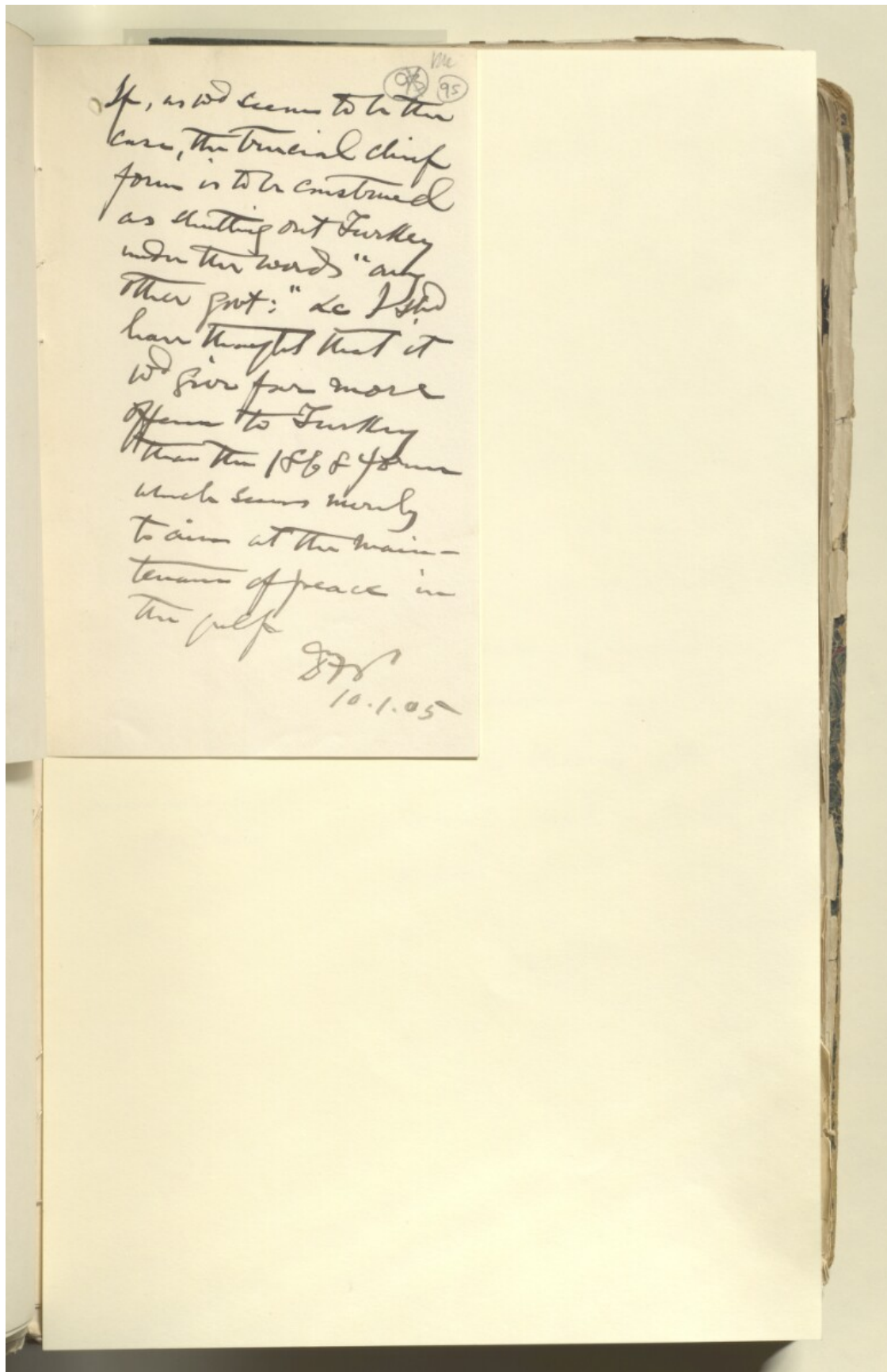


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٩٤ظ] (١٩٣/٨٦٠)





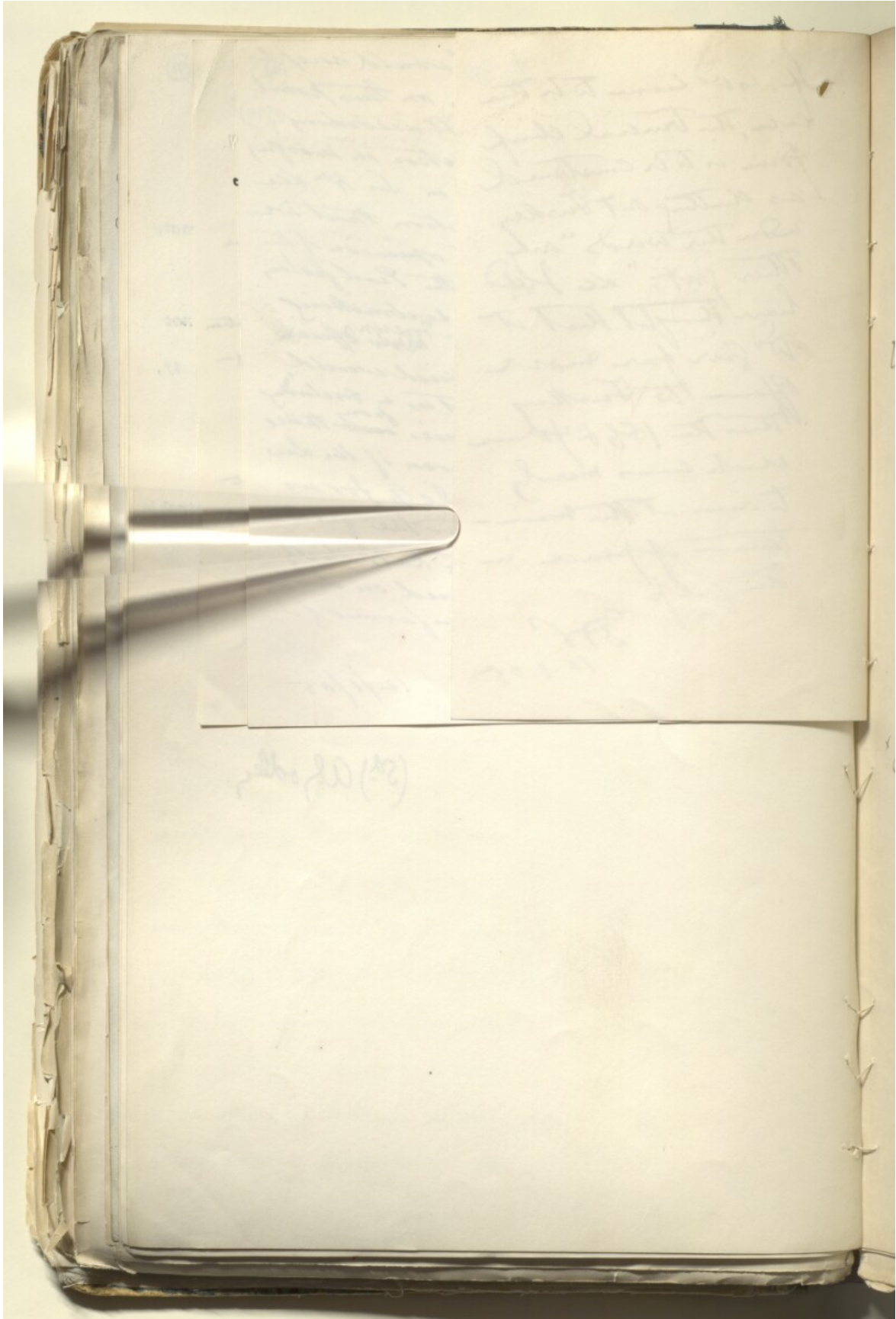
ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٩٥] (١٩٤/٨٦٠)



¹²⁶
⁹⁵
If, as it seems to be the
case, the original chief
form is to be construed
as shutting out Turkey
under the words "only
their part;" as I should
have thought that it
would give far more
offense to Turkey
than the 1868 form
which seems merely
to aim at the main-
tenance of peace in
the Gulf
J. J. J.
10.1.05

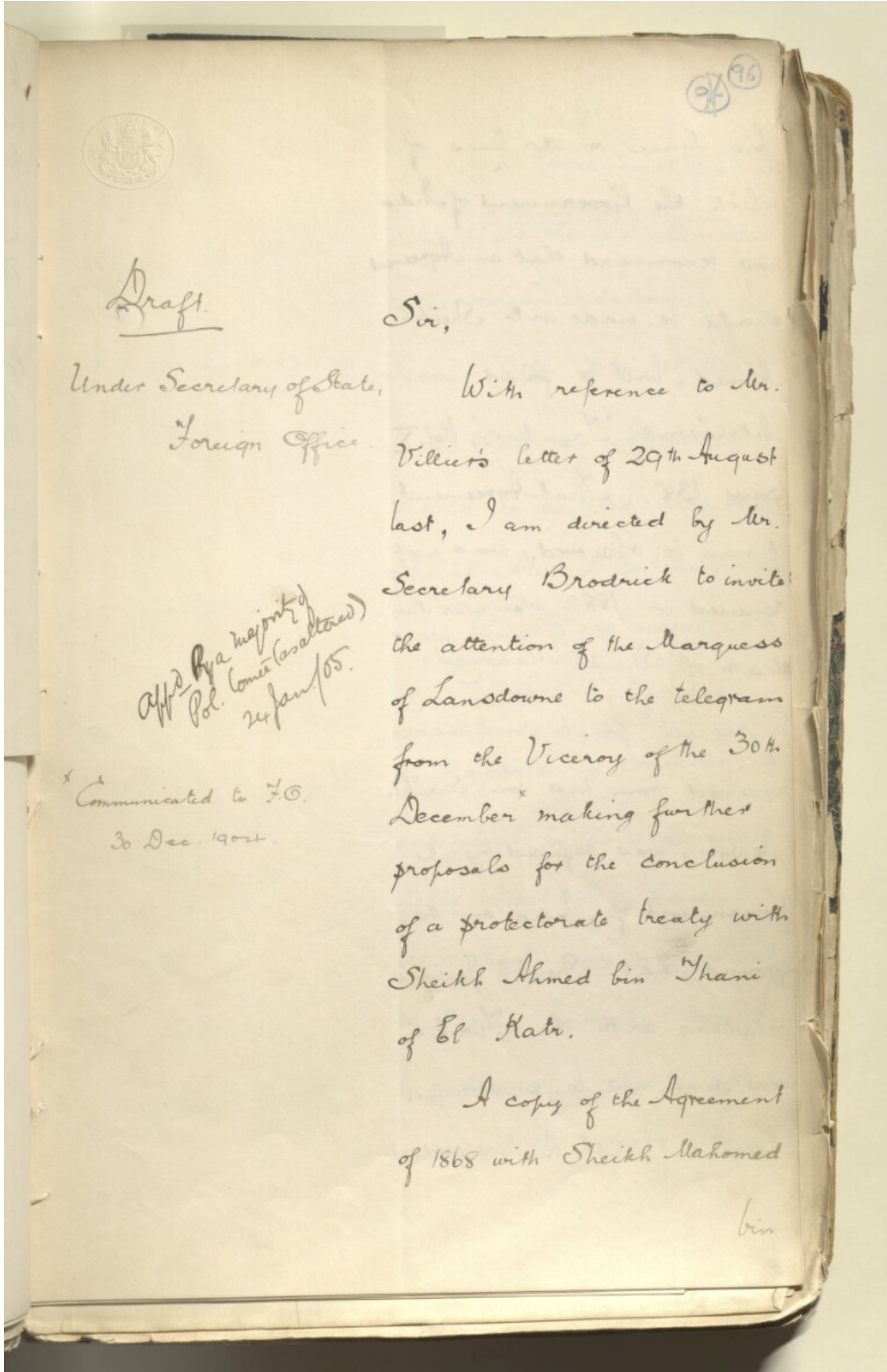


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٩٥ظ] (١٩٥/٨٦٠)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٩٠٦] (١٩٠٦/١٩٦)



Draft.

Sir,

Under Secretary of State,
Foreign Office.

With reference to Mr. Villiers's letter of 29th August last, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Brodrick to invite the attention of the Marquess of Lansdowne to the telegram from the Viceroy of the 30th December making further proposals for the conclusion of a protectorate treaty with Sheikh Ahmed bin Thani of El Katar.

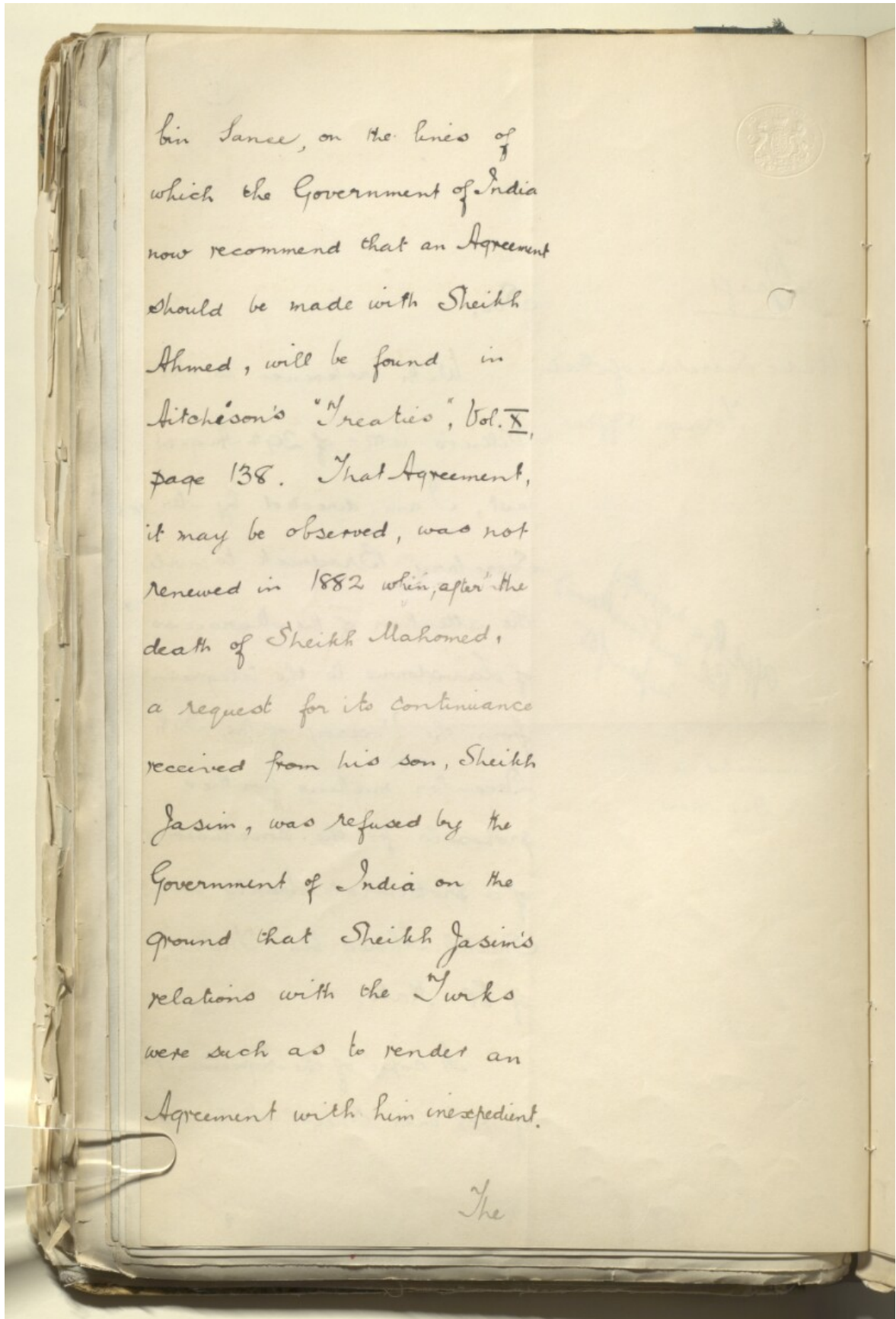
App'd by a majority of
Pol. Comtee (as altered)
24 Jan/05.

* Communicated to F.O.
30 Dec. 1904.

A copy of the Agreement
of 1868 with Sheikh Mahomed
bin

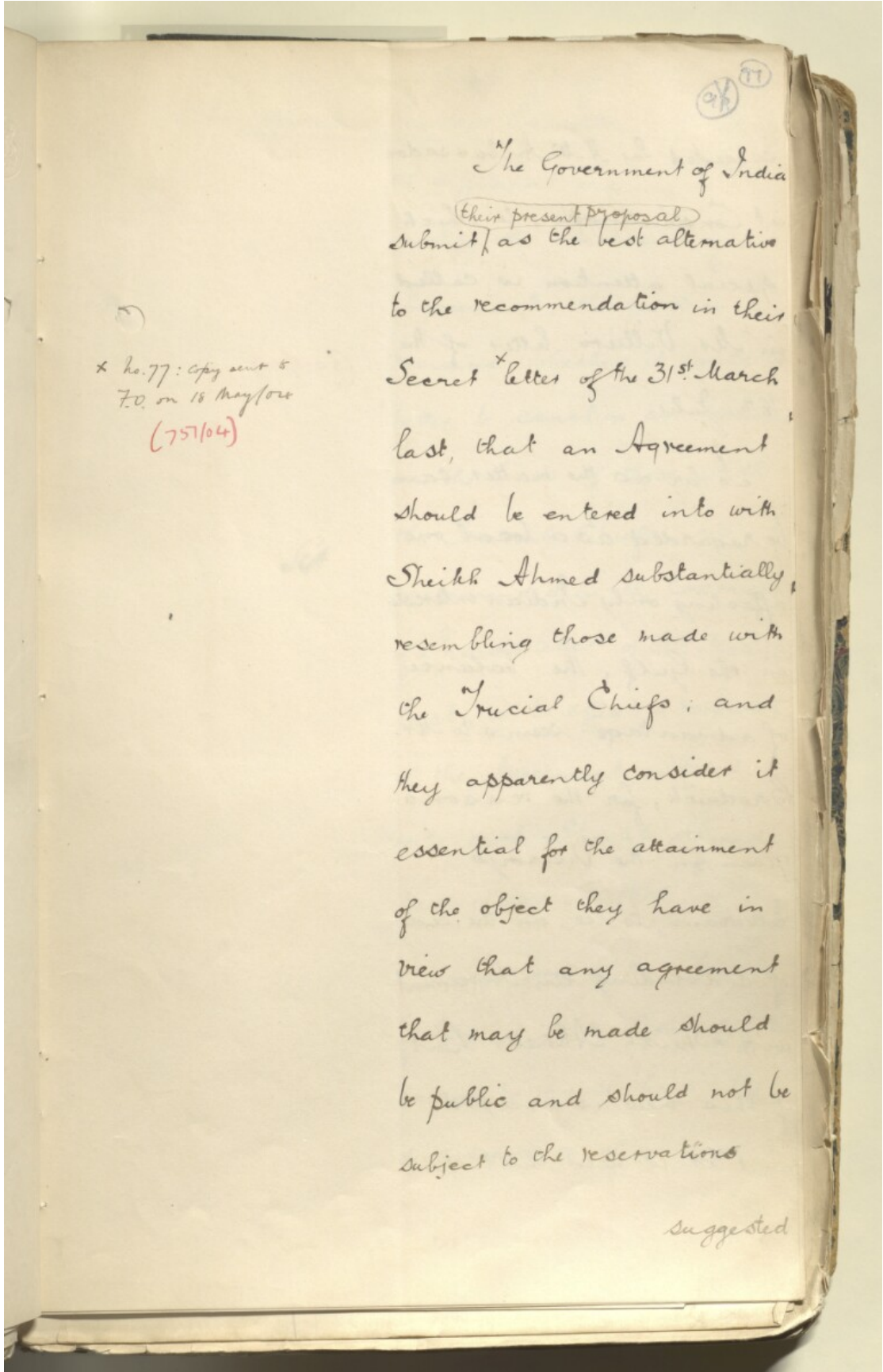


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٩٦ظ] (١٩٧/٨٦٠)



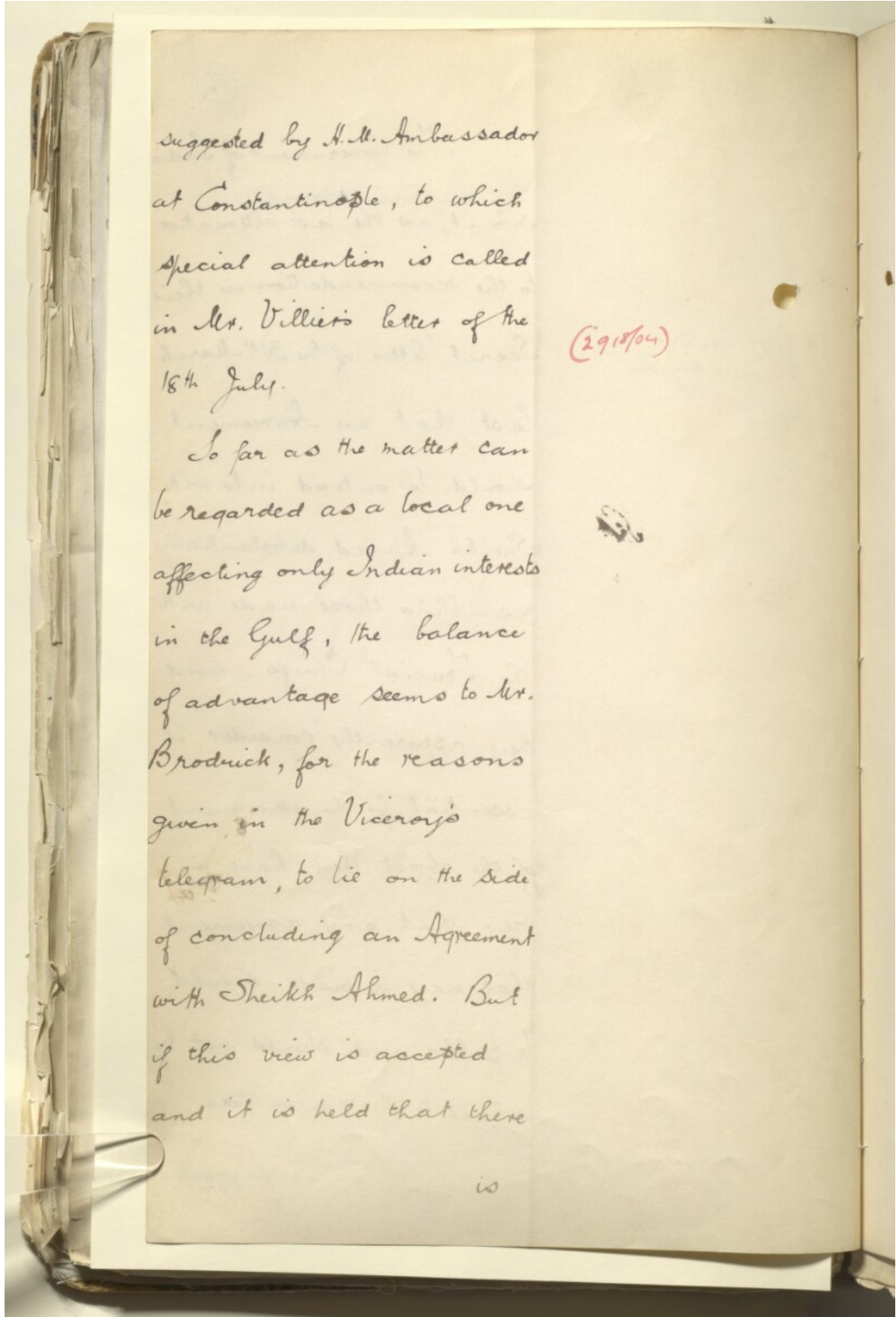


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٩٧و] (١٩٨/٨٦٠)



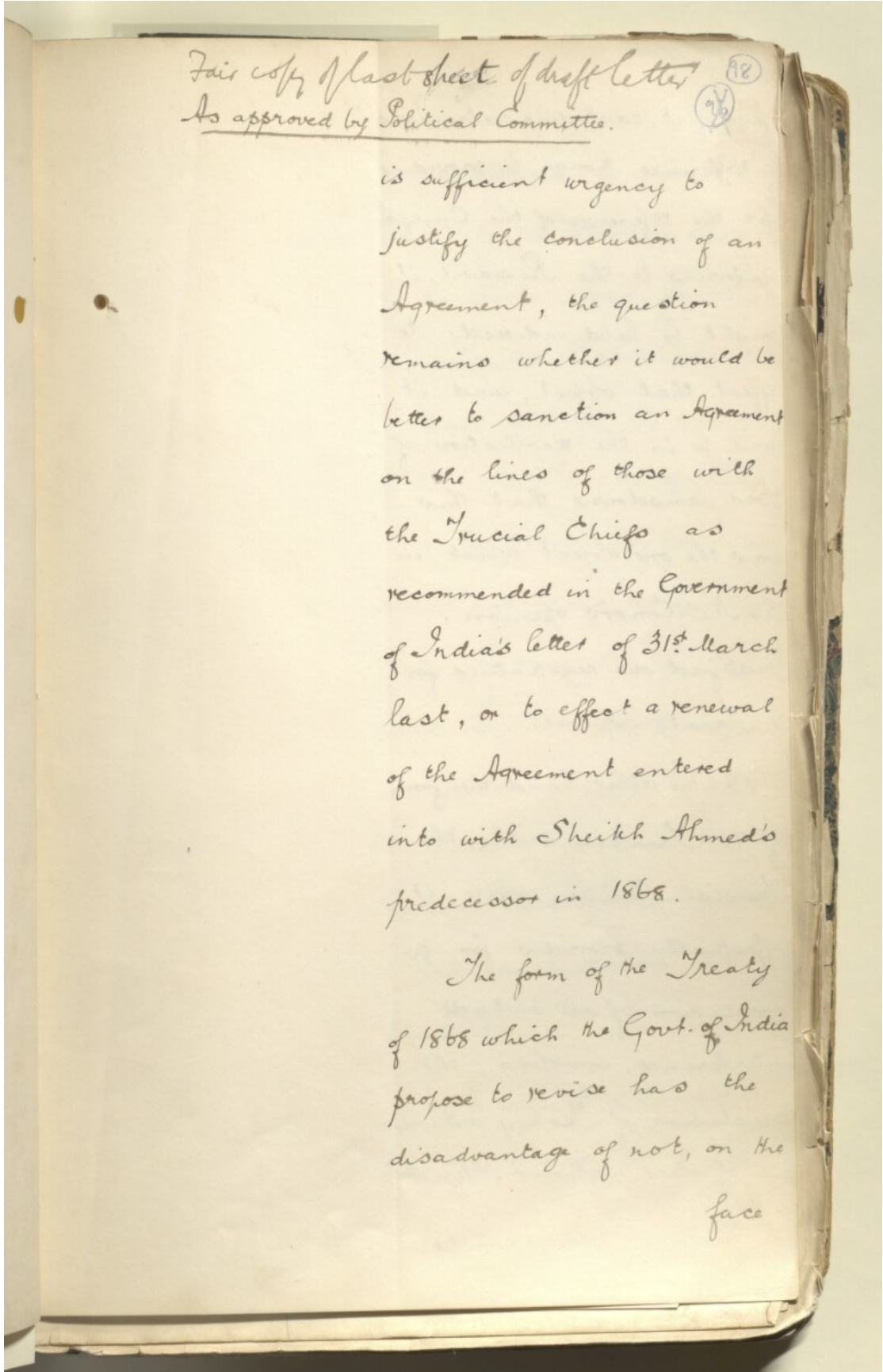


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٩٧ظ] (١٦٠/١٩٩)



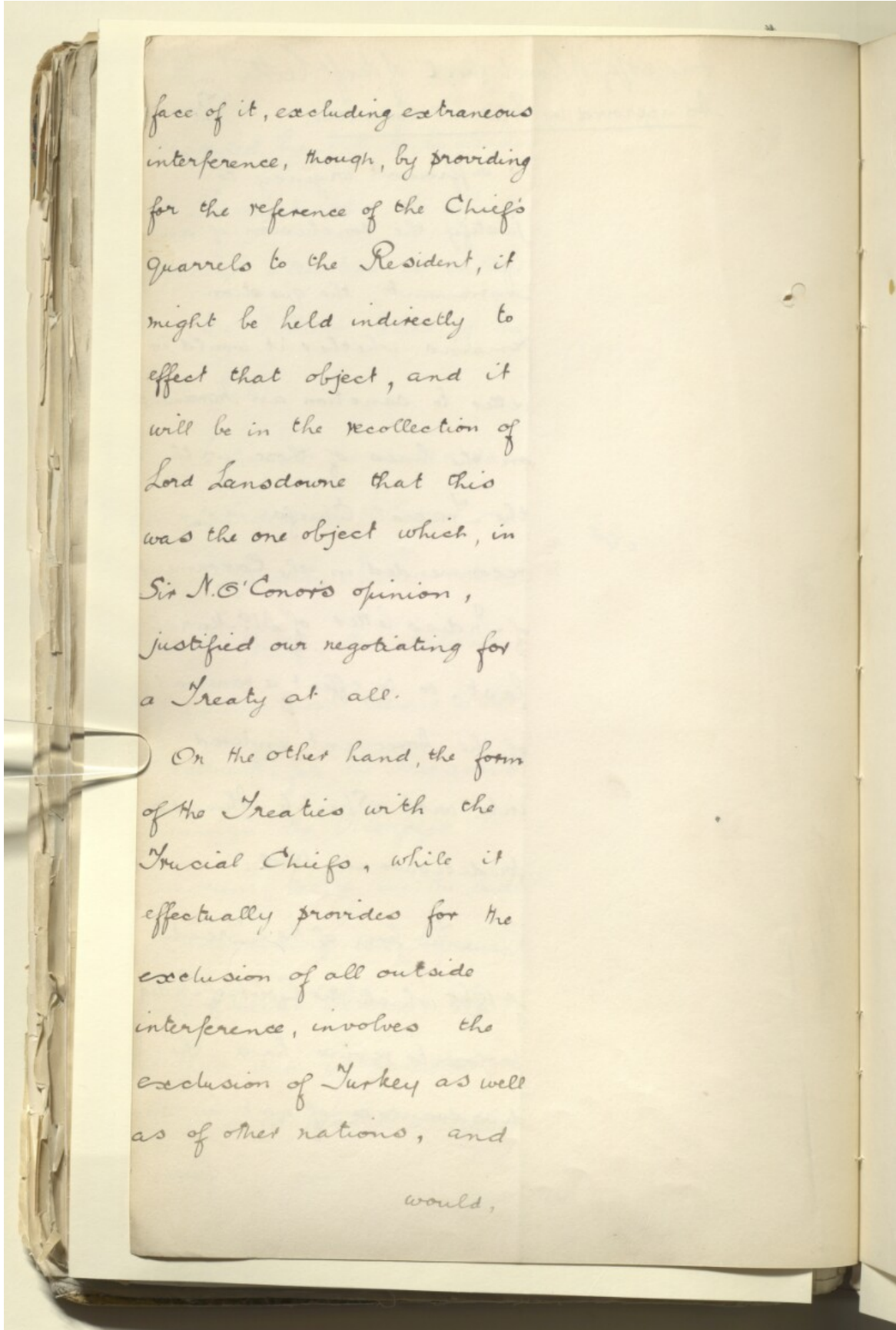


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٩٨] (٨٦٠/٢٠٠)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٩٨ظ] (٨٦٠/٢٠١)

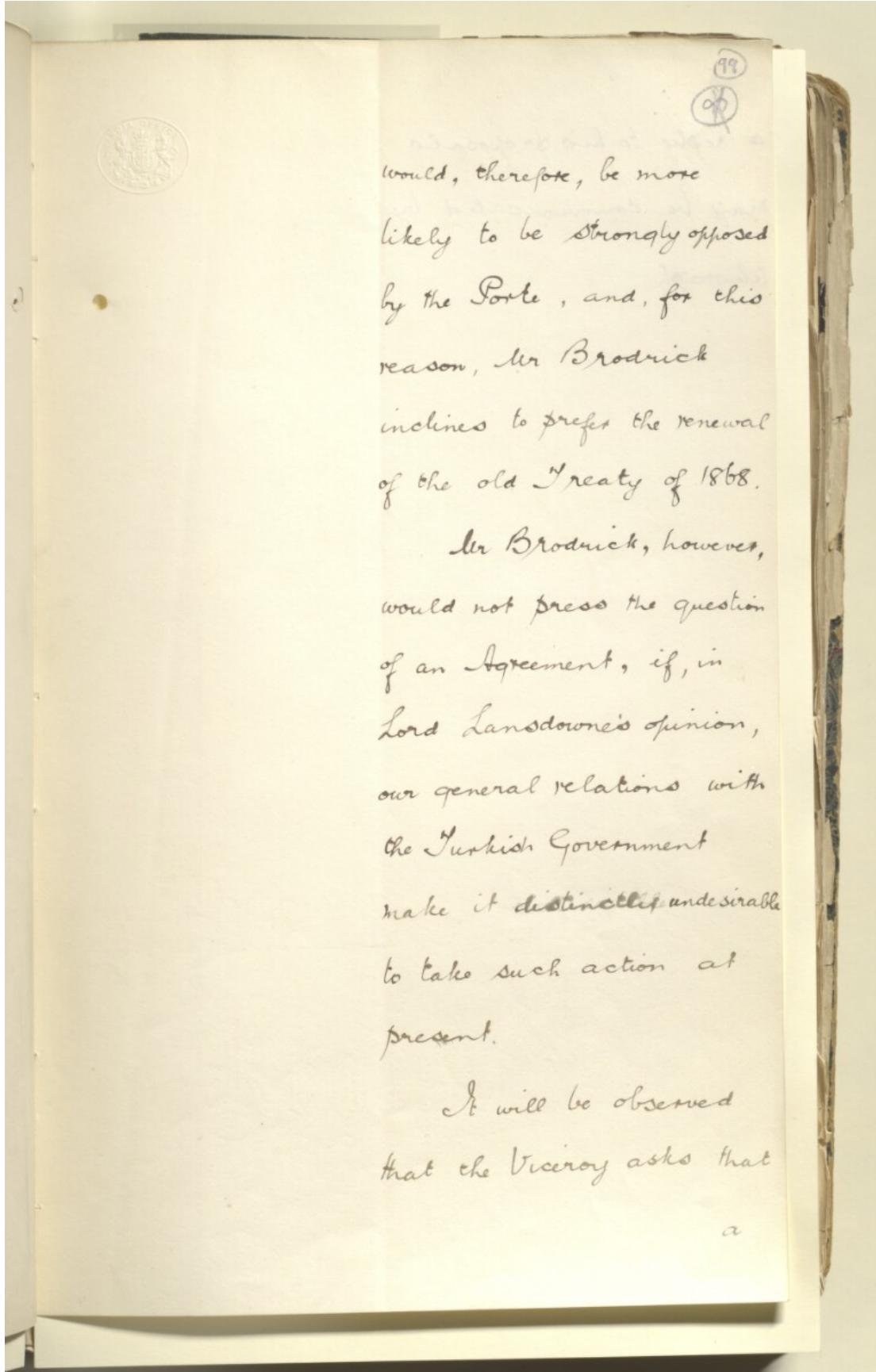


face of it, excluding extraneous
interference, though, by providing
for the reference of the Chief's
quarrels to the Resident, it
might be held indirectly to
effect that object, and it
will be in the recollection of
Lord Lansdowne that this
was the one object which, in
Sir N. O'Conor's opinion,
justified our negotiating for
a Treaty at all.

On the other hand, the form
of the Treaties with the
Principal Chiefs, while it
effectually provides for the
exclusion of all outside
interference, involves the
exclusion of Turkey as well
as of other nations, and
would,



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٩٩] (٨٦٠/٢٠٢)



would, therefore, be more likely to be strongly opposed by the Porte, and, for this reason, Mr Brodrick inclines to prefer the renewal of the old Treaty of 1868.

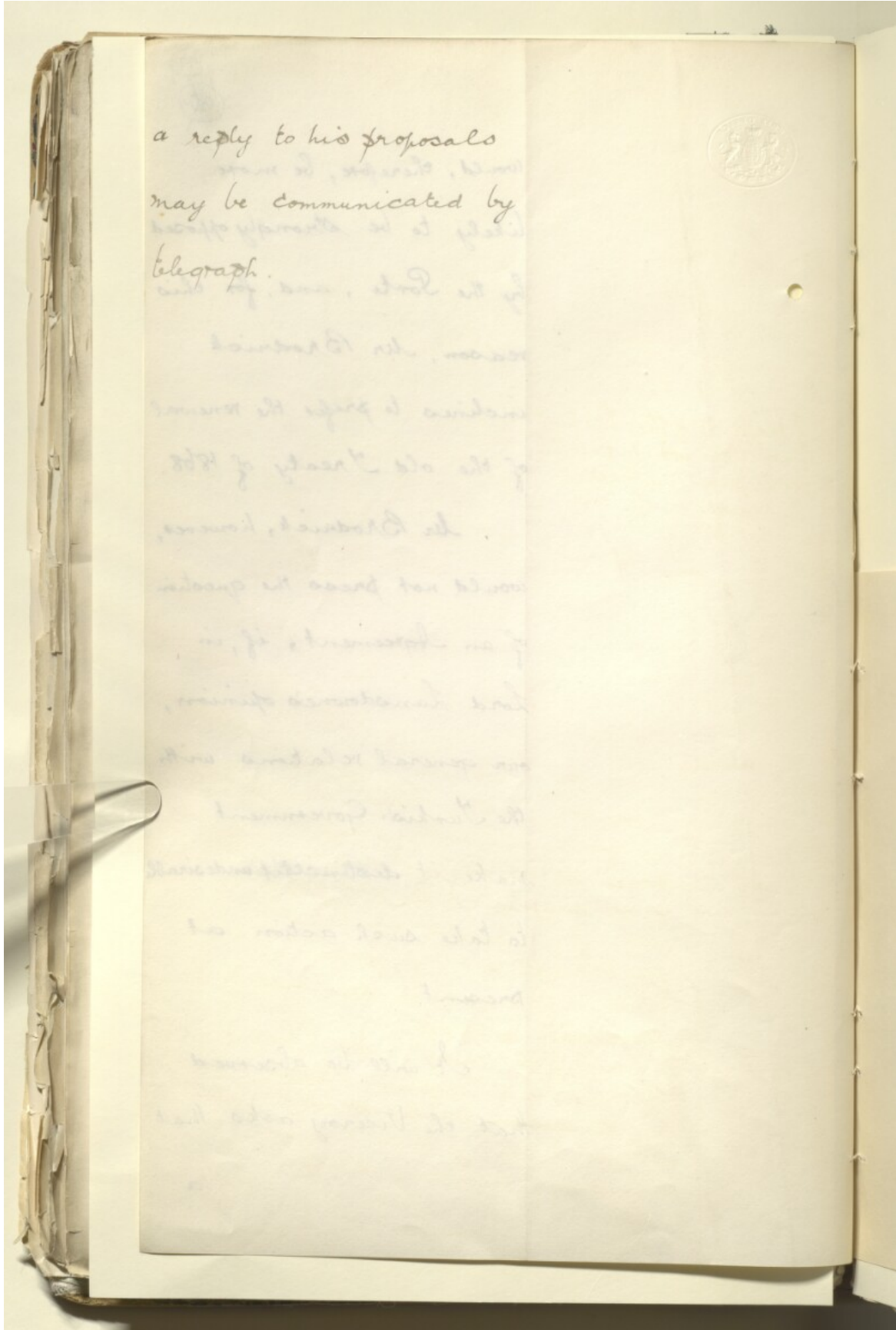
Mr Brodrick, however, would not press the question of an Agreement, if, in Lord Lansdowne's opinion, our general relations with the Turkish Government make it distinctly undesirable to take such action at present.

It will be observed that the Viceroy asks that

a

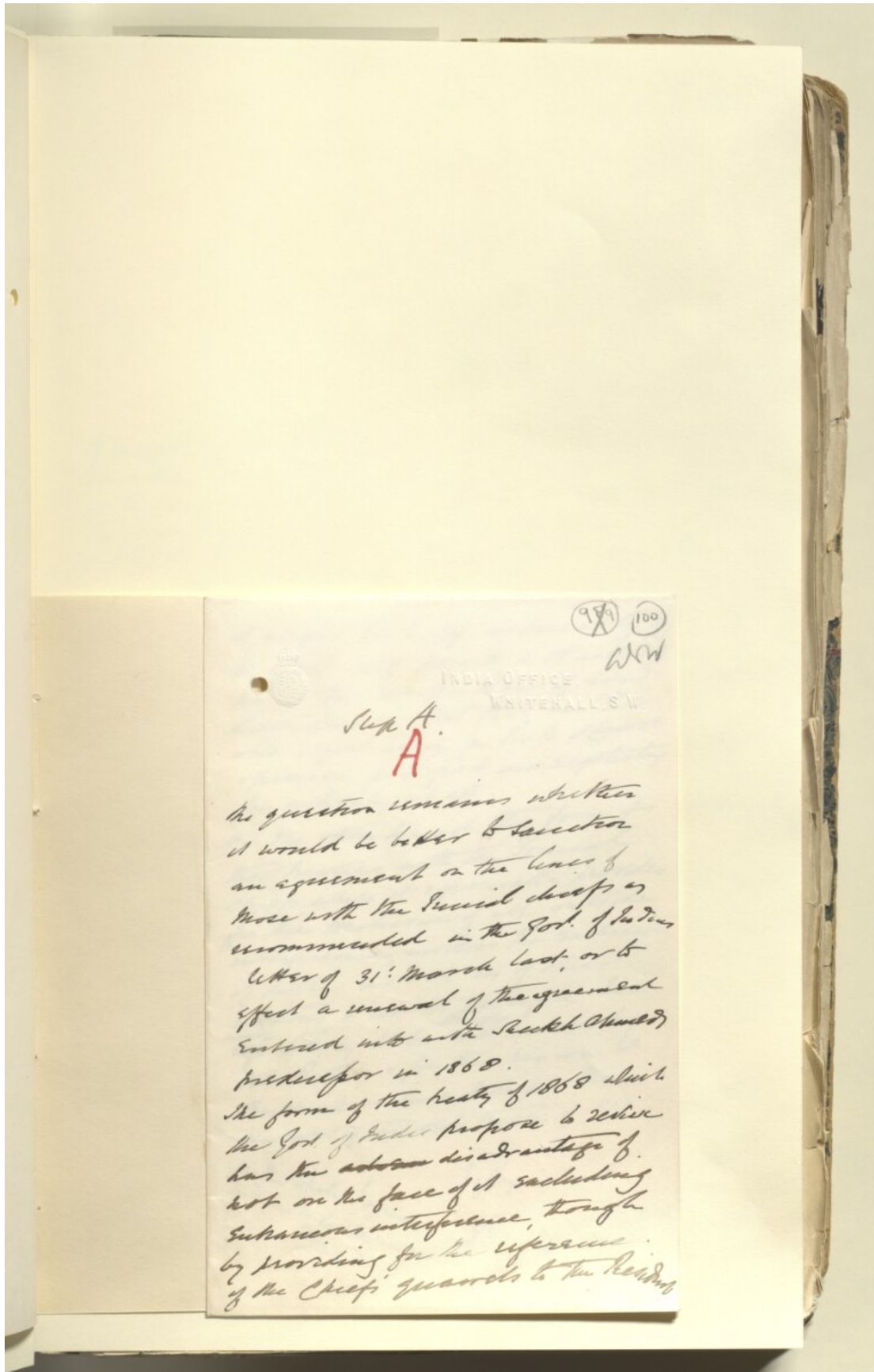


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٩٩ظ] (٨٦٠/٢٠٣)



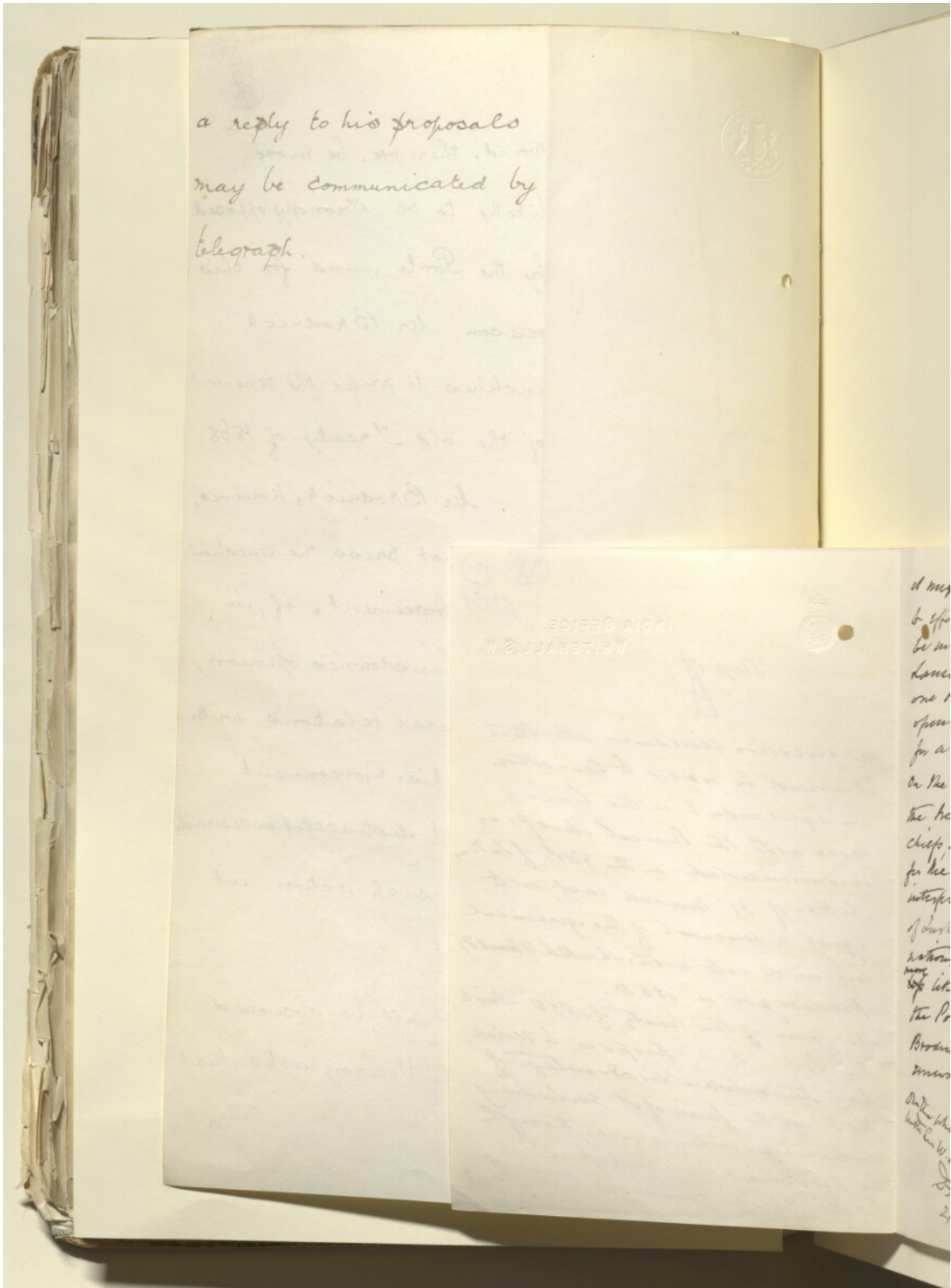


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٠٠] (٨٦٠/٢٠٤)



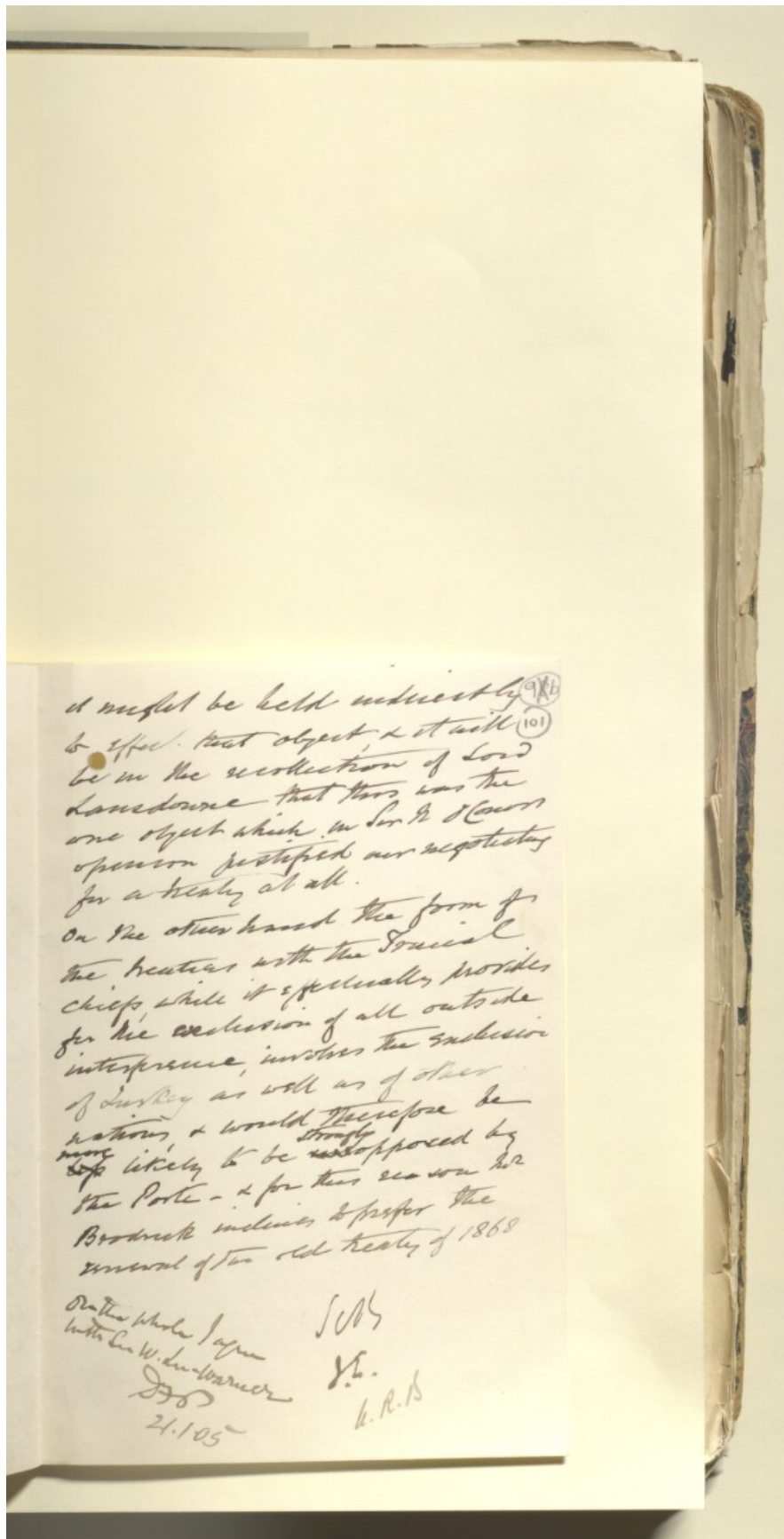


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٠٠ظ] (١٦٠/٢٠٥)



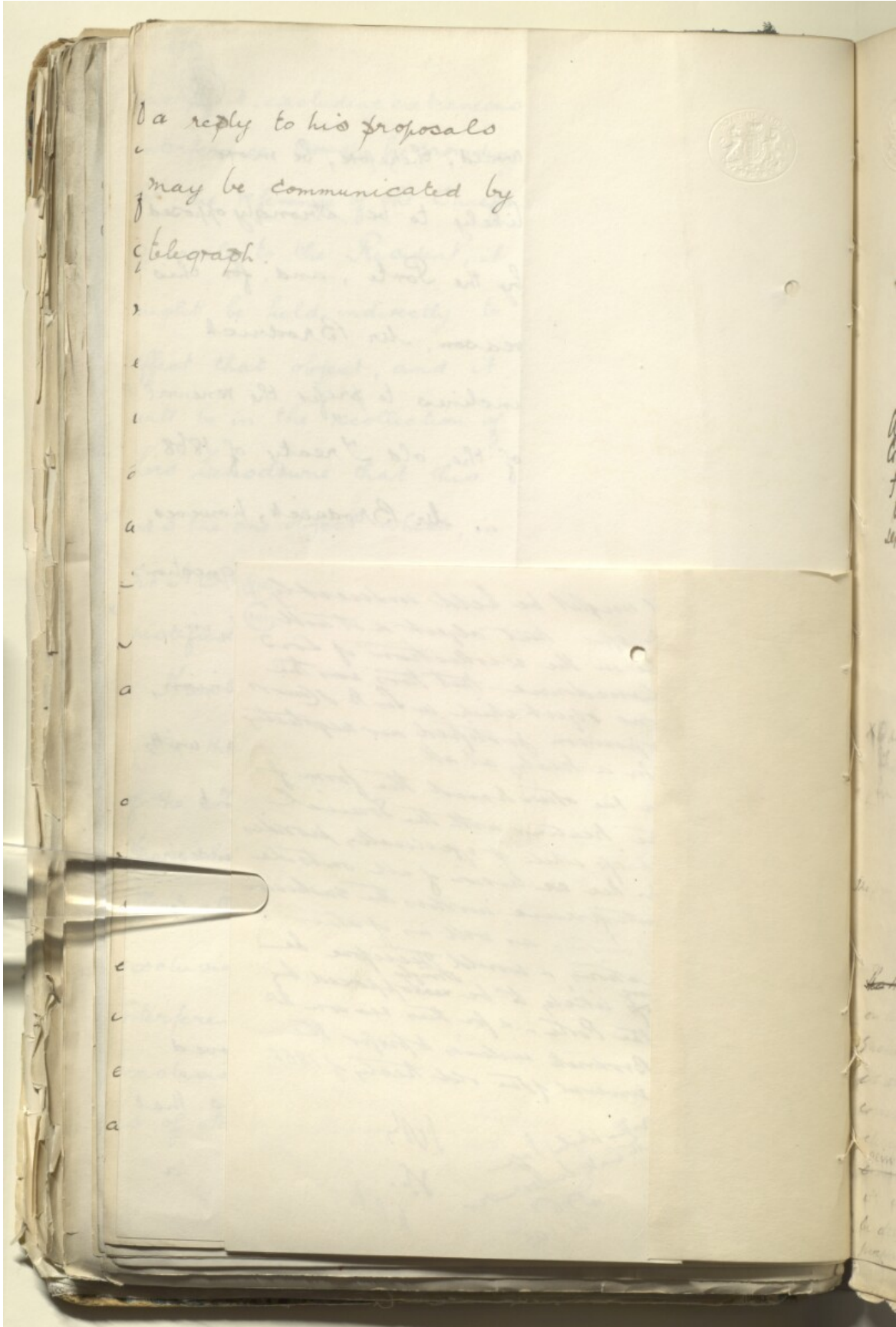


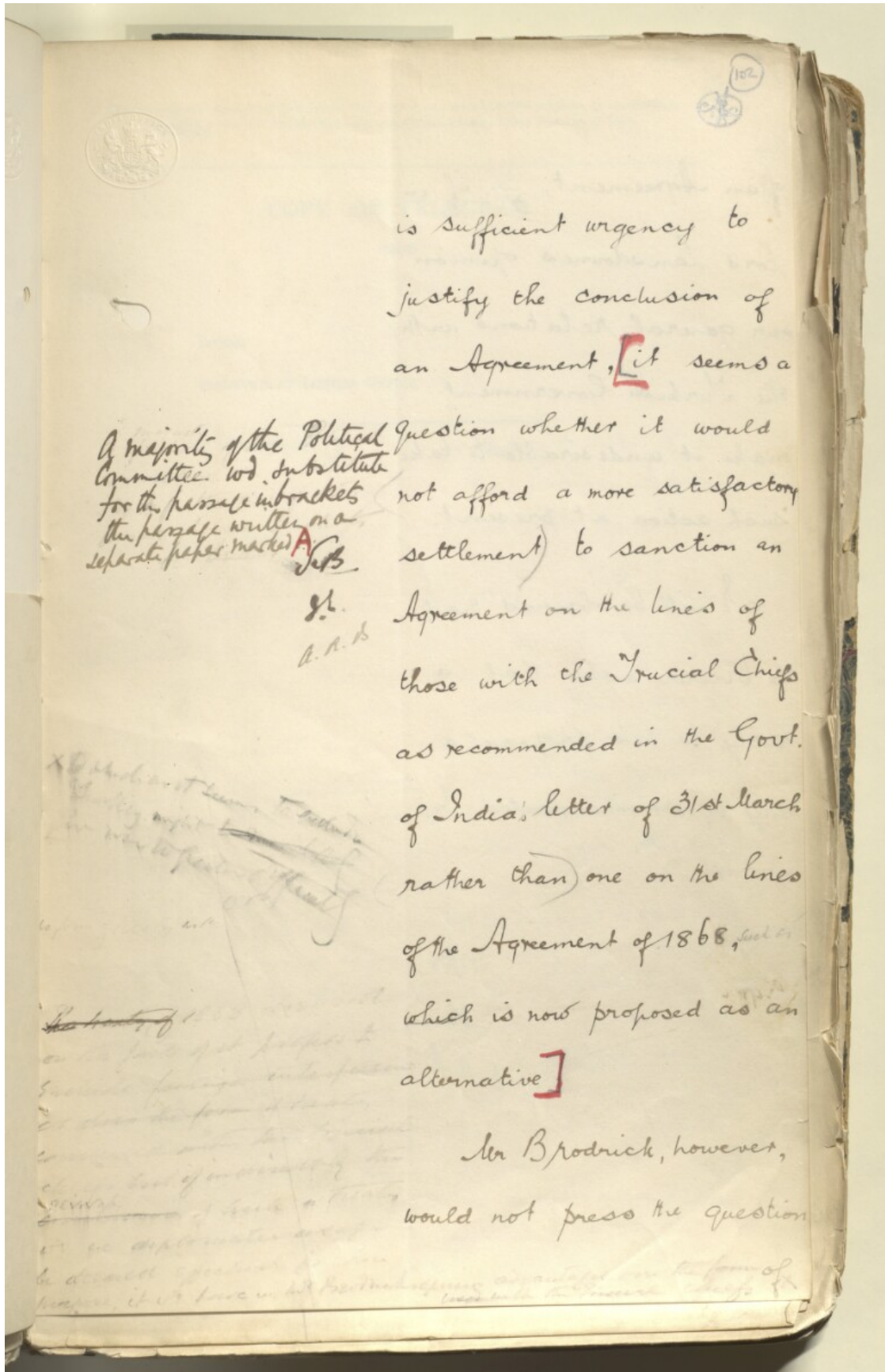
ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٠١و] (٨٦٠/٢٠٦)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٠١ظ] (٨٦٠/٢٠٧)





is sufficient urgency to
justify the conclusion of
an Agreement, [it seems a

A majority of the Political Committee would substitute for the passage in brackets the passage written on a separate paper marked A.B.

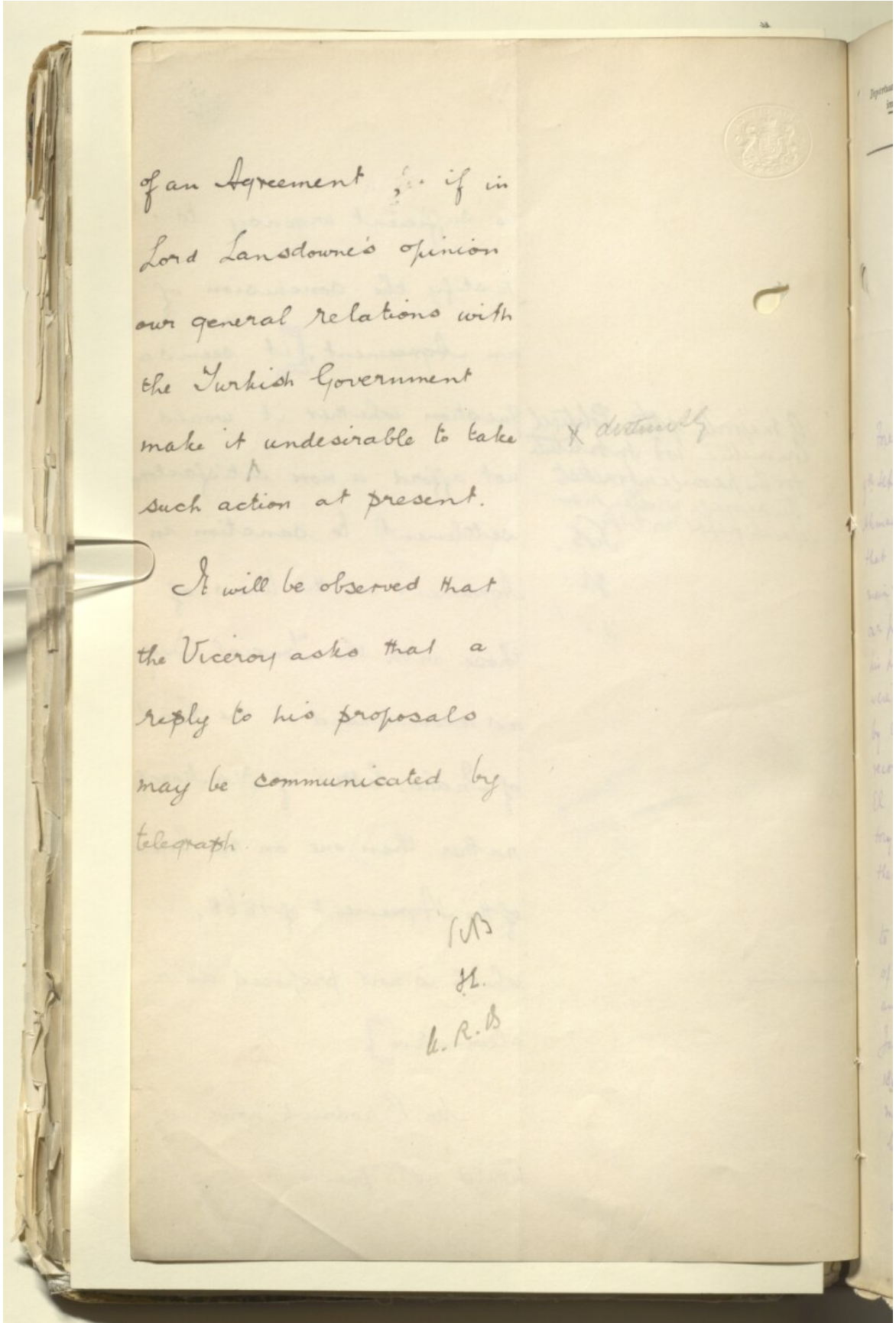
g.l.
A.A.B.

not afford a more satisfactory settlement) to sanction an Agreement on the lines of those with the Trucial Chiefs as recommended in the Govt. of India's letter of 31st March rather than one on the lines of the Agreement of 1868, which is now proposed as an alternative]

Mr Brodrick, however, would not press the question



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٠٢ظ] (١٦٠/٢٠٩)



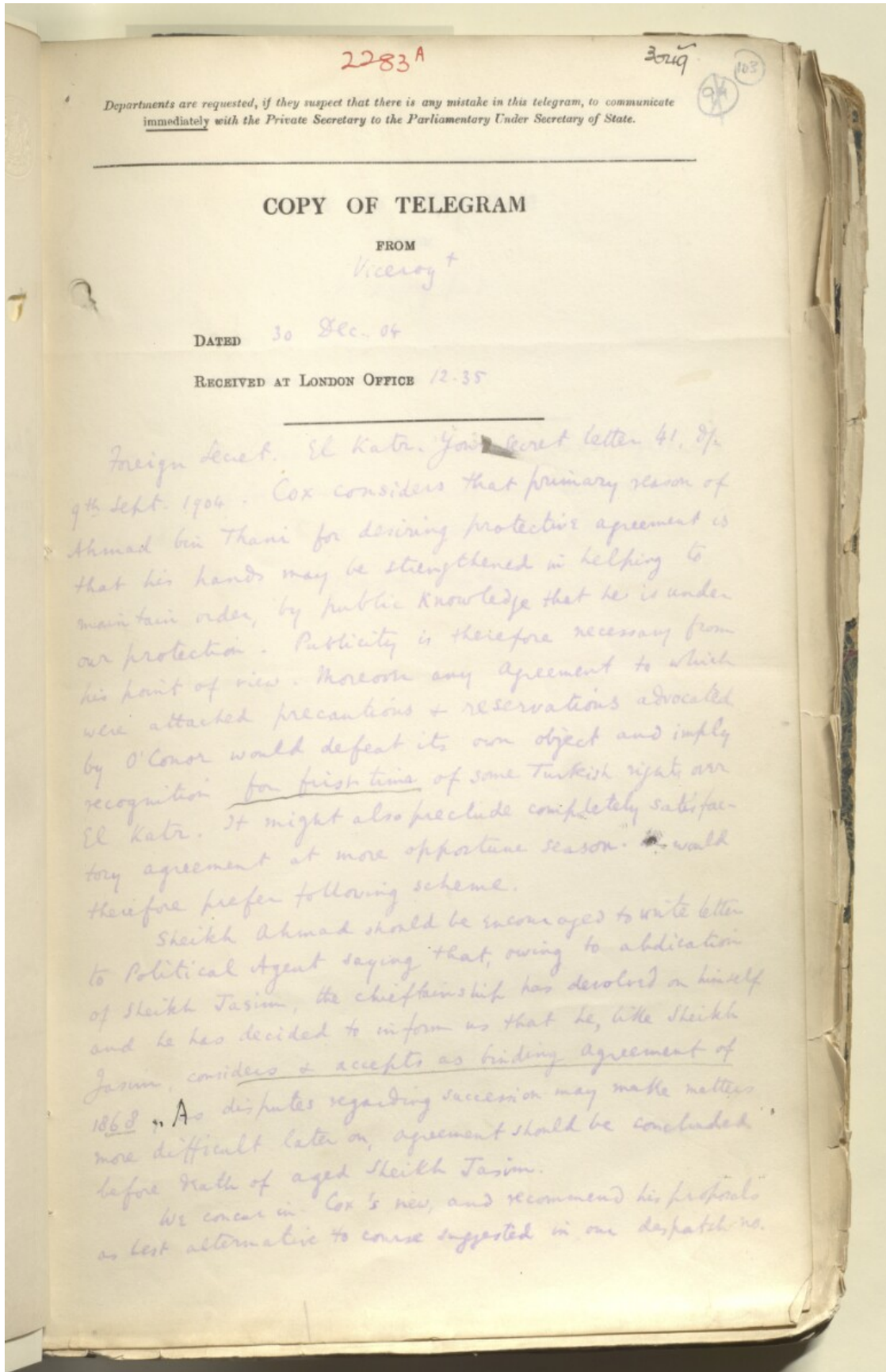
of an Agreement & if in
Lord Lansdowne's opinion
our general relations with
the Turkish Government
make it undesirable to take
such action at present.

It will be observed that
the Viceroy asks that a
reply to his proposals
may be communicated by
telegraph.

L.R.B.

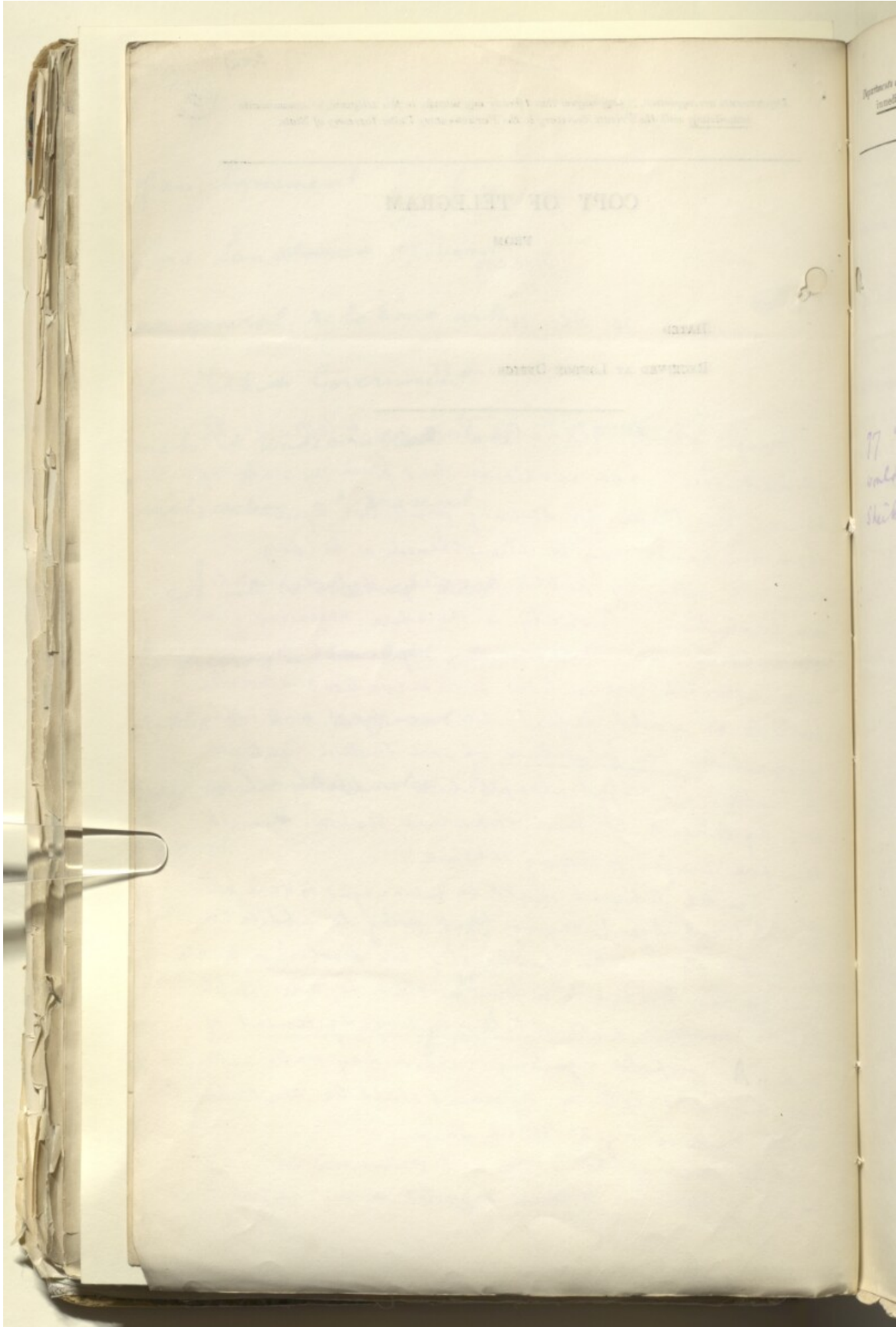


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٠٣/١] (٨٦٠/٢١٠)



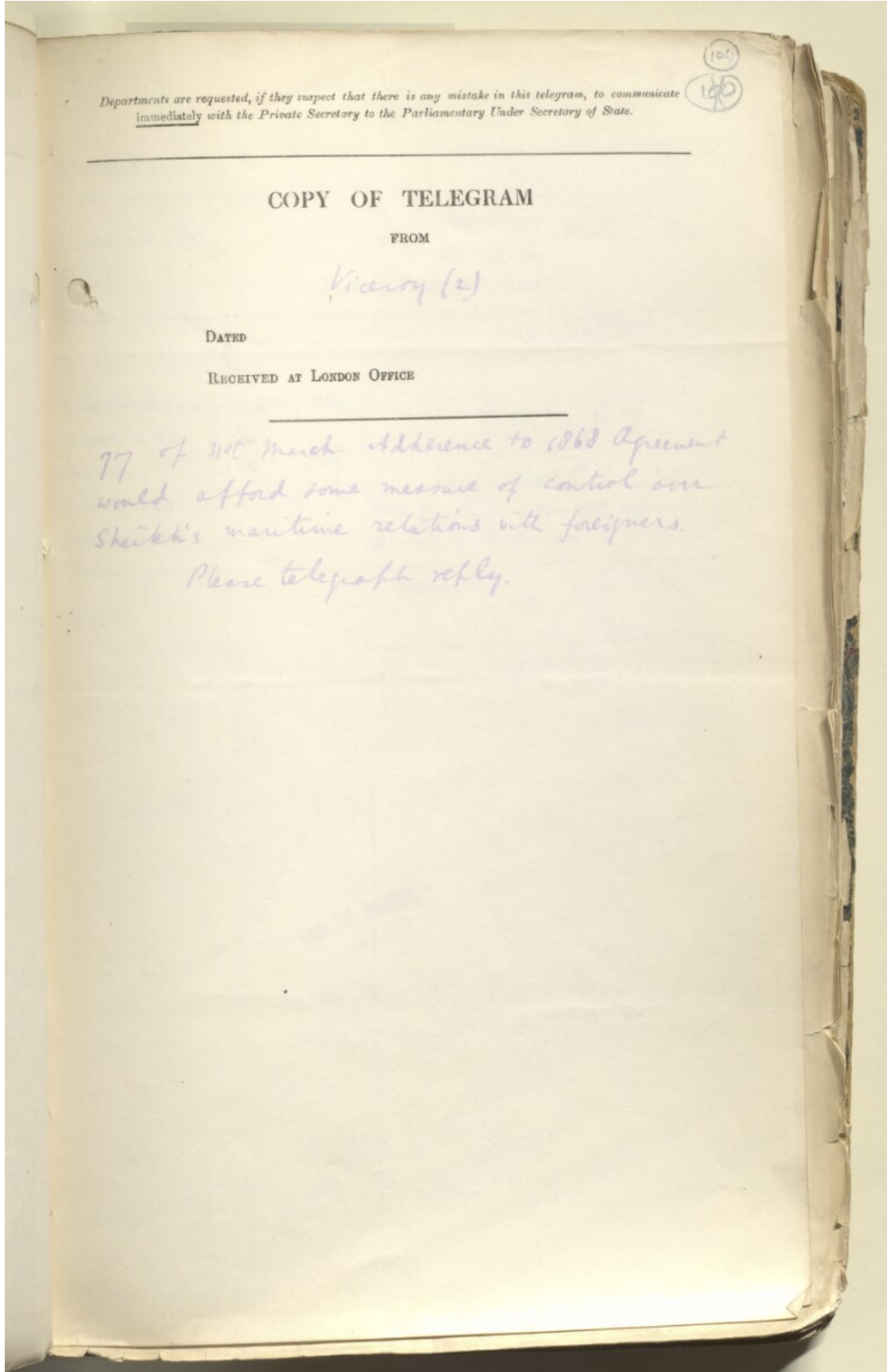


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٠٣ظ] (٨٦٠/٢١١)



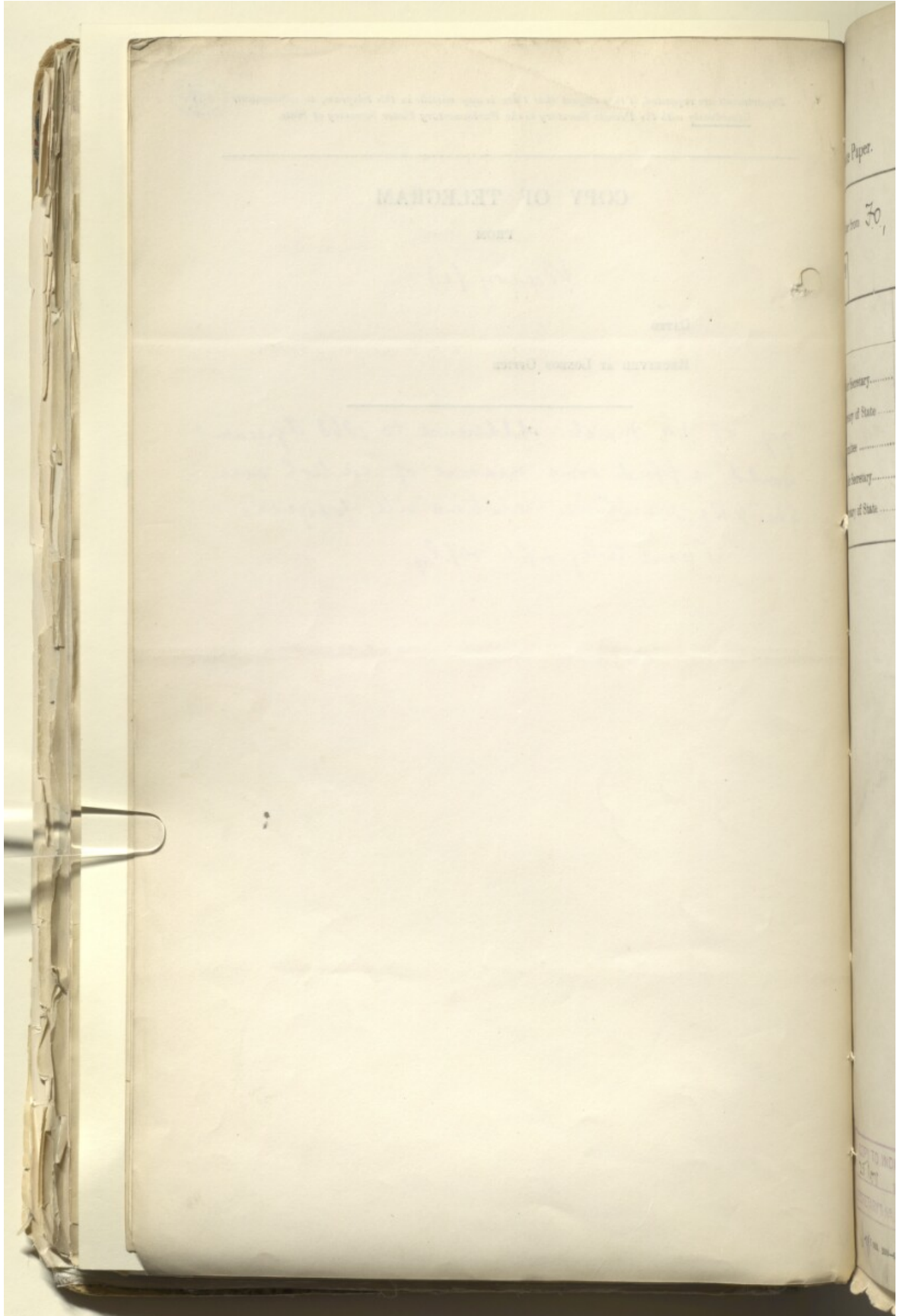


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٠٤/و] (٨٦٠/٢١٢)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٠٤ظ] (٨٦٠/٢١٣)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٠٥/أ] [٨٦٠/٢١٤]

Minute Paper.

Register No. 3413

SECRET DEPARTMENT

Letter from *Fo.* Dated *24* Nov. 1904.
Rec. *25*

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT
Under Secretary.....	<i>26 Nov</i>	<i>KK</i>	<i>Persian subj.</i> <i>Sheikh Abdul Rahman has now been finally and definitely deprived of the position of Mudir of Wakra.</i>
Secretary of State.....	<i>26</i>	<i>ag</i>	
Committee.....			
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State.....			

Previous Papers:—
2883

Copy to India.
For information

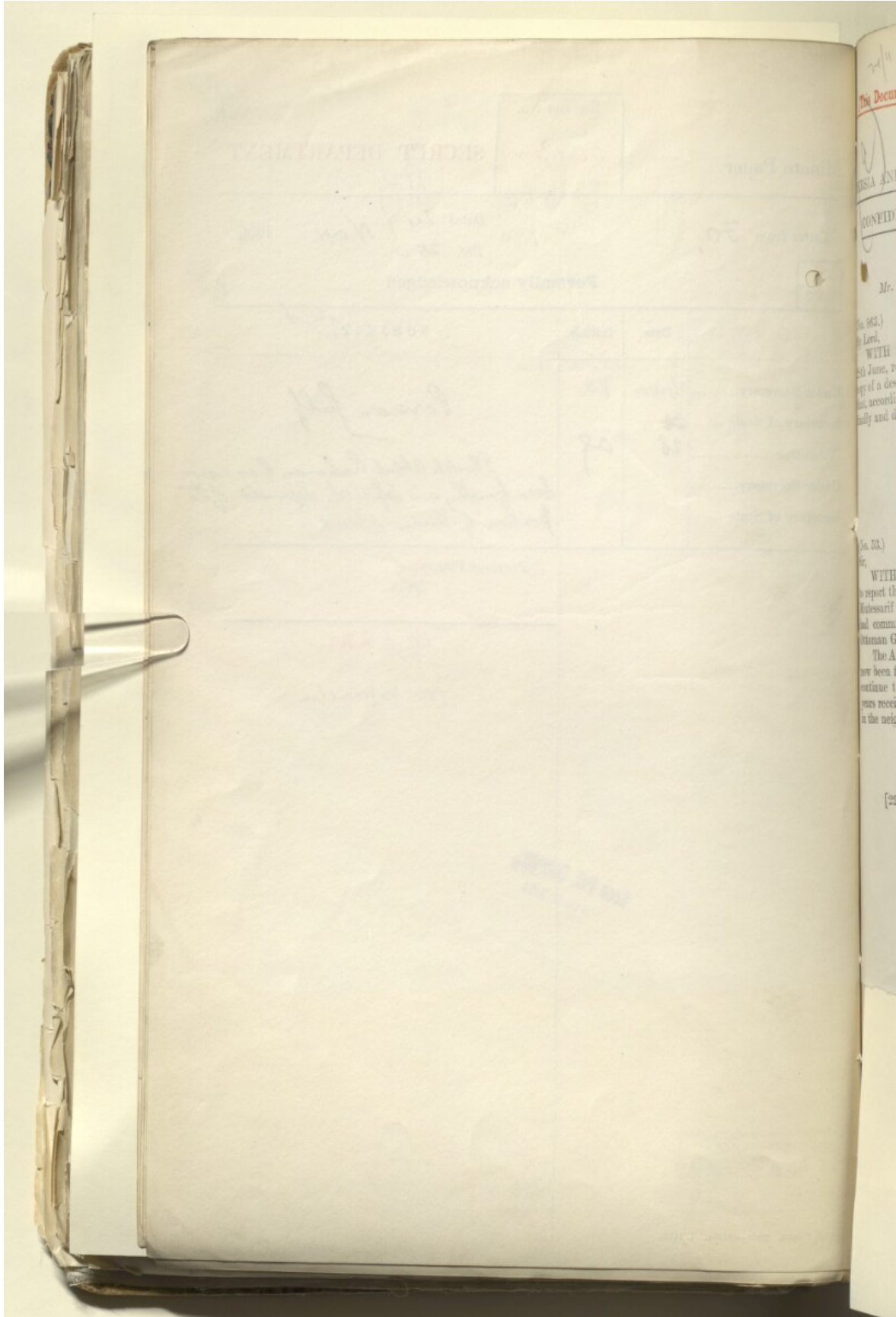
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COPY TO INDIA
25 Nov 1904
SECRETARY'S N^o *48*

Y 9933. 3000-6/1904. I. 1136.

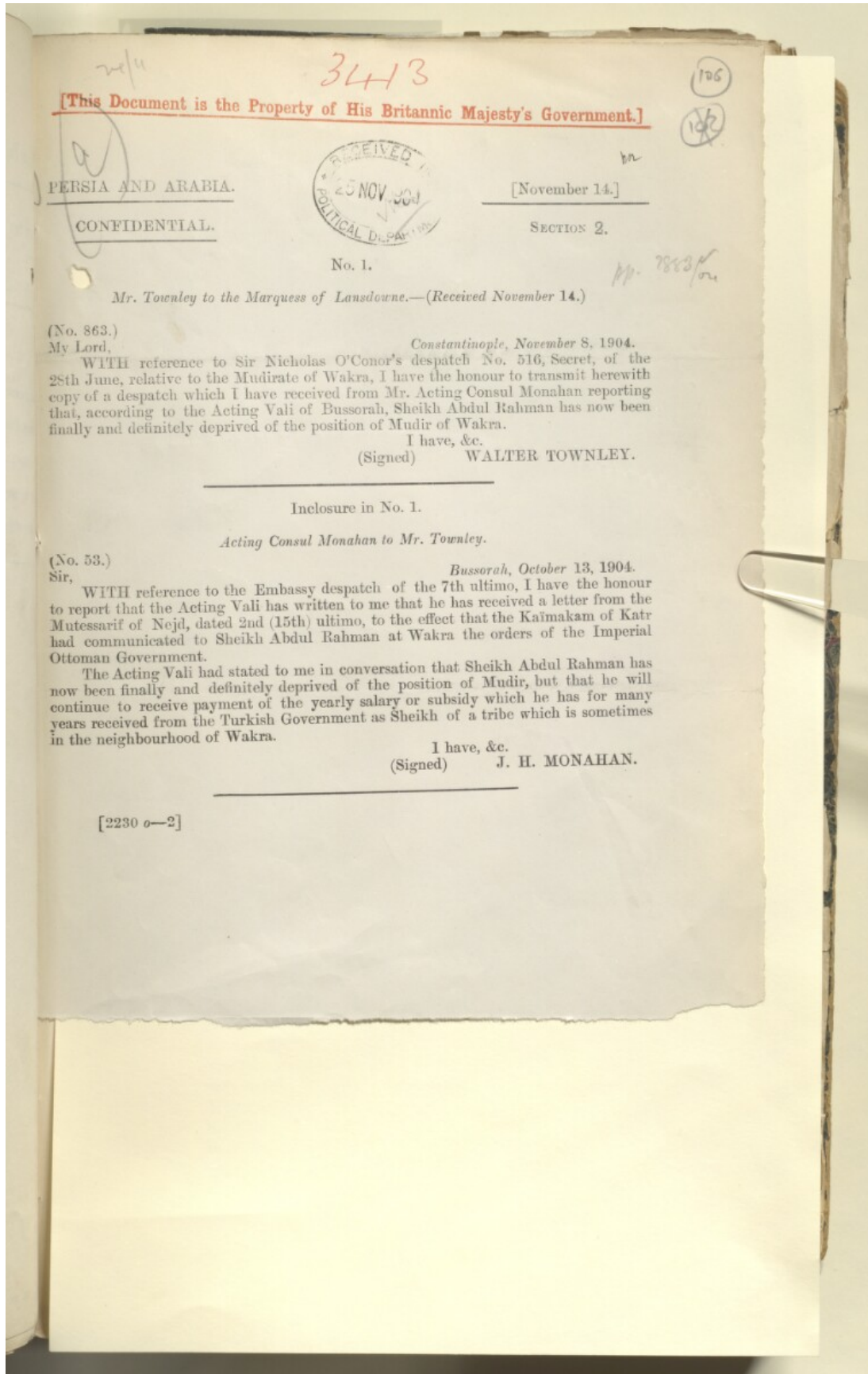


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٠٥ظ] (٨٦٠/٢١٥)





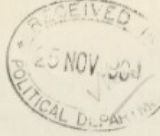
ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٠٦/أ] [٨٦٠/٢١٦]



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PERSIA AND ARABIA.

CONFIDENTIAL.



[November 14.]

SECTION 2.

No. 1.

Mr. Townley to the Marquess of Lansdowne.—(Received November 14.)

(No. 863.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, November 8, 1904.

WITH reference to Sir Nicholas O'Connor's despatch No. 516, Secret, of the 25th June, relative to the Mudirate of Wakra, I have the honour to transmit herewith copy of a despatch which I have received from Mr. Acting Consul Monahan reporting that, according to the Acting Vali of Bussorah, Sheikh Abdul Rahman has now been finally and definitely deprived of the position of Mudir of Wakra.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WALTER TOWNLEY.

Inclosure in No. 1.

Acting Consul Monahan to Mr. Townley.

(No. 53.)

Sir,

Bussorah, October 13, 1904.

WITH reference to the Embassy despatch of the 7th ultimo, I have the honour to report that the Acting Vali has written to me that he has received a letter from the Mutessarif of Nejd, dated 2nd (15th) ultimo, to the effect that the Kaimakam of Katr had communicated to Sheikh Abdul Rahman at Wakra the orders of the Imperial Ottoman Government.

The Acting Vali had stated to me in conversation that Sheikh Abdul Rahman has now been finally and definitely deprived of the position of Mudir, but that he will continue to receive payment of the yearly salary or subsidy which he has for many years received from the Turkish Government as Sheikh of a tribe which is sometimes in the neighbourhood of Wakra.

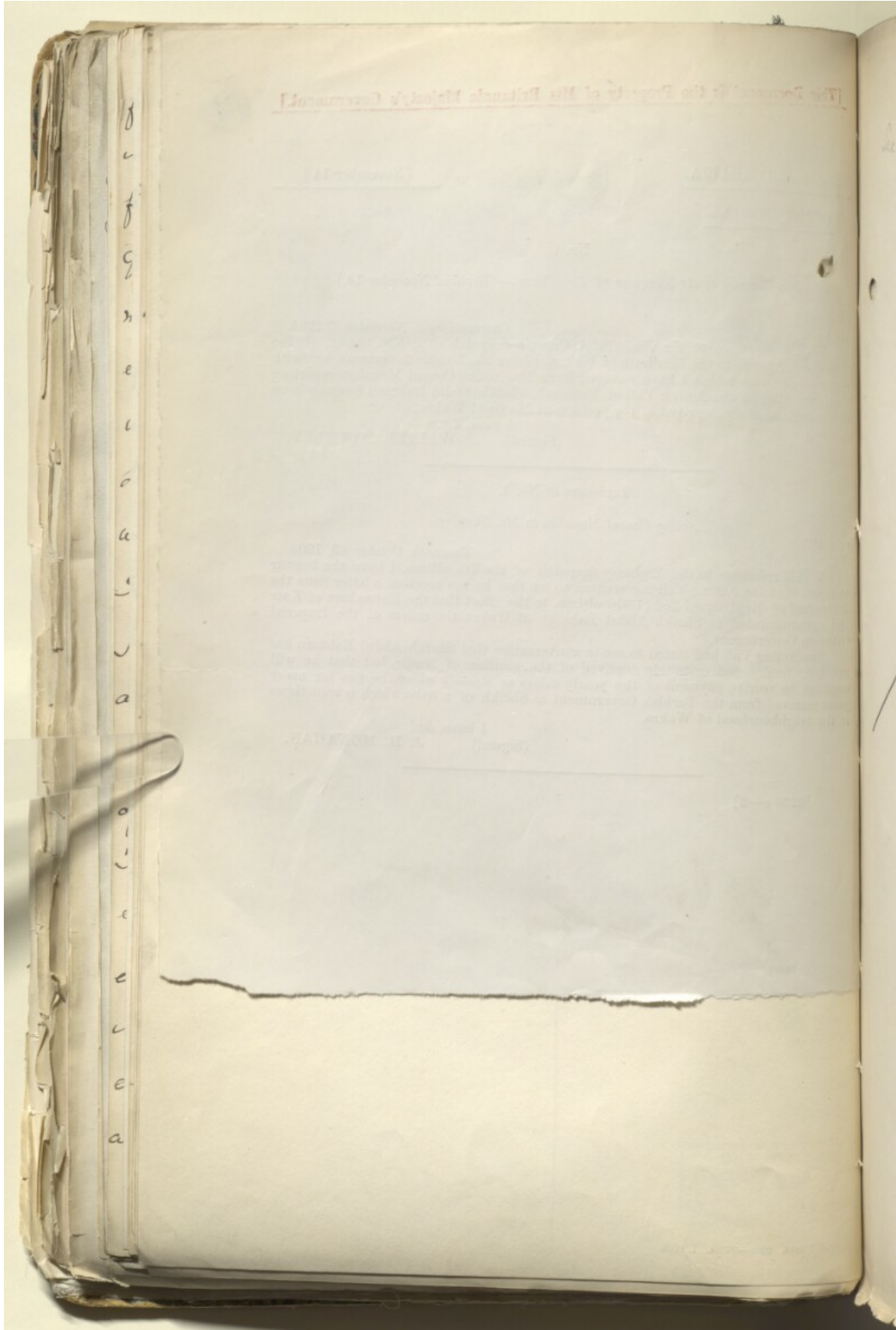
I have, &c.

(Signed) J. H. MONAHAN.

[2230 o—2]

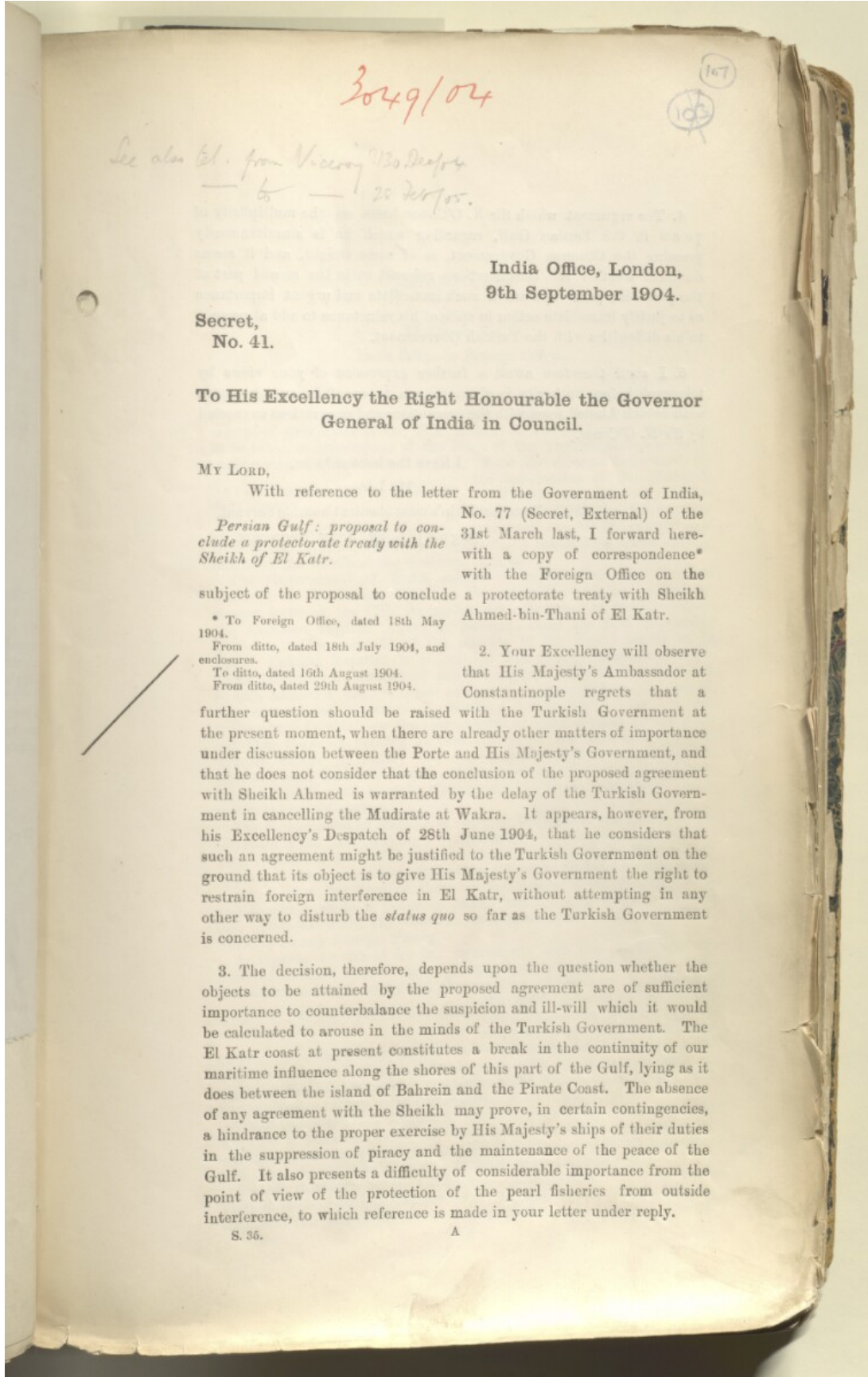


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٠٦ظ] (١٦٠/٢١٧)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٠٧/و] (٨٦٠/٢١٨)



3049/04

See also let. from Viceroy 130 Despatch
to 25 Despatch.

India Office, London,
9th September 1904.

Secret,
No. 41.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor
General of India in Council.

MY LORD,

With reference to the letter from the Government of India,
No. 77 (Secret, External) of the
*Persian Gulf: proposal to con- 31st March last, I forward here-
clude a protectorate treaty with the with a copy of correspondence*
Sheikh of El Katr.* with the Foreign Office on the
subject of the proposal to conclude a protectorate treaty with Sheikh
Ahmed-bin-Thani of El Katr.

* To Foreign Office, dated 18th May
1904.

From ditto, dated 18th July 1904, and
enclosures.

To ditto, dated 16th August 1904.

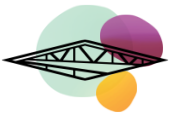
From ditto, dated 29th August 1904.

2. Your Excellency will observe
that His Majesty's Ambassador at
Constantinople regrets that a
further question should be raised with the Turkish Government at
the present moment, when there are already other matters of importance
under discussion between the Porte and His Majesty's Government, and
that he does not consider that the conclusion of the proposed agreement
with Sheikh Ahmed is warranted by the delay of the Turkish Govern-
ment in cancelling the Mudirate at Wakra. It appears, however, from
his Excellency's Despatch of 28th June 1904, that he considers that
such an agreement might be justified to the Turkish Government on the
ground that its object is to give His Majesty's Government the right to
restrain foreign interference in El Katr, without attempting in any
other way to disturb the *status quo* so far as the Turkish Government
is concerned.

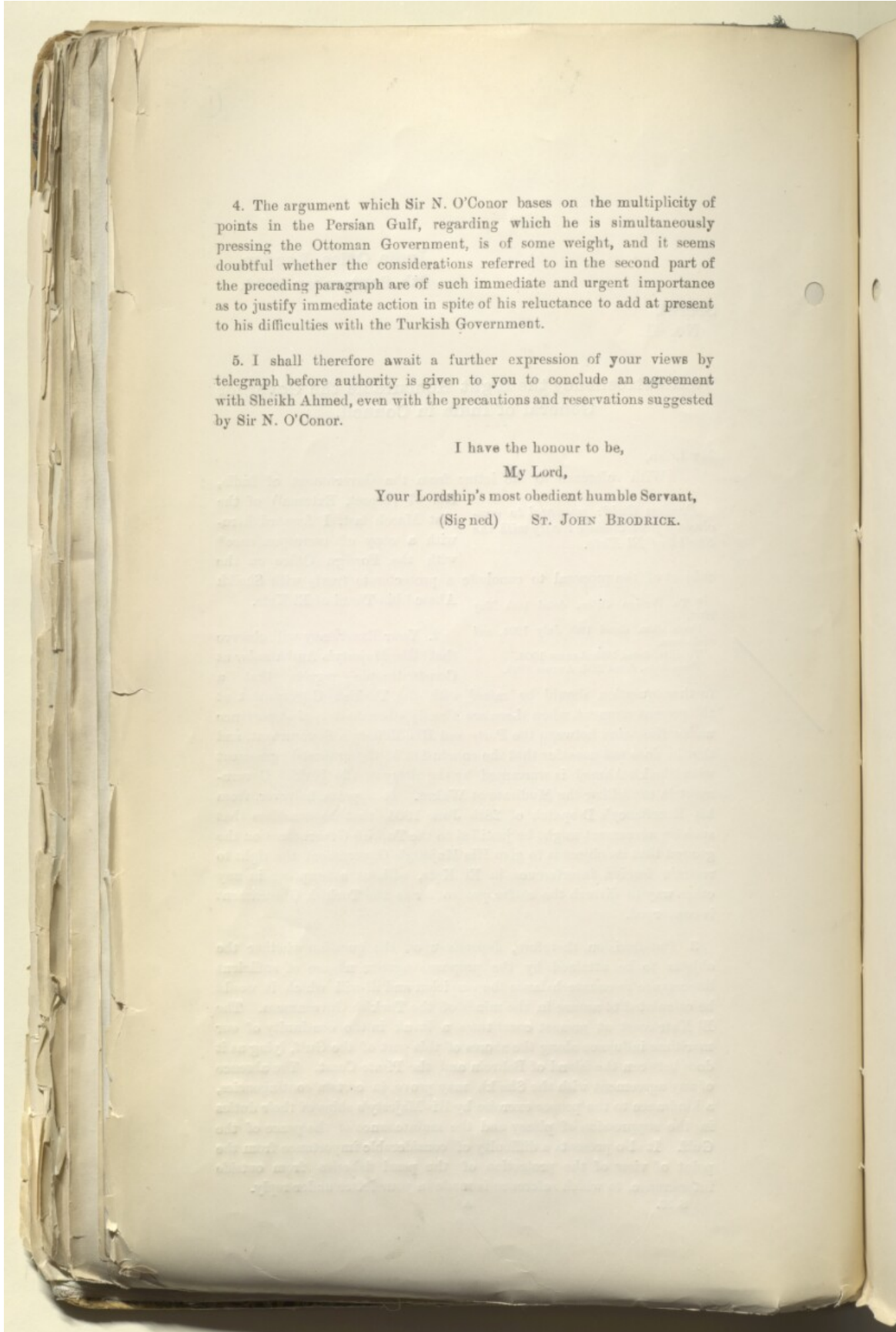
3. The decision, therefore, depends upon the question whether the
objects to be attained by the proposed agreement are of sufficient
importance to counterbalance the suspicion and ill-will which it would
be calculated to arouse in the minds of the Turkish Government. The
El Katr coast at present constitutes a break in the continuity of our
maritime influence along the shores of this part of the Gulf, lying as it
does between the island of Bahrein and the Pirate Coast. The absence
of any agreement with the Sheikh may prove, in certain contingencies,
a hindrance to the proper exercise by His Majesty's ships of their duties
in the suppression of piracy and the maintenance of the peace of the
Gulf. It also presents a difficulty of considerable importance from the
point of view of the protection of the pearl fisheries from outside
interference, to which reference is made in your letter under reply.

S. 25.

A

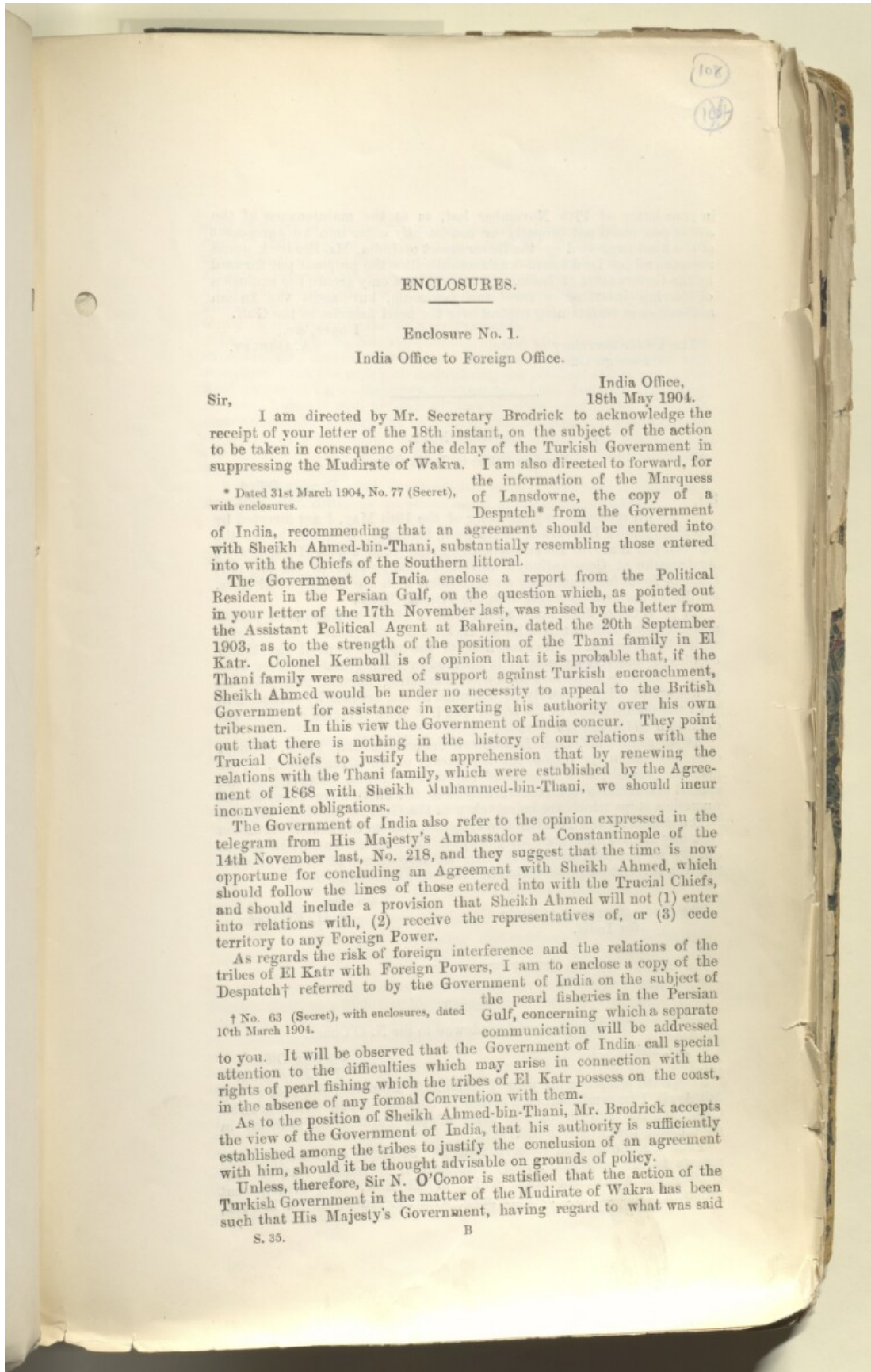


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٠٧ظ] (٨٦٠/٢١٩)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٠٨ و] (٨٦٠/٢٢٠)



ENCLOSURES.

Enclosure No. 1.

India Office to Foreign Office.

India Office,

18th May 1904.

Sir,

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Brodrick to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, on the subject of the action to be taken in consequence of the delay of the Turkish Government in suppressing the Mudirate of Wakra. I am also directed to forward, for the information of the Marquess

* Dated 31st March 1904, No. 77 (Secret), of Lansdowne, the copy of a Despatch* from the Government of India, recommending that an agreement should be entered into with Sheikh Ahmed-bin-Thani, substantially resembling those entered into with the Chiefs of the Southern littoral.

The Government of India enclose a report from the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, on the question which, as pointed out in your letter of the 17th November last, was raised by the letter from the Assistant Political Agent at Bahrein, dated the 20th September 1903, as to the strength of the position of the Thani family in El Katr. Colonel Kemball is of opinion that it is probable that, if the Thani family were assured of support against Turkish encroachment, Sheikh Ahmed would be under no necessity to appeal to the British Government for assistance in exerting his authority over his own tribesmen. In this view the Government of India concur. They point out that there is nothing in the history of our relations with the Trucial Chiefs to justify the apprehension that by renewing the relations with the Thani family, which were established by the Agreement of 1868 with Sheikh Muhammed-bin-Thani, we should incur inconvenient obligations.

The Government of India also refer to the opinion expressed in the telegram from His Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople of the 14th November last, No. 218, and they suggest that the time is now opportune for concluding an Agreement with Sheikh Ahmed, which should follow the lines of those entered into with the Trucial Chiefs, and should include a provision that Sheikh Ahmed will not (1) enter into relations with, (2) receive the representatives of, or (3) cede territory to any Foreign Power.

As regards the risk of foreign interference and the relations of the tribes of El Katr with Foreign Powers, I am to enclose a copy of the Despatch† referred to by the Government of India on the subject of the pearl fisheries in the Persian Gulf, concerning which a separate communication will be addressed to you. It will be observed that the Government of India call special attention to the difficulties which may arise in connection with the rights of pearl fishing which the tribes of El Katr possess on the coast, in the absence of any formal Convention with them.

As to the position of Sheikh Ahmed-bin-Thani, Mr. Brodrick accepts the view of the Government of India, that his authority is sufficiently established among the tribes to justify the conclusion of an agreement with him, should it be thought advisable on grounds of policy.

Unless, therefore, Sir N. O'Connor is satisfied that the action of the Turkish Government in the matter of the Mudirate of Wakra has been such that His Majesty's Government, having regard to what was said

S. 35.

B



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٠٨ظ] (١٦٠/٢٢١)

in your letter of 17th November last, as to the maintenance of the *status quo*, could not properly or consistently enter into an agreement of the kind suggested by the Government of India, Mr. Brodrick would recommend for Lord Lansdowne's consideration the proposal put forward by the Government of India, which would not only secure the exclusion of foreign interference from the peninsula, but assist the Indian authorities in maintaining control over the pearl fisheries in the Gulf.

The Under Secretary of State,
Foreign Office.

I have, &c.,
A. GODLEY.

Enclosure No. 2.

Foreign Office to India Office.

Sir,

Foreign Office,
18th July 1904.

With reference to your letter of the 18th May, I am directed by the Marquess of Lansdowne to transmit herewith, to be laid before the Secretary of State for India, copies of correspondence with His Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople relative to the proposal of the Government of India for concluding an agreement with the Sheikh of El Katr, similar to the arrangements with the Trucial Chiefs.

Sir N. O'Connor does not consider that it would be possible to justify a convention with the Sheikh of El Katr on the ground of the delay which has occurred in the cancelling of the appointment of the Mudir of Wakra, and His Excellency is justified in stating that he never went further than to express a somewhat hesitating opinion that such an arrangement might possibly be defended as not necessarily inconsistent with the maintenance of the *status quo* if it were directed solely to the exclusion of foreign interference.

At the same time, Lord Lansdowne understands that Sir N. O'Connor does not absolutely oppose the conclusion of an arrangement, if, on general grounds, it is considered expedient. I am, however, to call special attention to his observations as to the cumulative effect of the numerous steps which are being taken in the Gulf in exciting suspicion in the minds of the Turkish Government, and to his recommendation that any steps which are finally decided upon should be carried out as quietly as possible, and should bear the appearance of being directed towards the virtual preservation of the *status quo* in the Gulf.

The Under Secretary of State
for India.

I am, &c.,
F. H. VILLIERS.

Annex 1.

The Marquess of Lansdowne to Sir N. O'Connor.

No. 203.

Foreign Office.

Sir,

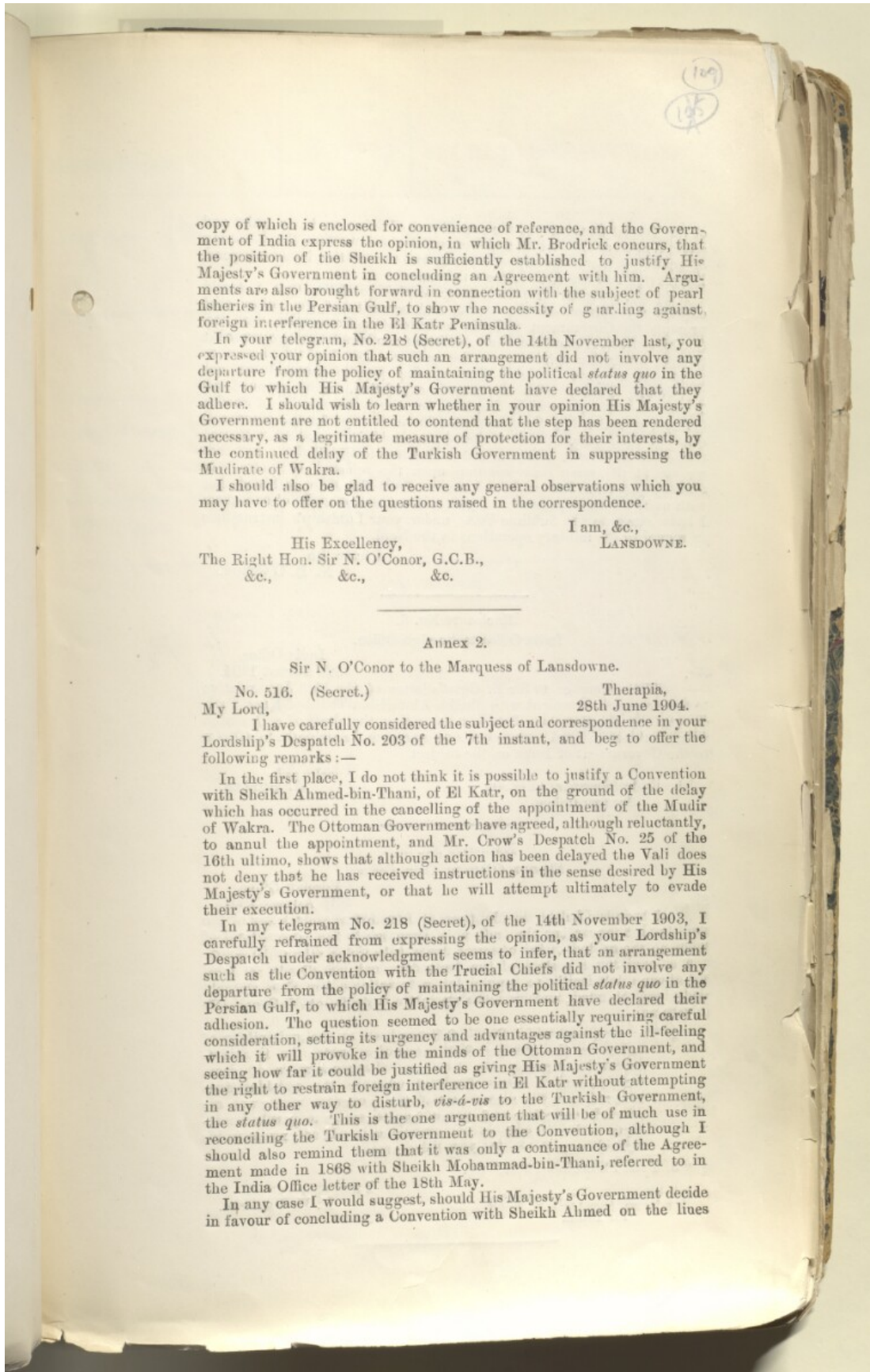
7th June 1904.

With reference to your Excellency's Despatch, No. 235, of the 5th April, I transmit herewith copies of correspondence with the India Office on the subject of the delay of the Turkish Government in suppressing the Mudirate of Wakra.

Your Excellency will observe that the Secretary of State for India reverts to the question, already discussed in November last, of concluding an Agreement with Sheikh of El Katr. The arrangement proposed is one similar to that made with the Trucial Chiefs in 1892,



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٠٩] [٨٦٠/٢٢٢]



copy of which is enclosed for convenience of reference, and the Government of India express the opinion, in which Mr. Brodrick concurs, that the position of the Sheikh is sufficiently established to justify His Majesty's Government in concluding an Agreement with him. Arguments are also brought forward in connection with the subject of pearl fisheries in the Persian Gulf, to show the necessity of guarding against foreign interference in the El Katr Peninsula.

In your telegram, No. 218 (Secret), of the 14th November last, you expressed your opinion that such an arrangement did not involve any departure from the policy of maintaining the political *status quo* in the Gulf to which His Majesty's Government have declared that they adhere. I should wish to learn whether in your opinion His Majesty's Government are not entitled to contend that the step has been rendered necessary, as a legitimate measure of protection for their interests, by the continued delay of the Turkish Government in suppressing the Mudirate of Wakra.

I should also be glad to receive any general observations which you may have to offer on the questions raised in the correspondence.

His Excellency,
The Right Hon. Sir N. O'Connor, G.C.B.,
&c., &c., &c.

I am, &c.,
LANSDOWNE.

Annex 2.

Sir N. O'Connor to the Marquess of Lansdowne.

No. 516. (Secret.)
My Lord,

Therapia,
28th June 1904.

I have carefully considered the subject and correspondence in your Lordship's Despatch No. 203 of the 7th instant, and beg to offer the following remarks:—

In the first place, I do not think it is possible to justify a Convention with Sheikh Ahmed-bin-Thani, of El Katr, on the ground of the delay which has occurred in the cancelling of the appointment of the Mudir of Wakra. The Ottoman Government have agreed, although reluctantly, to annul the appointment, and Mr. Crow's Despatch No. 25 of the 16th ultimo, shows that although action has been delayed the Vali does not deny that he has received instructions in the sense desired by His Majesty's Government, or that he will attempt ultimately to evade their execution.

In my telegram No. 218 (Secret), of the 14th November 1903, I carefully refrained from expressing the opinion, as your Lordship's Despatch under acknowledgment seems to infer, that an arrangement such as the Convention with the Trucial Chiefs did not involve any departure from the policy of maintaining the political *status quo* in the Persian Gulf, to which His Majesty's Government have declared their adhesion. The question seemed to be one essentially requiring careful consideration, setting its urgency and advantages against the ill-feeling which it will provoke in the minds of the Ottoman Government, and seeing how far it could be justified as giving His Majesty's Government the right to restrain foreign interference in El Katr without attempting in any other way to disturb, *vis-à-vis* to the Turkish Government, the *status quo*. This is the one argument that will be of much use in reconciling the Turkish Government to the Convention, although I should also remind them that it was only a continuance of the Agreement made in 1868 with Sheikh Mohammad-bin-Thani, referred to in the India Office letter of the 18th May.

In any case I would suggest, should His Majesty's Government decide in favour of concluding a Convention with Sheikh Ahmed on the lines



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٠٩ظ] (١٦٠/٢٢٣)

of the Trucial Conventions, the expediency of doing so in as quiet and secret a manner as possible, and basing their action upon the necessity of acquiring power to suppress piracy and to maintain intact the pearl fishing rights of the Arab tribes on the coast.

I do not consider that it is your Lordship's desire that I should express my opinion on the merits and necessity of the policy that prompts the Government of India to advocate a Convention with the Sheikh of Katr, Ahmed-bin-Thani, as there are others far more competent to give a valuable opinion upon this subject. But I would venture to point out to your Lordship that at the present moment we are threatening Turkey with an armed expedition, to be manned by Bahreinese and supported by England, to avenge the murder of Sheikh Selman, committed by the Almurrah tribe in revenge for the murder of some of their people; that it has been decided to establish a British post-office at Koweit and to attach a Resident to the Sheikh; and that we are at the same time insisting upon the removal of the Turkish military post from Bubian Island, as also from Um Kasr, although not with quite the same pressure. I pass without comment the observations I have made to the Sublime Porte under your Lordship's instructions in regard to the military operations in the Nejd.

I have, &c.,
N. R. O'CONNOR.

Enclosure No. 3.
India Office to Foreign Office.

Sir,

With reference to Sir E. Gorst's letter of the 18th July relative to the proposed agreement with Sheikh Ahmad-bin-Thani of Katr, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Brodrick to enclose the draft of a Despatch which, subject to Lord Lansdowne's concurrence, he proposes to address to the Government of India on the subject.

The Under Secretary of State,
Foreign Office.

I have, &c.,
A. GODLEY.

Enclosure No. 4.
Foreign Office to India Office.

Sir,

I have laid before the Marquess of Lansdowne your letter of the 16th instant forwarding the draft of a Despatch to the Government of India on the subject of the proposed treaty with the Sheikh of El Katr. The concluding portion of the Despatch does not appear to Lord Lansdowne sufficiently to reserve for consideration the final decision which may be taken, and his Lordship would suggest that it should run as follows:—

"4. The argument which Sir N. O'Connor bases on the multiplicity of points in the Persian Gulf, regarding which he is simultaneously pressing the Ottoman Government is of some weight, and it seems doubtful whether the considerations referred to in the second part of the preceding paragraph are of such immediate and urgent importance as to justify immediate action in spite of his reluctance to add at present to his difficulties with the Turkish Government.

"5. I shall therefore await," &c.

The Under Secretary of State
for India.

I am, &c.,
F. H. VILLIERS.



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٠١] (٨٦٠/٢٢٤)

Register No. **3049** SECRET DEPARTMENT

Minute Paper.

Letter from **70.** Dated **29** } August 1906
Rec. **30** }

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	31 Aug	NR	Persian Gulf Proposed treaty with El Kato. suggested alteration in the despatch to the Govt. of India.
Secretary of State	1 Sept	NR	
Committee	2 Sept	NR	
Under Secretary.....	7	NR	
Secretary of State			

Previous Papers:— 2918

Draft to 70 & Draft Despatch to India

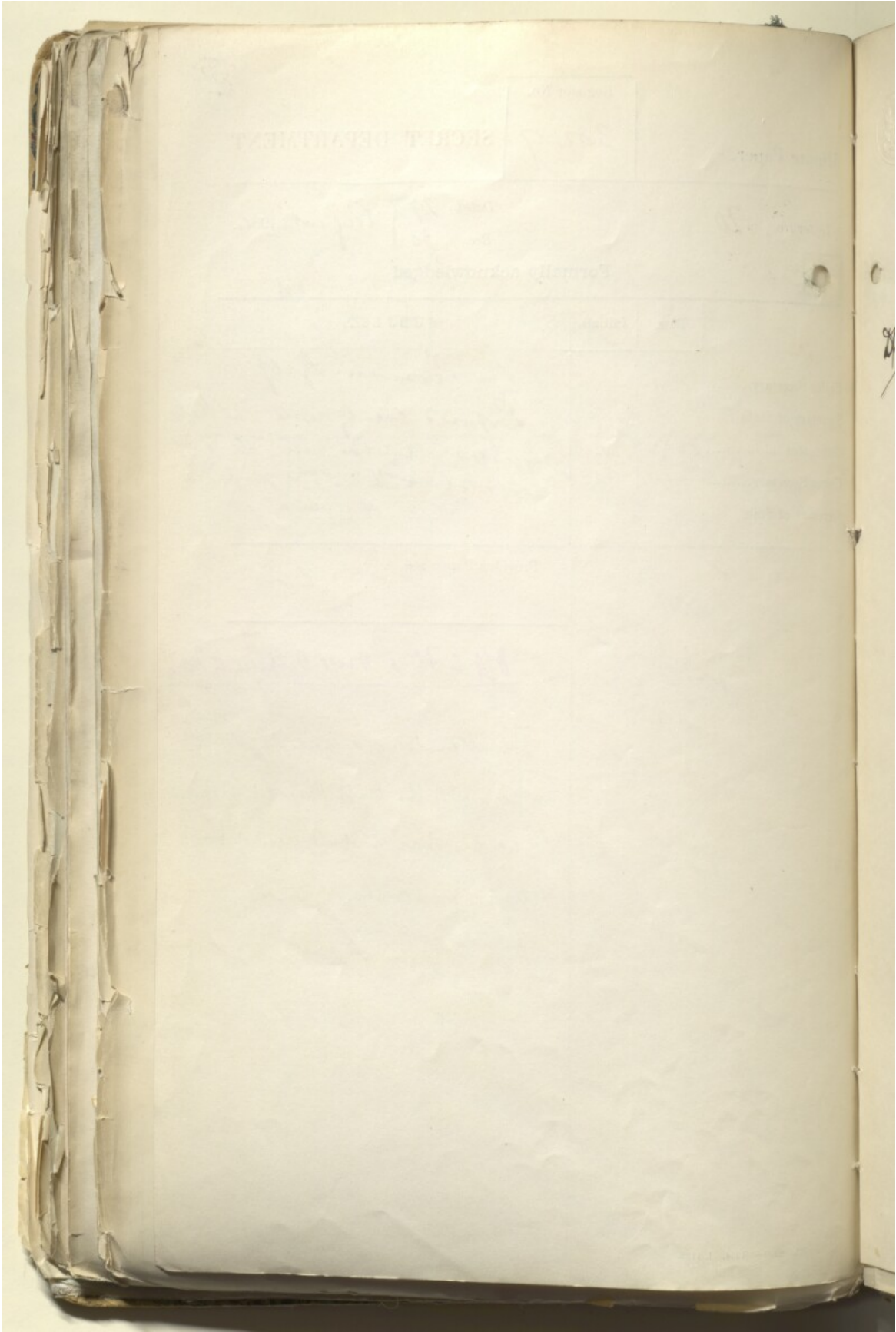
The alterations suggested by the 70 in para 4 of the draft despatch proposed by us are shown in the margin of the attached printed copy of the draft.

7-5-1906

T 9935. 9900-6/1904. I. 1136.



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١١٠ظ] (٨٦٠/٢٢٥)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١١١ و] (٨٦٠/٢٢٦)

9 Sept 1904

I am directed by Mr. Secretary
Brodick to acknowledge
receipt of Mr. Villiers' letter
of the 29th August last,
communicating the observations
of the Marquis of Lansdowne on
the draft despatch to the Govt
of India relative to the proposed
Treaty with the Sheikh of El
Katr. In reply I am to
state that the concluding portion
of the draft has been revised
in accordance with Lord Lansdowne's
suggestion, and I am to enclose,
for His Lordship's information,
a copy of the despatch as sent.

(sd) H. Walpole.
A.R.H. 13.06

The U.S. 28.
F.O.

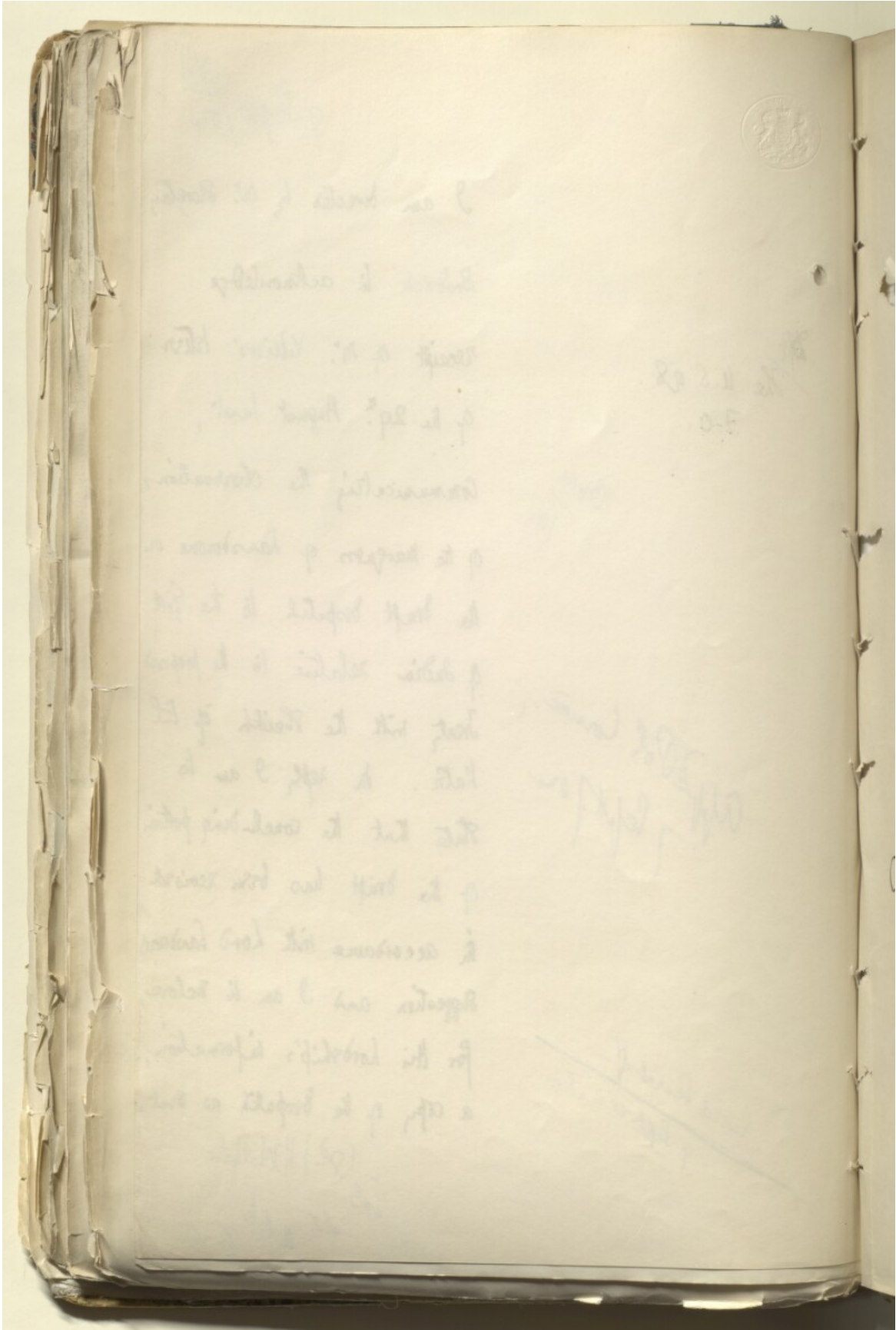
Brodick
29th.

Appd Pol. Commr.
7 Sept 1904

~~Lord Lansdowne~~
9 Sept 1904

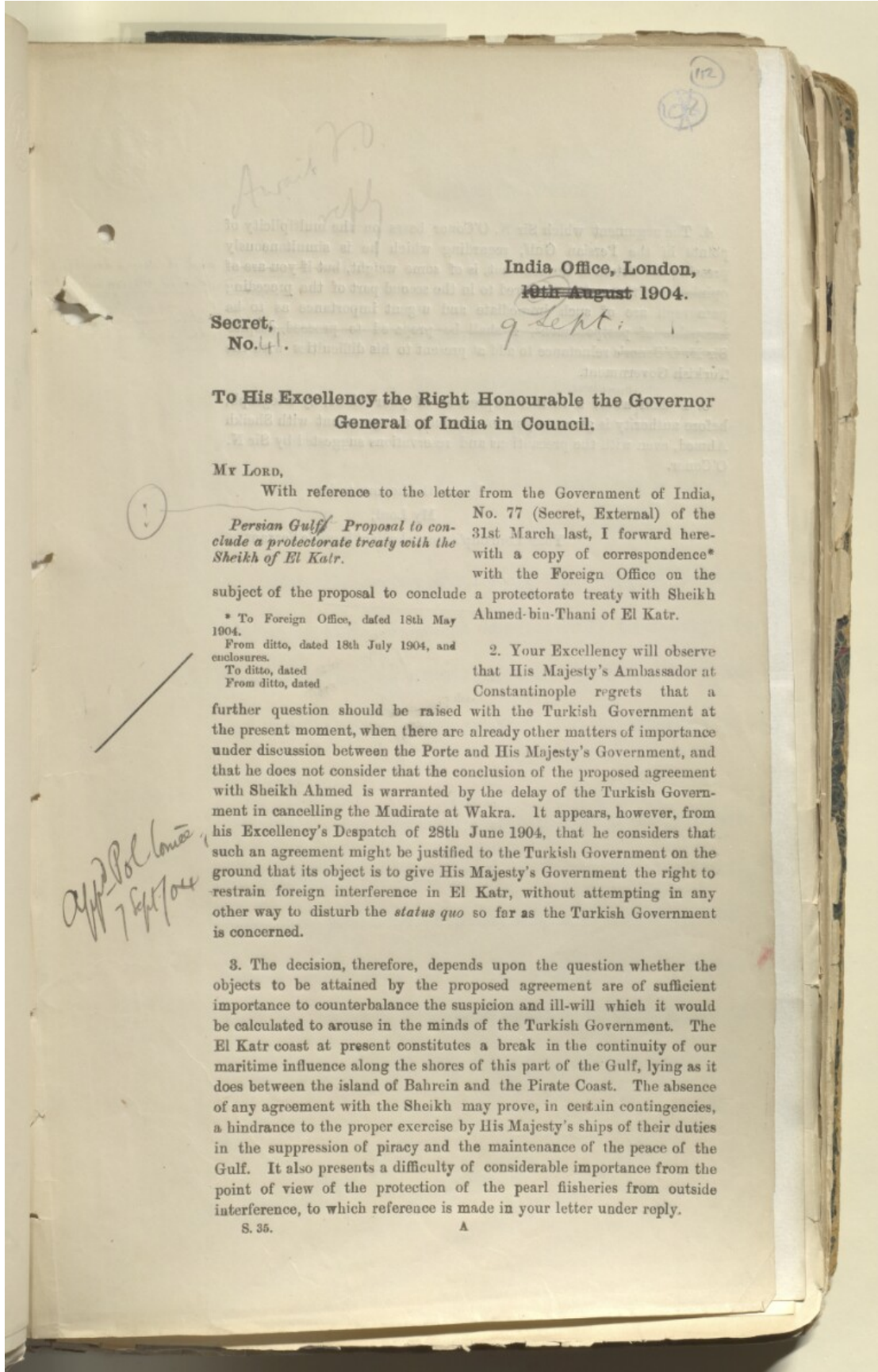


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١١١ظ] (٨٦٠/٢٢٧)



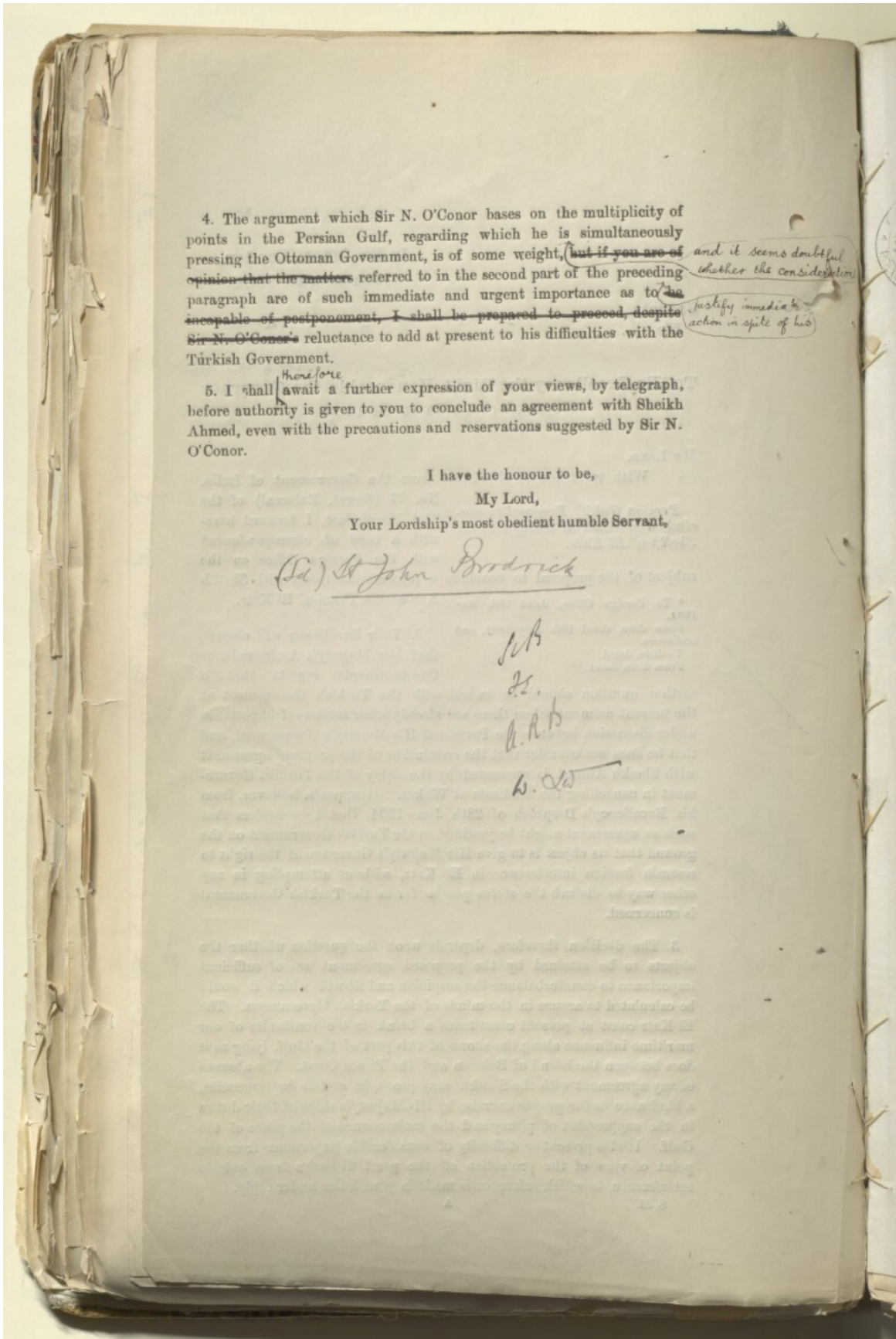


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٢ و] (٨٦٠/٢٢٨)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١١٢ظ] (٨٦٠/٢٢٩)



4. The argument which Sir N. O'Connor bases on the multiplicity of points in the Persian Gulf, regarding which he is simultaneously pressing the Ottoman Government, is of some weight, ^{and it seems doubtful whether the considerations} but if you are of opinion that the matters referred to in the second part of the preceding paragraph are of such immediate and urgent importance as to ^{justify immediate action in spite of his} be incapable of postponement, I shall be prepared to proceed, despite Sir N. O'Connor's reluctance to add at present to his difficulties with the Turkish Government.

5. I shall ^{therefore} await a further expression of your views, by telegraph, before authority is given to you to conclude an agreement with Sheikh Ahmed, even with the precautions and reservations suggested by Sir N. O'Connor.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

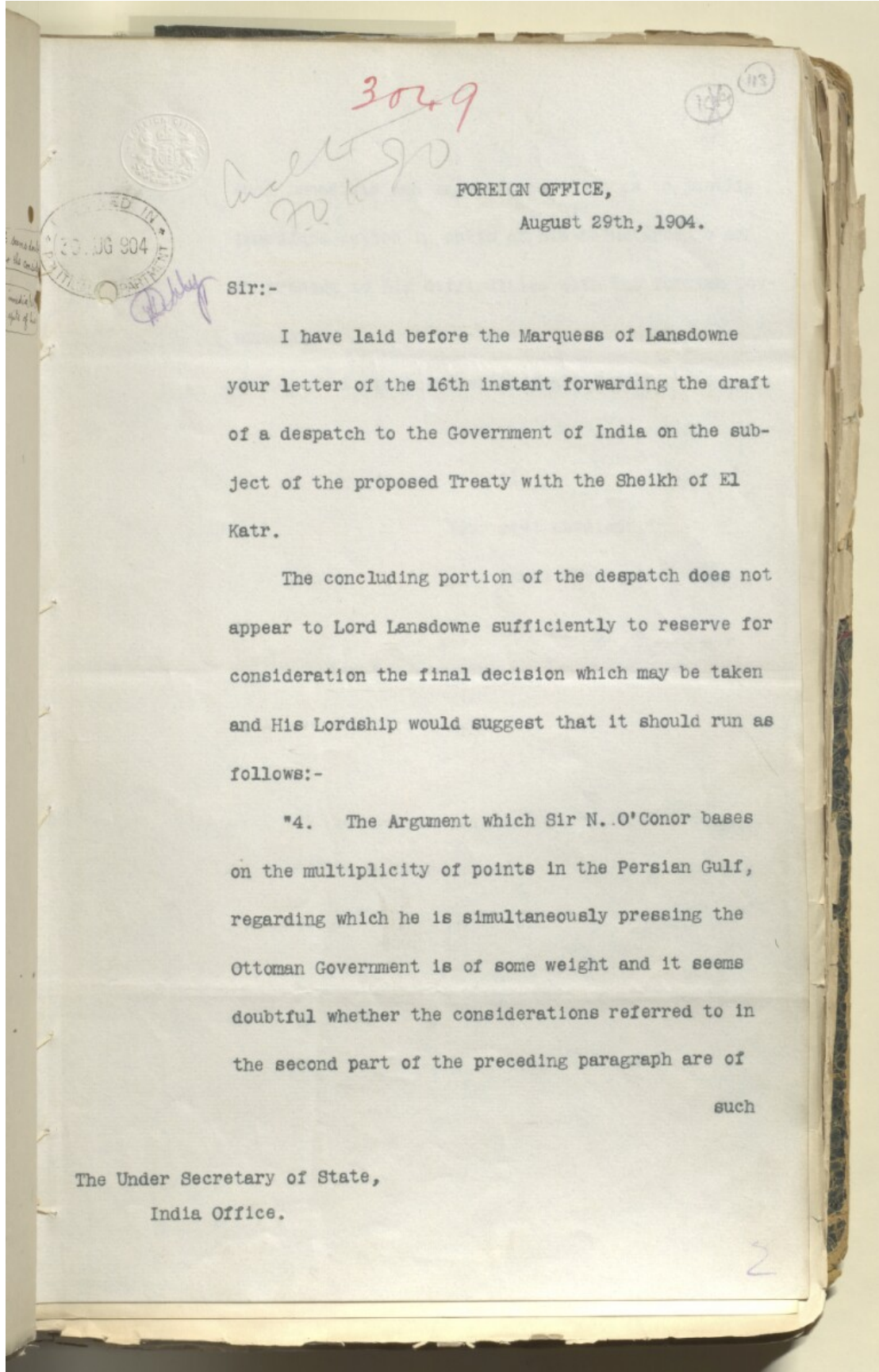
Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,

(Sd) St John Brodrick

MB
St.
A. R. B.
W. W.

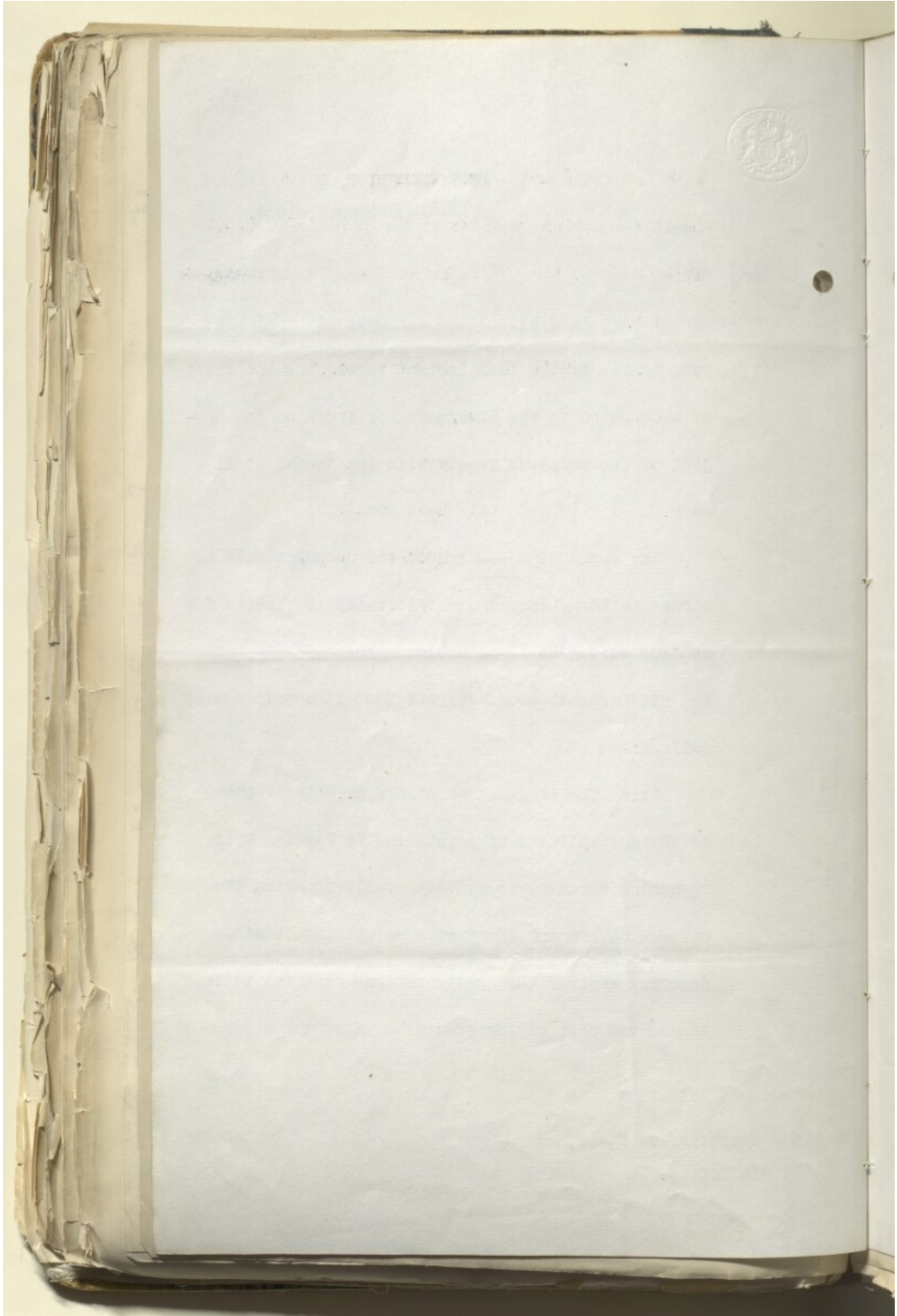


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٣ و] (٨٦٠/٢٣٠)



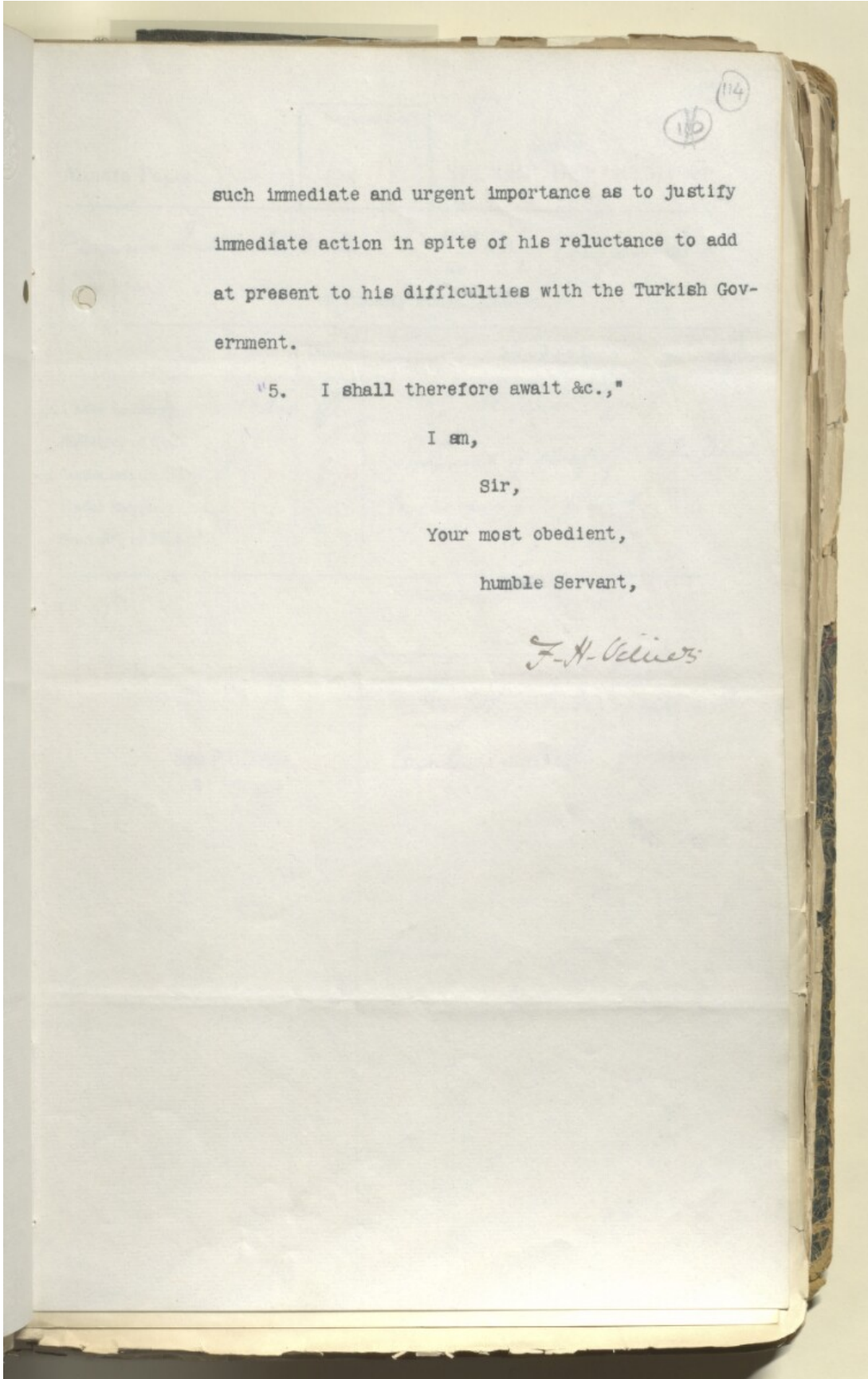


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٣ظ] (٨٦٠/٢٣١)



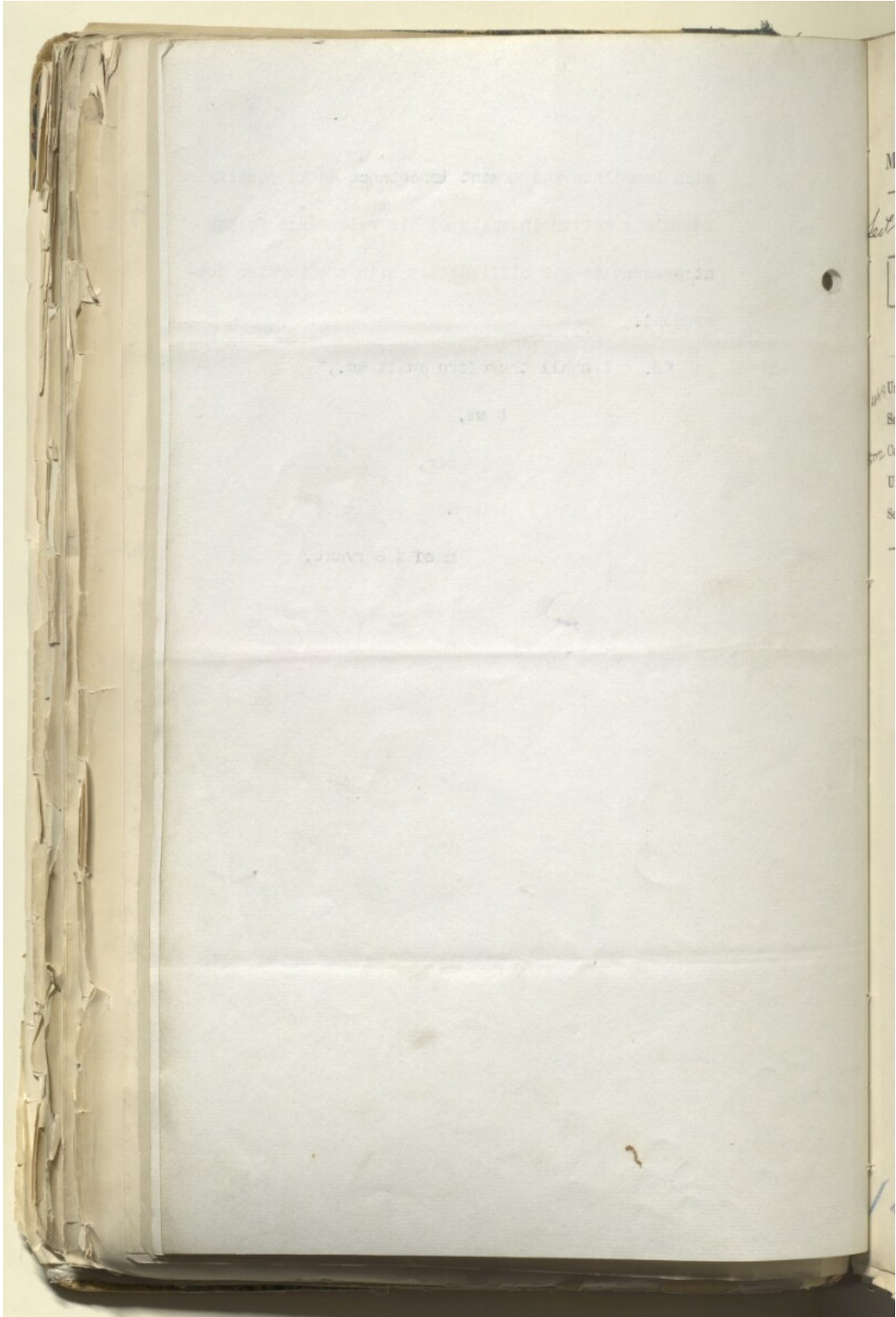


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٤ و] (٢٣٢/٨٦٠)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٤١ظ] (٢٣٣/٨٦٠)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٥١] (٨٦٠/٢٣٤)

Minute Paper. Register No. 1490 SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Letter from India no. 31 M Dated 4 August 1904
Rec. 22

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	26 Aug	J.F.	Persian Gulf
Secretary of State	26	J.F.	Proposal of chief of Abu Dhabi
Committee	27	J.F.	to occupy Odeid.
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State			

Previous Papers:— 28836
7514

Copy 4 9.0. 1 Sept. 04
The Gov. of India has not
countenanced this proposal.

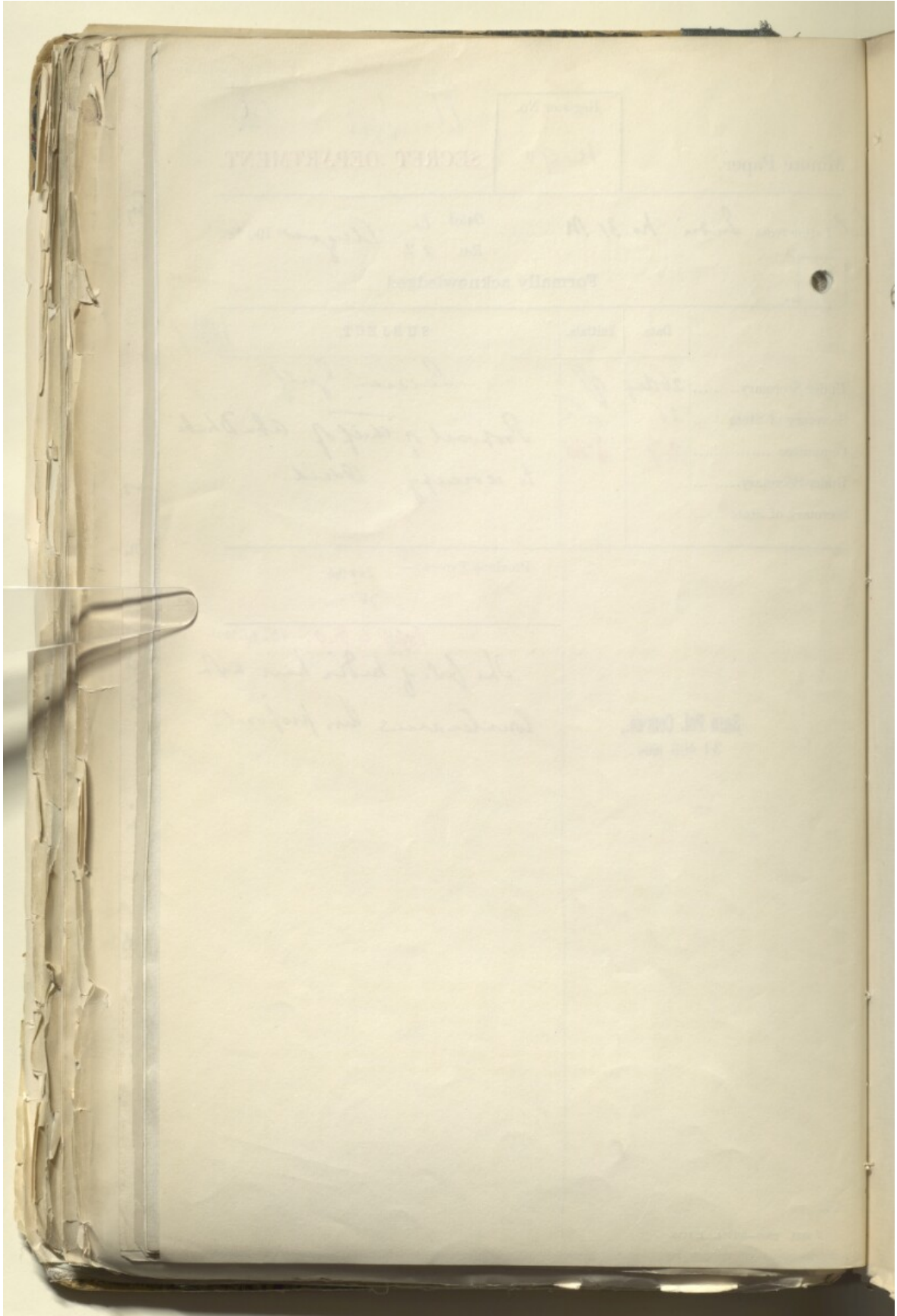
Seen Pol. Com'ee,
31 AUG. 1904

74

Y 9985. 2000—6/1904. I. 1135.

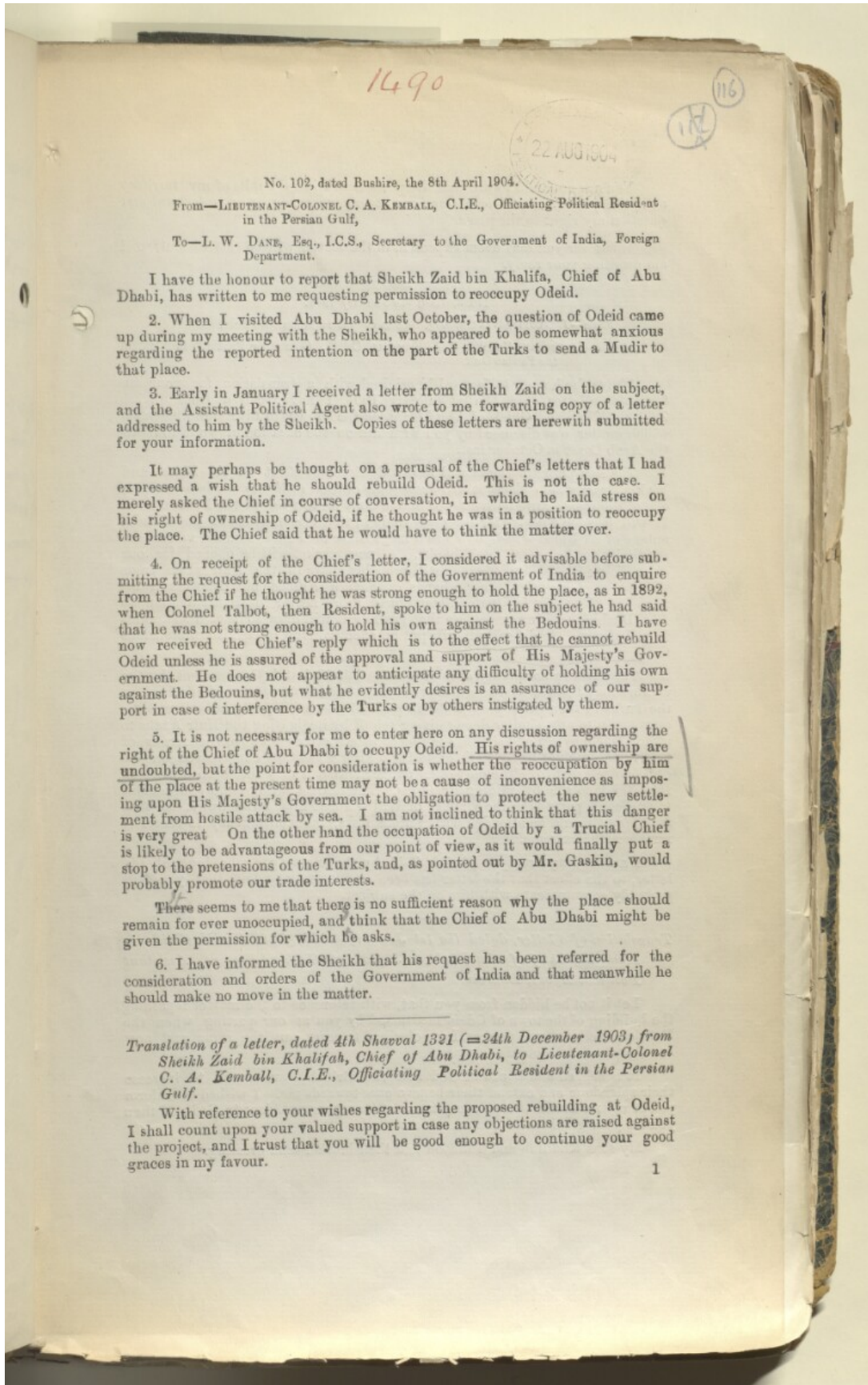


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٥١ظ] (٨٦٠/٢٣٥)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٦١ و] (٨٦٠/٢٣٦)



No. 102, dated Bushire, the 8th April 1904.

FROM—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. A. KEMBALL, C.I.E., Officiating Political Resident
in the Persian Gulf,

TO—L. W. DANE, Esq., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign
Department.

I have the honour to report that Sheikh Zaid bin Khalifa, Chief of Abu Dhabi, has written to me requesting permission to reoccupy Odeid.

2. When I visited Abu Dhabi last October, the question of Odeid came up during my meeting with the Sheikh, who appeared to be somewhat anxious regarding the reported intention on the part of the Turks to send a Mudir to that place.

3. Early in January I received a letter from Sheikh Zaid on the subject, and the Assistant Political Agent also wrote to me forwarding copy of a letter addressed to him by the Sheikh. Copies of these letters are herewith submitted for your information.

It may perhaps be thought on a perusal of the Chief's letters that I had expressed a wish that he should rebuild Odeid. This is not the case. I merely asked the Chief in course of conversation, in which he laid stress on his right of ownership of Odeid, if he thought he was in a position to reoccupy the place. The Chief said that he would have to think the matter over.

4. On receipt of the Chief's letter, I considered it advisable before submitting the request for the consideration of the Government of India to enquire from the Chief if he thought he was strong enough to hold the place, as in 1892, when Colonel Talbot, then Resident, spoke to him on the subject he had said that he was not strong enough to hold his own against the Bedouins. I have now received the Chief's reply which is to the effect that he cannot rebuild Odeid unless he is assured of the approval and support of His Majesty's Government. He does not appear to anticipate any difficulty of holding his own against the Bedouins, but what he evidently desires is an assurance of our support in case of interference by the Turks or by others instigated by them.

5. It is not necessary for me to enter here on any discussion regarding the right of the Chief of Abu Dhabi to occupy Odeid. His rights of ownership are undoubted, but the point for consideration is whether the reoccupation by him of the place at the present time may not be a cause of inconvenience as imposing upon His Majesty's Government the obligation to protect the new settlement from hostile attack by sea. I am not inclined to think that this danger is very great. On the other hand the occupation of Odeid by a Trucial Chief is likely to be advantageous from our point of view, as it would finally put a stop to the pretensions of the Turks, and, as pointed out by Mr. Gaskin, would probably promote our trade interests.

There seems to me that there is no sufficient reason why the place should remain for ever unoccupied, and think that the Chief of Abu Dhabi might be given the permission for which he asks.

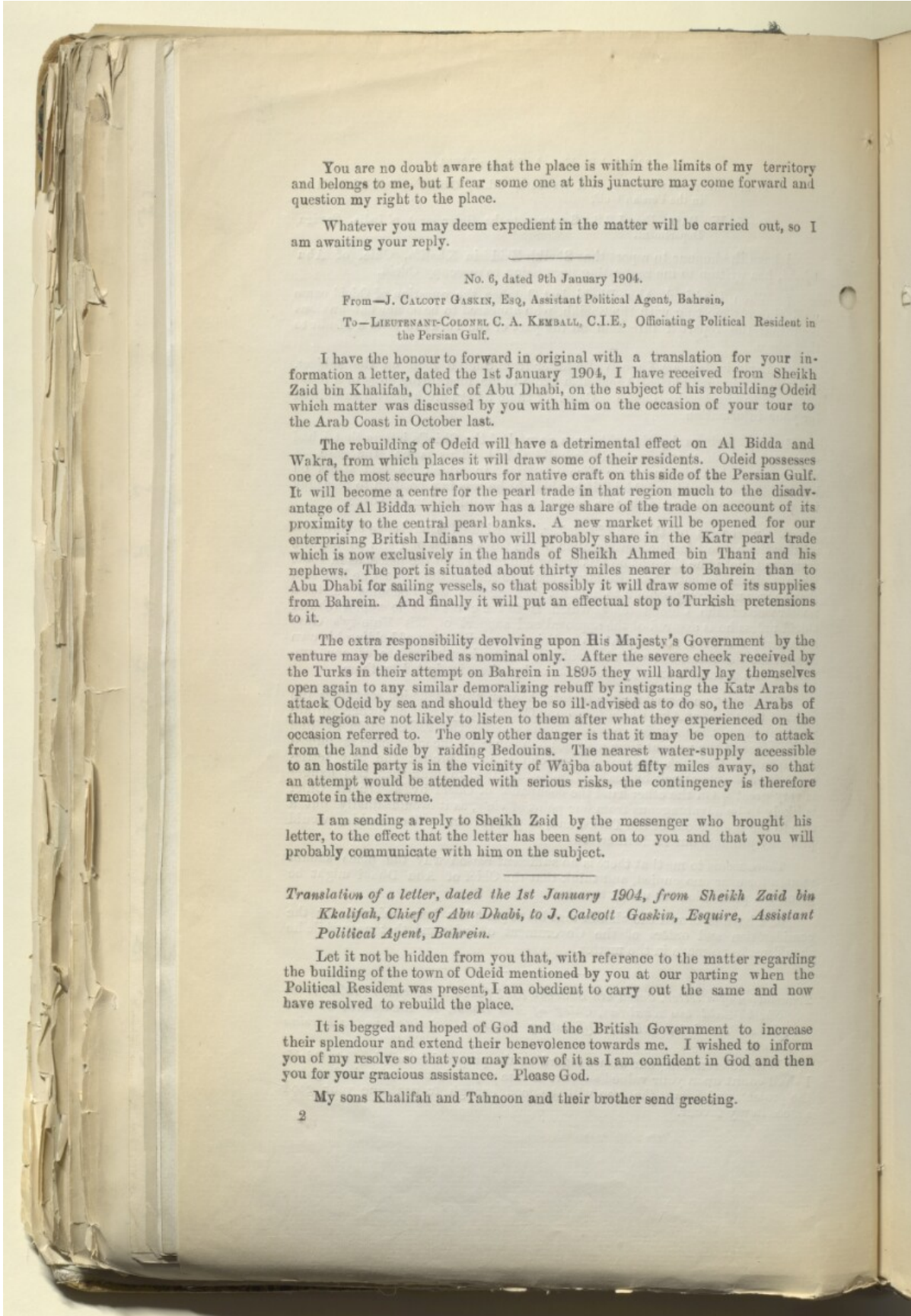
6. I have informed the Sheikh that his request has been referred for the consideration and orders of the Government of India and that meanwhile he should make no move in the matter.

Translation of a letter, dated 4th Shawal 1321 (=24th December 1903) from Sheikh Zaid bin Khalifah, Chief of Abu Dhabi, to Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Kemball, C.I.E., Officiating Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

With reference to your wishes regarding the proposed rebuilding at Odeid, I shall count upon your valued support in case any objections are raised against the project, and I trust that you will be good enough to continue your good graces in my favour.



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٦١ ظ] (٨٦٠/٢٣٧)



You are no doubt aware that the place is within the limits of my territory and belongs to me, but I fear some one at this juncture may come forward and question my right to the place.

Whatever you may deem expedient in the matter will be carried out, so I am awaiting your reply.

No. 6, dated 9th January 1904.

From—J. CALCOTT GASKIN, Esq, Assistant Political Agent, Bahrein,

To—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. A. KEMBALL, C.I.E., Officiating Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

I have the honour to forward in original with a translation for your information a letter, dated the 1st January 1904, I have received from Sheikh Zaid bin Khalifah, Chief of Abu Dhabi, on the subject of his rebuilding Odeid which matter was discussed by you with him on the occasion of your tour to the Arab Coast in October last.

The rebuilding of Odeid will have a detrimental effect on Al Bidda and Wakra, from which places it will draw some of their residents. Odeid possesses one of the most secure harbours for native craft on this side of the Persian Gulf. It will become a centre for the pearl trade in that region much to the disadvantage of Al Bidda which now has a large share of the trade on account of its proximity to the central pearl banks. A new market will be opened for our enterprising British Indians who will probably share in the Katr pearl trade which is now exclusively in the hands of Sheikh Ahmed bin Thani and his nephews. The port is situated about thirty miles nearer to Bahrein than to Abu Dhabi for sailing vessels, so that possibly it will draw some of its supplies from Bahrein. And finally it will put an effectual stop to Turkish pretensions to it.

The extra responsibility devolving upon His Majesty's Government by the venture may be described as nominal only. After the severe check received by the Turks in their attempt on Bahrein in 1895 they will hardly lay themselves open again to any similar demoralizing rebuff by instigating the Katr Arabs to attack Odeid by sea and should they be so ill-advised as to do so, the Arabs of that region are not likely to listen to them after what they experienced on the occasion referred to. The only other danger is that it may be open to attack from the land side by raiding Bedouins. The nearest water-supply accessible to an hostile party is in the vicinity of Wajba about fifty miles away, so that an attempt would be attended with serious risks, the contingency is therefore remote in the extreme.

I am sending a reply to Sheikh Zaid by the messenger who brought his letter, to the effect that the letter has been sent on to you and that you will probably communicate with him on the subject.

Translation of a letter, dated the 1st January 1904, from Sheikh Zaid bin Khalifah, Chief of Abu Dhabi, to J. Calcott Gaskin, Esquire, Assistant Political Agent, Bahrein.

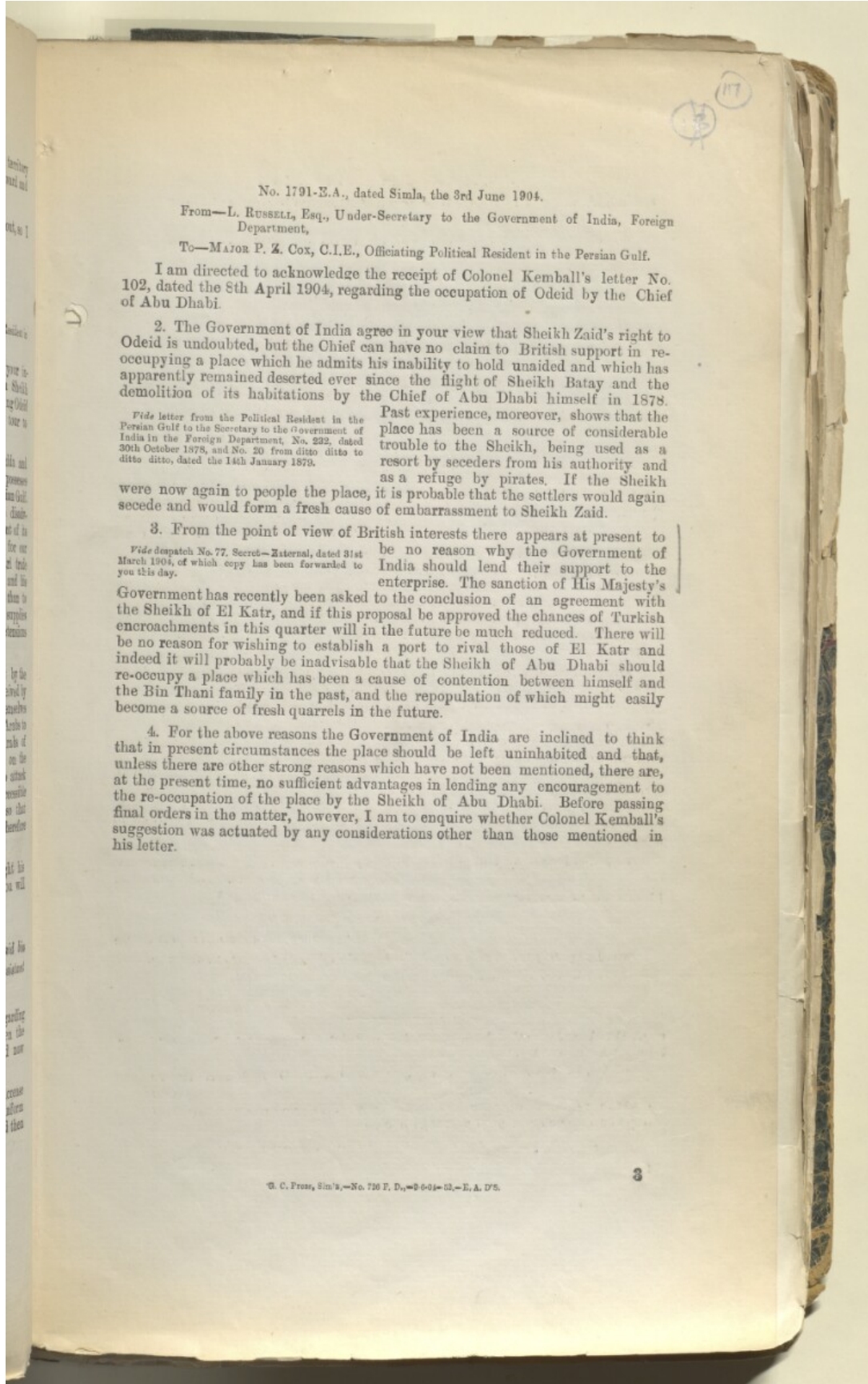
Let it not be hidden from you that, with reference to the matter regarding the building of the town of Odeid mentioned by you at our parting when the Political Resident was present, I am obedient to carry out the same and now have resolved to rebuild the place.

It is begged and hoped of God and the British Government to increase their splendour and extend their benevolence towards me. I wished to inform you of my resolve so that you may know of it as I am confident in God and then you for your gracious assistance. Please God.

My sons Khalifah and Tahnoon and their brother send greeting.



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٧ و] (٨٦٠/٢٣٨)



No. 1791-E.A., dated Simla, the 3rd June 1904.

From—L. RUSSELL, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,

To—MAJOR P. Z. Cox, C.I.E., Officiating Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of Colonel Kemball's letter No. 102, dated the 8th April 1904, regarding the occupation of Odeid by the Chief of Abu Dhabi.

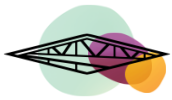
2. The Government of India agree in your view that Sheikh Zaid's right to Odeid is undoubted, but the Chief can have no claim to British support in re-occupying a place which he admits his inability to hold unaided and which has apparently remained deserted ever since the flight of Sheikh Batay and the demolition of its habitations by the Chief of Abu Dhabi himself in 1878.

Fide letter from the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 232, dated 30th October 1878, and No. 20 from ditto ditto to ditto ditto, dated the 14th January 1879.

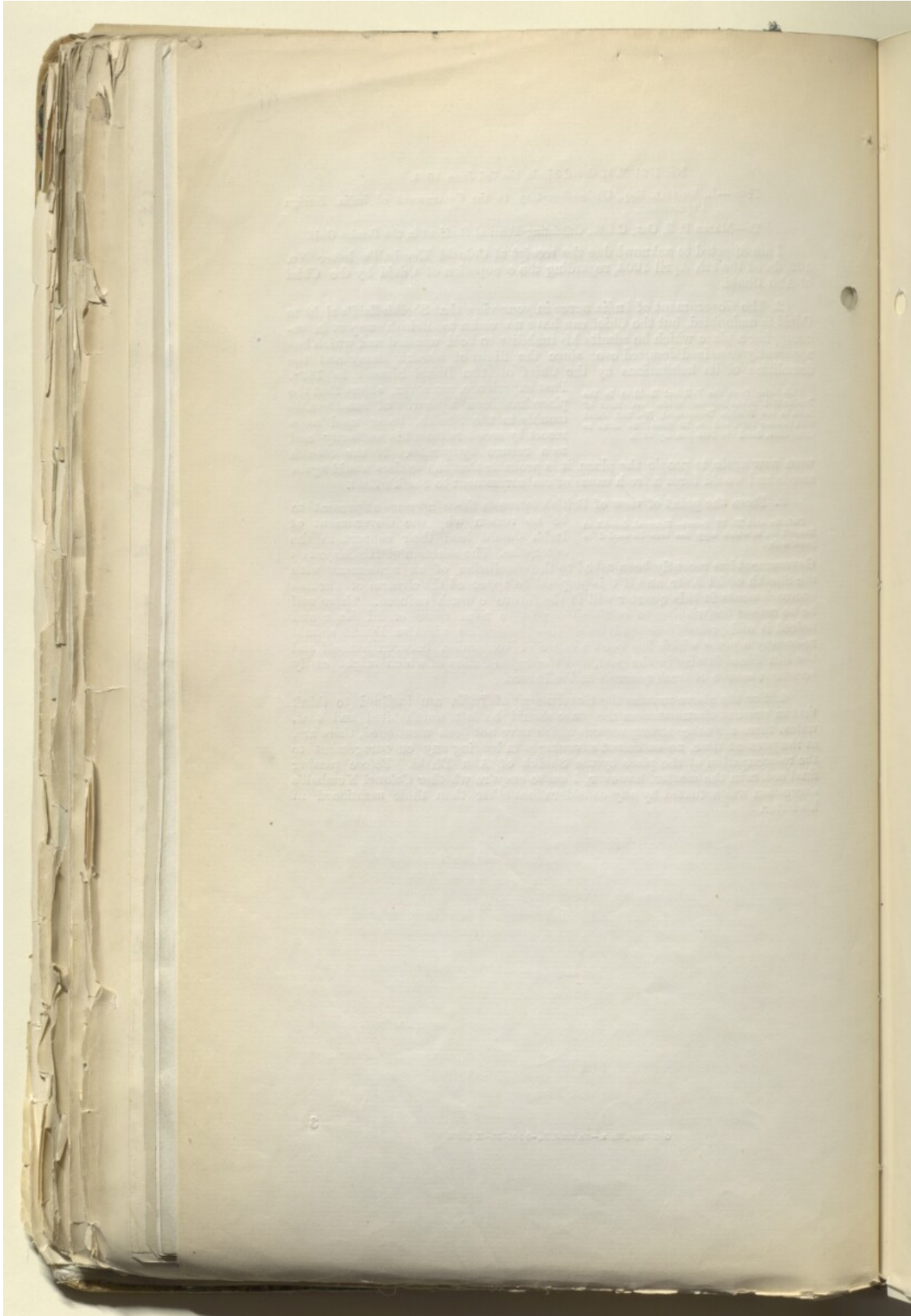
Past experience, moreover, shows that the place has been a source of considerable trouble to the Sheikh, being used as a resort by seceders from his authority and as a refuge by pirates. If the Sheikh were now again to people the place, it is probable that the settlers would again secede and would form a fresh cause of embarrassment to Sheikh Zaid.

3. From the point of view of British interests there appears at present to be no reason why the Government of India should lend their support to the enterprise. The sanction of His Majesty's Government has recently been asked to the conclusion of an agreement with the Sheikh of El Katr, and if this proposal be approved the chances of Turkish encroachments in this quarter will in the future be much reduced. There will be no reason for wishing to establish a port to rival those of El Katr and indeed it will probably be inadvisable that the Sheikh of Abu Dhabi should re-occupy a place which has been a cause of contention between himself and the Bin Thani family in the past, and the repopulation of which might easily become a source of fresh quarrels in the future.

4. For the above reasons the Government of India are inclined to think that in present circumstances the place should be left uninhabited and that, unless there are other strong reasons which have not been mentioned, there are, at the present time, no sufficient advantages in lending any encouragement to the re-occupation of the place by the Sheikh of Abu Dhabi. Before passing final orders in the matter, however, I am to enquire whether Colonel Kemball's suggestion was actuated by any considerations other than those mentioned in his letter.

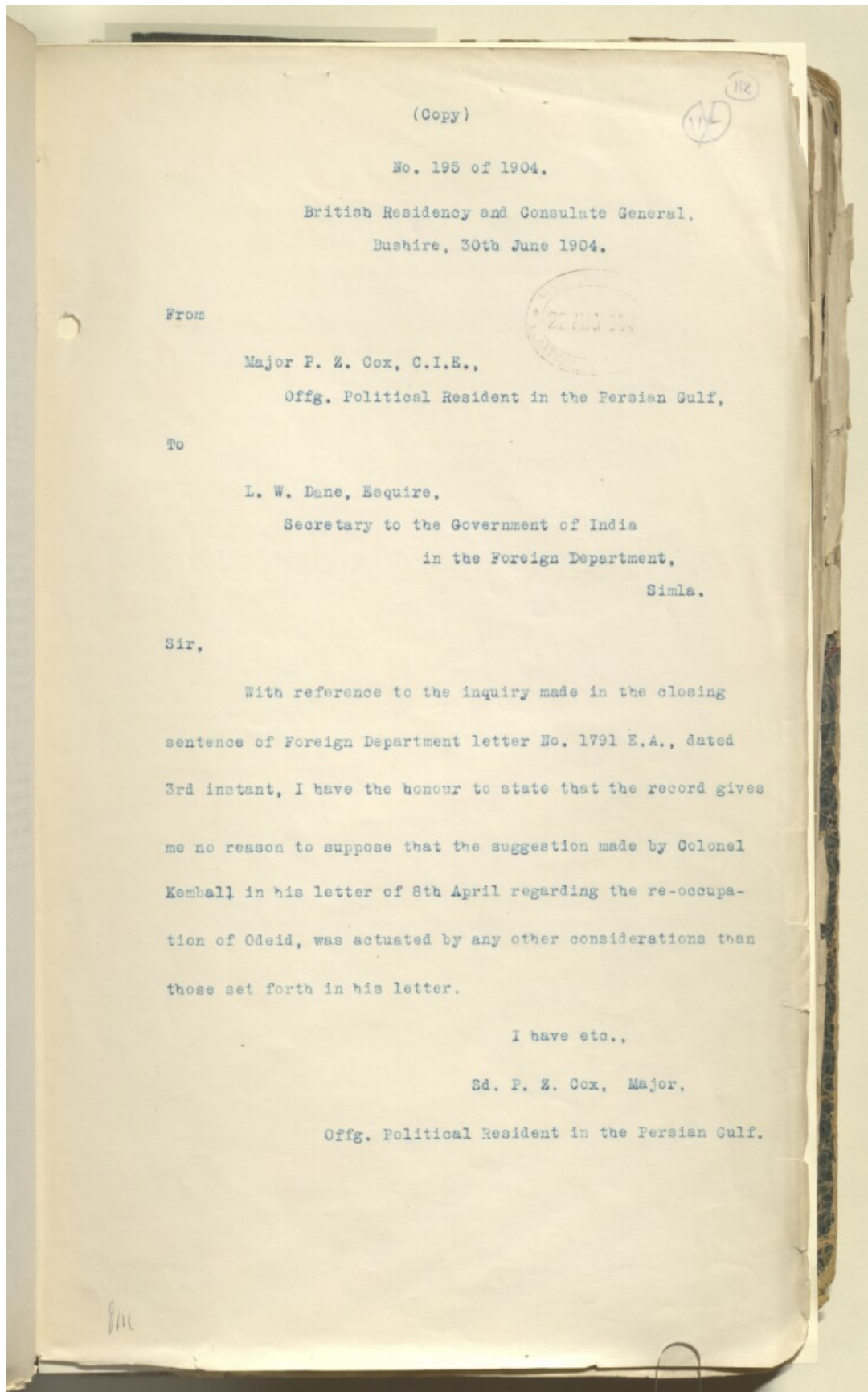


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٧١ظ] (٨٦٠/٢٣٩)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٨١ و] (٨٦٠/٢٤٠)



(Copy)

No. 195 of 1904.

British Residency and Consulate General,
Bushire, 30th June 1904.

From

Major P. Z. Cox, C.I.E.,
Offg. Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,

To

L. W. Dane, Esquire,
Secretary to the Government of India
in the Foreign Department,
Simla.

Sir,

With reference to the inquiry made in the closing sentence of Foreign Department letter No. 1791 E.A., dated 3rd instant, I have the honour to state that the record gives me no reason to suppose that the suggestion made by Colonel Kemball in his letter of 8th April regarding the re-occupation of Odeid, was actuated by any other considerations than those set forth in his letter.

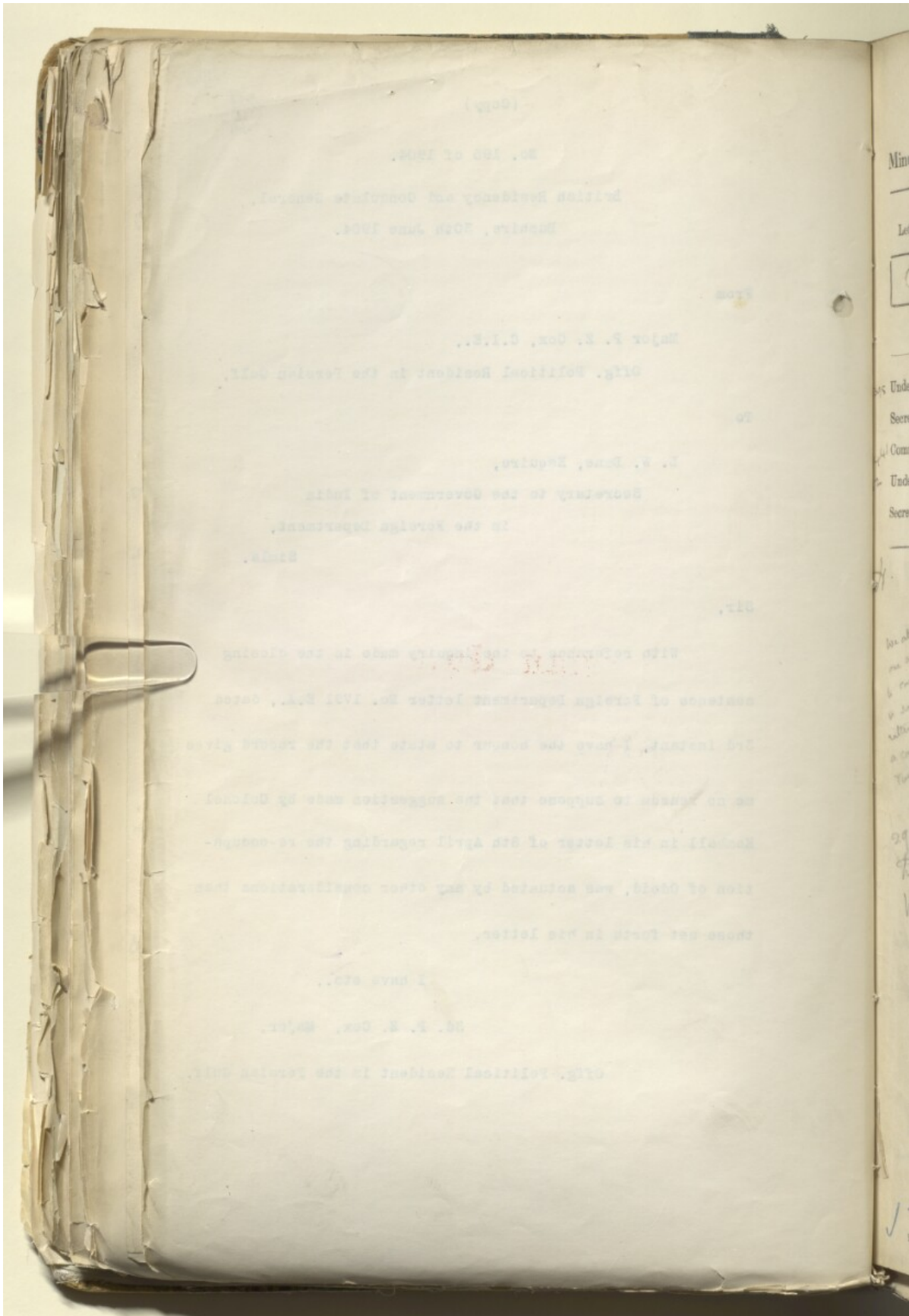
I have etc.,

Sd. P. Z. Cox, Major,

Offg. Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٨١ ظ] (٨٦٠/٢٤١)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٩١٩] [٨٦٠/٢٤٢]

119

Register No. **2918** **SECRET DEPARTMENT.**

Minute Paper.

Letter from *S.O.*, Dated *18 July* 1904
Rec. *20 July*

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	<i>25 July</i>	<i>NK</i>	<i>Persian Gulf. Proposed protectorate treaty with El-Katr. Views of Sir N. O'Connor.</i>
Secretary of State.....	<i>25</i>	<i>ag</i>	
Committee.....	<i>26</i>	<i>S.S.B.</i>	
Under Secretary.....	<i>3 Aug.</i>	<i>NK</i>	
Secretary of State.....	<i>12</i>	<i>S.M.</i>	

Previous Papers:—
751 2883
2558 2911.

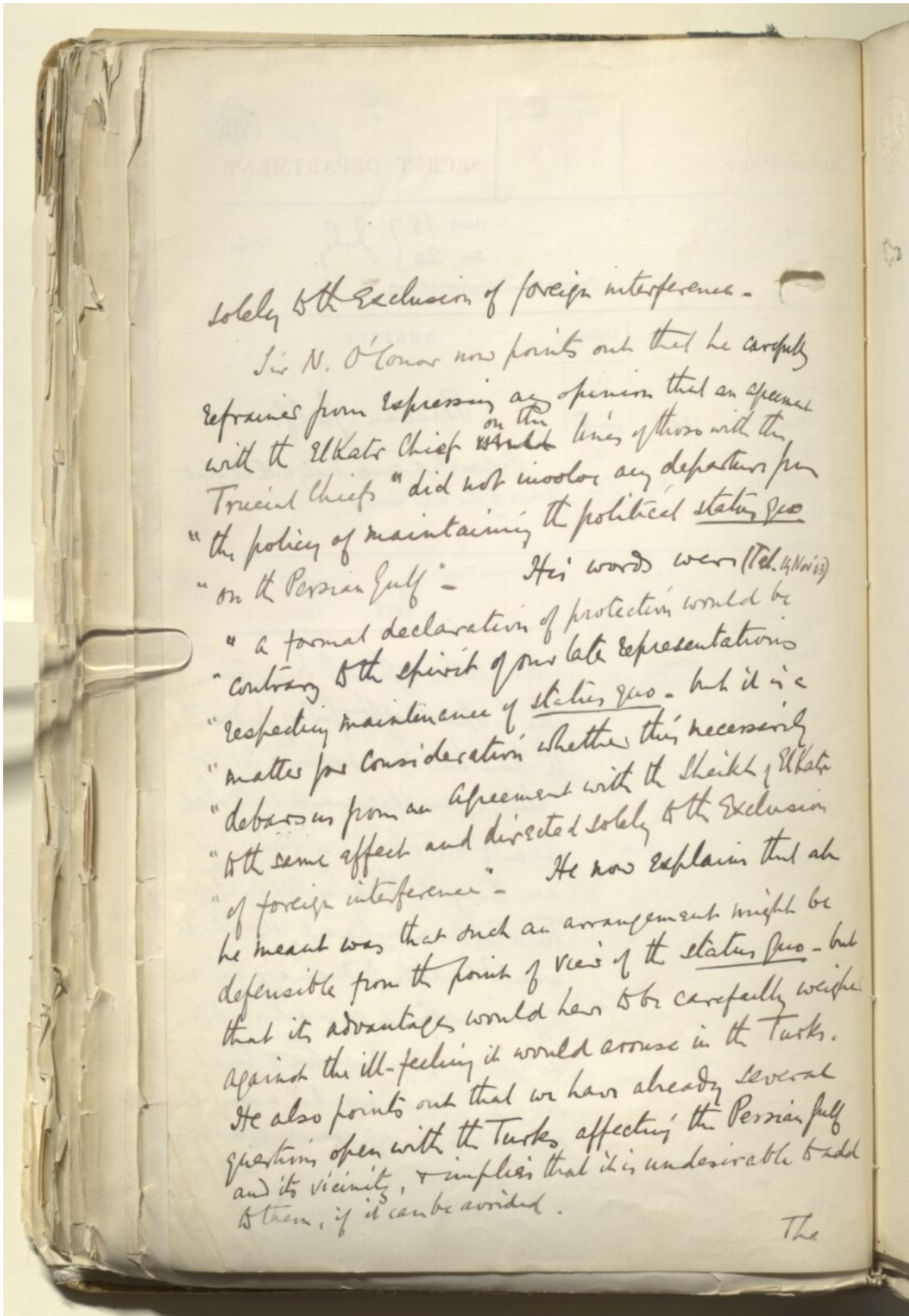
Our letter of the 18th May transmitted the proposal of the Gov. of India that at this time has not arrived for concluding an agreement with Sheikh Ahmed bin Thani of Katr. It was thought that, if secured from Turkish encroachment, the Sheikh would be able to manage his own affairs without our active interference and it was understood that Sir N. O'Connor would not be opposed to an agreement if directed solely

We at any rate no longer base our action on failure of the Turks to carry out their engagement. That is so for S.O. I would for the matter rather not than raise just one a contentious question with the Turks.

29 July I am writing Professor Dagen with Sir W. de W. Warner D.S.O.

Sketch to S.O. 41 secret D. 9 Sept (2019)

Y 9935. 2000-6/1904. I. 1135.



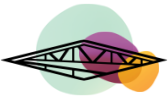
solely to the exclusion of foreign interference.

Sir N. O'Connor now points out that he carefully
refrains from expressing any opinion that an agreement
with the Alkato Chief ~~is~~ ^{on the} lines of those with the
Tribal Chiefs "did not involve any departure from
"the policy of maintaining the political status quo
"on the Persian Gulf" - His words were (Tel. 14/11/13)

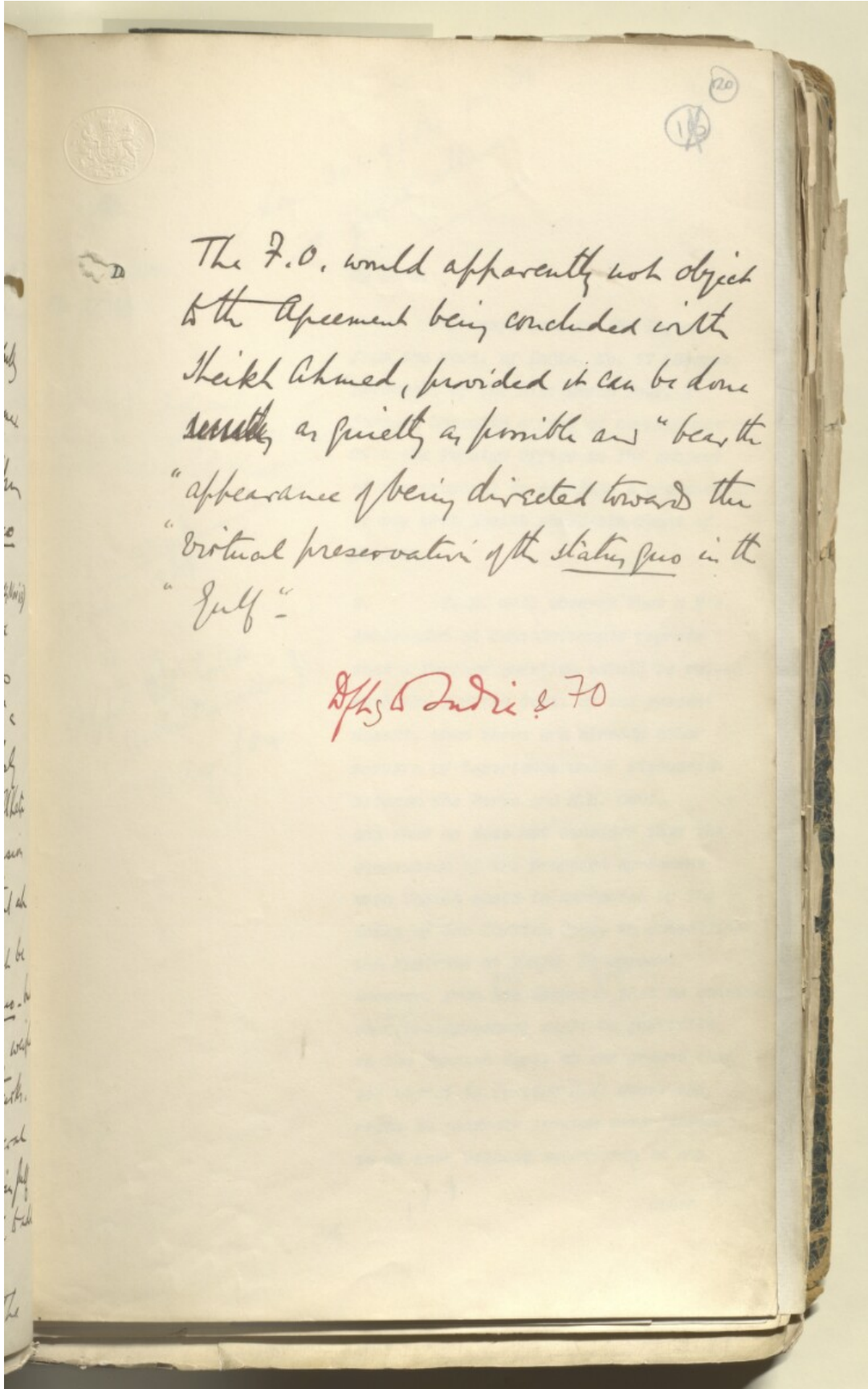
"a formal declaration of protection would be
"contrary to the spirit of our late representations
"respecting maintenance of status quo - but it is a
"matter for consideration whether this necessarily
"debars us from an agreement with the Sheikh of Alkato
"to the same effect and directed solely to the exclusion
"of foreign interference" - He now explains that all

he meant was that such an arrangement might be
defensible from the point of view of the status quo - but
that its advantages would have to be carefully weighed
against the ill-feeling it would arouse in the Turks.
He also points out that we have already several
questions open with the Turks affecting the Persian Gulf
and its vicinity, & implies that it is undesirable to add
to them, if it can be avoided.

The



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٢٠] (٨٦٠/٢٤٤)

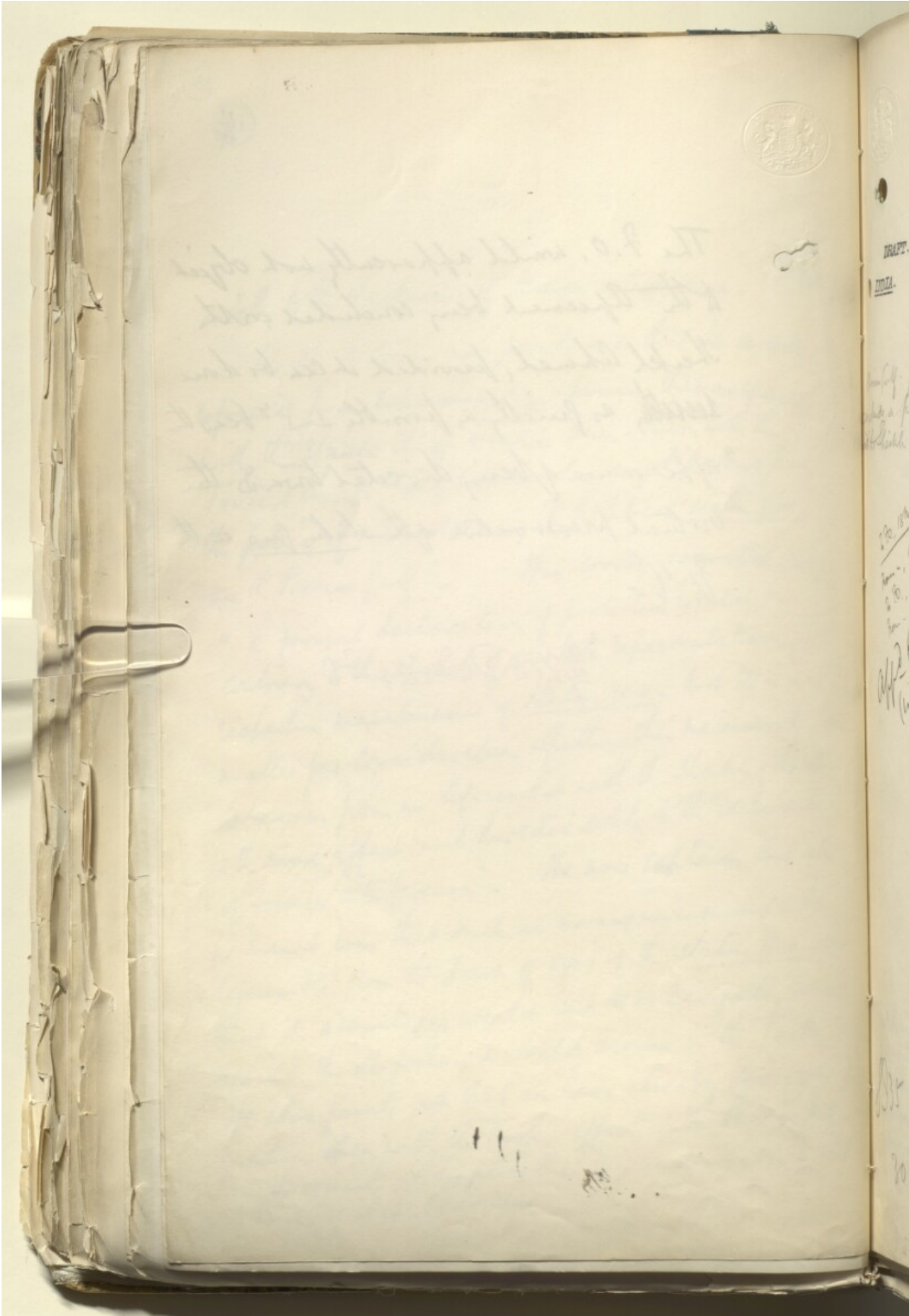


The F.O. would apparently not object
to the Agreement being concluded with
Sheikh Ahmed, provided it can be done
secretly, as quietly as possible and "bear the
"appearance of being directed toward the
"virtual preservation of the status quo in the
"Gulf -"

J. P. S. & Co

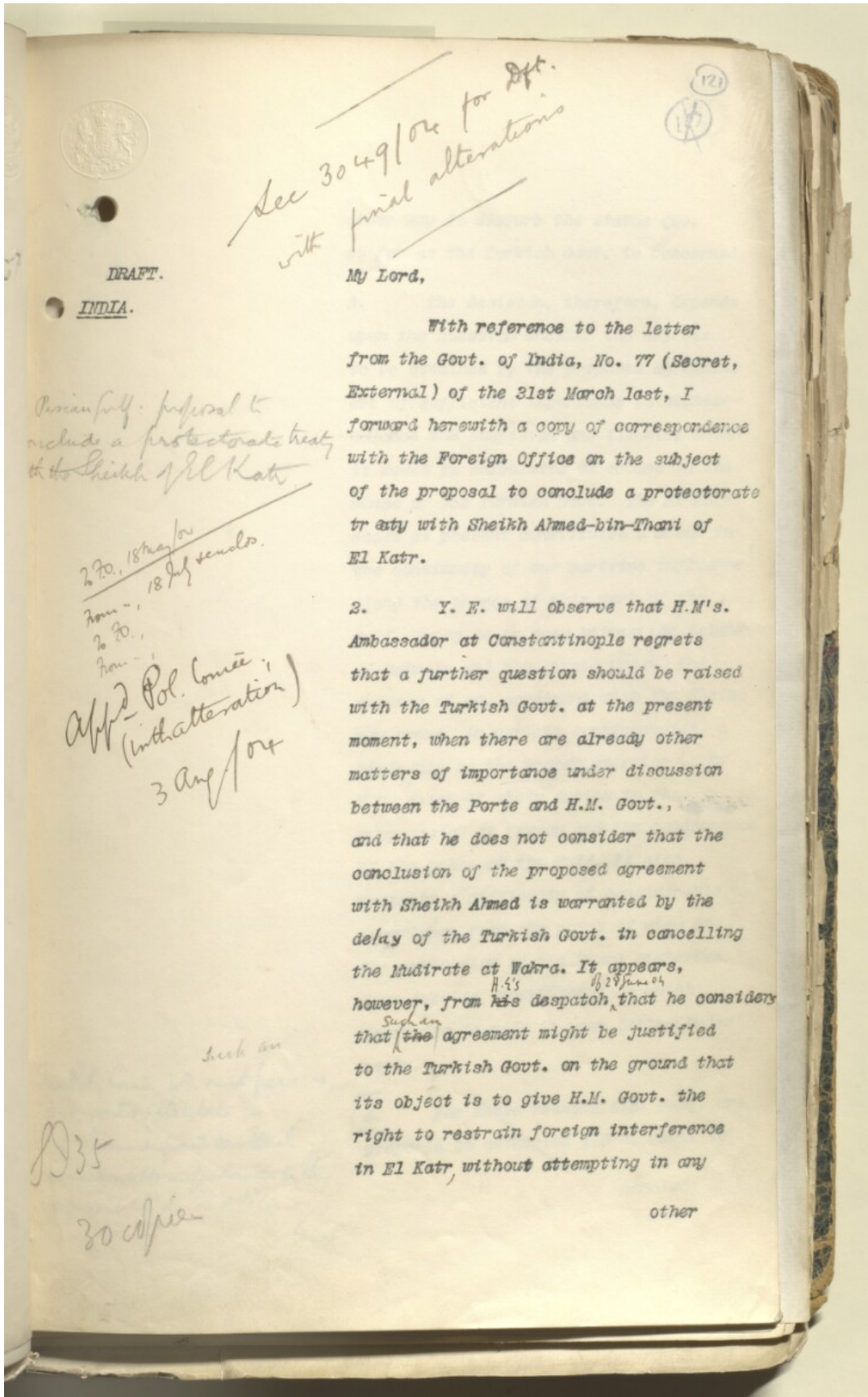


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٢٠ظ] (٨٦٠/٢٤٥)



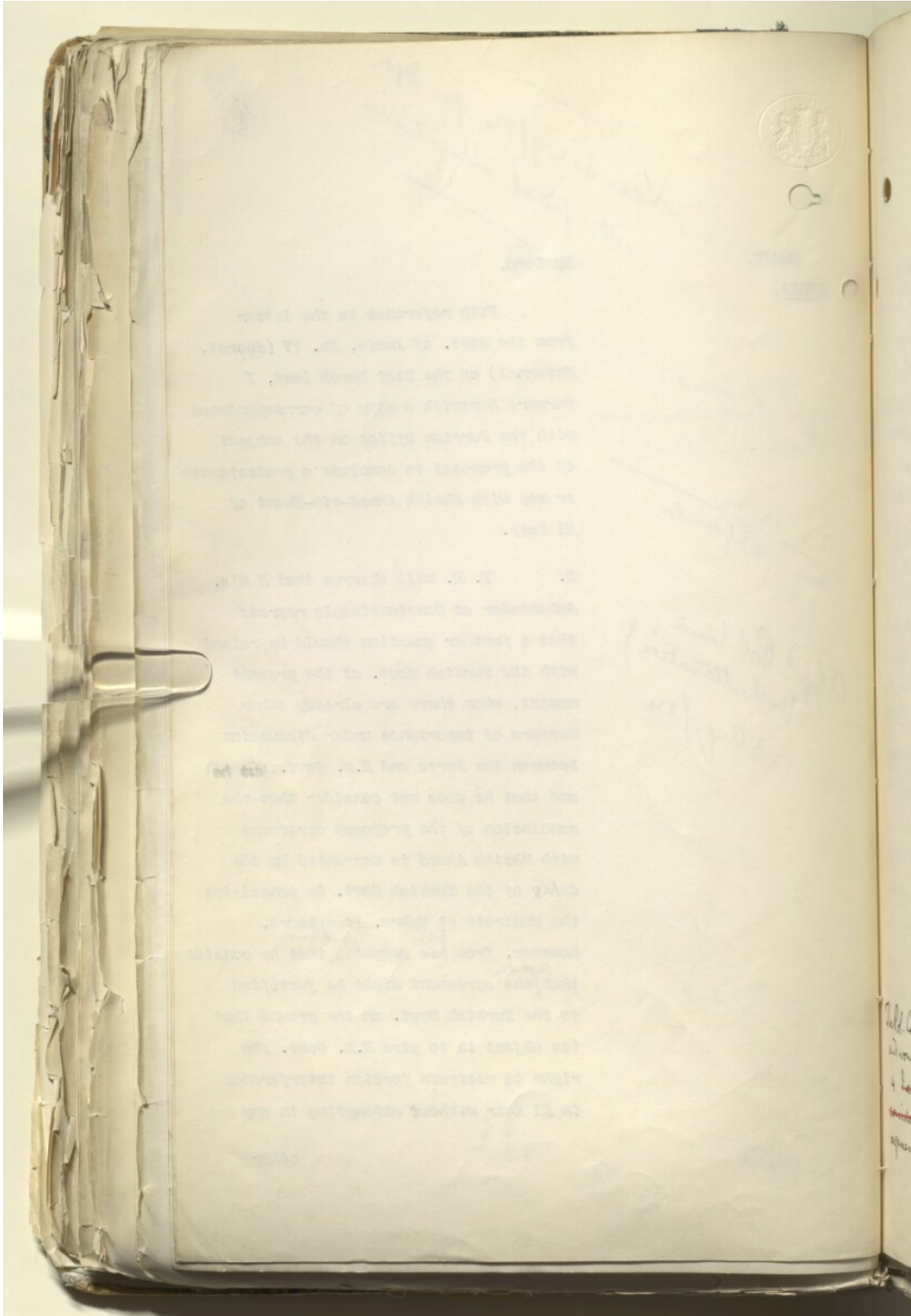


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٢١ و] (٨٦٠/٢٤٦)



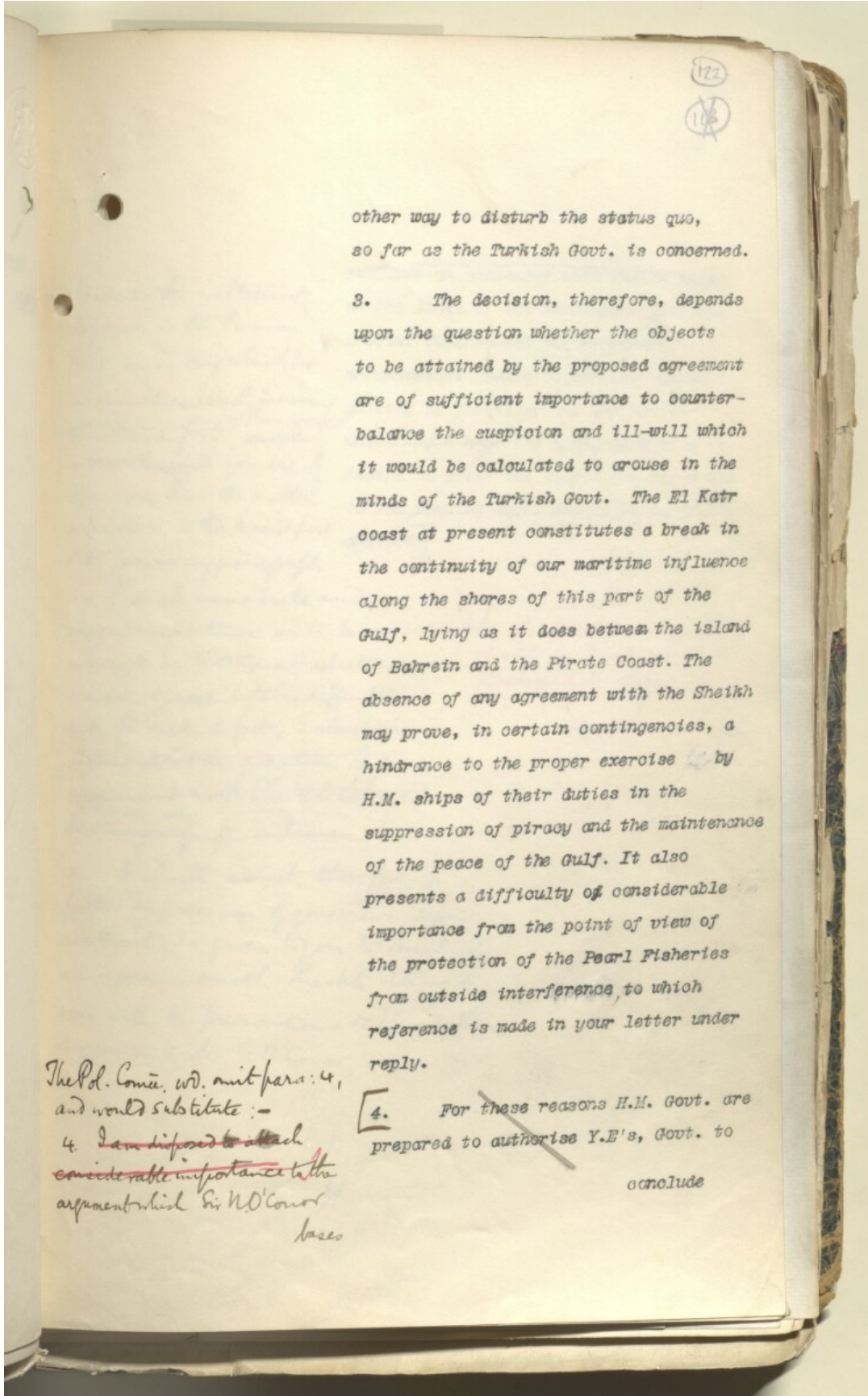


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٢١ظ] (٨٦٠/٢٤٧)



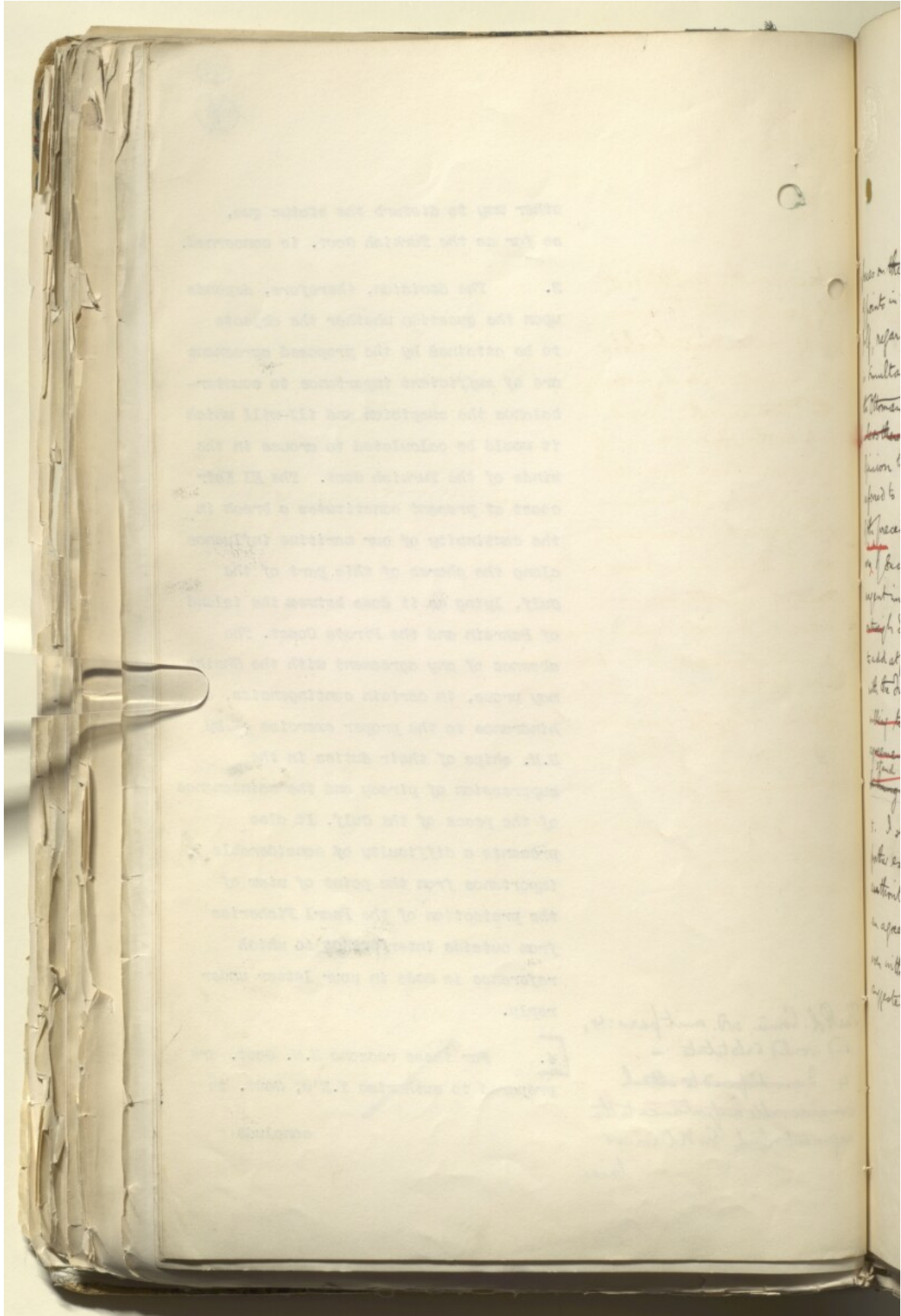


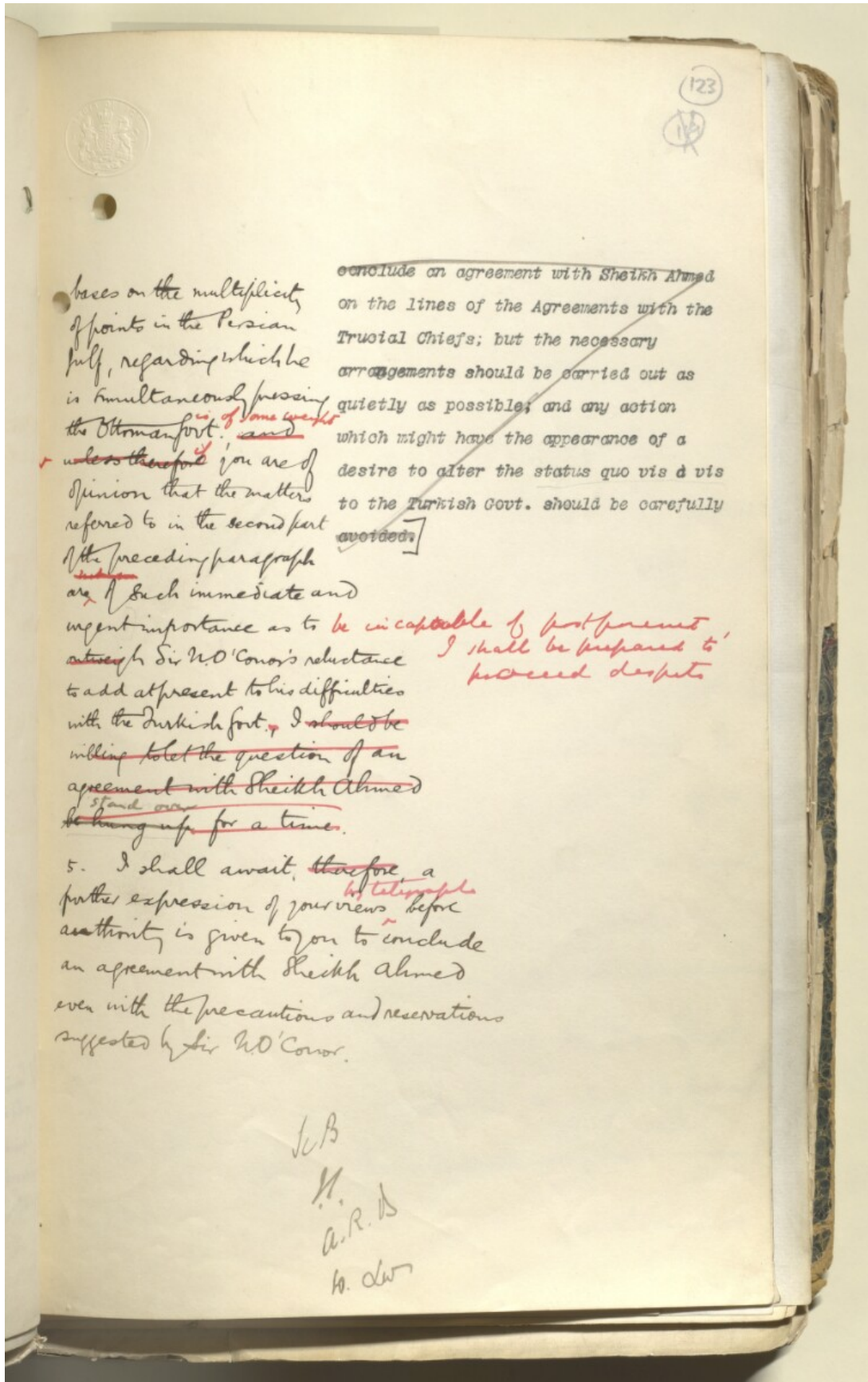
ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٢ و] (٨٦٠/٢٤٨)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٢٢ظ] (٨٦٠/٢٤٩)





bases on the multiplicity
of points in the Persian
Tuluf, regarding which he
is simultaneously pressing
the Ottoman Govt. ~~and~~^{of some weeks}
~~unless therefore~~ you are of
opinion that the matters
referred to in the second part
of the preceding paragraph
are of such immediate and
urgent importance as to be ~~incompatible~~^{incompatible} of post-ponement
~~through~~ Sir W.O'Connor's reluctance
to add at present to his difficulties
with the Turkish Govt. I should be
willing to let the question of an
agreement with Sheikh Ahmed
~~be hung over~~^{stand over} for a time.

5. I shall await, ~~therefore~~^{by telegraph} a
further expression of your views ~~before~~
authority is given to you to conclude
an agreement with Sheikh Ahmed
even with the precautions and reservations
suggested by Sir W.O'Connor.

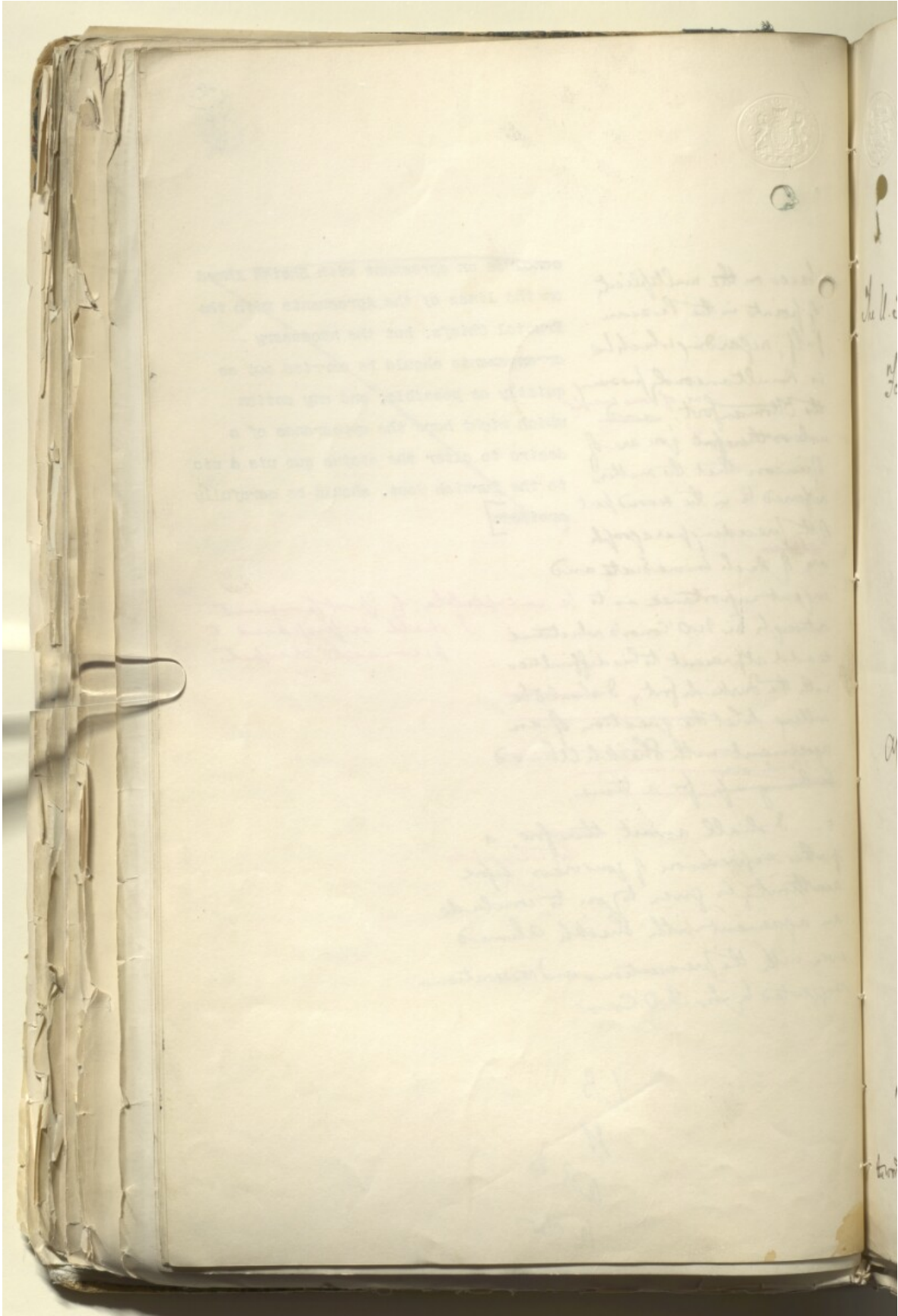
J.C.B.
H.
A.R.D.
H. d'w

conclude an agreement with Sheikh Ahmed
on the lines of the Agreements with the
Tribal Chiefs; but the necessary
arrangements should be carried out as
quietly as possible, and any action
which might have the appearance of a
desire to alter the status quo vis à vis
to the Turkish Govt. should be carefully
avoided.]

I shall be prepared to
proceed despite



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٢٣ظ] (٨٦٠/٢٥١)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٢٤ و] (٨٦٠/٢٥٢)

(124)

Incl. 3.
90. to 70.

The U.S. of State,
Foreign Office.

16th Aug 1903.

Sir,

With reference to Sir
E. Gosset's letter of the 18th
July relative to the proposed
agreement with Sheikh
Ahmad - bin - Thani of
Katar, I am directed by
Mr Secy. Brodrick to
enclose the draft of a
despatch which, subject
to Lord Lansdowne's
concurrence, he proposes
to address to the Govt.
of India on the subject,
(see 3069/101) ~~authorising them~~ ^{(see) Algodley} to
conclude

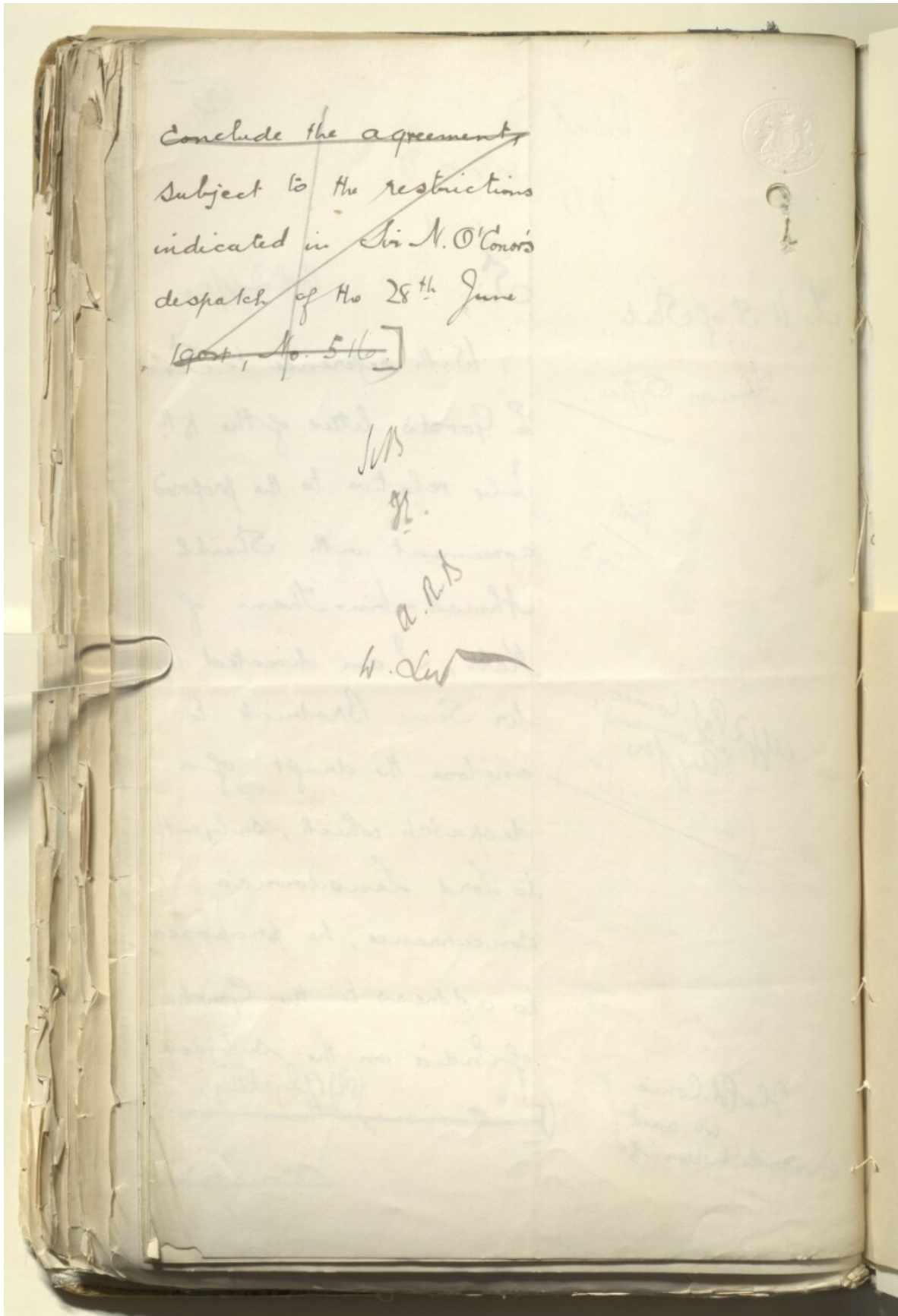
Book
243

Appd Pol. Comtee.
(with omission)
3 Aug 1903
(see 3069/101)

The Pol. Comtee
ind. omitted
the word "with" in brackets ✓ 30

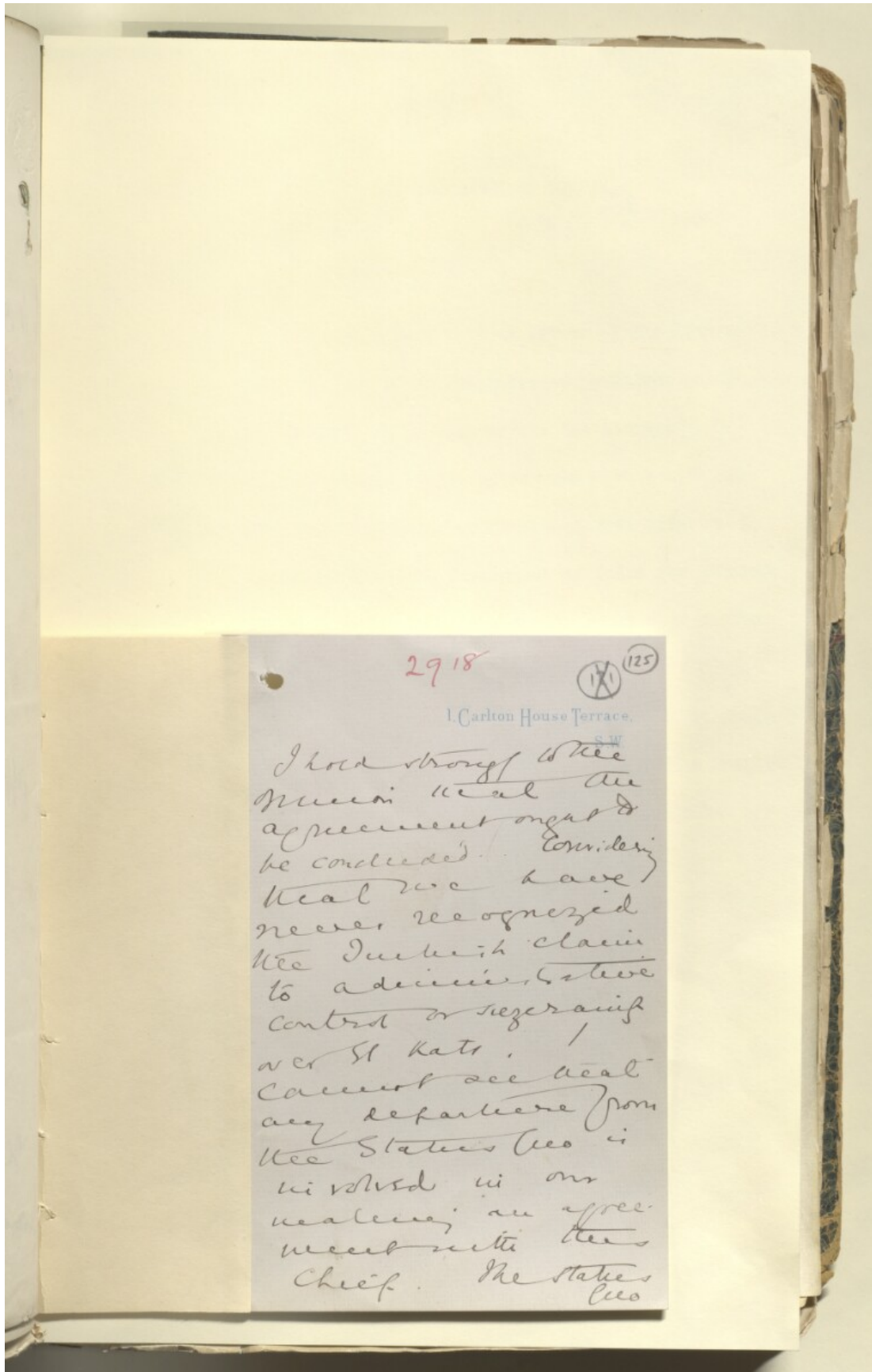


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٢٤ظ] (٨٦٠/٢٥٣)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٢٥ و] (٨٦٠/٢٥٤)



29/18

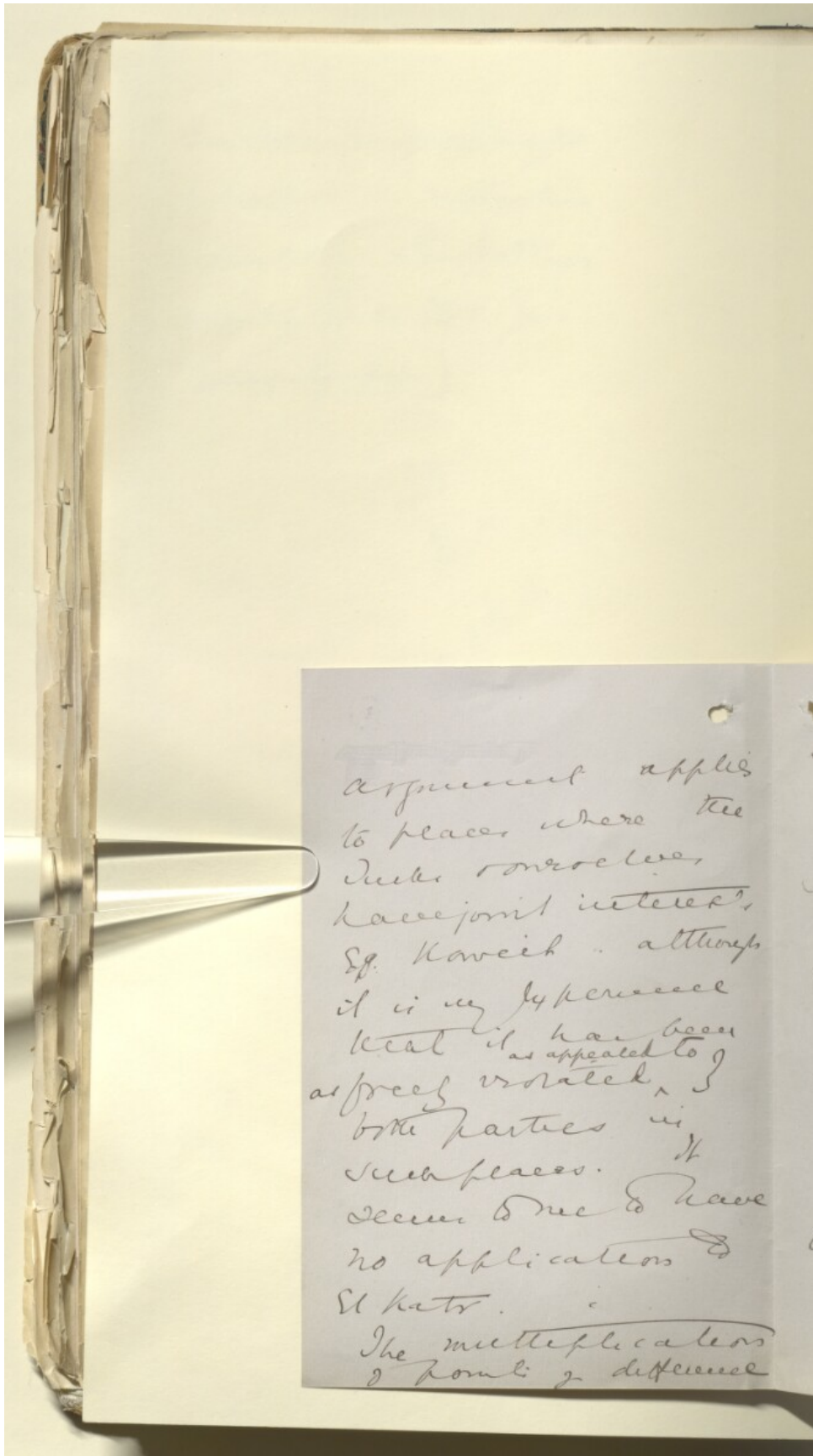
(125)

1 Carlton House Terrace.

I hold strongly to the
view that the
agreement ought to
be concluded. Considering
that we have
never recognized
the Dutch claim
to a direct
control or sovereignty
over St. Kate.
I cannot see that
any departure from
the States Co is
involved in our
making an agree-
ment with the
Chief. The States
Co



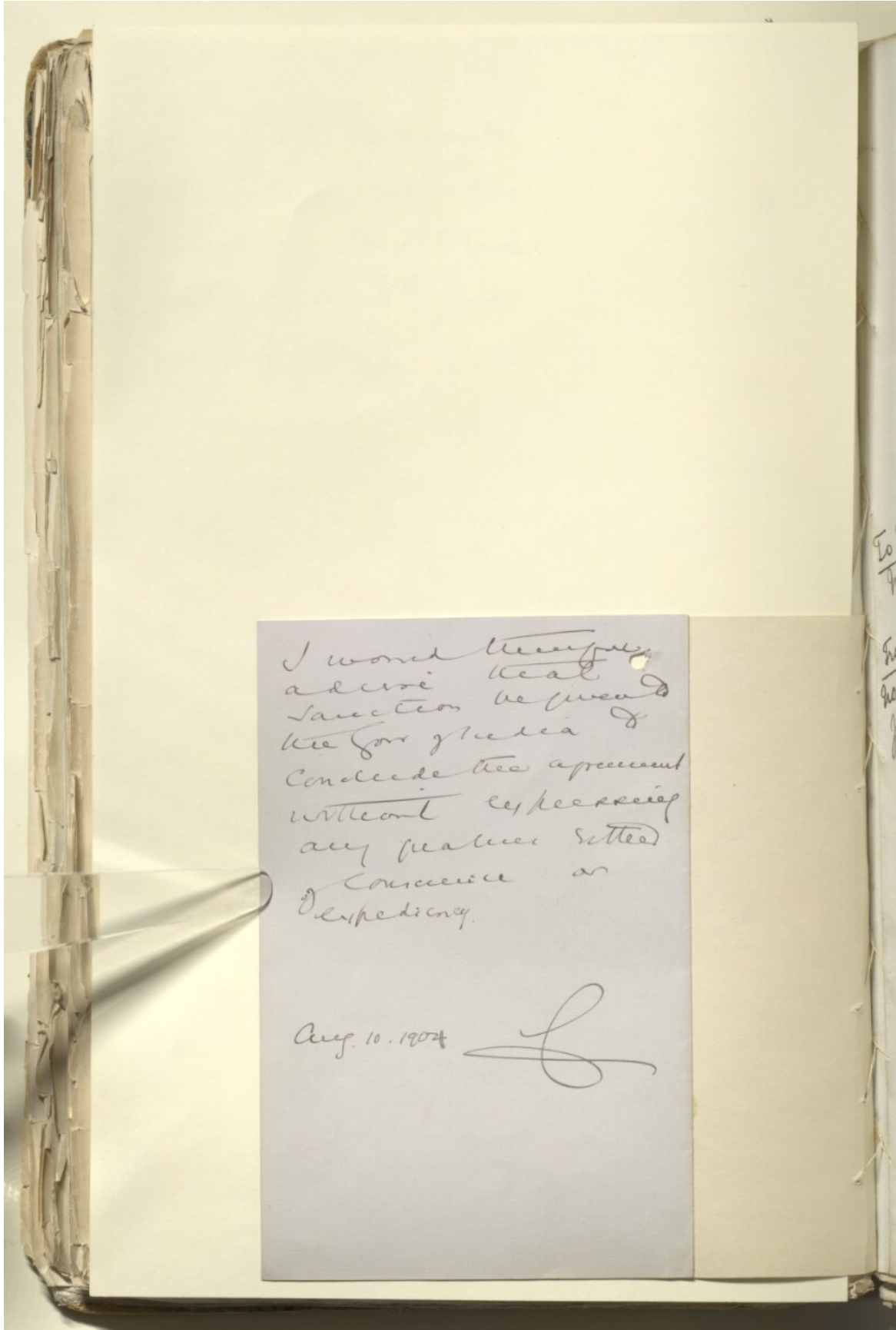
ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٢٥ظ] (٨٦٠/٢٥٥)



argument applies
to places where the
two sides have
joint interests,
eg. Haweib. although
it is my experience
that it has been
agreed verbally,
by both parties in
such places.
It seems to me to have
no application to
Al Khatr.
The multiplication
of points of difference

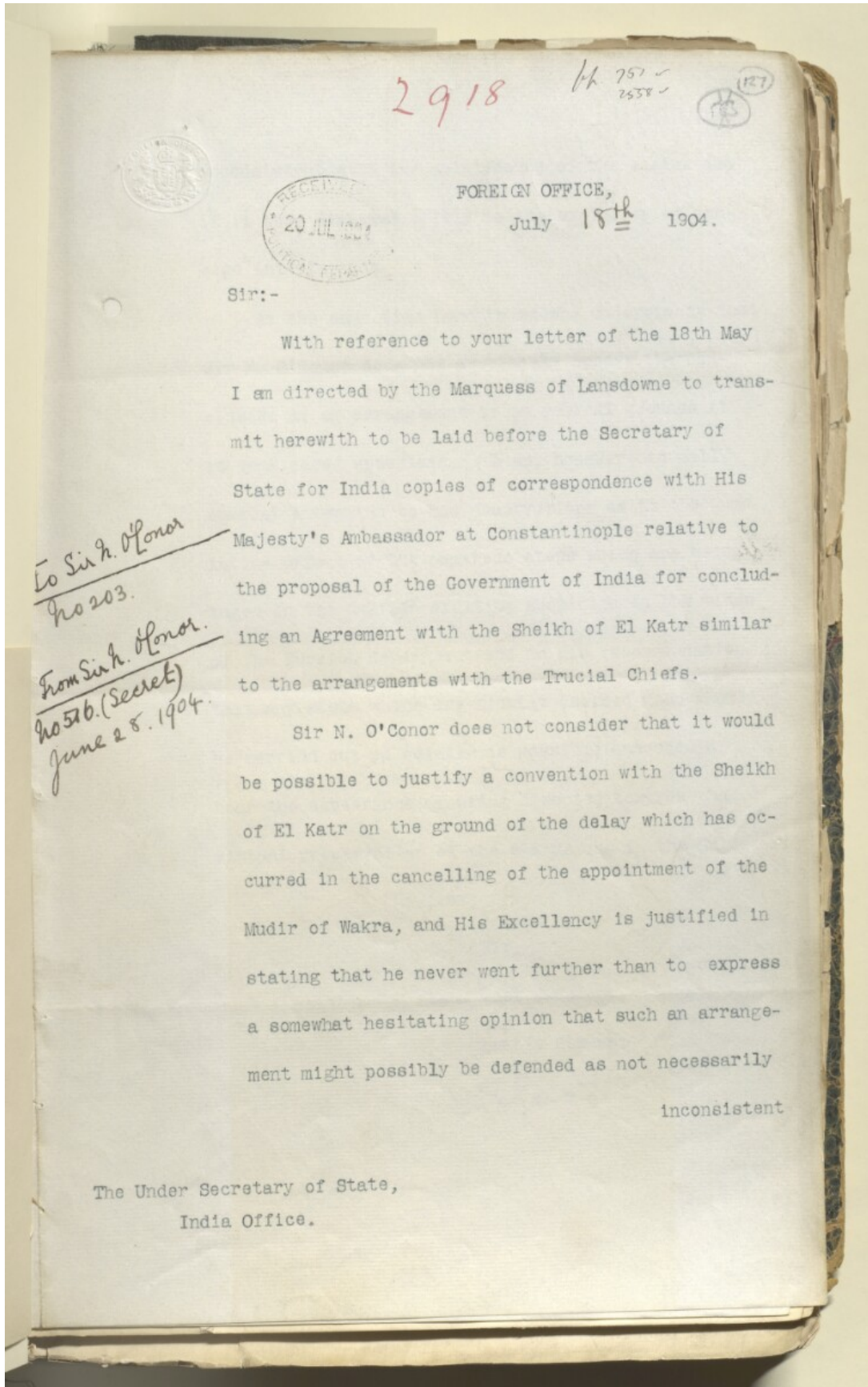


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٢٦ظ] (٨٦٠/٢٥٧)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٧ و] (٨٦٠/٢٥٨)



2918

H 757 ✓
2658 ✓

1127

FOREIGN OFFICE,
July 18th 1904.

Sir:-

With reference to your letter of the 18th May I am directed by the Marquess of Lansdowne to transmit herewith to be laid before the Secretary of State for India copies of correspondence with His Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople relative to the proposal of the Government of India for concluding an Agreement with the Sheikh of El Katr similar to the arrangements with the Trucial Chiefs.

To Sir N. O'Connor
No 203.

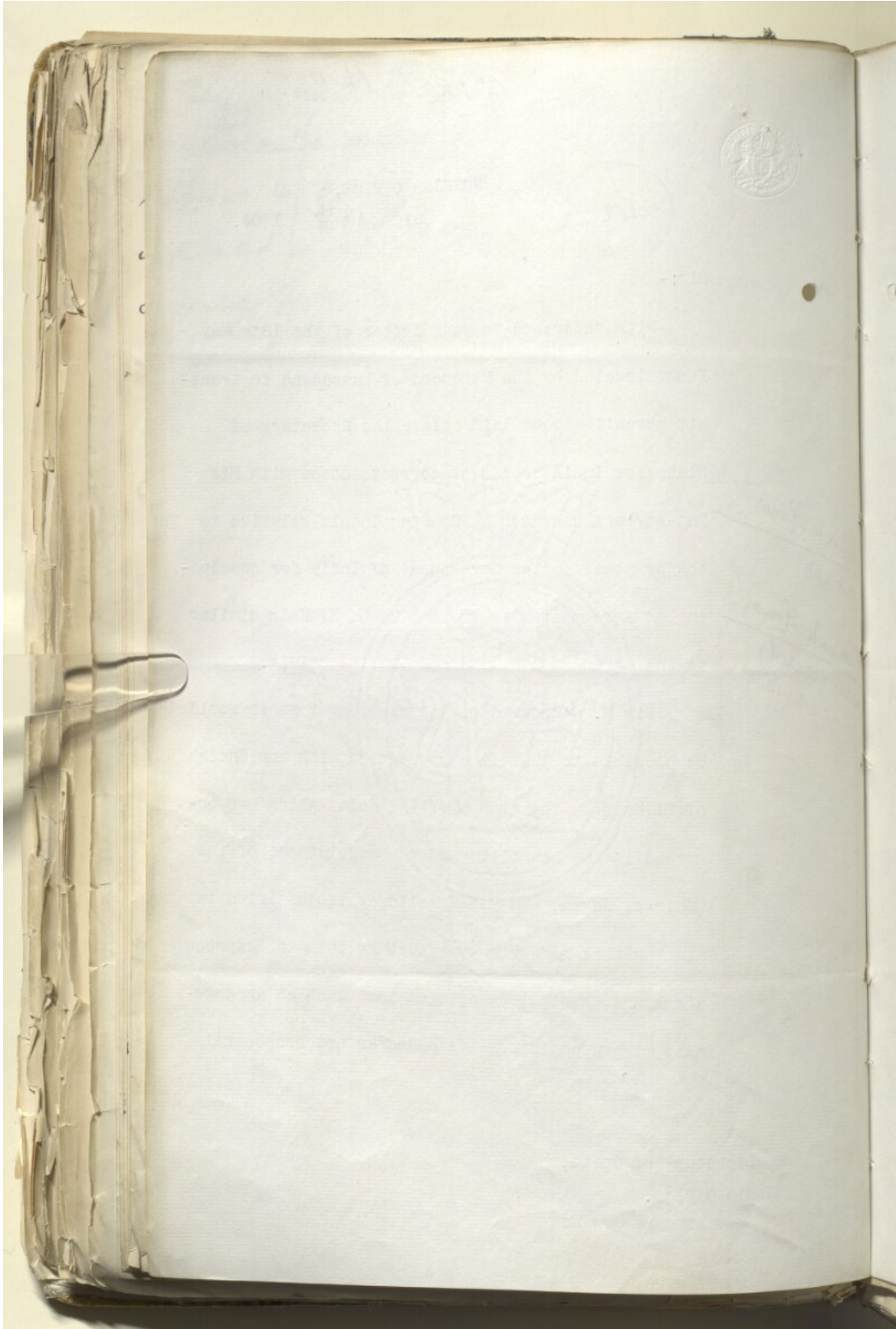
From Sir N. O'Connor.
No 576. (Secret)
June 28. 1904.

Sir N. O'Connor does not consider that it would be possible to justify a convention with the Sheikh of El Katr on the ground of the delay which has occurred in the cancelling of the appointment of the Mudir of Wakra, and His Excellency is justified in stating that he never went further than to express a somewhat hesitating opinion that such an arrangement might possibly be defended as not necessarily inconsistent

The Under Secretary of State,
India Office.

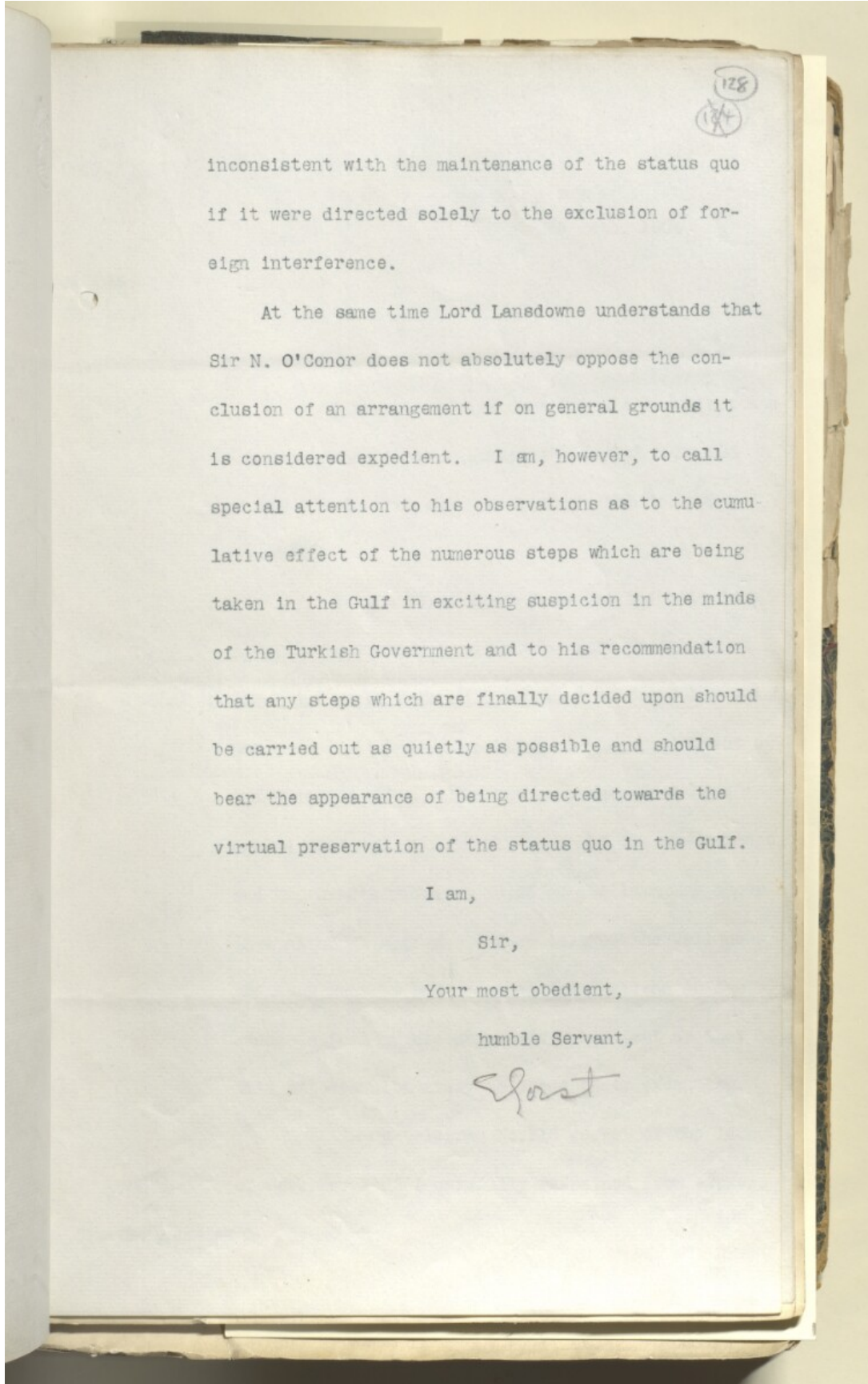


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٢٧ظ] (٨٦٠/٢٥٩)



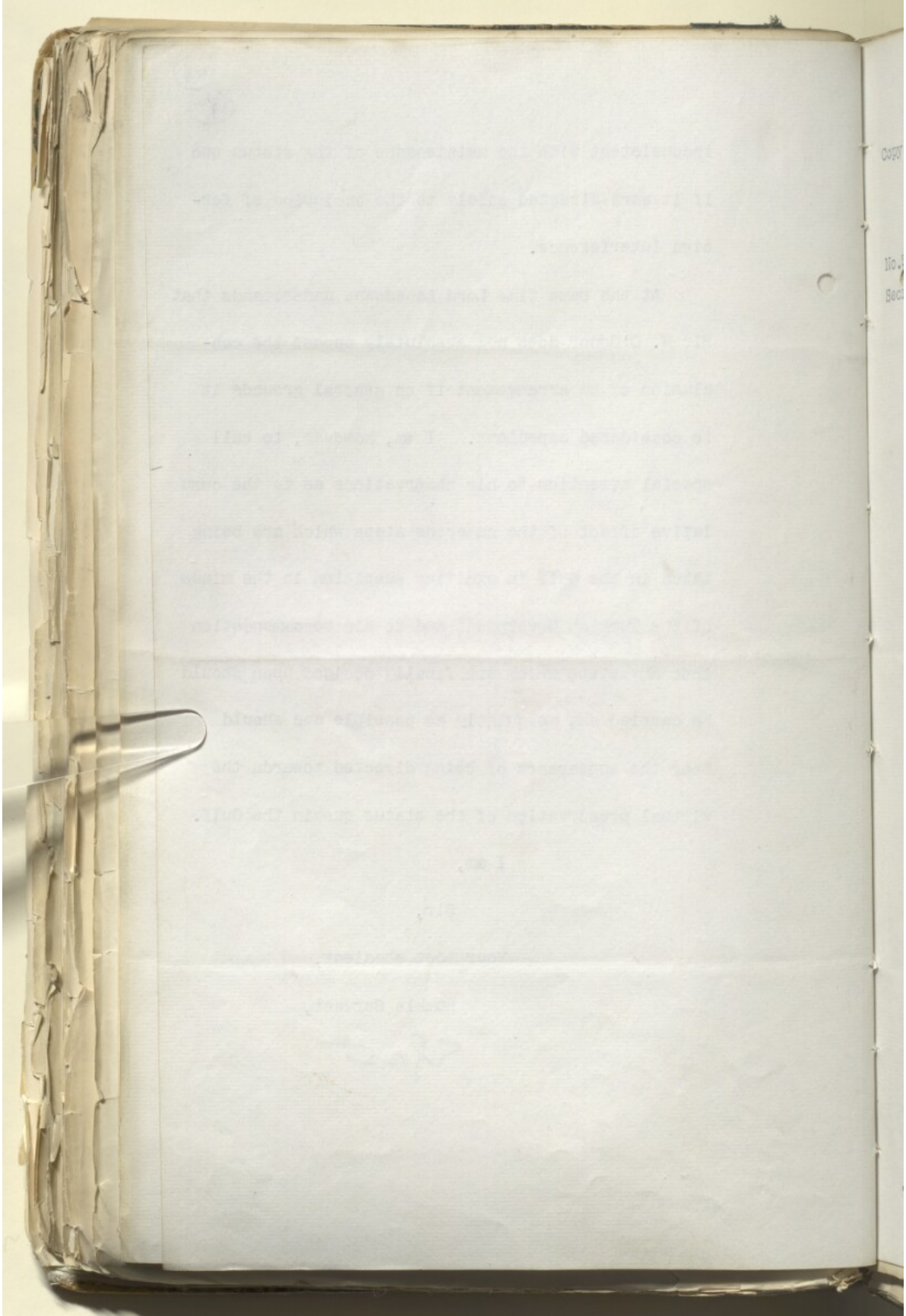


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٨ و] (٨٦٠/٢٦٠)



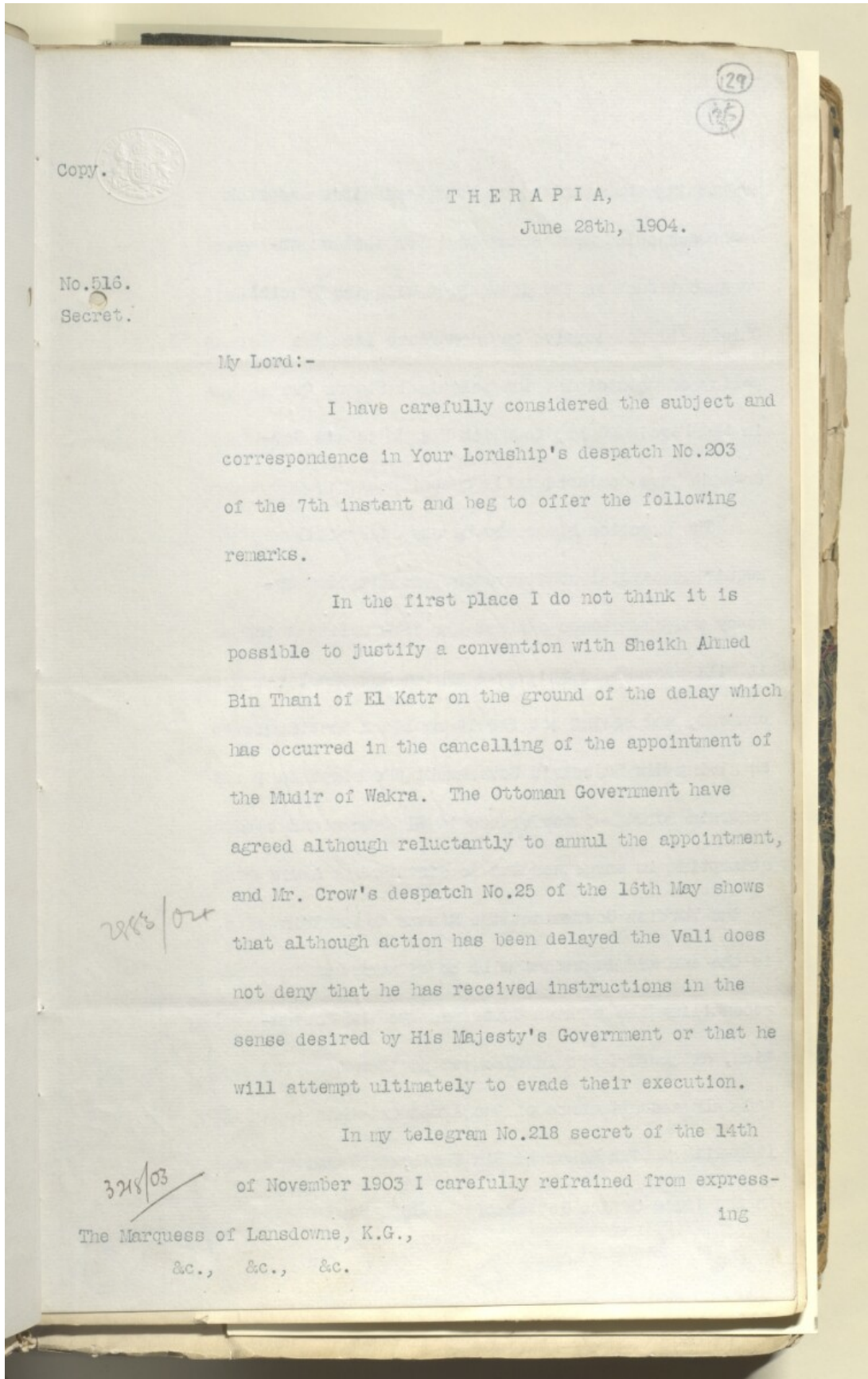


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٨ظ] (٨٦٠/٢٦١)



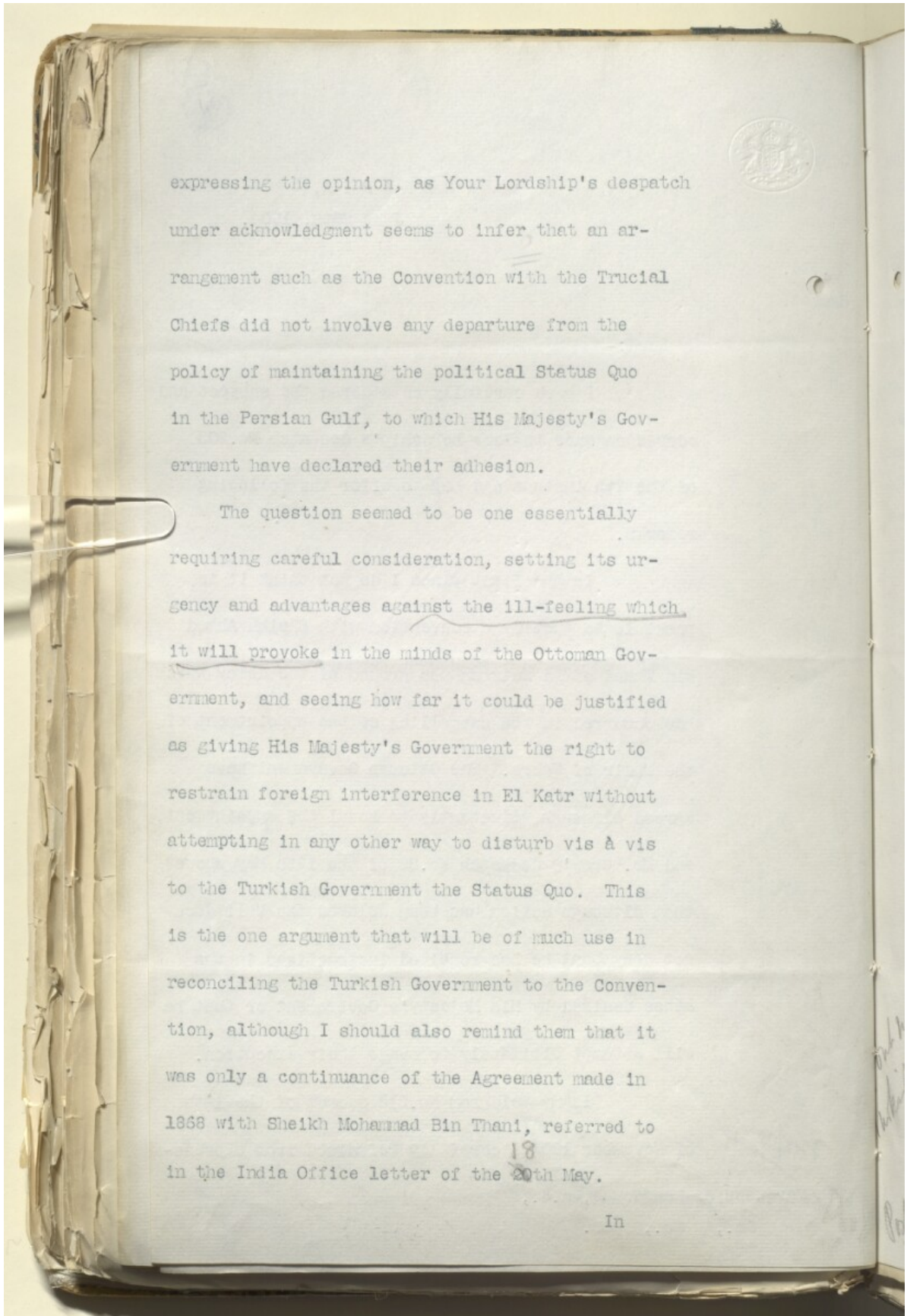


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٩ و] (٨٦٠/٢٦٢)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٩١ظ] (٨٦٠/٢٦٣)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٣٠ و] (٨٦٠/٢٦٤)

130

In any case I would suggest should His Majesty's Government decide in favour of concluding a Convention with Sheikh Ahmed on the lines of the Trucial Conventions, the expediency of doing so in as quiet and secret a manner as possible and basing their action upon the necessity of acquiring power to suppress piracy and to maintain intact the Pearl fishing rights of the Arab tribes on the Coast.

I do not consider that it is Your Lordship's desire that I should express my opinion on the merits and necessity of the policy that prompts the Government of India to advocate a Convention with the Sheikh of Katr, Ahmed Bin Thani, as there are others far more competent to give a valuable opinion upon this subject. But I would venture to point out to Your Lordship that at the present moment we are threatening Turkey with an armed expedition to be manned by Bahreinese and supported by England to avenge the murder of Sheikh Selman committed by the Almurrah tribe in revenge for the murder of some of their people; that it has been decided to establish a British Post Office at Koweit and to attach a Resi-

dent

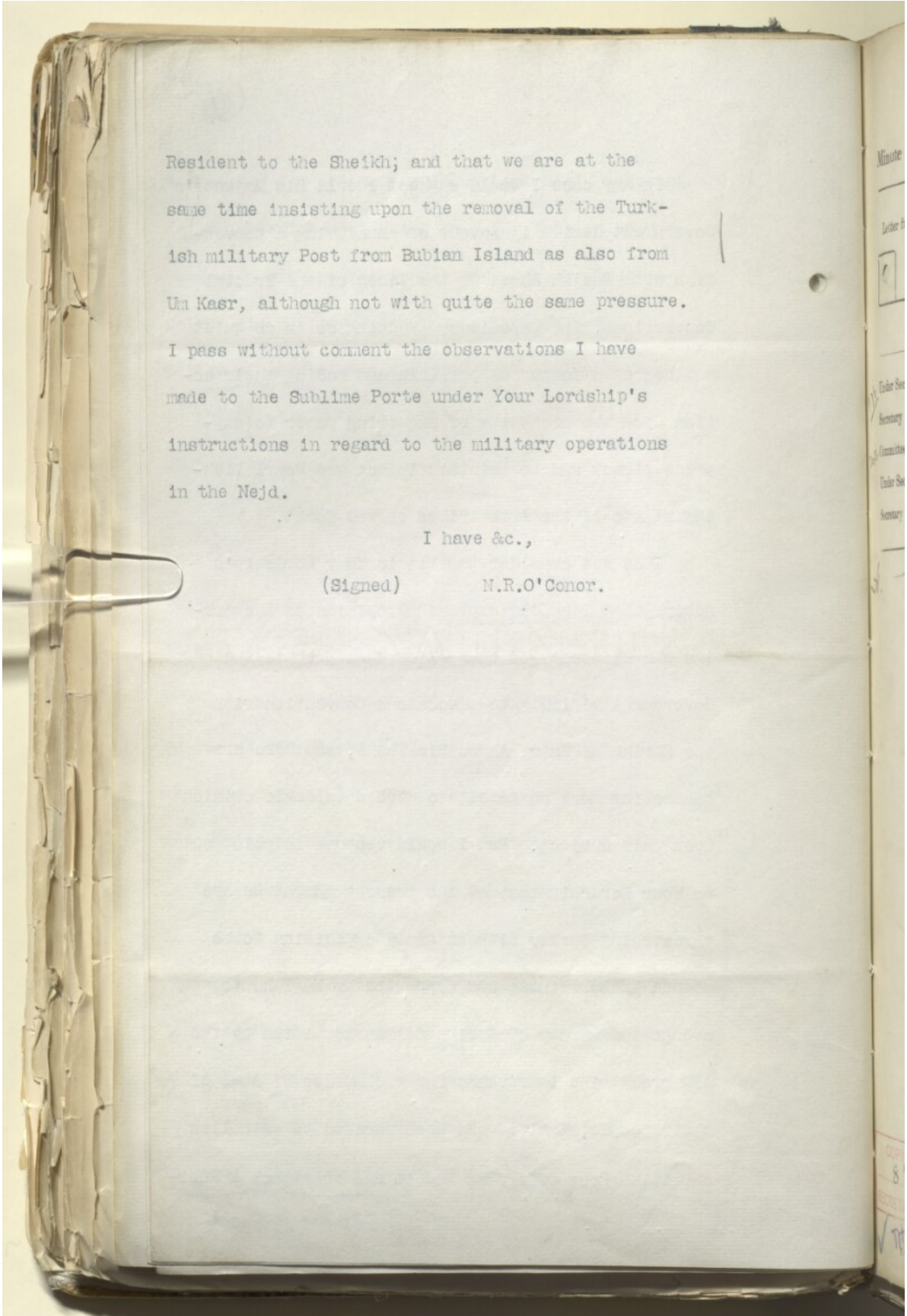
*sub not into
initial treaties*

*Post office at
K. S. 1881*

not prepared



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٣٠ظ] (٨٦٠/٢٦٥)



Resident to the Sheikh; and that we are at the
same time insisting upon the removal of the Turk-
ish military Post from Bubian Island as also from
Um Kasr, although not with quite the same pressure.
I pass without comment the observations I have
made to the Sublime Porte under Your Lordship's
instructions in regard to the military operations
in the Nejd.

I have &c.,

(Signed) N.R.O'Conor.



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٣١ و] (٨٦٠/٢٦٦)

Minute Paper. Register No. 2883. SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Letter from *Ho,* Dated *13 July* 1904. Rec. *13 July*

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
<i>16</i> Under Secretary.....	<i>11 July</i>	<i>WK</i>	<i>Persian Gulf</i> <i>The suppression of the Muderate</i> <i>of Wakra. Correspondence of H.M.'s</i> <i>Consul with the Vali of Busrah.</i>
Secretary of State	<i>12</i>	<i>ag</i>	
<i>102</i> Committee	<i>12</i>	<i>S.O.D.</i>	
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State			

Previous Papers:--
2858
2871
Copy to India.
For information

H.

Seen Pol. Comm.
12 JUL. 1904

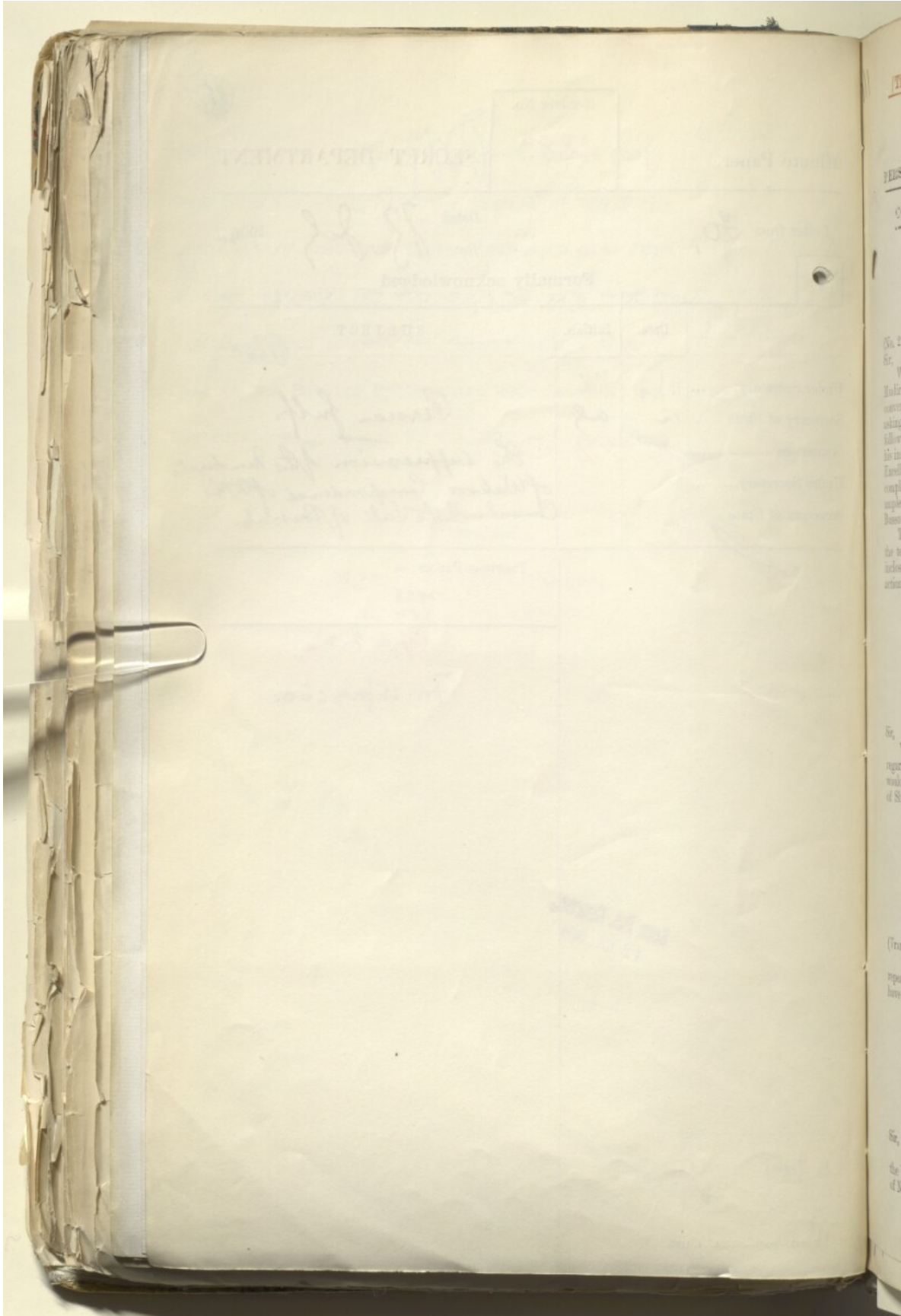
TH

COPIED TO INDIA
8 July 1904
SECRETARY'S N^o *28*

Y 9935. 2000-6/1904. I. 1186.



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٣١ظ] (٨٦٠/٢٦٧)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٣٢و] (٨٦٠/٢٦٨)

2883

1/1 2558 (132)

[This Document is the Property of His Britannic Majesty's Government.]

2811

PERSIA AND ARABIA RECEIVED
CONFIDENTIAL
11 JUL 1904
POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

[June 20.]

SECTION 4.

No. 1.

Consul Crow to Sir N. O'Conor.---(Received at Foreign Office June 20.)

(No. 25.)
Sir,
Bussorah, May 16, 1904.
WITH reference to my telegram No. 17 of the 6th ultimo, in regard to the Wakra Mudirate, I have the honour to state that on the 14th May, five weeks after my conversation with the Vali reported in the above telegram, I wrote to his Excellency, asking whether the appointment of Abdul Rahman had been cancelled. On the following day I received an answer from the Vali, stating that he had again repeated his instructions to the Acting Mutessarif of Nejd. I have to-day again addressed his Excellency on the subject, and impressed on him the expediency of immediate compliance with the Porte's orders. As the post to Hassa only takes about fifteen days, ample time has elapsed to enable the notification of the abolition of the post to reach Bussorah.
The Vali does not state that no answer has been received, and I can only regard the tenour of his reply as evasive. Under these circumstances I think it better to inclose copies of my correspondence on the subject with the local authorities, for such action as your Excellency may see fit to adopt.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. E. CROW.

Inclosure 1 in No. 1.
Consul Crow to the Vali of Bussorah.

Sir,
Bussorah, May 14, 1904.
WITH reference to my conversation with your Excellency on the 6th April last, in regard to the abolition of the Mudirate at Wakra, I should be glad if your Excellency would inform me whether the Acting Mutessarif of Hassa has cancelled the appointment of Sheikh Abdul Rahman as Mudir of Wakra.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. E. CROW.

Inclosure 2 in No. 1.
The Vali of Bussorah to Consul Crow.

(Translation.)
Bussorah, May 2 (15), 1904.
WITH regard to the Wakra Mudir mentioned in your letter of the 14th instant, repeated instructions were sent previously to the Acting Mutessarif of Nejd, and we have again written on the subject, reminding him.

(Seal) MUSTAFA NOURI-BIN-MAHOMED,
Vali and Commandant Farik.

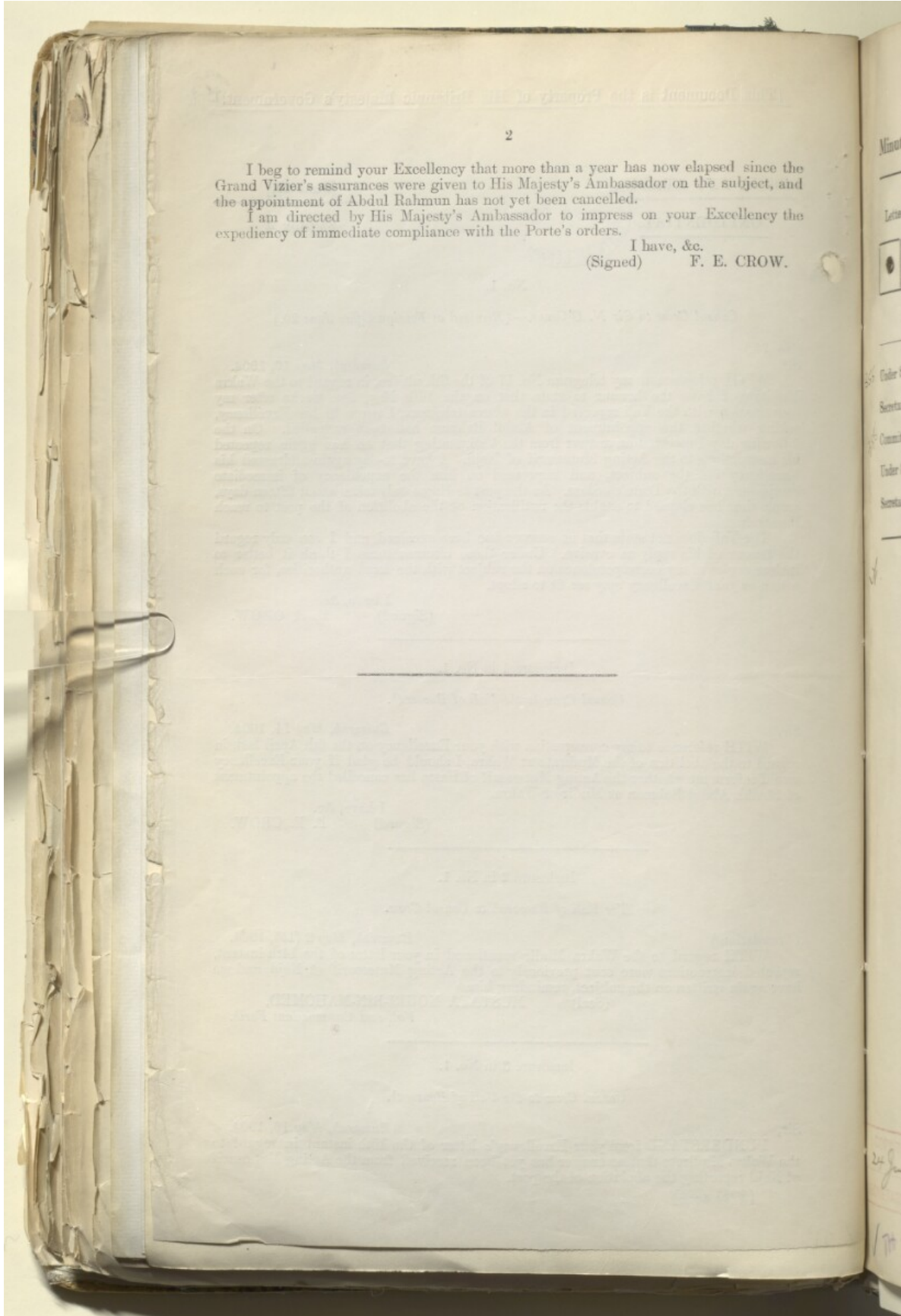
Inclosure 3 in No. 1.
Consul Crow to the Vali of Bussorah.

Sir,
Bussorah, May 16, 1904.
I UNDERSTAND from your Excellency's letter of the 15th instant in regard to the Wakra Mudirate that no answer has yet been received from the Acting Mutessarif of Nejd reporting the abolition of the post.

[2025 u-1]



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٣٢ظ] (٨٦٠/٢٦٩)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٣٣ و] (٨٦٠/٢٧٠)

Minute Paper.

Register No. 2811

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Letter from F.O.,

Dated 20 } June 1904
Rec. 21 }

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
355 Under Secretary.....	22 June	KK	Persian fulf. The Suppression of the Muderate of Wakra: Proposed Protectorate treaty with El Kati. Despatch to Sir W. Connor.
Secretary of State	23	ag	
356 Committee	23	SJD	
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State			

Previous Papers:—
258
751.
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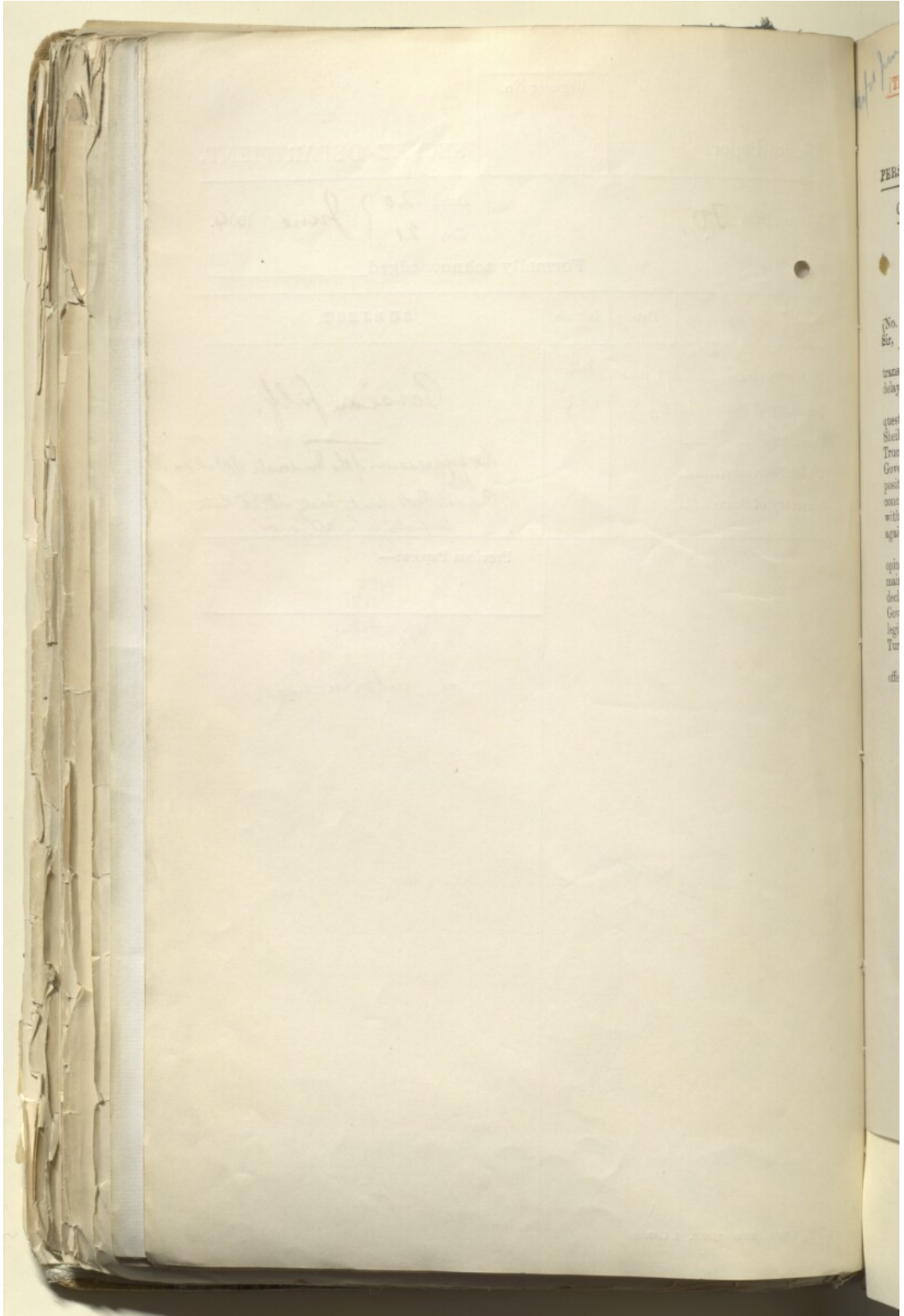
Seen Pol. Comm. 20 JUN 1904

COPIES TO INDIA
24 June 1904
SECRETARY'S NO. 26

Y 8964. 2960—7/1903. I. 1509.

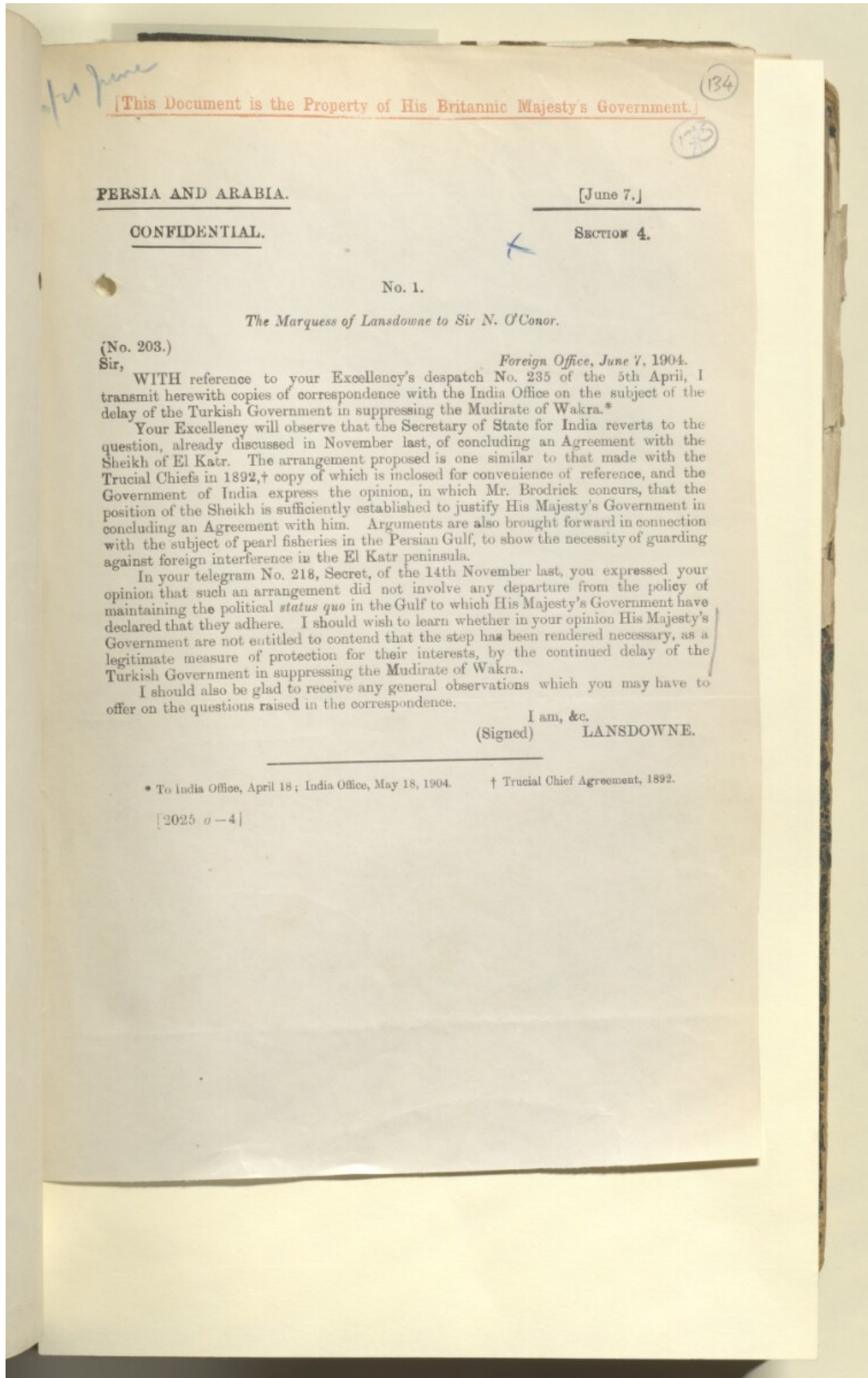


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٣ظ] (٨٦٠/٢٧١)



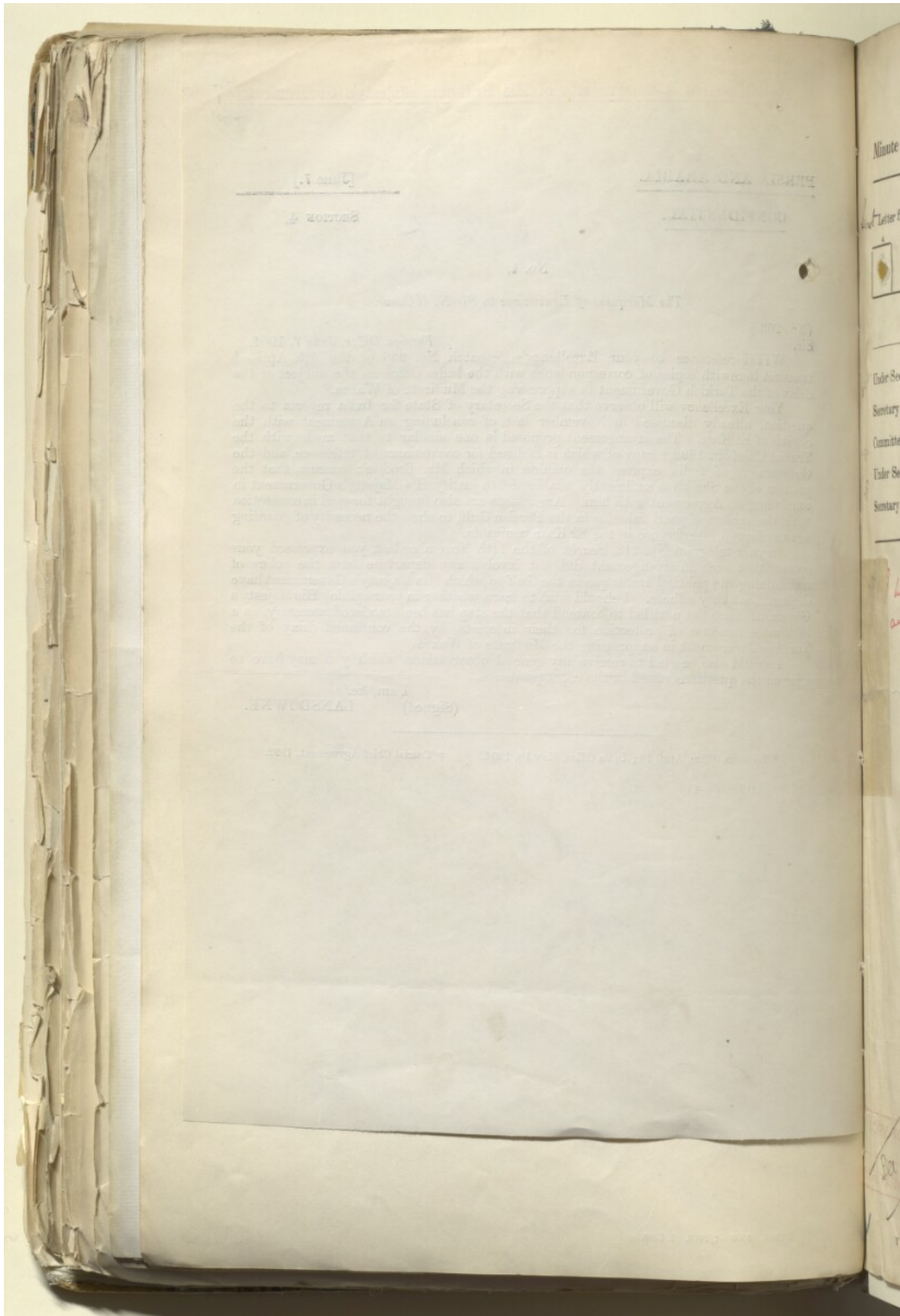


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٣٤ و] [٨٦٠/٢٧٢]



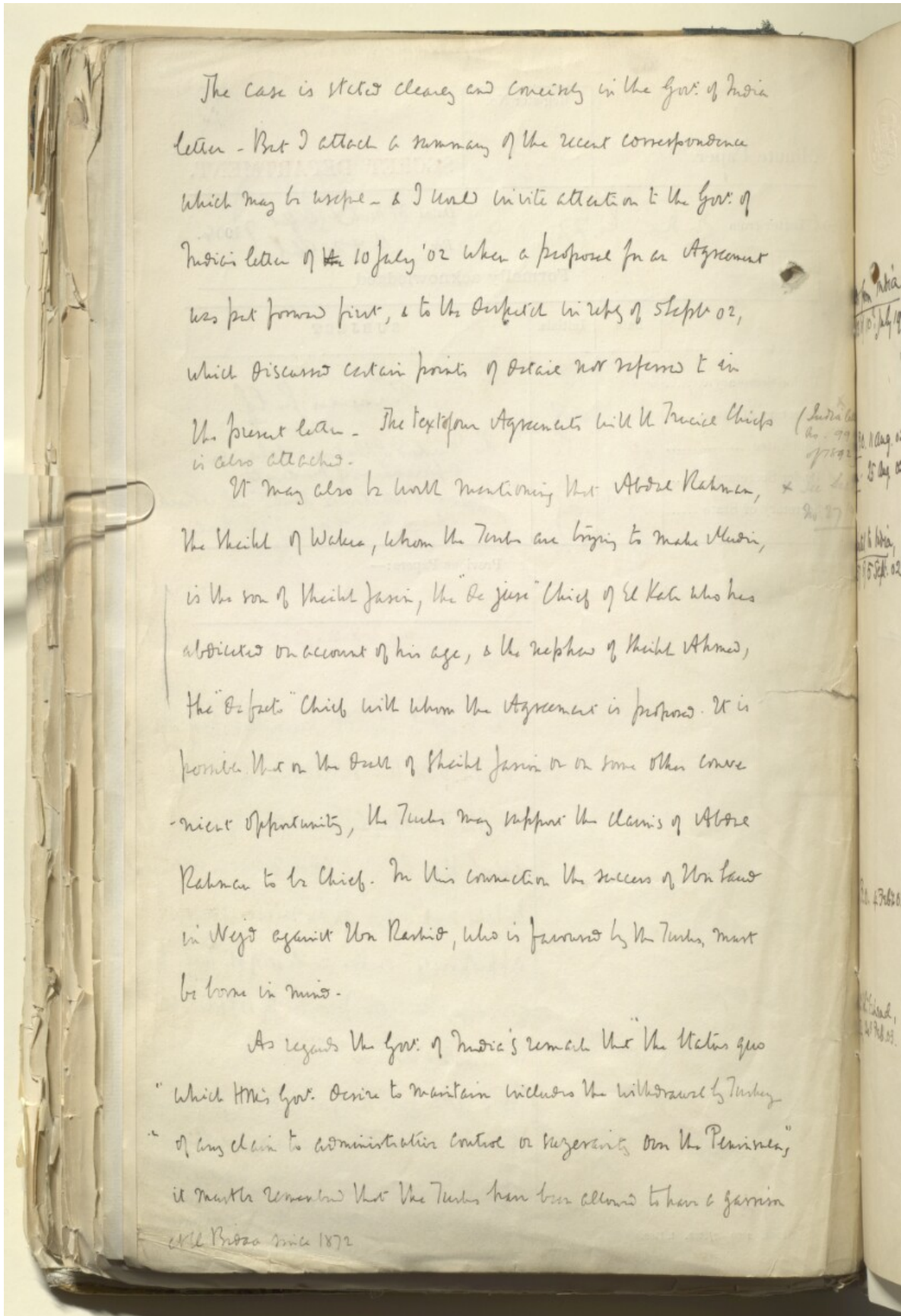


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٣٤ظ] (٨٦٠/٢٧٣)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٣٥ظ] (١٦٠/٢٧٥)

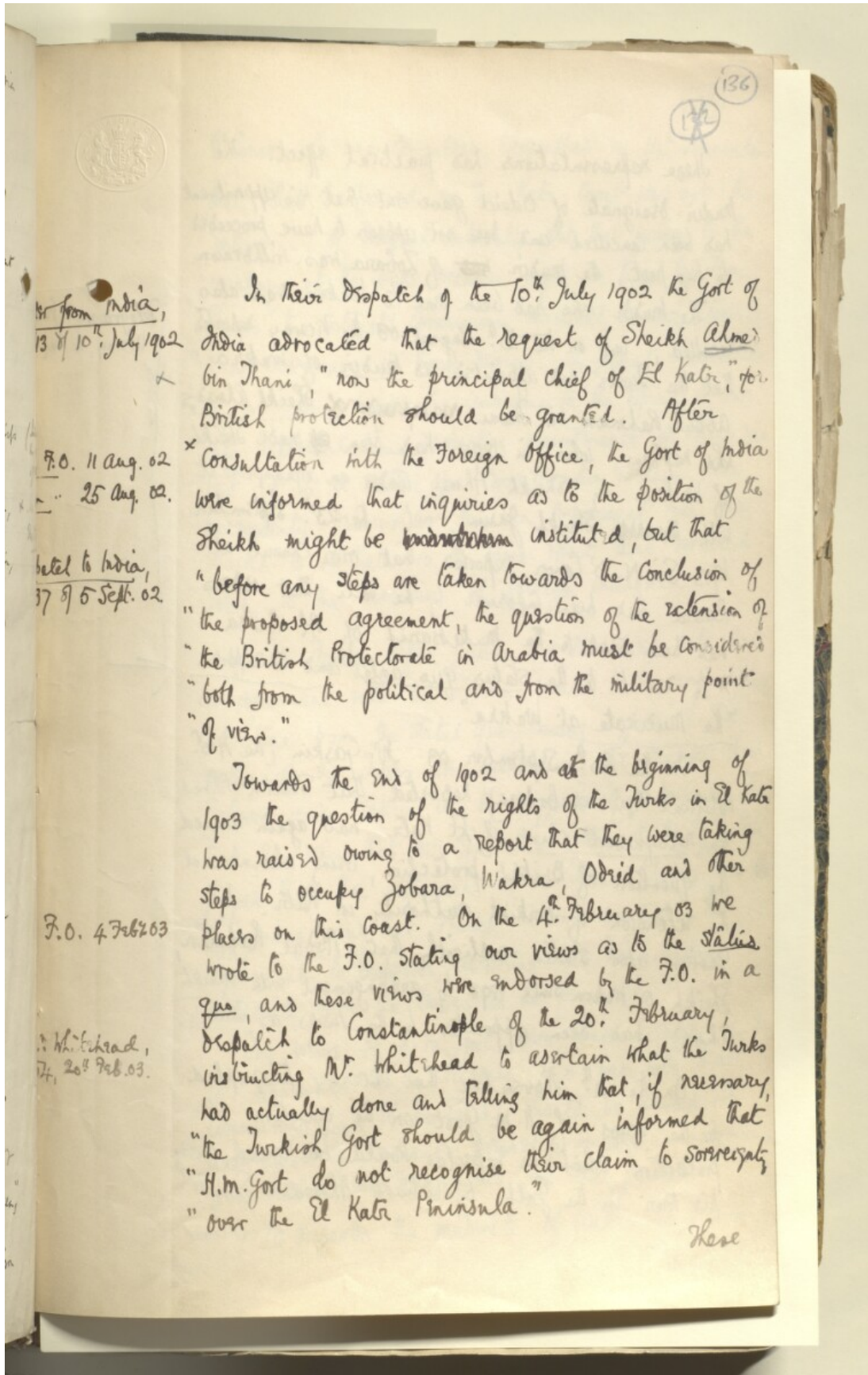


The case is stated clearly and concisely in the Govt of India letter - But I attach a summary of the recent correspondence which may be useful - & I would invite attention to the Govt of India letter of the 10 July '02 when a proposal for an Agreement was put forward first, & to the Despatch in reply of 5 Sept 02, which discusses certain points of detail not referred to in

the present letter - The text of the Agreement with the Sheikh Chiefs is also attached.

It may also be worth mentioning that Abdo Rahman, the Sheikh of Wakra, whom the Turks are trying to make Chief, is the son of Sheikh Jasim, the "Be Jasi" Chief of el Kala who has abdicated on account of his age, & the nephew of Sheikh Ahmed, the "Be Jafar" Chief with whom the Agreement is proposed. It is possible that on the death of Sheikh Jasim or on some other convenient opportunity, the Turks may support the claims of Abdo Rahman to be Chief. In this connection the success of the cause in Wajid against the Rasid, who is favoured by the Turks, must be borne in mind.

As regards the Govt of India's remark that "the status quo which His Govt. desire to maintain includes the withdrawal by Turkey of any claim to administrative control or suzerainty over the Peninsula," it must be remembered that the Turks have been allowed to have a garrison at el Broza since 1872





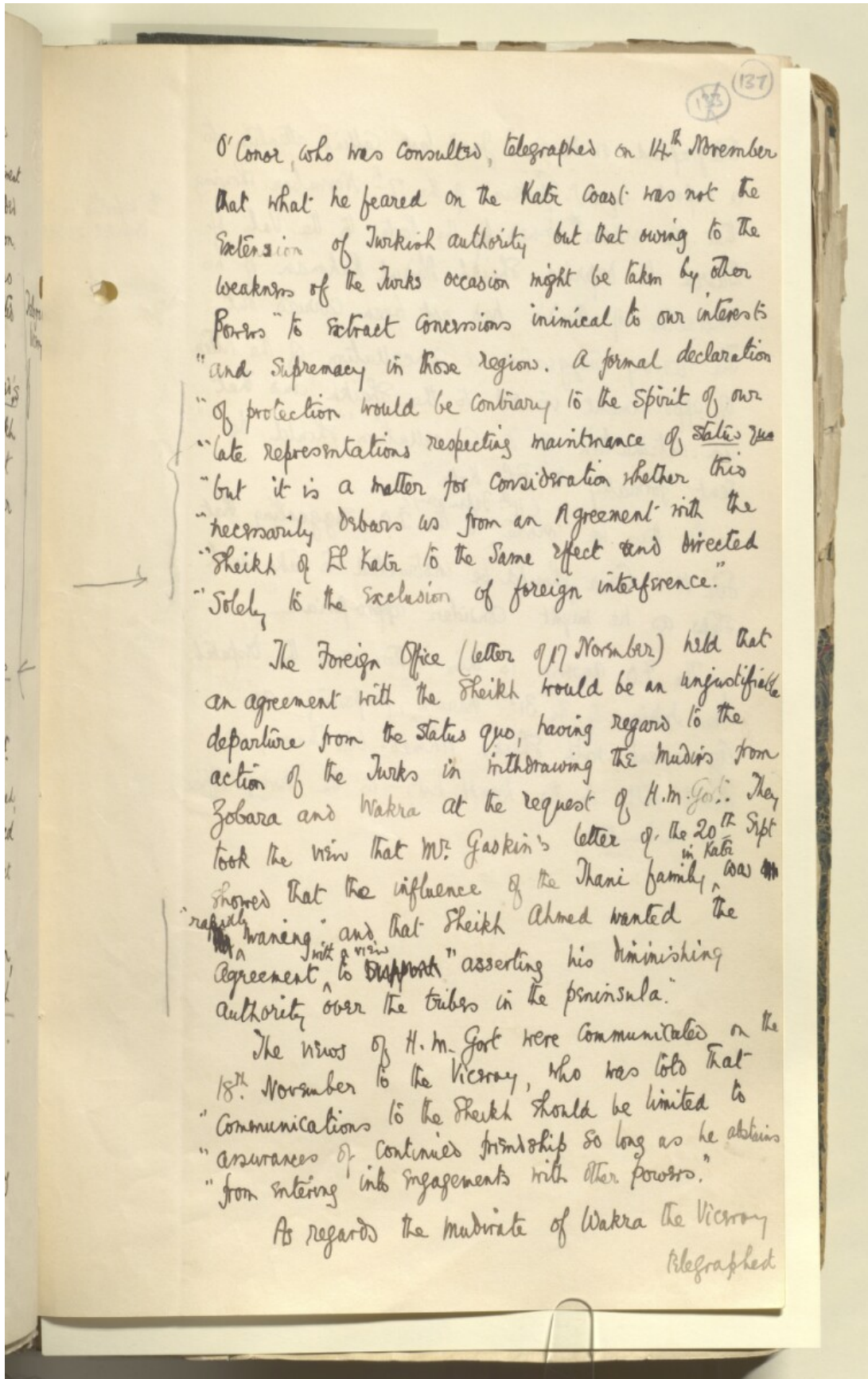
These representations had practical effect. The Mudir designate of Odeid gave out that his appointment had been cancelled and does not appear to have proceeded to his post; the Mudir ~~was~~ of Zohara was withdrawn.

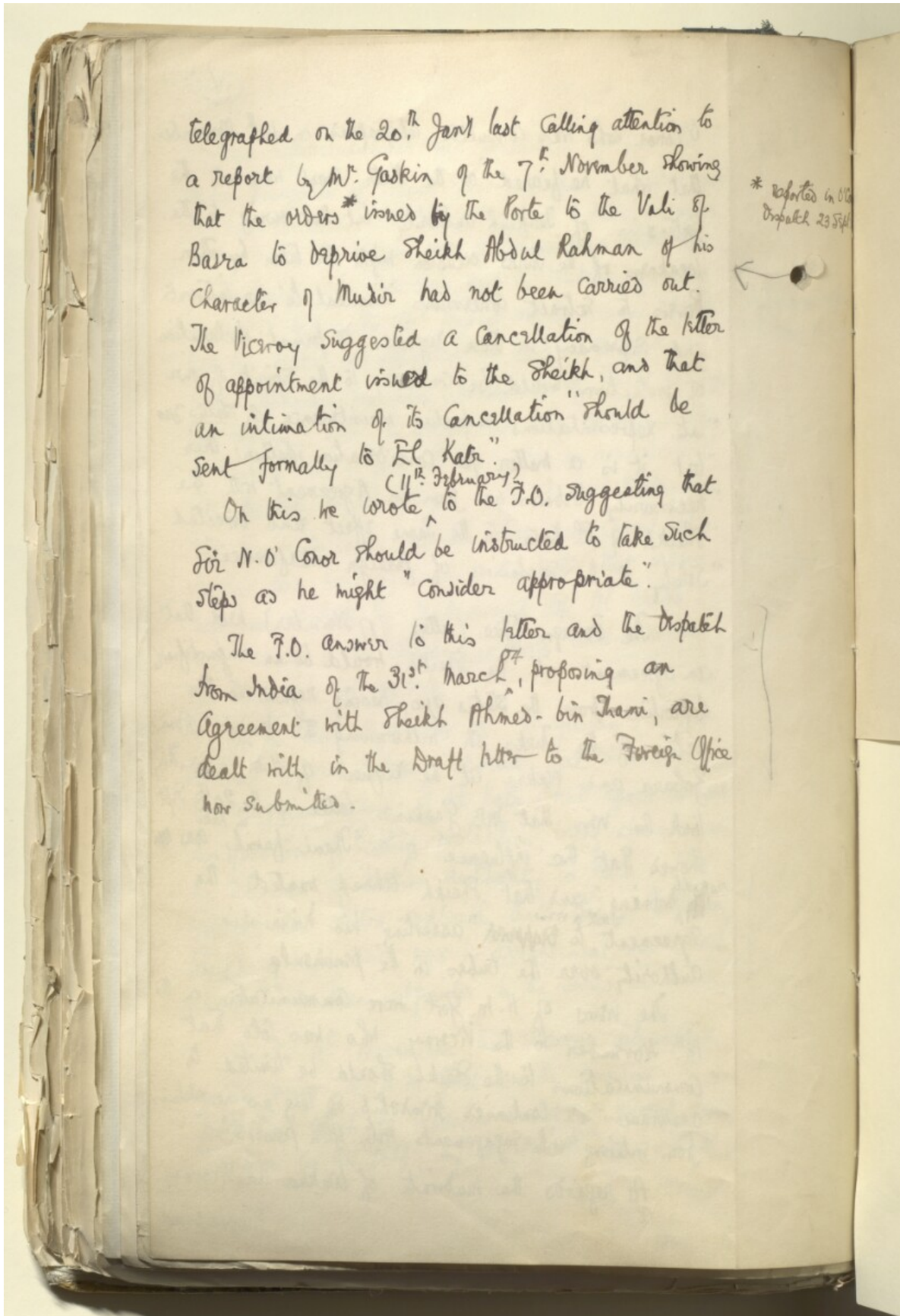
The Mudir who had been sent to Wakra was also recalled; but on the 16th August 03 the Viceroy reported that the Turks had appointed as Mudir of Wakra Abdul Rahman bin Thari, ~~representative of~~ Sheikh Ahmad's ~~who nephew~~, who in 1898 had been ~~made~~ made Sheikh of Wakra by Sheikh Ahmed under an arrangement with ~~the~~ Sheikh Jasim. On the 23rd September 1903 Sir N. O'Connor reported that our Consul at Basra had been informed by the Vali that orders had been sent to the Mutassarif of Al Hassa "to resort to the status quo ante and to suppress the Mudirate at Wakra".

Telegram from
Viceroy, 16 Aug.

On the 20th September 03 Mr. Gaskin (the Asst. Political Agent at Bahrain) reported that Sheikh Ahmed, the recognised chief of Al Kati, had again raised the question of British protection, being alarmed at the extension of Turkish authority in Kati. Mr. Gaskin also stated explicitly that Abdul Rahman, Sheikh of Wakra since 1898 by arrangement with Sheikh Ahmed, had been appointed by the Turks as Mudir.

On the 11th November the Viceroy telegraphed for the views of H. M. Gort on the question of protection which he reported would be raised, during his tour in the Gulf, by Sheikh Ahmed. Sir N. O'Connor





telegraphed on the 20th Jan^y last calling attention to
a report by Mr. Gaskin of the 7th November showing
that the orders* issued by the Porte to the Vali of
Basra to deprive Sheikh Abdul Rahman of his
Character of Mudir had not been carried out.
The Vicroy suggested a cancellation of the letter
of appointment issued to the Sheikh, and that
an intimation of its cancellation" should be
sent formally to "L. Kater".

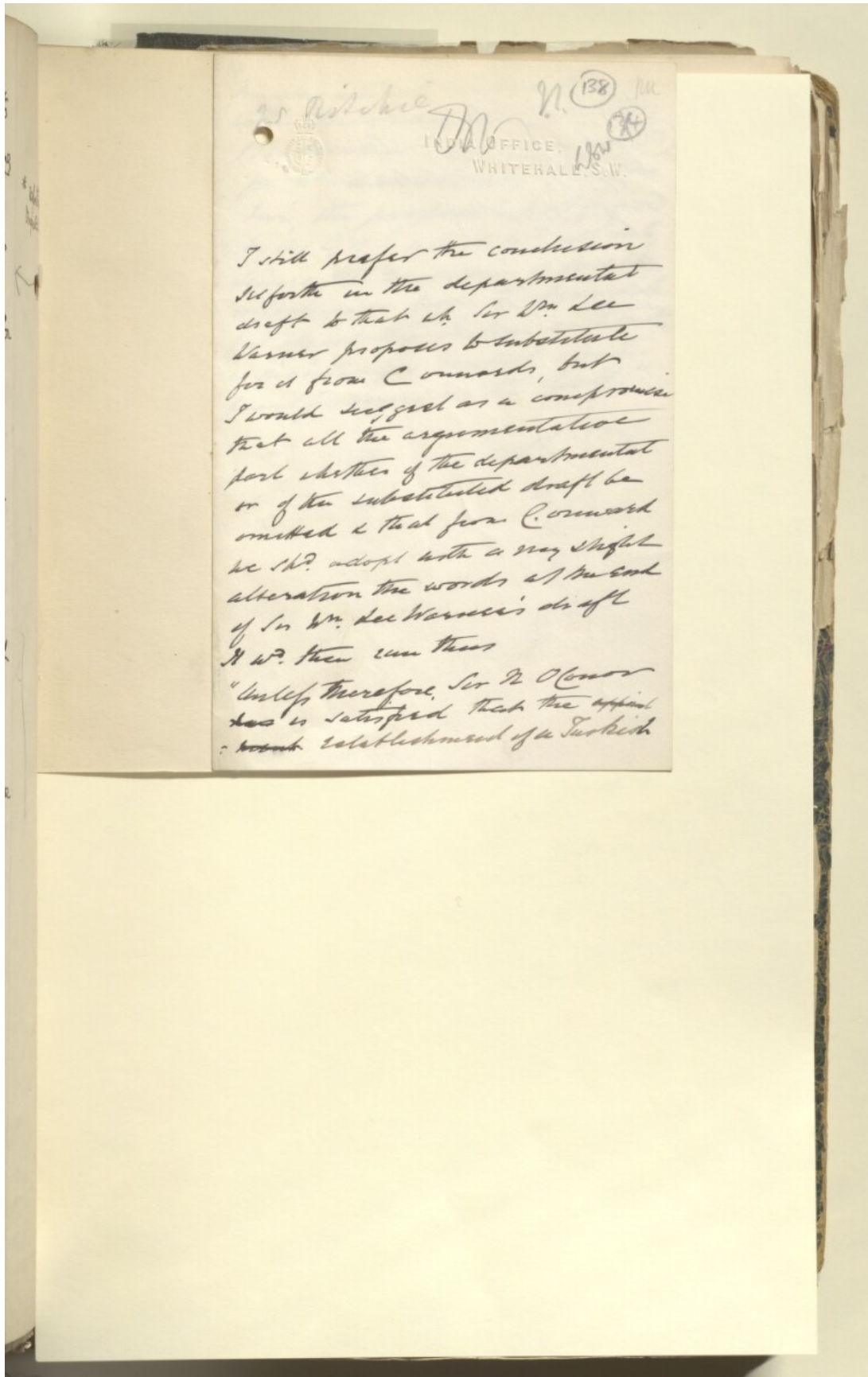
On this he wrote ^(11th February) to the F.O. suggesting that
Sir N. O' Conor should be instructed to take such
steps as he might "consider appropriate".

The F.O. answer to this letter and the despatch
from India of the 31st March¹⁹⁰⁴, proposing an
Agreement with Sheikh Ahmed bin Thani, are
dealt with in the Draft letter to the Foreign Office
now submitted.

* reported in
Despatch 23 5/4



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٨ و١] (٨٦٠/٢٨٠)

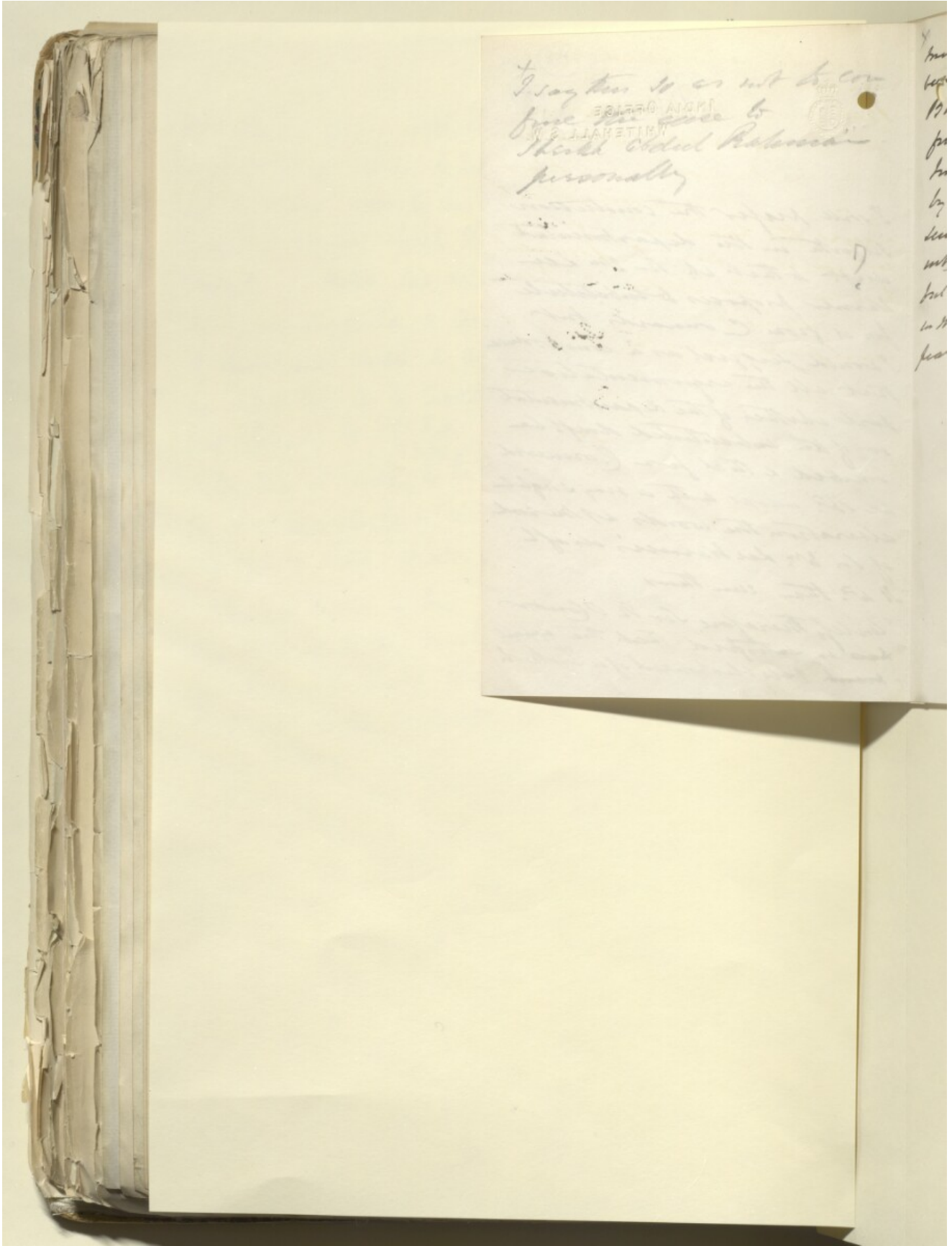


25/12/1381
INDIA OFFICE,
WHITEHALL, S.W.
1381
I still prefer the conclusion
set forth in the departmental
draft to that wh. Sir W. Lee
Warner proposes to substitute
for it from Comwards, but
I would suggest as a compromise
that all the argumentation
port either of the departmental
or of the substituted draft be
omitted & that from Comwards
be adopted with a very slight
alteration the words at the end
of Sir W. Lee Warner's draft
It wd. then run thus

"unless therefore Sir W. Lee
Warner is satisfied that the appeal
of the Government of the Turkish

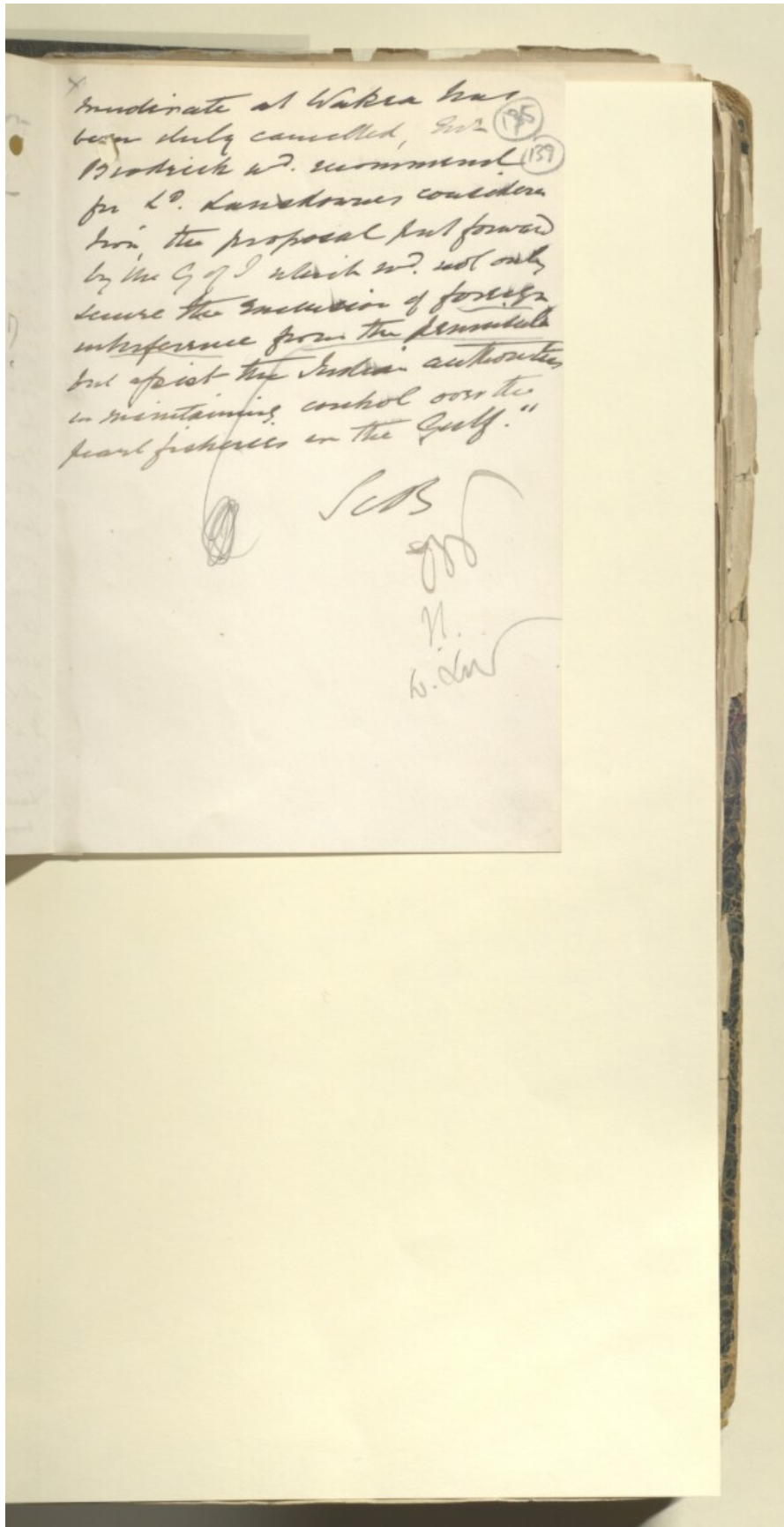


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٣٨ظ] (٨٦٠/٢٨١)



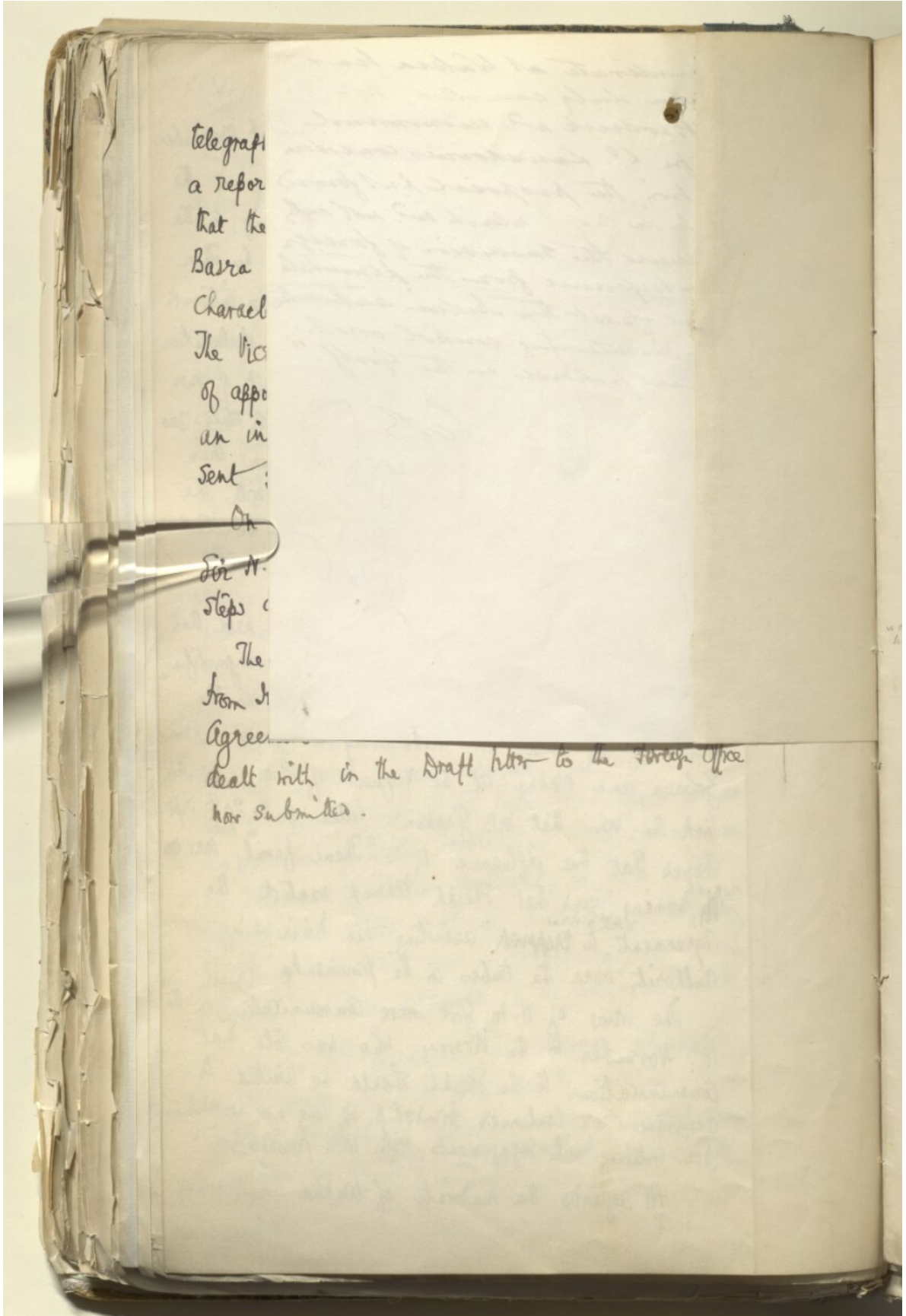


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٣٩ و] (٨٦٠/٢٨٢)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٣٩ظ] (٨٦٠/٢٨٣)



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dealt with in the Draft letter to the Foreign Office
now submitted.



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٤٠] [٨٦٠/٢٨٤]

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(135) (140)

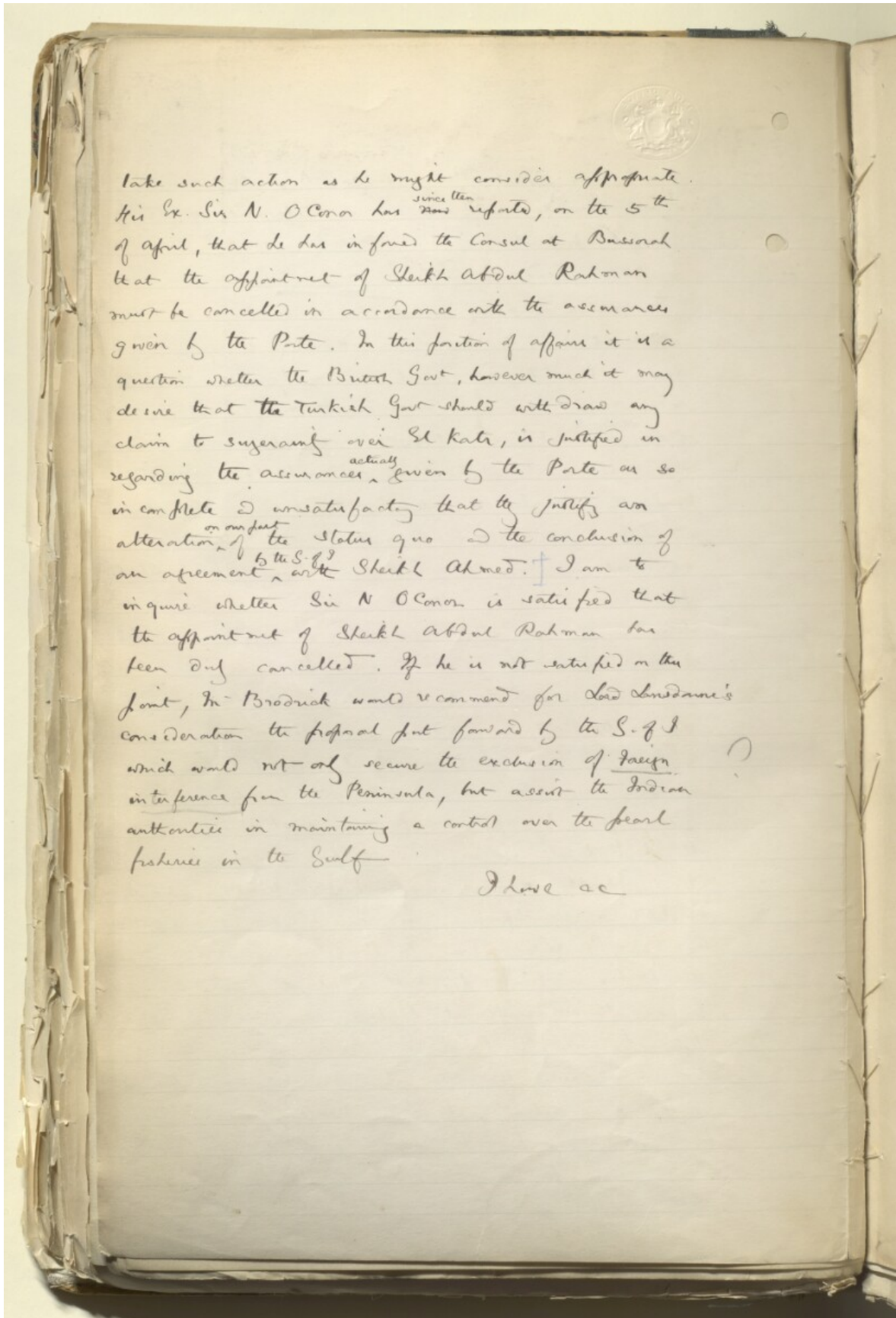
I would correct the passages A & B which are comments upon and not a restatement of the S. of J's propositions, and at C. omit the draft and read as follows. C

The question of policy involves two issues the object to be aimed at and the occasion for attaining it. The Gov. of Asow the status quo which His Majesty's Gov. desire to recognize and maintain includes the withdrawal by Turkey of any ^{claim to} administrative control or suzerainty over the Peninsula, and it was contemplated that provided the Porte accepted the position and promptly withdrew the Mudiris at Wakra and Zibara, it might be undesirable to enter into any agreement amounting to a Protectorate Treaty with the Sheikh. Mr Brodrick agrees with the S. of J that it [would be desirable if the Porte would] withdraw any claim of the character stated above. But while the British Gov. has never acknowledged the Turkish claim, it has never required the Porte, to withdraw it. ^{on the part ever undertaken} What ^{H. M. Gov.} has demanded is that the Turkish claim should not be strengthened by any new act amounting to an alteration of the status quo. The appointment of Turkish Mudiris to the U. Khatir Coast, or even the formal recognition of any local Sheikh as exercising Turkish authority, would clearly constitute a new departure, and consequent upon a protest being made the Vali ^{admitted the force of this argument} informed the British Consul at Bussorah that he had instructed the Mudiris at Hasa to suppress the Mudirate at Wakra as reported on Sept 23 1903 by Sir N. O'Connor. In January last the S. of India suggested that this assurance was not sufficient, & that cancellation of the letter of appointment & formal intimation of the fact were necessary. It was accordingly proposed in 3 letters of the 11th of Feb. 1904 that Sir N. O'Connor should be instructed to

is desirable that the Porte should



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٤٠اظ] (٨٦٠/٢٨٥)

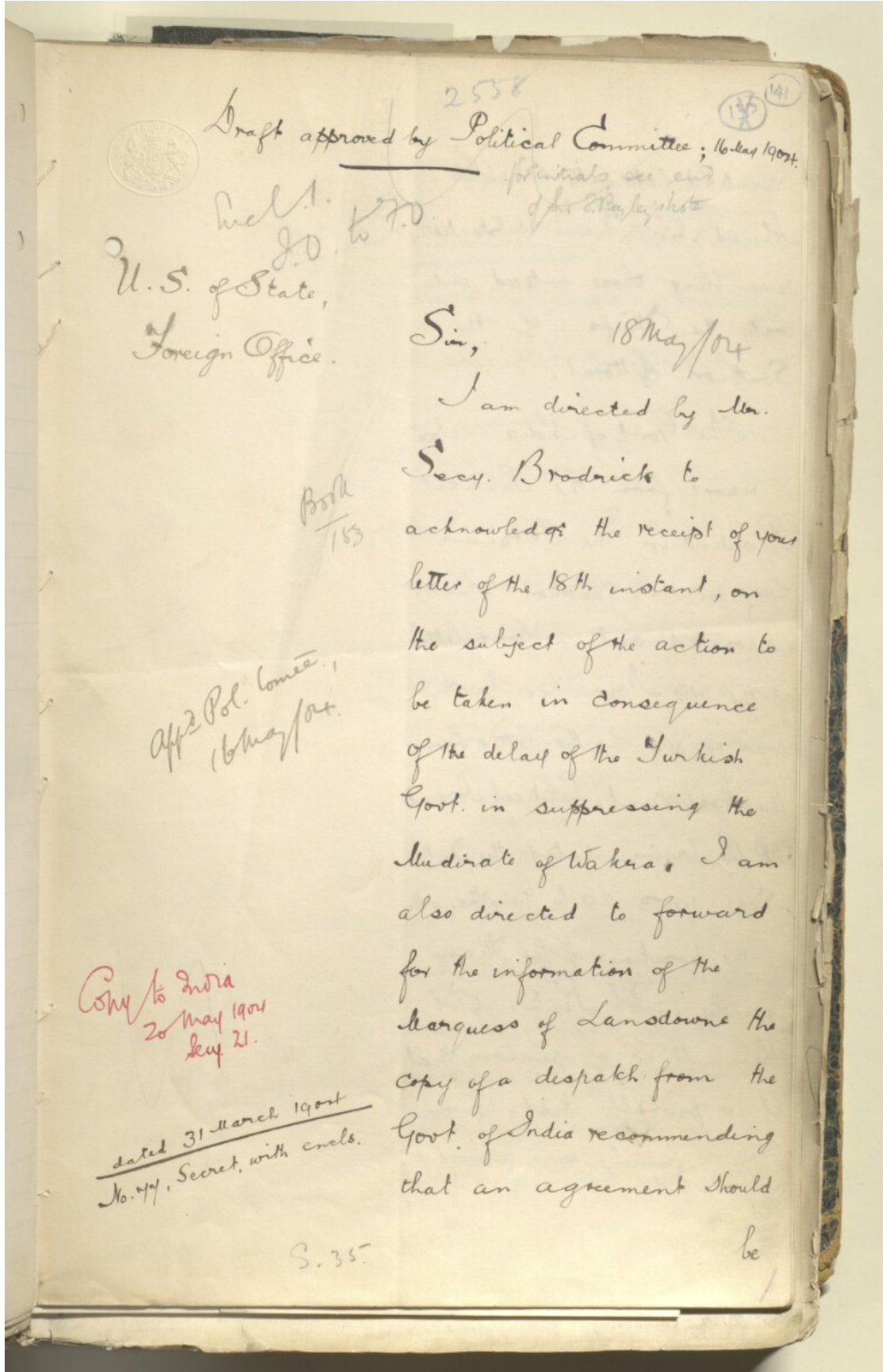


take such action as he might consider appropriate.
His Ex. Sir N. O'Connor has ^{since then} reported, on the 5th
of April, that he has informed the Consul at Bassorah
that the appointment of Sheikh Abdul Rahman
must be cancelled in accordance with the assurances
given by the Porte. In this portion of affairs it is a
question whether the British Govt, however much it may
desire that the Turkish Govt should withdraw any
claim to suzerainty over El Kala, is justified in
regarding the assurances ^{actually} given by the Porte as so
incomplete & unsatisfactory that they justify an
alteration ^{on our part} of the status quo & the conclusion of
an agreement ^{with the S. of P.} with Sheikh Ahmed. I am to
inquire whether Sir N. O'Connor is satisfied that
the appointment of Sheikh Abdul Rahman has
been duly cancelled. If he is not satisfied on this
point, Mr. Brodrick would recommend for Lord Londonderry's
consideration the proposal put forward by the S. of P.
which would not only secure the exclusion of foreign
interference from the Peninsula, but assist the Indian
authorities in maintaining a control over the pearl
fisheries in the Gulf.

I have &c

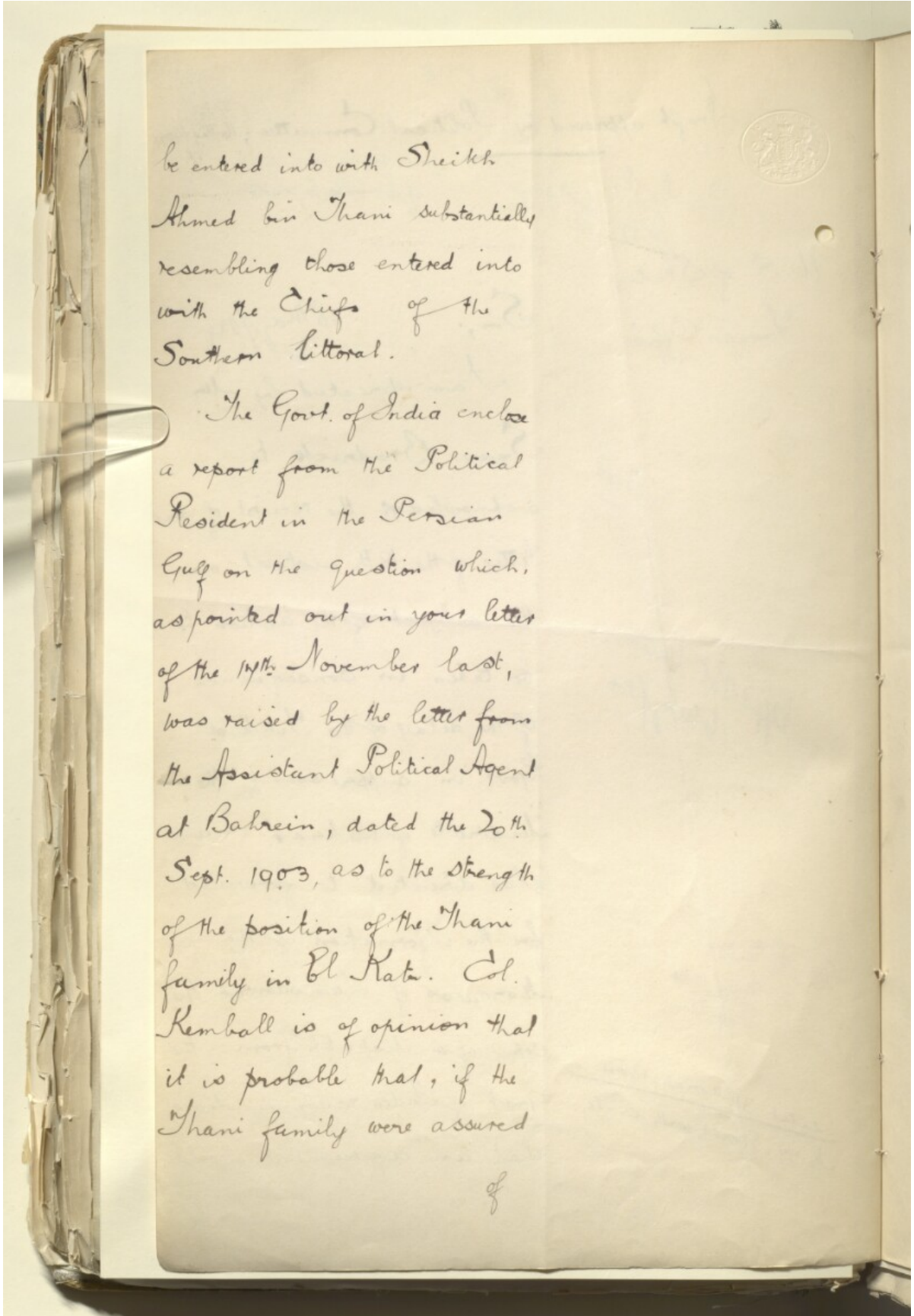


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٤١ او] (٨٦٠/٢٨٦)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٤١ظ] (٨٦٠/٢٨٧)



be entered into with Sheikh
Ahmed bin Thani substantially
resembling those entered into
with the Chiefs of the
Southern littoral.

The Govt. of India enclose
a report from the Political
Resident in the Persian
Gulf on the question which,
as pointed out in your letter
of the 14th November last,
was raised by the letter from
the Assistant Political Agent
at Bahrein, dated the 20th
Sept. 1903, as to the strength
of the position of the Thani
family in El Katar. Col.
Remball is of opinion that
it is probable that, if the
Thani family were assured

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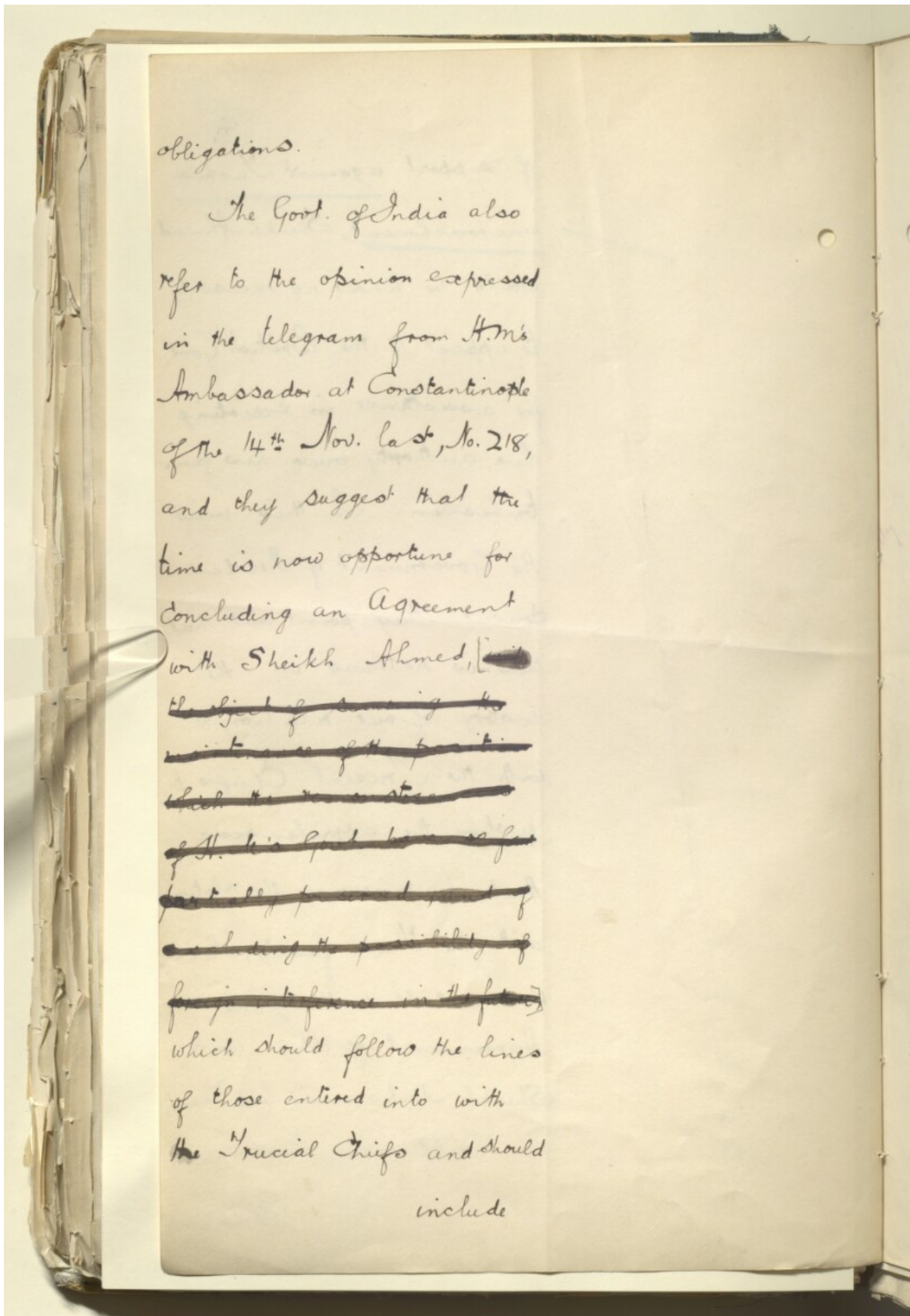


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٤٢ و] (٨٦٠/٢٨٨)

142
of support against Turkish
encroachment, Sheikh Ahmed
would be under no necessity
to appeal to the British Govt.
for assistance in exerting
his authority over his own
tribesmen. In this view
the Government of India
concur. They point out that
there is nothing in the
history of our relations
with the Trucial Chiefs to
justify the apprehension
that by renewing the relations
with the Thani family, which
were established by the
Agreement of 1868 with
Sheikh Muhammad bin Thani,
we should incur inconvenient
obligations
2



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٤٢ظ] (١٦٠/٢٨٩)

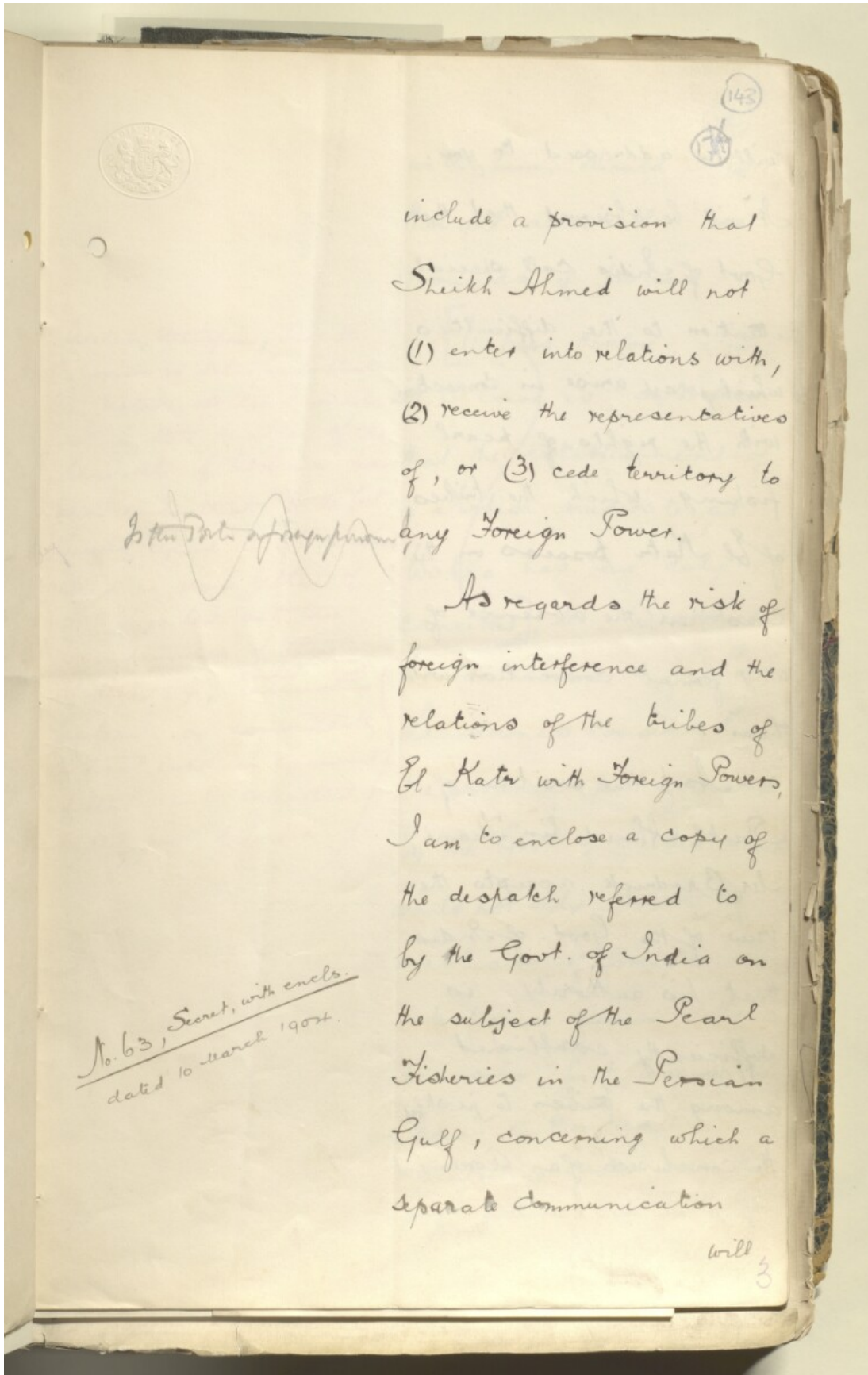


obligations.

The Govt. of India also
refer to the opinion expressed
in the telegram from H.M.'s
Ambassador at Constantinople
of the 14th Nov. last, No. 218,
and they suggest that the
time is now opportune for
concluding an Agreement
with Sheikh Ahmed, [~~the~~
~~the object of securing the~~
~~continuance of the position~~
~~which the Government~~
~~of H.M.'s Govt. have as for~~
~~partially proposed, and of~~
~~including the possibility of~~
~~foreign interference in the future~~
which should follow the lines
of those entered into with
the Trucial Chiefs and should
include



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٤٣ و] (٨٦٠/٢٩٠)



include a provision that
Sheikh Ahmed will not
(1) enter into relations with,
(2) receive the representatives
of, or (3) cede territory to
any Foreign Power.

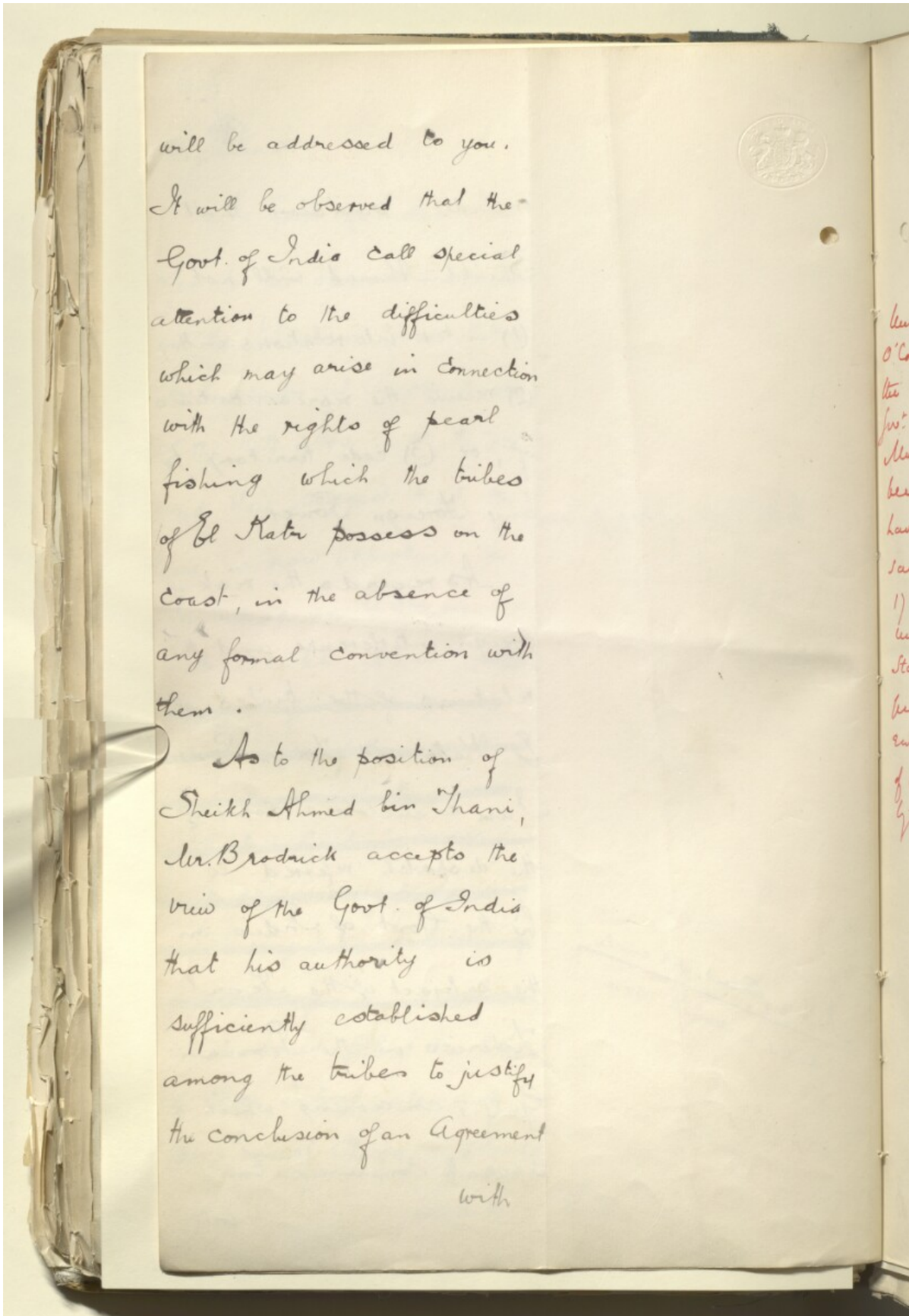
As regards the risk of
foreign interference and the
relations of the tribes of
El Katar with Foreign Powers,
I am to enclose a copy of
the despatch referred to
by the Govt. of India on
the subject of the Pearl
Fisheries in the Persian
Gulf, concerning which a
separate communication

will
3

No. 63, Secret, with encls.
dated 10 March 1904.



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٤٣ظ] (١٦٠/٢٩١)



will be addressed to you.
It will be observed that the
Govt. of India call special
attention to the difficulties
which may arise in connection
with the rights of pearl
fishing which the tribes
of El Katar possess on the
Coast, in the absence of
any formal convention with
them.

As to the position of
Sheikh Ahmed bin Thani,
Mr. Brodrick accepts the
view of the Govt. of India
that his authority is
sufficiently established
among the tribes to justify
the conclusion of an Agreement
with

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ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٤٤ او] (٢٩٢/٨٦٠)

(144)
(145)

with him, should it be
thought advisable on
grounds of policy.

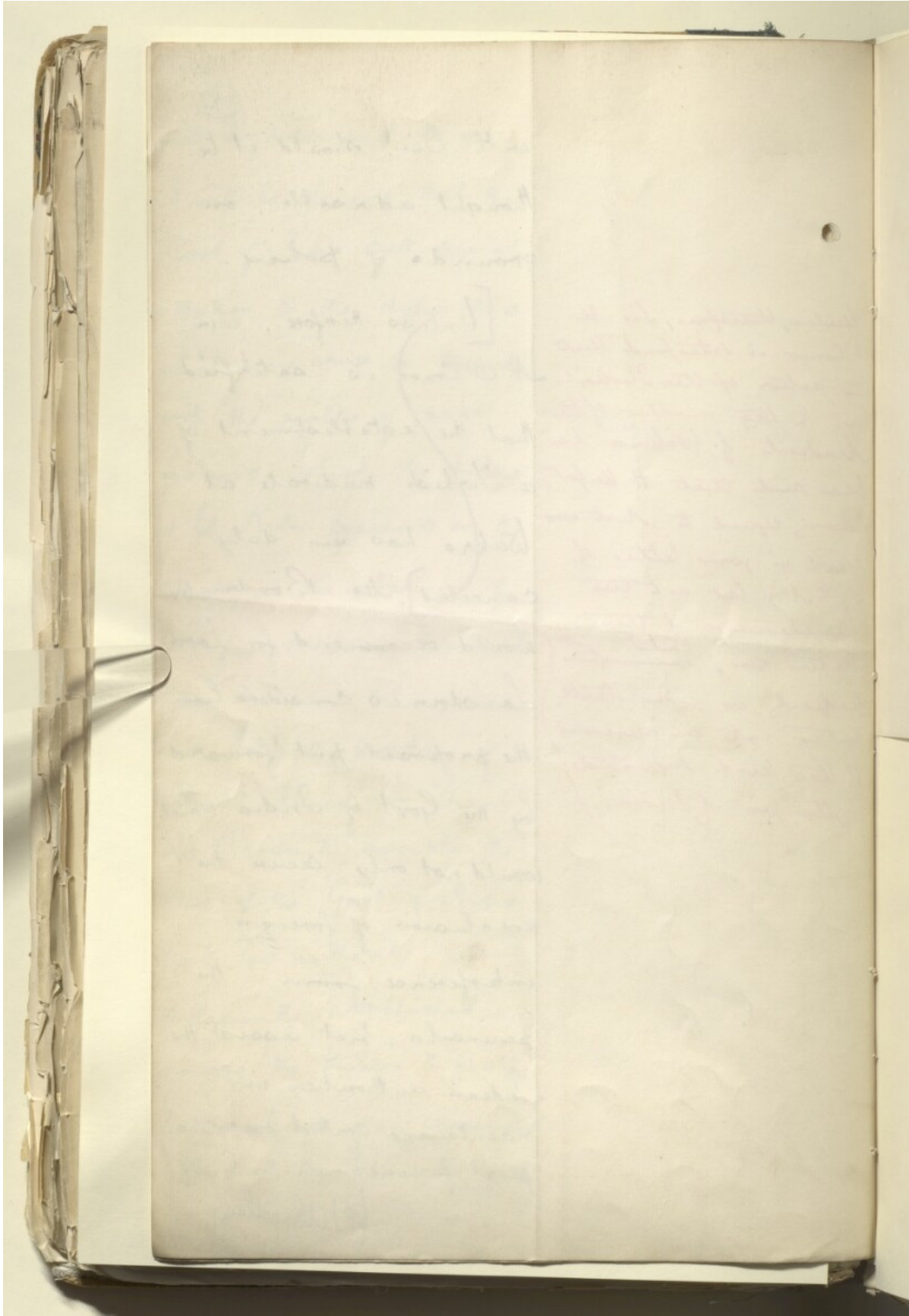
Unless, therefore, Sir
O'Connor is satisfied that
the action of the Turkish
Govt in the matter of the
Mudirate of Wakra has
been such that it is not
having regard to what was
said in your letter of
17th Nov last as to the
maintenance of the
status quo, ~~cannot~~
properly or consistently
enter into an agreement
of the kind suggested
by the Govt of India

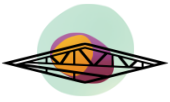
[Unless, therefore, Sir
O'Connor is satisfied
that the establishment of
a Turkish mudirate at
Wakra has been duly
cancelled], Mr. Brodrick
would recommend for Lord
Lansdowne's consideration
the proposal put forward
by the Govt. of India, which
would not only secure the
exclusion of foreign
interference from the
peninsula, but assist the
Indian authorities in
maintaining control over the
pearl fisheries in the Gulf.

(2) Algodley. H

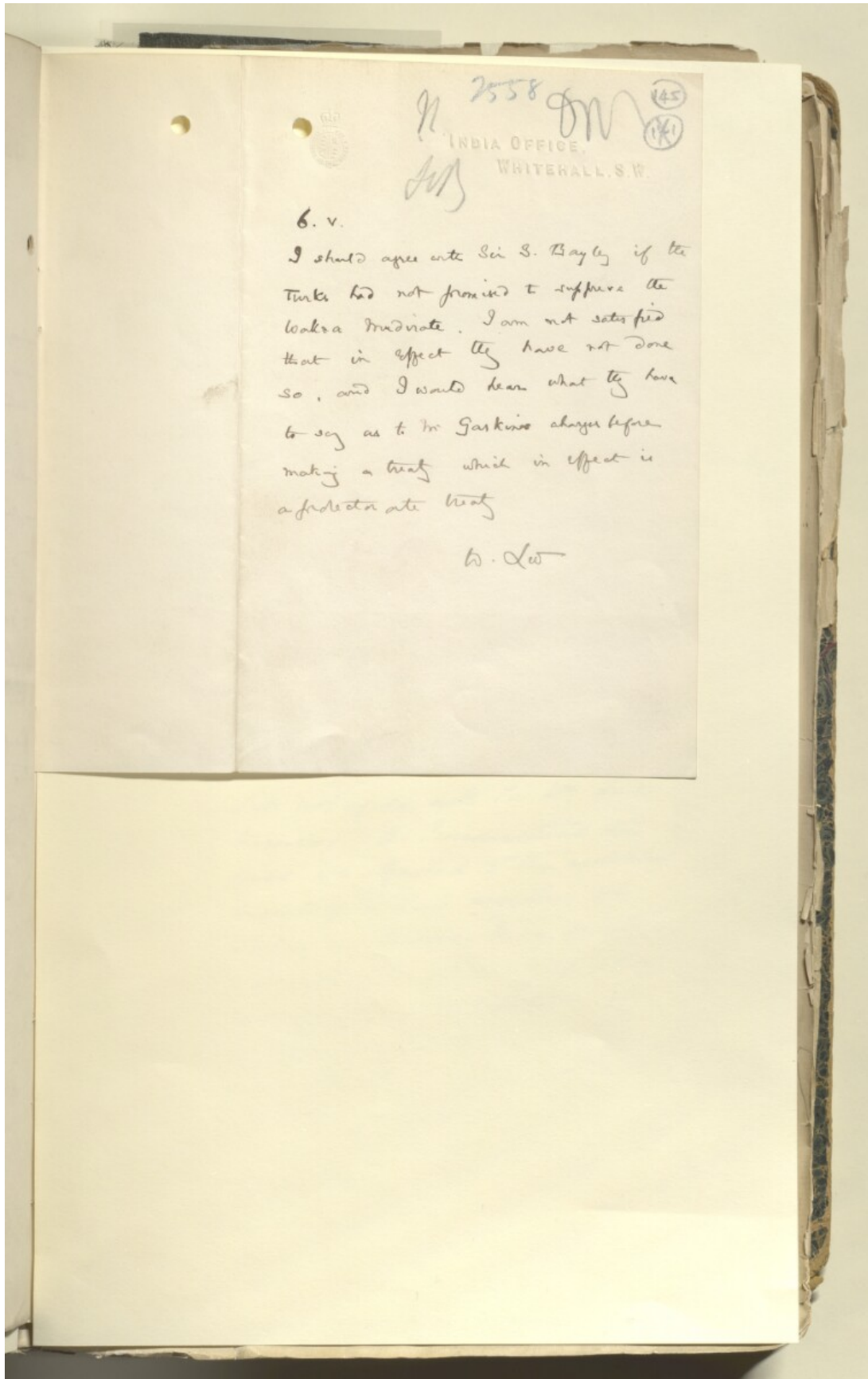


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٤٤١ظ] (٨٦٠/٢٩٣)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٤٥ و] (٨٦٠/٢٩٤)

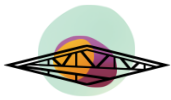


2558
INDIA OFFICE,
WHITEHALL, S.W.
145
141

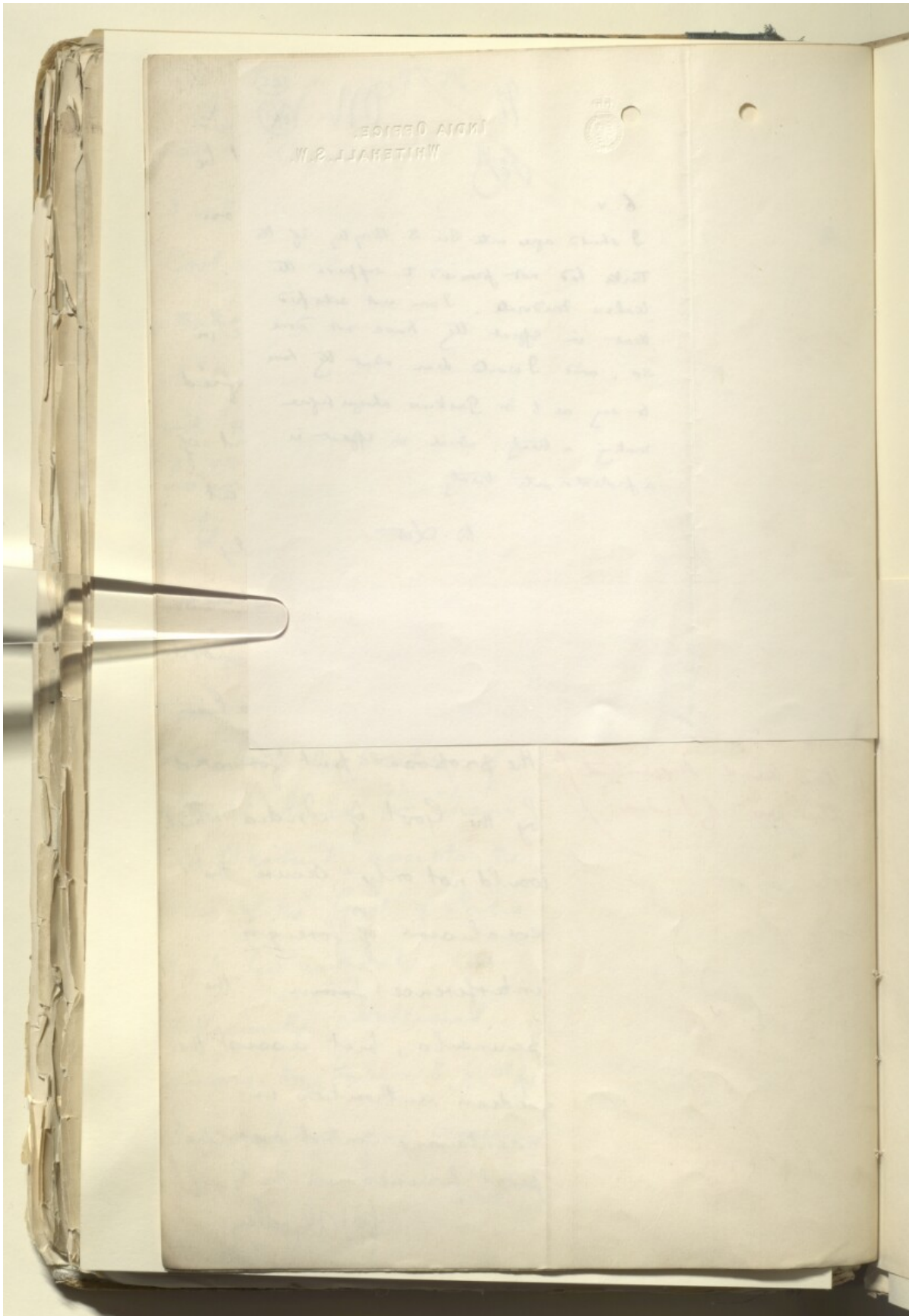
6. v.

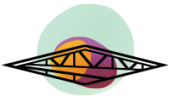
I should agree with Sir S. Bayley if the
Turks had not promised to suppress the
Lakra Mudiata. I am not satisfied
that in effect they have not done
so, and I would like to hear what they have
to say as to Mr Gaskins charges before
making a treaty which in effect is
a federative treaty

W. L. G.

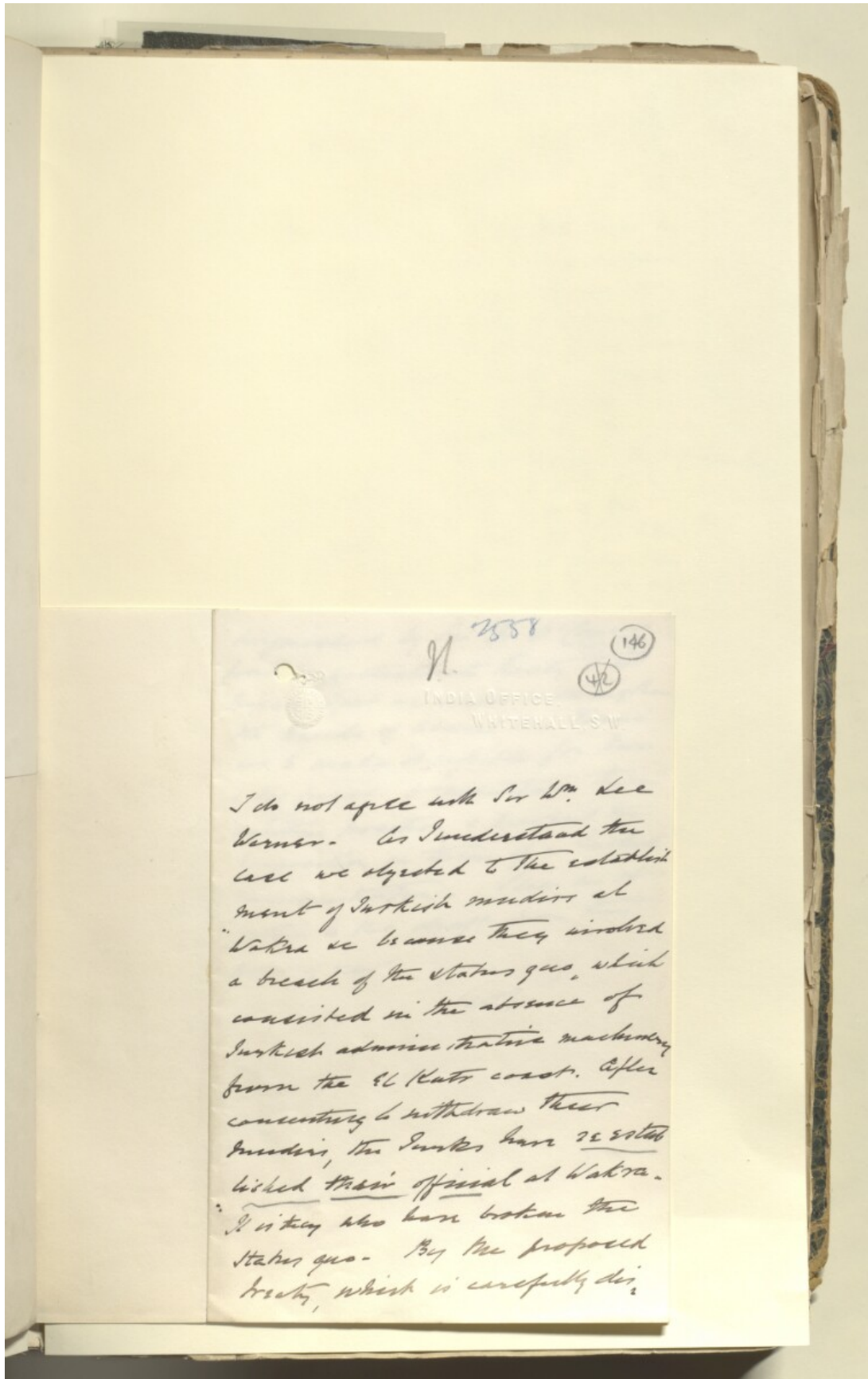


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٤٥اظ] (٨٦٠/٢٩٥)

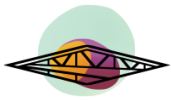




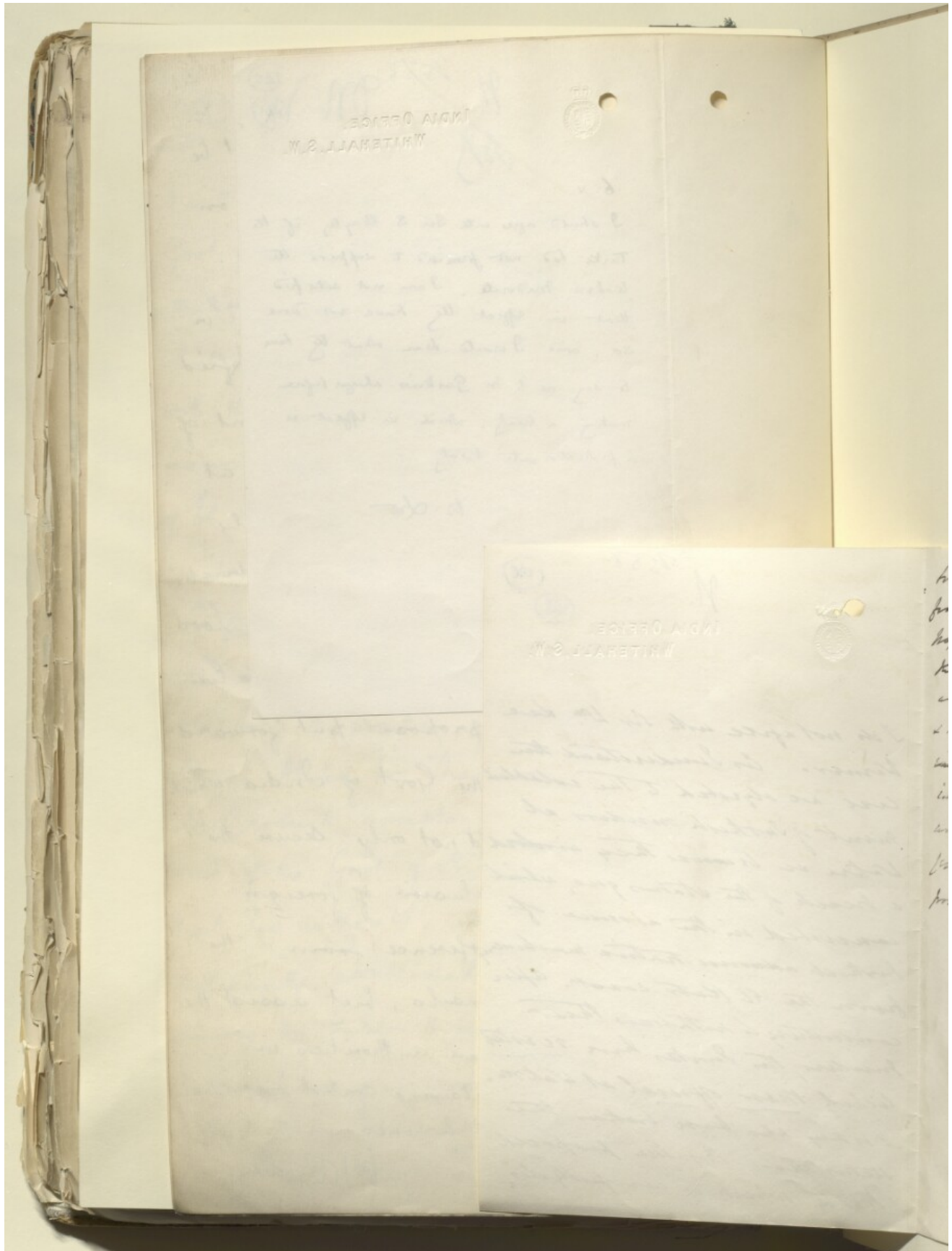
ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٤٦ و] (٨٦٠/٢٩٦)

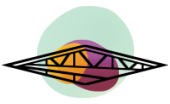


2558 (146)
INDIA OFFICE
WHITEHALL, S.W.
I do not agree with Sir Wm. Lee
Warner. As I understand the
case we objected to the establish-
ment of Turkish moudirs at
Bahra because they involved
a breach of the status quo, which
consisted in the absence of
Turkish administrative machinery
from the Gulf coast. After
concentrating to withdraw their
moudirs, the Sultan has re-estab-
lished their official at Bahra.
It is they who have broken the
status quo. By the proposed
treaty, which is carefully dis-

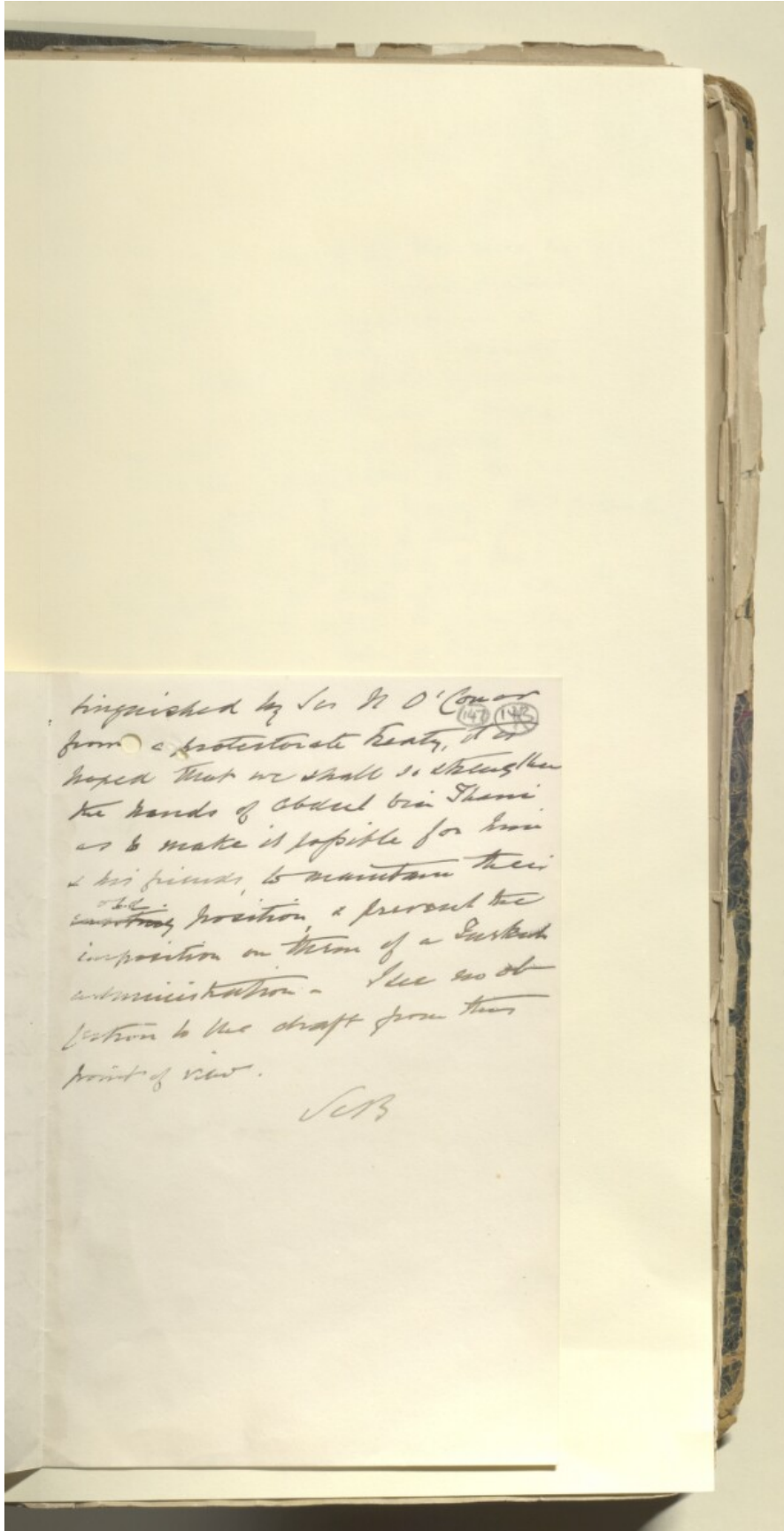


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٤٦ظ] (٨٦٠/٢٩٧)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٤٧ و] (٨٦٠/٢٩٨)

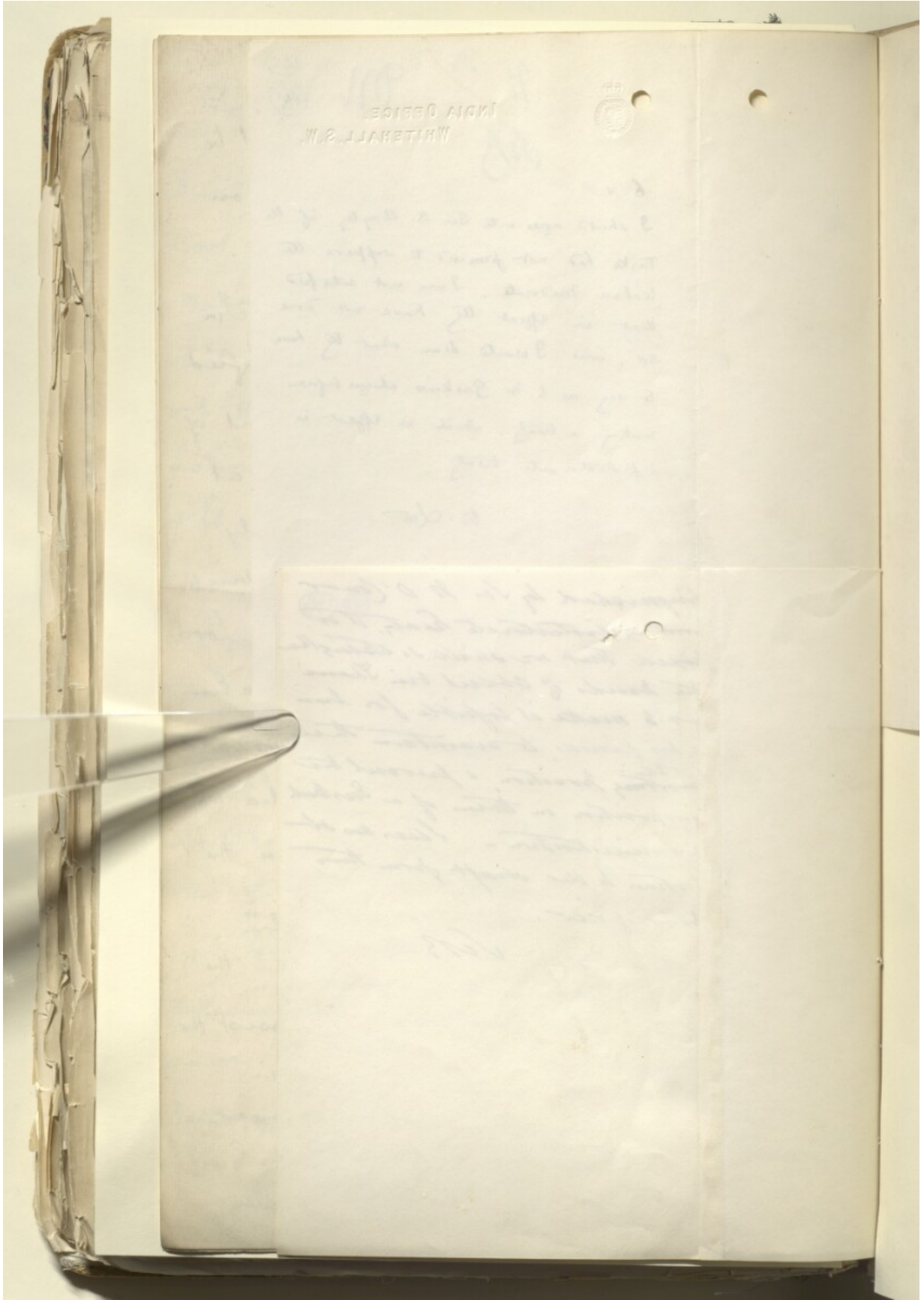


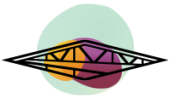
inquished by Sir W O'Connor
from a protection treaty, it is
hoped that we shall strengthen
the hands of Abdul bin Thami
as to make it possible for him
& his friends, to maintain their
position & prevent the
imposition on them of a British
administration. See note
attached to the draft from this
point of view.

SAB

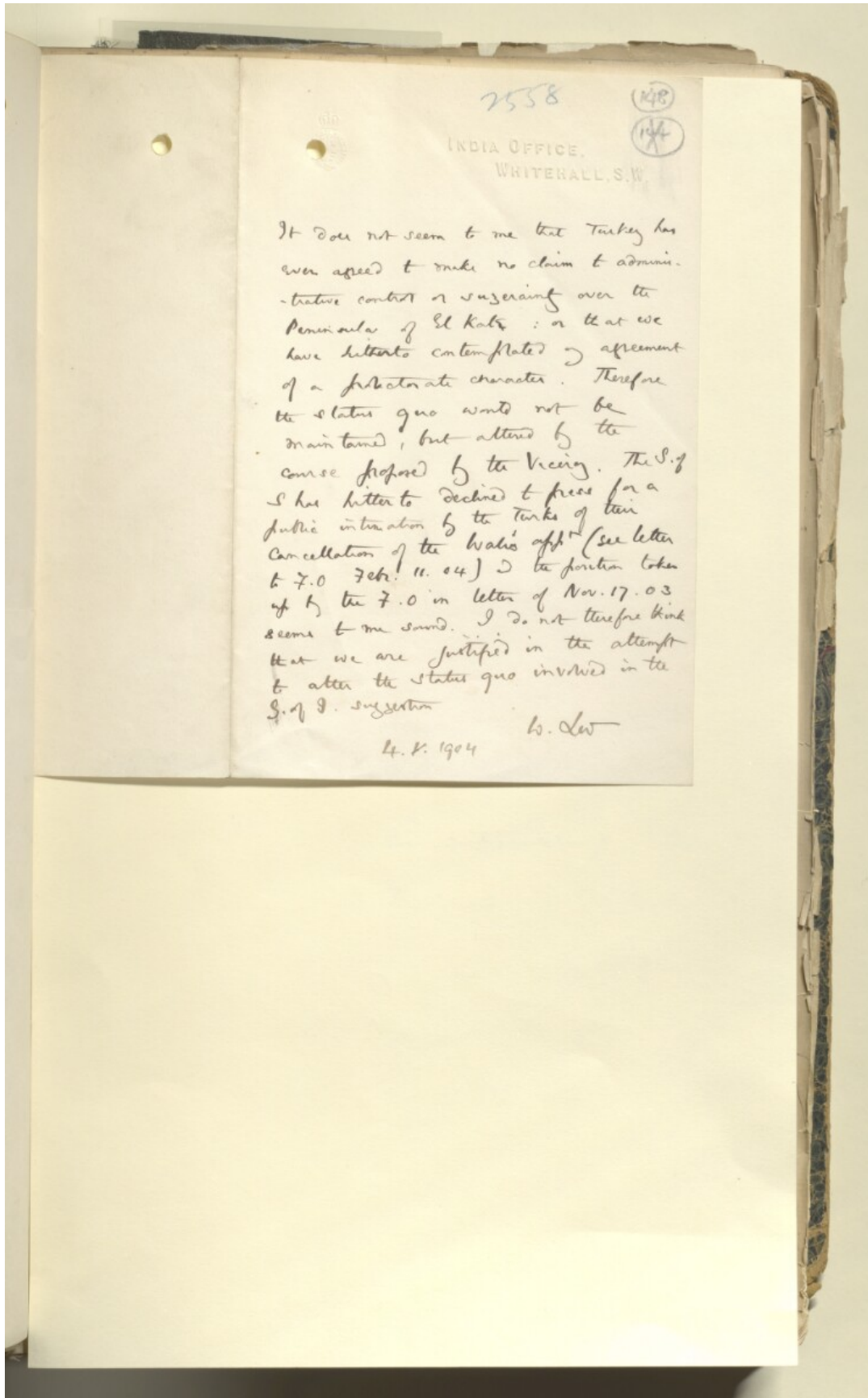


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٤٧١ ظ] (٨٦٠/٢٩٩)



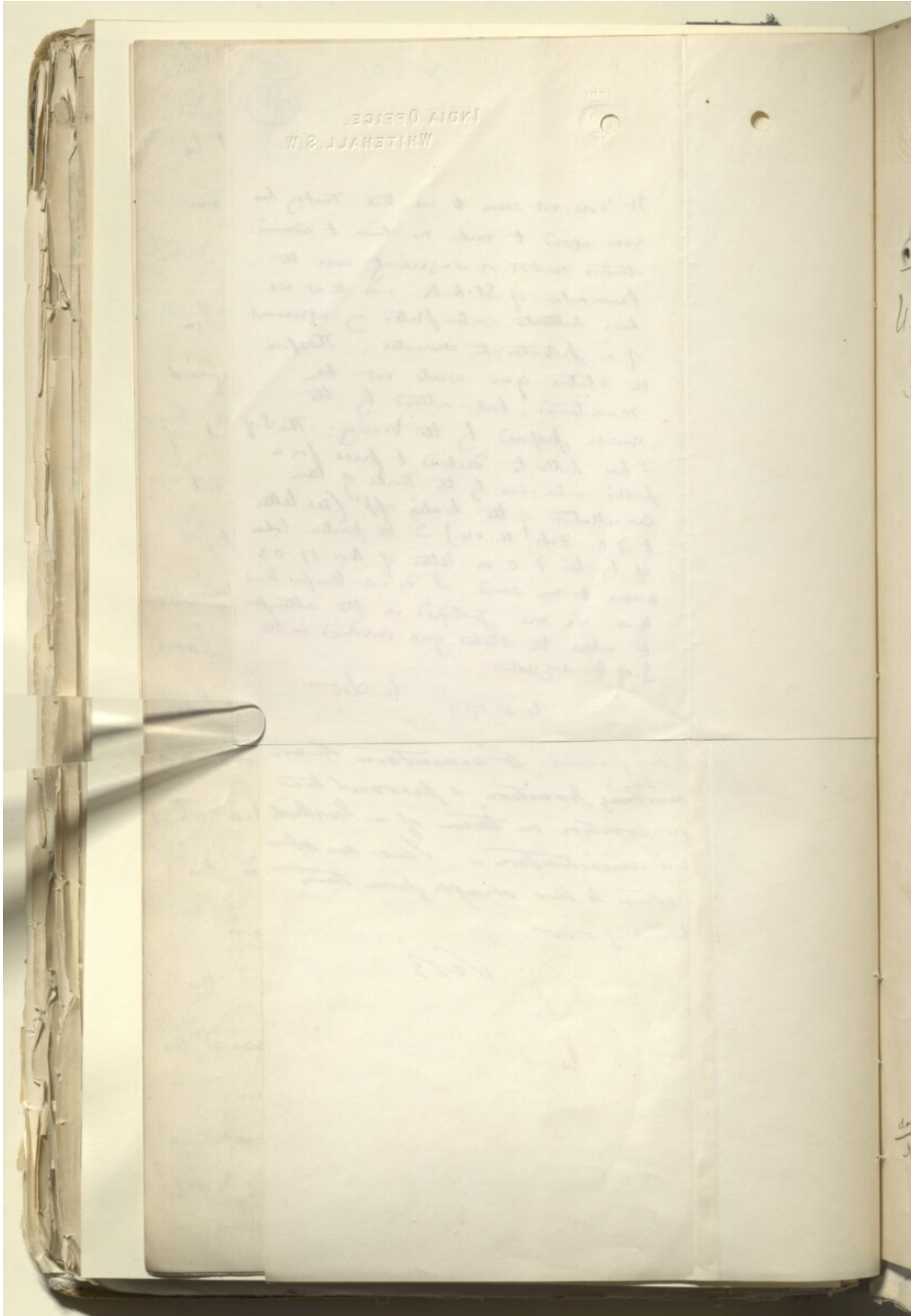


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٤٨ و] (٨٦٠/٣٠٠)



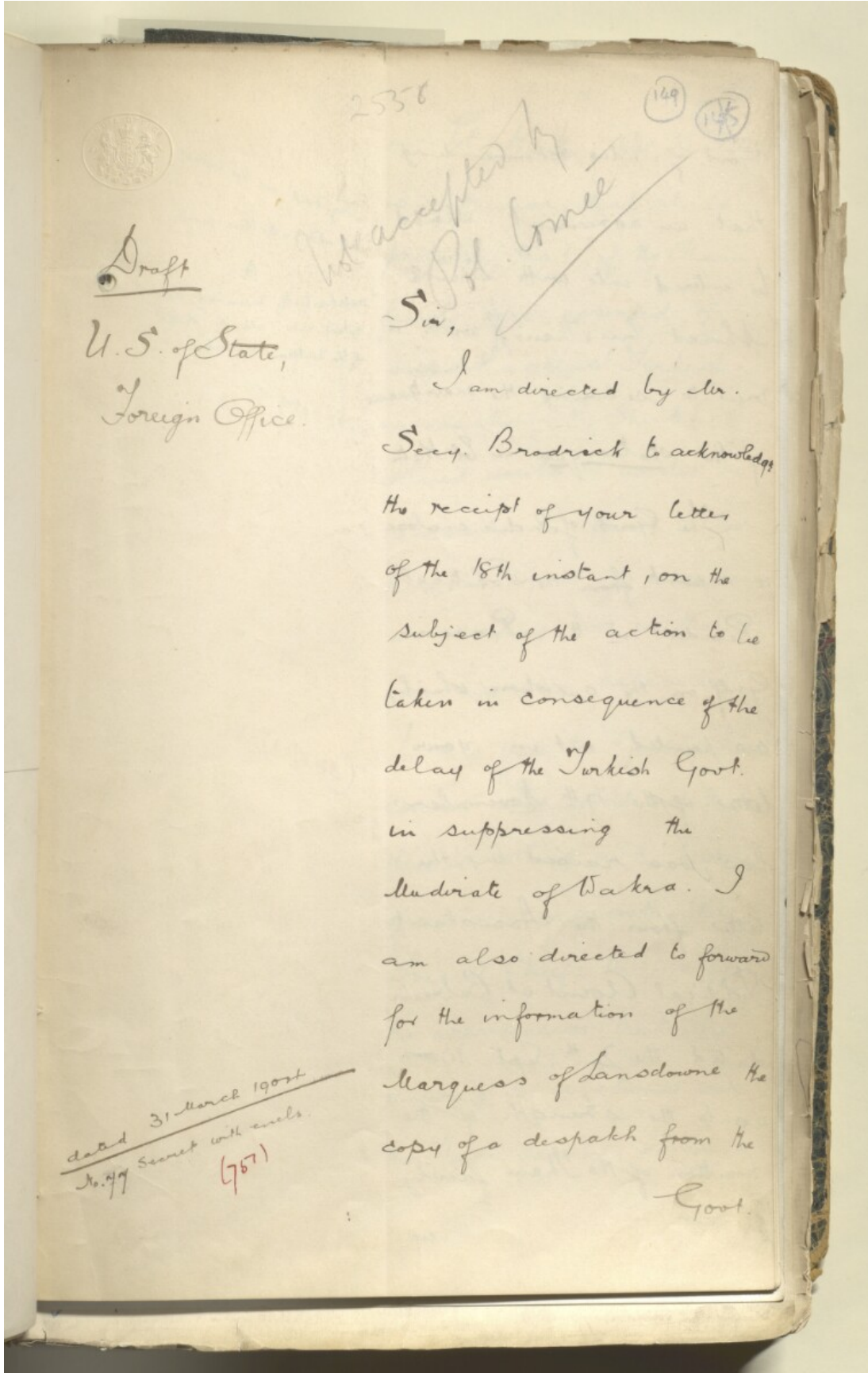


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٤٨١ظ] (١٦٠/٣٠١)



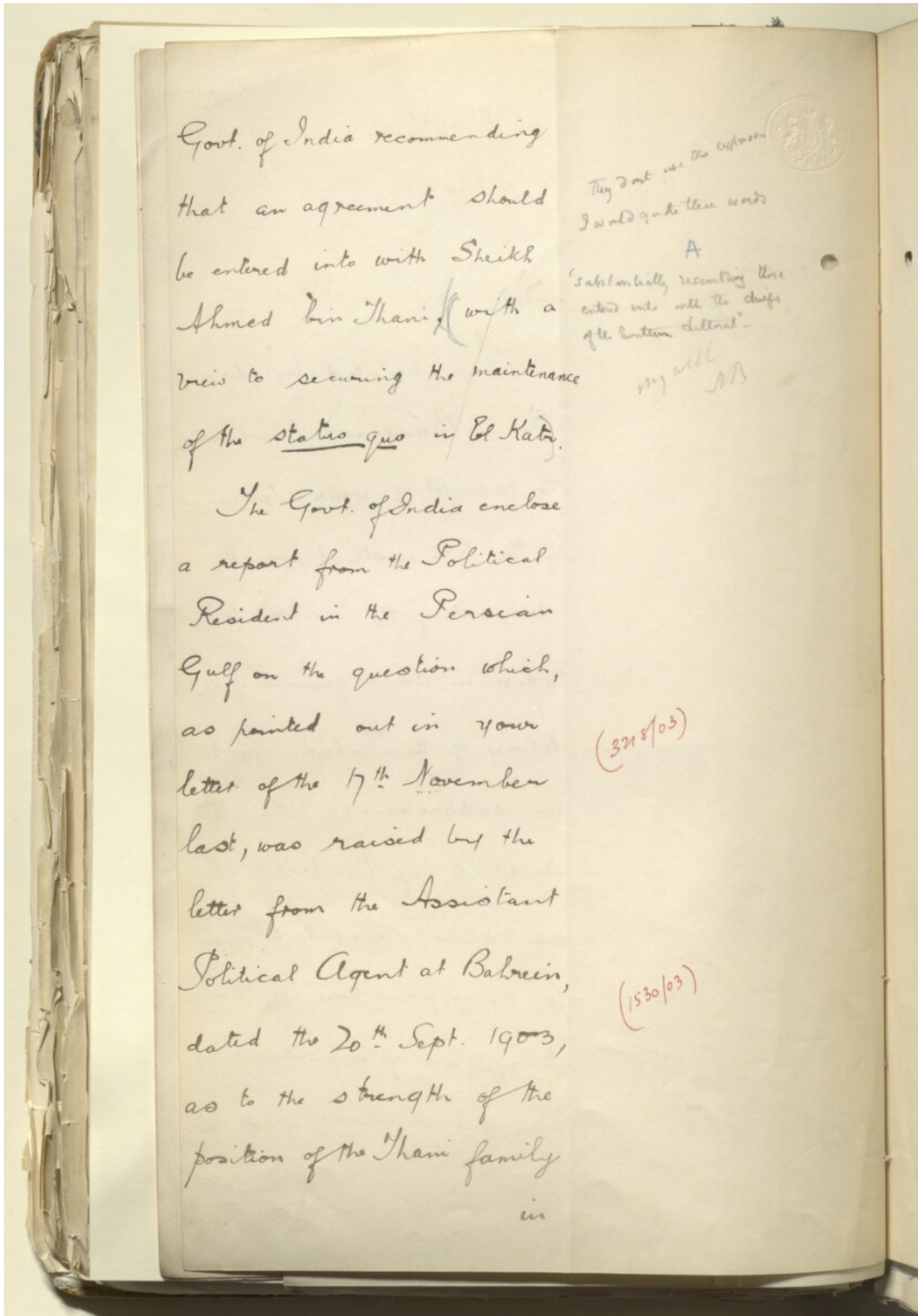


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٤٩ و] (٨٦٠/٣٠٢)



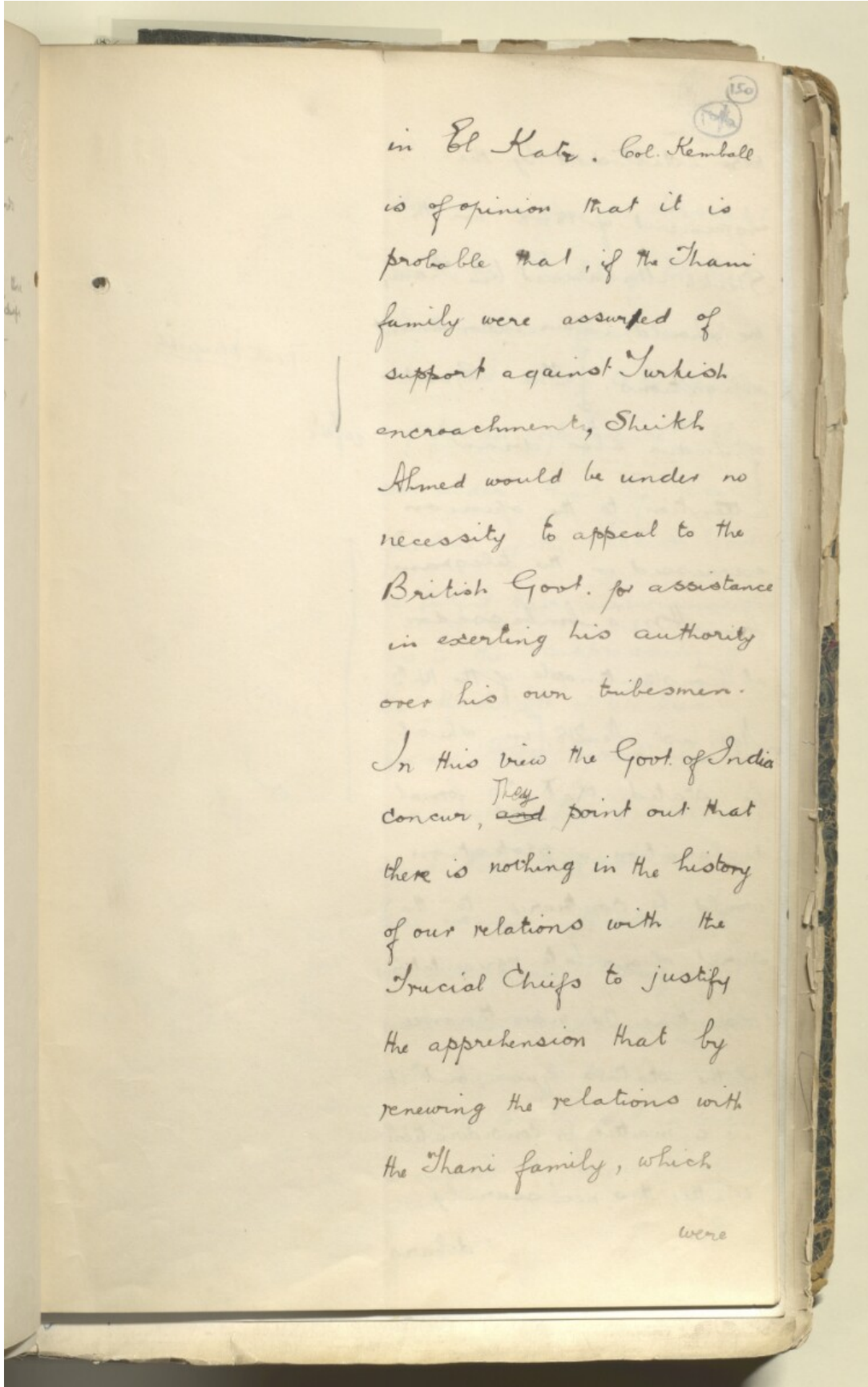


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٤٩ظ] (١٦٠/٣٠٣)



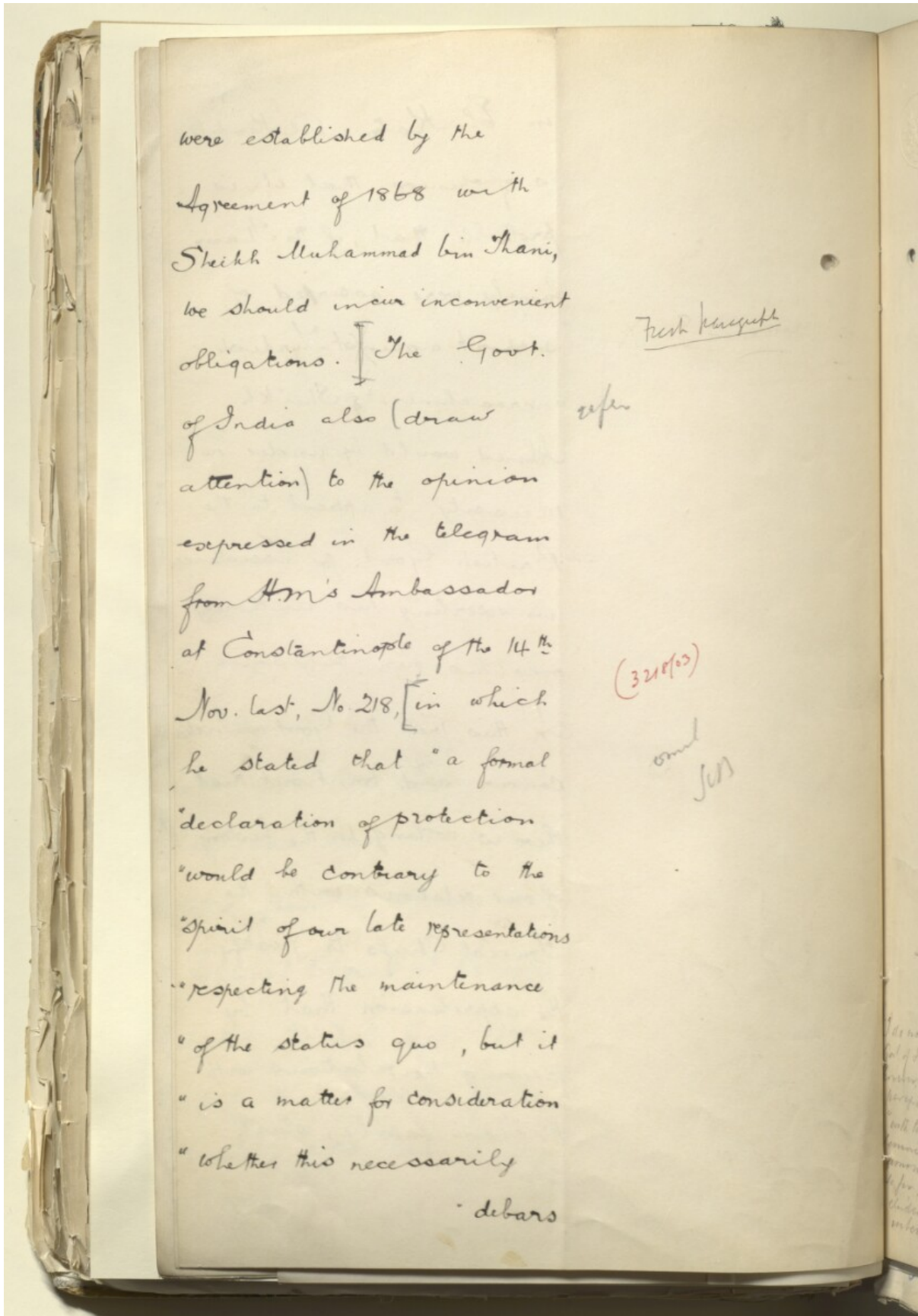


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٥٠] (٨٦٠/٣٠٤)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٥٠ظ] (٨٦٠/٣٠٥)



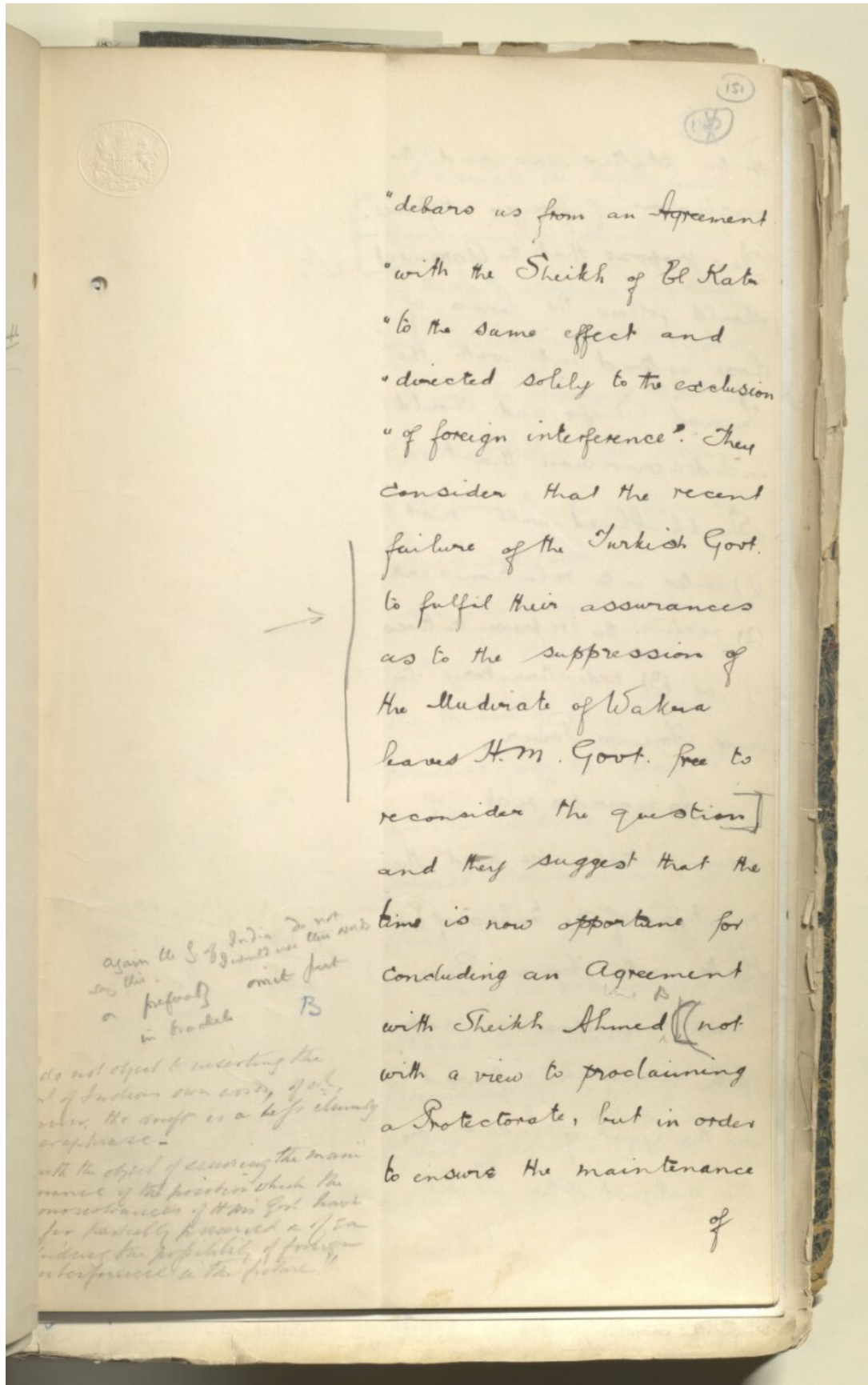
were established by the
Agreement of 1868 with
Sheikh Muhammad bin Thani,
we should incur inconvenient
obligations.] The Govt.
of India also (draw
attention) to the opinion
expressed in the telegram
from H.M.'s Ambassador
at Constantinople of the 14th
Nov. last, No. 218, [in which
he stated that "a formal
declaration of protection
"would be contrary to the
"spirit of our late representations
"respecting the maintenance
"of the status quo, but it
"is a matter for consideration
"whether this necessarily
debars

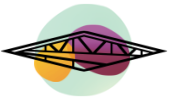
Fresh request

refer

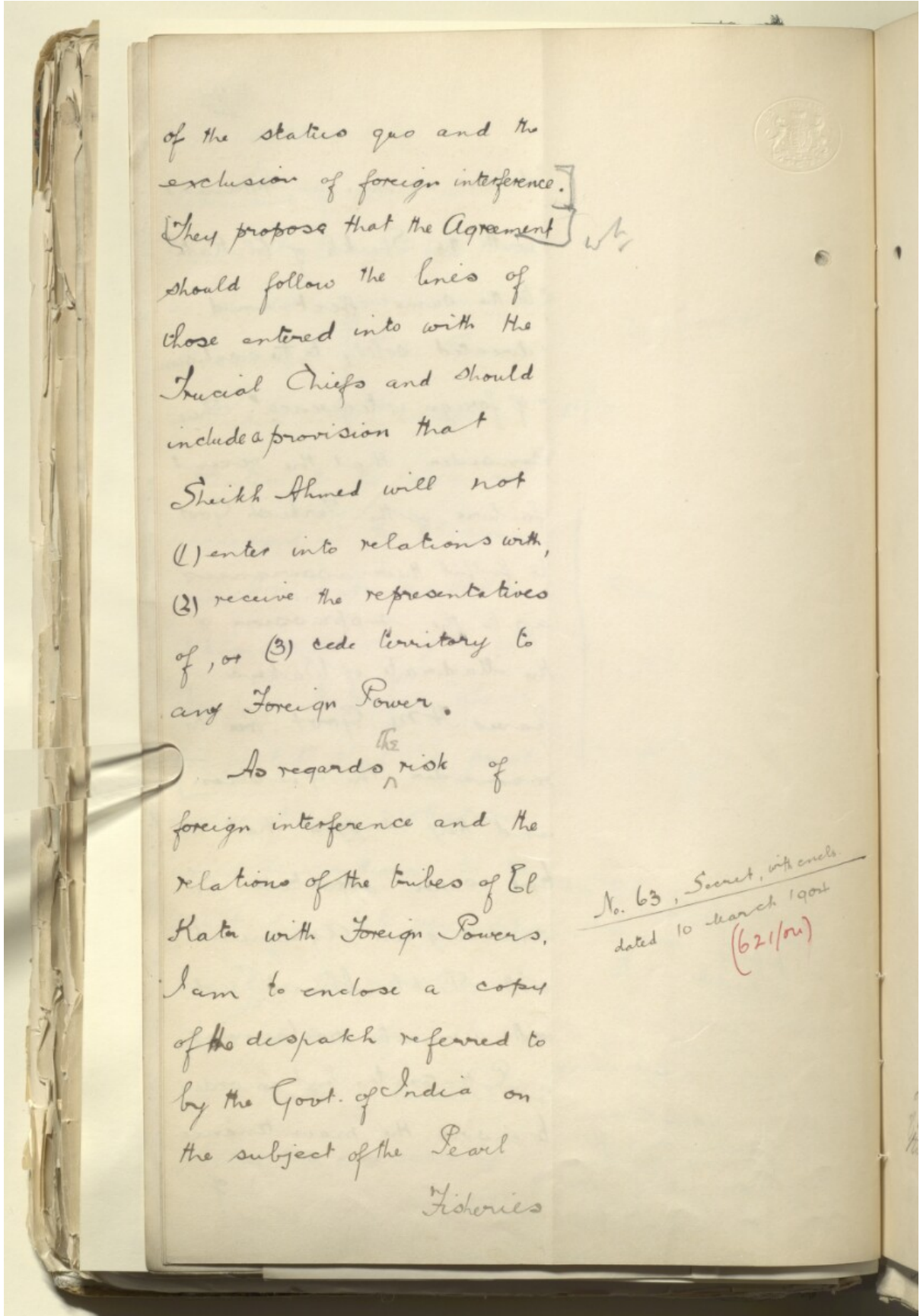
(3214/05)

Said J...



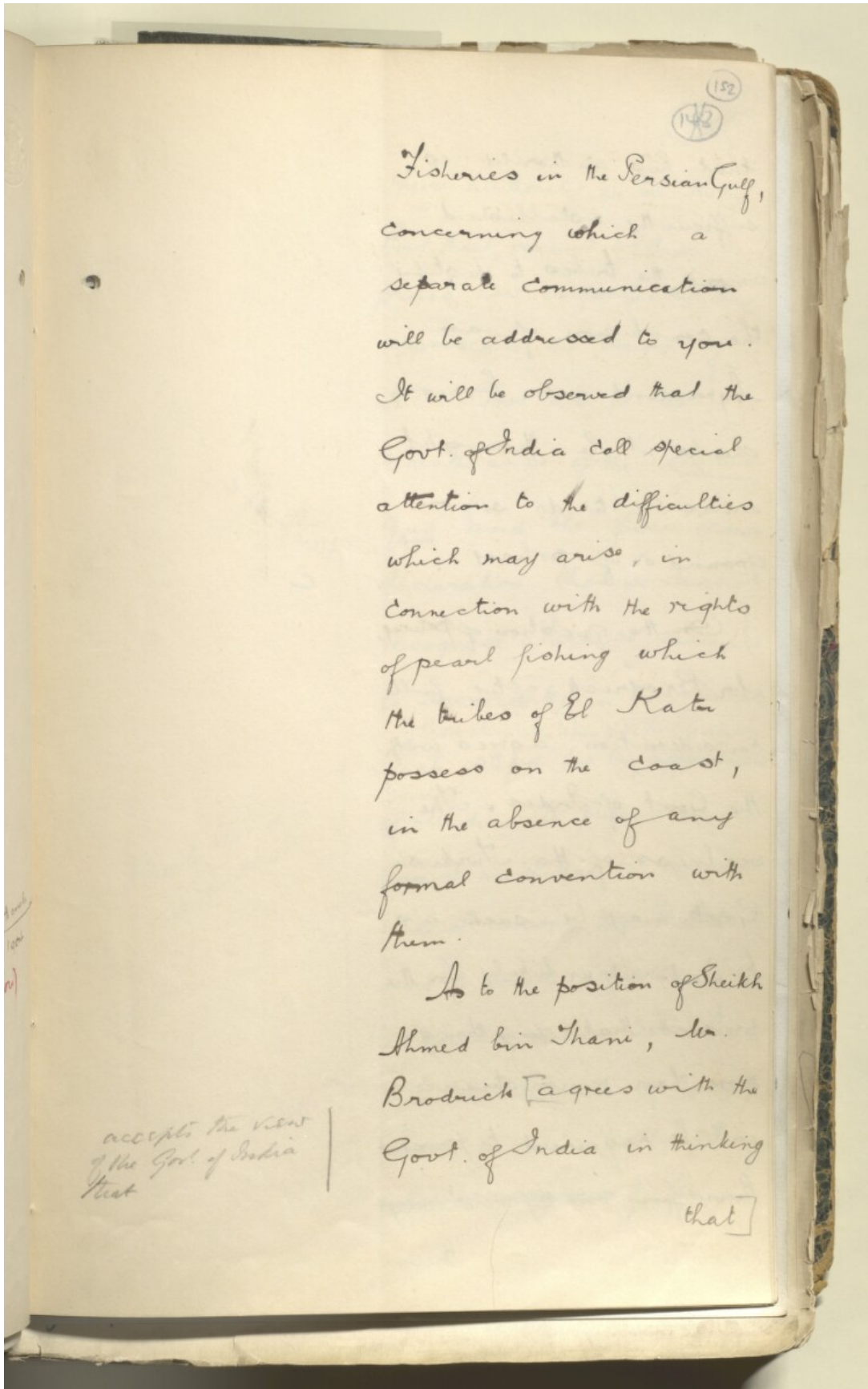


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٥١ظ] (٨٦٠/٣٠٧)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٥٢و] (٨٦٠/٣٠٨)



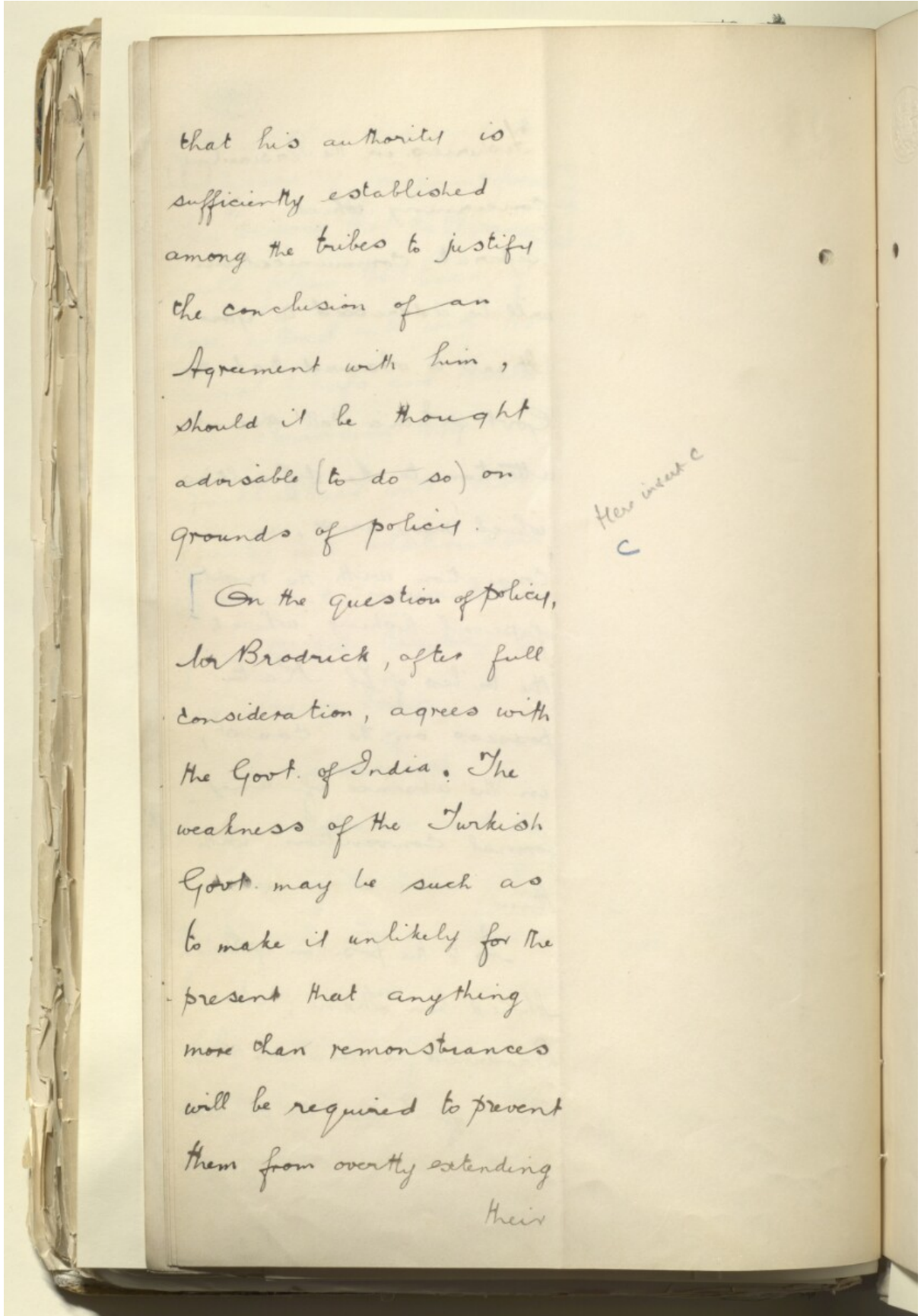
152
148
Fisheries in the Persian Gulf,
concerning which a
separate communication
will be addressed to you.
It will be observed that the
Govt. of India call special
attention to the difficulties
which may arise, in
connection with the rights
of pearl fishing which
the tribes of El Katar
possess on the coast,
in the absence of any
formal convention with
them.

As to the position of Sheikh
Ahmed bin Thani, Mr.
Brodrick [agrees with the
Govt. of India in thinking
that]

accepts the view
of the Govt. of India
that

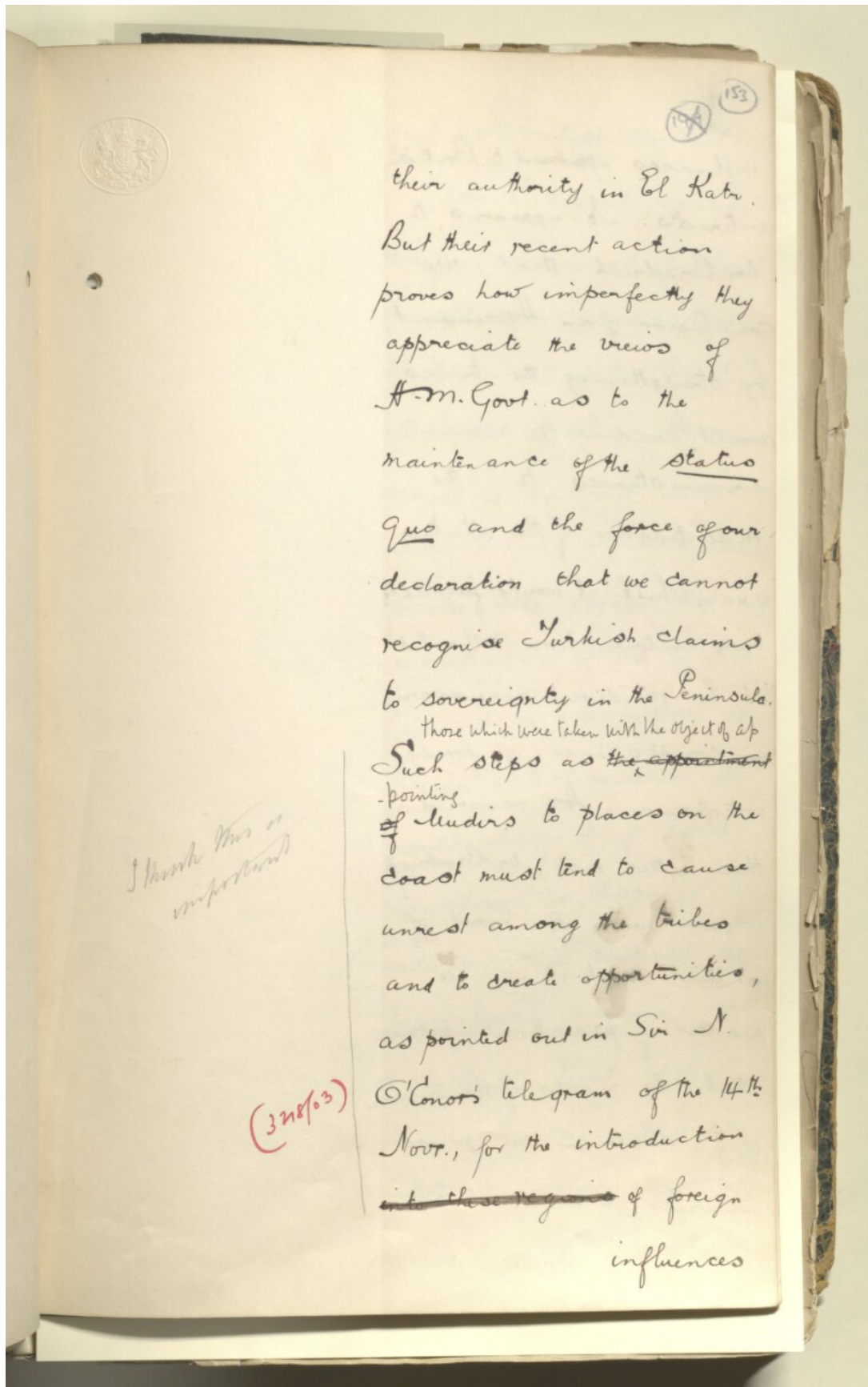


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٥٢ظ] (٨٦٠/٣٠٩)



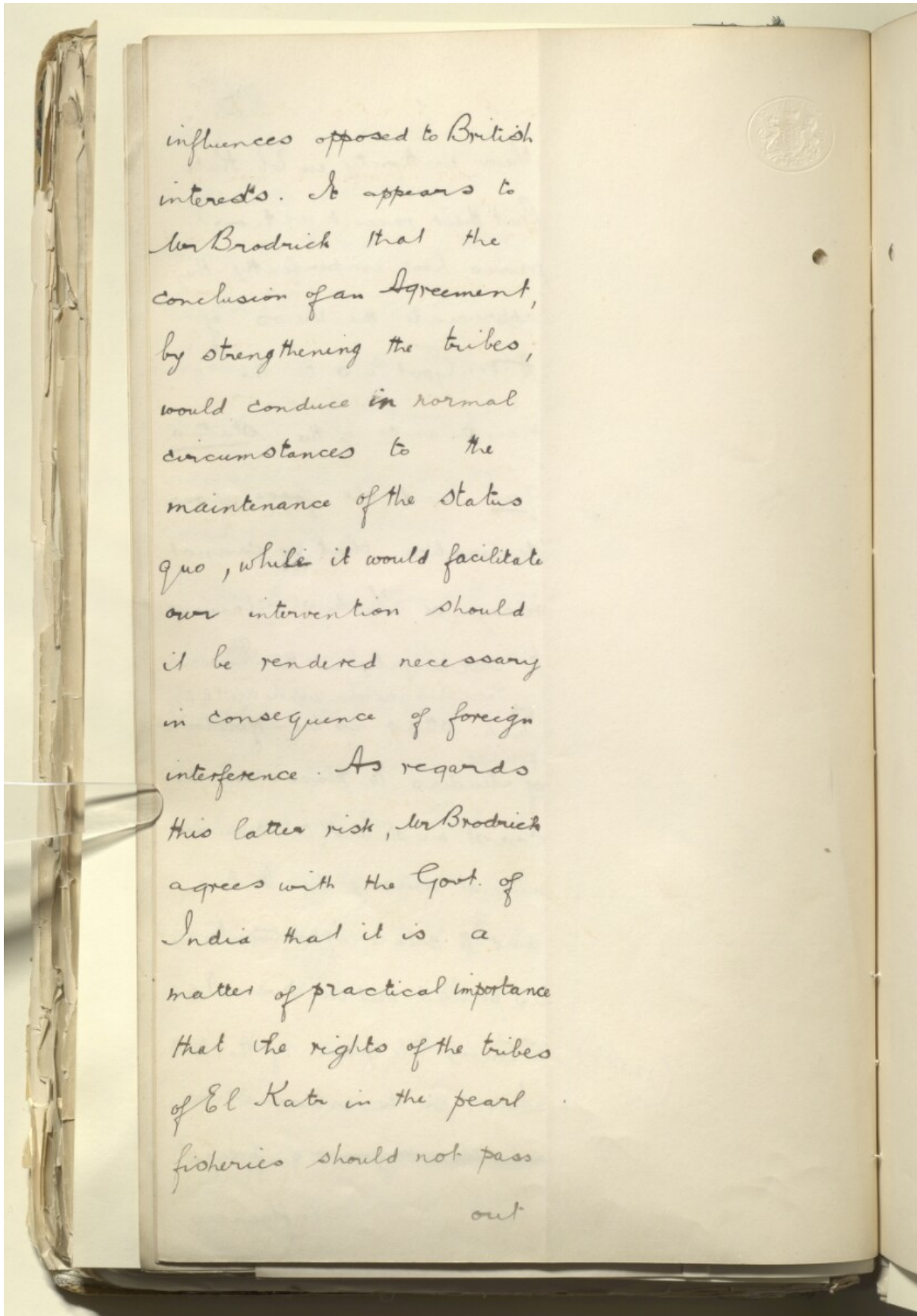


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٥٣و] (٨٦٠/٣١٠)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٥٣ظ] (٨٦٠/٣١١)



influences opposed to British
interests. It appears to
Mr Brodrick that the
conclusion of an Agreement,
by strengthening the tribes,
would conduce in normal
circumstances to the
maintenance of the status
quo, while it would facilitate
our intervention should
it be rendered necessary
in consequence of foreign
interference. As regards
this latter risk, Mr Brodrick
agrees with the Govt. of
India that it is a
matter of practical importance
that the rights of the tribes
of El Katar in the pearl
fisheries should not pass
out



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٥٤و] (١٦٠/٣١٢)

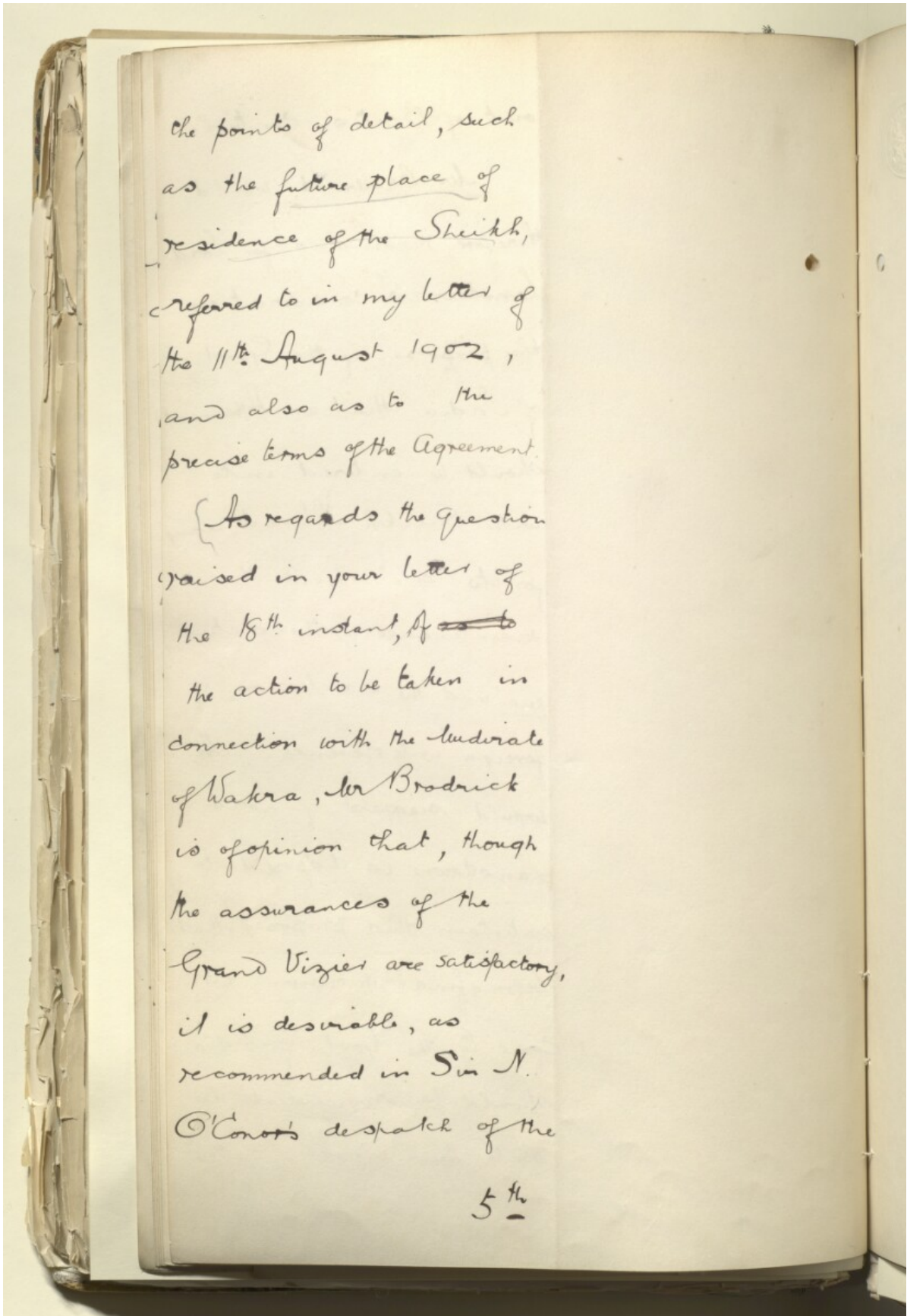
out of British control. ⁽¹⁵⁹⁾

Mr. Brodrick would, therefore, recommend for Lord Lansdowne's consideration, the proposal of the Govt. of India that an Agreement should be entered into with Sheikh Ahmed, having for its sole object the maintenance of the status quo and the exclusion of foreign interference. He would suggest, if Lord Lansdowne is disposed to entertain this proposal, that, before a final decision is come to, the Govt. of India should be requested to state their views as to

the



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٥٤ظ] (١٦٠/٣١٣)



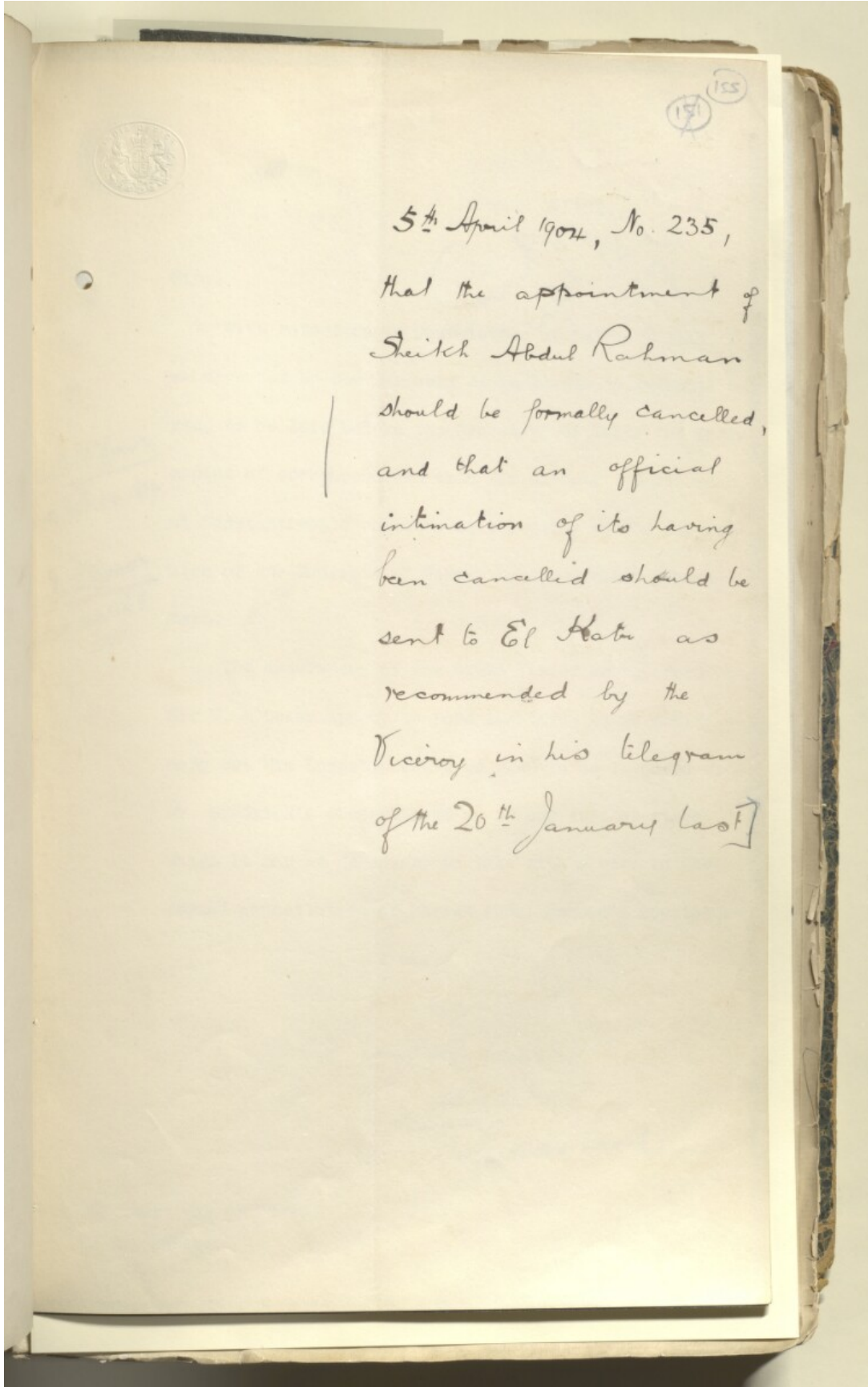
the points of detail, such
as the future place of
residence of the Sheikh,
referred to in my letter of
the 11th August 1902,
and also as to the
precise terms of the Agreement.

[As regards the question
raised in your letter of
the 18th instant, ~~as to~~
the action to be taken in
connection with the suzerainty
of Wakra, Mr Brodrick
is of opinion that, though
the assurances of the
Grand Vizier are satisfactory,
it is desirable, as
recommended in Sir N.
O'Connor's despatch of the

5th



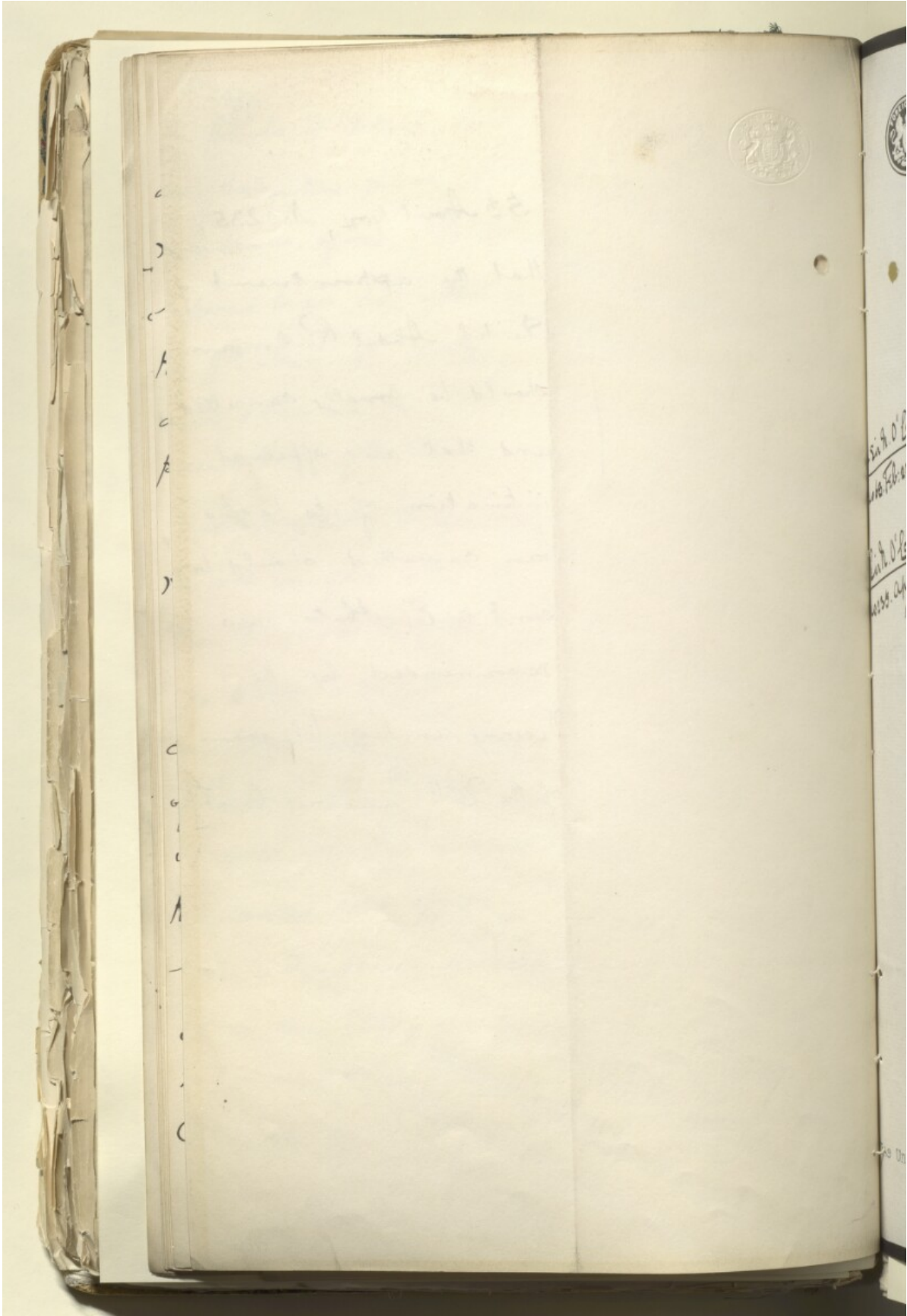
ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٥٥ و] (٨٦٠/٣١٤)



5th April 1904, No. 235,
that the appointment of
Sheikh Abdul Rahman
should be formally cancelled,
and that an official
intimation of its having
been cancelled should be
sent to El Akab as
recommended by the
Viceroy in his telegram
of the 20th January last]

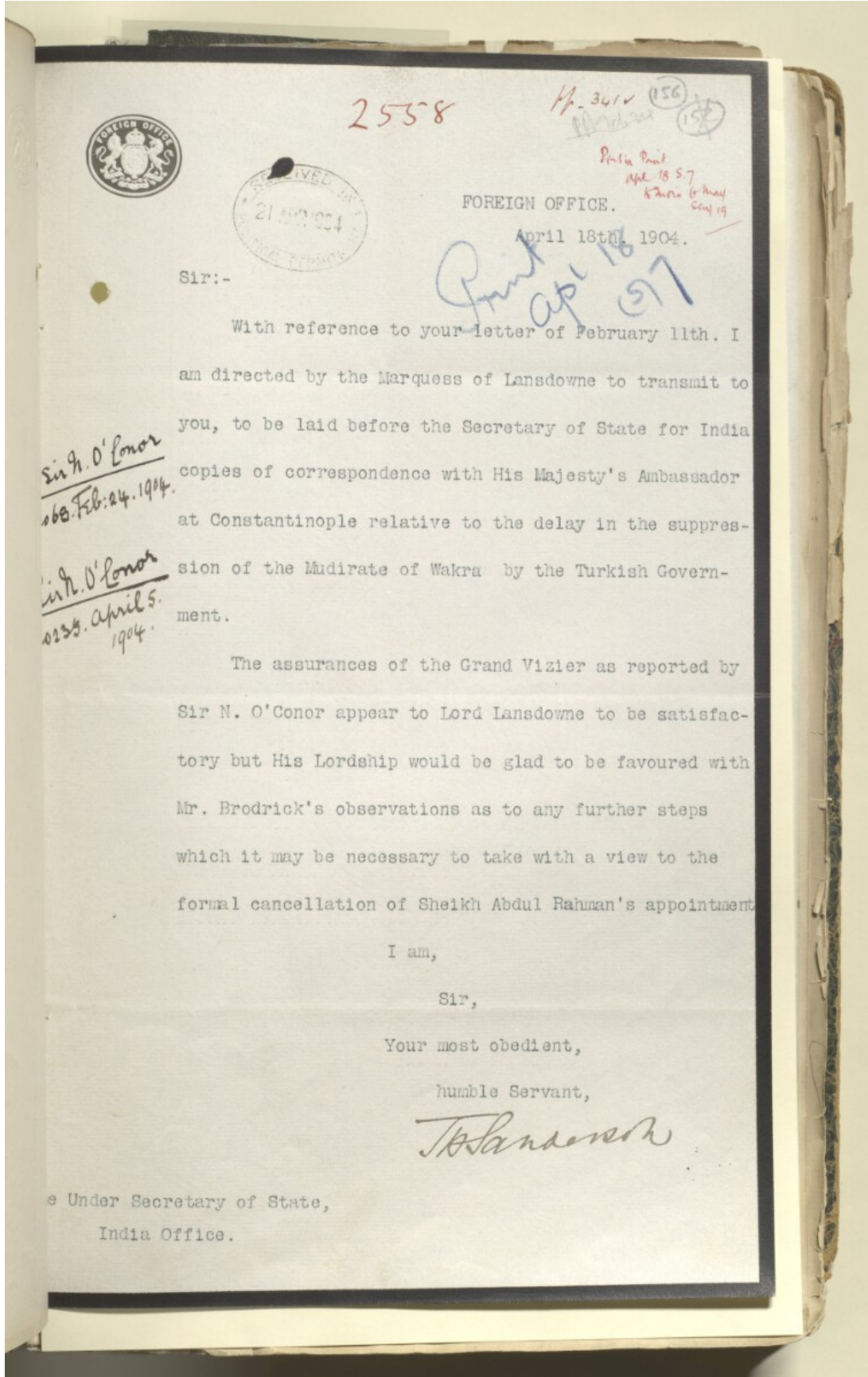


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٥٥ظ] (٨٦٠/٣١٥)



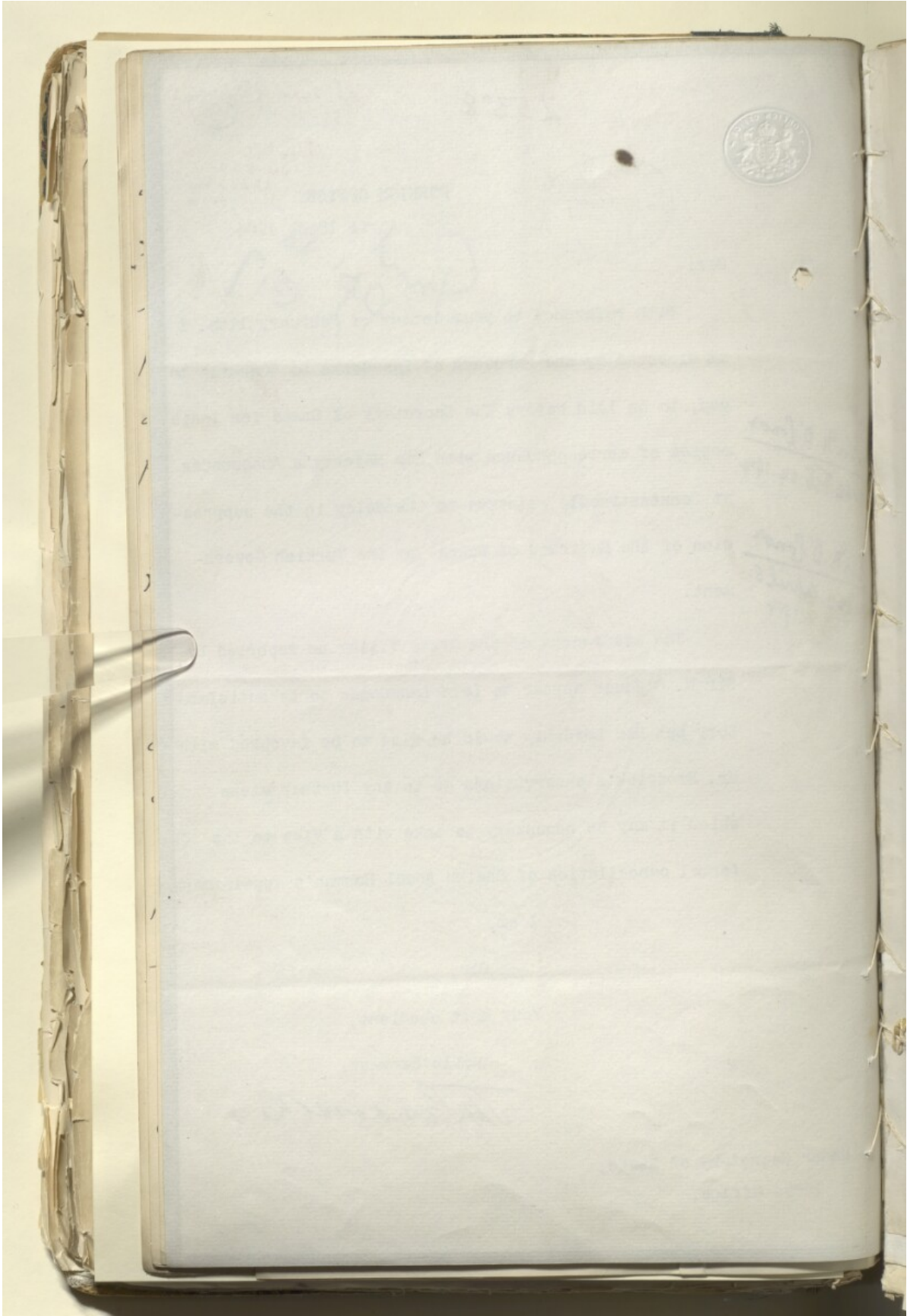


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٥٦ و] (٨٦٠/٣١٦)



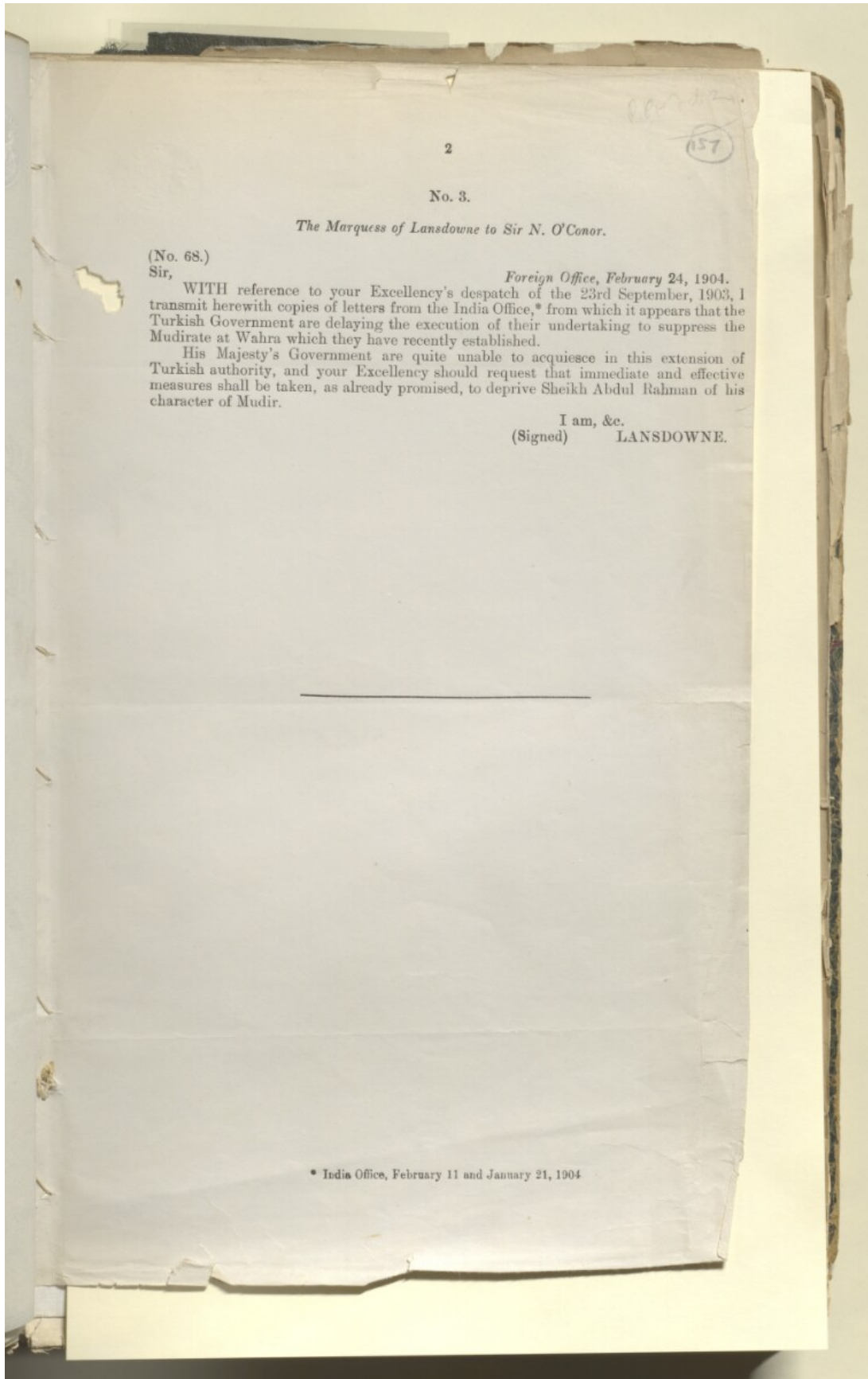


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٥٦ظ] (٨٦٠/٣١٧)



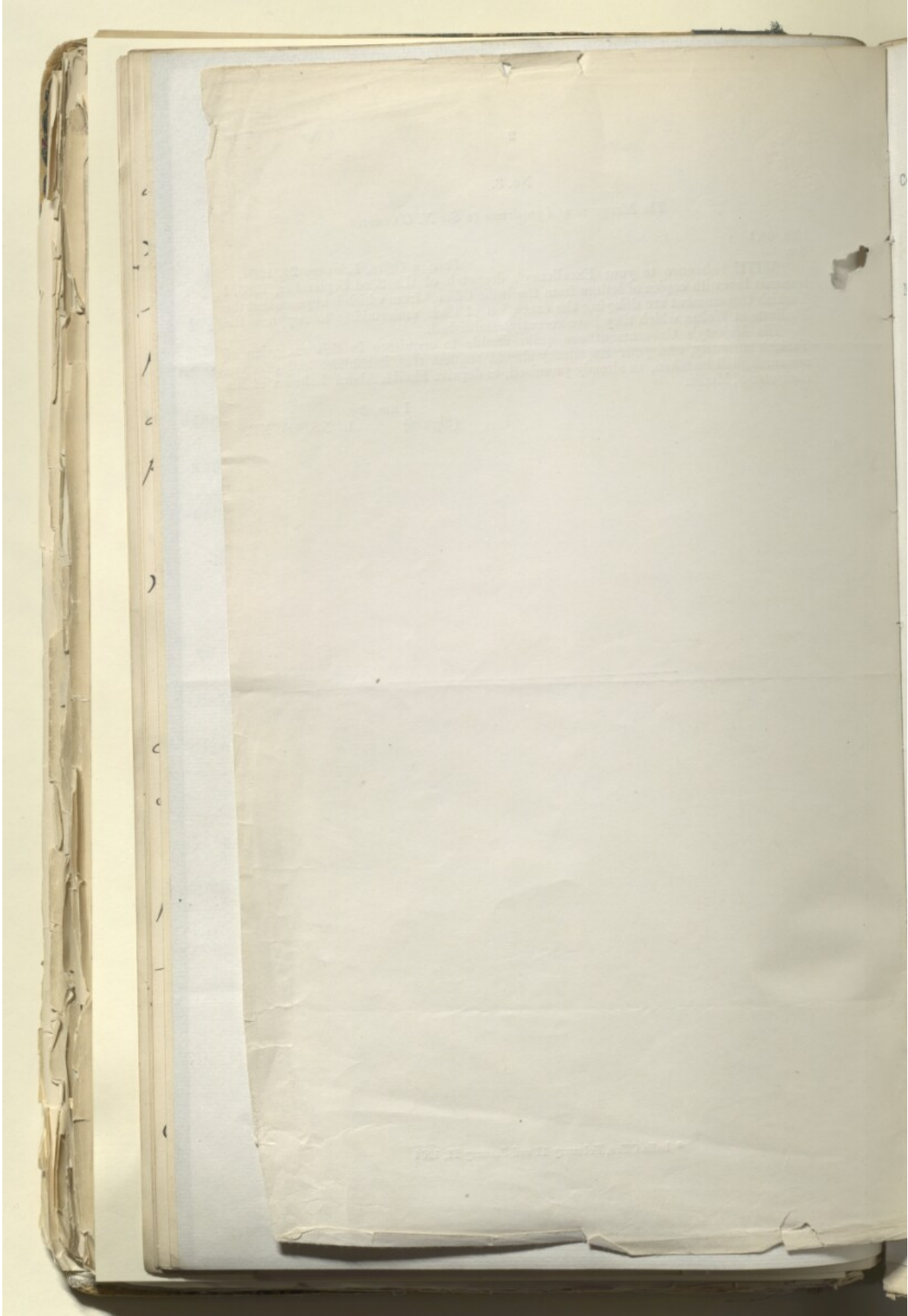


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٥٧ و] (٨٦٠/٣١٨)



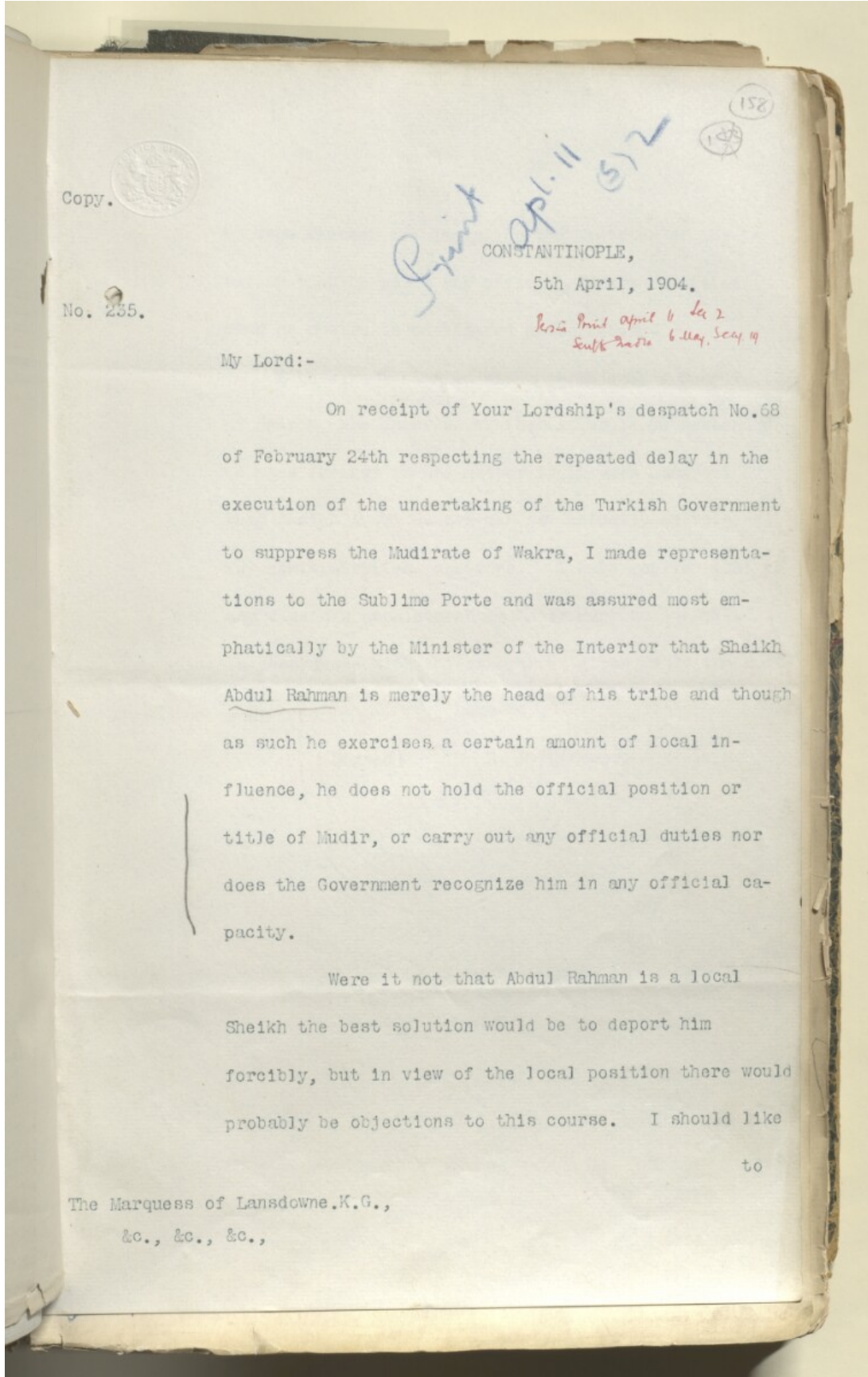


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٥٧ظ] (٨٦٠/٣١٩)



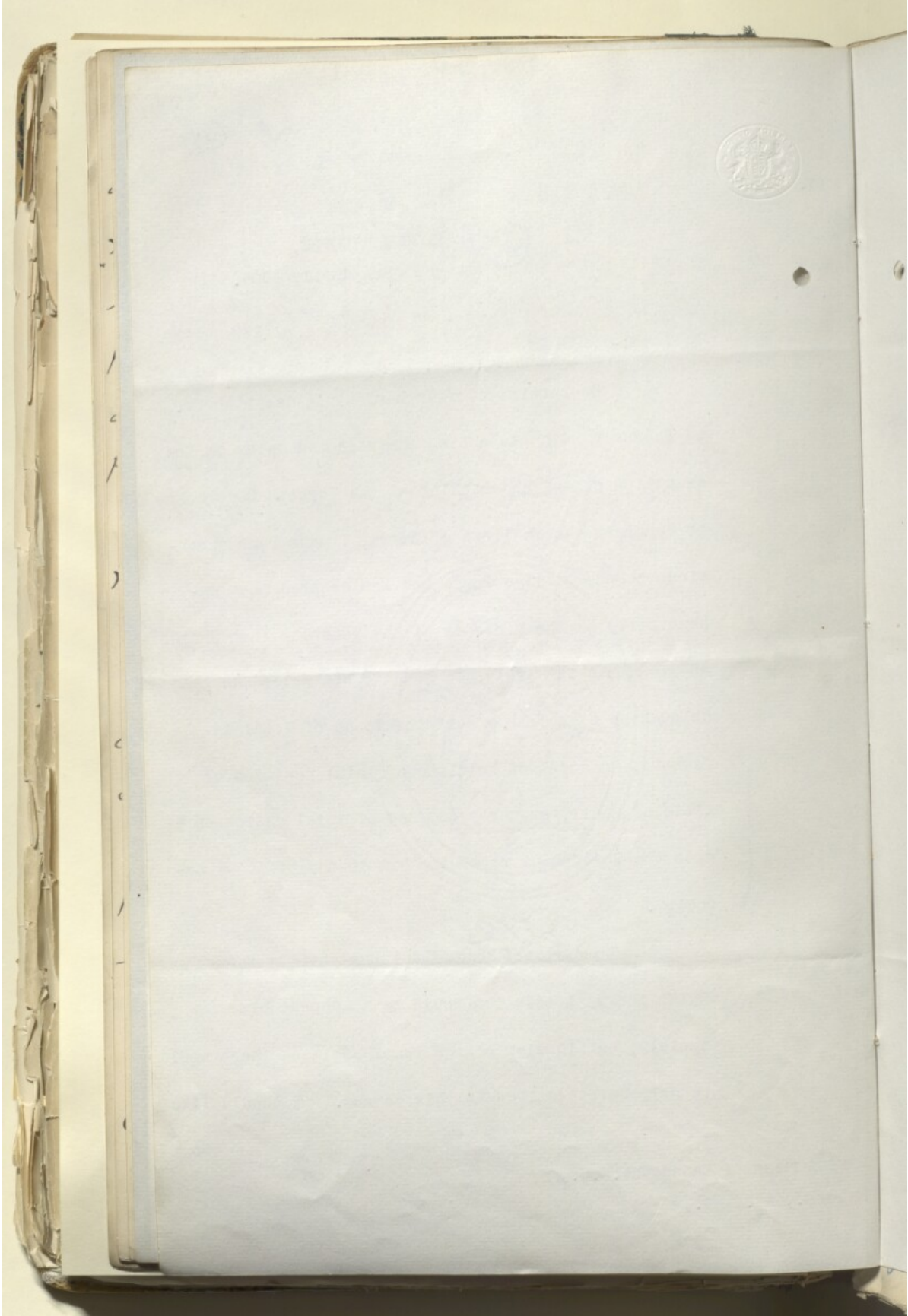


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٥٨ و] (٨٦٠/٣٢٠)



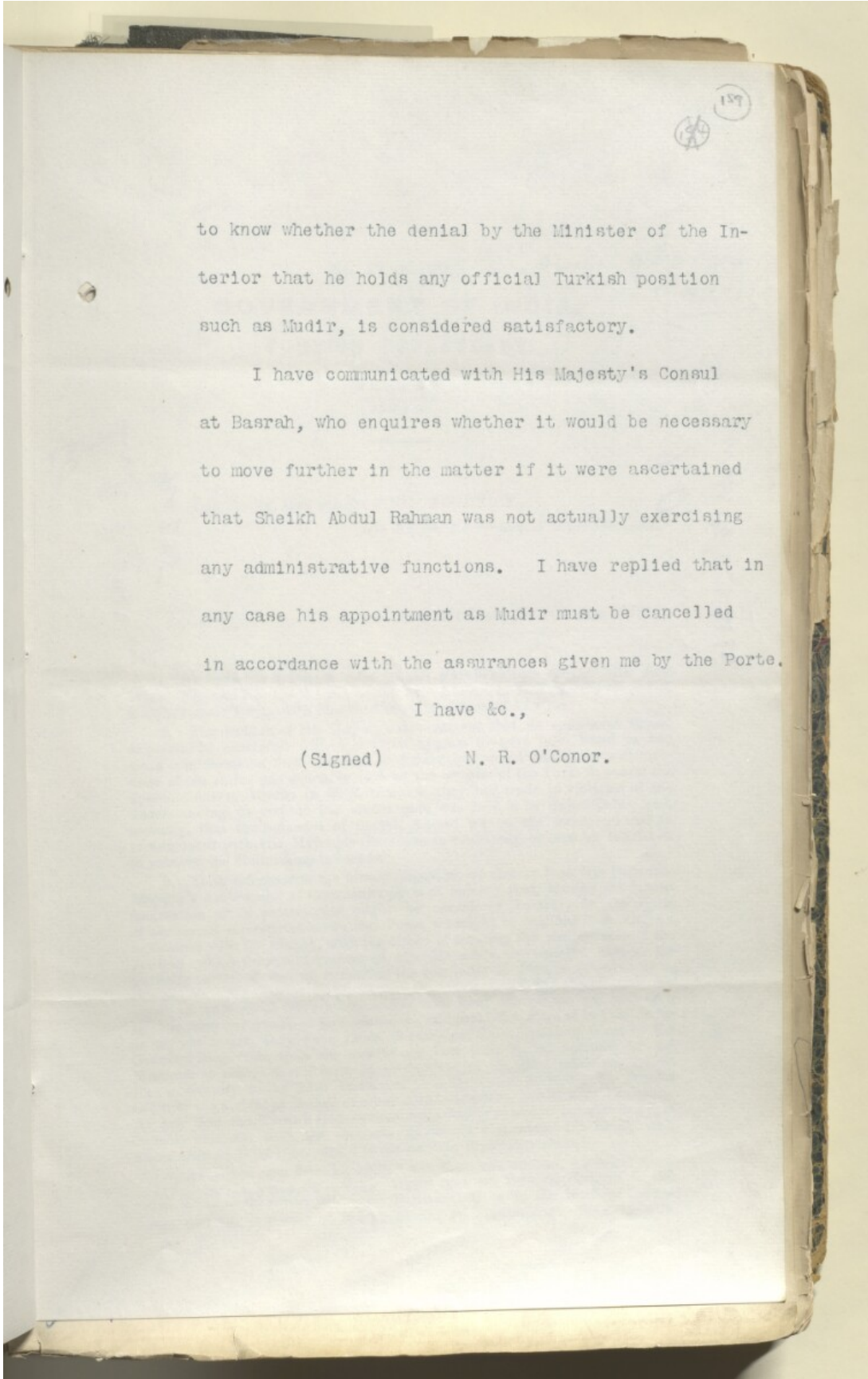


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٥٨ظ] (٨٦٠/٣٢١)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٥٩و] (٨٦٠/٣٢٢)



to know whether the denial by the Minister of the Interior that he holds any official Turkish position such as Mudir, is considered satisfactory.

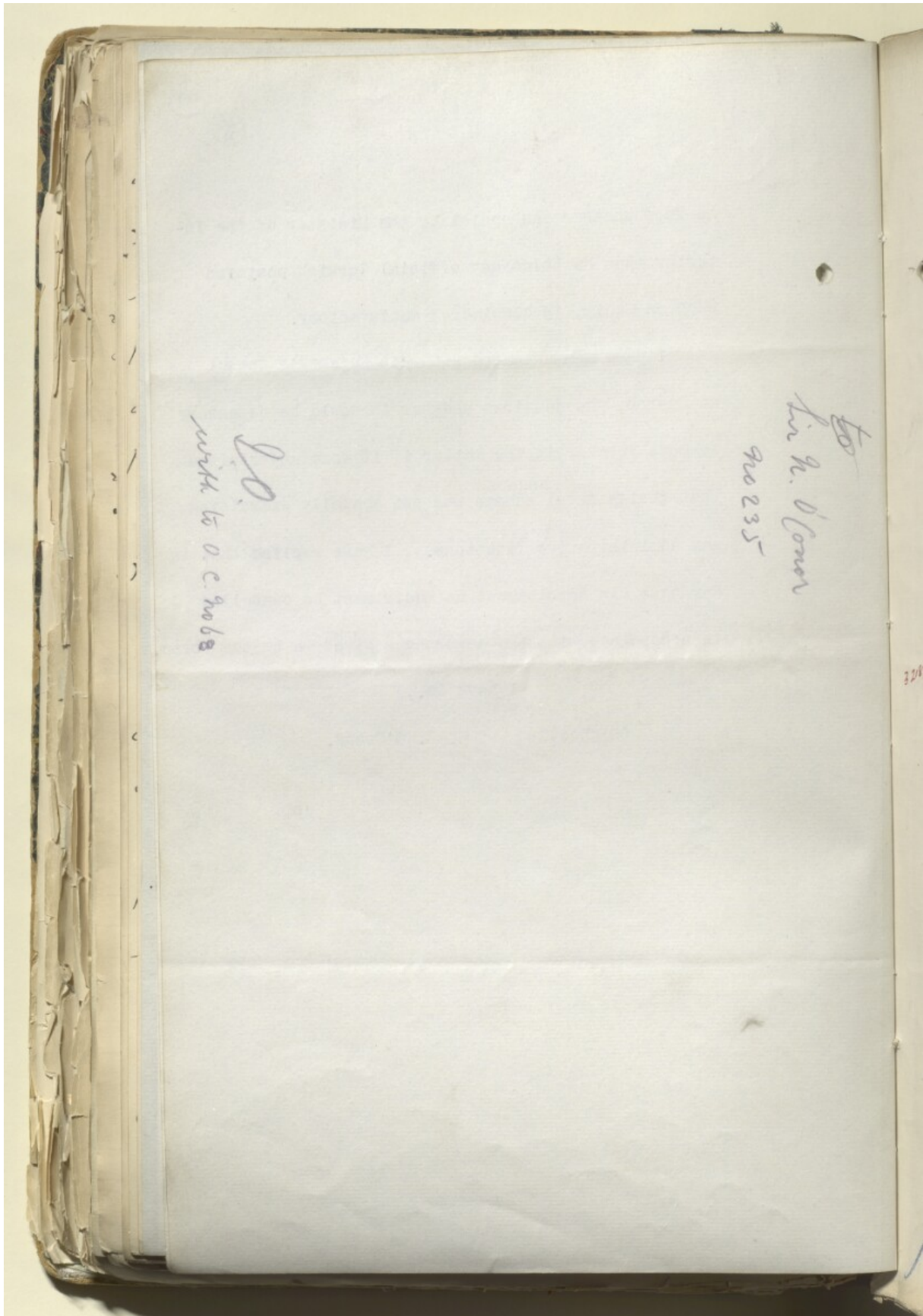
I have communicated with His Majesty's Consul at Basrah, who enquires whether it would be necessary to move further in the matter if it were ascertained that Sheikh Abdul Rahman was not actually exercising any administrative functions. I have replied that in any case his appointment as Mudir must be cancelled in accordance with the assurances given me by the Porte.

I have &c.,

(Signed) N. R. O'Conor.

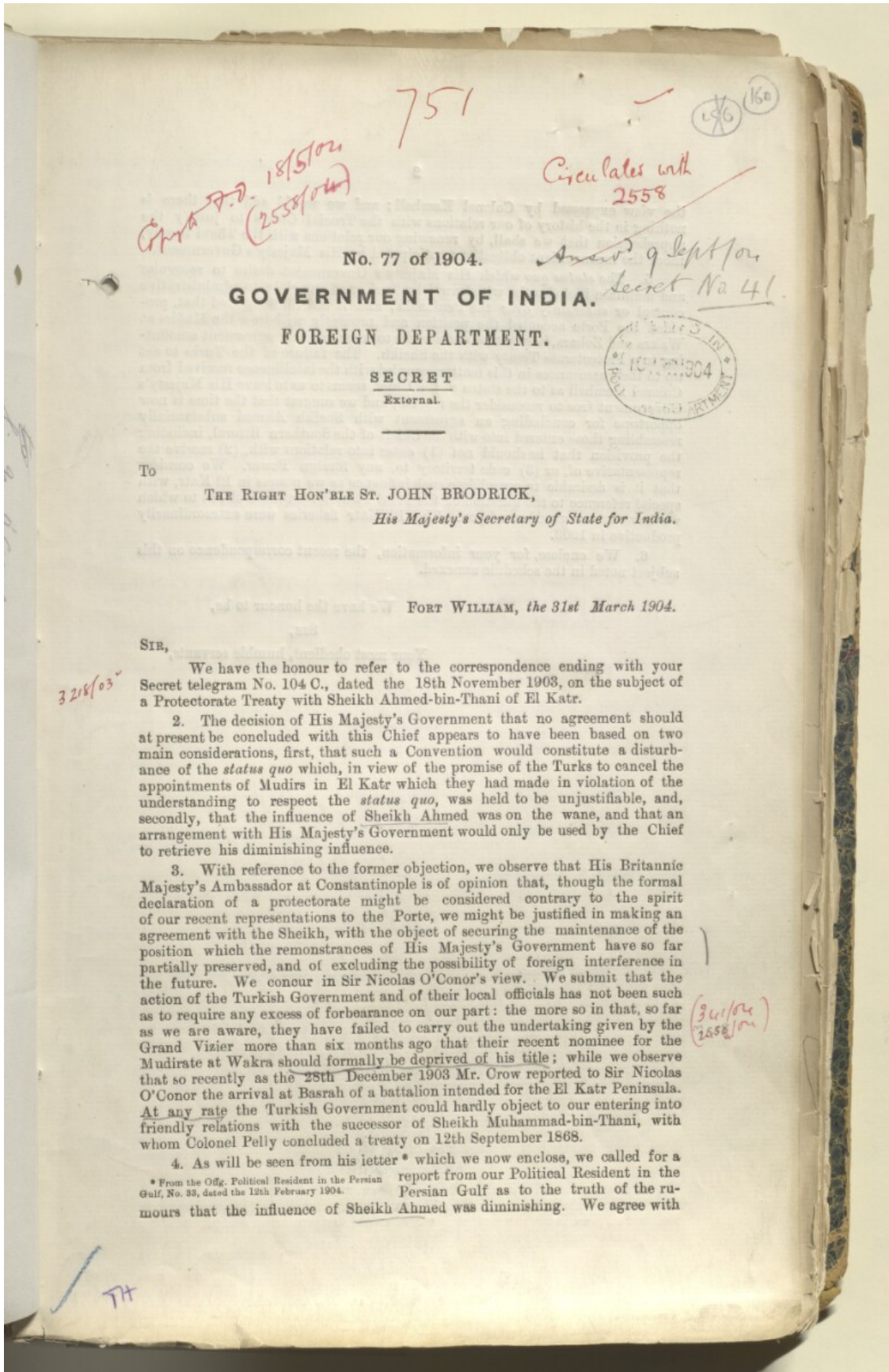


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٥٩ظ] (٨٦٠/٣٢٣)



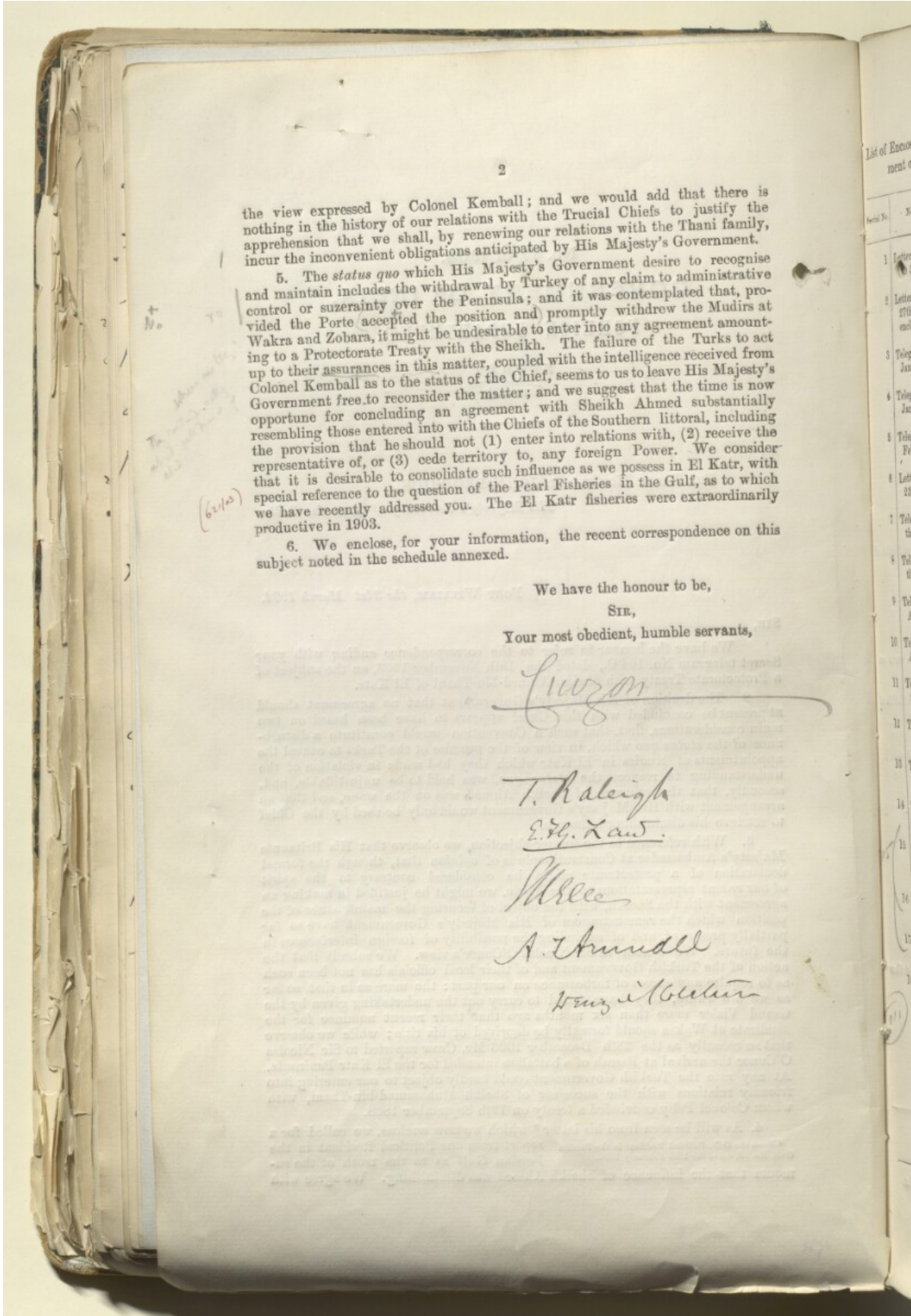


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٦٠] (٨٦٠/٣٢٤)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٦٠ظ] (٨٦٠/٣٢٥)



2

the view expressed by Colonel Kemball; and we would add that there is nothing in the history of our relations with the Trucial Chiefs to justify the apprehension that we shall, by renewing our relations with the Thani family, incur the inconvenient obligations anticipated by His Majesty's Government.

5. The *status quo* which His Majesty's Government desire to recognise and maintain includes the withdrawal by Turkey of any claim to administrative control or suzerainty over the Peninsula; and it was contemplated that, provided the Porte accepted the position and promptly withdrew the Mudirs at Wakra and Zohara, it might be undesirable to enter into any agreement amounting to a Protectorate Treaty with the Sheikh. The failure of the Turks to act up to their assurances in this matter, coupled with the intelligence received from Colonel Kemball as to the status of the Chief, seems to us to leave His Majesty's Government free to reconsider the matter; and we suggest that the time is now opportune for concluding an agreement with Sheikh Ahmed substantially resembling those entered into with the Chiefs of the Southern littoral, including the provision that he should not (1) enter into relations with, (2) receive the representative of, or (3) cede territory to, any foreign Power. We consider that it is desirable to consolidate such influence as we possess in El Katr, with special reference to the question of the Pearl Fisheries in the Gulf, as to which we have recently addressed you. The El Katr fisheries were extraordinarily productive in 1903.

6. We enclose, for your information, the recent correspondence on this subject noted in the schedule annexed.

We have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient, humble servants,

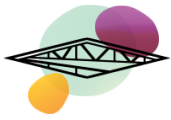
L. G. Law

T. Raleigh
E. G. Law

M. Lee

A. Arnould

W. G. A. G. G.



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٦١ و] (٨٦٠/٣٢٦)

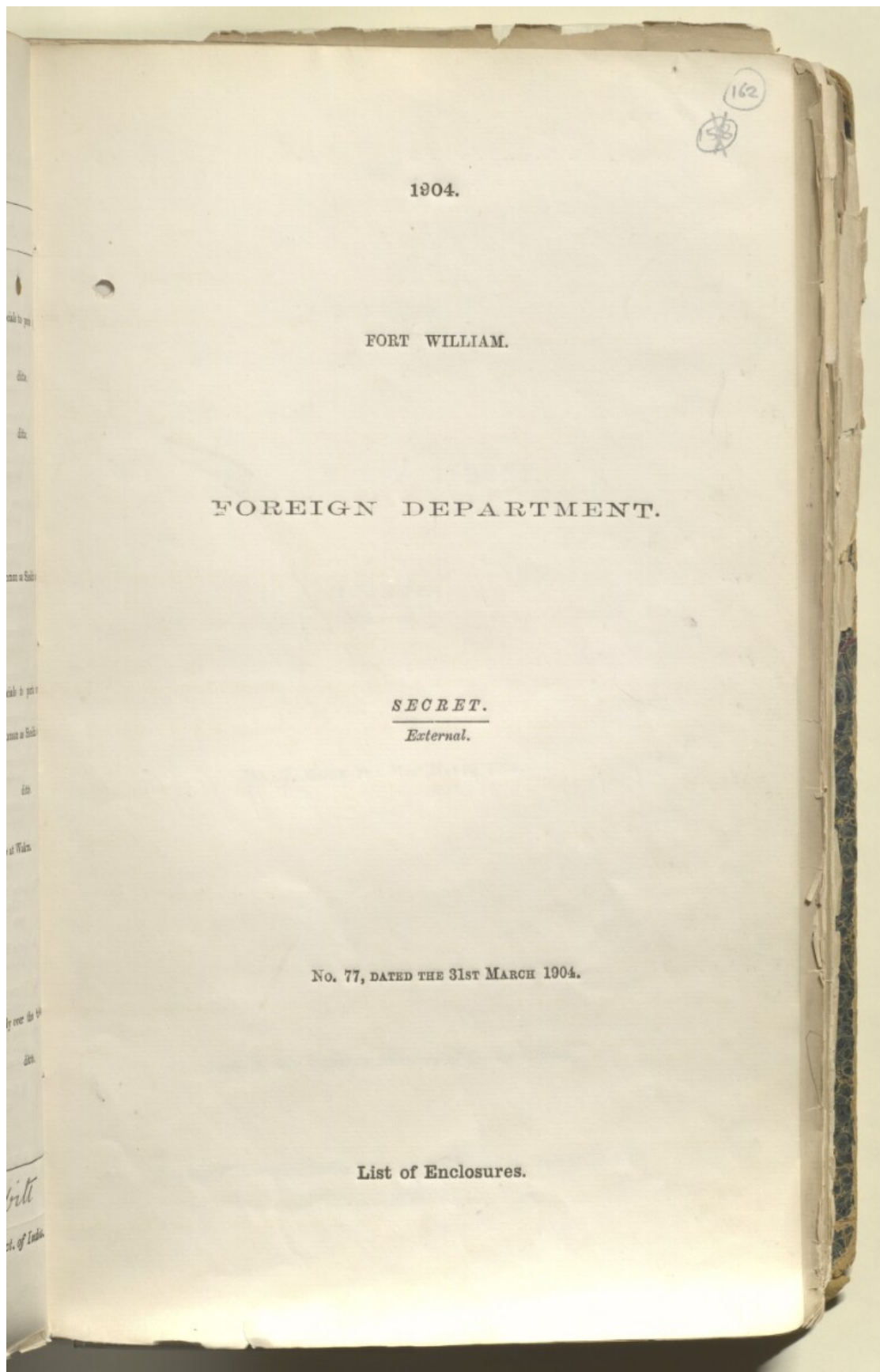
161

List of Enclosures in Secret despatch No. 77 (External), dated the 31st March 1904, from the Government of India in the Foreign Department, to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Serial No.	No. and date of paper.	From whom, or to whom.	Subject.
1	Letter No. 2042 E., dated the 3rd October 1902.	To the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.	Desire of Sheikh Ahmed-bin-Thani of El Katr to be taken under British protection.
2	Letter No. 185, dated the 27th December 1902, and enclosure.	From ditto ditto ...	Position of Sheikh Ahmed-bin-Thani in El Katr.
3	Telegram, dated the 10th January 1903.	To ditto ditto ...	Proposed establishment of Turkish administrative posts on the El Katr coast.
4	Telegram, dated the 14th January 1903.	From ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ditto.
5	Telegram, dated the 27th February 1903.	From ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ditto.
6	Letter No. 47, dated the 23rd March 1903.	From ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ditto.
7	Telegram No. 648 E., dated the 9th April 1903.	To ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ditto.
8	Telegram No. 776 E., dated the 25th April 1903.	To ditto ditto ...	Enquiry regarding Turkish sovereignty over Wakra.
9	Telegram, dated the 27th April 1903.	From ditto ditto ...	Replies to the above.
10	Telegram, dated the 28th April 1903.	From ditto ditto ...	Prohibition to the establishment of Turkish posts in El Katr.
11	Telegram No. 837 E., dated the 1st May 1903.	To ditto ditto ...	Appointment of a Turkish Mudir at Wakra.
12	Telegram No. 870 E., dated the 5th May 1903.	To ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ditto.
13	Telegram No. 996 E., dated the 16th May 1903.	To ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ditto.
14	Telegram No. 1131 E., dated the 31st May 1903.	To ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ditto.
15	Letter No. 104, dated the 5th June 1903 and enclosure.	From ditto ditto ...	Appointments of Turkish Mudirs to Zobara and Odeid.
16	Letter No. 107, dated the 5th June 1903.	From ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ditto.
17	Telegram, dated the 15th June 1903.	From ditto ditto ...	Withdrawal of the Turkish Mudir from Wakra.
18	Letter No. 116, dated the 17th June 1903, and enclosures, viz. :- (i) Letter No. 9, dated the 9th June 1903. (ii) Telegram, dated the 9th June 1903.	From His Britannic Majesty's Consul, Basrah, to the Officiating Political Resident in the Persian Gulf. From His Britannic Majesty's Consul, Basrah, to His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador, Constantinople.	Withdrawal of the Turkish Mudir from Zobara.

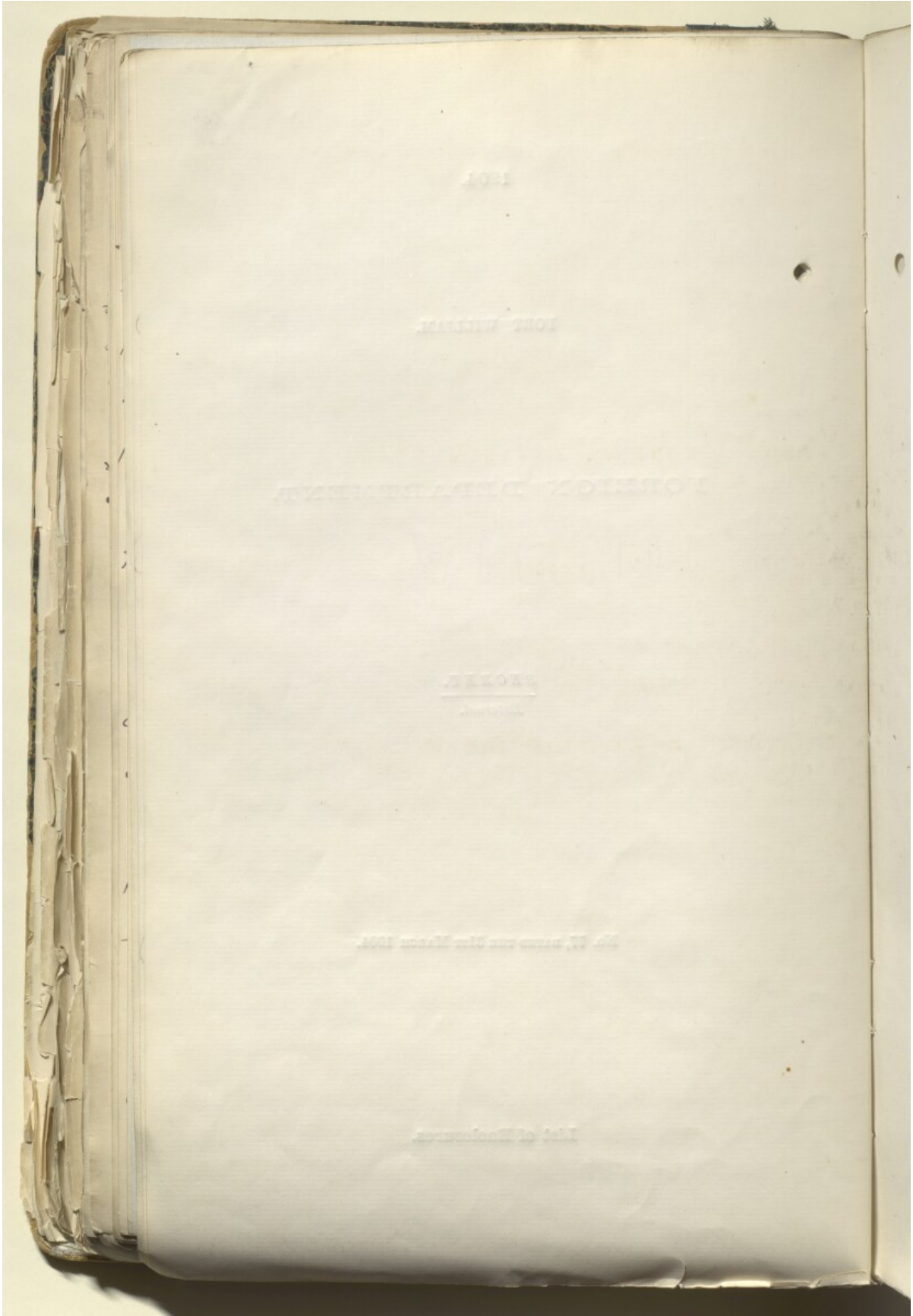


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٦٢و] (٨٦٠/٣٢٨)



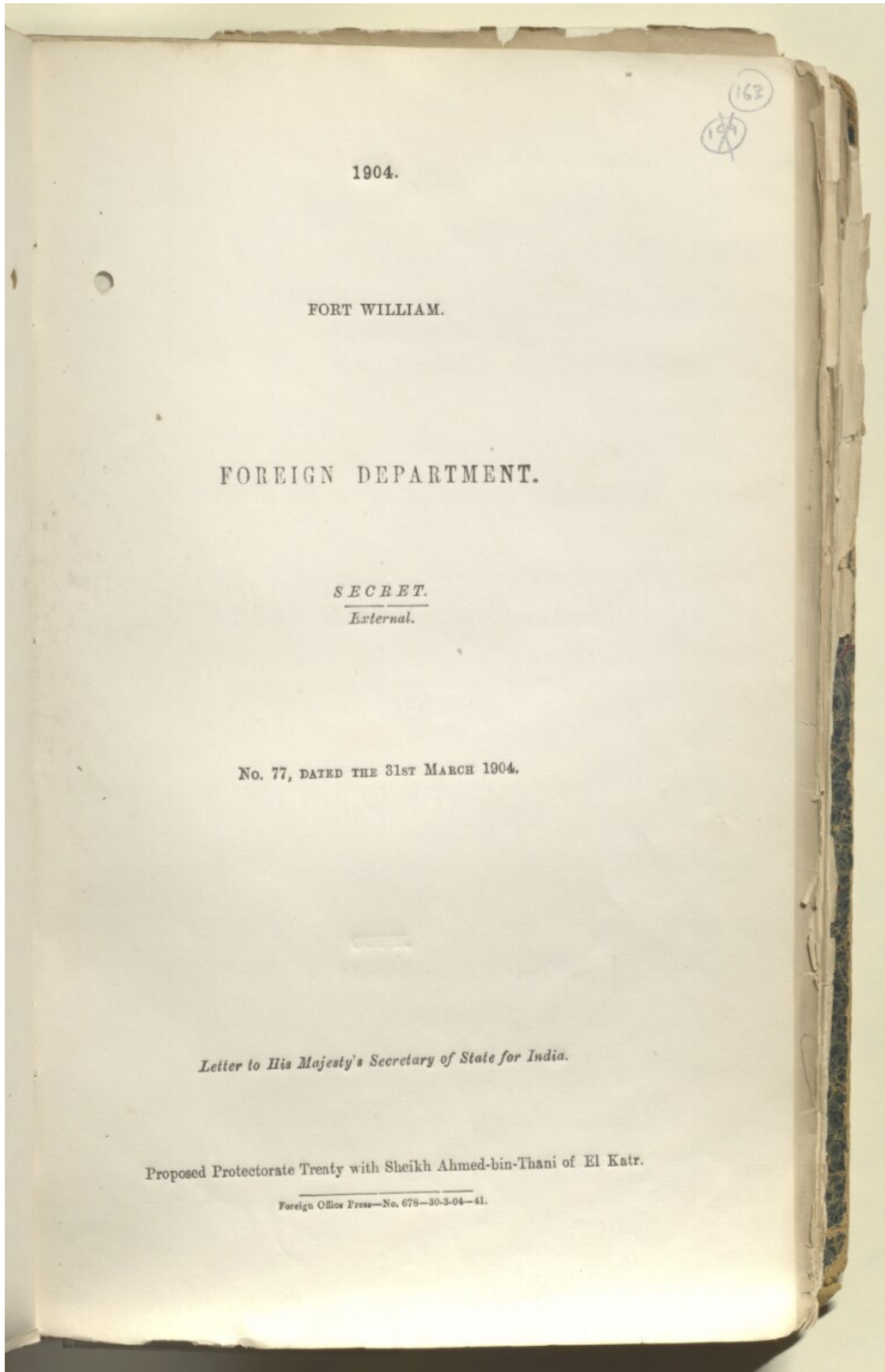


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٦٢ ظ] (٨٦٠/٣٢٩)



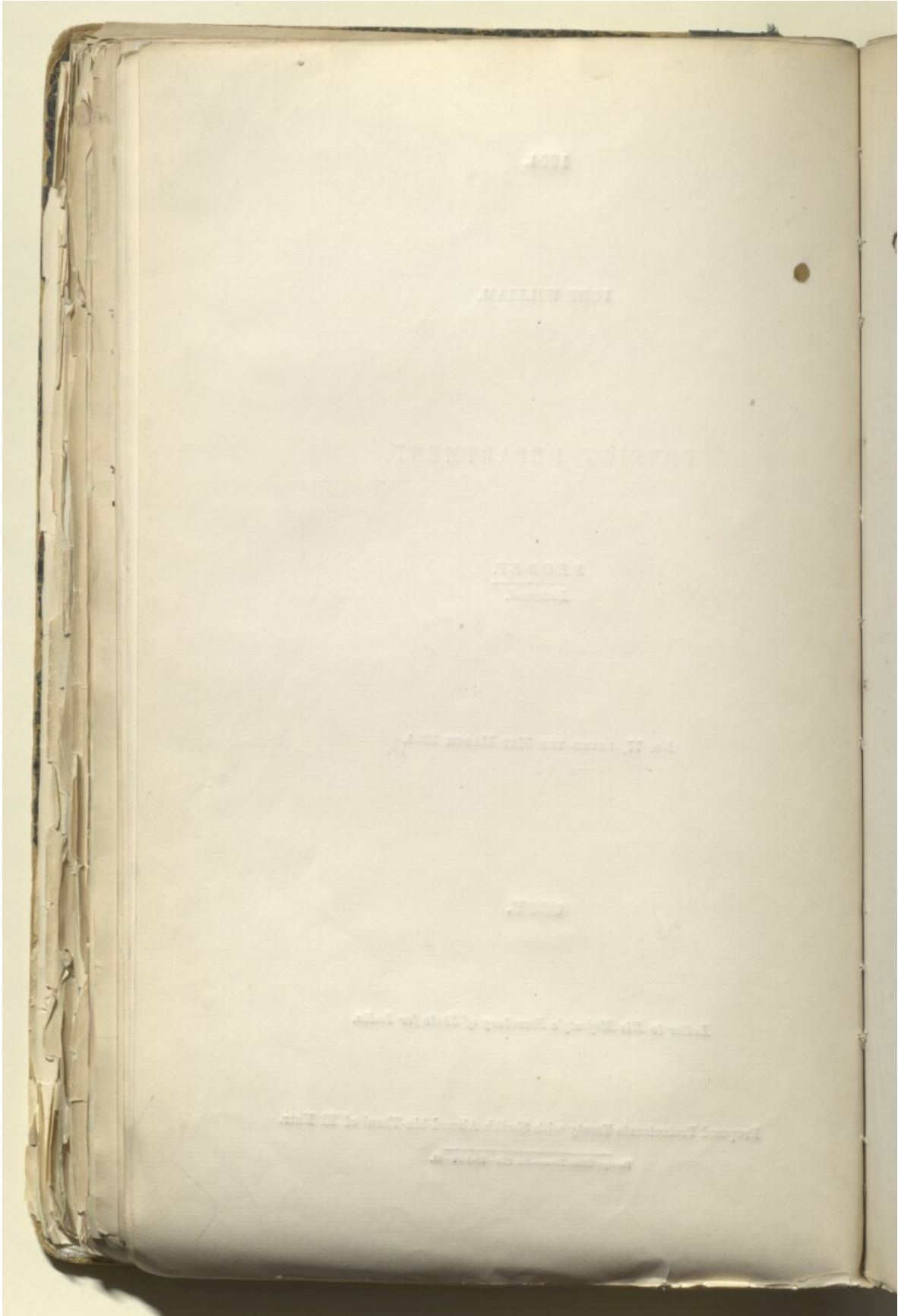


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٦٣ و] (٨٦٠/٣٣٠)



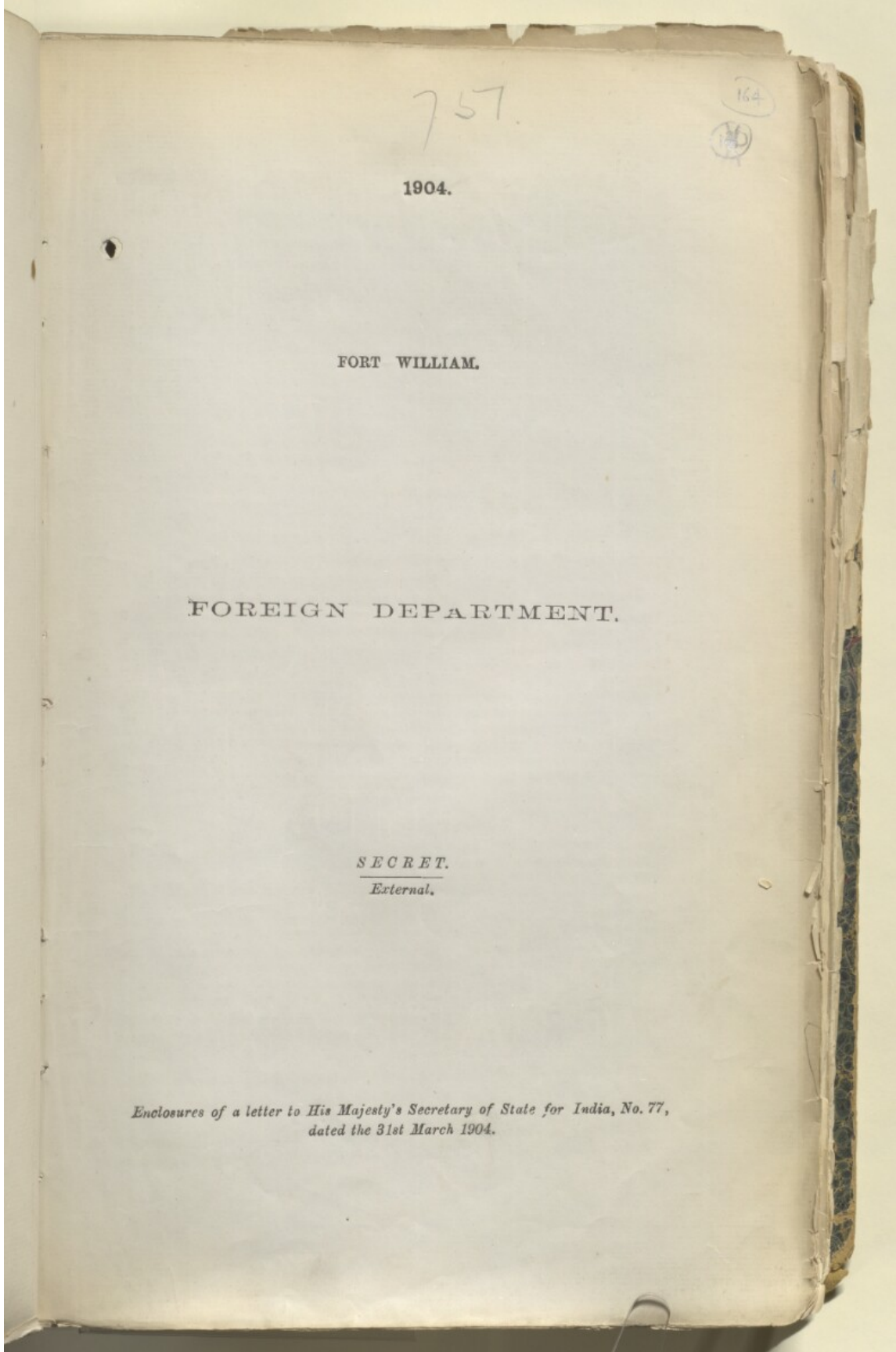


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٦٣ظ] (٨٦٠/٣٣١)



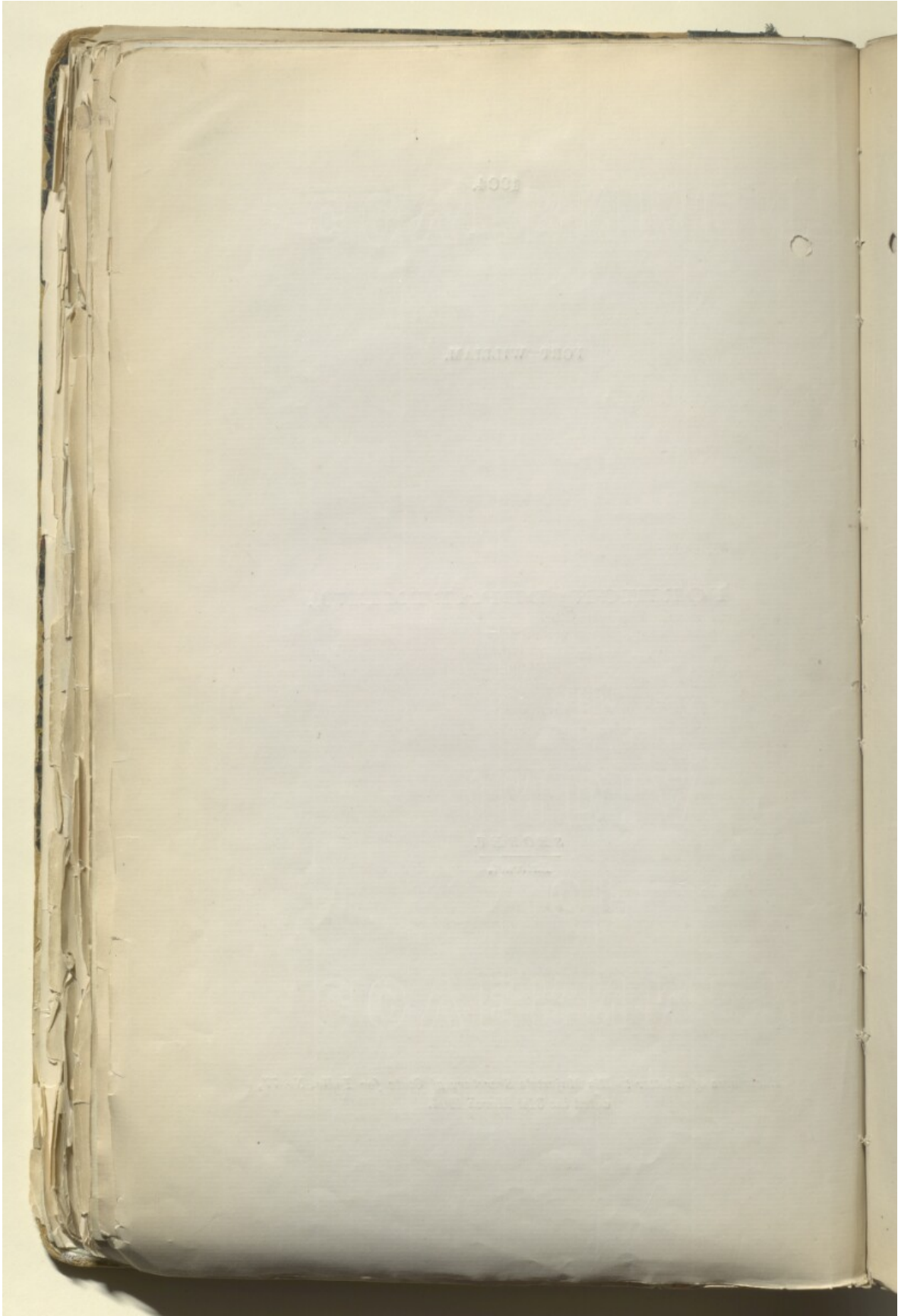


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٦٤ و] (٨٦٠/٣٣٢)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٦٤ظ] (٨٦٠/٣٣٣)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٦٥ و] (٨٦٠/٣٣٤)

No. 2042-E., dated Simla, the 3rd October 1902.

From—The Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department,

To—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. A. KEMBALL, Officiating Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

I am directed to refer to your confidential letter No. 93, dated the 26th April 1902, regarding the desire of Sheikh Ahmed-bin-Thani of El Katr to be taken under British protection.

2. I am to enclose confidentially, for your information, a copy of a Secret * No. 37, dated the 5th September 1902, with despatch* on the subject from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, and to request that the Government of India may now be furnished with a report as to the actual position of Sheikh Ahmed-bin-Thani in El Katr. As stated in the despatch, you should not proceed beyond the enquiry, nor commit the Government of India to any obligations at present.

No. 185, dated Bushire, the 27th December 1902 (Confidential).

From—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. A. KEMBALL, Officiating Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,

To—The Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2042-E., dated 3rd October 1902, in which I was directed to furnish a report as to the actual position of Sheikh Ahmed-bin-Thani in El Katr.

From the enclosed report submitted to me by the Assistant Political Agent at Bahrein, it would appear that Sheikh Jasim-bin-Thani is the recognised Chief of Katr, and that he holds the title of Kaimmakam from the Turks. Sheikh Ahmed, however, appears to be the *de facto* Chief, and it is considered probable that on Sheikh Jasim's death he will succeed to the Chiefship. I may mention that the Chief of Bahrein is at present on friendly terms with Sheikh Ahmed and is in a position to know the actual state of affairs in Katr.

2. I find from the records of my office that, when Colonel Meade visited Al-Wakra in 1899, in connection with the piracies which had recently been committed off the Katr Coast, he met Sheikh Ahmed, who then expressed a desire to enter into closer relations with the British Government, and asked if he and his people might be permitted to occupy Odeid. Colonel Meade informed the Sheikh that the matter would have to be referred to the Government of India, and I understand that he was expecting a letter from Sheikh Ahmed before making an official reference to Government.

Odeid, as the Government of India is aware, is, although still unoccupied, considered to be an appanage of Abu Dhabi, and in any case we could not allow it to be occupied except by a Chief who would be entirely under our protection.

No. 257, dated Bahrein, the 14th December 1902.

From—J. C. GASKIN, Esq., Assistant Political Agent at Bahrein,

To—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. A. KEMBALL, Officiating Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

With reference to the desire of the Government of India to know the actual position of Sheikh Ahmed-bin-Thani, I have the honour to report that I have made careful enquiries regarding this person from reliable sources, and have ascertained that on the demise of Sheikh Jasim he is likely to succeed to the Sheikhdom of Katr if the Turks do not interfere in the affairs of that district.

4762 P. D.



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Sheikh Jasim is recognised by the tribesmen and Turks as the Chief, and from the latter he holds the title of Kaimmakam, but he repudiates the title and has for a number of years left his brother, Ahmed, to deal with the Turks at Al Bidaa.

All official correspondence, however, is addressed by the Turks to Sheikh Jasim, whom they hold responsible for the behaviour of the tribes.

Sheikh Jasim has four grown-up sons and five young ones, but none of these appear to interest themselves in the affairs of the district, and due to the habit of Sheikh Ahmed assisting his brother in tribal affairs and being left to deal with the Turks stationed in Katr and share in the government of the district generally, he has acquired power and authority which the Turks and tribesmen respect, and which his nephews are not strong enough to wrest from him. With a view to avoid disruption in the family, and rendering it weak to withstand further Turkish encroachment in Katr, Sheikh Jasim recognises the position of his brother and has made no attempt to ensure the leadership to either of his sons on his death, and these facts are, in my opinion, sufficiently significant to inspire a strong belief in the probability of Sheikh Ahmed succeeding his brother. The Chief of Bahrein, whom I questioned on the subject, and who is well informed in the affairs of Katr, entertains the same views as regards the position of Sheikh Ahmed.

Telegram, dated the 10th January 1903.

From—The Foreign Secretary, His Excellency the Viceroy's Camp, Rura,
To—The Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, Bushire.

My letter 2042 E. of 3rd October 1902. El Katr. Following telegram from Secretary State, dated 22nd December:—*Begins.* O'Conor reports announcement in semi-official newspaper "Ikdam" of 27th November of intention of Turkish Government to establish small administrative units at Zobara, at Dikehir, at Adide, which is presumably El Odeid, and at Jezireh-ul-Amair, which he identifies with Abuali island. O'Conor fears protest will be considerably resented, having regard to Turkish feeling about Koweit and Adon delimitation, and adds that, though it may be advisable to protest for political reasons, he does not expect any result unless we are prepared to go further. Please let me have your views. See my Secret despatch No. 37 of 5th September last. *Ends.* Please give your views with as little delay as possible. Abuali island is perhaps Jezirat Ali. Where is Dikehir?

Telegram, dated the 14th January 1903.

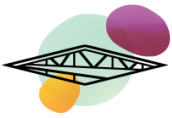
From—The Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, Bushire,
To—The Foreign Secretary, Calcutta.

Your telegram of the 10th January. I cannot identify Zoheradikehir (*sic*). It may be Zobara, or else place on the opposite coast of Katr named Dhakira on the chart. If Zobara is meant, objections to its occupation by the Turks are strong and are well known to the Government of India. The same remark applies to Odeid. If another place in Katr is meant, objections might not be so strong as to Zobara, but it seems probable that extension of Turkish authority in Katr may adversely affect our interests hereafter. In any case, our relations with Bahrein and Abu Thabi rendered it necessary to prevent the occupation of Zobara and Odeid. Amair must be island referred to in my letter No. 95, 26th April last. It is north of Katif, and its occupation does not concern us.

Telegram, dated the 27th February 1903.

From—The Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.
To—Foreign Secretary, Calcutta.

My telegram of the 14th January. El Katr. Reports from Bahrein confirm announcement made by "Ikdam." Private Secretary to Governor of Hassa



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recently visited Bahrein, and told Gaskin that the proposal had been contemplated for some time, and that he believed that the posts were to be at Odeid, Wakra, Zobara, and Musalamiya island. Officer for Wakra—named Yusuf Effendi—has been appointed, but is apparently still at Hassa, waiting for further orders from the Porte. Officers for the other places have not yet been appointed.

No. 47, dated Bushire, the 23rd March 1903 (Confidential).

From—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. A. KEMBALL, C.I.E., Officiating Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

I have the honour to report, with reference to my telegram dated 12th March, on the subject of El Katr, that, on the 16th instant, the mail steamer from Basrah arrived in Bushire. Abdul Karim Effendi, the Mudir-designate for Odeid, was on board *en route* to Bahrein. I had him interviewed, and he stated that his destination had been altered. He was to have gone to Odeid, but he knew what a desolate place Odeid was, and he had managed to arrange a transfer to another place called Alayun, which I am unable to locate, but which is, I believe, somewhere near Katif or Al Hasa, and he was on his way to Al Hasa to obtain orders from the Mutassarif. As regards Odeid he stated that another officer, whose name he did not know, had been appointed as Mudir. He was of Kurdish origin and was now in Basrah, and would probably come to Bahrein by the following mail. He stated that Sheikh Jasim-bin-Thani had asked the Porte to establish administrative units at Zobara, Wakra, and Odeid, and that Arabi Effendi, who had gone to Bahrien by the preceding mail steamer, was nominated to the Zobara Mudirich, and that Yusuf Beg, now at Al Hasa, was to go to Wakra.

He did not know the number of soldiers to be stationed at the new posts.

2. It is, I think, very probable that Sheikh Jasim has recommended to the Porte the establishment of these posts. The Turkish authorities have, I believe, been for some time anxious to get hold of Sheikh Jasim, and I gather that they wish to hold him responsible for the recently disturbed state of the country between Ojair and Al Hasa. Sheikh Jasim has therefore, in order to absolve himself from responsibility, recommended the Turks to establish posts at several points on Katr, knowing that we should not view with equanimity any occupation of Zobara and Odeid, and wishing to embroil the Turks with us.

3. It is, in my opinion, absolutely essential for the security of the Bahrein islands that Zobara should not be occupied by the Turks. Apart from the fact that the occupation of Zobara would be viewed with the greatest concern by the Chief of Bahrein, who considers the place to be an appanage of his, and whose rights we are bound to maintain, the prestige which the Turks would gain throughout the countryside by the occupation of this place, in opposition to the well-known views of the British Government, would be so great that an attack on Bahrein from Katr could at any time be organised, and the continual presence of a ship of war in Bahrein waters, and perhaps even a military occupation of the islands, would be required. Regarding the occupation by the Turks and other places on El Katr it is not, I think, necessary for me at the present time to add anything to what has already been said on the subject.

Telegram No. 648-E, dated the 9th April 1903.

From—The Foreign Secretary, Simla,

To—The Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, Bushire.

My telegram, 31st March. El Katr. Secretary of State telegraphs 7th April:—*Begins*. Owing to rumour * * * * they may have. *Ends*. Please act accordingly, repeating to me any message you send to Constantinople.

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Telegram No. 776-E., dated the 25th April 1903.

From—The Foreign Secretary, Simla,
To—The Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, Bushire.

Your telegram of 23rd April. Please report more fully how and by whom Turkish flag has been flown at Wakra, and if Sheikh there admits Turkish sovereignty.

Telegram, dated the 27th April 1903.

From—The Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, Bushire,
To—The Foreign Secretary, Simla.

Your telegram, 25th April. Wakra. Please see Talbot's letter 76, 7th May 1893, paragraph 13. Probability is that, after the occupation of El Bidaa, Chief of Katr, was told (to) fly Turkish flag, and that it is hoisted when ships are seen. *Sphinx* reports no Sheikhs there, but headman of (one group missing) told Commander flag had no political significance. Chief of Katr has, as Government of India know, admitted Turkish sovereignty, but this has never been considered to affect our policy with regard to Katr. Gaskin reports, 24th April, Yusuf Beg still at Bahrein. He has eleven of the Hassa Governor's men with him to assist him at Wakra, and he will probably take soldiers from Bidaa *he withdrawn from (sic)*. Officials for the other place were at Hassa waiting for orders from Constantinople. I have little doubt that Katr Chief, if assured of our protection against Turks, would not allow Turkish officials at Wakra.

Telegram, dated the 28th April 1903.

From—The Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, Bushire,
To—The Foreign Secretary, Simla.

Following telegram received from Ambassador, Constantinople, by me to-day:—*Begins*. Grand Vizier sent orders to the Wali, Basrah, yesterday, prohibiting any alteration in the existing state of affairs in Katr, and asking for explanation of the reported arrival of Yusuf Beg at Bahrein. *Ends*. I have sent following reply by telegraph:—*Begins*. Your Excellency's telegram of 27th April. Would it not be possible that Wali should be told to send necessary orders to Yusuf Beg, Bahrein, by telegraph to my care, Bushire? I can arrange to forward same by ship-of-war. Unless Wali has already written, his letter cannot reach Bahrein before 21st May, by which date I apprehend man will have left. *Ends*.

Telegram, No. 837-E., dated the 1st May 1903.

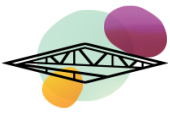
From—The Foreign Secretary, Simla,
To—The Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, Bushire.

Your telegram of 28th April. Secretary of State telegraphs that, if Grand Vizier refuses to instruct Wali to order Yusuf Beg not to take up appointment at Wakra, it will be necessary to take steps to stop Yusuf at Bahrein. Please arrange for his detention there under suitable and honourable conditions, pending further instructions unless he returns to Basrah.

Telegram, No. 870-E., dated the 5th May 1903.

From—The Foreign Secretary, Simla,
To—The Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, Bushire.

My telegram, 1st May. All that is intended is that Yusuf should not be allowed to take ship for Wakra or any place from which he could make his way there.



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Telegram, No. 996-E., dated the 16th May 1903.

From—The Foreign Secretary, Simla,
To—The Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, Bushire.

Your telegram, 9th May. El Katr. Secretary of State telegraphs, 15th
May:—*Begins.* O'Conor
at once. *Ends.*

Telegram, No. 1181-E., dated the 31st May 1903.

From—The Foreign Secretary, Simla,
To—The Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, Bushire.

Secretary of State telegraphs:—*Begins.* "O'Conor is assumed
may be followed." *Ends.* What would you recommend?

No. 104, dated Bushire, the 5th June 1903 (Confidential).

From—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. A. KEMBALL, C.I.E., Officiating Political Resident
in the Persian Gulf,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

I have the honour to forward extract from a letter, dated 1st instant,
addressed to me by the Assistant Political Agent at Bahrein, relative to the
appointments of Turkish Mudirs to Zobara and Odeid. I will enquire from
His Majesty's Consul at Basrah if he has any confirmation of the report that
Arabi Effendi has returned to Basrah.

*Extract from a demi-official letter from the Assistant Political Agent, Bahrein, to the Political
Resident, Persian Gulf, dated the 1st June 1903.*

The Treasurer of the Ojair Customs, who passed through yesterday on a
visit to Katif, called on me yesterday. In the conversation with him I
gathered that Arabi Effendi, who was appointed of Zobara, appears to have
been a troublesome person and fell out with the Mutassarif of Al Hassa, and
left for Basrah by the *Adna* from Katiff about the 10th May. I have no
means of confirming this news, and I wonder whether it is true, and the reason
for his departure is the right one. Such people do not draw pay until they
take over their appointments, and it is quite possible that he was getting tired
of waiting at Al Hassa and drawing no pay in the meantime made him des-
perate. Abdul Karim Effendi, the Mudir of Odeid, is still at Al Hassa.

No. 107, dated Bushire, the 5th June 1903 (Confidential).

From—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. A. KEMBALL, C.I.E., Officiating Political Resident
in the Persian Gulf,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

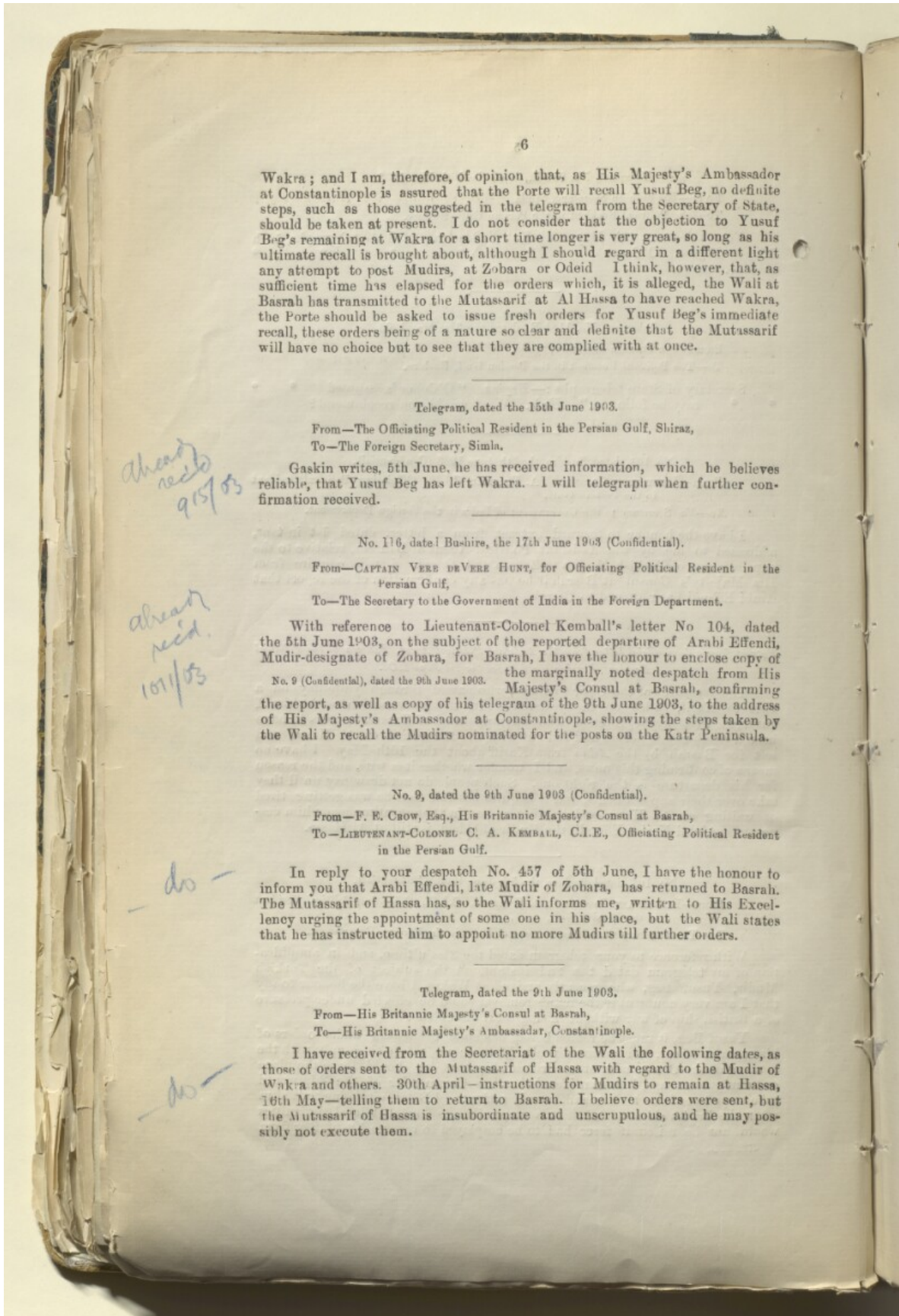
With reference to your telegram dated the 31st ultimo, and in amplifica-
tion of my telegram dated the 2nd instant, on the subject of the Turkish
Mudir, Yusuf Beg, who recently arrived at Wakra, I have the honour to say
that I am very doubtful if the man's removal could be effected under pressure
of a British ship of war without raising local difficulties.

Yusuf Beg, it must be remembered, has gone to Wakra under orders of
his superior officer, and he would probably, therefore, refuse to comply with the
demand of the Commander of a British ship that he should leave the place
or he might perhaps, if he considered that the Commander of the ship would
take steps to enforce his demand, merely retire to El Bidaa, returning to Wakra
when the British ship had left. It is impossible to say that local difficulties
would not be raised if force had to be employed to remove Yusuf Beg from

4762 F. D.



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Wakra; and I am, therefore, of opinion that, as His Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople is assured that the Porte will recall Yusuf Beg, no definite steps, such as those suggested in the telegram from the Secretary of State, should be taken at present. I do not consider that the objection to Yusuf Beg's remaining at Wakra for a short time longer is very great, so long as his ultimate recall is brought about, although I should regard in a different light any attempt to post Mudirs, at Zobara or Odeid. I think, however, that, as sufficient time has elapsed for the orders which, it is alleged, the Wali at Basrah has transmitted to the Mutassarif at Al Hassa to have reached Wakra, the Porte should be asked to issue fresh orders for Yusuf Beg's immediate recall, these orders being of a nature so clear and definite that the Mutassarif will have no choice but to see that they are complied with at once.

Telegram, dated the 15th June 1903.

From—The Officiating Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, Shiraz,
To—The Foreign Secretary, Simla.

Gaskin writes, 5th June, he has received information, which he believes reliable, that Yusuf Beg has left Wakra. I will telegraph when further confirmation received.

No. 116, dated Basrah, the 17th June 1903 (Confidential).

From—CAPTAIN VEE DEVERE HUNT, for Officiating Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

With reference to Lieutenant-Colonel Kemball's letter No 104, dated the 5th June 1903, on the subject of the reported departure of Arabi Effendi, Mudir-designate of Zobara, for Basrah, I have the honour to enclose copy of the marginally noted despatch from His Majesty's Consul at Basrah, confirming the report, as well as copy of his telegram of the 9th June 1903, to the address of His Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, showing the steps taken by the Wali to recall the Mudirs nominated for the posts on the Katr Peninsula.

No. 9, dated the 9th June 1903 (Confidential).

From—F. E. CROW, Esq., His Britannic Majesty's Consul at Basrah,
To—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. A. KEMBALL, C.I.E., Officiating Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

In reply to your despatch No. 457 of 5th June, I have the honour to inform you that Arabi Effendi, late Mudir of Zobara, has returned to Basrah. The Mutassarif of Hassa has, so the Wali informs me, written to His Excellency urging the appointment of some one in his place, but the Wali states that he has instructed him to appoint no more Mudirs till further orders.

Telegram, dated the 9th June 1903.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Consul at Basrah,
To—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador, Constantinople.

I have received from the Secretariat of the Wali the following dates, as those of orders sent to the Mutassarif of Hassa with regard to the Mudir of Wakra and others. 30th April—instructions for Mudirs to remain at Hassa, 16th May—telling them to return to Basrah. I believe orders were sent, but the Mutassarif of Hassa is insubordinate and unscrupulous, and he may possibly not execute them.



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the Assistant Political Agent at Bahrein, regarding the possibility of Yusuf Beg's return from El Bidaa to Wakra.

2. His Majesty's Consul at Basrah has been informed, and requested to bring the facts to the notice of the Wali.

[No. 158, dated the 18th July 1903.

From—J. C. GASKIN, Esq., Assistant Political Agent at Bahrein,
To—CAPTAIN V. DEV. HUNT, First Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

In continuation of my letter No. 129, dated the 28th June 1903, I have the honour to report that I have received information to the effect that, while Yusuf Beg is at El Bidaa acting for the Mudir of that place, who is away at Al Hassa, he has not removed his personal effects from Wakra, and that a Turkish soldier is kept there to guard over the effects. This fact may be brought to the notice of His Excellency the Wali of Basra through his Britannic Majesty's Consul. It would seem from this information that the Mutassarif has not entirely carried out the orders alleged to have been sent by the Turkish Government, and is temporizing until further correspondence on the subject passes between him and the Porte, and the withdrawal of Yusuf Beg to El Bidaa is only a temporary measure to make it appear that he has been removed.

No. 141, dated Bushire, the 30th July 1903.

FROM—CAPTAIN V. DEV. HUNT, for Officiating Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

In continuation of the correspondence ending with my letter No. 140, dated the 24th July 1901, on the subject of the appointment by the Porte of Mudirs to certain posts on the Katr peninsula, I have the honour to forward, for the information of the Government of India, copy of a letter addressed to me by the Assistant Political Agent at Bahrein.

2. His Majesty's Consul at Basrah has been requested to take steps to secure the due carrying out of the Wali's orders by the Mutassarif of Al Hassa.

No. 161, dated the 25th July 1903.

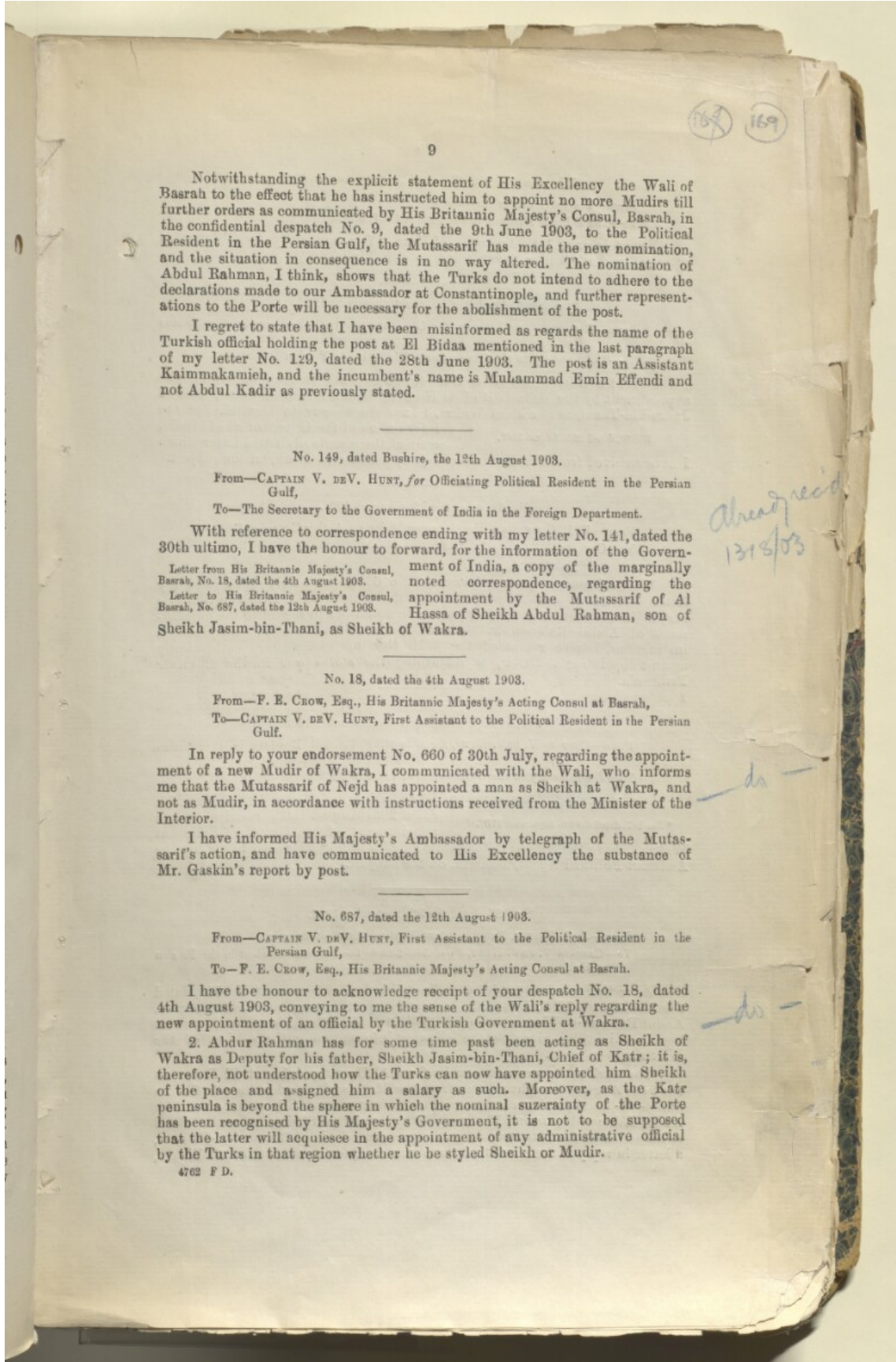
From—J. C. GASKIN, Esq., Assistant Political Agent at Bahrein,
To—CAPTAIN V. DEV. HUNT, First Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

Adverting to correspondence ending with this office letter No. 158, dated the 18th July 1903, I have the honour to report that, on the occasion of a visit paid to me by Sheikh Muhammad Abdul Wahab Pasha on the 22nd instant, he stated in his conversation that His Excellency the Wali of Basrah sent a despatch by the Turkish transport *Adana* which reached Katif on the 3rd instant, to the Mutassarif of Al Hassa, to the effect that Yusuf Beg should be dismissed from his post, and he is to be given no other Government employment.

The Mutassarif has apparently carried out the orders sent him, and Yusuf Beg arrived here on Friday evening in a sailing boat from Al Bidaa. He states that he has been directed by the Mutassarif to go and see him at Al Hassa, whence he will go back to Basrah, and that the Mutassarif has written officially to Abdul Rahman, son of Sheikh Jasim-bin-Thani of Katr appointing him Mudir of Wakra on a salary of 52 Austrian dollars a month. A confidential agent, who came from El Bidaa by the same boat, states that Sheikh Ahmed-bin-Thani informed him of the appointment of his nephew to the Wakra post on the pay stated above, so there can be no doubt of the new appointment having been made.



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Notwithstanding the explicit statement of His Excellency the Wali of Basrah to the effect that he has instructed him to appoint no more Mudirs till further orders as communicated by His Britannic Majesty's Consul, Basrah, in the confidential despatch No. 9, dated the 9th June 1903, to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, the Mutassarif has made the new nomination, and the situation in consequence is in no way altered. The nomination of Abdul Rahman, I think, shows that the Turks do not intend to adhere to the declarations made to our Ambassador at Constantinople, and further representations to the Porte will be necessary for the abolishment of the post.

I regret to state that I have been misinformed as regards the name of the Turkish official holding the post at El Bidaa mentioned in the last paragraph of my letter No. 129, dated the 28th June 1903. The post is an Assistant Kaimmakamieh, and the incumbent's name is Mulammad Emin Effendi and not Abdul Kadir as previously stated.

No. 149, dated Bushire, the 12th August 1903.

From—CAPTAIN V. DEV. HUNT, for Officiating Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

With reference to correspondence ending with my letter No. 141, dated the 30th ultimo, I have the honour to forward, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of the marginally noted correspondence, regarding the appointment by the Mutassarif of Al Hassa of Sheikh Abdul Rahman, son of sheikh Jasim-bin-Thani, as Sheikh of Wakra.

Letter from His Britannic Majesty's Consul, Basrah, No. 18, dated the 4th August 1903.

Letter to His Britannic Majesty's Consul, Basrah, No. 687, dated the 12th August 1903.

No. 18, dated the 4th August 1903.

From—F. E. CROW, Esq., His Britannic Majesty's Acting Consul at Basrah,

To—CAPTAIN V. DEV. HUNT, First Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

In reply to your endorsement No. 660 of 30th July, regarding the appointment of a new Mudir of Wakra, I communicated with the Wali, who informs me that the Mutassarif of Nejd has appointed a man as Sheikh at Wakra, and not as Mudir, in accordance with instructions received from the Minister of the Interior.

I have informed His Majesty's Ambassador by telegraph of the Mutassarif's action, and have communicated to His Excellency the substance of Mr. Gaskin's report by post.

No. 687, dated the 12th August 1903.

From—CAPTAIN V. DEV. HUNT, First Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,

To—F. E. CROW, Esq., His Britannic Majesty's Acting Consul at Basrah.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your despatch No. 18, dated 4th August 1903, conveying to me the sense of the Wali's reply regarding the new appointment of an official by the Turkish Government at Wakra.

2. Abdur Rahman has for some time past been acting as Sheikh of Wakra as Deputy for his father, Sheikh Jasim-bin-Thani, Chief of Katr; it is, therefore, not understood how the Turks can now have appointed him Sheikh of the place and assigned him a salary as such. Moreover, as the Katr peninsula is beyond the sphere in which the nominal suzerainty of the Porte has been recognised by His Majesty's Government, it is not to be supposed that the latter will acquiesce in the appointment of any administrative official by the Turks in that region whether he be styled Sheikh or Mudir.

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to whose appointment the local people object, and that Sheikh Abdul Rahman-bin-Jasim having already been placed at Wakra by his father to attend to the affairs of the town, there is no occasion for giving him a monthly salary of 52 dollars, consequently the call for a guarantee was unnecessary.

It would seem that the Mutassarif is still endeavouring to establish a paid Turkish official at Wakra, and Sheikh Ahmad-bin-Thani now sees the danger threatening their independence, and is trying to prevent the appointment becoming an accomplished fact.

No. 175, dated Bushire, the 24th September 1903.

From—CAPTAIN V. DE V. HUNT, for Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

With reference to my letter No. 167, dated the 10th September 1903, on the subject of the Turkish Mudir at Wakra, I have the honour to forward, for the information of the Government of India, copy of a telegram I have received from His Majesty's Acting Consul at Basrah.

Telegram, dated the 21st September 1903.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Acting Consul, Basrah,
To—The First Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

Wali informs me he has instructed the Mutassarif of Al Hassa to suppress the Mudirate at Wakra and revert to the *status quo ante*.

No. 181, dated Bushire, the 2nd October 1903.

From—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. A. KEMBALL, C.I.E., Offg. Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

With reference to your telegram dated 16th August, and in continuation of the correspondence ending with my letter No. 175, dated 24th September 1903, on the subject of the Turkish Mudir at Wakra, I have the honour to report that, there being no ship of war at my disposal owing to the continuance of the troubles near Maskat requiring the presence of H. M. S. *Sphinx* in that neighbourhood, I decided to send the R.I.M.S. *Lawrence* to Wakra, and I directed Mr. Gaskin, Assistant Political Agent at Bahrein, to proceed by her, as I was anxious to obtain a reliable account of the state of affairs.

Mr. Gaskin's report,* a copy of which I have the honour to submit herewith, does not at present require any comment by me, though it is evident that Turkish action with regard to Katr will always require careful watching.

* No. 210, dated 20th September 1903.

No. 210, dated Bahrein, the 20th September 1903.

From—J. C. GASFIN, Esq., Assistant Political Agent at Bahrein,
To—CAPTAIN V. DE V. HUNT, First Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

I have the honour to report that, in accordance with your instructions of the 8th instant, I proceeded by the R.I.M.S. *Lawrence* on the morning of the 16th instant, and on the following morning landed at Lusail to interview Sheikh Jasim and obtain his views on the situation in Wakra.

I found Sheikh Jasim suffering severely from bad eyes and very feeble. He informed me that his opinion may be judged from the fact of his having retired from taking part in the Government of the Katr Peninsula and the responsibility for its future welfare to his brother, Sheikh Ahmed; that since the Zobara incident he decided to sever his connection with the Turks and informed them accordingly; that he at first proposed to abdicate in favour of his son, Muhammad; but upon learning that the Katr Chiefs preferred his



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٧٠ظ] (٨٦٠/٣٤٥)

12

brother, and after obtaining their signature to a document to that effect, he informed the Porte, the Wali of Basrah, and the Mutassarif of Al Hassa of his abdication in favour of his brother, and requested them to refer all matters to the latter in future, and Sheikh Ahmed has been virtually the Sheikh of Katr, and accepted as such by the people as well as the Turks since 1898. As regards his son, Abdul Rahman, he stated that he was made Sheikh of Wakra 5 years ago by Sheikh Ahmed; and though he heard of the recent action of the Mutassarif of Al Hassa, he paid no attention to it and left Ahmed to deal with the matter. I concluded from his manner that he disapproved of the Turks appointing his son Mudir of Wakra. Before leaving I requested him to send a messenger overland to El Bidaa with a letter, directing Sheikh Ahmed to meet me at Wakra.

Sheikh Jasim has settled in Lusail with his own household and two or three families of his own followers only.

The *Lawrence* arrived off Wakra on Friday night, and the following morning I landed and was met on the beach by Sheikh Ahmed. I asked for his nephew, Sheikh Abdul Rahman, and was informed that he had left Wakra on the previous day on a visit to his father at Lusail. Sheikh Ahmed corroborated his brother's statements to me as regards his abdication and the posting of Abdul Rahman as Sheikh of Wakra five years ago. He stated that in "Jamadi I" (i.e., July) a letter was received from the Mutassarif of Al Hassa nominating Abdul Rahman as *Mudir* of Wakra on a salary of 6 Turkish Liras per month in place of Yusuf Beg, and a month later the Mutassarif wrote to him demanding a guarantee for Abdul Rahman's future loyalty; that in reply he informed the Mutassarif that Abdul Rahman was already Sheikh of Wakra, and there was no necessity of giving him the title of Mudir or paying him, and there was no need also for giving a guarantee for his loyalty; that Abdul Rahman has not yet drawn the salary offered to him, and he has received, no further communication from the Mutassarif on the subject, but expects a letter from him by the courier arriving shortly; and that Abdul Rahman's functions as Mudir have not yet been defined by the Turks. Sheikh Ahmed gave me to understand that the word "Mudir" was used by the Mutassarif in his letter relative to the appointment of Abdul Rahman.

Sheikh Ahmed also stated that the Mutassarif is apparently anxious to extend the Turkish authority in Katr; and, if he succeeds in his designs, the whole peninsula will be absorbed by the Turks and his family will be driven out of the country, as they could not oppose the Turks for any length of time, should they really make up their minds to take over the country and employ force, and, for this reason, he is very eager to know whether His Majesty's Government would extend their protection over Katr in the event of a petition being submitted to them to that effect. I informed him that the discussion of this subject was beyond my province, and consequently could give him no reply.

The population of Katr, as you are aware, is composed of numerous small tribes who have been hitherto under the obligations and influence of Sheikh Jasim-bin-Thani, who financed them. The whole of the inhabitants may be said to be pearl-divers, and the high prices obtained for pearls in recent years have improved the condition of the people, and before long their dependence on the bounty of the Thani family will entirely disappear, and with it the hold of the latter on their loyalty will cease. The Thani family foresee that, unless they can procure support which will enable them to keep the petty tribes under their direct control, they will lose Katr.

No. 237, dated Bushire, the 17th December 1903.

From - LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. A. KEMBALL, C.I.E., Officiating Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,

To - The Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

In continuation of the correspondence ending with my letter No. 181, dated the 2nd October 1903, on the subject of the Turkish Mudir at Wakra, I have

Abd Rahman
24/10/03



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٧١و] (٨٦٠/٣٤٦)

13

the honour to forward, for the information of the Government of India, copy
of a further communication* made to me
by Mr. Gaskin, Assistant Political Agent
at Bahrein. I have informed His Majesty's Consul at Basrah of what
Mr. Gaskin says.

* No. 237, dated 7th November 1903.

No. 237, dated the 7th November 1903.

From—J. C. GASKIN, Esq., Assistant Political Agent, Bahrein,
To—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. A. KEMBALL, C.I.E., Officiating Political Resident in
Persian Gulf.

Adverting to correspondence ending with my letter No. 210, dated the
20th September 1903, I have the honour to report that in reply to my enquiries
from Sheikh Ahmed-bin-Thani regarding the appointment of Sheikh Abdul
Rahman-bin-Sheikh Jasim to the Mudirieh of Wakra, he informs me that he
has received no further communication from the Mutassarif of Al Hassa on the
subject except that he was asked the reason of my visit to Wakra on the 19th
September.

It is evident that the orders issued to the Wali of Basrah by the Porte to
deprive Sheikh Abdul Rahman of his character of Mudir of Wakra have not
been carried out.

No. 223-E.A., dated Fort William, the 21st January 1904.

From—The Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department,
To—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. A. KEMBALL, C.I.E., Officiating Political Resident in
the Persian Gulf.

I am directed to refer to your letter No. 181, dated the 2nd October 1903,
forwarding a report by the Assistant Political Agent, Bahrein, on his visit to
Wakra in September last.

2. With reference to the concluding paragraphs of Mr. Gaskin's letter,
I am to enquire whether you consider that there are good grounds for believing
that the influence of the Thani family over the tribes in Katr is rapidly
waning, and that Sheikh Ahmed desires an arrangement with His Majesty's
Government primarily in order to secure his position, and that he would prob-
ably at once make appeals for their support in asserting his diminishing
authority over the tribes in the El Katr peninsula.

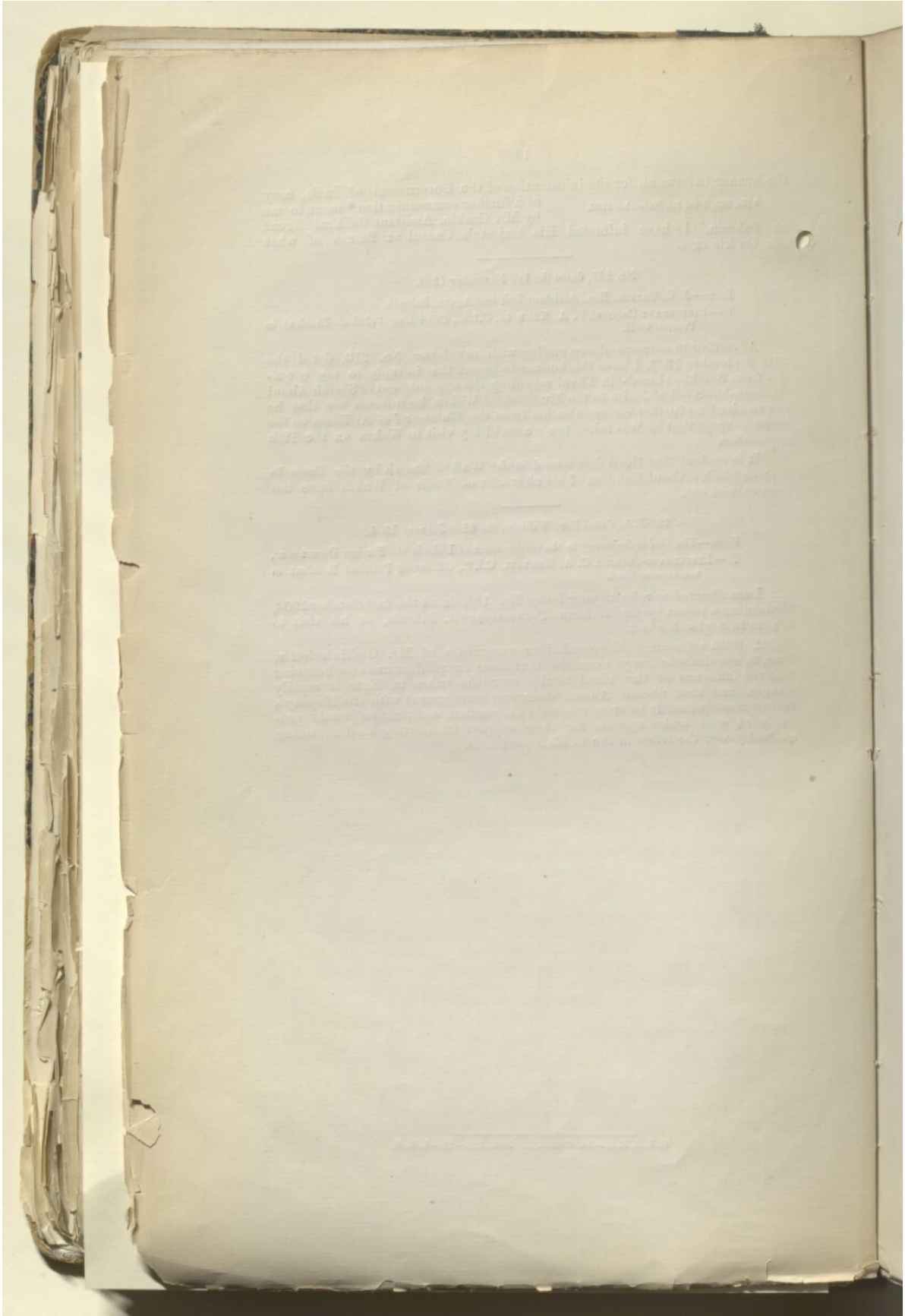
G. I. C. P. O.—No. 4762 F. D.—80-3-1904.—15.—L. G. G.

163 171

Already
rec'd.
21/1/04

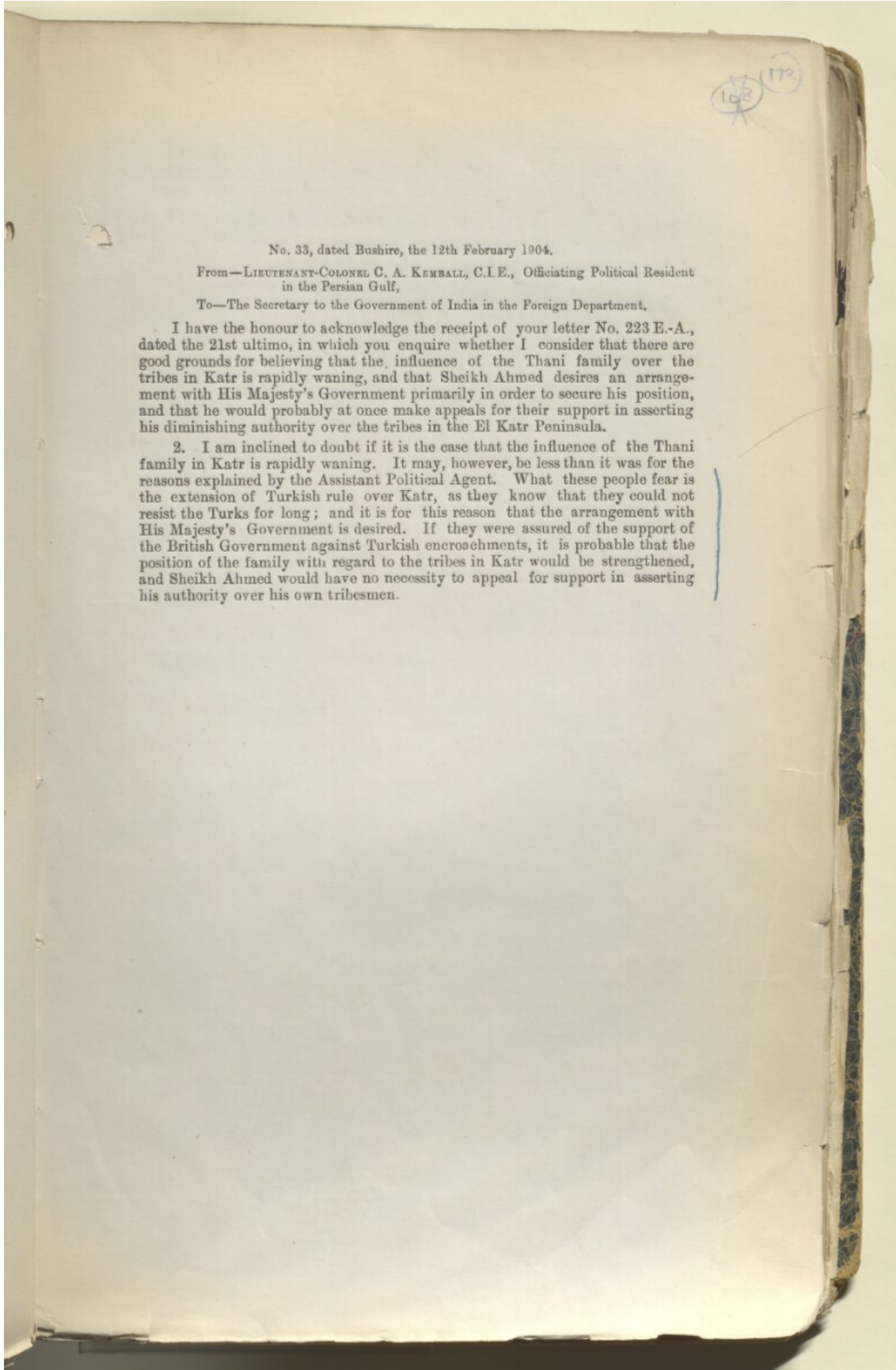


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٧١ظ] (٨٦٠/٣٤٧)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٧٢و] (٨٦٠/٣٤٨)



No. 33, dated Bushire, the 12th February 1904.

From—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. A. KEMBALL, C.I.E., Officiating Political Resident
in the Persian Gulf,

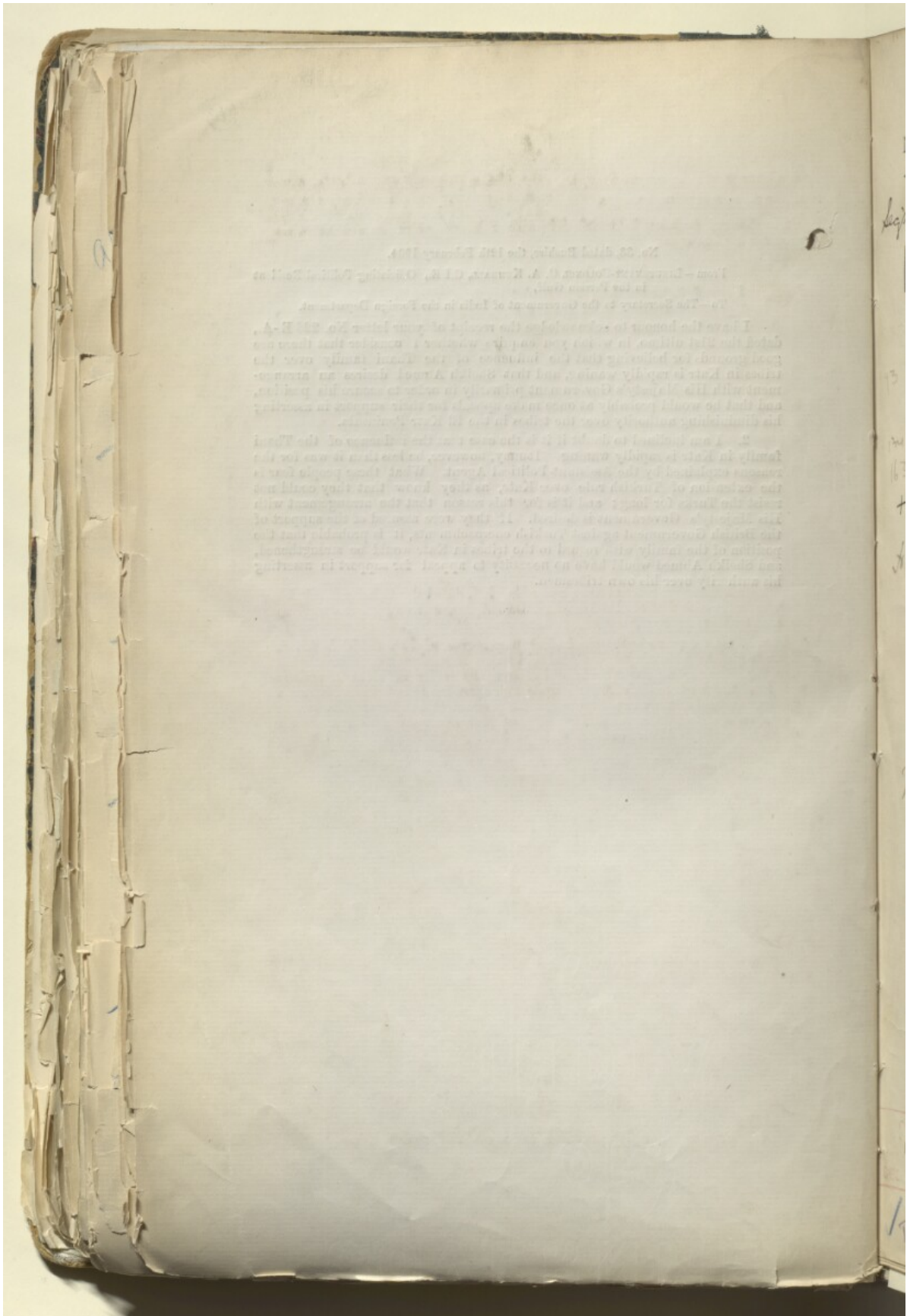
To—The Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 223 E.-A., dated the 21st ultimo, in which you enquire whether I consider that there are good grounds for believing that the influence of the Thani family over the tribes in Katr is rapidly waning, and that Sheikh Ahmed desires an arrangement with His Majesty's Government primarily in order to secure his position, and that he would probably at once make appeals for their support in asserting his diminishing authority over the tribes in the El Katr Peninsula.

2. I am inclined to doubt if it is the case that the influence of the Thani family in Katr is rapidly waning. It may, however, be less than it was for the reasons explained by the Assistant Political Agent. What these people fear is the extension of Turkish rule over Katr, as they know that they could not resist the Turks for long; and it is for this reason that the arrangement with His Majesty's Government is desired. If they were assured of the support of the British Government against Turkish encroachments, it is probable that the position of the family with regard to the tribes in Katr would be strengthened, and Sheikh Ahmed would have no necessity to appeal for support in asserting his authority over his own tribesmen.



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٧٢ظ] (٨٦٠/٣٤٩)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٧٣و] (٨٦٠/٣٥٠)

173

Register No. 341

Minute Paper. SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Letter from India, no. 2 M. Dated 11 Jan. 1904
Rec. 10 Feb. 1904

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
93 Under Secretary.....	27 Feb	VK	Persian subj. The Mudirate of Wakra. Report by Mr. Jaskin (on 7 Nov.) that the orders depriving Abdul Rahman of his character of Mudir have not been carried out.
Secretary of State	4	CS	
Committee	6	SK	
163 Under Secretary.....	9.	VK	
+ Secretary of State	10	CS	
	10	SK	

Previous Papers:—
274

5ft. to 70.

11 Feb 04

Sir,
With reference to the telegram from the Viceroy of the 20th ult. regarding the appointment of Sheikh Abdul Rahman to be Mudir of Wakra on the El Ketr coast, I am directed

The U.S. State,
Foreign Office
+ Forwarded to the F.O. 21st Jan.
Appd Pol. Comtee.
(with alteration)
9 Feb. 04.

COPIED TO INDIA
12 Feb. 1904
SECRETARY'S NO. 7

Y 8964. 2900—7/1903. I. 1309.



Lt Col. Secretary Brodrick to
 transmit, for Lord Leveson's
 information, a copy of Report
 of the Political Agent at Be-
 rber, which appears to show
 that the orders stated by the
 Wali of Bassorah (see Sir N.
 O'Connor's Despatch no. 598 of 23/6/1893)
 to have been given by him
 to the Mutensarif of Haseh, has
 not been carried out.

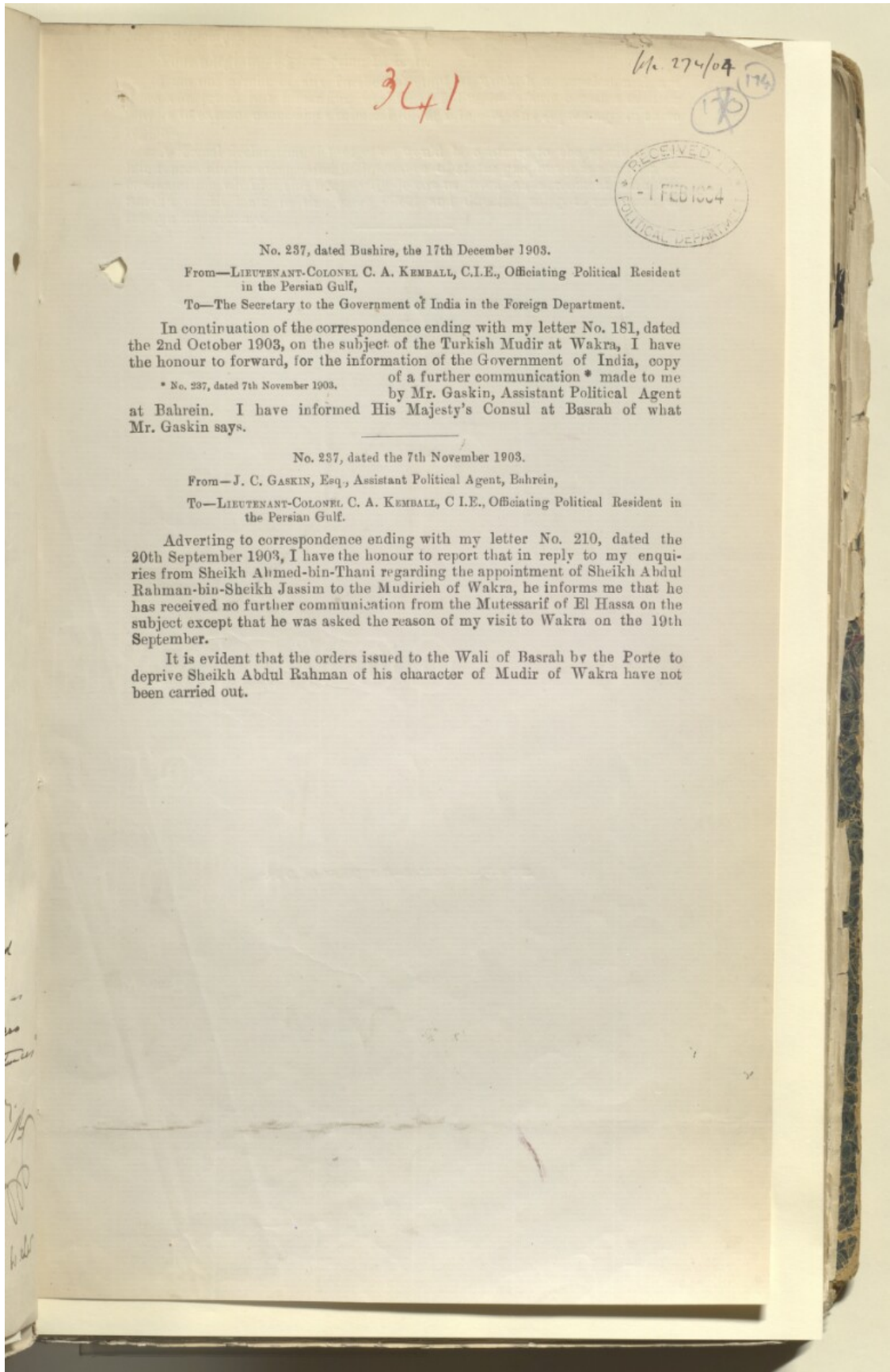
Mr. Brodrick would suggest
 that Sir N. O'Connor should be
 instructed to inform the Porte
 of this Report, and to press for
 further instructions being sent
 to the Wali for the cancellation of the
 appointment and for the public
 intimation of its cancellation, as
 proposed by the Viceroy in his telegram
 of the 17th January.

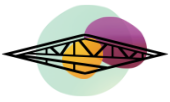
Pol. Committee would
 substitute for the words
 within brackets
 "informed of the
 Viceroy's views, and should
 be instructed to take
 such further action as
 he may consider appro-
 priate in the circumstances"

(14) A. Godley
 H. W. Carter

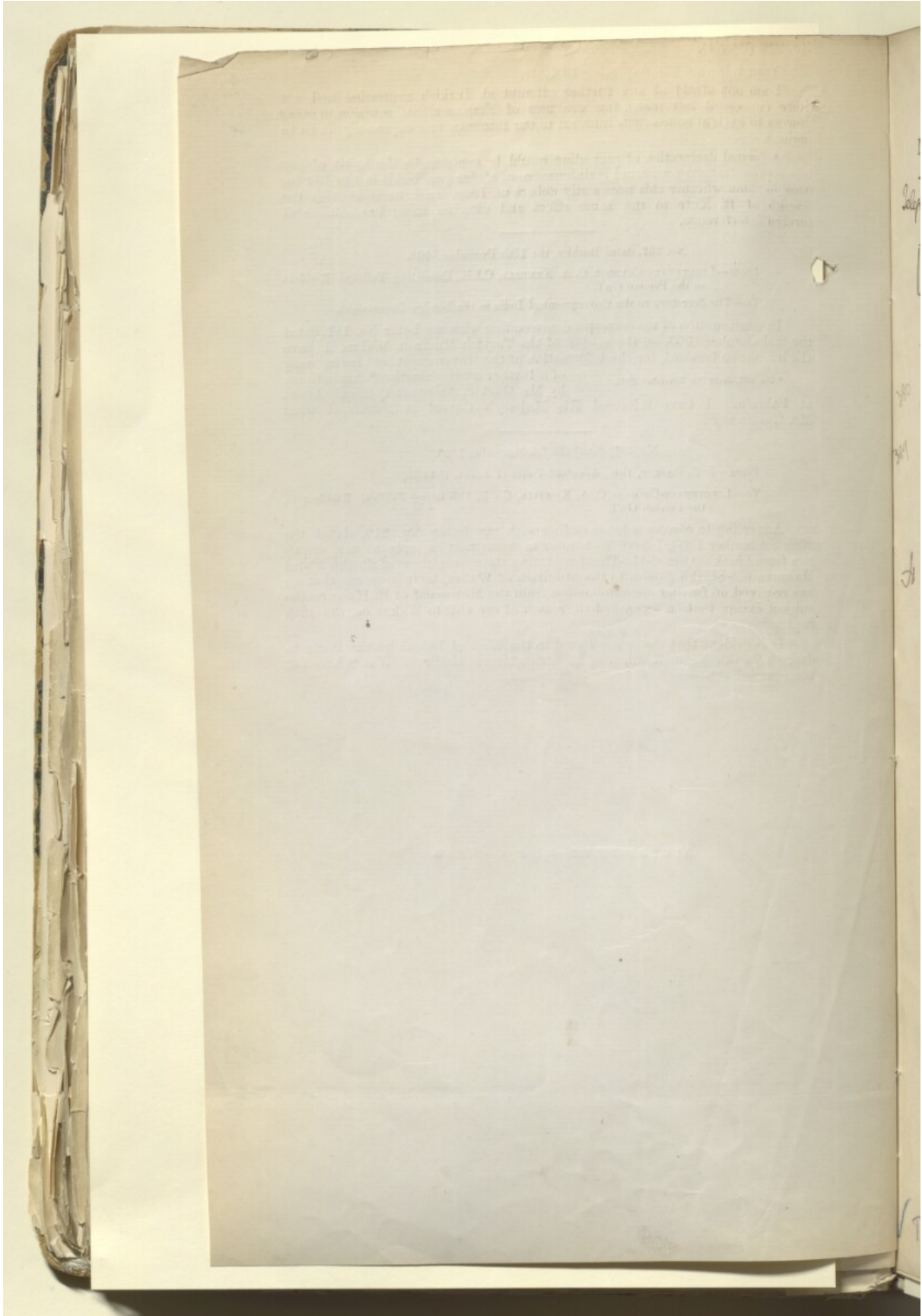


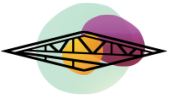
ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٧٤و] (٨٦٠/٣٥٢)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٧٤ظ] (٨٦٠/٣٥٣)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٧٥] (٨٦٠/٣٥٤)

Minute Paper. Register No. 274 SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Telegram Letter from Viceroy. Dated 20 } 21 } Jan. 1904
Rec. 21 }
Formally acknowledged

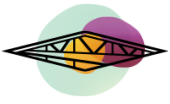
	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	21 Jan	WK	Persian pelf. The suppression of the Mudirate of Wakra. Viceroy hopes that actual cancellation of letters of appointment will be pressed for by His Govt.
Secretary of State			
Committee	21	ag	
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State			

Previous Papers:—
1530/03
3218/03
C/17/070,
21/1/04

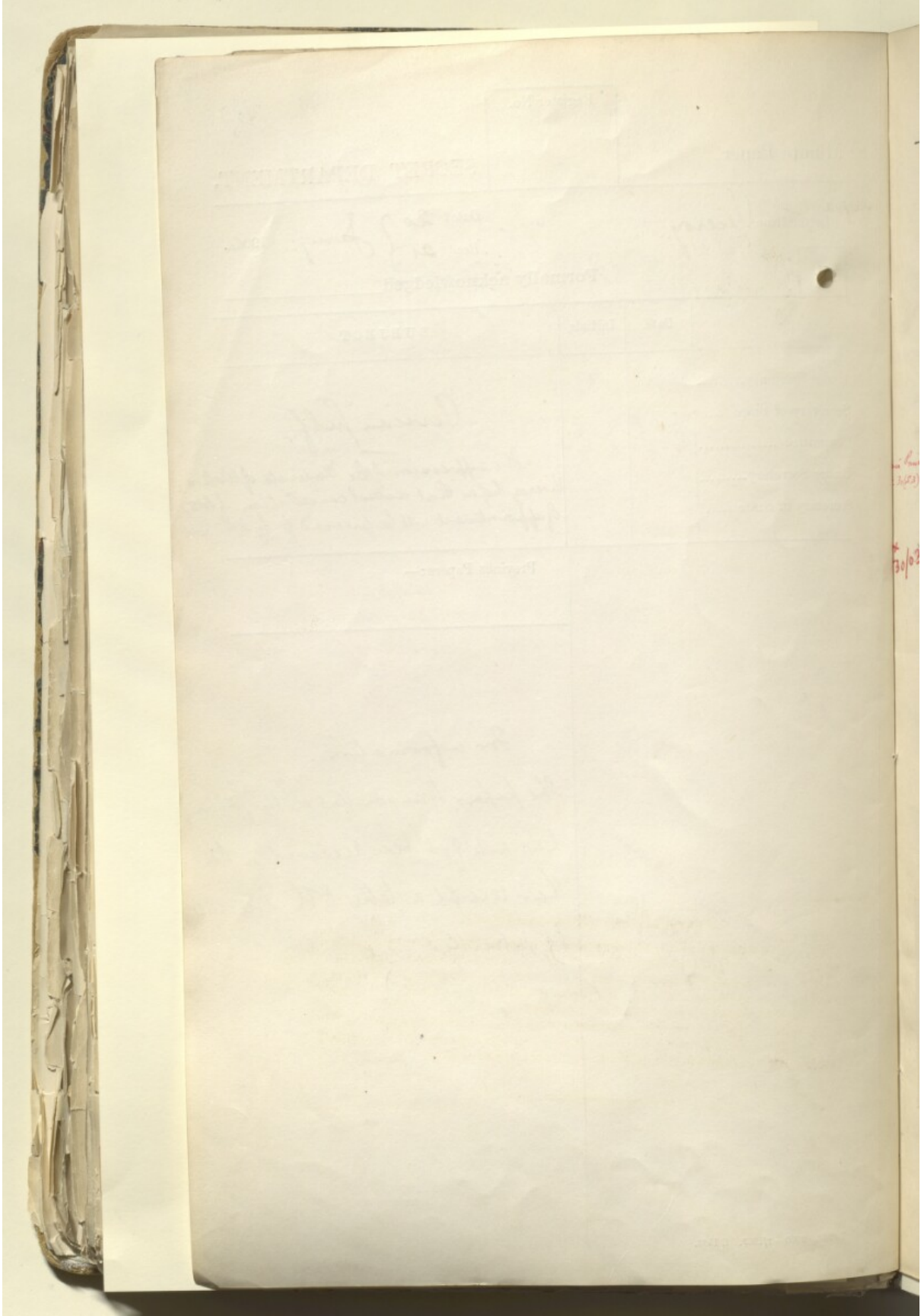
For information.
The papers transmitted on 14th Jan
has not yet been received. On
their receipt a letter to the F.O. will
be submitted. [See 301/04]

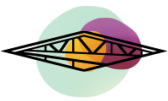
Seen Political Committee
26 Jan/04

TH
Y 8964. 2000—7/1903. I. 1509.

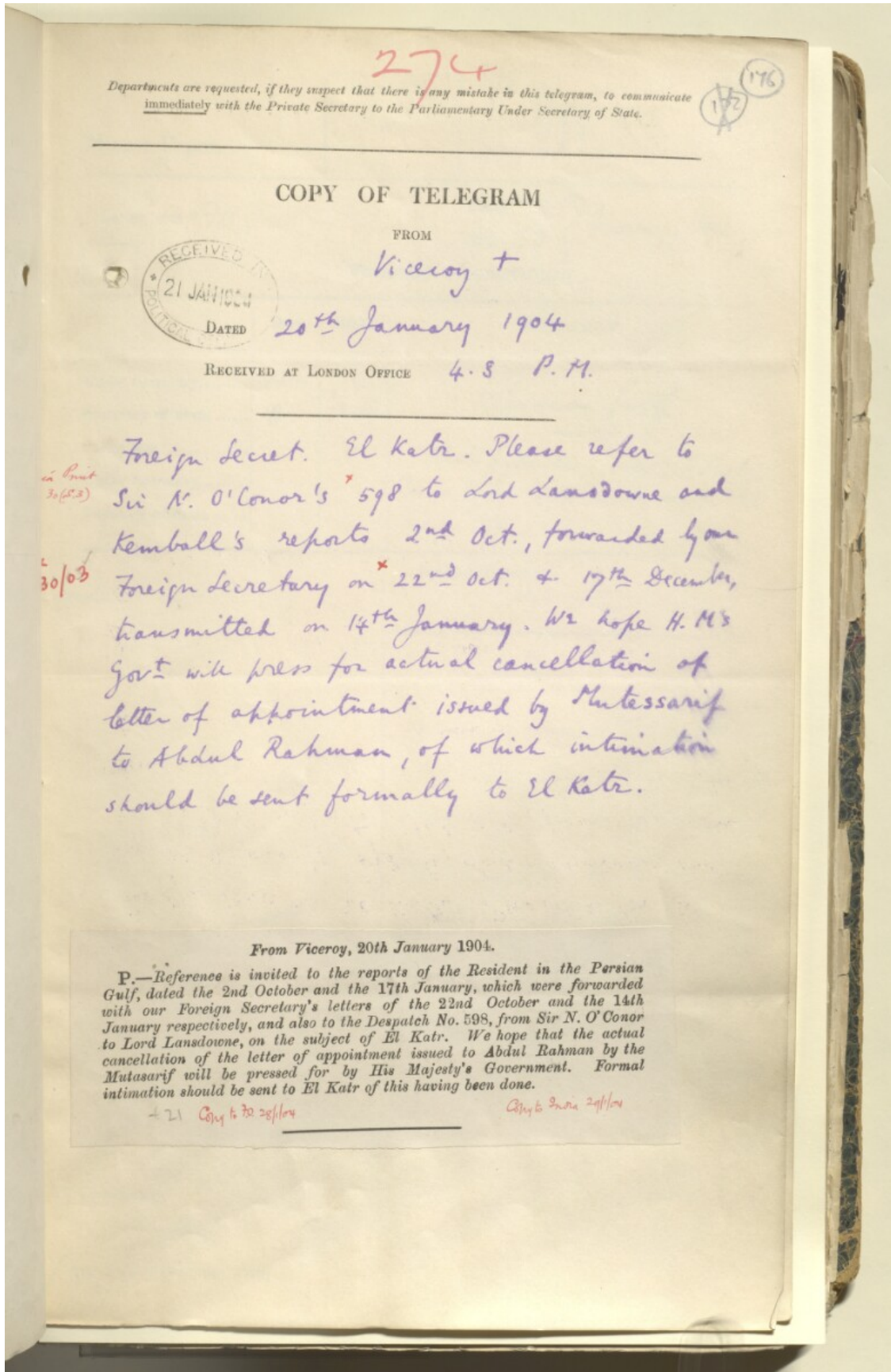


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٧٥ظ] (٨٦٠/٣٥٥)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٧٦و] (٨٦٠/٣٥٦)

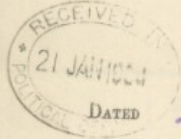


Departments are requested, if they suspect that there is any mistake in this telegram, to communicate immediately with the Private Secretary to the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State.

COPY OF TELEGRAM

FROM

Viceroy +



DATED

20th January 1904

RECEIVED AT LONDON OFFICE

4.8 P.M.

Foreign Secret. El Katr. Please refer to
Sir N. O'Connor's 598 to Lord Lansdowne and
Kemball's reports 2nd Oct., forwarded by our
Foreign Secretary on 22nd Oct. & 17th December,
transmitted on 14th January. We hope H.M.'s
Govt will press for actual cancellation of
letter of appointment issued by Mutassarif
to Abdul Rahman, of which intimation
should be sent formally to El Katr.

From Viceroy, 20th January 1904.

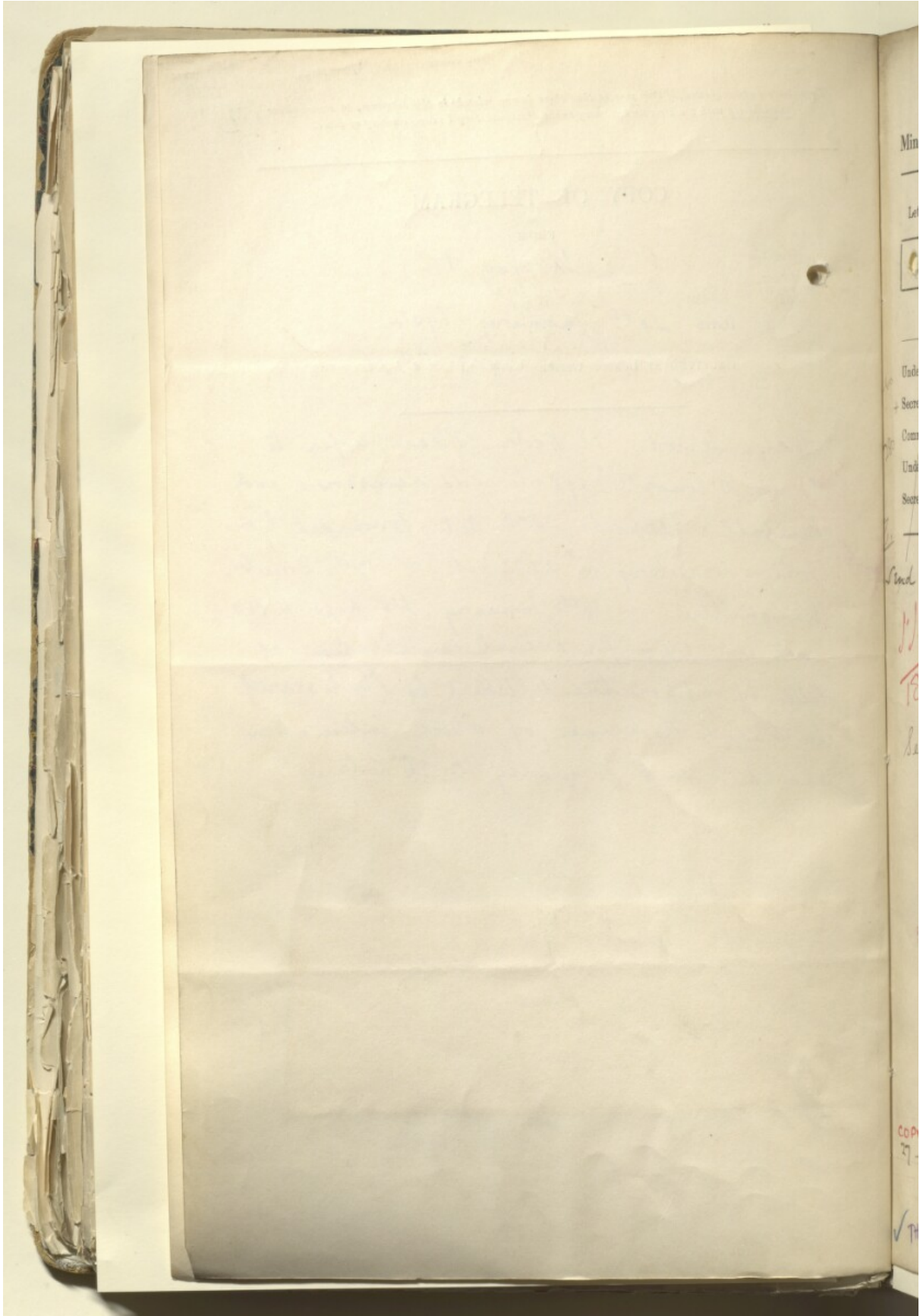
P.—Reference is invited to the reports of the Resident in the Persian Gulf, dated the 2nd October and the 17th January, which were forwarded with our Foreign Secretary's letters of the 22nd October and the 14th January respectively, and also to the Despatch No. 598, from Sir N. O'Connor to Lord Lansdowne, on the subject of El Katr. We hope that the actual cancellation of the letter of appointment issued to Abdul Rahman by the Mutasarif will be pressed for by His Majesty's Government. Formal intimation should be sent to El Katr of this having been done.

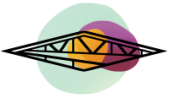
+ 21 Copy to 30 29/1/04

Copy to 30 29/1/04



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٧٦ظ] (٨٦٠/٣٥٧)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٧٧و] (٨٦٠/٣٥٨)

Minute Paper.

Register No. 3218. SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Letter from 70. Dated 17 } hour., 1903.
Rec. 17 }

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	18 Nov	VR	Persian Gulf As to protection over El Kahr. Views of Sir W.O'Connor and the Foreign Office.
+ Secretary of State	18	ag	
Committee			
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State			

Send
J.A.
18/11
Sent +
Egt
18.11.03

Seen Political Committee.
W. H. Jones.

Previous Papers:—
3198 1543
1530

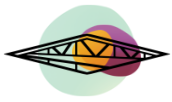
Draft Telegram to Viceroy

It will be observed that Sir W.O'Connor is not entirely opposed to giving the Sheikh assurances against foreign interference.

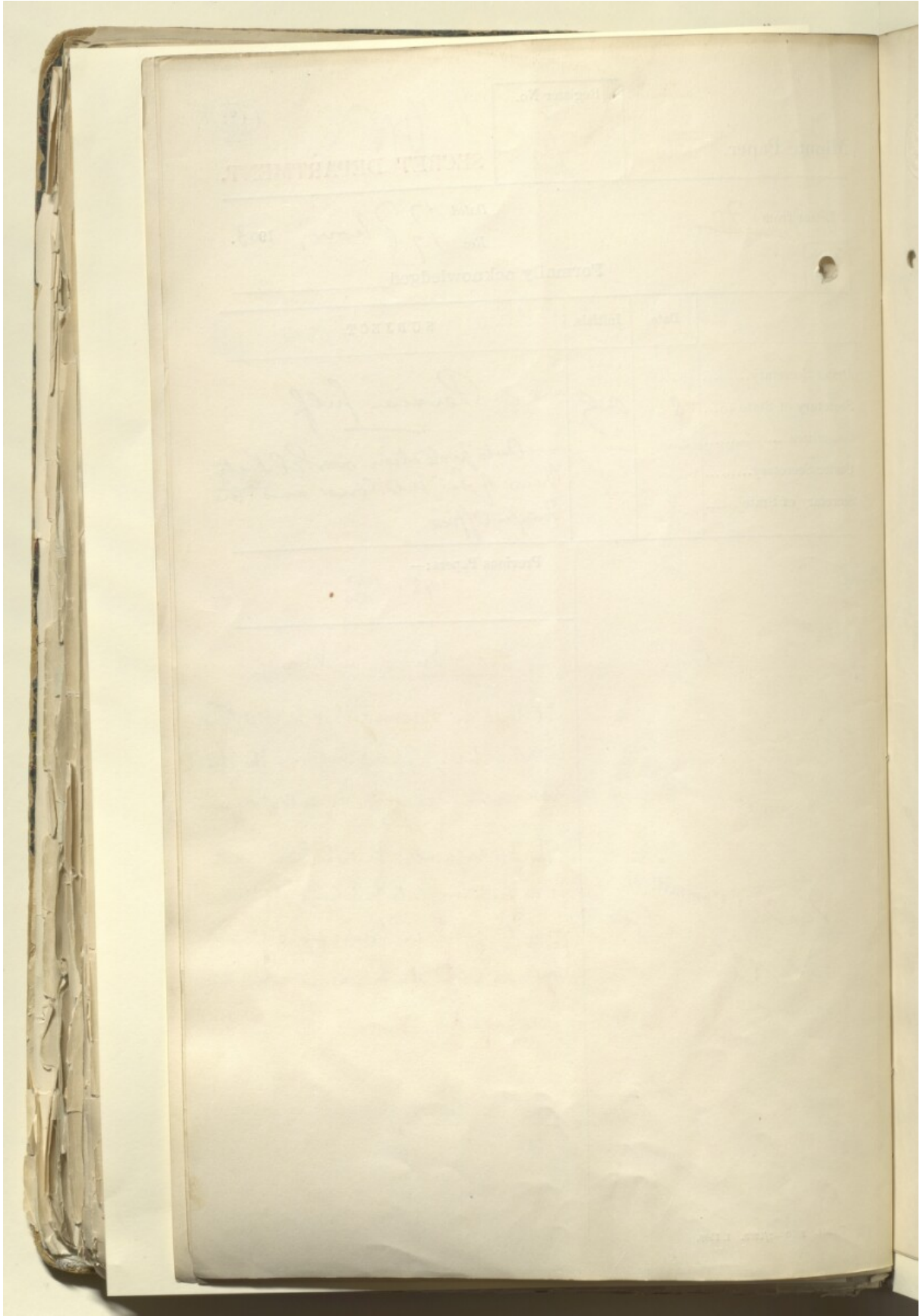
The FO argument that the Thani family is on the wane, cuts both ways. If the family influence breaks up, a state of disorder & anarchy may ensue, which might force our hands.

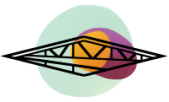
COPY TO INDIA
27 November 3
50

✓ TH Y 8964. 2900.—7/1903. I. 1509.

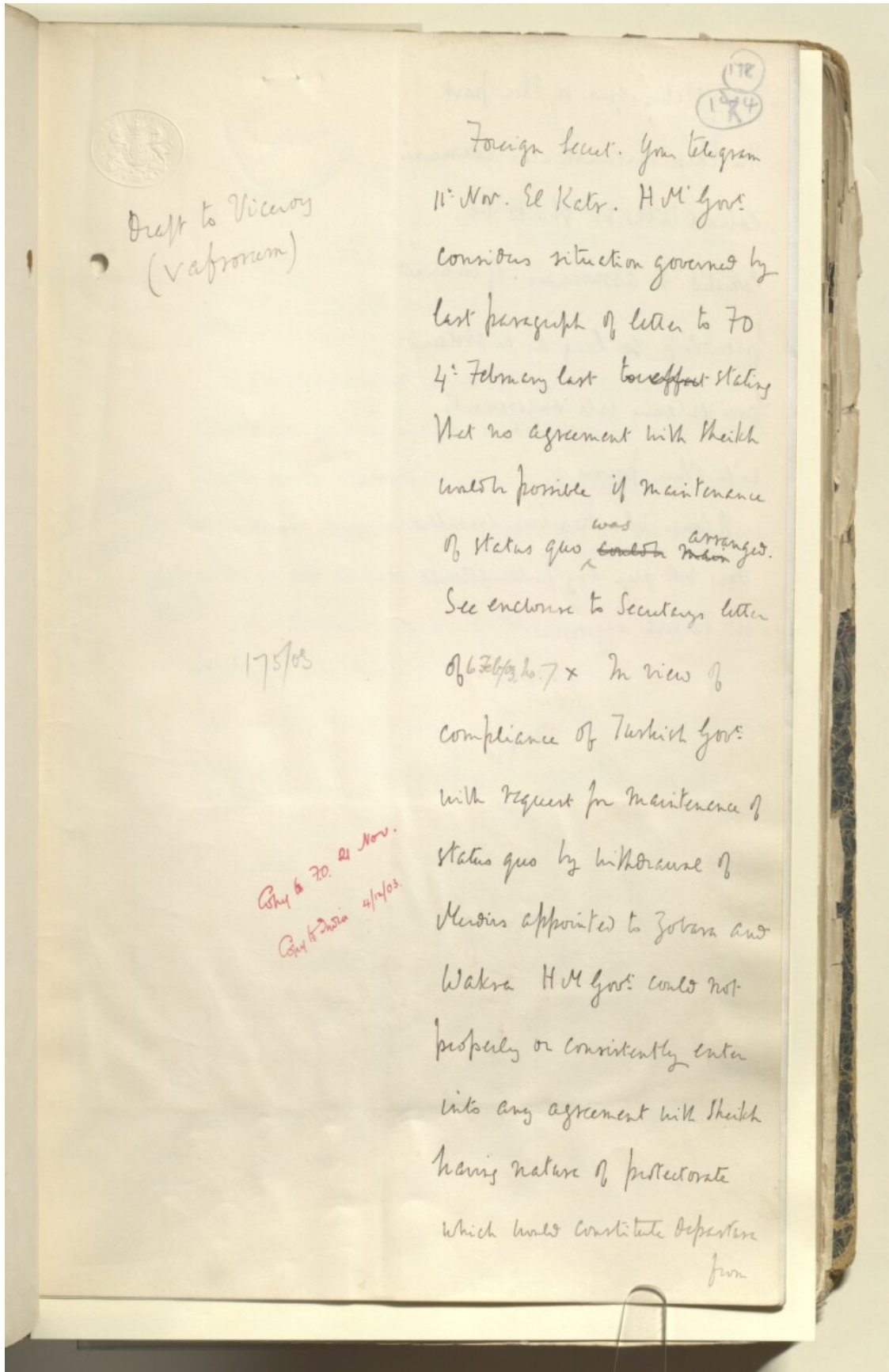


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٧٧ظ] (٨٦٠/٣٥٩)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٧٨و] (٨٦٠/٣٦٠)

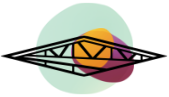


Draft to Viceroys
(Vafroonum)

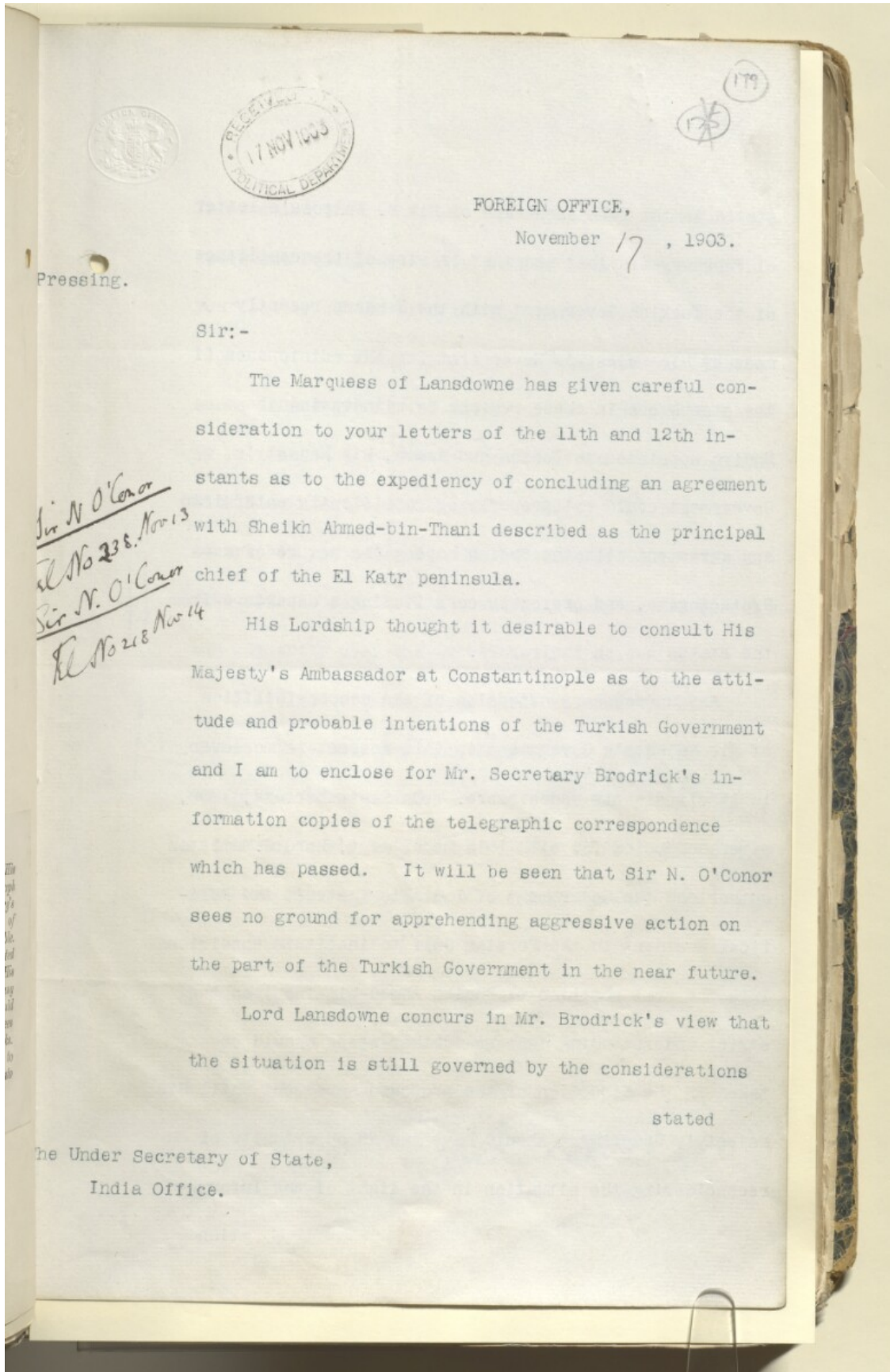
17/5/03

Copy to 70. 21 Nov.
Copy to 70. 4/14/03.

Foreign Secut. Your telegram
11: Nov. El Ketr. HM Govt.
conscious situation governed by
last paragraph of letter to 70
4: February last to effect stating
Not no agreement with Sheikh
unless possible if maintenance
of status quo ^{was} ~~could be~~ ^{arranged.} ~~made~~
See enclosure to Secretary's letter
of 6 Feb/03, no. 7. x In view of
compliance of Turkish Govt.
with request for maintenance of
status quo by withdrawal of
Messrs appointed to Zohara and
Wakra HM Govt. could not
properly or consistently enter
into any agreement with Sheikh
having nature of protectorate
which would constitute departure
from



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٧٩و] (٨٦٠/٣٦٢)



FOREIGN OFFICE,

November 17, 1903.

Pressing.

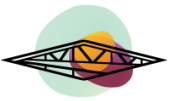
Sir:-

The Marquess of Lansdowne has given careful consideration to your letters of the 11th and 12th instants as to the expediency of concluding an agreement with Sheikh Ahmed-bin-Thani described as the principal chief of the El Katr peninsula.

His Lordship thought it desirable to consult His Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople as to the attitude and probable intentions of the Turkish Government and I am to enclose for Mr. Secretary Brodrick's information copies of the telegraphic correspondence which has passed. It will be seen that Sir N. O'Connor sees no ground for apprehending aggressive action on the part of the Turkish Government in the near future.

Lord Lansdowne concurs in Mr. Brodrick's view that the situation is still governed by the considerations stated

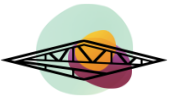
The Under Secretary of State,
India Office.



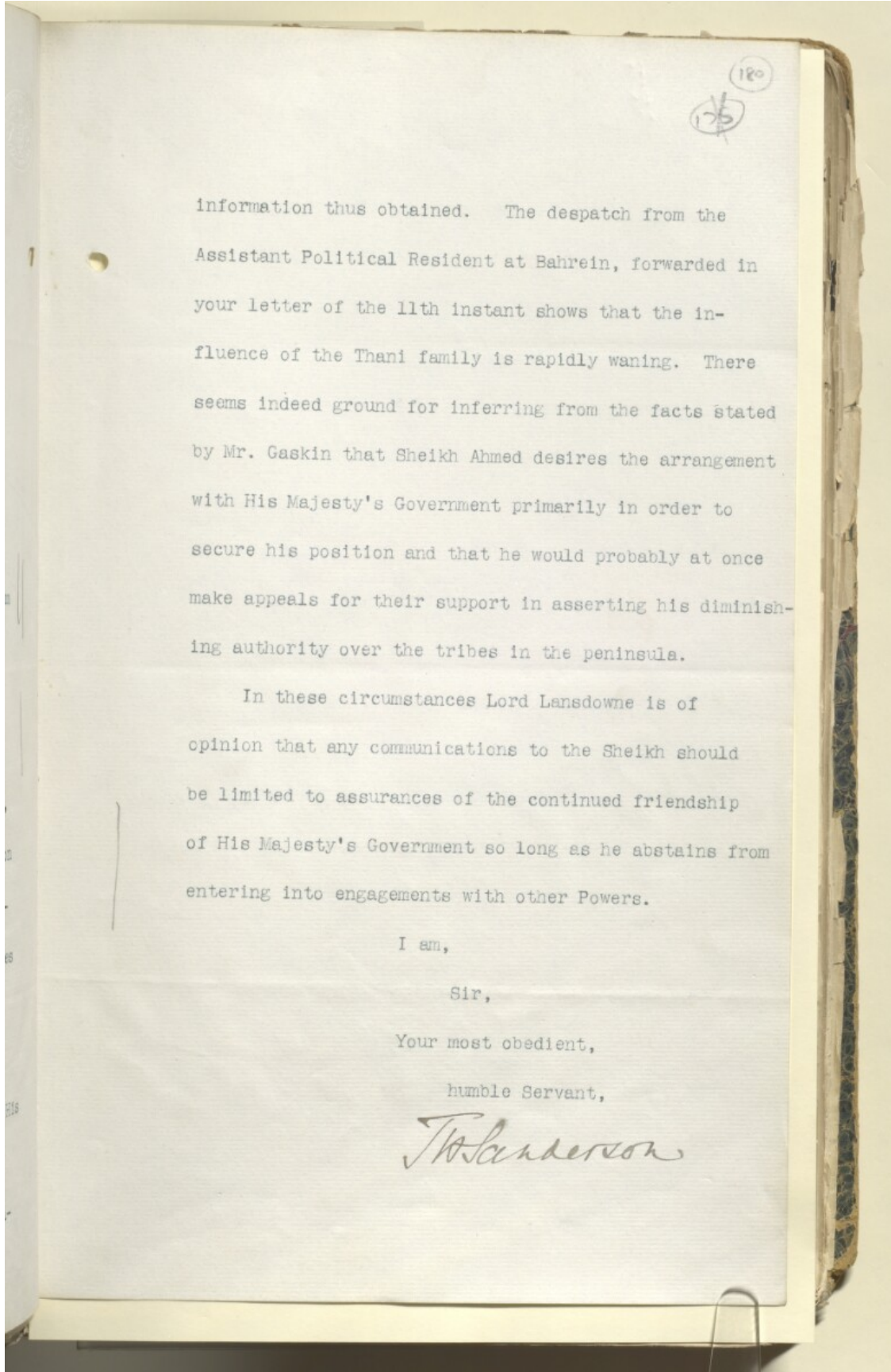
ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٧٩ظ] (٨٦٠/٣٦٣)

stated in the last paragraph of Sir H. Walpole's letter of February 4th last and that in view of the compliance of the Turkish Government with the demands recently made by His Majesty's Government for the maintenance of the status quo in these regions by withdrawing the Mudirs appointed to Zobara and Wakra, His Majesty's Government could not properly or consistently enter into any agreement with the Sheikh having the nature of a Protectorate, and obviously constituting a departure from the status quo on their part.

Any unnecessary extension of the responsibilities of His Majesty's Government in this respect is moreover in itself clearly undesirable. On September 5th, 1902, after communication with this Department, Lord G. Hamilton authorized the Government of India to instruct the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf to institute enquiries into the real position of Sheikh Ahmed-bin-Thani on the strict understanding that no further steps should be taken in the direction of the proposed agreement until His Majesty's Government should have had an opportunity of reconsidering the situation in the light of the information



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٨٠ و] (٨٦٠/٣٦٤)



information thus obtained. The despatch from the Assistant Political Resident at Bahrein, forwarded in your letter of the 11th instant shows that the influence of the Thani family is rapidly waning. There seems indeed ground for inferring from the facts stated by Mr. Gaskin that Sheikh Ahmed desires the arrangement with His Majesty's Government primarily in order to secure his position and that he would probably at once make appeals for their support in asserting his diminishing authority over the tribes in the peninsula.

In these circumstances Lord Lansdowne is of opinion that any communications to the Sheikh should be limited to assurances of the continued friendship of His Majesty's Government so long as he abstains from entering into engagements with other Powers.

I am,

Sir,

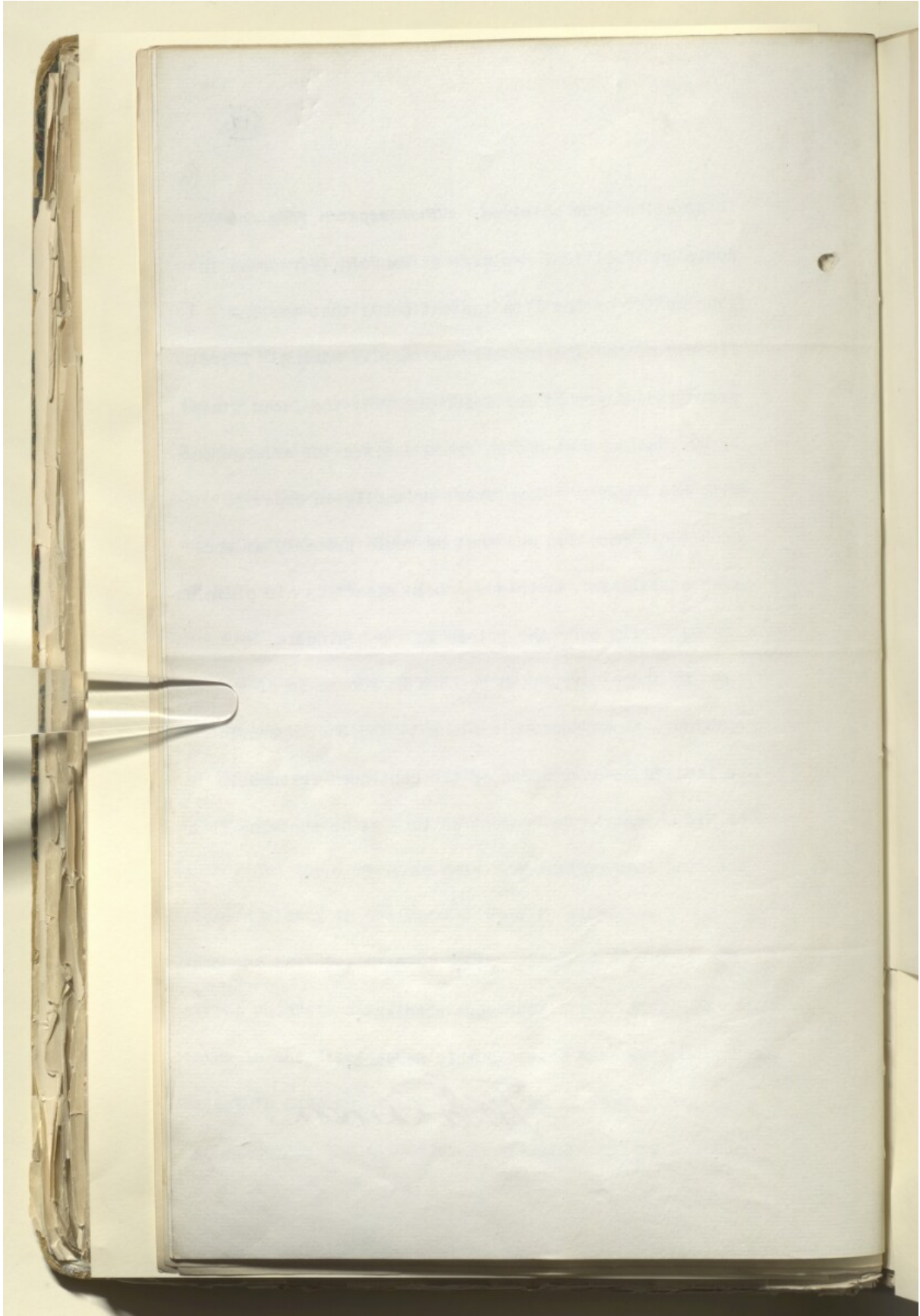
Your most obedient,

humble Servant,

J. Sanderson

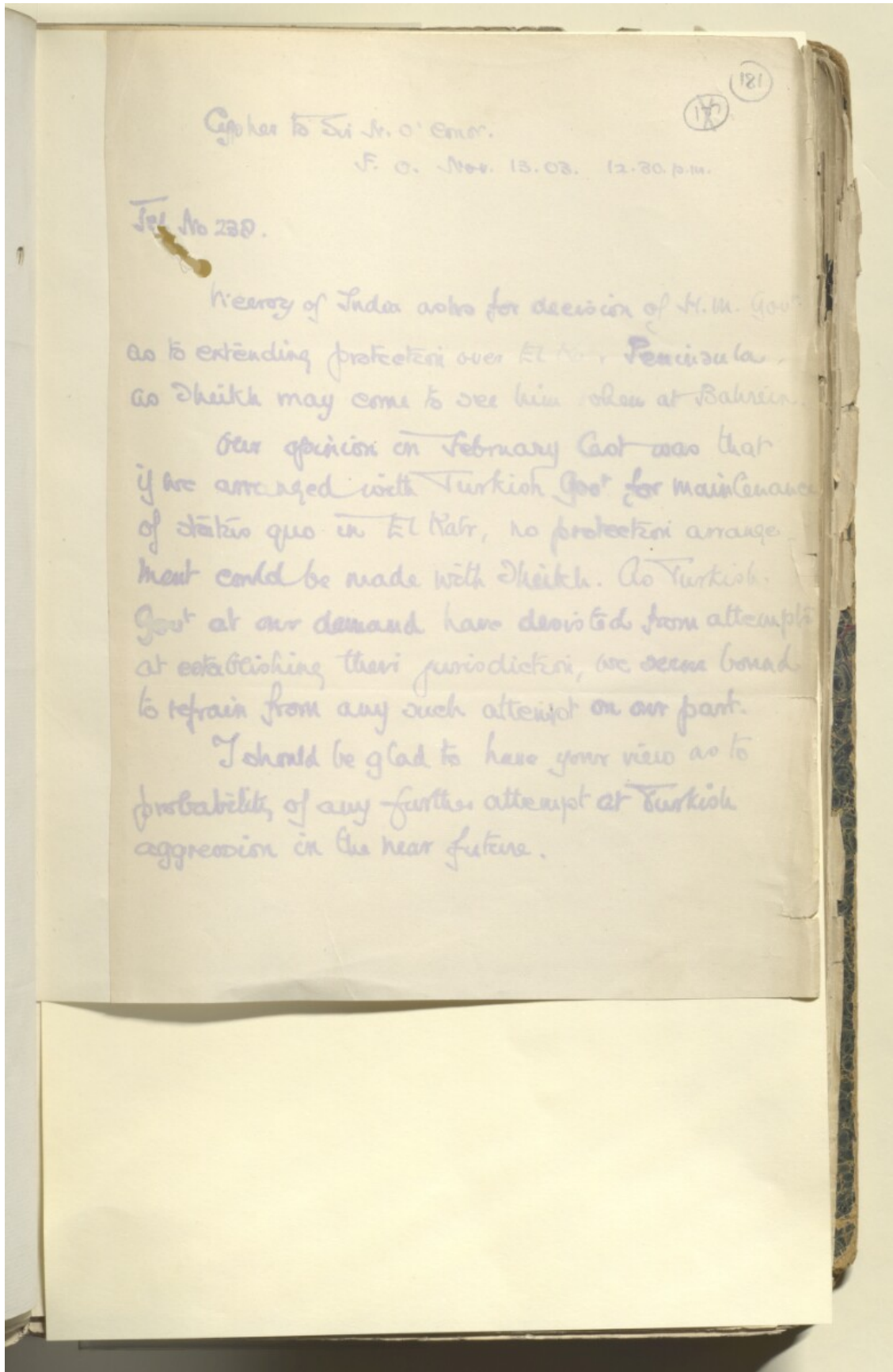


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٨٠ظ] (٨٦٠/٣٦٥)



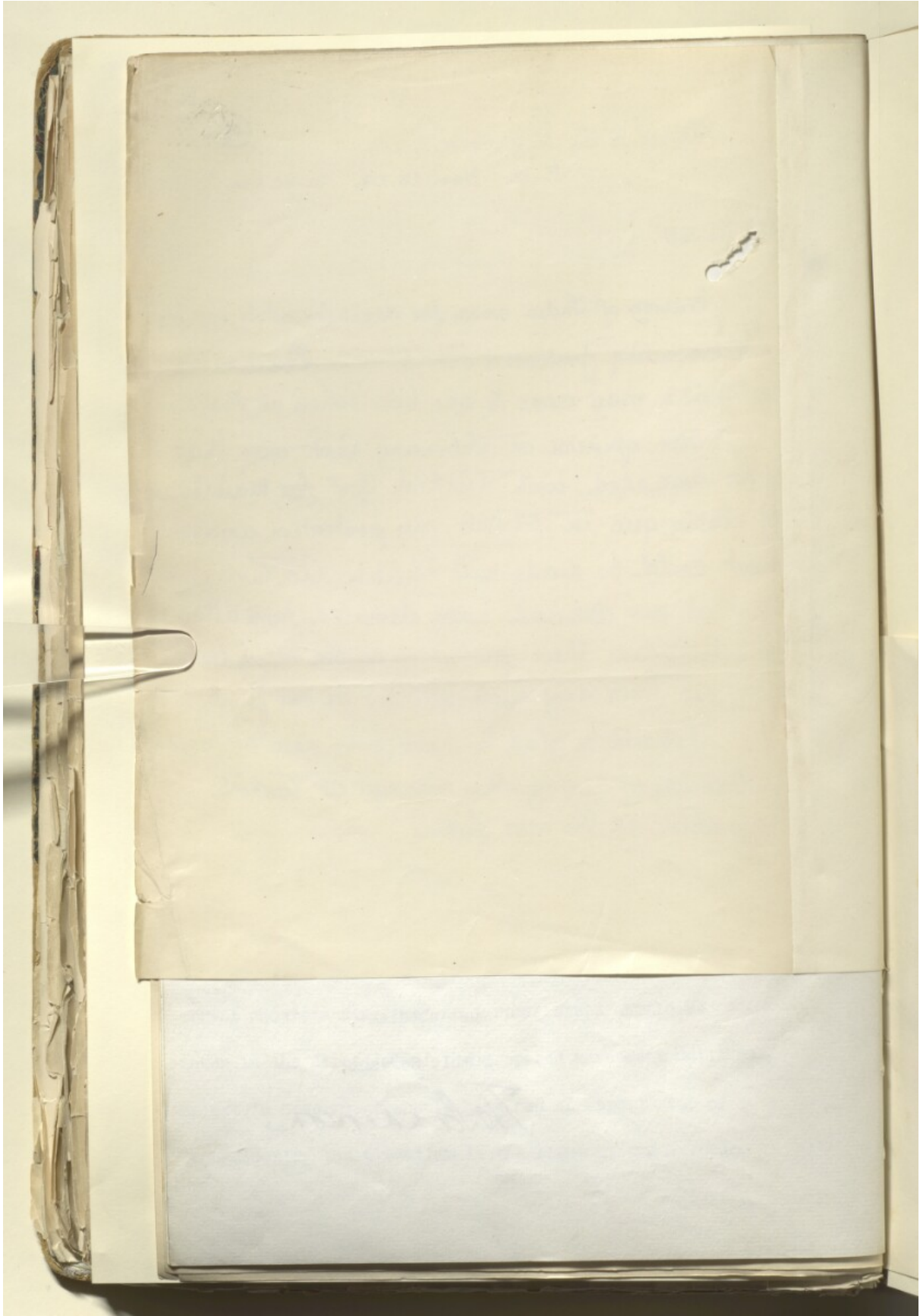


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٨١و] (٨٦٠/٣٦٦)



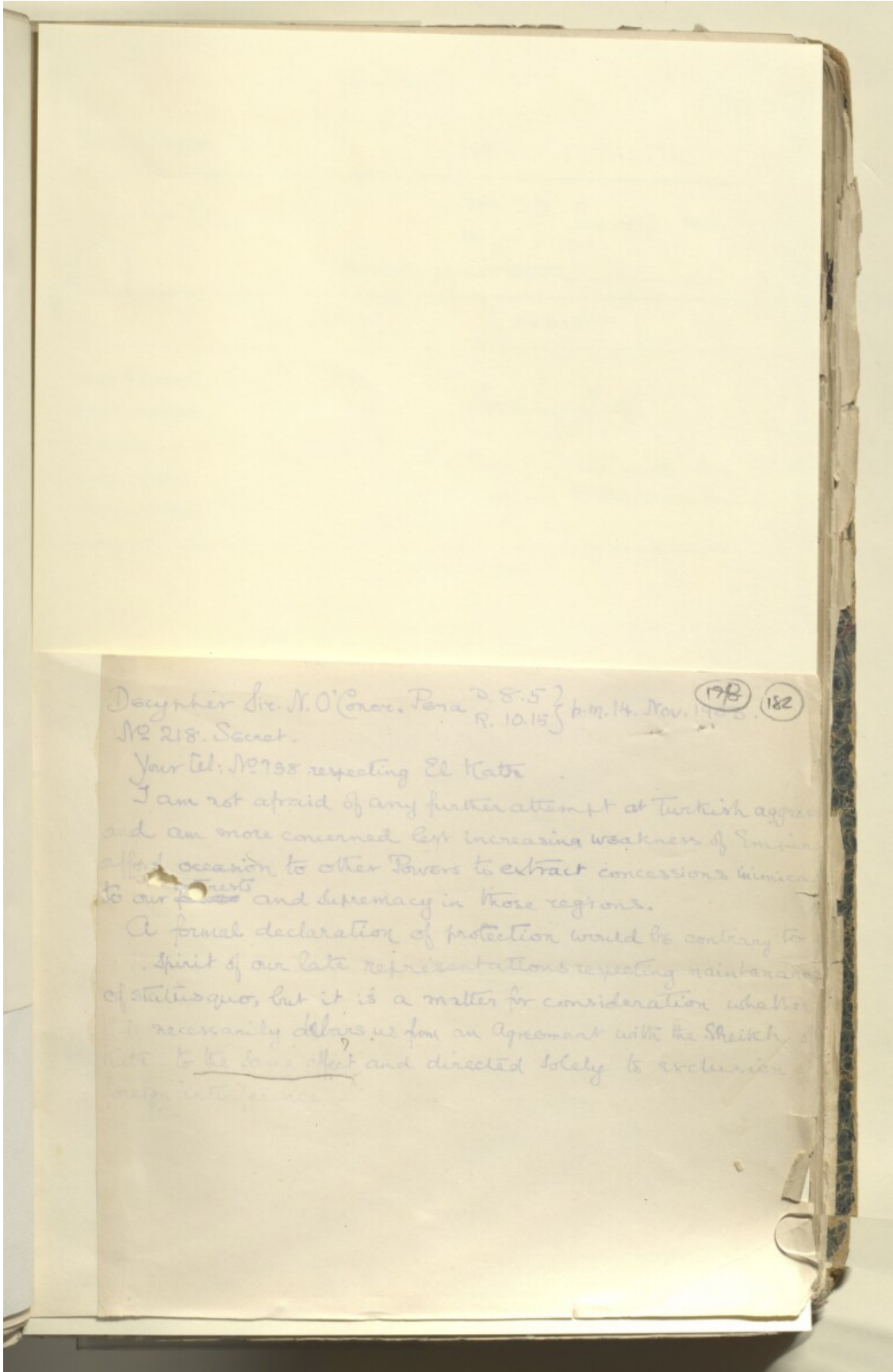


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٨١ظ] (٨٦٠/٣٦٧)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٨٢ و] (٨٦٠/٣٦٨)



Daughter Sir M. O'Connor, Para 8.5 } h.m. 14. Nov. 1903 (178) (182)
R. 10.15 }
No 218. Secret.

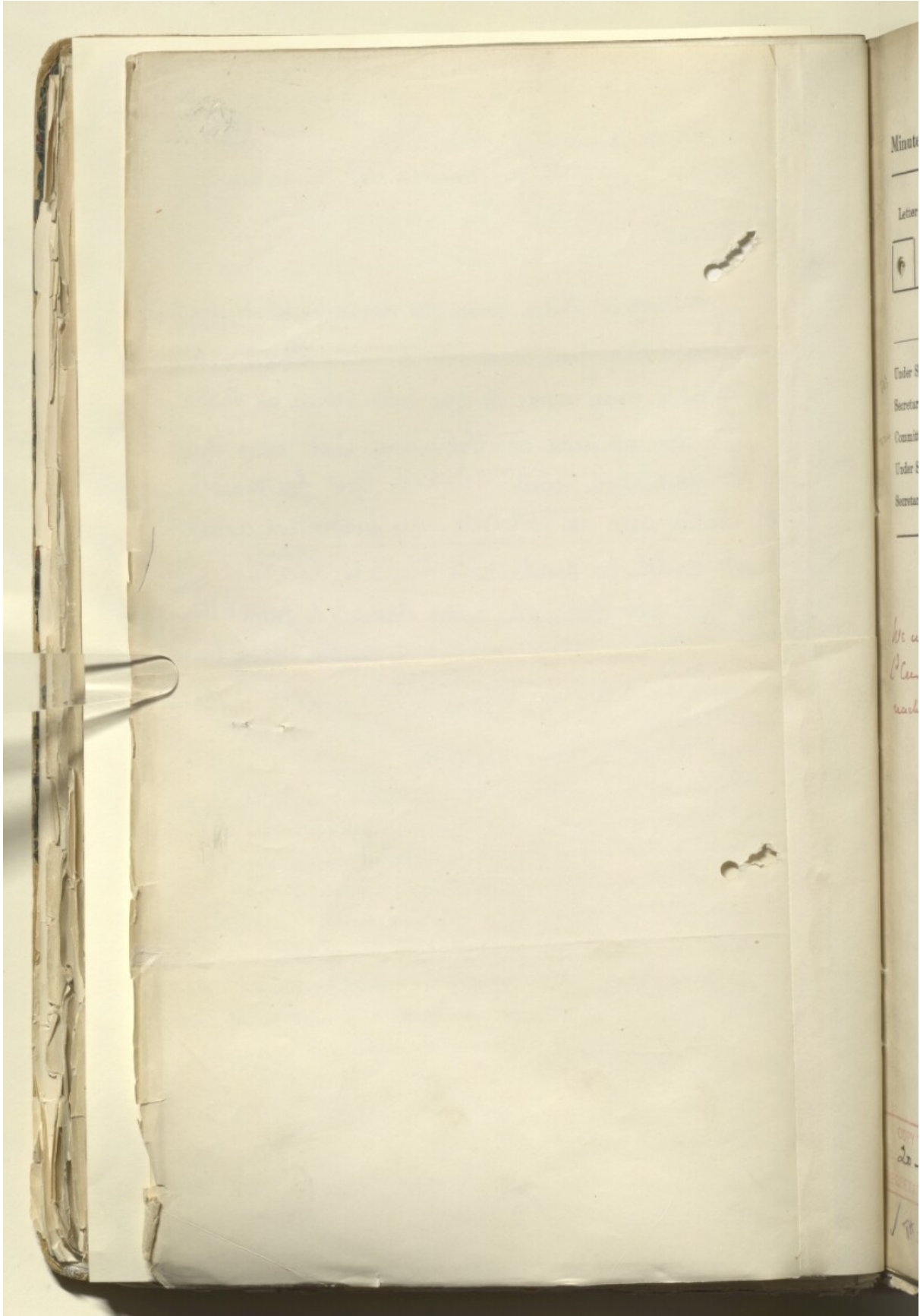
Your tel. No 738 respecting El Katar

I am not afraid of any further attempt at Turkish aggression and am more concerned by increasing weakness of Empire affording occasion to other Powers to extract concessions inimical to our ~~interests~~ and supremacy in those regions.

A formal declaration of protection would be contrary to spirit of our late representations respecting maintenance of status quo, but it is a matter for consideration whether it necessarily obliges us for an Agreement with the Sheikhdom of Qatar to the same effect and directed solely to exclusion of foreign interference.



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٨٢ظ] (٨٦٠/٣٦٩)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٨٣و] (٨٦٠/٣٧٠)

Register No. 3198

Minute Paper. SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Letter from 20, Dated 13 } Nov., 1903.
Rec. 14 }

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	14 Nov	YK	Persian <u>file</u> . Question of British protection for El Kabr. Telegram to His Ambassador at Constantinople.
Secretary of State	16	ag	
Committee	16	JJO	
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State			

Previous Papers:—
1523

*We must refer to
L^d Curzon before he
reaches the file
JJO*

For information

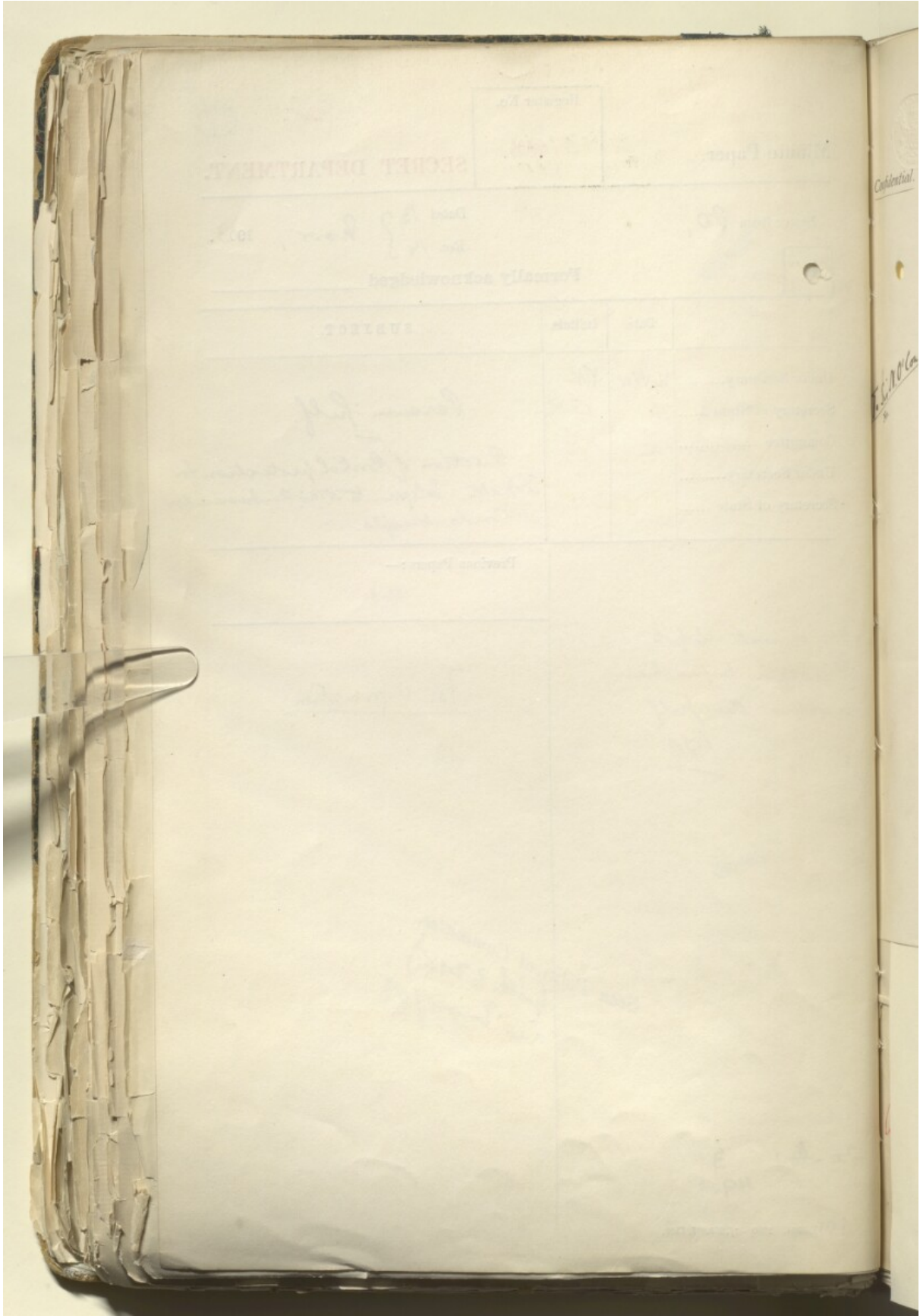
Seen Political Committee.
(with 3218)
24 Nov 03

COPY TO INDIA
20 Nov 1903
SECRETARY'S N^o 49

Y 8964. 2000-7/1908. I. 1509.

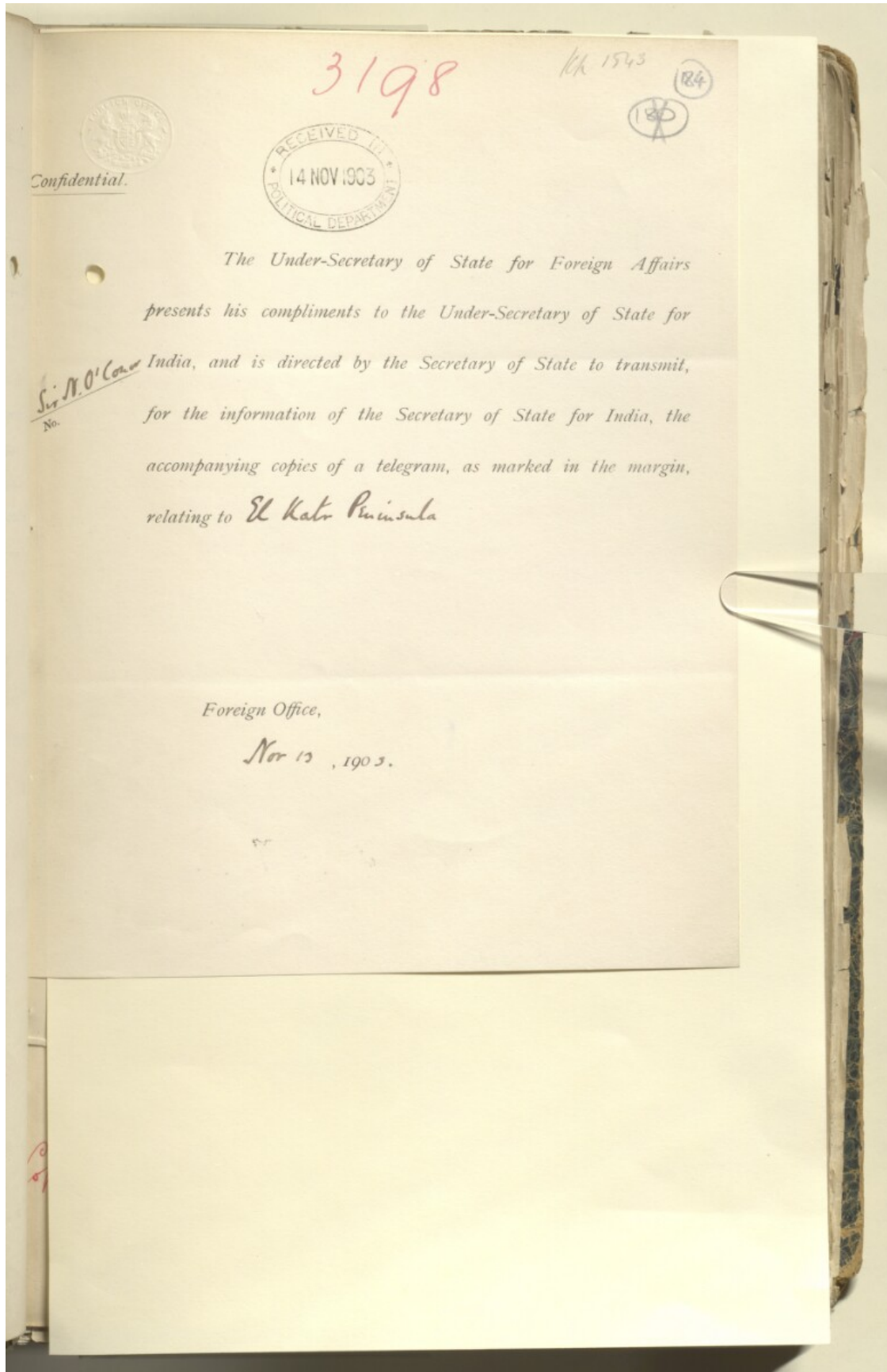


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٨٣ظ] (٨٦٠/٣٧١)



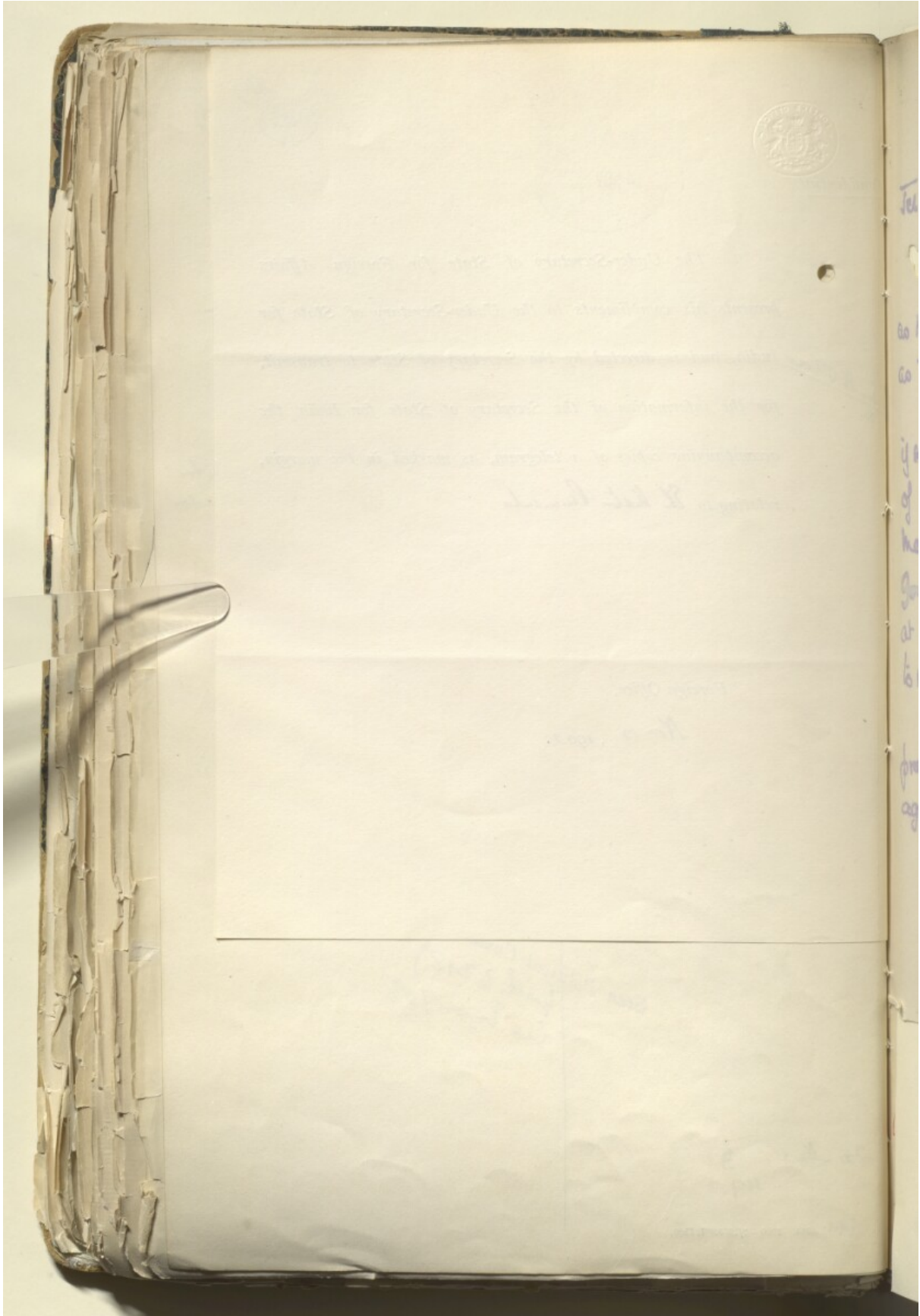


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٨٤ و] (٨٦٠/٣٧٢)



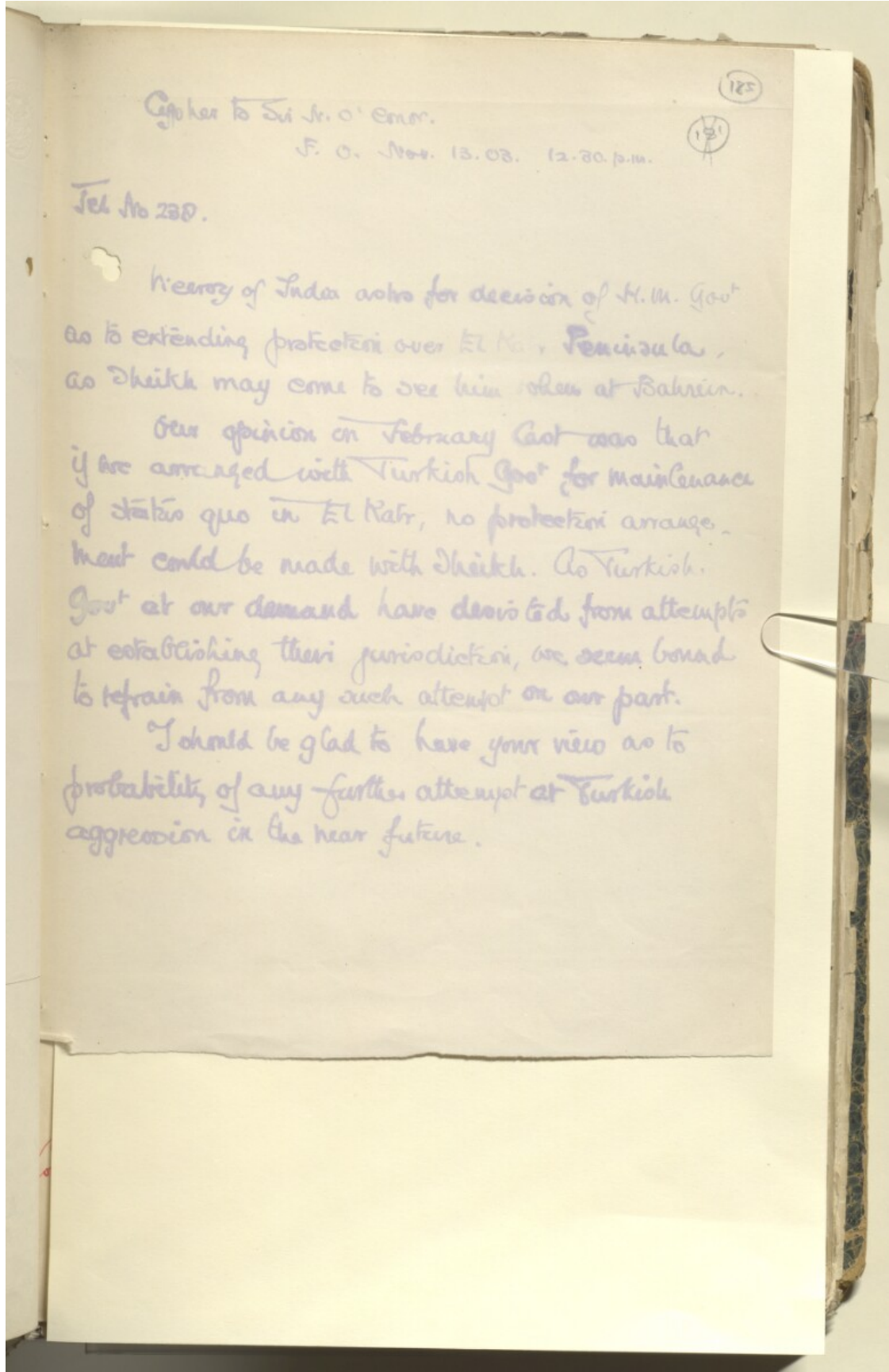


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٨٤ظ] (٨٦٠/٣٧٣)



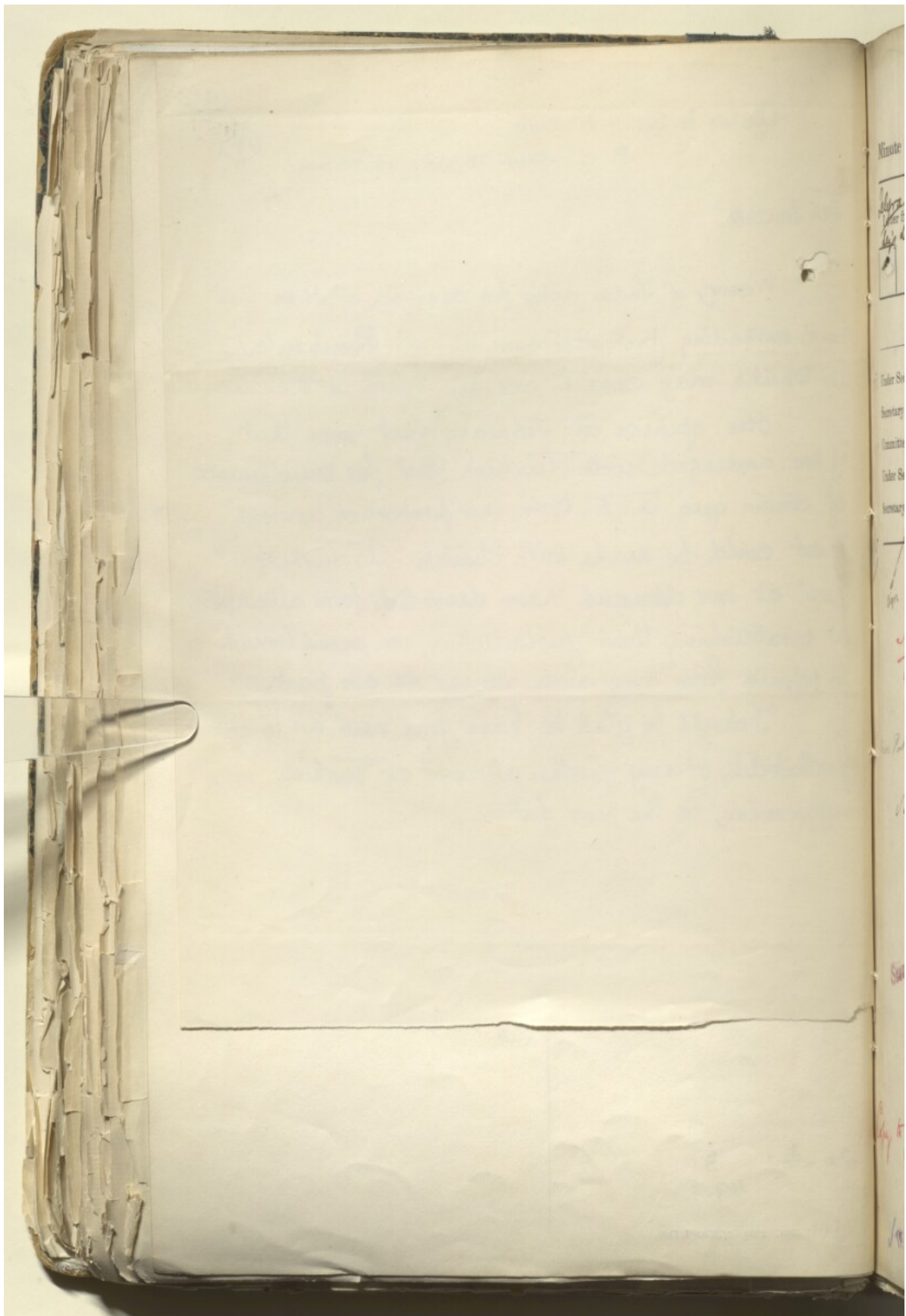


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٨٥ و] (٨٦٠/٣٧٤)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٨٥ظ] (٨٦٠/٣٧٥)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٨٦] [٨٦٠/٣٧٦]

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17

Register No.
1523
[1530]

Minute Paper. SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Telegram
Letter from
Viceroy
Sep's letter from India, No. 43 M.

Dated 22 Oct. & 11 Nov. } 1903.
Rec. 9 & 11 Nov. }

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	11 Nov	PK	Persian Gulf. Question of British protection for El Kati. Mr. Jackson's visit to Wakra.
Secretary of State	11	ag	
Committee			
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State			

Previous Papers:—
1498

Copy to F.O.,
11/11/03.
NB a map which found at
the end of the
Mission

I attach a Departmental
Memo. drawn up in January
last in connection with the
threatened Turkish encroachments
in Kati, and a copy of our
letter to the F.O. of 4th February
stating our views as to Turkish
claims to sovereignty along the
Coast. These views were endorsed
by the F.O. in Lord Lansdowne's
Despatch to Constantinople of 20th Feb. 1903

I also

See Pol. Committee.
(with 3218)
24 Nov 03.
* Keppel as B
(175/03)

Copy to India
13 Nov 03 See 448

* Keppel as C
(2265)

Y 8964. 2900—7/1903. I. 1509.



I also attach Govt. of India letter
of 10th July 1902^x and the Secy. of State's pleggias D
reply of 5 Sept. 1902⁺ on the question
of making what would practically be
a protectorate treaty with the Sheikh
of El Katr. The S. of S. then declined
to allow the Govt. of India to give
any pledge to the Sheikh, though he
permitted enquiries to be made as to
the existing state of things in El Katr.

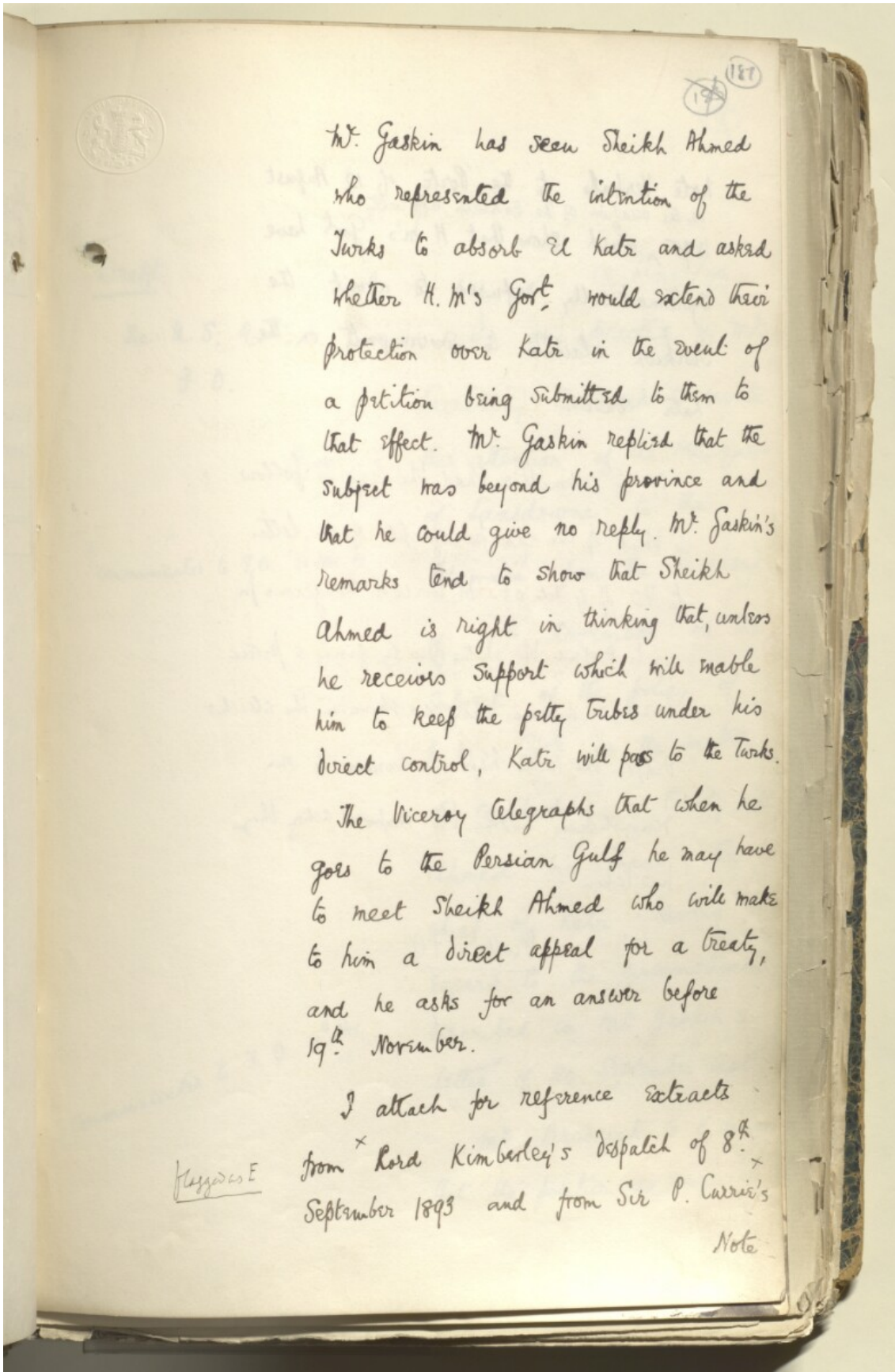
The situation has now become
urgent, having regard to the
circumstances reported in Mr. Gaskin's
letter of 20th September and to
the Viceroy's telegram of 11th November.

It appears that the retirement of
Sheikh Jasim and the transfer of
his authority to his brother, Sheikh
Ahmed, in accordance with the wish
of the minor Kattr chiefs, have been
accomplished facts - formally notified
to the Porte and accepted by the people
as well as by the Turks - since 1898.

Mr. Gaskin

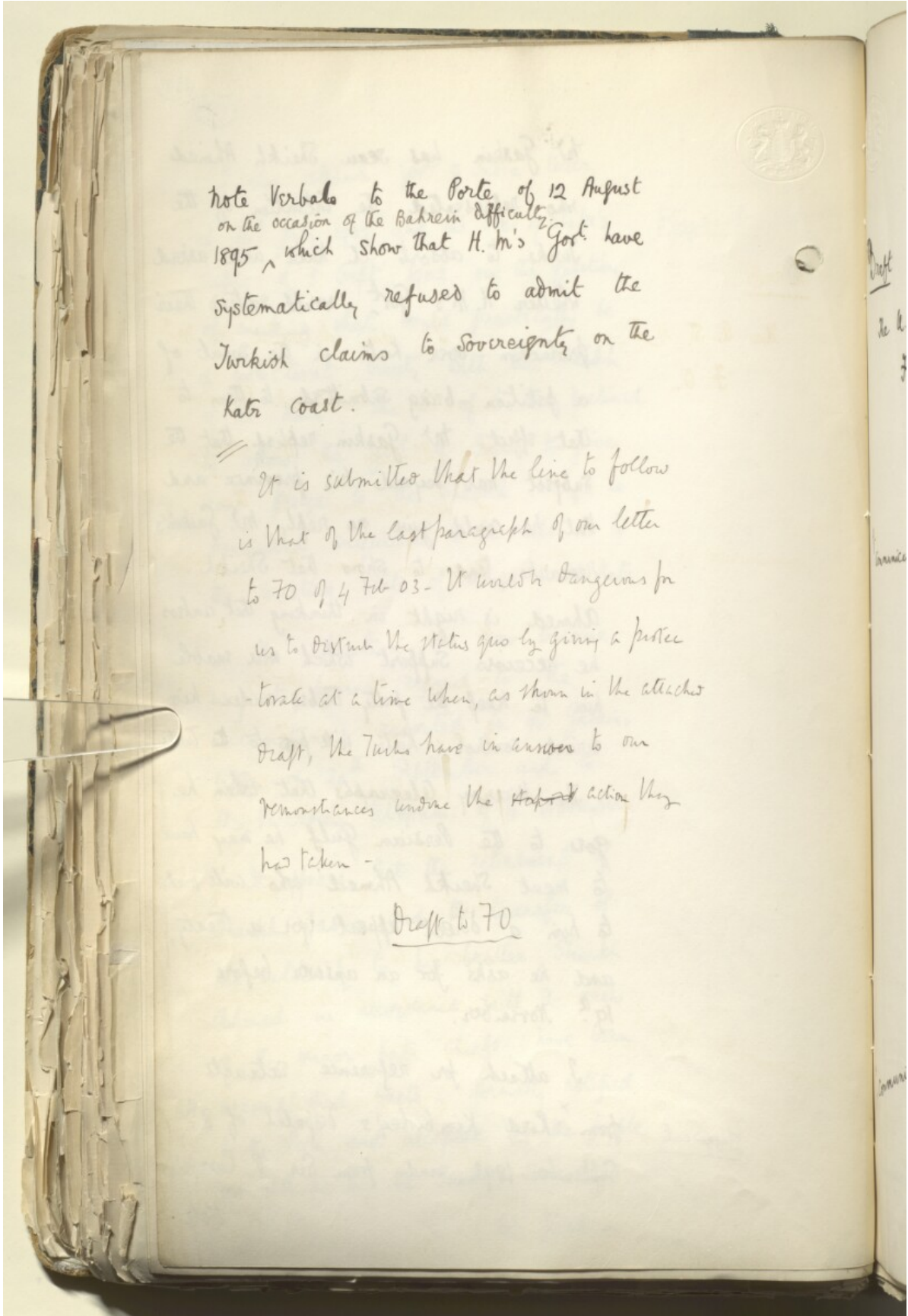


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٨٧و] (٨٦٠/٣٧٨)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٨٧ظ] (٨٦٠/٣٧٩)



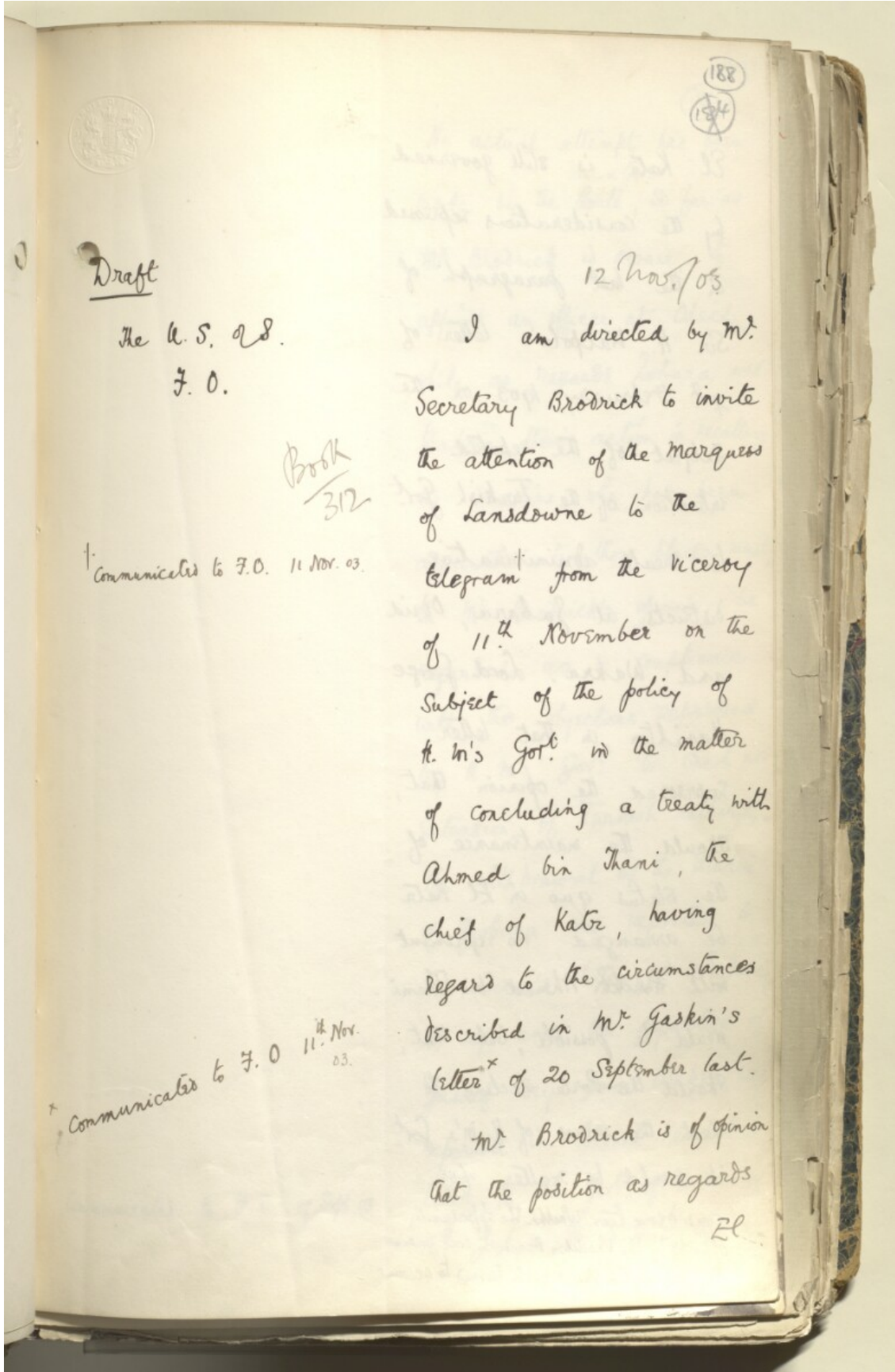
note Verbale to the Porte of 12 August
on the occasion of the Bahrain difficulty
1895, which show that H. M.'s Govt. have
systematically refused to admit the
Turkish claims to sovereignty on the
Katr coast.

It is submitted that the line to follow
is that of the last paragraph of our letter
to FO of 4 Feb 03 - It would be dangerous for
us to disturb the status quo by giving a protec-
-torate at a time when, as shown in the attached
draft, the Turks have in answer to our
remonstrances undone the ~~status~~ action they
had taken -

Draft to FO



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٨٨ و] (٨٦٠/٣٨٠)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٨٨ظ] (١٦٠/٣٨١)

El Kate is still governed
by the considerations expressed
in the last paragraph of
Sir H. Walpole's letter of
4th February 1903 on the
subject of the ^{or}reputed
intention of the Turkish Govt.
to create administrative
districts at Zabara, Orid
and Wakra. Lord George
Hamilton in that letter
expressed the opinion that,
should the maintenance of
the status quo in El Kate
be arranged, no agreement
with ~~Sheikh~~ Ahmed bin Thani
would be possible, but that,
should the Porte decline to
meet the views of H. M.'s Govt.
it would be matter for
consideration whether the opportunity
offered by the Sheikh's desire to come under
British protection shall not be taken to account.



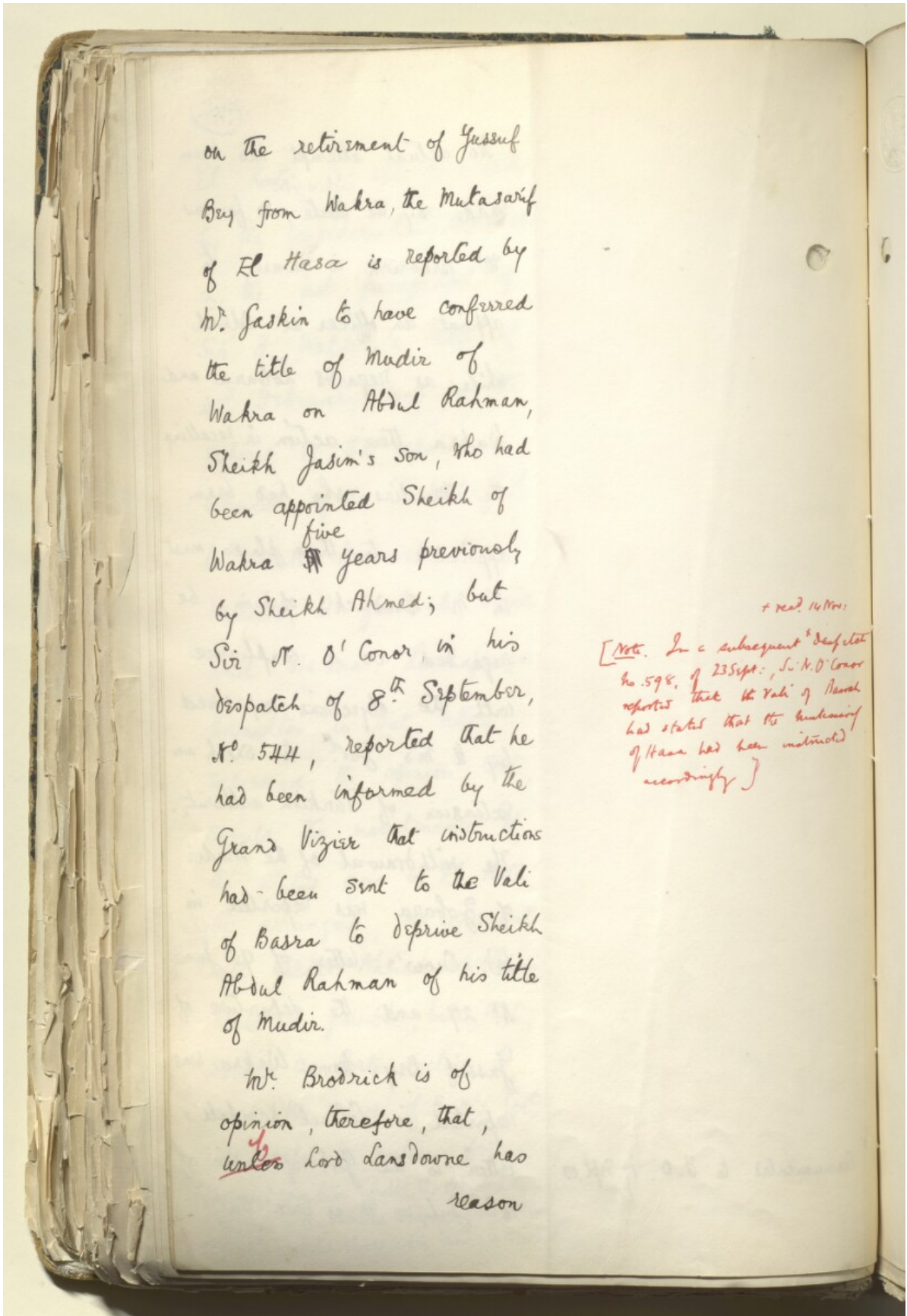
ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٨٩و] (٨٦٠/٣٨٢)

189
~~187~~

No actual attempt has been made by the ^{Turkish Govt} ~~Porte~~, so far as Mr. Brodrick is aware, to appoint an officer at Odeid, while, as regards Zobara and Wakra, their action in recalling the Mudirs who had been appointed to those places must, in Mr. Brodrick's opinion, be regarded as a compliance with the objections expressed by H. M.'s Govt. to such an extension of Turkish authority. The withdrawal of the Mudir of Zobara was reported in Mr. Crow's letter of 9th June^{last} N^o 27 and the departure of Yusuf Bey from Wakra was reported in Colonel Kemball's letter* to the Govt. of India of 10th July 1891. It is true that

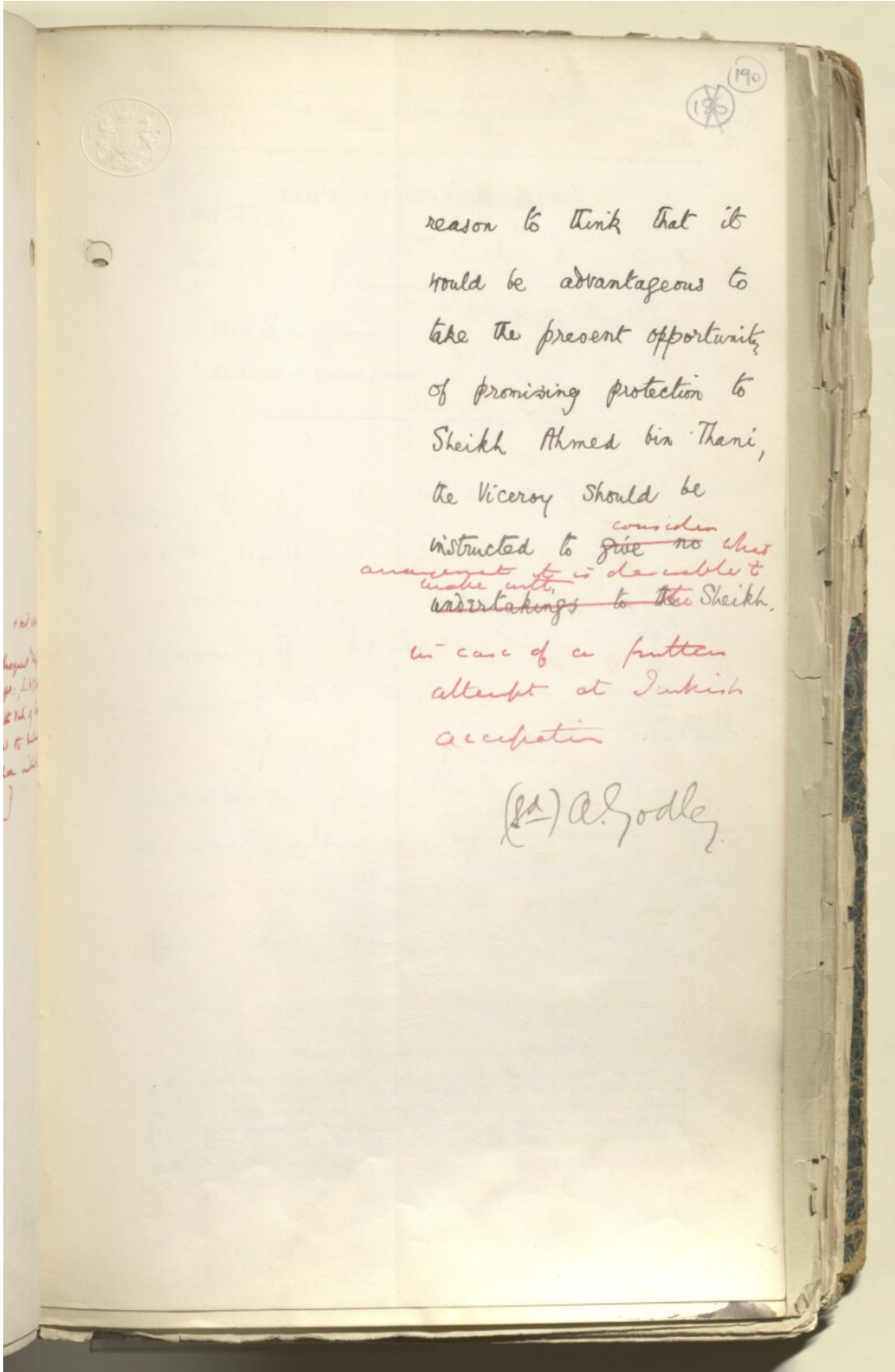
* Communicated to F.O. 17 Sept. 03.

on



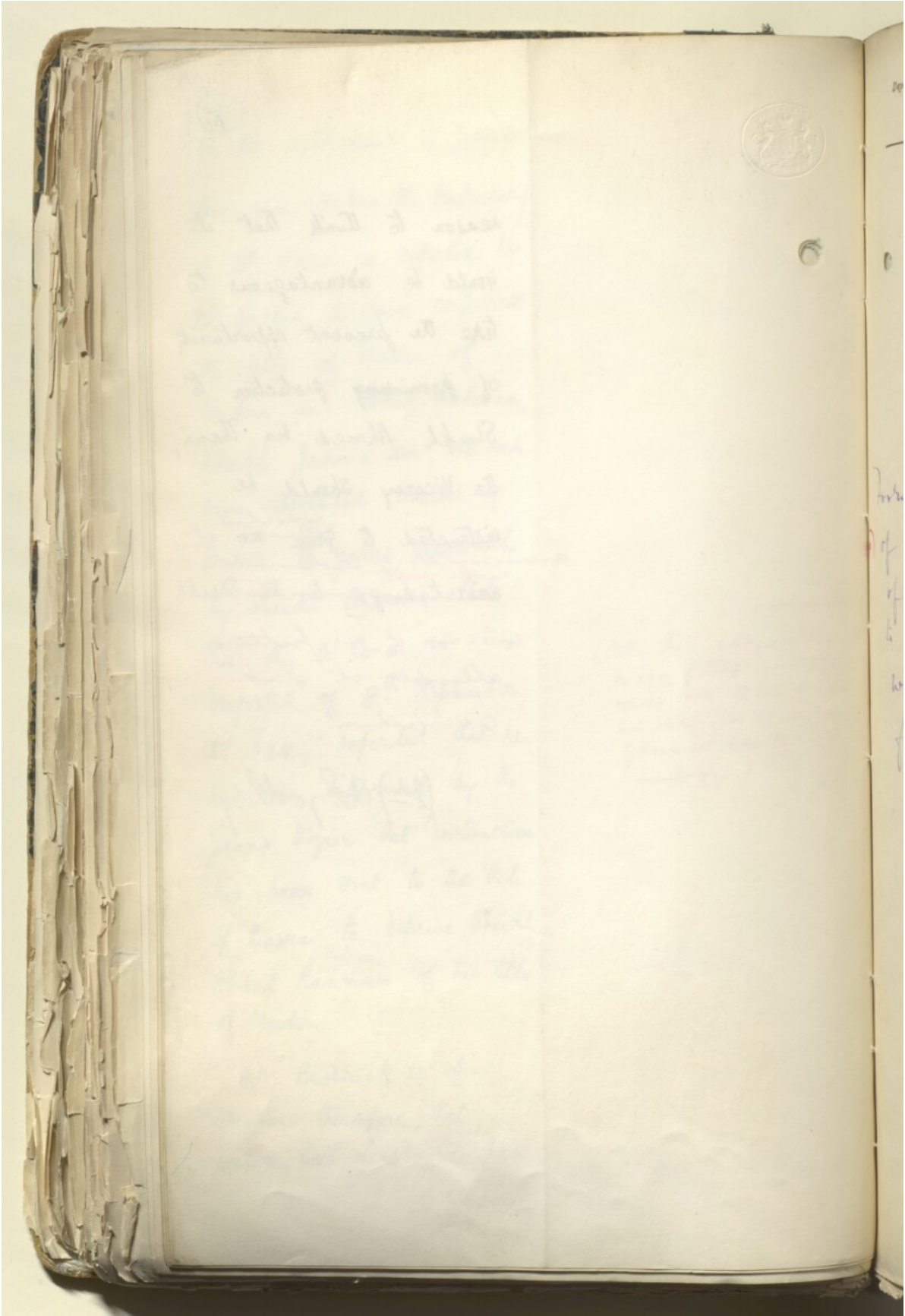


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أتراك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٩٠] (٨٦٠/٣٨٤)



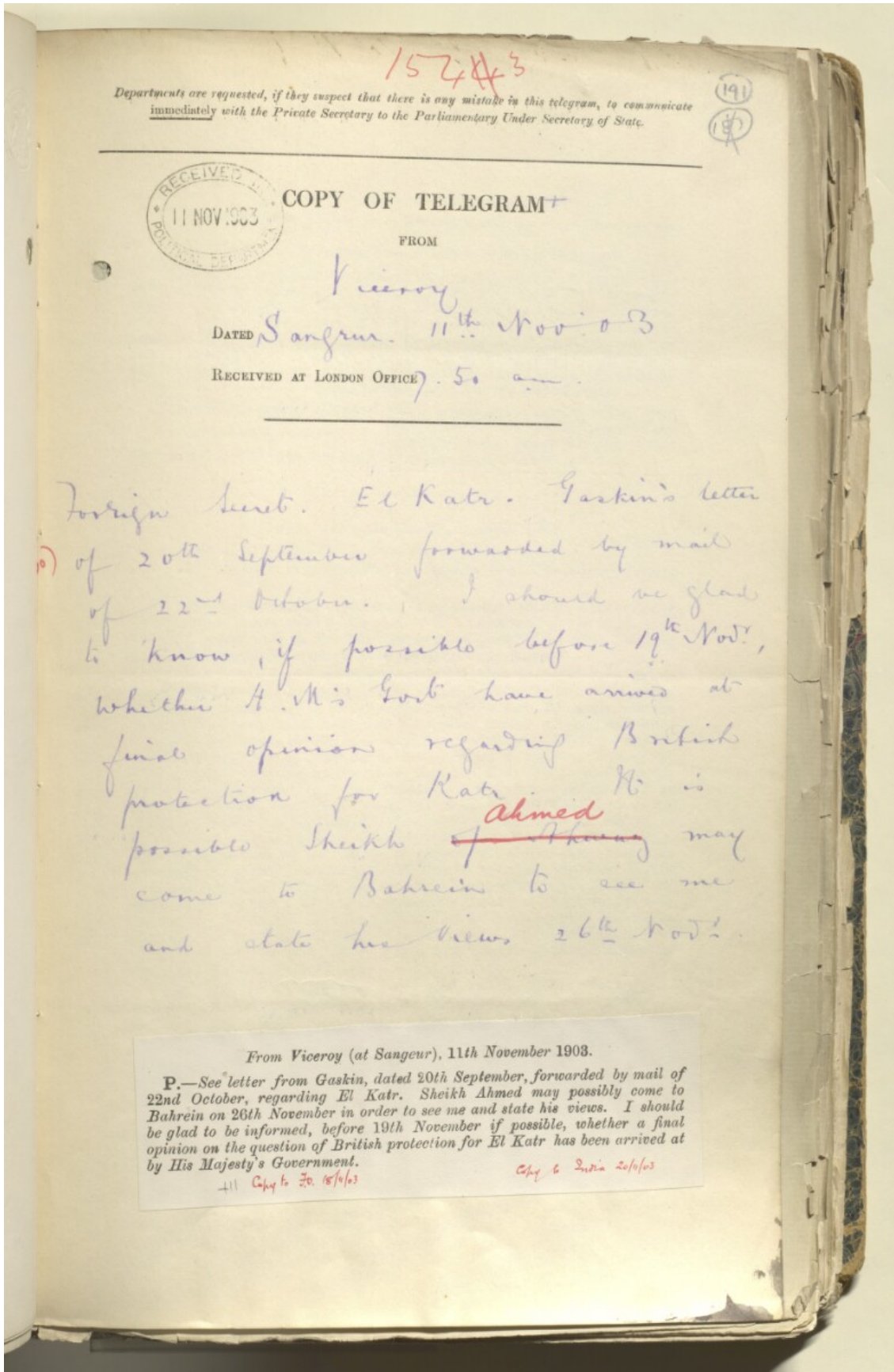


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٩٠ظ] (٨٦٠/٣٨٥)



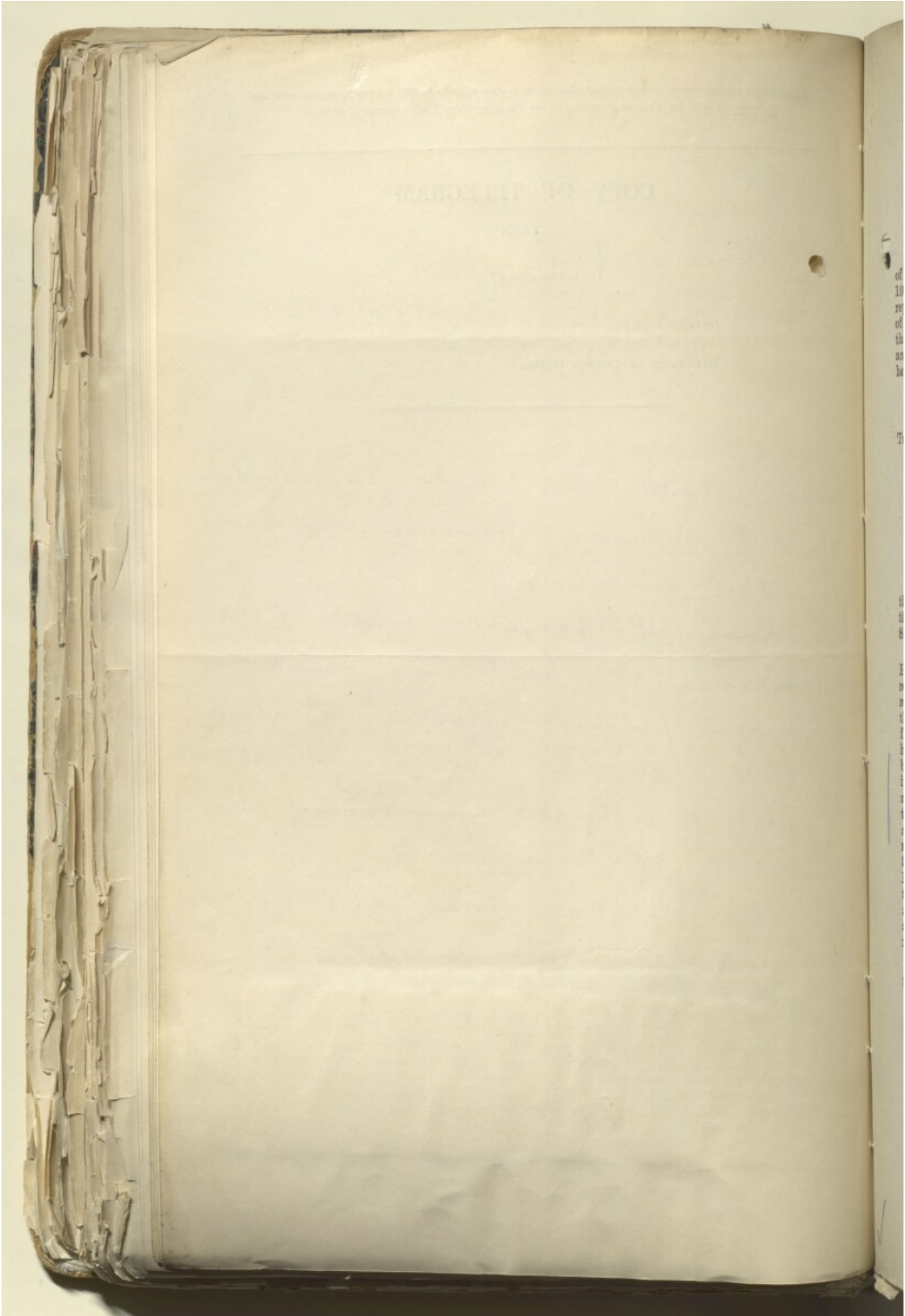


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٩١١و] [٣٨٦/٨٦٠]



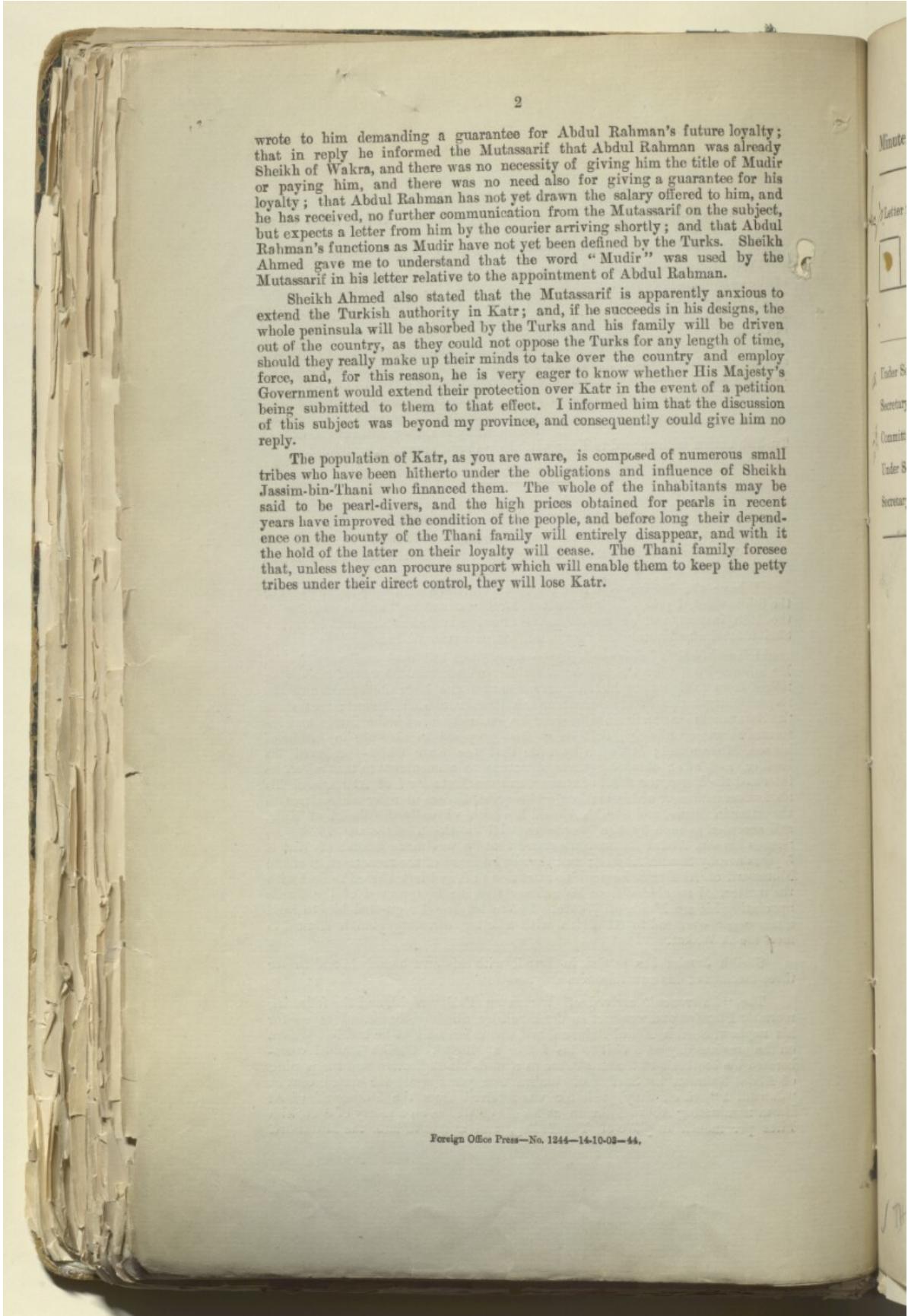


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٩١١ظ] (٨٦٠/٣٨٧)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٩٢ ظ] (٨٦٠/٣٨٩)



2

wrote to him demanding a guarantee for Abdul Rahman's future loyalty; that in reply he informed the Mutassarif that Abdul Rahman was already Sheikh of Wakra, and there was no necessity of giving him the title of Mudir or paying him, and there was no need also for giving a guarantee for his loyalty; that Abdul Rahman has not yet drawn the salary offered to him, and he has received, no further communication from the Mutassarif on the subject, but expects a letter from him by the courier arriving shortly; and that Abdul Rahman's functions as Mudir have not yet been defined by the Turks. Sheikh Ahmed gave me to understand that the word "Mudir" was used by the Mutassarif in his letter relative to the appointment of Abdul Rahman.

Sheikh Ahmed also stated that the Mutassarif is apparently anxious to extend the Turkish authority in Katr; and, if he succeeds in his designs, the whole peninsula will be absorbed by the Turks and his family will be driven out of the country, as they could not oppose the Turks for any length of time, should they really make up their minds to take over the country and employ force, and, for this reason, he is very eager to know whether His Majesty's Government would extend their protection over Katr in the event of a petition being submitted to them to that effect. I informed him that the discussion of this subject was beyond my province, and consequently could give him no reply.

The population of Katr, as you are aware, is composed of numerous small tribes who have been hitherto under the obligations and influence of Sheikh Jassim-bin-Thani who financed them. The whole of the inhabitants may be said to be pearl-divers, and the high prices obtained for pearls in recent years have improved the condition of the people, and before long their dependence on the bounty of the Thani family will entirely disappear, and with it the hold of the latter on their loyalty will cease. The Thani family foresee that, unless they can procure support which will enable them to keep the petty tribes under their direct control, they will lose Katr.



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٩٣] [٨٦٠/٣٩٠]

Minute Paper.

Register No. 1498

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Letter from *India, Nov 2 M.*, Dated 15 Oct. } 1903.
Rec. 2 Nov. }

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	4 Nov	VNC	<i>Persian subj.</i> <i>Mutassarif of Al Hasa</i> <i>instructed to suppress the Mudirate at</i> <i>Wakra, and to revert to the status quo ante.</i>
Secretary of State	5	ag	
Committee	9	S.10	
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State			

Previous Papers:—
1486

For information.
Copy to 70. 12/11/03

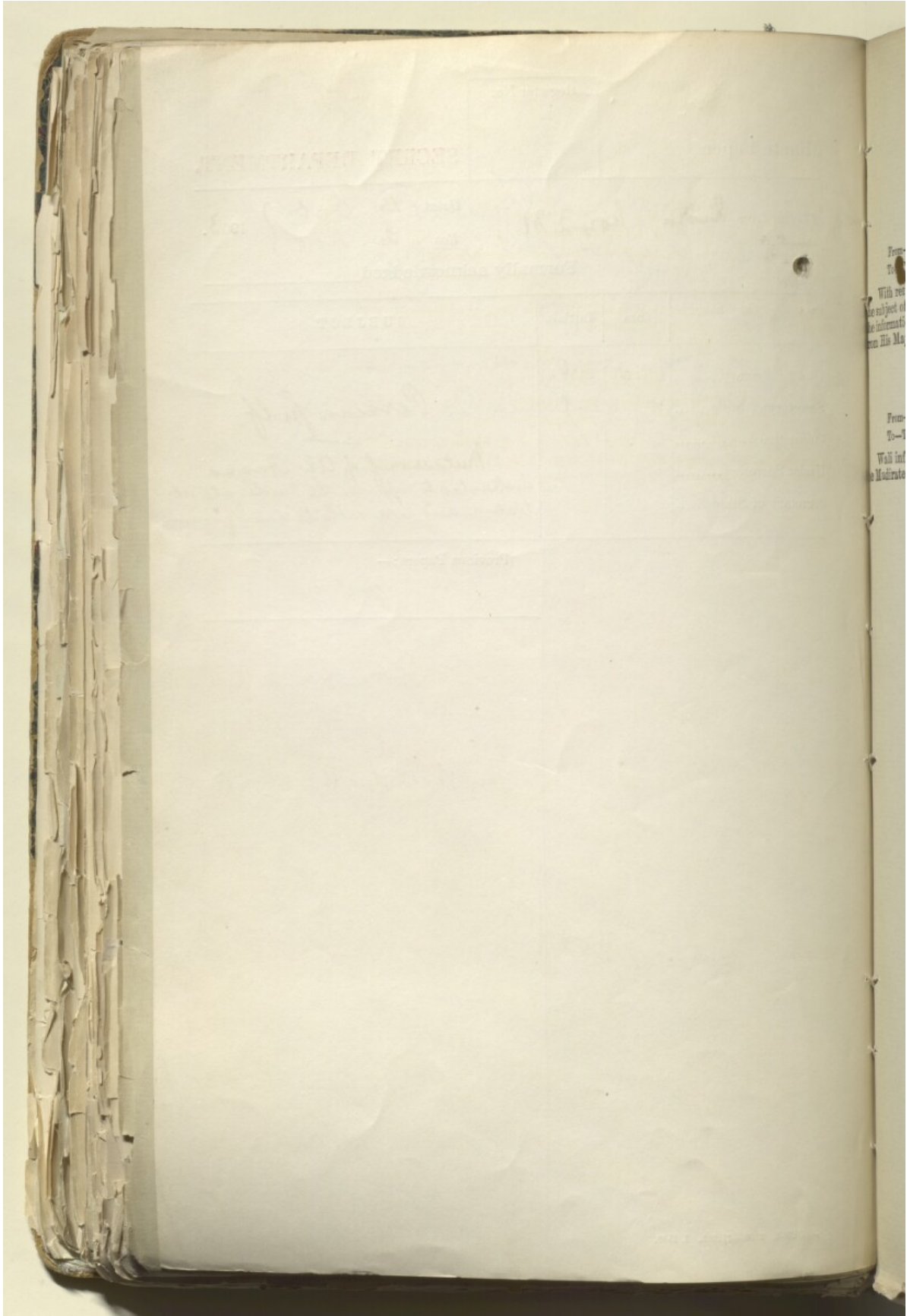
This should close the incident.

Seen Political Committee.
10 Nov. 1903.

Y 8964. 2000—7/1903. I. 1599.

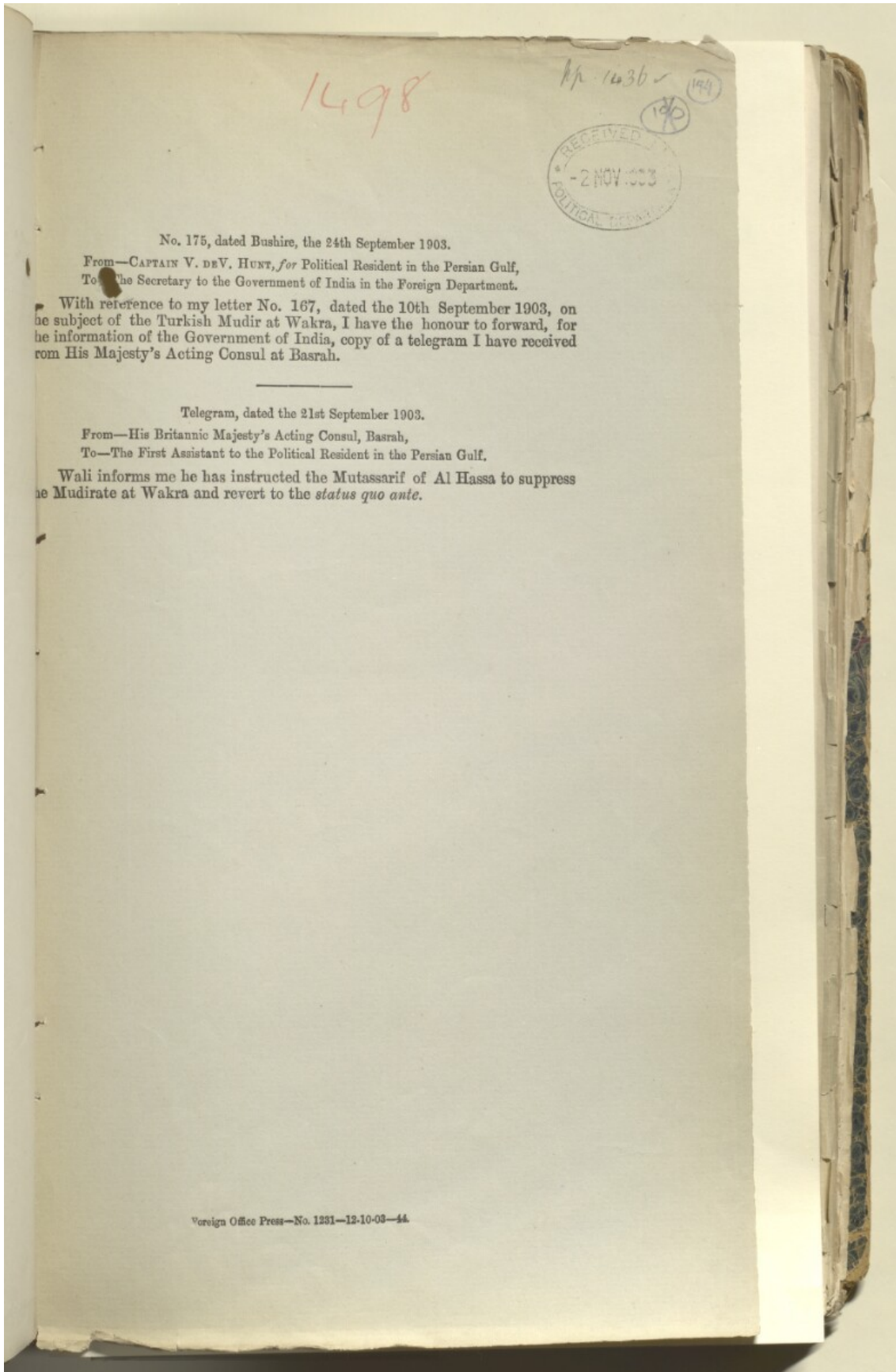


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٩٣] (٨٦٠/٣٩١)



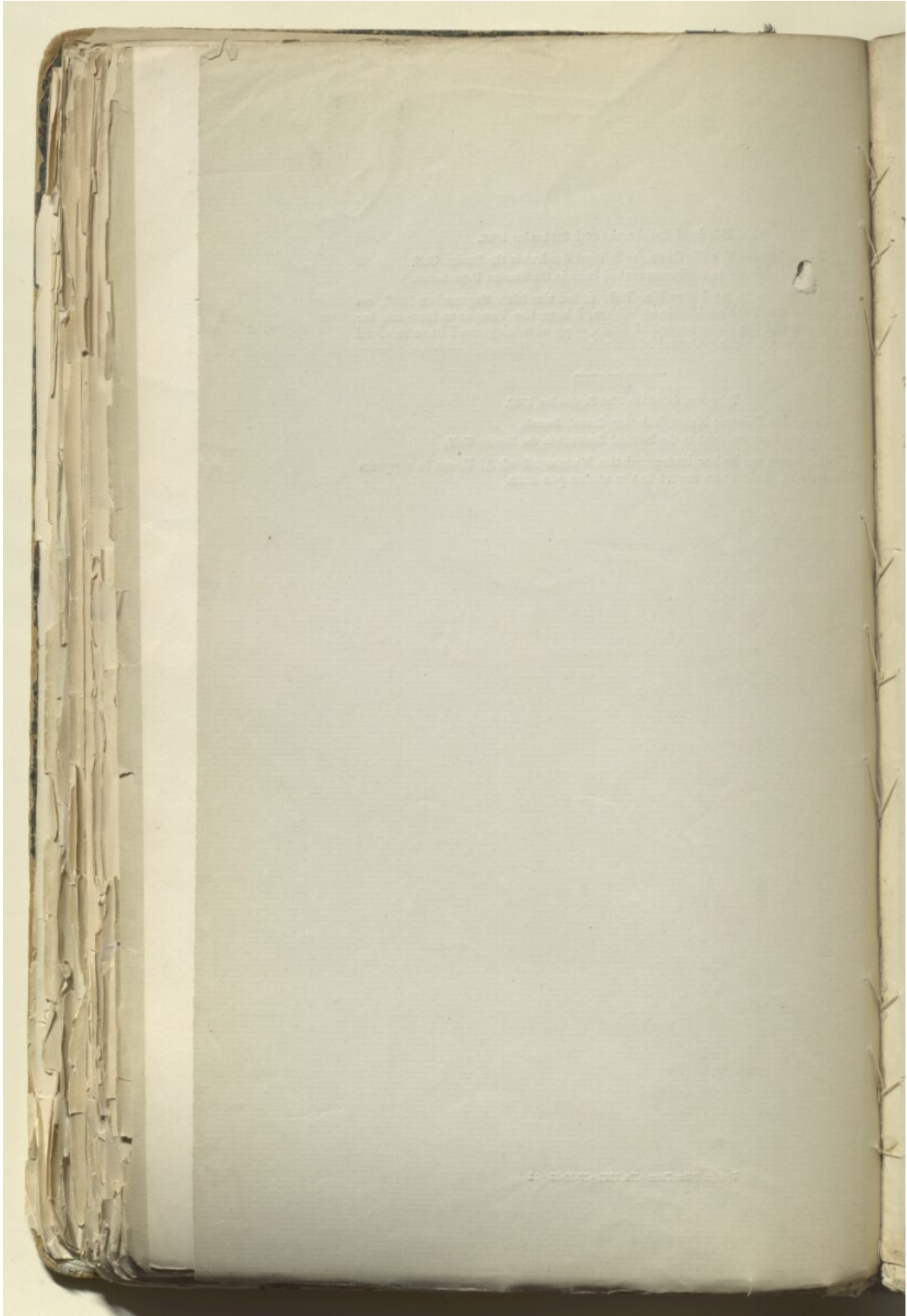


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٩٤ و] (٨٦٠/٣٩٢)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٩٤] (٨٦٠/٣٩٣)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أتراك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٩٥] (٨٦٠/٣٩٤)

Minute Paper.

Register No. 1436

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Letter from India, ho. com., Dated 13 October, 1903.
Rec. 19

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
275	20/10	KML	Persian Gulf. As to establishment of a Turkish official at Wakra.
	25	AG	
290	21	J.O.K.	

Previous Papers:—
3046.

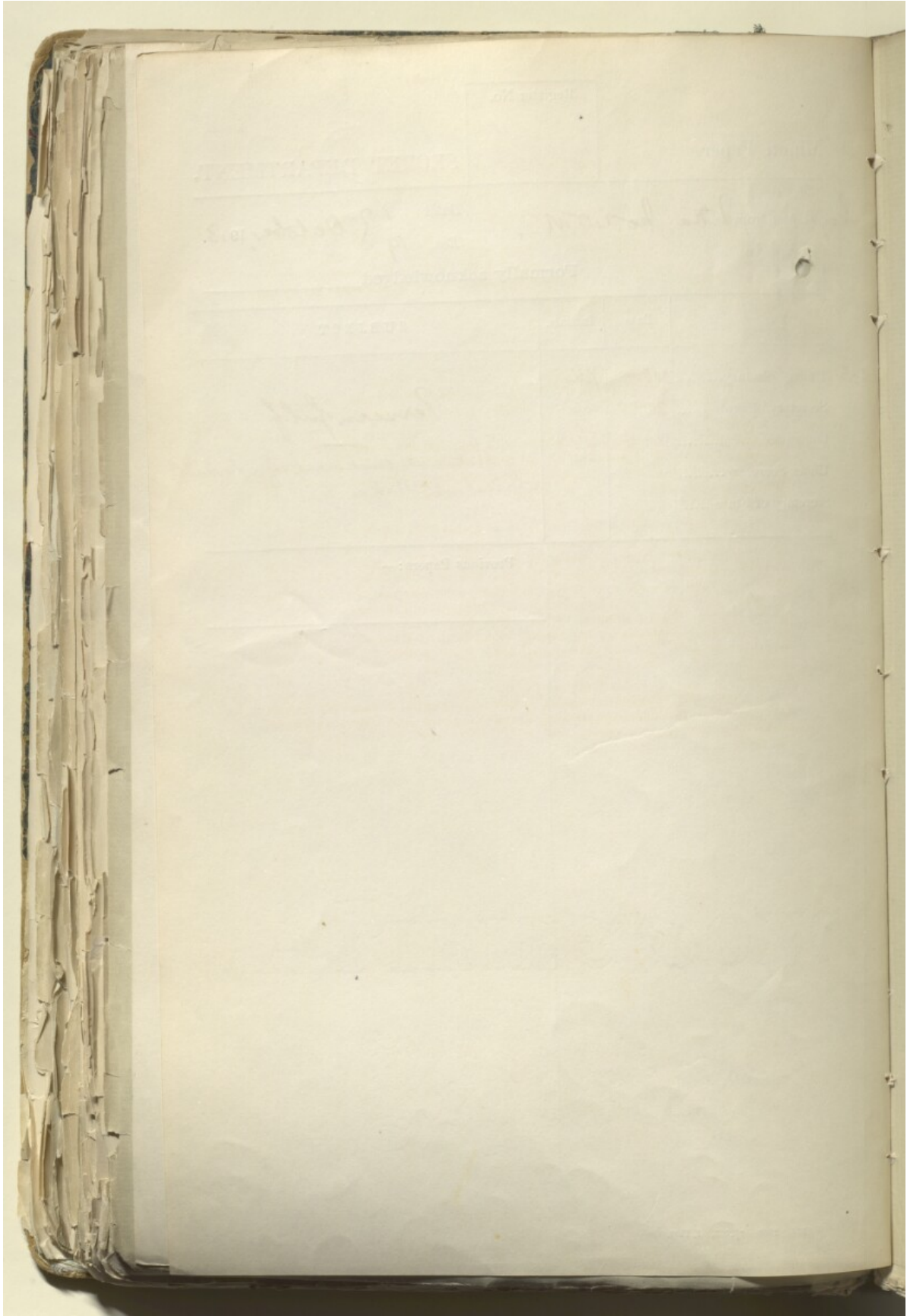
For information.
Copy to F.O. 28/10/03

Seen Political Committee.
27 Oct 1903

Y 8964. 2900.—7/1908. I. 1509.

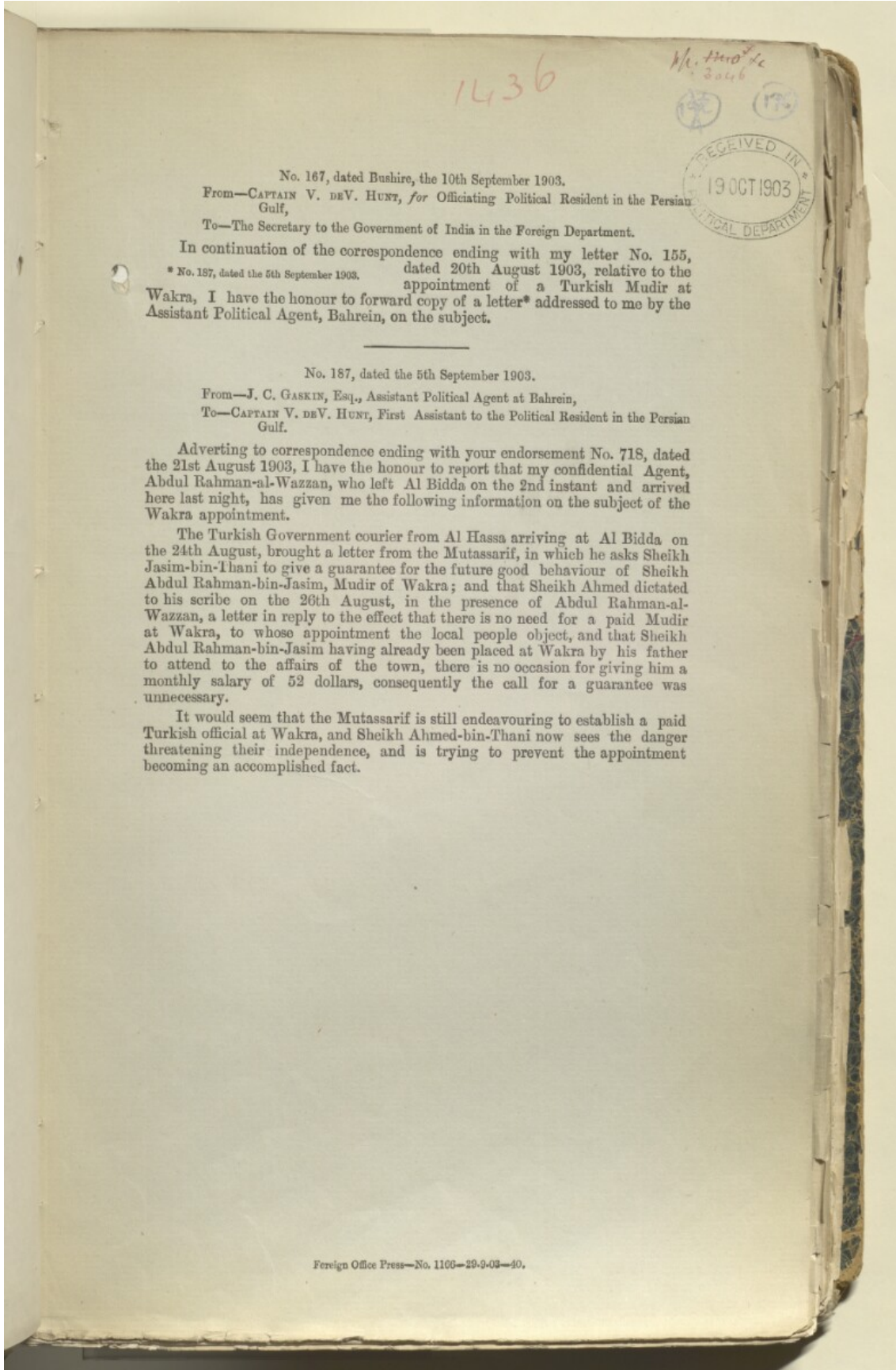


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٩٥ظ] (٨٦٠/٣٩٥)



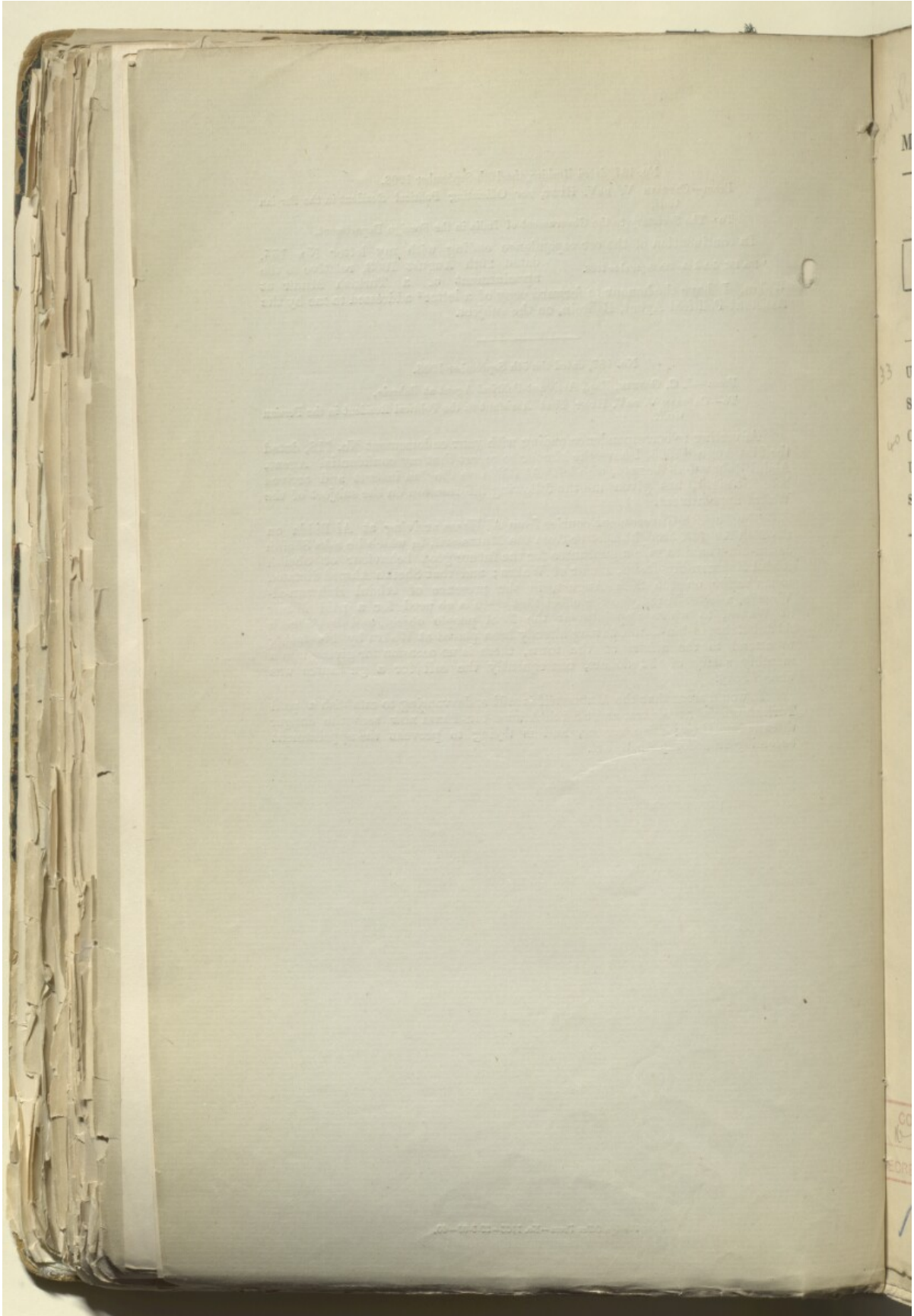


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أتراك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٩٦] [٨٦٠/٣٩٦]





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٩٦ظ] (٨٦٠/٣٩٧)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٩٧و] (٨٦٠/٣٩٨)

Minute Paper.

Register No. 3046

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Letter from *Fo.* Dated 22 Sept. 1903.
Rec. 2 Oct. 1903.

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
33 Under Secretary.....	2 Oct	<i>Yl.</i>	<i>Persian subj.</i> <i>Pirac in the neighbourhood of</i> <i>Katif Fo. propose, for certain reasons, to take</i> <i>no further steps at present.</i> <i>Deprivation of Sheikh Abdul Rahman of his</i> <i>charakter of Madi of Wabara.</i>
Secretary of State			
40 Committee	2	<i>Mh</i>	
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State			

Previous Papers:—
2925

The F.O. wish to nothing
at present.

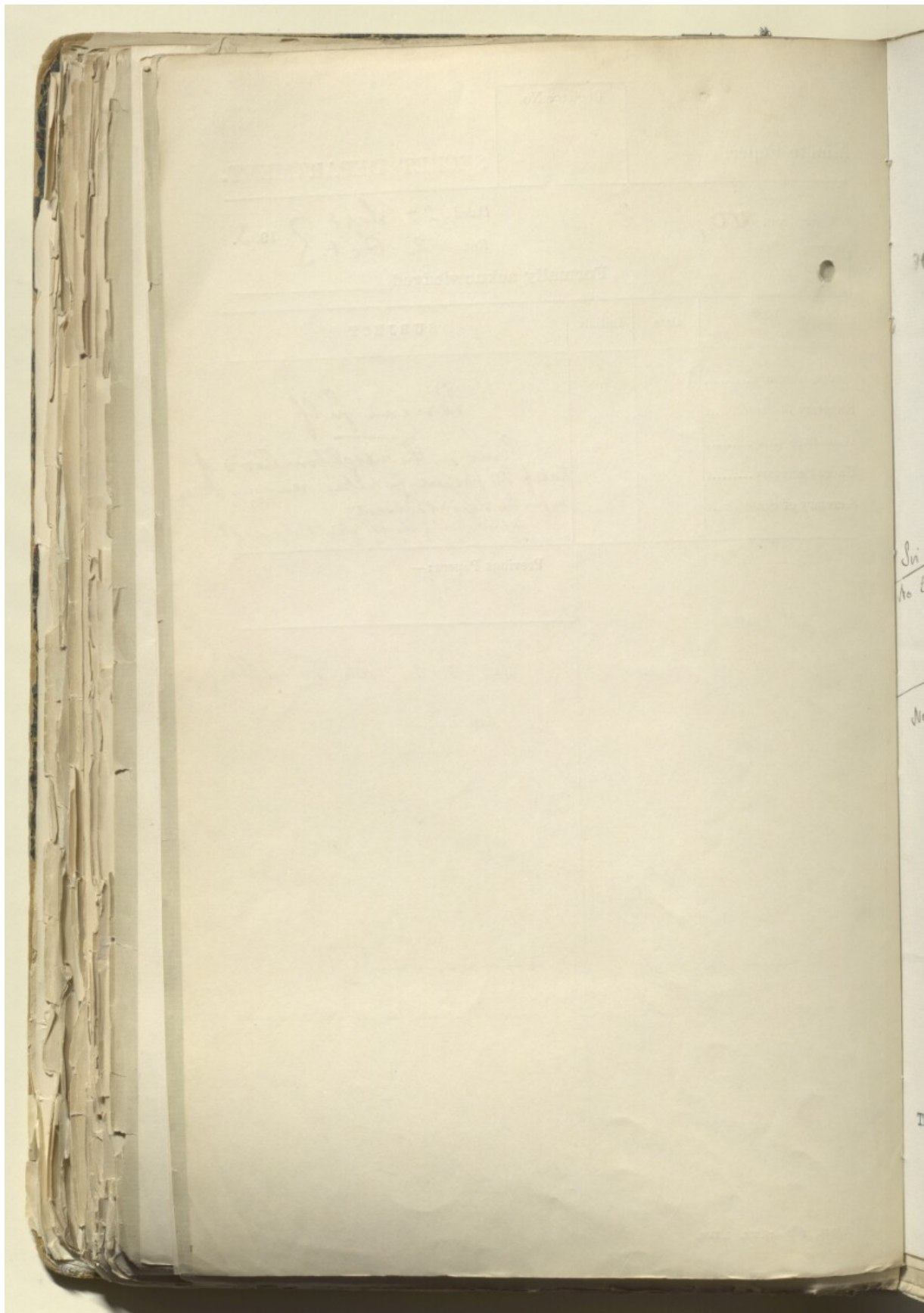
Seen Political Committee.
6 Oct. 1903.

COPY TO INDIA
10-October 1903
SECRETARY'S N^o 44

Y 2964. 2000—7/1908. I. 1509.

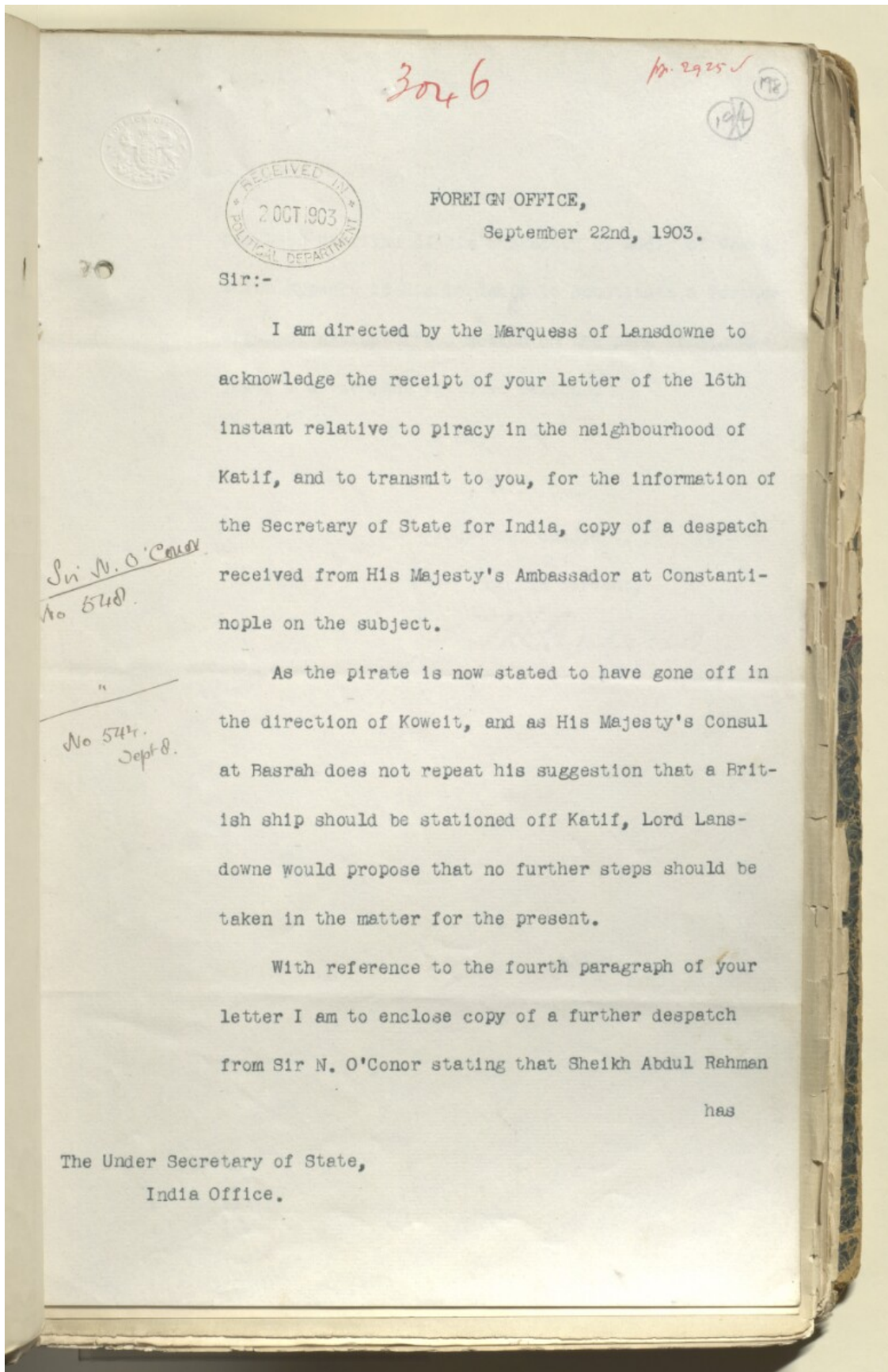


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٩٧ظ] (٨٦٠/٣٩٩)



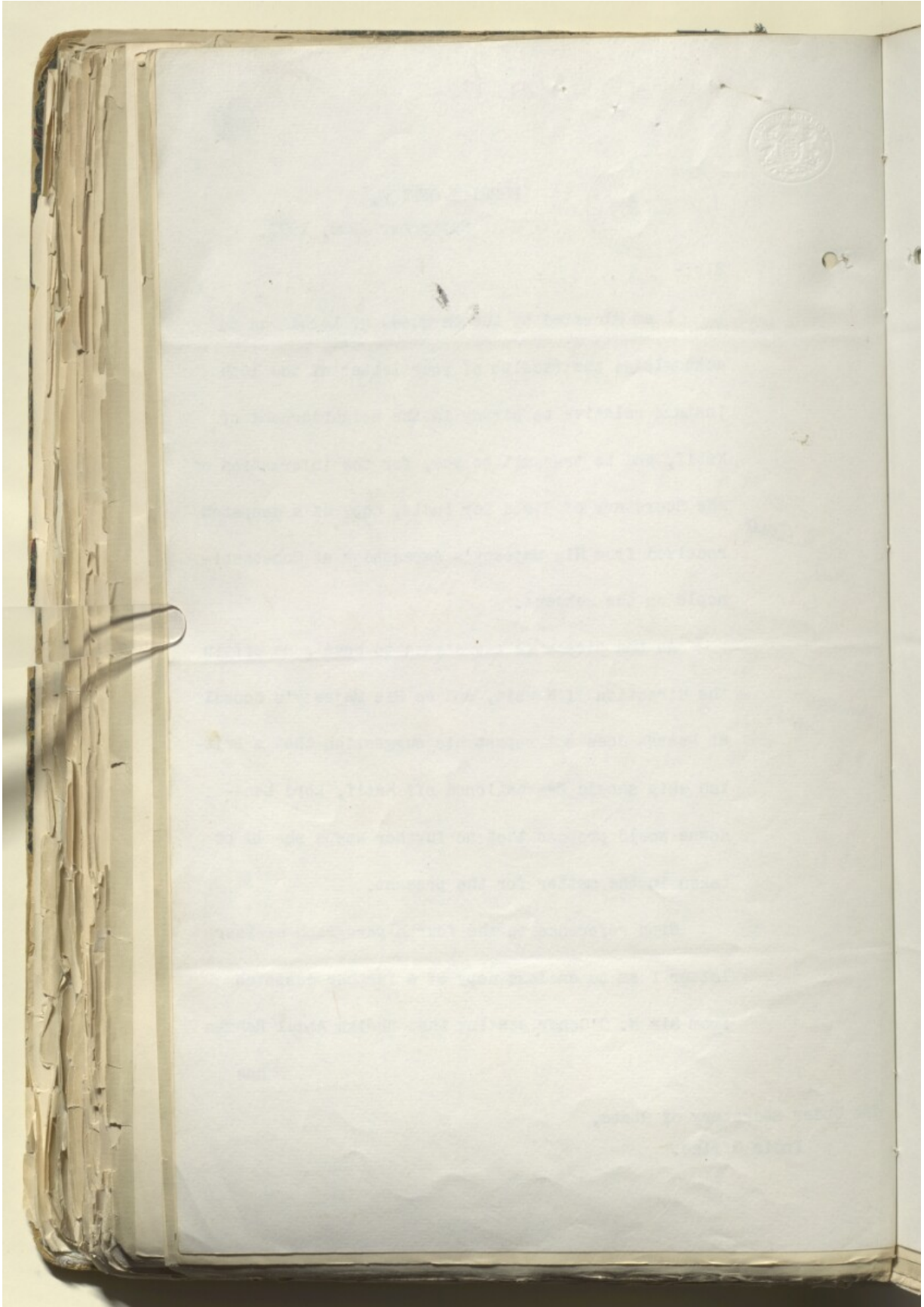


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٩٨ و] (٨٦٠/٤٠٠)



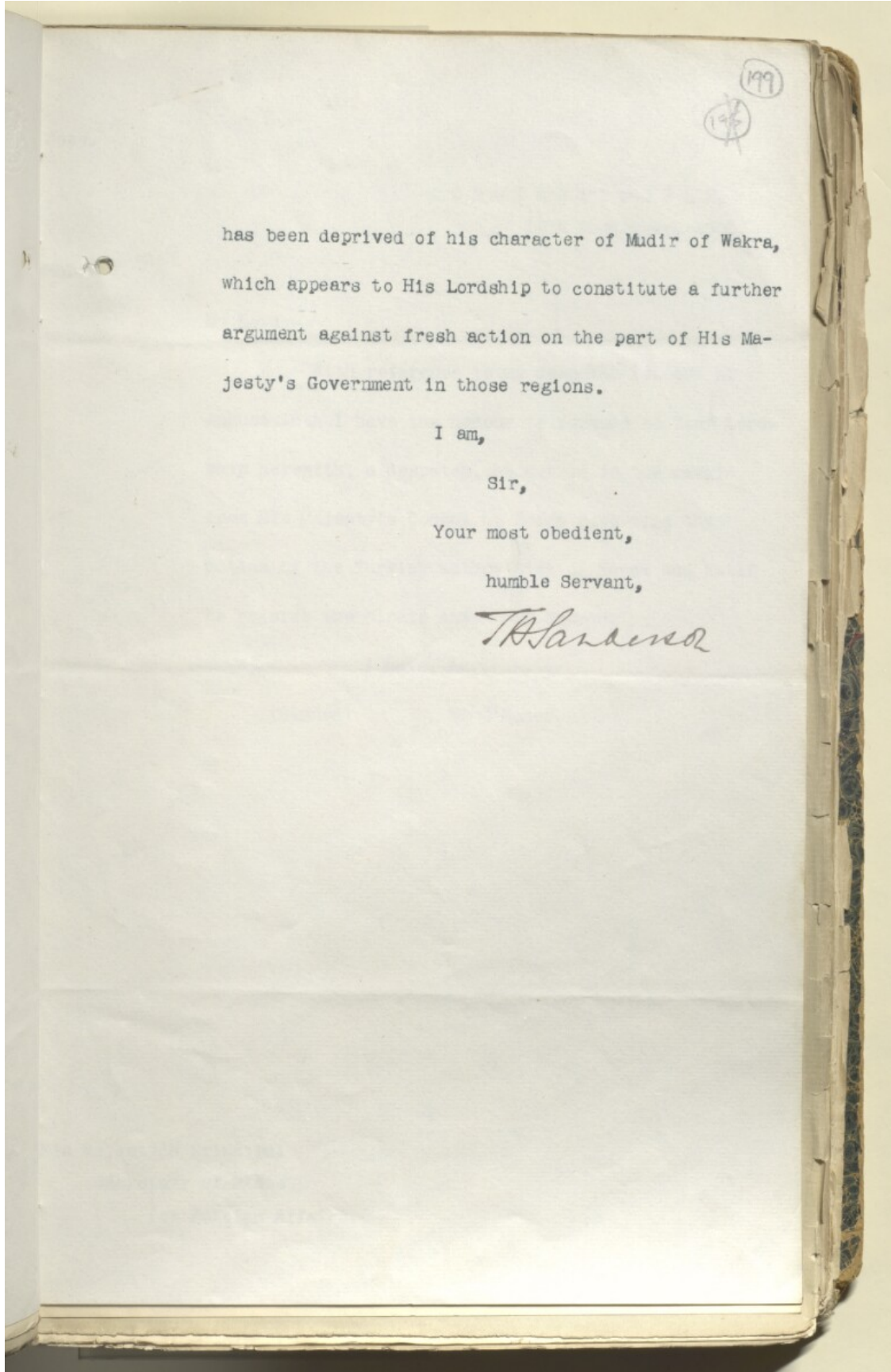


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٩٨ظ] (٨٦٠/٤٠١)



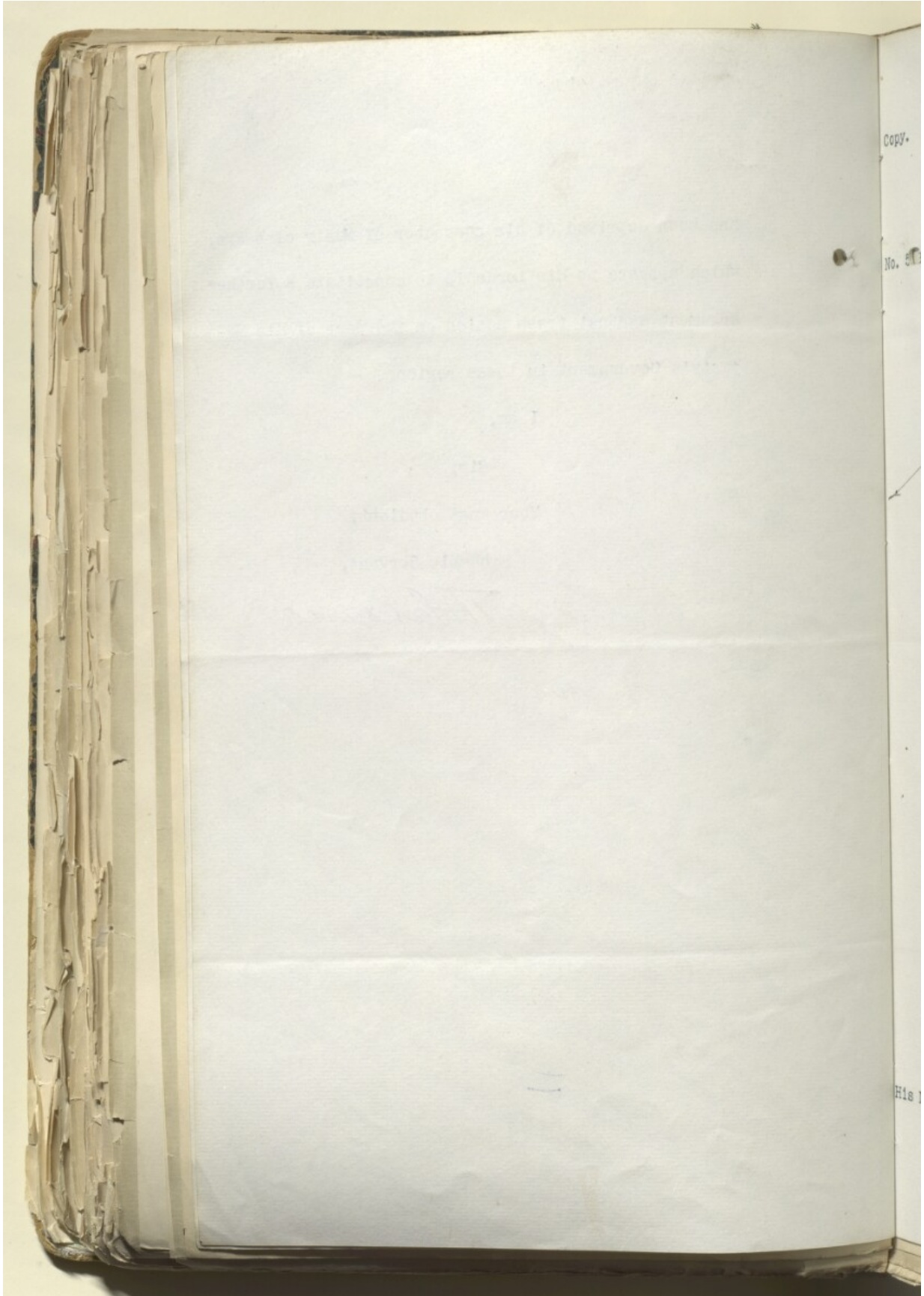


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٩٩و] (٨٦٠/٤٠٢)



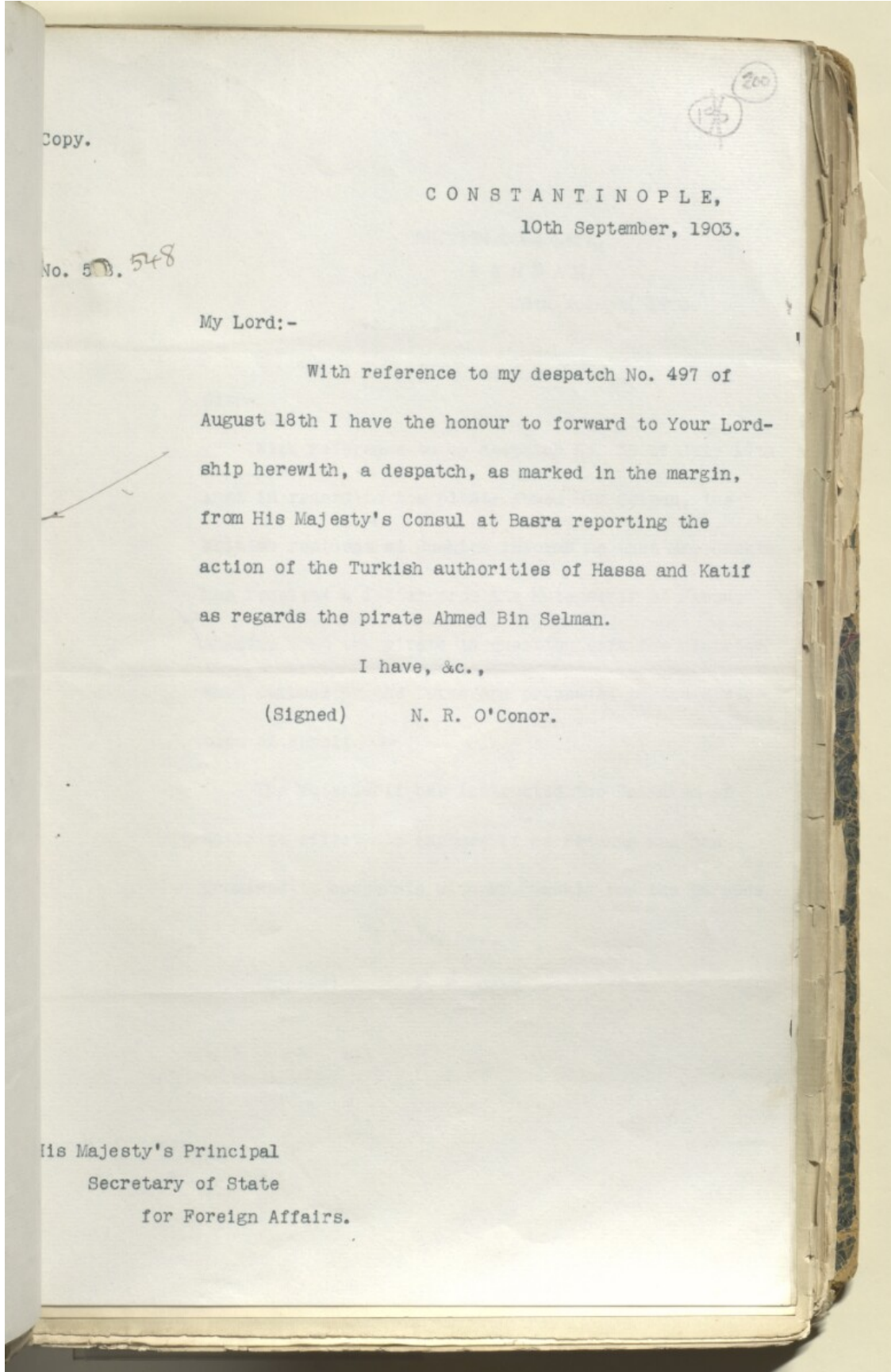


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٩٩ظ] (٨٦٠/٤٠٣)



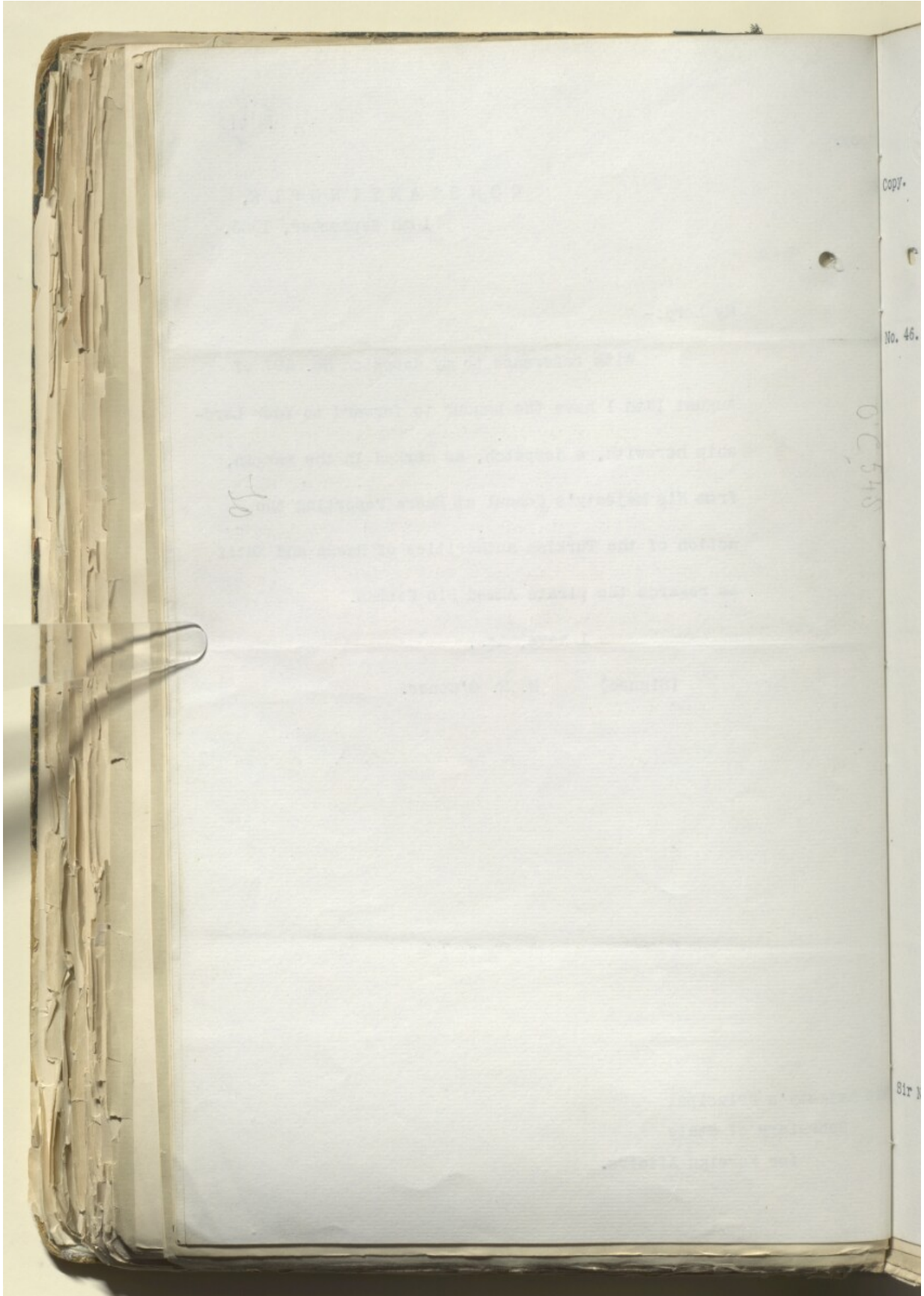


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٠٠] (٨٦٠/٤٠٤)



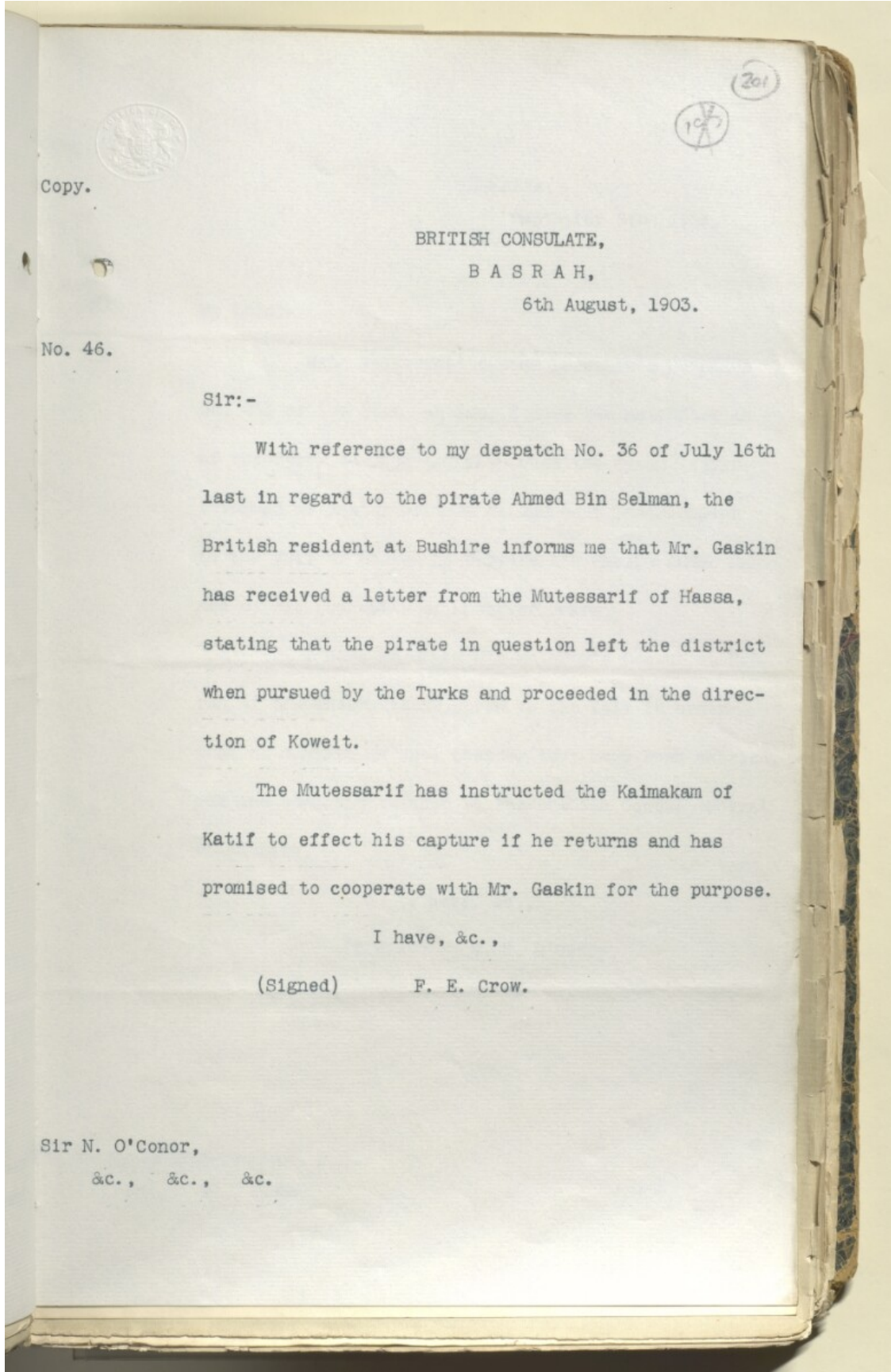


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٠٠ظ] (٨٦٠/٤٠٥)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٠١ و] (٨٦٠/٤٠٦)



Copy.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
B A S R A H,
6th August, 1903.

No. 46.

Sir:-

With reference to my despatch No. 36 of July 16th last in regard to the pirate Ahmed Bin Selman, the British resident at Bushire informs me that Mr. Gaskin has received a letter from the Mutessarif of Hassa, stating that the pirate in question left the district when pursued by the Turks and proceeded in the direction of Koweit.

The Mutessarif has instructed the Kaimakam of Katif to effect his capture if he returns and has promised to cooperate with Mr. Gaskin for the purpose.

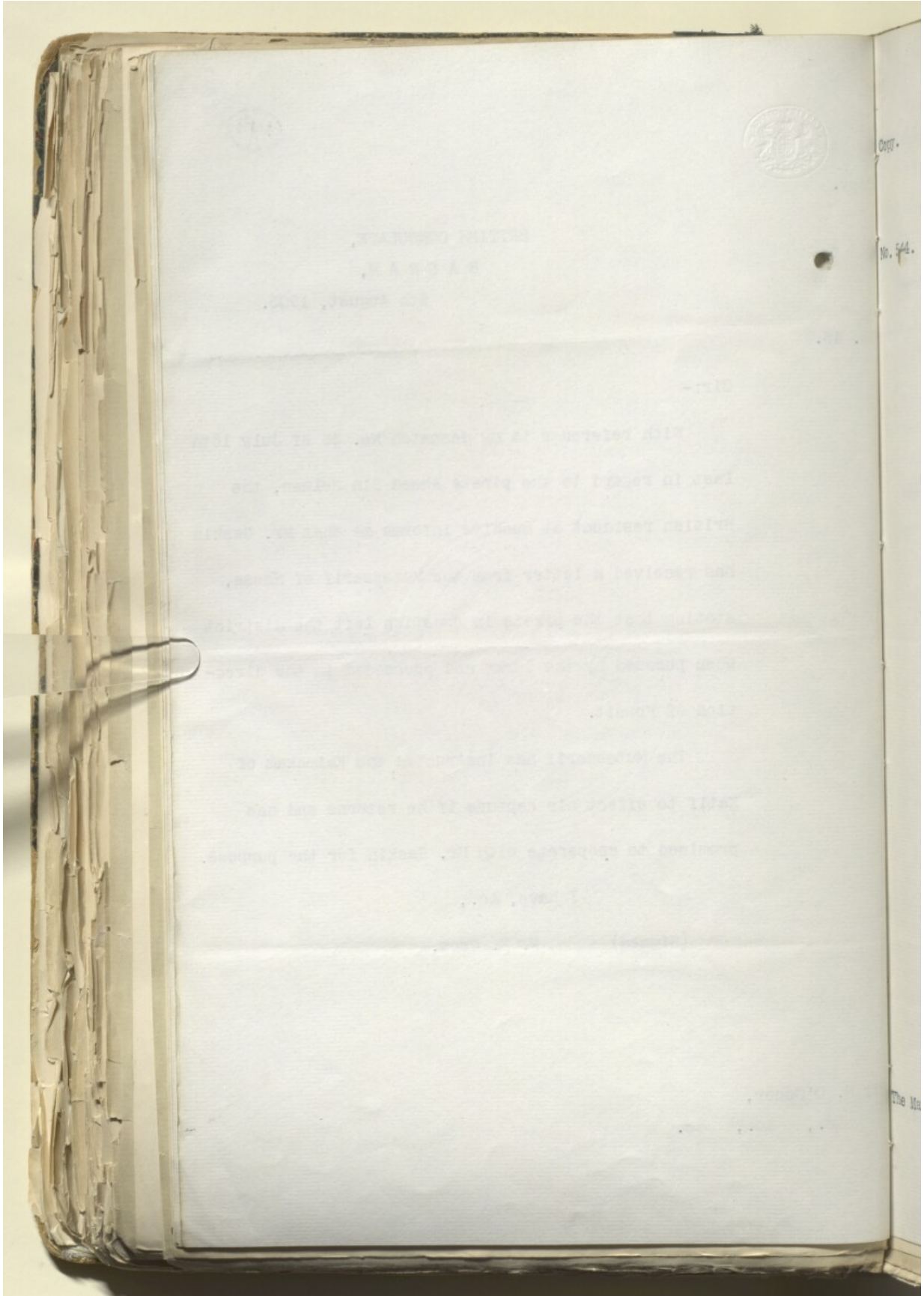
I have, &c.,

(Signed) F. E. Crow.

Sir N. O'Conor,
&c., &c., &c.

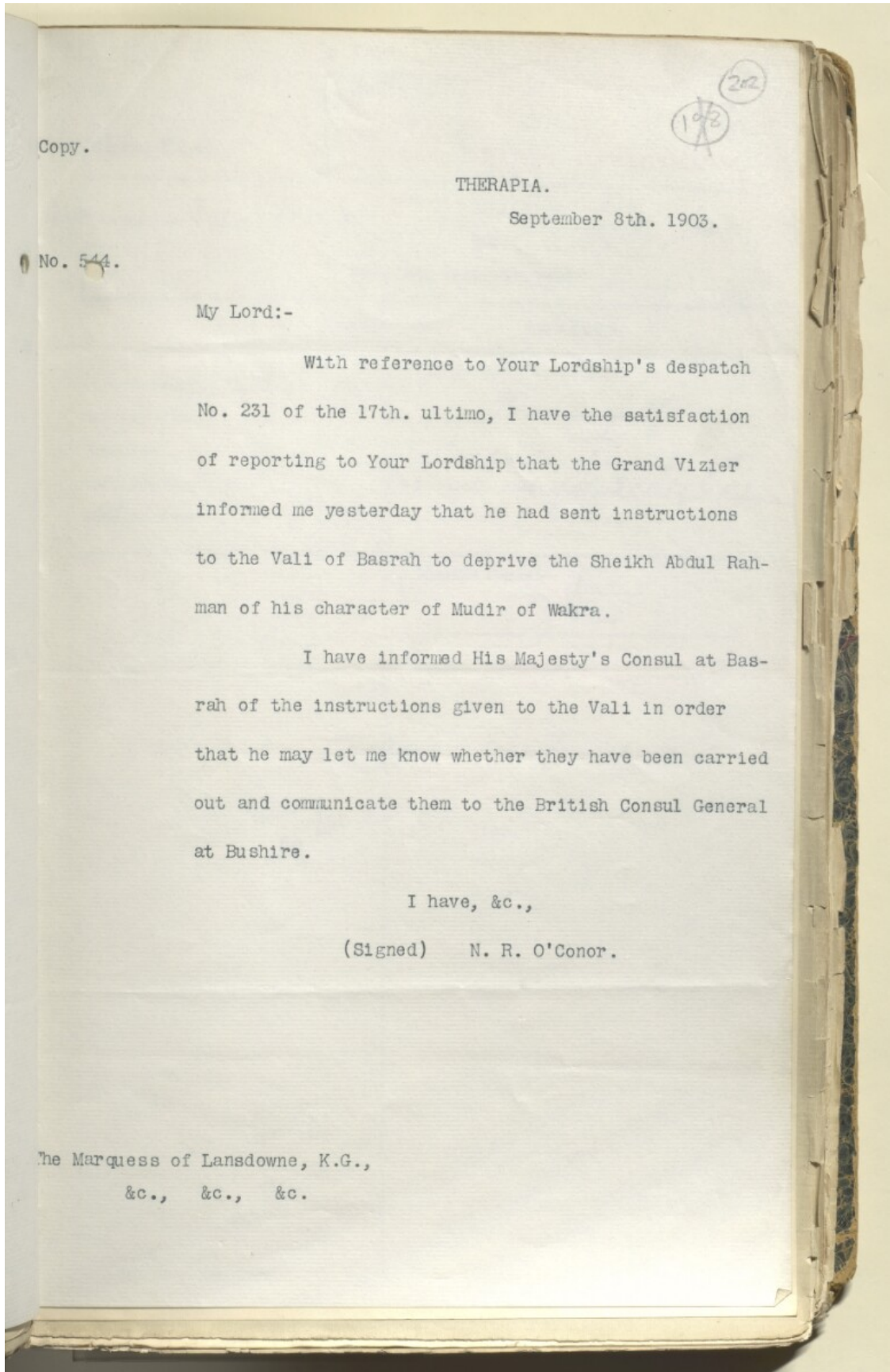


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٠١ظ] (٨٦٠/٤٠٧)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٠٢ و] (٨٦٠/٤٠٨)



Copy.

THERAPIA.

September 8th. 1903.

No. 544.

My Lord:-

With reference to Your Lordship's despatch No. 231 of the 17th. ultimo, I have the satisfaction of reporting to Your Lordship that the Grand Vizier informed me yesterday that he had sent instructions to the Vali of Basrah to deprive the Sheikh Abdul Rahman of his character of Mudir of Wakra.

I have informed His Majesty's Consul at Basrah of the instructions given to the Vali in order that he may let me know whether they have been carried out and communicate them to the British Consul General at Bushire.

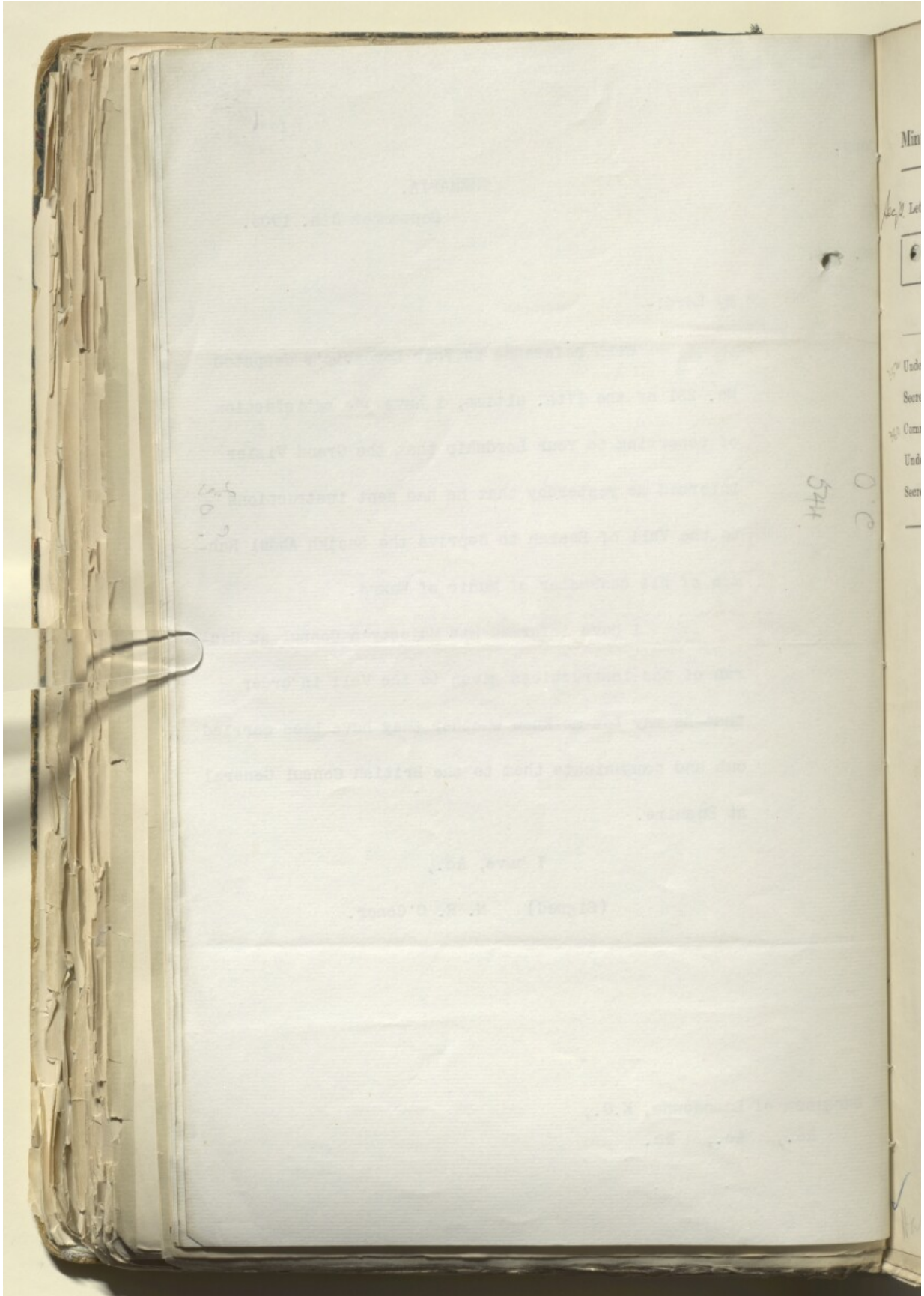
I have, &c.,

(Signed) N. R. O'Conor.

The Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G.,
&c., &c., &c.



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٠٢ ظ] (٨٦٠/٤٠٩)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٠٣ و] (٨٦٠/٤١٠)

Register No. 1318

Minute Paper. SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Secy. Letter from India, no. 36 M, Dated 3 Sept., 1903.
Rec. 21

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	22 Sept.	Yf.	Persian subj. Correspondence regarding the appointment of Sheikh Abdul Rahman as Sheikh of Wakra.
Secretary of State			
Committee	22	R	
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State			

Previous Papers:—
1240.

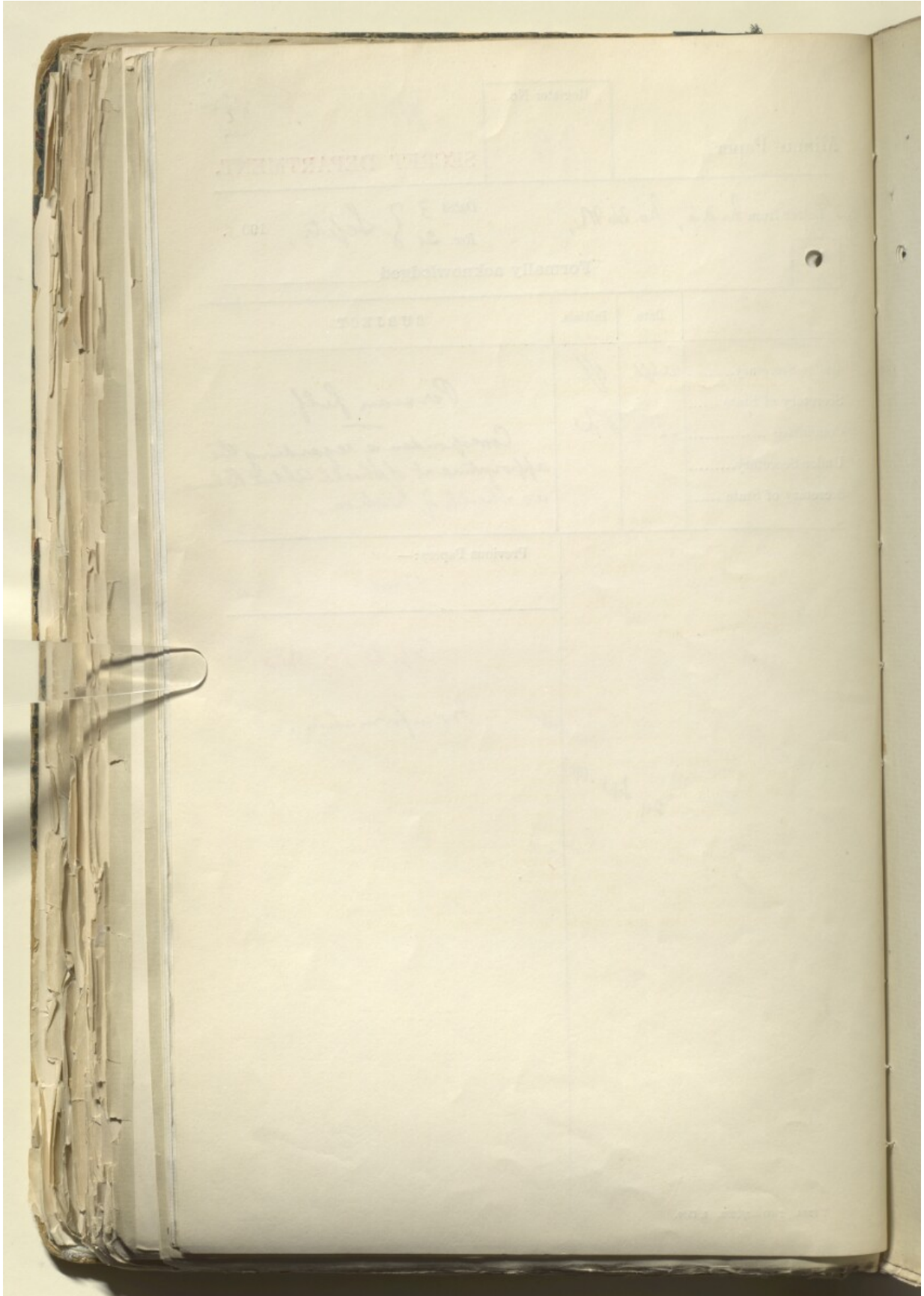
Copy to F.O. 5/10/03
For information.

See Political Committee.
29 Sept 1903

Y 8964. 2900—7/1903. I. 1509.

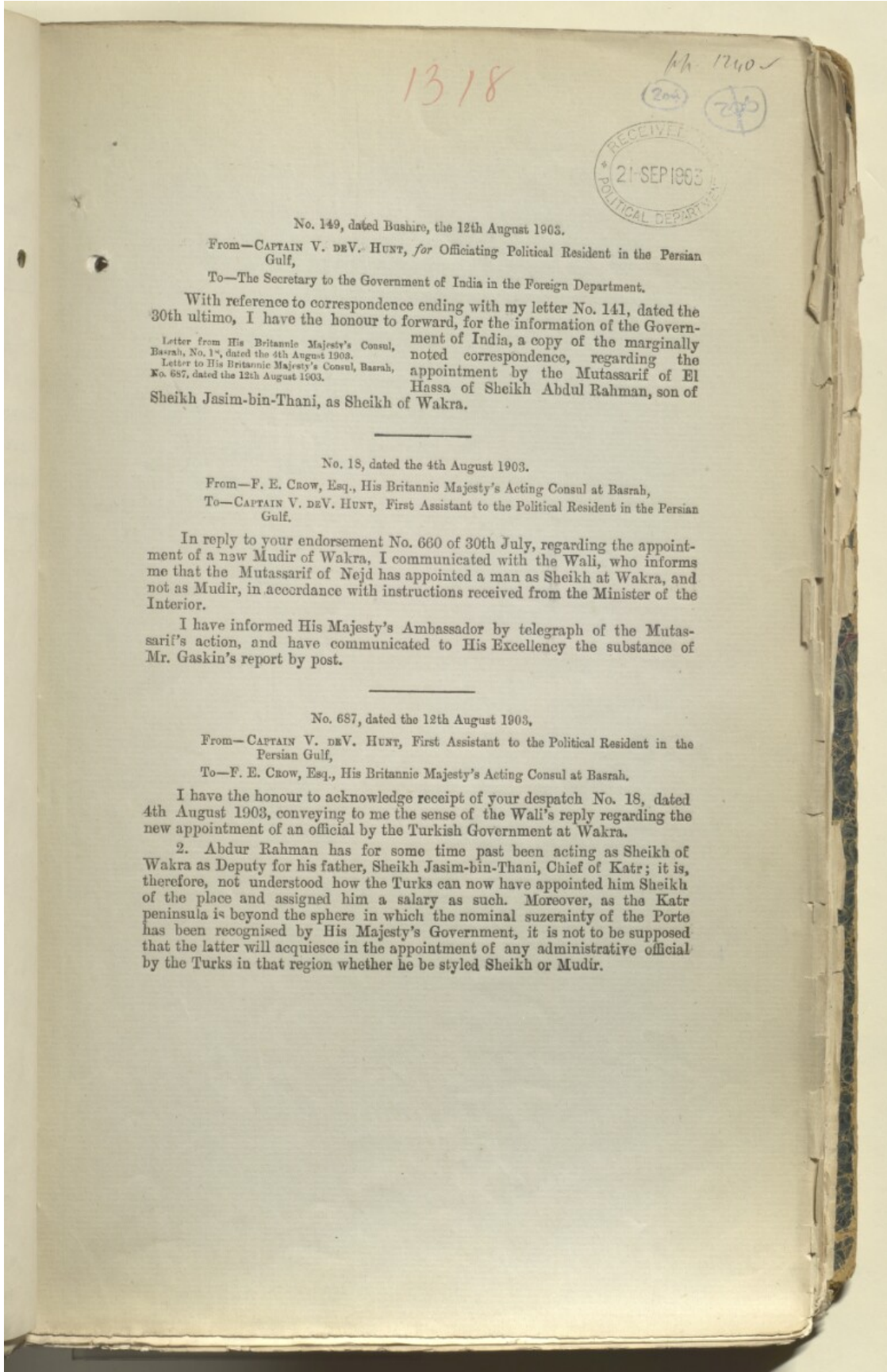


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٠٣ظ] (٨٦٠/٤١١)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٠٤ و] [١٢/٤٦٠٨]



No. 149, dated Bushire, the 12th August 1903.

From—CAPTAIN V. DEV. HUNT, for Officiating Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

With reference to correspondence ending with my letter No. 141, dated the 30th ultimo, I have the honour to forward, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of the marginally noted correspondence, regarding the appointment by the Mutassarif of El Hassa of Sheikh Abdul Rahman, son of Sheikh Jasim-bin-Thani, as Sheikh of Wakra.

Letter from His Britannic Majesty's Consul, Basrah, No. 17, dated the 4th August 1903.

Letter to His Britannic Majesty's Consul, Basrah, No. 687, dated the 12th August 1903.

No. 18, dated the 4th August 1903.

From—F. E. Crow, Esq., His Britannic Majesty's Acting Consul at Basrah,

To—CAPTAIN V. DEV. HUNT, First Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

In reply to your endorsement No. 660 of 30th July, regarding the appointment of a new Mudir of Wakra, I communicated with the Wali, who informs me that the Mutassarif of Nejd has appointed a man as Sheikh at Wakra, and not as Mudir, in accordance with instructions received from the Minister of the Interior.

I have informed His Majesty's Ambassador by telegraph of the Mutassarif's action, and have communicated to His Excellency the substance of Mr. Gaskin's report by post.

No. 687, dated the 12th August 1903.

From—CAPTAIN V. DEV. HUNT, First Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,

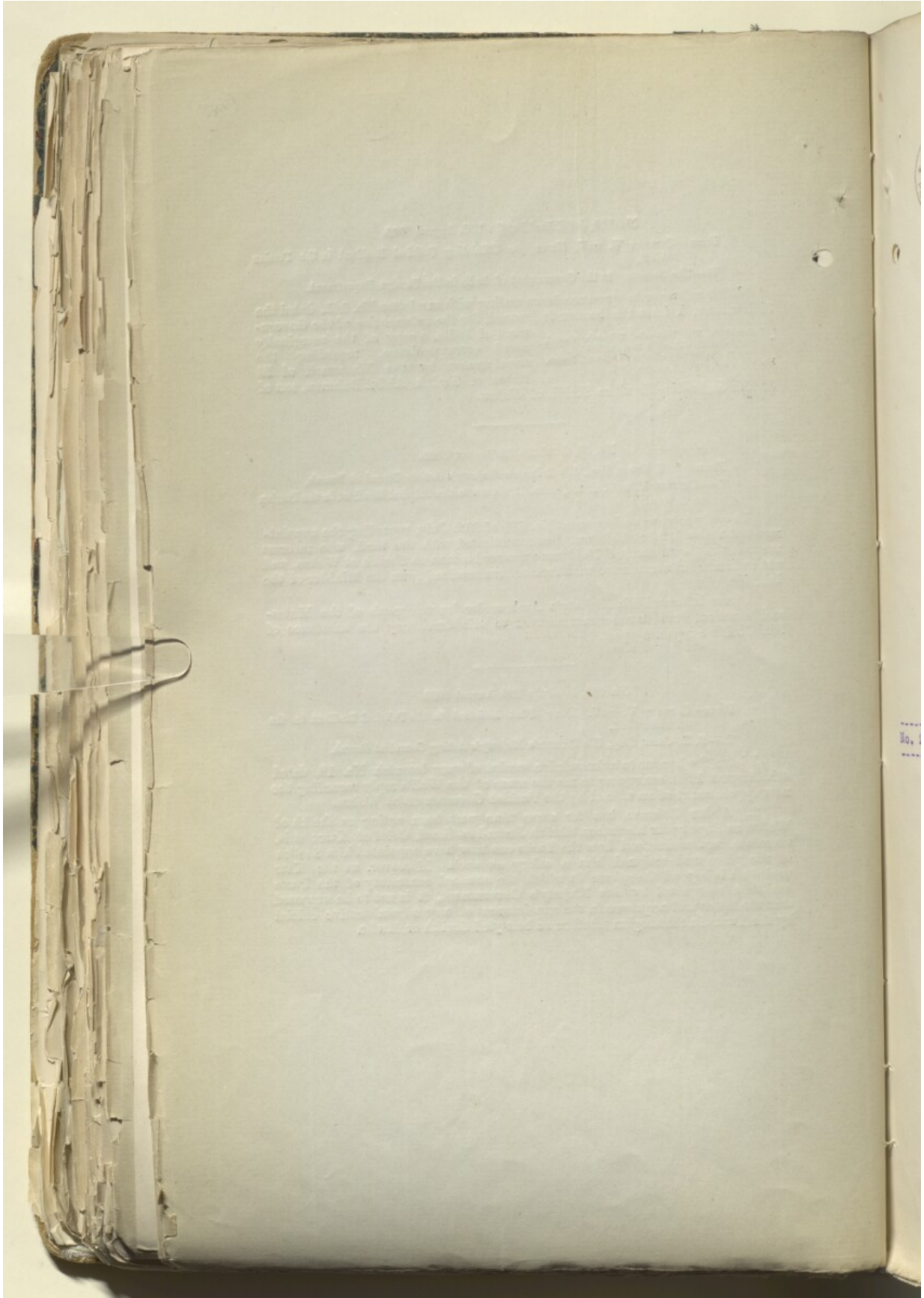
To—F. E. Crow, Esq., His Britannic Majesty's Acting Consul at Basrah.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your despatch No. 18, dated 4th August 1903, conveying to me the sense of the Wali's reply regarding the new appointment of an official by the Turkish Government at Wakra.

2. Abdur Rahman has for some time past been acting as Sheikh of Wakra as Deputy for his father, Sheikh Jasim-bin-Thani, Chief of Katr; it is, therefore, not understood how the Turks can now have appointed him Sheikh of the place and assigned him a salary as such. Moreover, as the Katr peninsula is beyond the sphere in which the nominal suzerainty of the Porte has been recognised by His Majesty's Government, it is not to be supposed that the latter will acquiesce in the appointment of any administrative official by the Turks in that region whether he be styled Sheikh or Mudir.

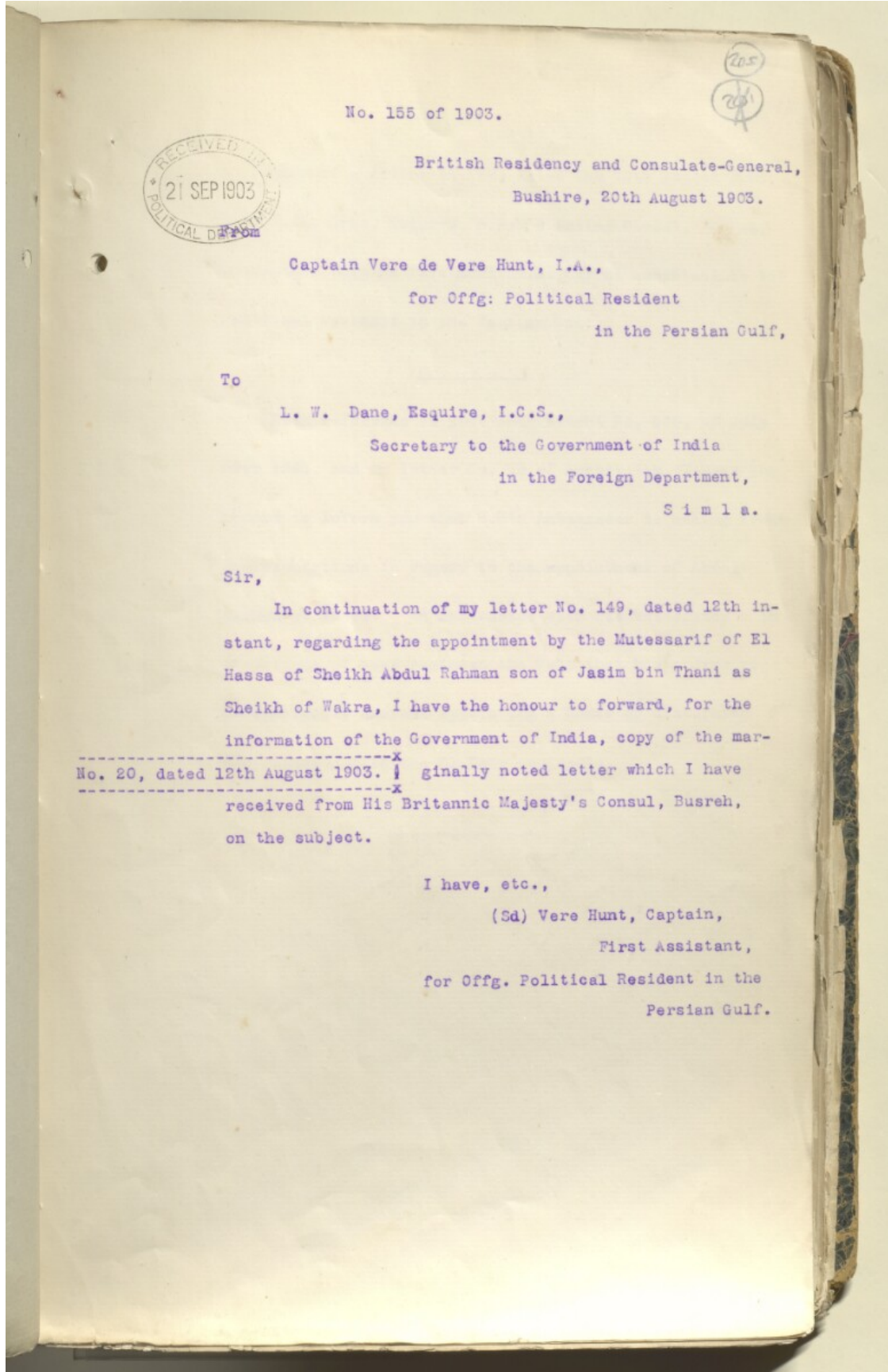


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٠٤ظ] (١٦٠/٤١٣)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٠٥ و] (٨٦٠/٤١٤)



No. 155 of 1903.

British Residency and Consulate-General,
Bushire, 20th August 1903.



Captain Vere de Vere Hunt, I.A.,
for Offg: Political Resident
in the Persian Gulf,

To

L. W. Dane, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of India
in the Foreign Department,
S i m l a.

Sir,

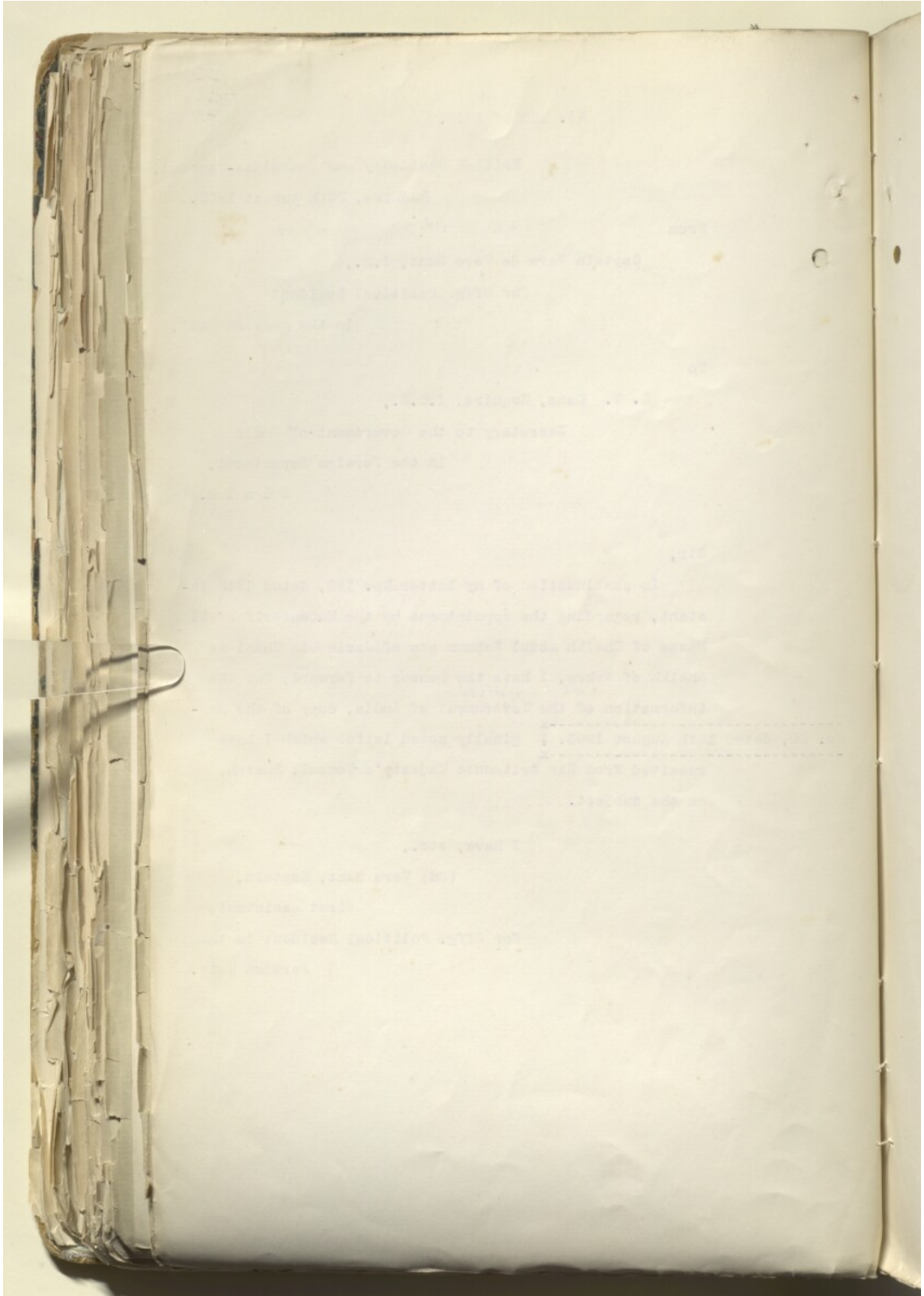
In continuation of my letter No. 149, dated 12th instant, regarding the appointment by the Mutessarif of El Hassa of Sheikh Abdul Rahman son of Jasim bin Thani as Sheikh of Wakra, I have the honour to forward, for the information of the Government of India, copy of the mar-
-----X
No. 20, dated 12th August 1903. | ginally noted letter which I have
-----X
received from His Britannic Majesty's Consul, Busreh,
on the subject.

I have, etc.,

(Sd) Vere Hunt, Captain,
First Assistant,
for Offg. Political Resident in the
Persian Gulf.

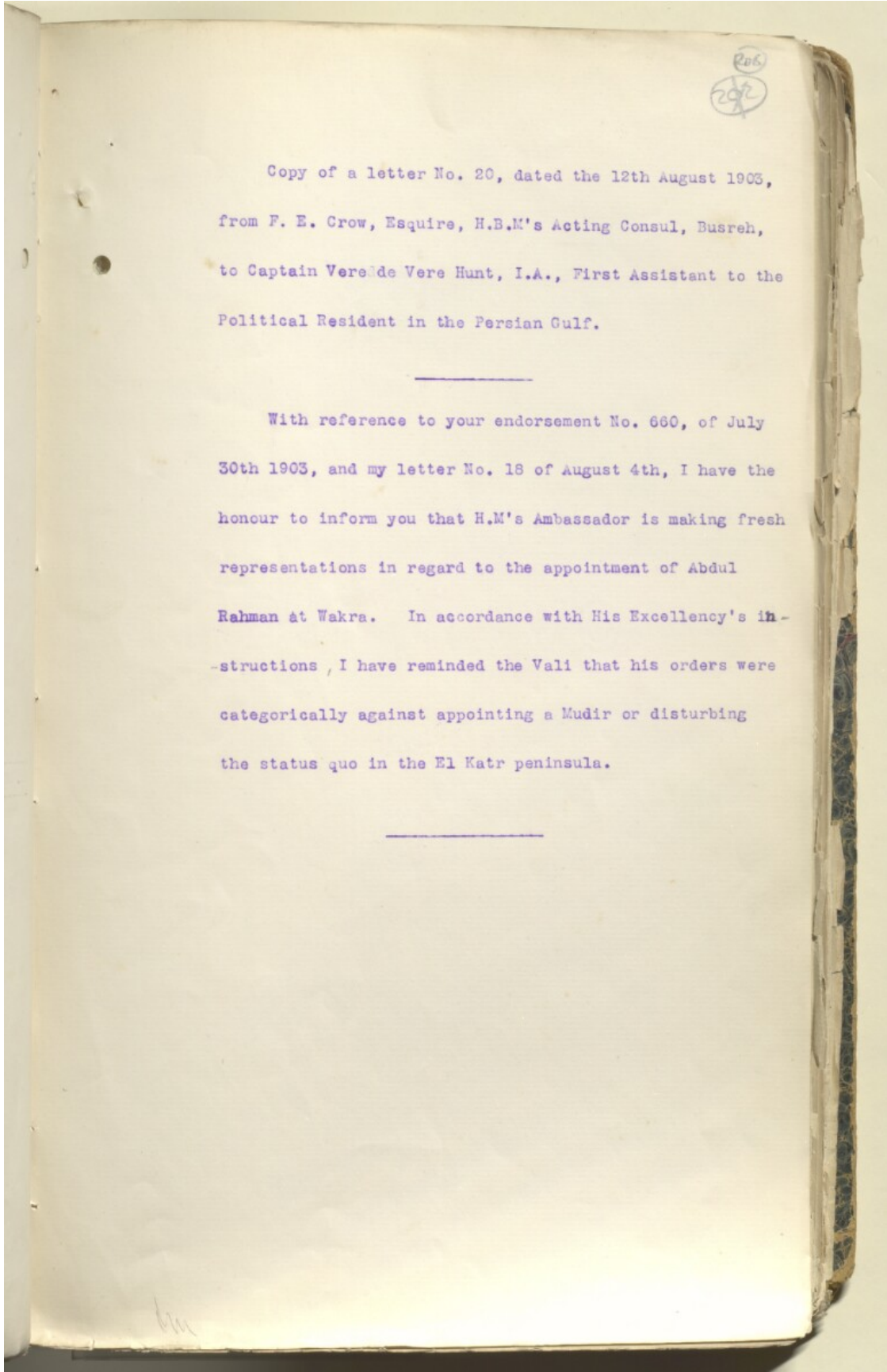


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٠٥ظ] (٨٦٠/٤١٥)



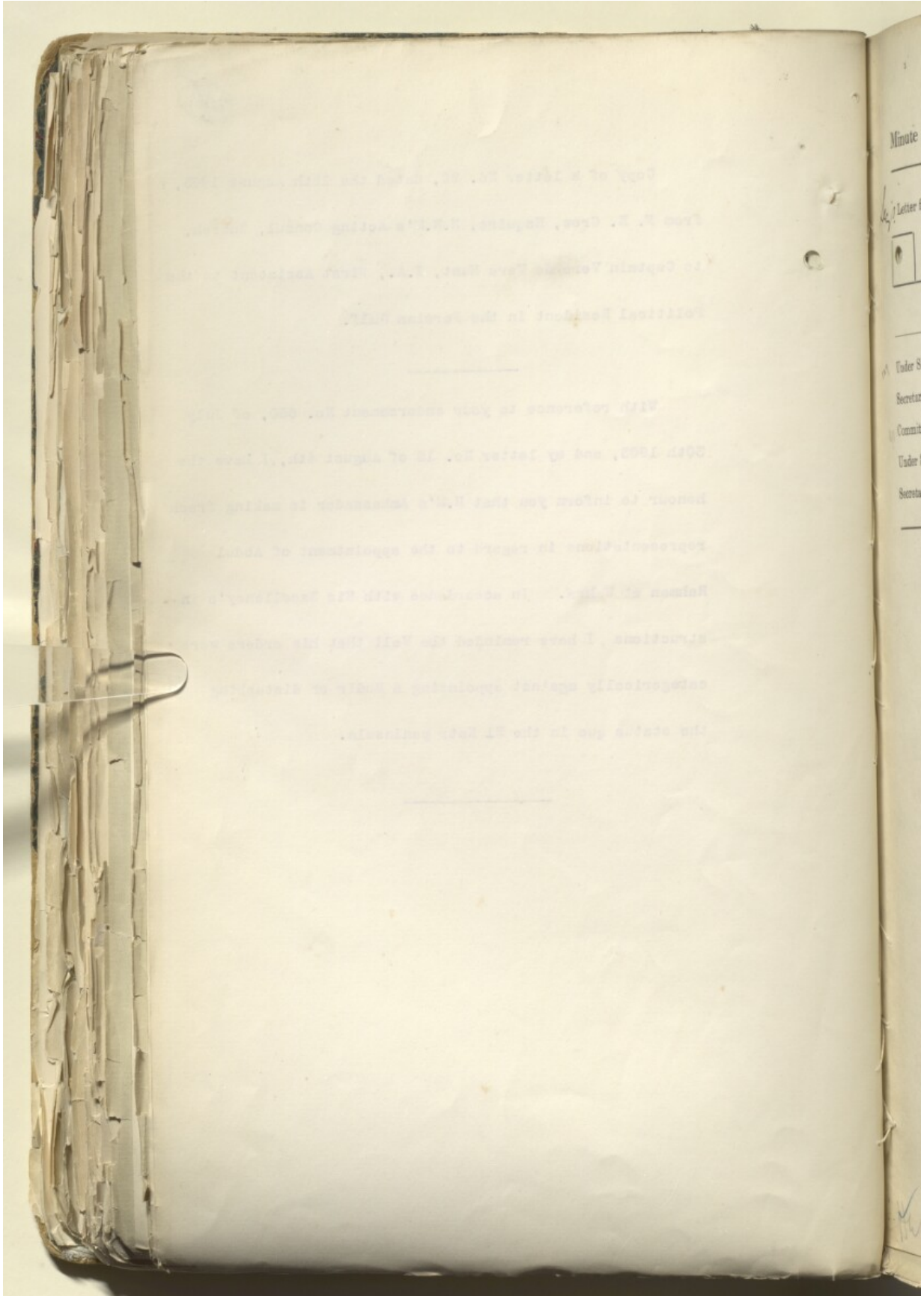


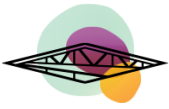
ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٠٦و] (٨٦٠/٤١٦)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٠٦ظ] (١٧/٤١٧)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٠٧و] (٨٦٠/٤١٨)

Register No. 1240

Minute Paper. SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Letter from India, no. 34 M., Dated 20 Aug. 1903.
Rec. 7 Sept. 1903.

Formally acknowledged

Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
8 Sept.	Off.	Persian Gulf.
8 "	S.	
10 "	C. K.	The appointment of Turkish Indiers to the El Kater coast. Withdrawal of Yusuf Bey to Al Bidaa. Appointment of Abdul Rahman as Shaikh of Wakra. Senior Naval Officers to visit Wakra.

Previous Papers:—
1203 A.
1186

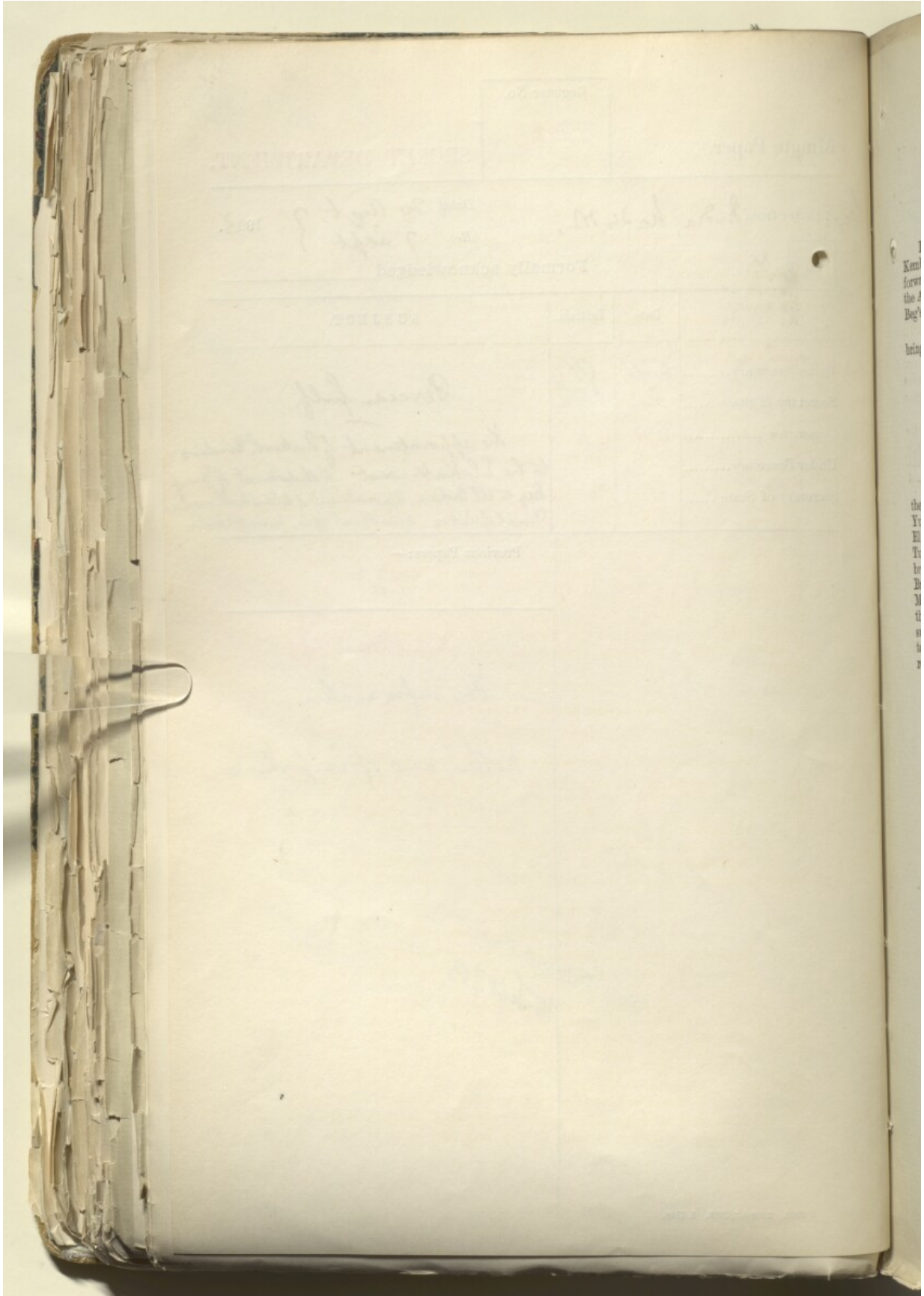
Copy to 70. 7/9/03
For information.
Nothing new of importance.

Seen Political Committee.
15 Sept. 1903.

Y 8964. 2000—7/1903. I. 1309.

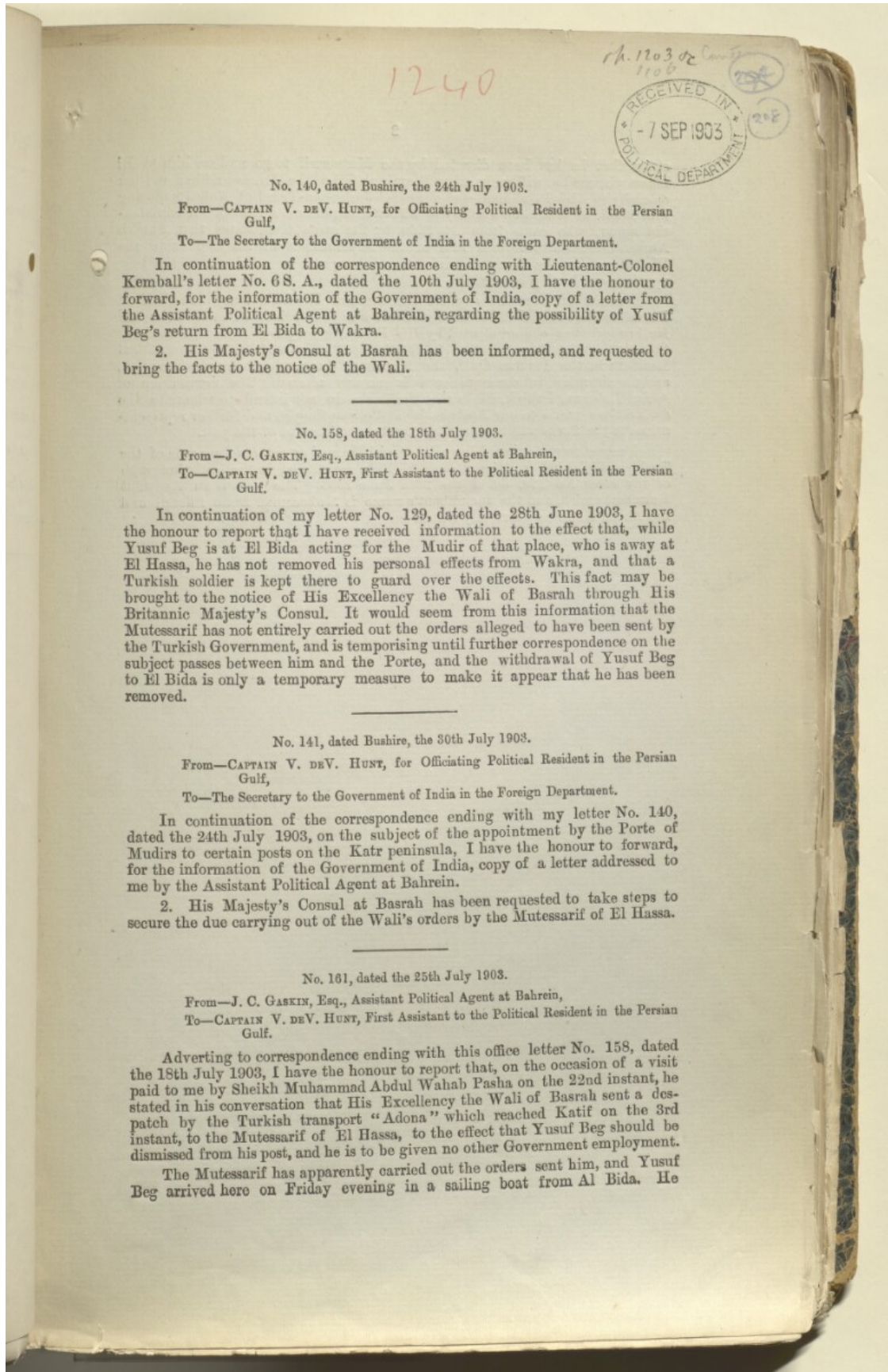


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٠٧ظ] (٨٦٠/٤١٩)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٠٨ و] (٨٦٠/٤٢٠)



No. 140, dated Bushire, the 24th July 1903.

From—CAPTAIN V. DEV. HUNT, for Officiating Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

In continuation of the correspondence ending with Lieutenant-Colonel Kemball's letter No. 68. A., dated the 10th July 1903, I have the honour to forward, for the information of the Government of India, copy of a letter from the Assistant Political Agent at Bahrein, regarding the possibility of Yusuf Beg's return from El Bida to Wakra.

2. His Majesty's Consul at Basrah has been informed, and requested to bring the facts to the notice of the Wali.

No. 158, dated the 18th July 1903.

From—J. C. GASKIN, Esq., Assistant Political Agent at Bahrein,

To—CAPTAIN V. DEV. HUNT, First Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

In continuation of my letter No. 129, dated the 28th June 1903, I have the honour to report that I have received information to the effect that, while Yusuf Beg is at El Bida acting for the Mudir of that place, who is away at El Hassa, he has not removed his personal effects from Wakra, and that a Turkish soldier is kept there to guard over the effects. This fact may be brought to the notice of His Excellency the Wali of Basrah through His Britannic Majesty's Consul. It would seem from this information that the Mutessarif has not entirely carried out the orders alleged to have been sent by the Turkish Government, and is temporising until further correspondence on the subject passes between him and the Porte, and the withdrawal of Yusuf Beg to El Bida is only a temporary measure to make it appear that he has been removed.

No. 141, dated Bushire, the 30th July 1903.

From—CAPTAIN V. DEV. HUNT, for Officiating Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

In continuation of the correspondence ending with my letter No. 140, dated the 24th July 1903, on the subject of the appointment by the Porte of Mudirs to certain posts on the Katr peninsula, I have the honour to forward, for the information of the Government of India, copy of a letter addressed to me by the Assistant Political Agent at Bahrein.

2. His Majesty's Consul at Basrah has been requested to take steps to secure the due carrying out of the Wali's orders by the Mutessarif of El Hassa.

No. 161, dated the 25th July 1903.

From—J. C. GASKIN, Esq., Assistant Political Agent at Bahrein,

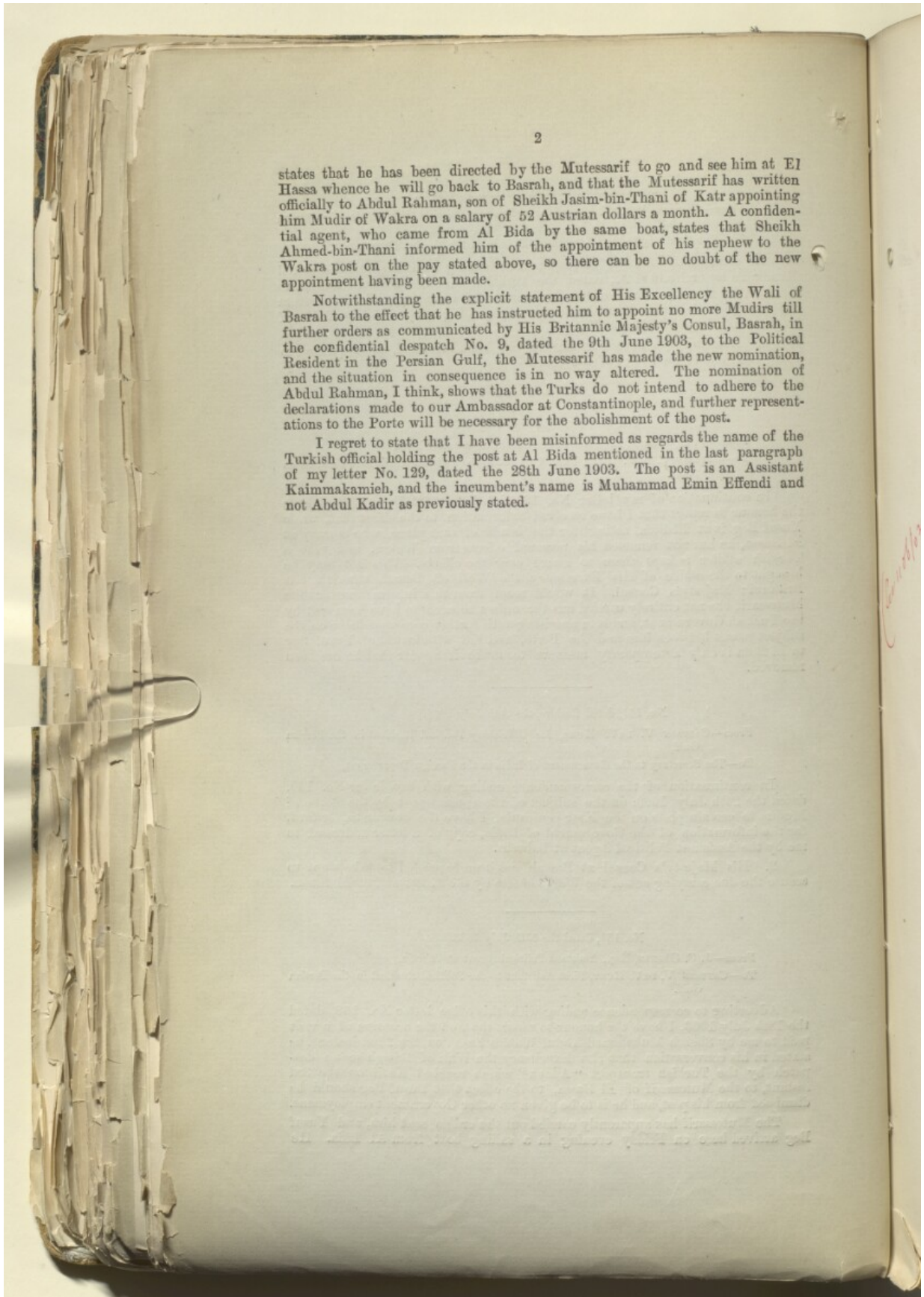
To—CAPTAIN V. DEV. HUNT, First Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

Adverting to correspondence ending with this office letter No. 158, dated the 18th July 1903, I have the honour to report that, on the occasion of a visit paid to me by Sheikh Muhammad Abdul Wahab Pasha on the 22nd instant, he stated in his conversation that His Excellency the Wali of Basrah sent a despatch by the Turkish transport "Adona" which reached Katif on the 3rd instant, to the Mutessarif of El Hassa, to the effect that Yusuf Beg should be dismissed from his post, and he is to be given no other Government employment.

The Mutessarif has apparently carried out the orders sent him, and Yusuf Beg arrived here on Friday evening in a sailing boat from Al Bida. He

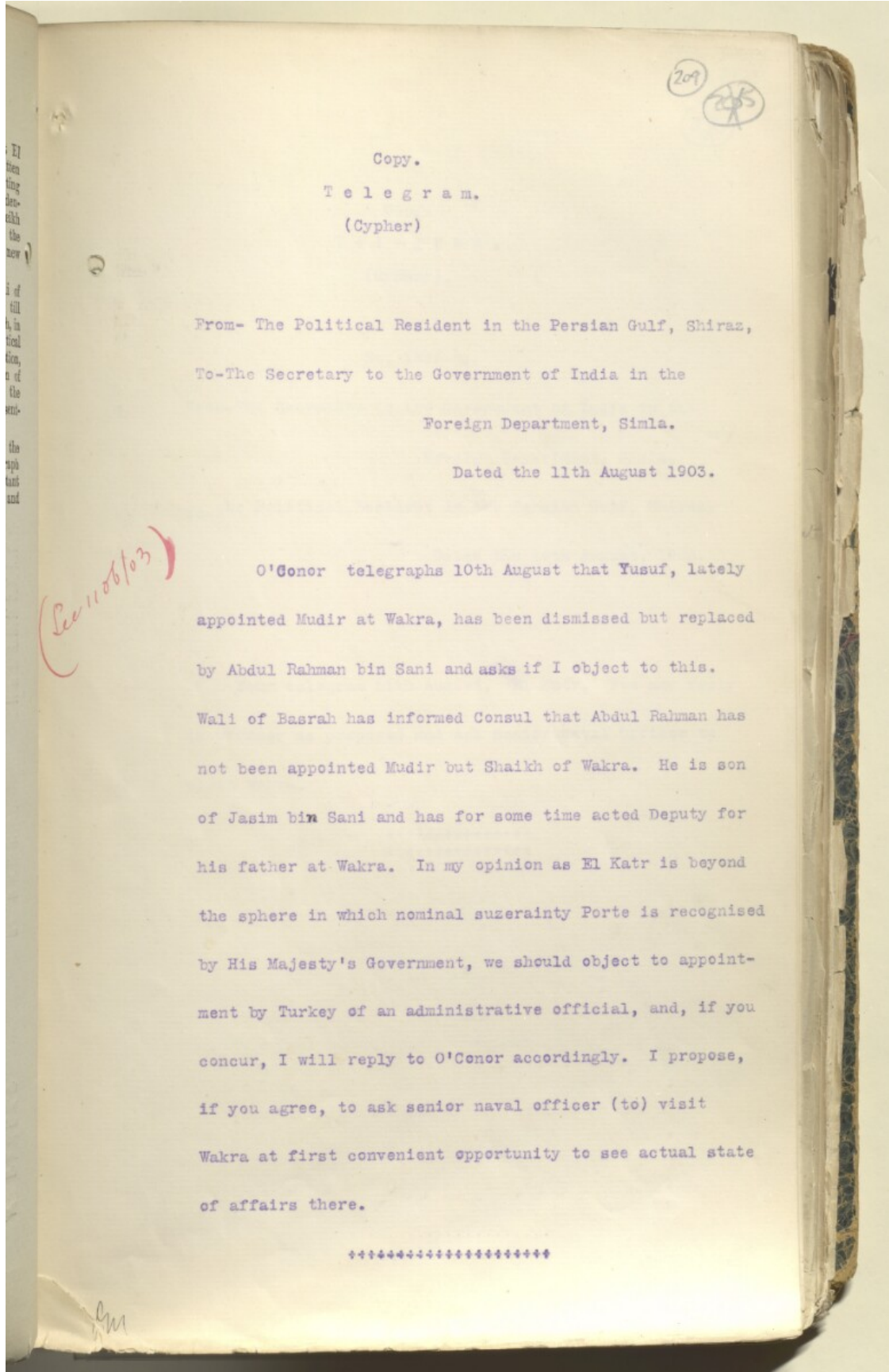


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٠٨ظ] (٨٦٠/٤٢١)



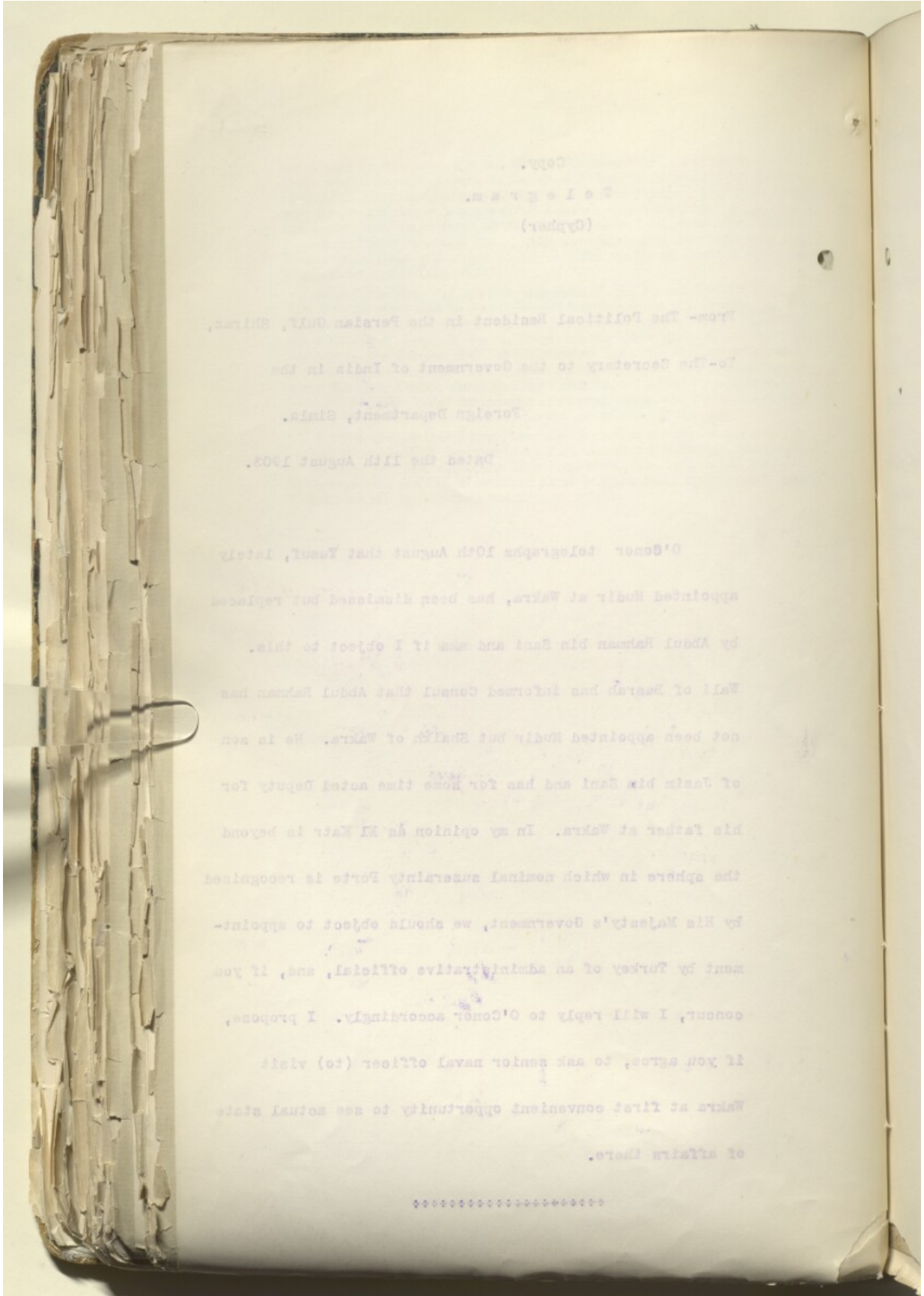


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٠٩ و] (٨٦٠/٤٢٢)



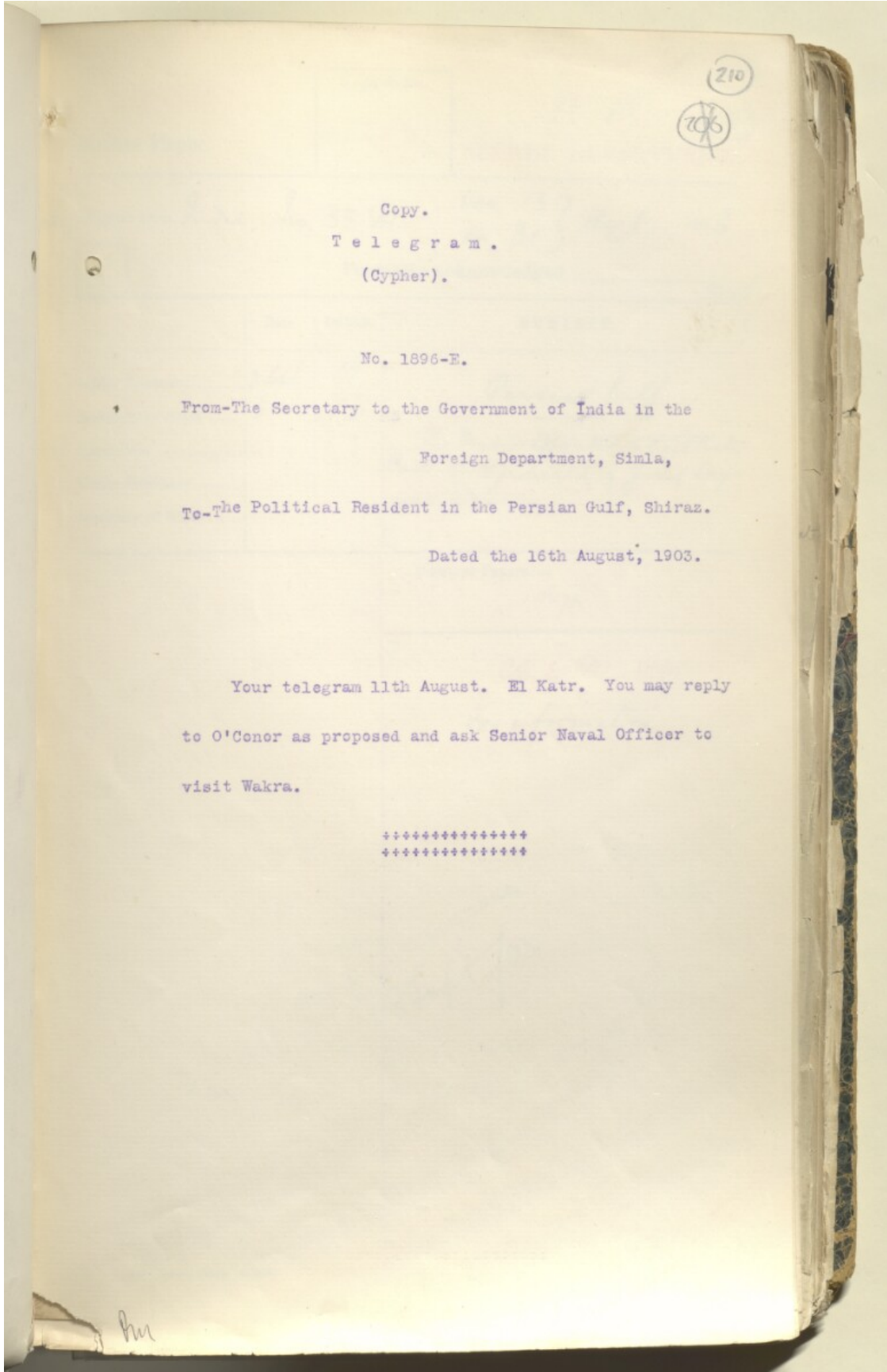


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٠٩ظ] (٨٦٠/٤٢٣)



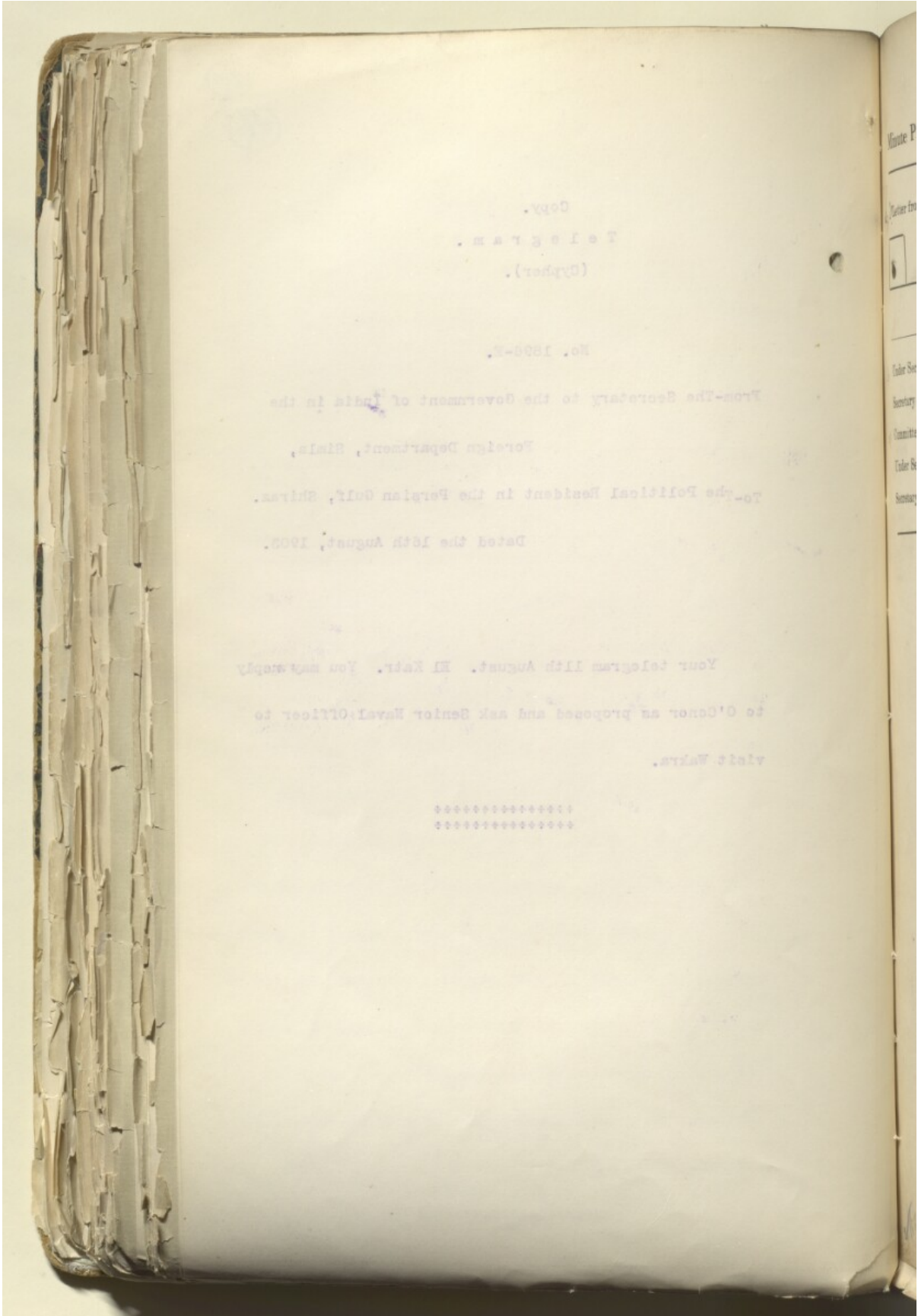


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢١٠و] (٨٦٠/٤٢٤)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢١٠ظ] (٨٦٠/٤٢٥)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢١١ و] (٨٦٠/٤٢٦)

Minute Paper. Register No. 1203. SECRET DEPARTMENT. 211 207

Letter from *India*, no. 33 M., Dated 13 } *Sept.* 1903
Rec. 31 }

Formally acknowledged _____

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	3 Sept	4/	<i>Persian subj.</i> The Mudis appointed to the <i>ElKata</i> Coast. As to probability of <i>Yusef Beg's</i> return to <i>Wakra</i> .
Secretary of State	3	12	
Committee	4 "	6 E	
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State			

Previous Papers:—
1167a

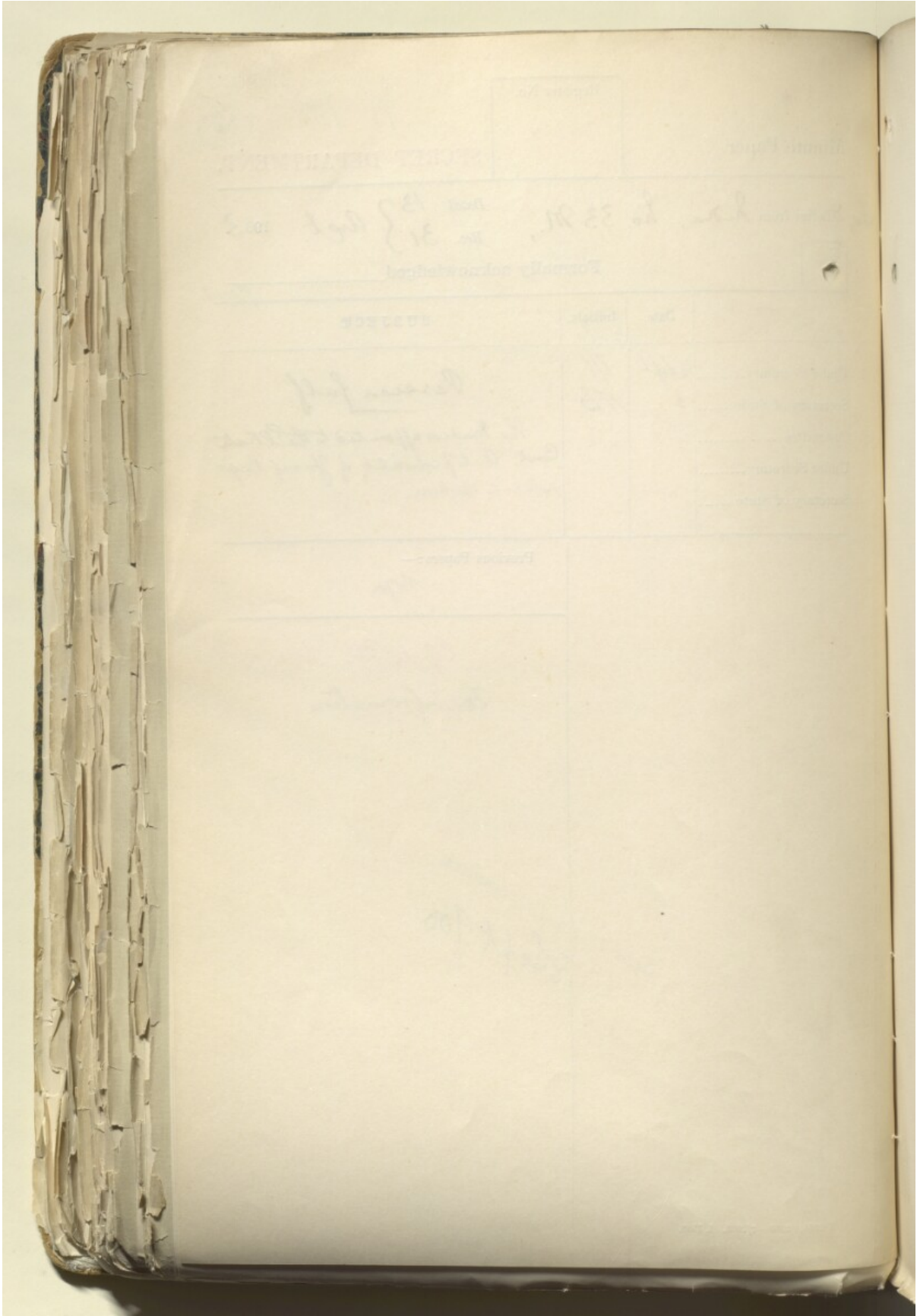
Copy to 30. 17/10/03
For information.

Seen Political Committee.
8 Sept. 1903

Y 8964. 2900—7/1903. I. 1309.

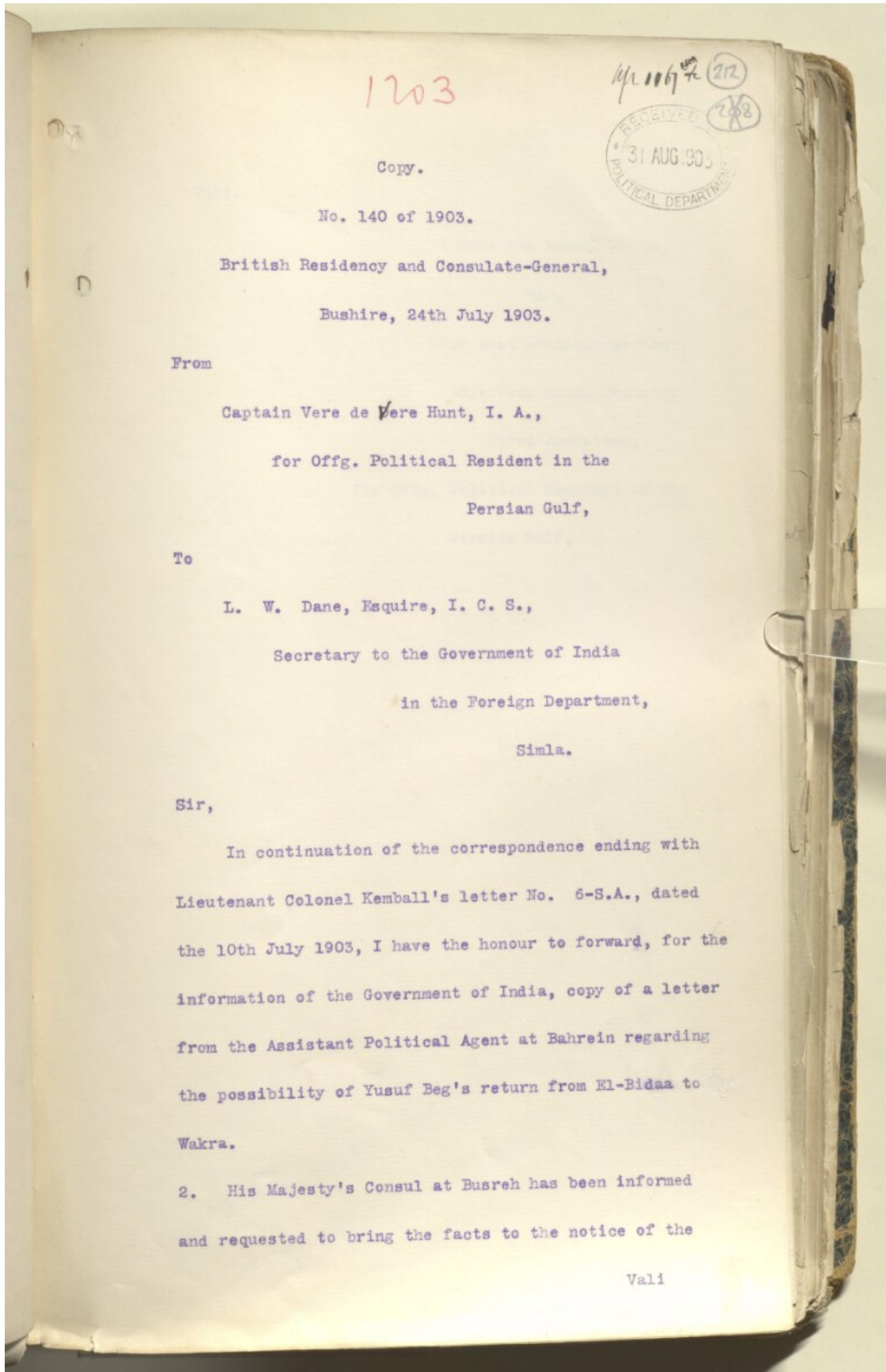


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢١١ظ] (٨٦٠/٤٢٧)



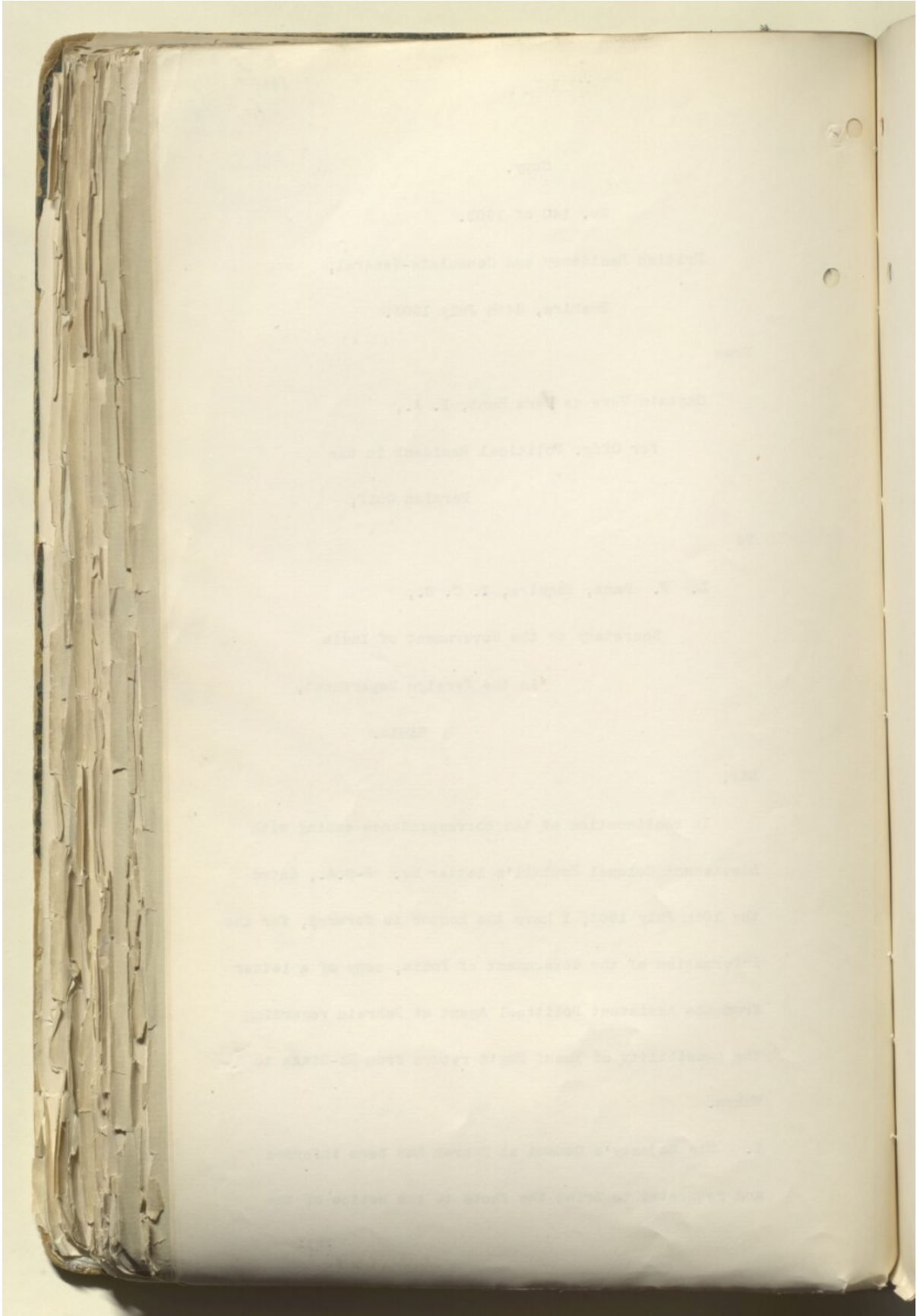


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢١٢ و] (٨٦٠/٤٢٨)



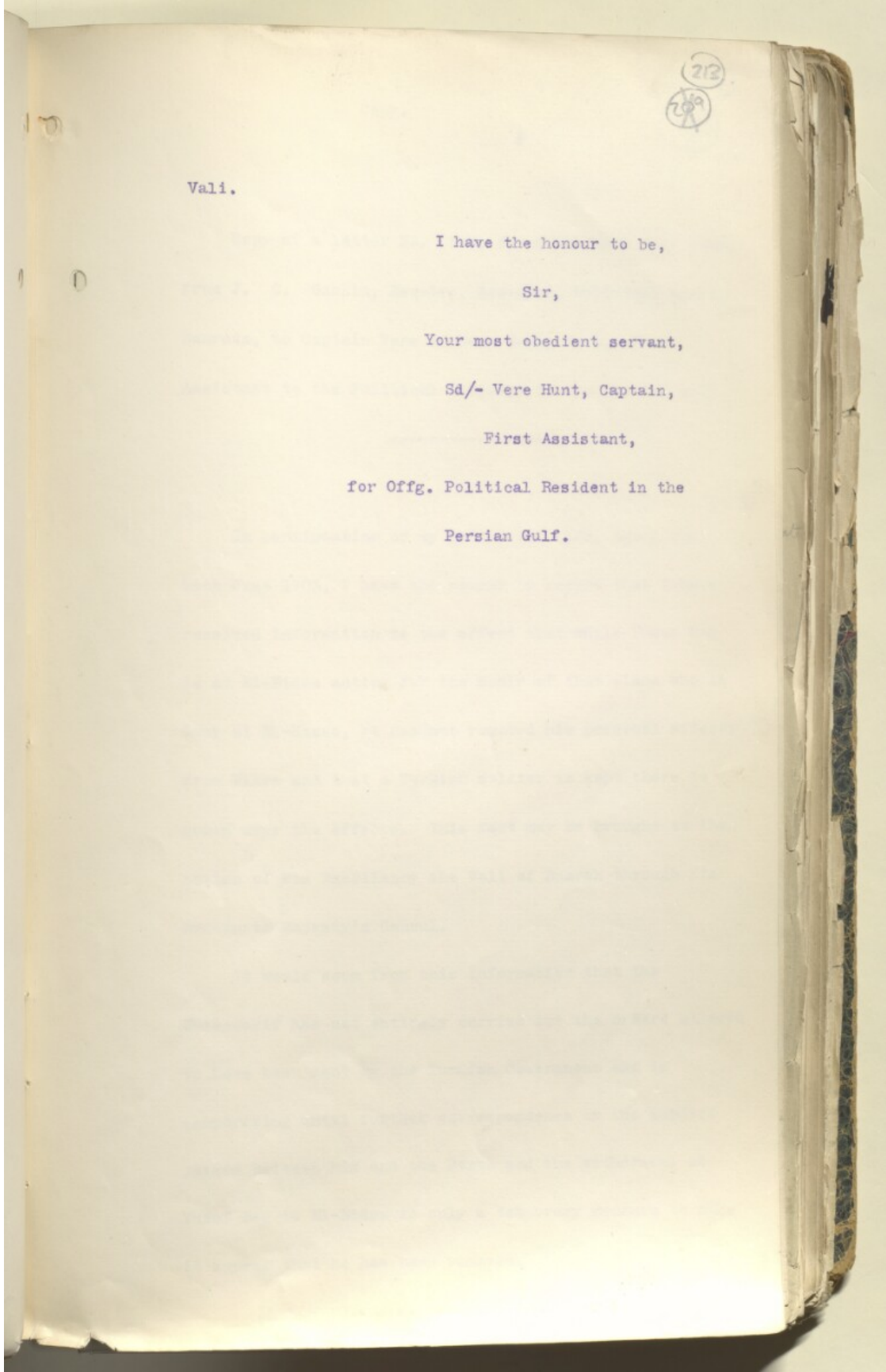


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢١٢ظ] (٨٦٠/٤٢٩)



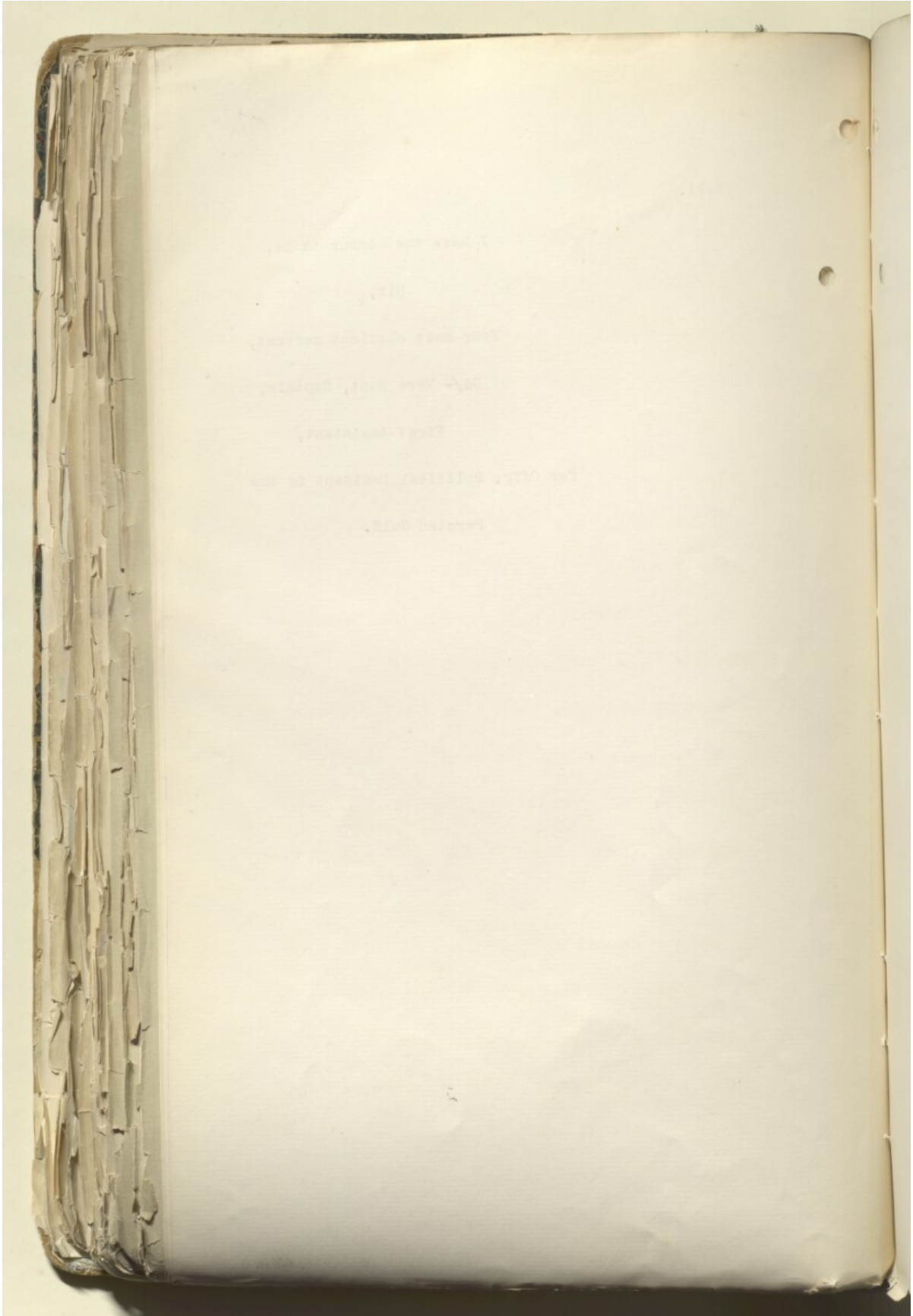


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢١٣و] (٨٦٠/٤٣٠)



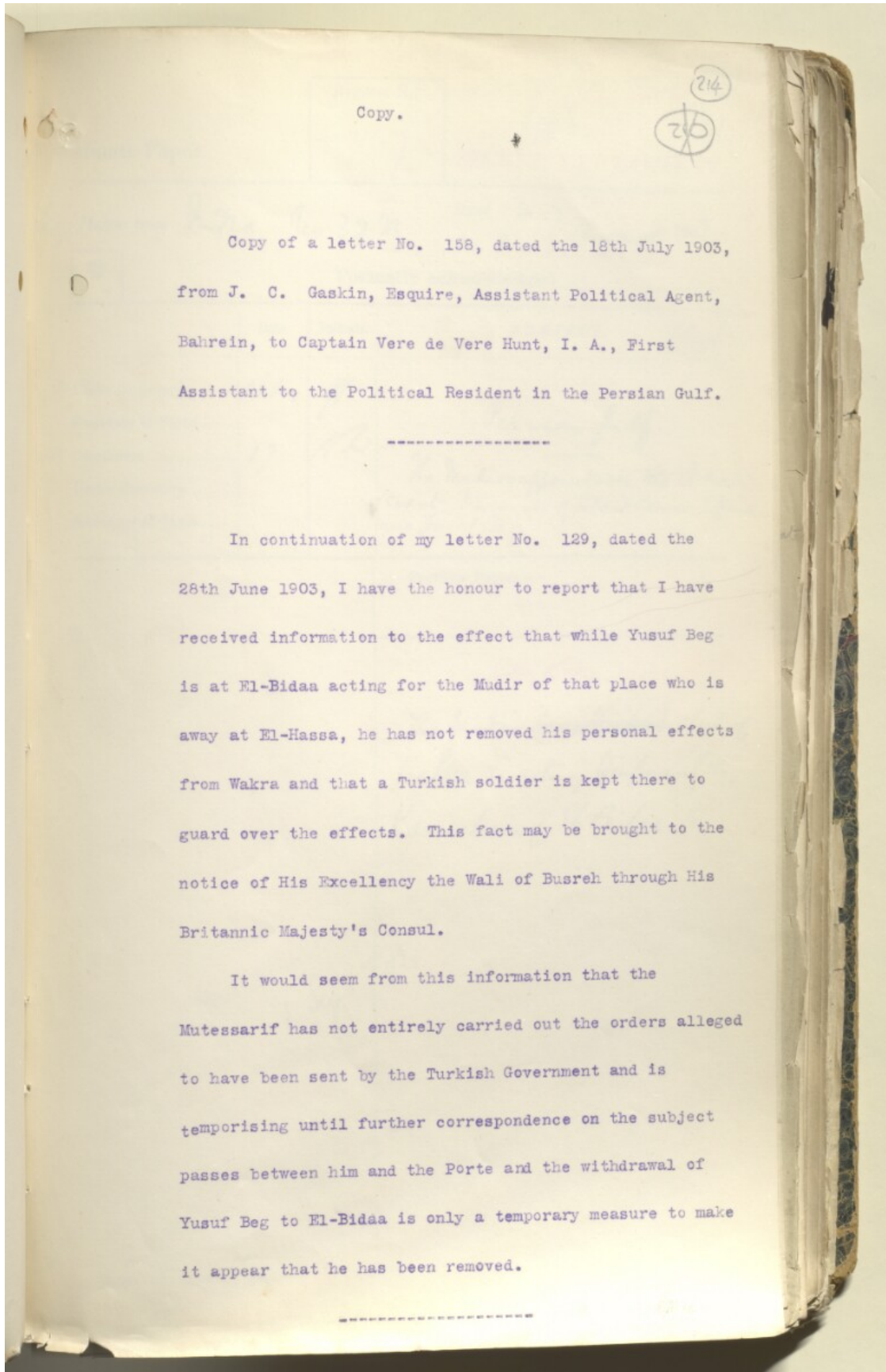


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢١٣ظ] (٨٦٠/٤٣١)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢١٤ و] (٨٦٠/٤٣٢)



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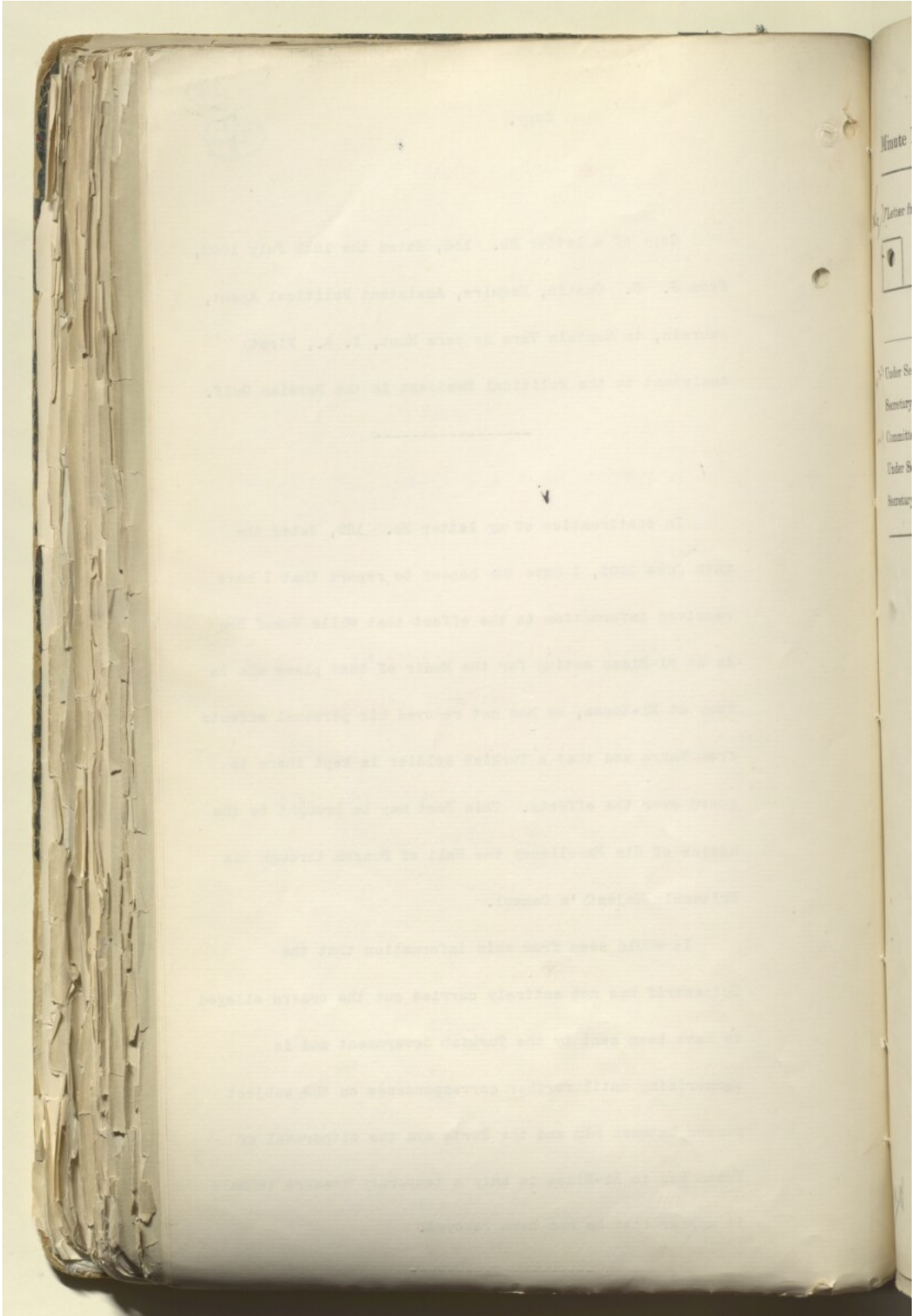
Copy of a letter No. 158, dated the 18th July 1903,
from J. C. Gaskin, Esquire, Assistant Political Agent,
Bahrein, to Captain Vere de Vere Hunt, I. A., First
Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

In continuation of my letter No. 129, dated the
28th June 1903, I have the honour to report that I have
received information to the effect that while Yusuf Beg
is at El-Bidaa acting for the Mudir of that place who is
away at El-Hassa, he has not removed his personal effects
from Wakra and that a Turkish soldier is kept there to
guard over the effects. This fact may be brought to the
notice of His Excellency the Wali of Busreh through His
Britannic Majesty's Consul.

It would seem from this information that the
Mutessarif has not entirely carried out the orders alleged
to have been sent by the Turkish Government and is
temporising until further correspondence on the subject
passes between him and the Porte and the withdrawal of
Yusuf Beg to El-Bidaa is only a temporary measure to make
it appear that he has been removed.



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢١٤ظ] (٨٦٠/٤٣٣)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢١٥ و] (٨٦٠/٤٣٤)

Register No. 1167

Minute Paper. SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Letter from India, no. 32 M, Dated 6 August 1903. Rec. 24

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	26 Aug	Jf.	Persian file. The Mudir appointed to the El Kattr Coast. Movements of Abdul Kerim Effendi and Yusuf Beg.
Secretary of State			
Committee	27	MR	
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State			

Previous Papers:—
1071

Copy to F.O. 17/9/03

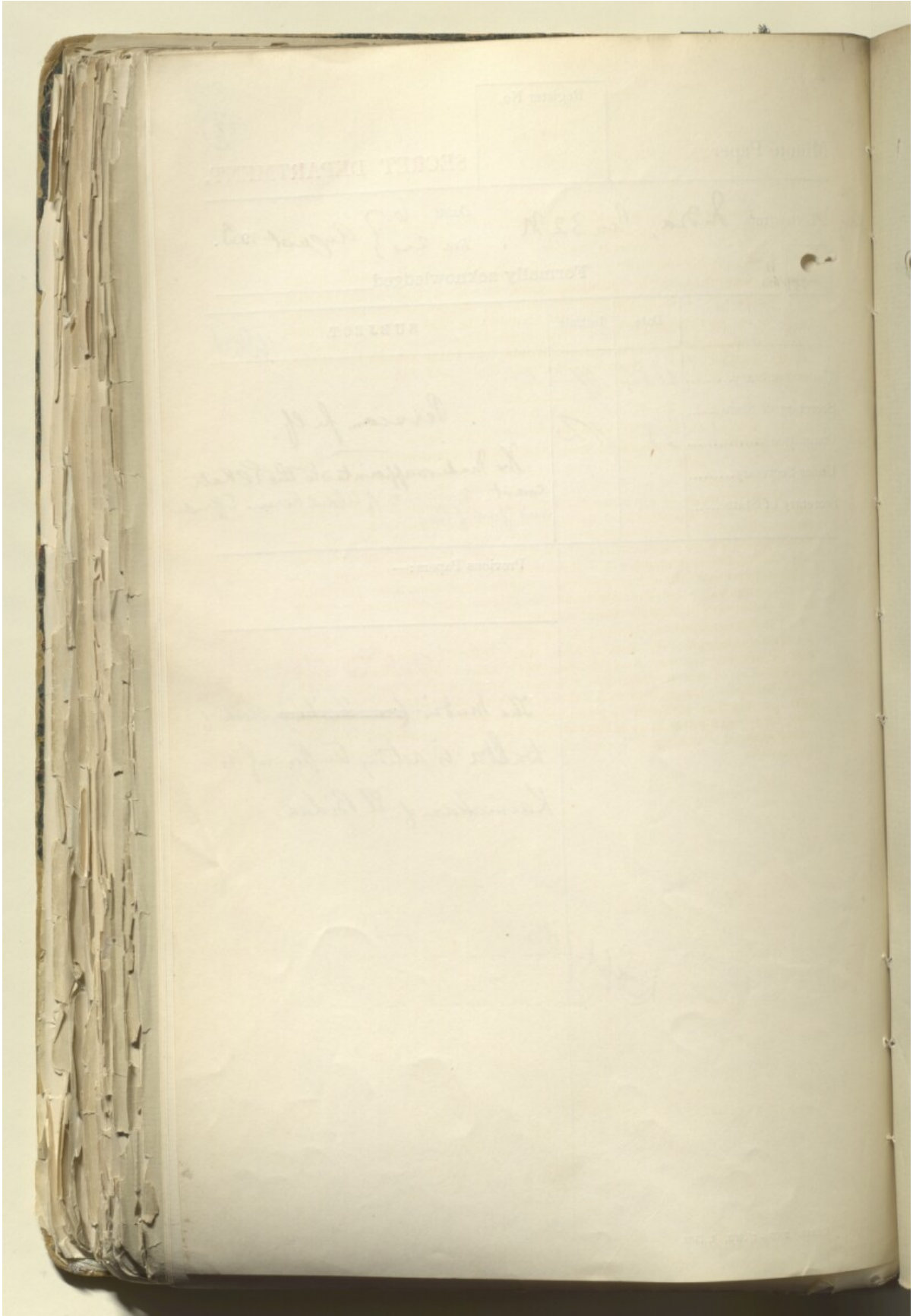
The Mudir (~~for the~~) sleek of
Waktra is acting temporarily as
Kaimakam of El Bidaa.

Seen Political Committee.
1 Sept. 03.

Y 8964. 2000 — 7/1903. I. 1309.

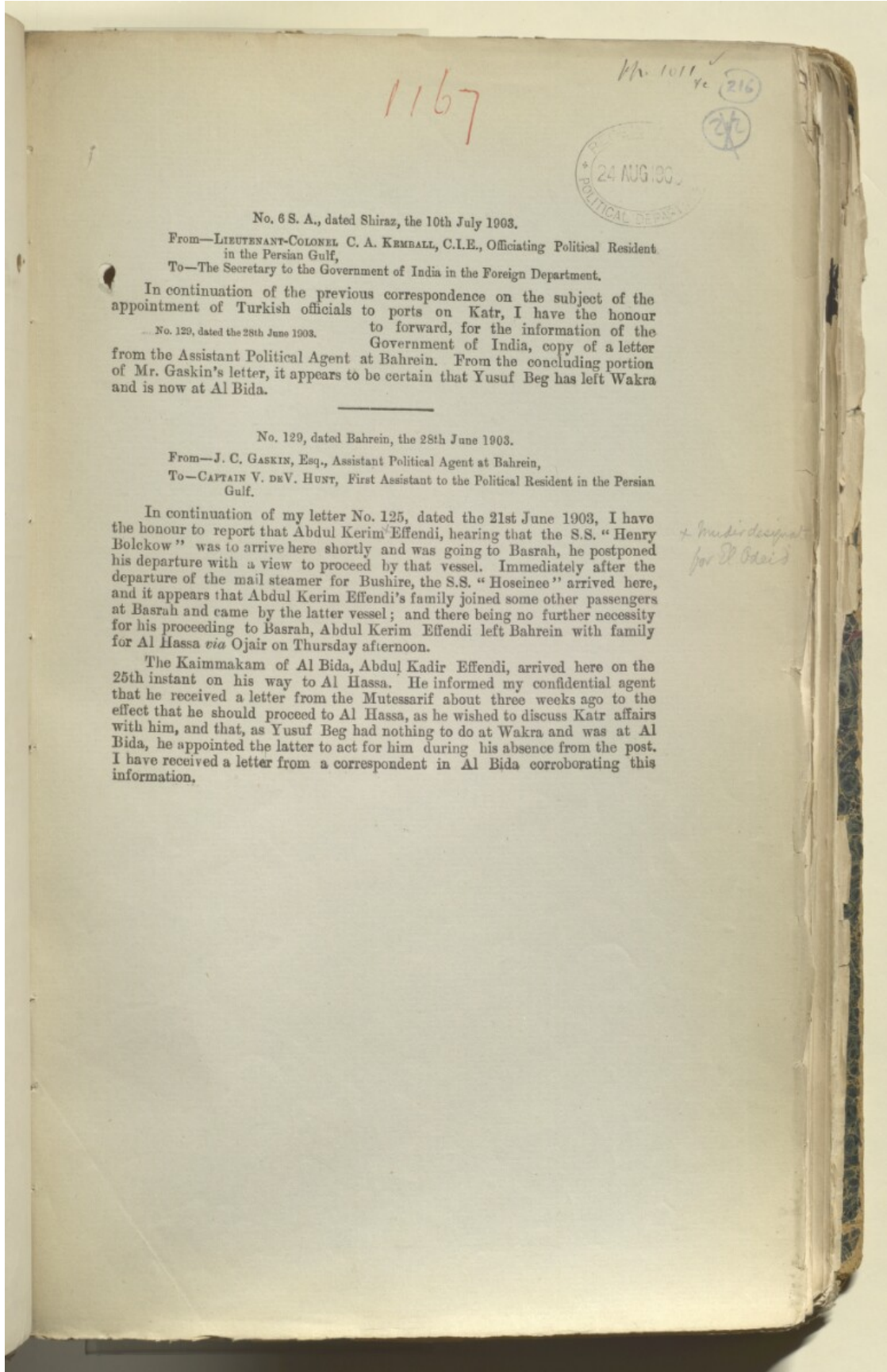


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢١٥ظ] (٨٦٠/٤٣٥)



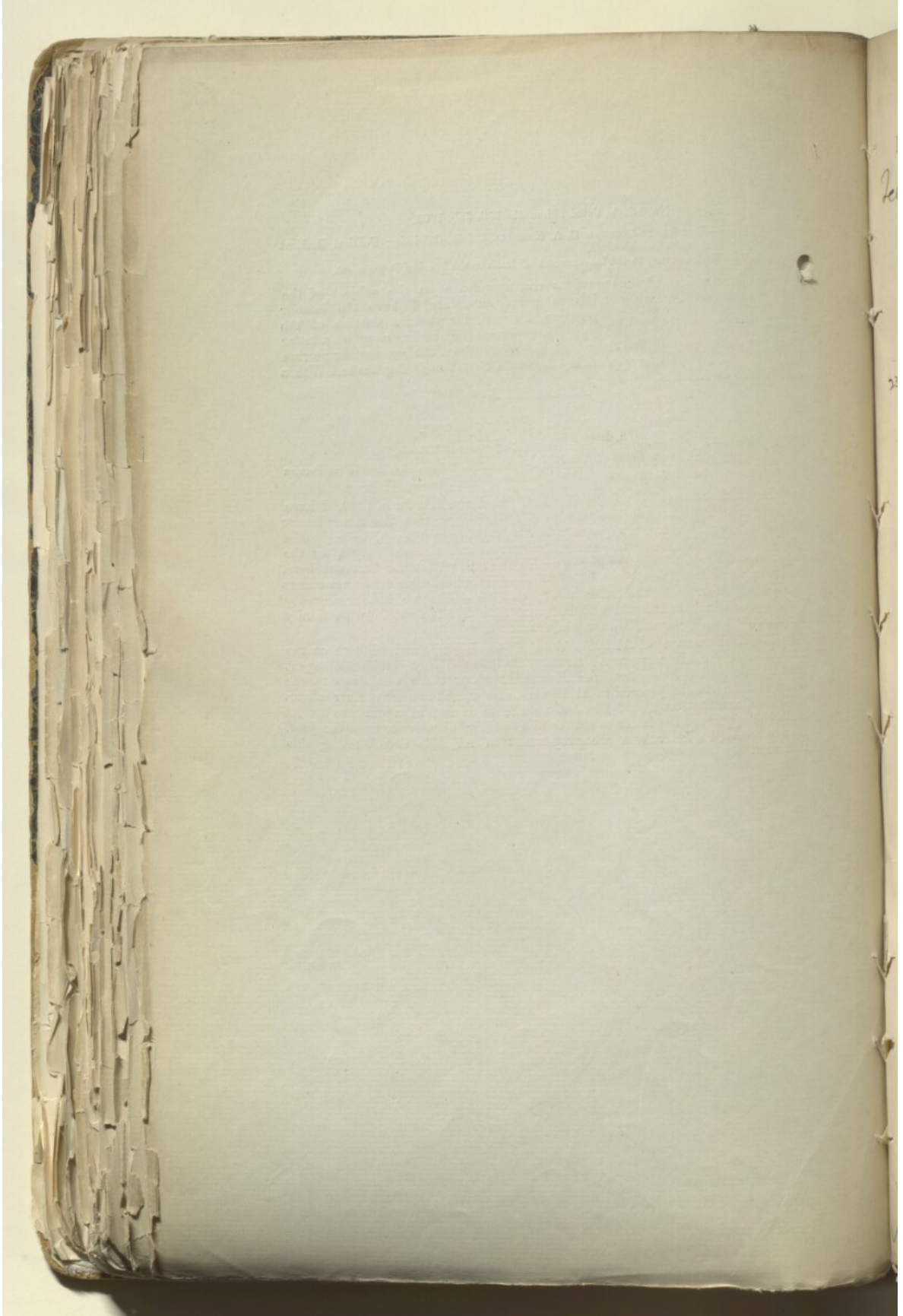


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢١٦ و] (٨٦٠/٤٣٦)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢١٦ظ] (٨٦٠/٤٣٧)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢١٧ و] (٨٦٠/٤٣٨)

(217)
216

Register No. **1106**

Minute Paper. **SECRET DEPARTMENT.**

Telegram
Letter from Viceroy

Dated 16 } August 1903.
Rec. 17 }

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
233 Under Secretary.....	17 Aug	WK	<p><u>Persian Gulf.</u> As to appt. by Turkey of Abdul Rahman bin Thani (son of Sheikh Jasim) as Sheikh of Wakra.</p> <p>Previous Papers:— 1071 &c</p> <p style="color: red;">Copy to F.O. 17/8/03</p> <p>Wakra is only 8 miles from El Bidca, where the Turkish garrison exists on sufferance: and the Turkish attempts to extend their influence are no doubt caused by the sympathy of the Wahabi inhabitants of El Kato with Abdul Rahman bin Fajel, who has recently reconquered Rindh from the Emir of kejd, and who is credited with the ambition to oust the Turks from El Hassa. The objection to such an extension on the part of H. H. G. is that experience has shown that such an extension ^{of Turkish power} is sure to be followed by increased disturbances and increased difficulty in our way in coping with it. The Turkish</p>
Secretary of State	17	AS	
273 Committee	18	ET	
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State			

See Political Committee.
25 Aug 1903.

Y 8964. 2000—7/1908. I. 1309.



Control is never sufficiently effective to ensure the
maintenance of order and to suppress piracy. But
its nominal existence hampers us in our efforts to
secure those objects.

Sheikh Jasim, the father of the Turkish
nominee at Loakra, is a very old man, as
is the de jure Sheikh of El Kahr: but his
brother Sheikh Ahmad, who has recently been
showing an inclination to come under British
protection, is the de facto ruler - no doubt
on the death of Jasim, a question will arise
as to his successor, and Abdul Rahman bin
Thani will be supported by the Turks.

It is submitted that no objection need
be taken to Colonel Keimball's proposed action.
Sir N. O'Connor will in due time report his
views to the Foreign Office.



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢١٨ و] (٨٦٠/٤٤٠)

1106

Departments are requested, if they suspect that there is any mistake in this telegram, to communicate immediately with the Private Secretary to the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State.

(218)
(2/4)

COPY OF TELEGRAM +

FROM

Viceroy

DATED Simla. 16th August 1903

RECEIVED AT LONDON OFFICE 5.13 p.m.

Foreign Secret. Remball telegraphs:-

" O'Conor telegraphs, 10th August, that Yusuf,

" lately appointed Mudir at Wakra, has

" been dismissed but replaced by Abdul

" Rahman Bin Thani, and asks if I

" object to this. Vali of Basra has

" informed Consul that Abdul Rahman

" Bin Thani has not been appointed

" Mudir but Sheikh of Wakra. He

" is son of Jasim Bin Thani and

" has for some time acted deputy for his

" father at Wakra. In my opinion,

" as El Kahr is beyond sphere in

" which nominal suzerainty of the

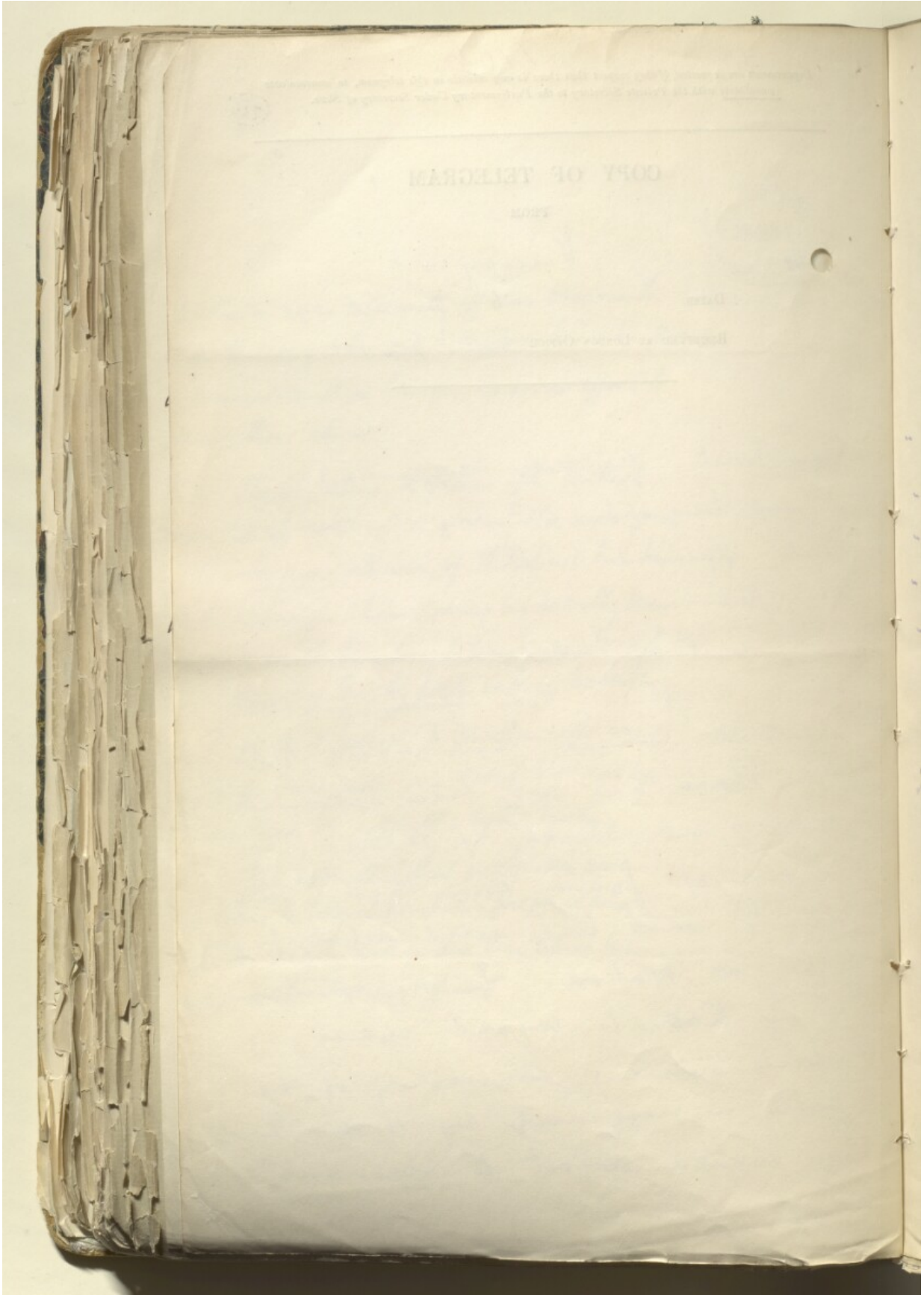
" poote is recognised by H. M's Govt,

" we should object to appointment

by

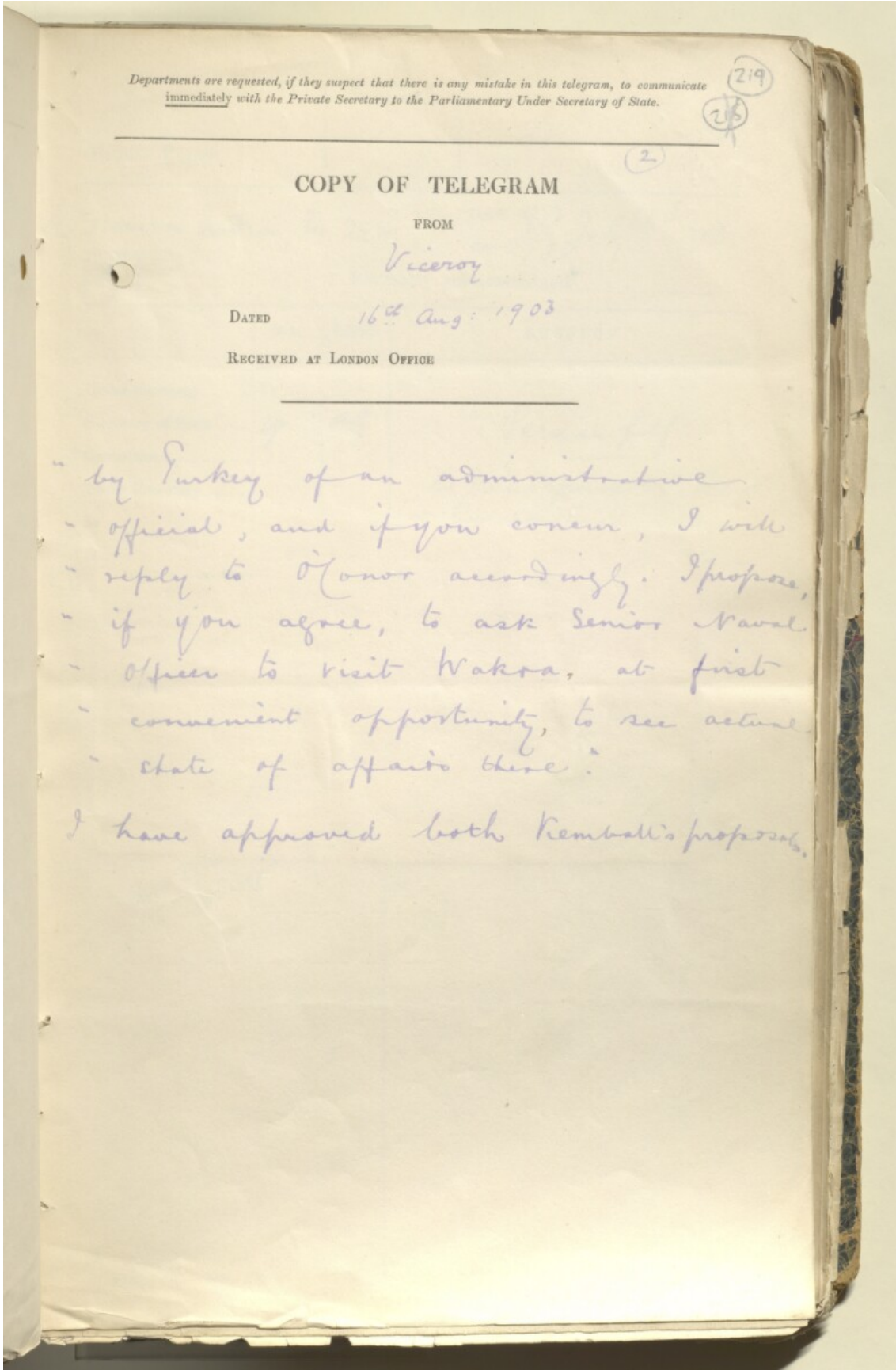


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢١٨ظ] (٨٦٠/٤٤١)



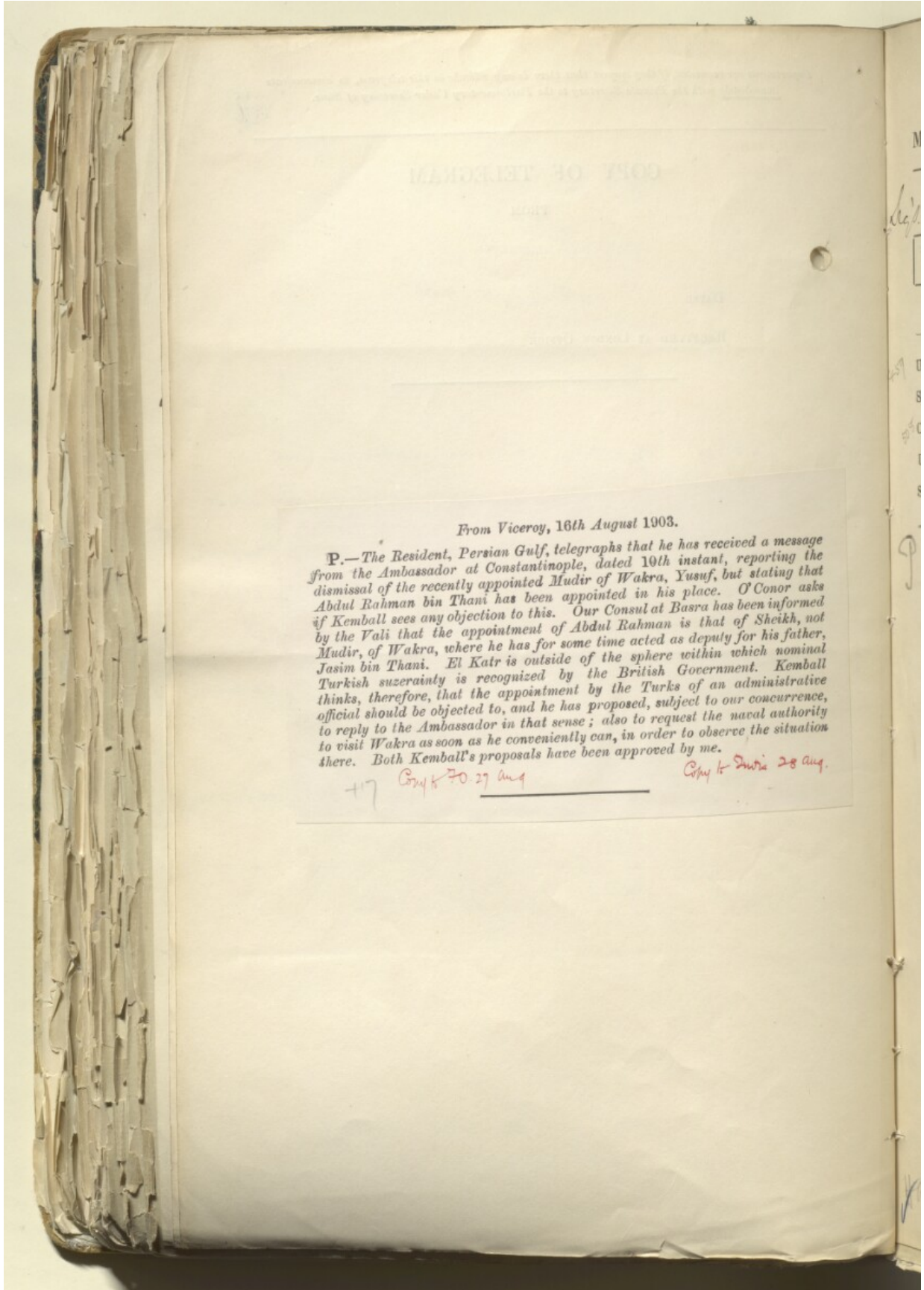


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢١٩و] (٨٦٠/٤٤٢)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢١٩ظ] (٨٦٠/٤٤٣)



From Viceroy, 16th August 1903.

P.—The Resident, Persian Gulf, telegraphs that he has received a message from the Ambassador at Constantinople, dated 10th instant, reporting the dismissal of the recently appointed Mudir of Wakra, Yusuf, but stating that Abdul Rahman bin Thani has been appointed in his place. O'Conor asks if Kemball sees any objection to this. Our Consul at Basra has been informed by the Vali that the appointment of Abdul Rahman is that of Sheikh, not Mudir, of Wakra, where he has for some time acted as deputy for his father, Jasim bin Thani. El Katr is outside of the sphere within which nominal Turkish suzerainty is recognized by the British Government. Kemball thinks, therefore, that the appointment by the Turks of an administrative official should be objected to, and he has proposed, subject to our concurrence, to reply to the Ambassador in that sense; also to request the naval authority to visit Wakra as soon as he conveniently can, in order to observe the situation there. Both Kemball's proposals have been approved by me.

+17 Copy to 70-29 Aug

Copy to Shiraz 28 Aug.



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٢٠ و] (٨٦٠/٤٤٤)

Minute Paper. Register No. 1071 SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Letter from India, no. 28m. Dated 9 July 1903. Rec. 27 July 1903.

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	28/7/03	KK	Persian July. The Mudis appointed to the El Kahr post. Correspondence.
Secretary of State	29	ag	
Committee	30 "	G.K.	
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State			

Previous Papers:—
2778

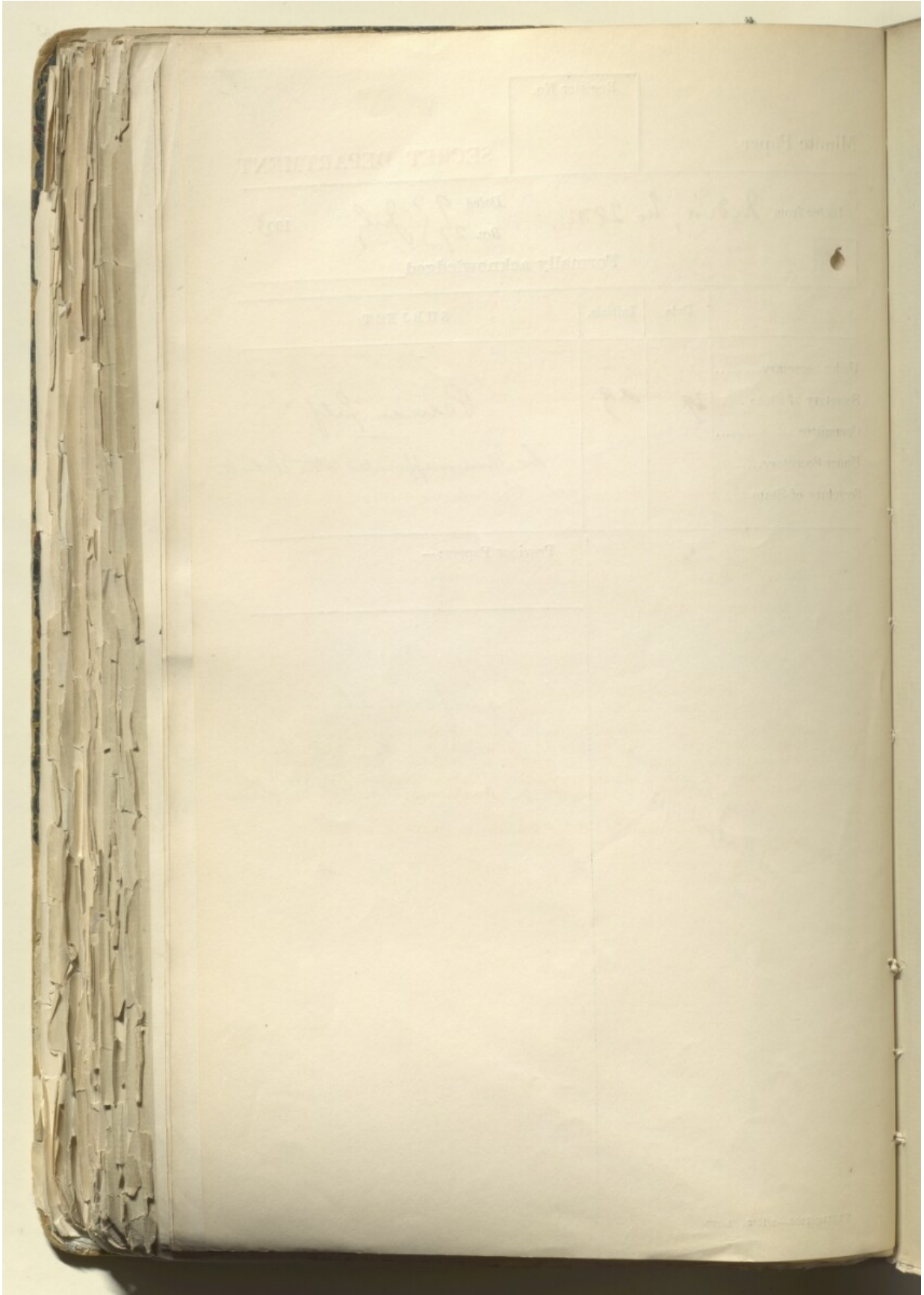
Copy to F.O. 5/8/03
For information.
It is not yet certain that the
Mudis of Wehna has left the place

See Political Committee.
4 August 1903

Y 5385. 1000.—2/1903. I. 280.

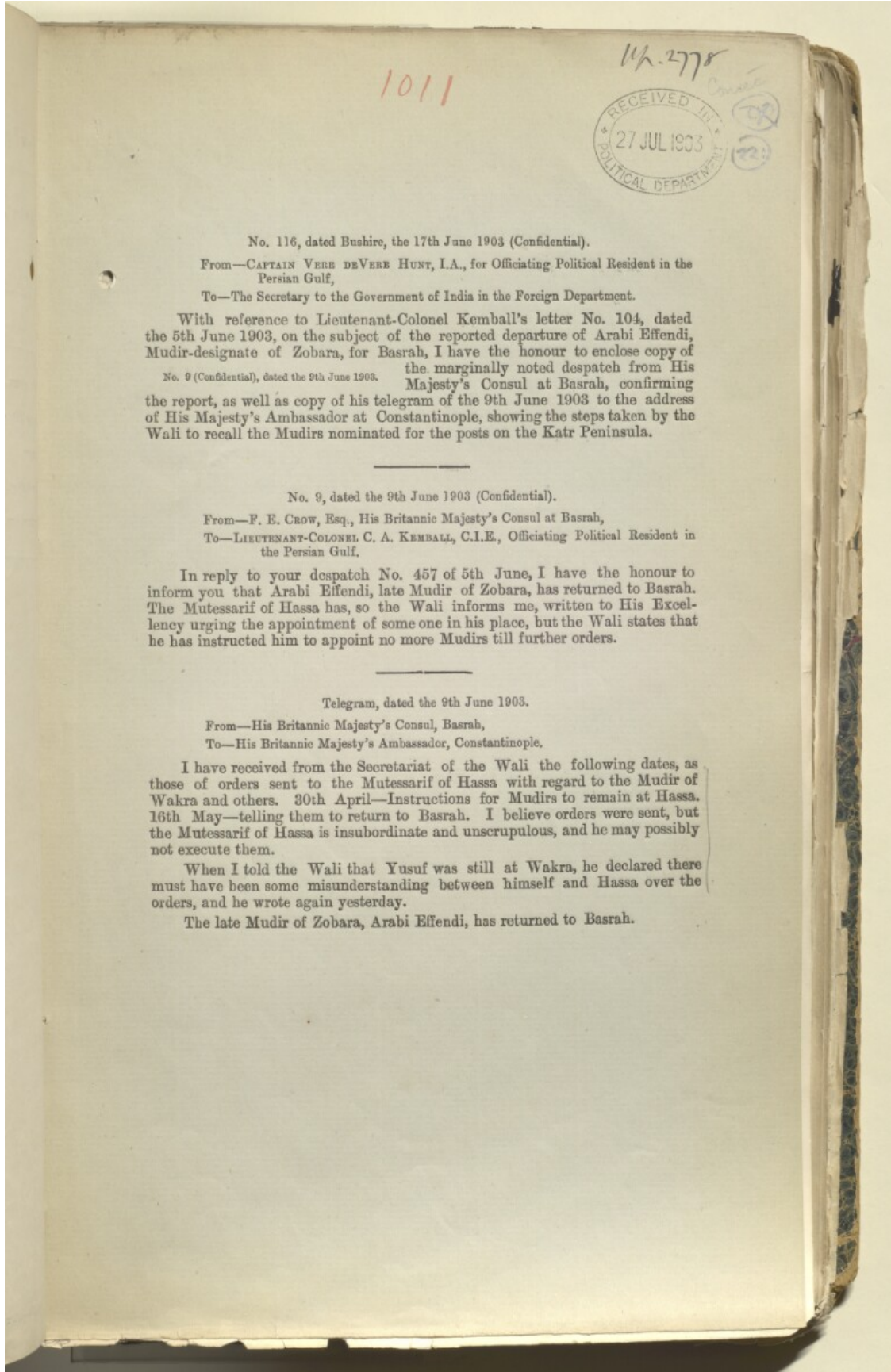


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٢٠ظ] (٨٦٠/٤٤٥)



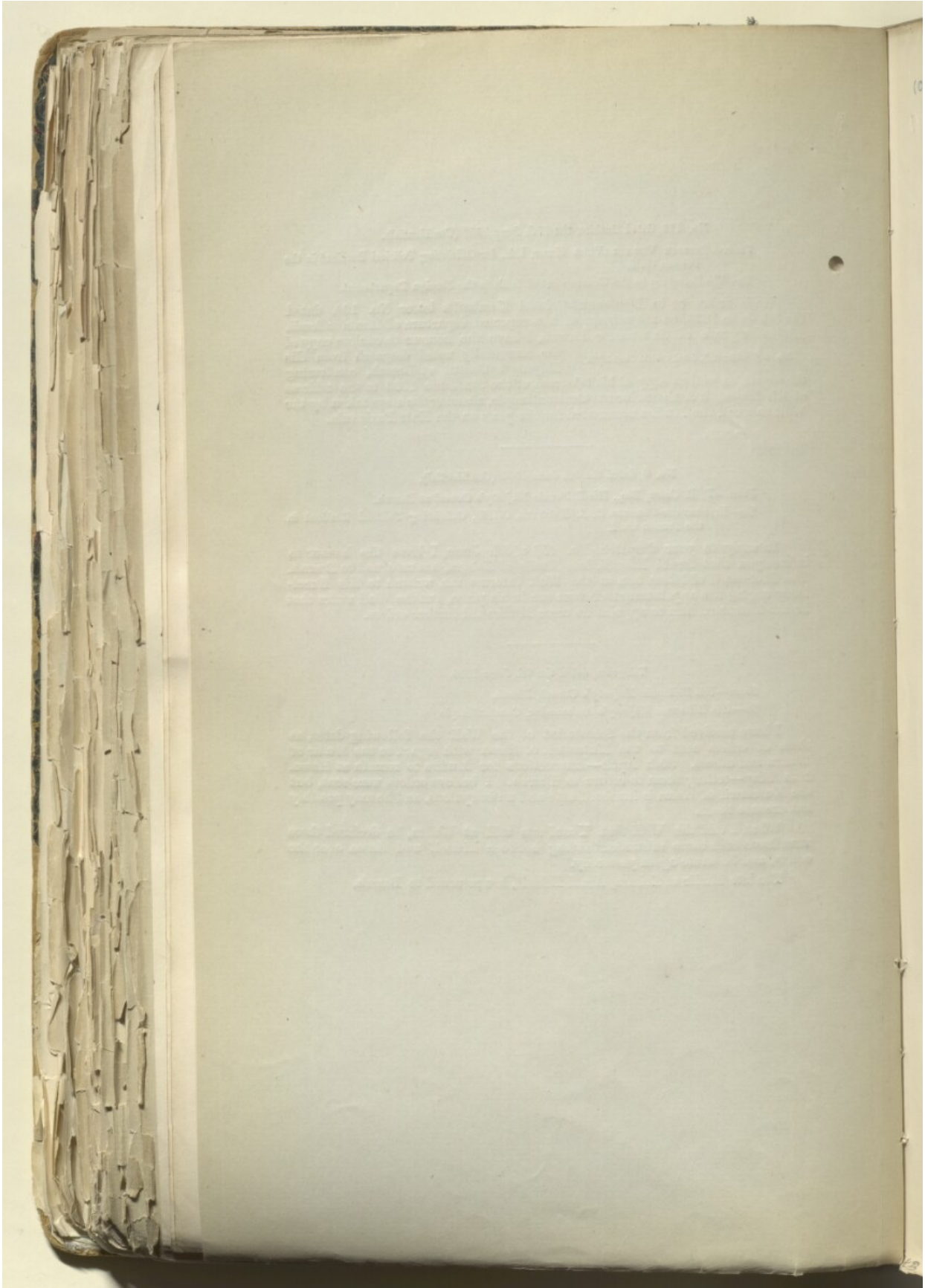


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٢١ و] (٨٦٠/٤٤٦)



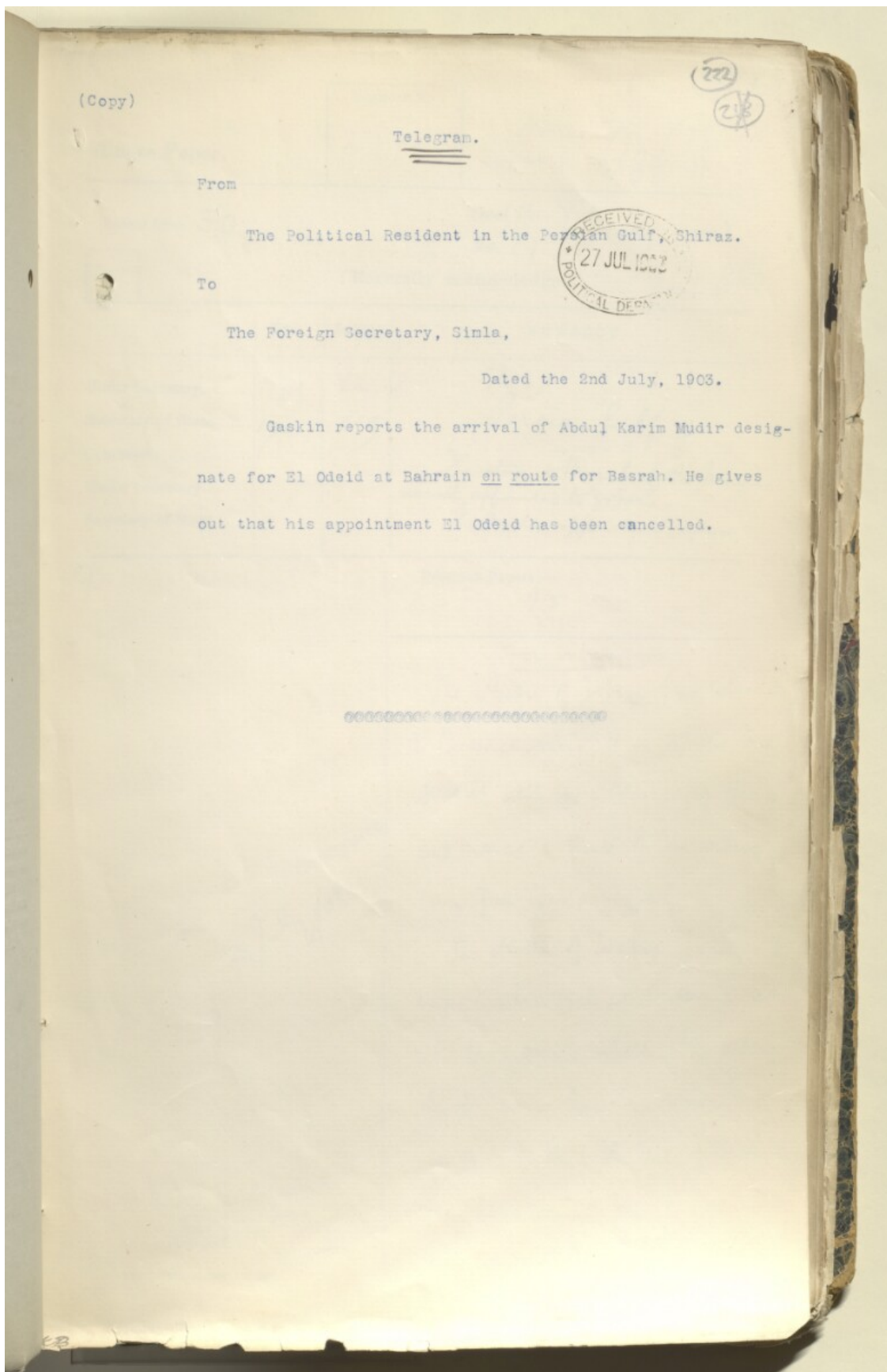


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٢١ظ] (٨٦٠/٤٤٧)



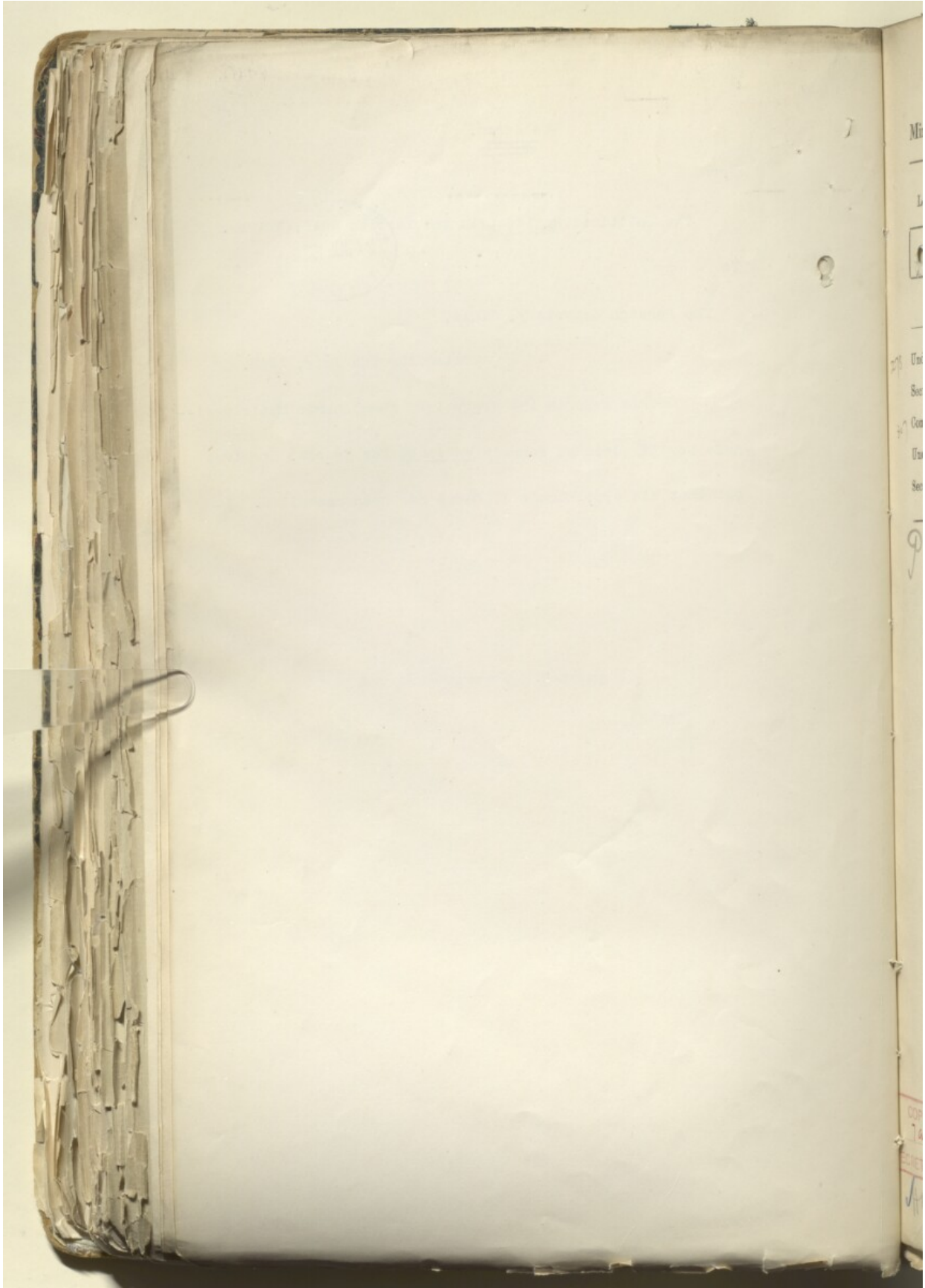


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٢٢و] (٨٦٠/٤٤٨)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٢٢ظ] (٨٦٠/٤٤٩)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٢٣ و] (٨٦٠/٤٥٠)

Register No. 2778

Minute Paper. SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Letter from F.O. Dated 16 July 1903. Rec. 17

Formally acknowledged

Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
278 Under Secretary..... 17/7/03	VK	Persian Gulf. The return to Bassrah of the Mudir recently appointed to Zohara. The Mudir appointed to Wakra.
Secretary of State 17	ag	
307 Committee 20 "	EE	
Under Secretary.....		
Secretary of State		

Previous Papers:—
915
2734

For information

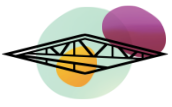
The Mudir of Zohara has returned to Bassrah owing, it is reported, to a quarrel with the Mussulmans of Hama, and not as a result of the orders given from Constantinople.

The Mudir of Wakra's family are expecting him back at Bassrah, but no one doubts whether the orders for his recall have been carried out. He seems to think the Veli of Bassrah may have received private instructions from Constantinople to let the matter "hang on".

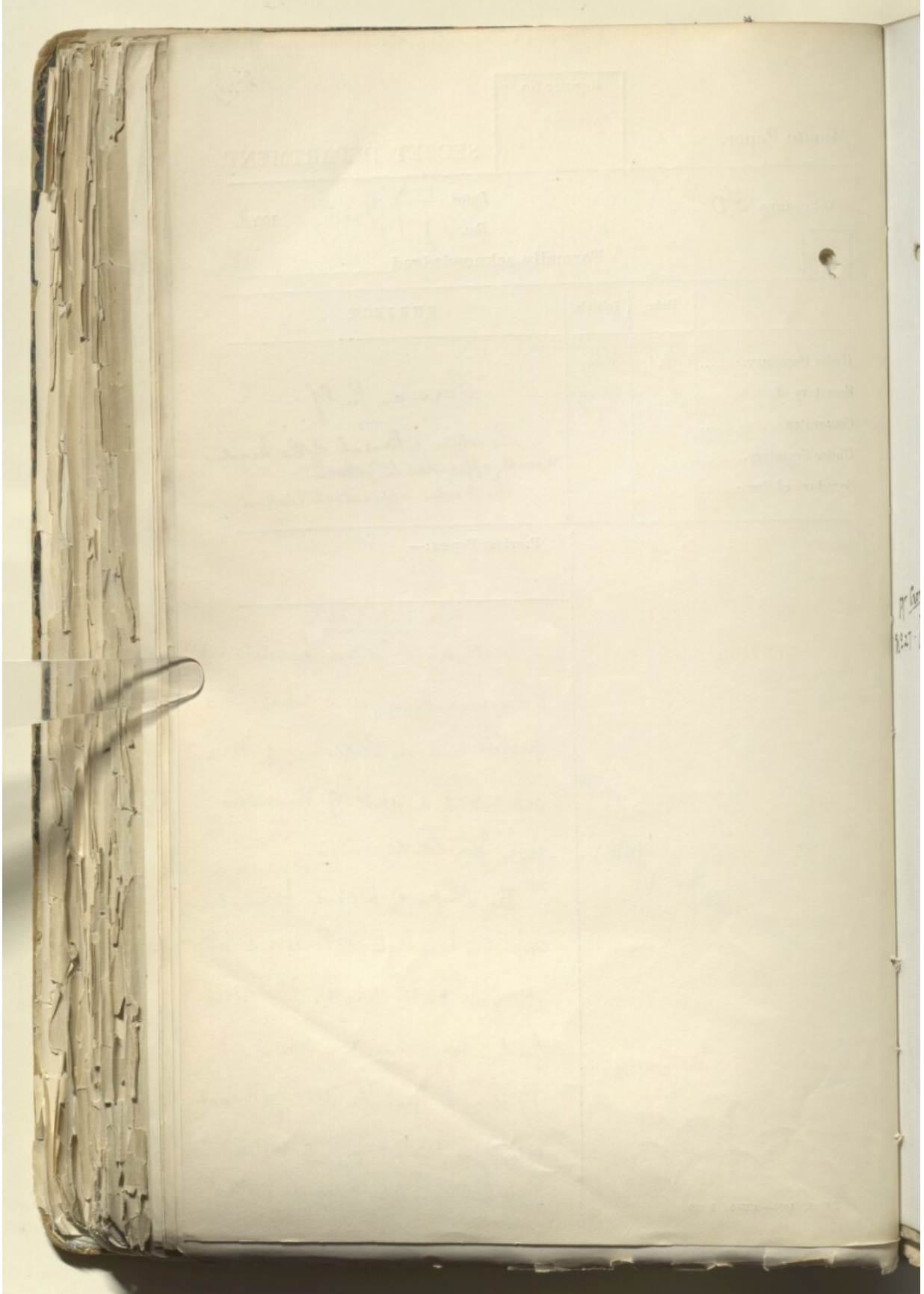
Seen Political Committee
28 July/03.

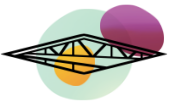
COPY TO INDIA
7 August 1903
SECRETARY'S N^o. 34

Y 8383. 1000.—2/1903. I. 280.

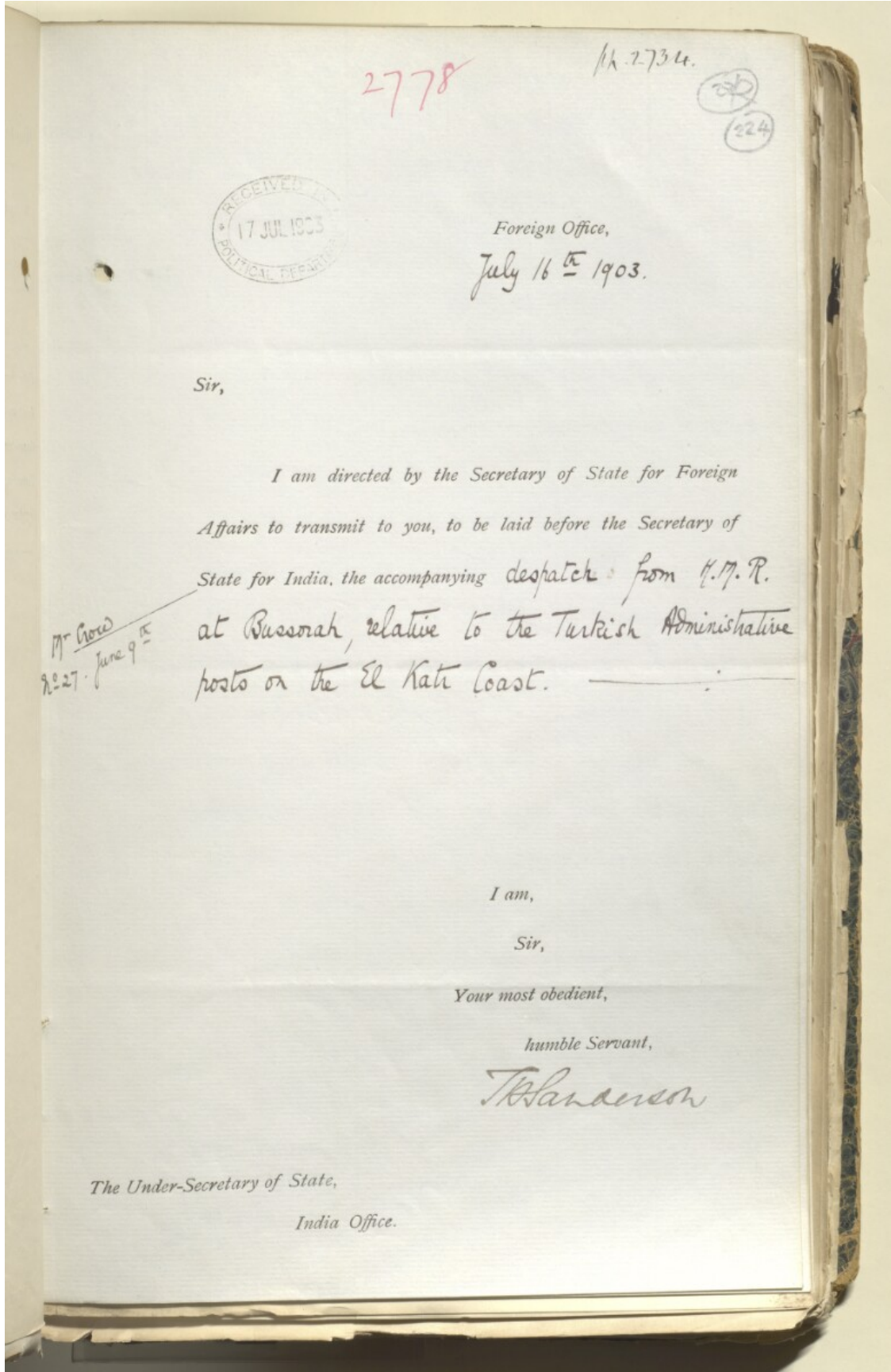


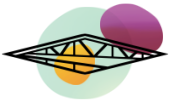
ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٢٣ظ] (٨٦٠/٤٥١)



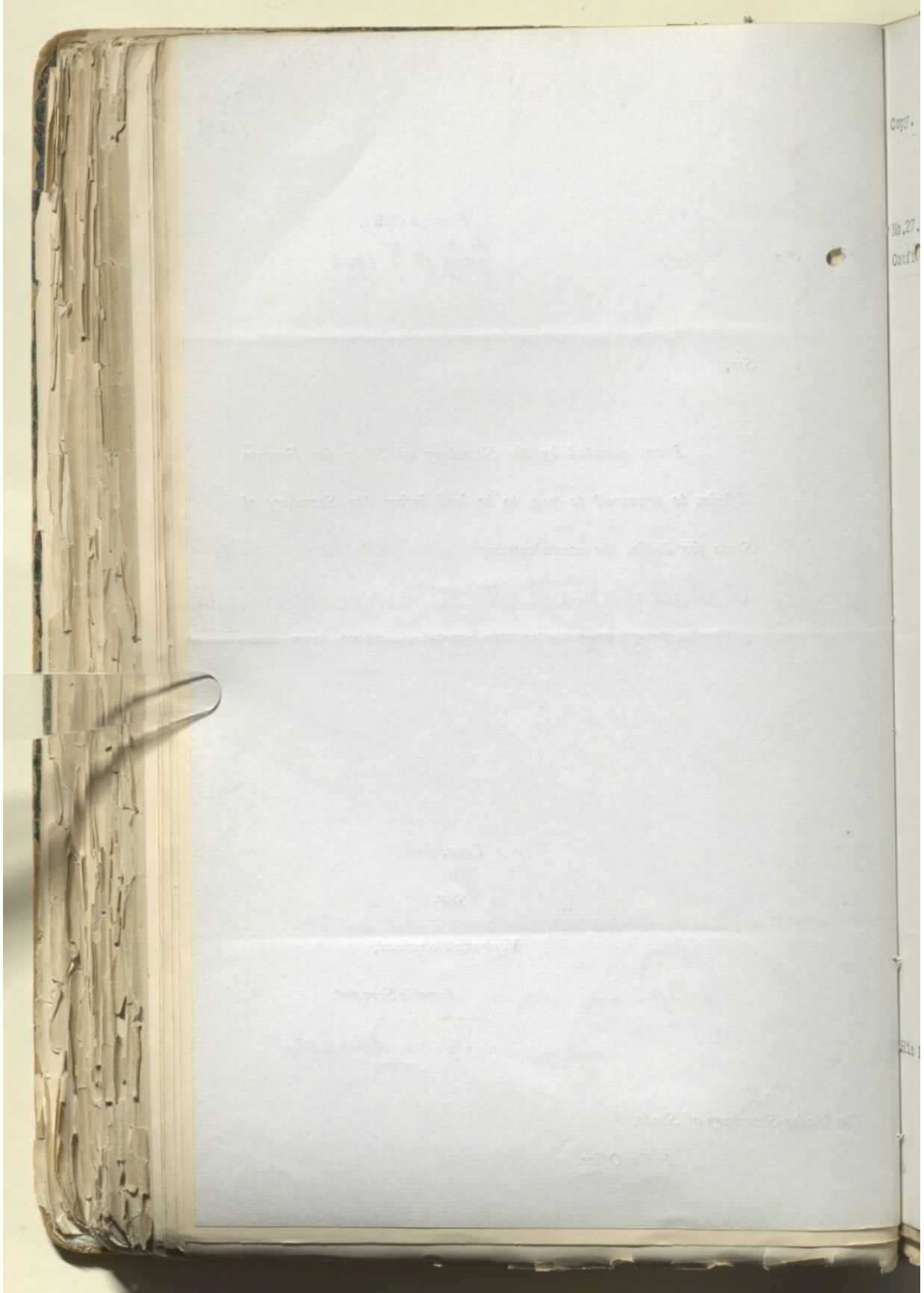


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٢٤ و] (٨٦٠/٤٥٢)



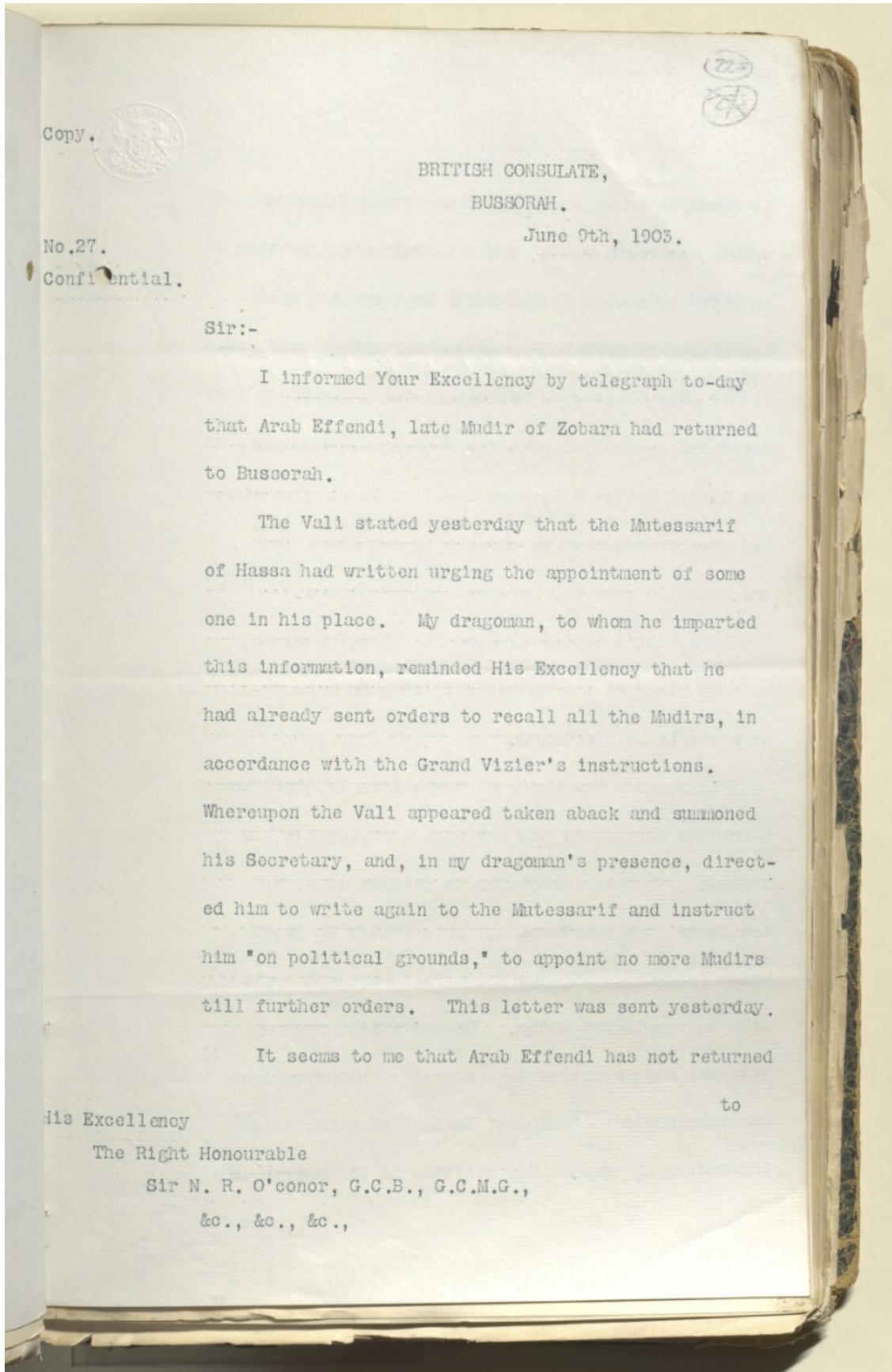


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٢٤ظ] (٨٦٠/٤٥٣)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٢٥ و] (٨٦٠/٤٥٤)



Copy.

No.27.

Confidential.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
BUSSORAH.

June 9th, 1903.

Sir:-

I informed Your Excellency by telegraph to-day that Arab Effendi, late Mudir of Zobara had returned to Bussorah.

The Vali stated yesterday that the Mutessarif of Hassa had written urging the appointment of some one in his place. My dragoman, to whom he imparted this information, reminded His Excellency that he had already sent orders to recall all the Mudirs, in accordance with the Grand Vizier's instructions. Whereupon the Vali appeared taken aback and summoned his Secretary, and, in my dragoman's presence, directed him to write again to the Mutessarif and instruct him "on political grounds," to appoint no more Mudirs till further orders. This letter was sent yesterday.

It seems to me that Arab Effendi has not returned

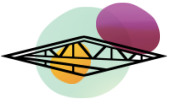
His Excellency

The Right Honourable

Sir N. R. O'conor, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.,

&c., &c., &c.,

to



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٢٥ظ] (٨٦٠/٤٥٥)

to Bussorah in consequence of the Grand Vizier's orders, as Talib Pasha, from his letter to the Vali in which he speaks of the Mudir as a truant, does not appear to have been cognisant of them.

I learn that Arab Effendi stayed a month at Hassa and quarrelled with the Mutessarif, because the latter declined to have anything to do with him and gave orders that no one was to let him a house, and, finally returned here on his own accord.

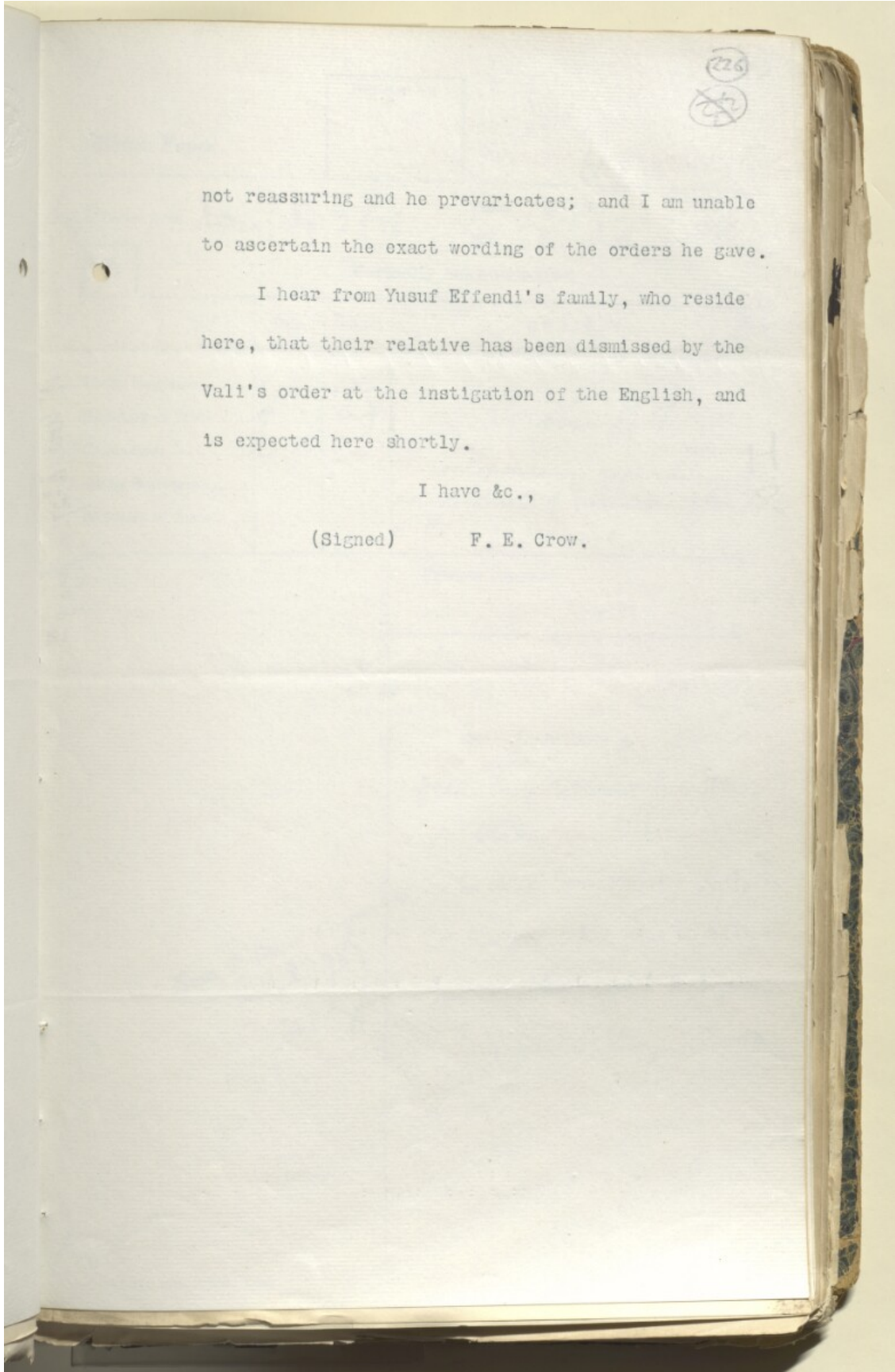
The Vali's letter of June 8th will I presume, make it clear to the Mutessarif, that no more mudirs are to be appointed.

As regards the Mudir of Wakra I am inclined to think the Mutessarif has not been carrying out his orders. It takes about ten to fifteen days, by the Turks' own computation, for a letter to reach Hassa from Bussorah, and Talib Pasha has had ample time to recall the Mudir. On the other hand the Vali may have received some private intimation from Constantinople to "hang on" instead of withdrawing the Mudirs at once. His attitude in the matter is

not



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٢٦و] (٨٦٠/٤٥٦)



not reassuring and he prevaricates; and I am unable
to ascertain the exact wording of the orders he gave.

I hear from Yusuf Effendi's family, who reside
here, that their relative has been dismissed by the
Vali's order at the instigation of the English, and
is expected here shortly.

I have &c.,

(Signed) F. E. Crow.



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٢٧ و] (٨٦٠/٤٥٨)

(227)

Register No.
915

Minute Paper. **SECRET DEPARTMENT.**

Letter from *Kora, no. 25A.* Dated 18 June 1903.
Rec. 6 July

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	8/6/03	MC	Persian Gulf. Correspondence regarding the establishment of Turkish administrative posts on the El Kahr Coast.
Secretary of State	9	aj	
Committee	13 "	C.K.	
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State			

Previous Papers:—
27 June 03

Copy to F.O. 5/6/03

For information.

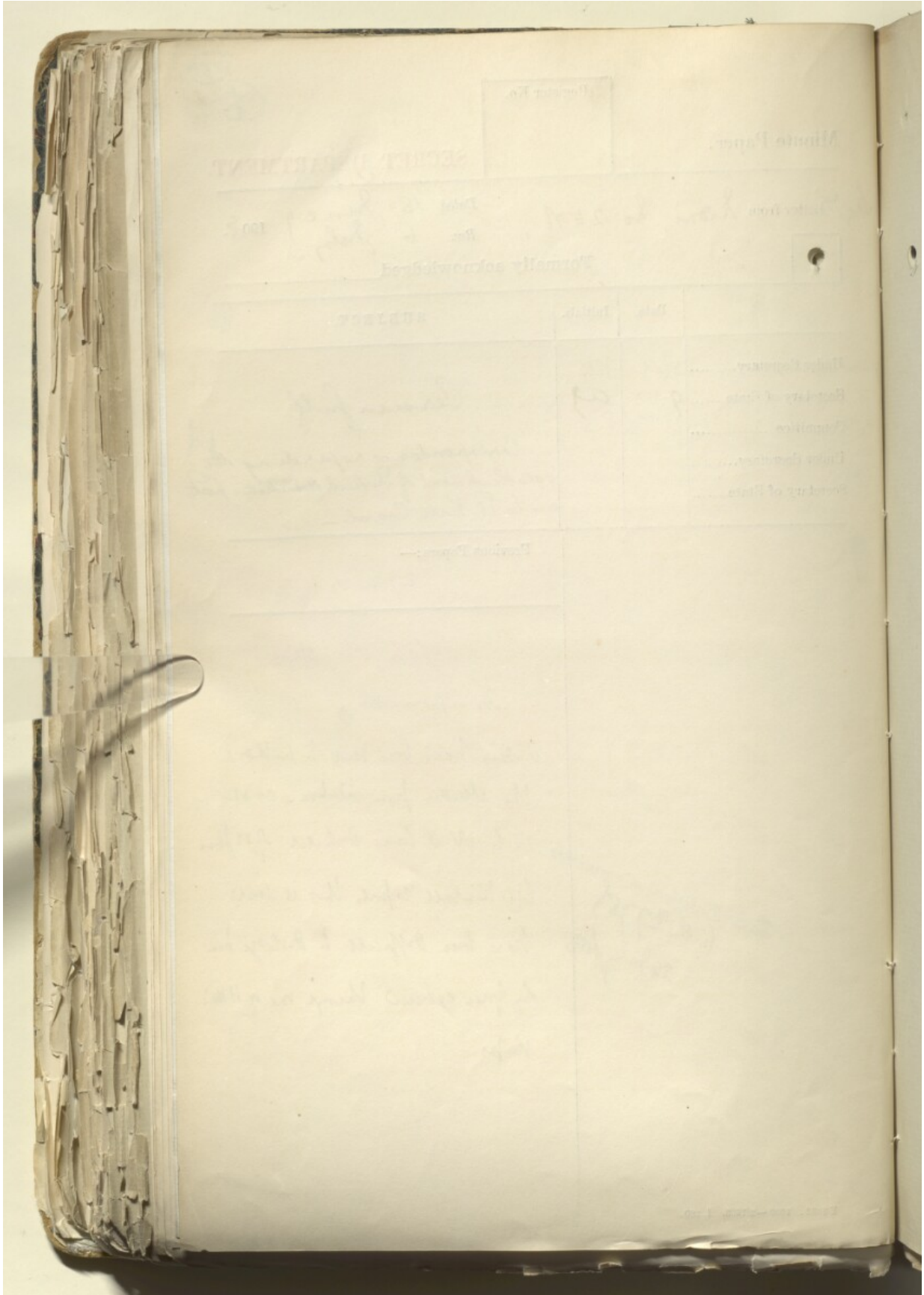
Orders have been sent to Wihoran
the Muslim from Wihra - as the
in his N O Louis Dispatch of 13 June
Col Kendall reports that it had
been too difficult to dislodge him
by force except through one of the
ships.

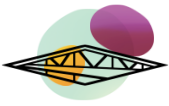
*See Political Committee
(with 2778)
28 July/03.*

Y 888 . 1000.—2/1903. I. 280.

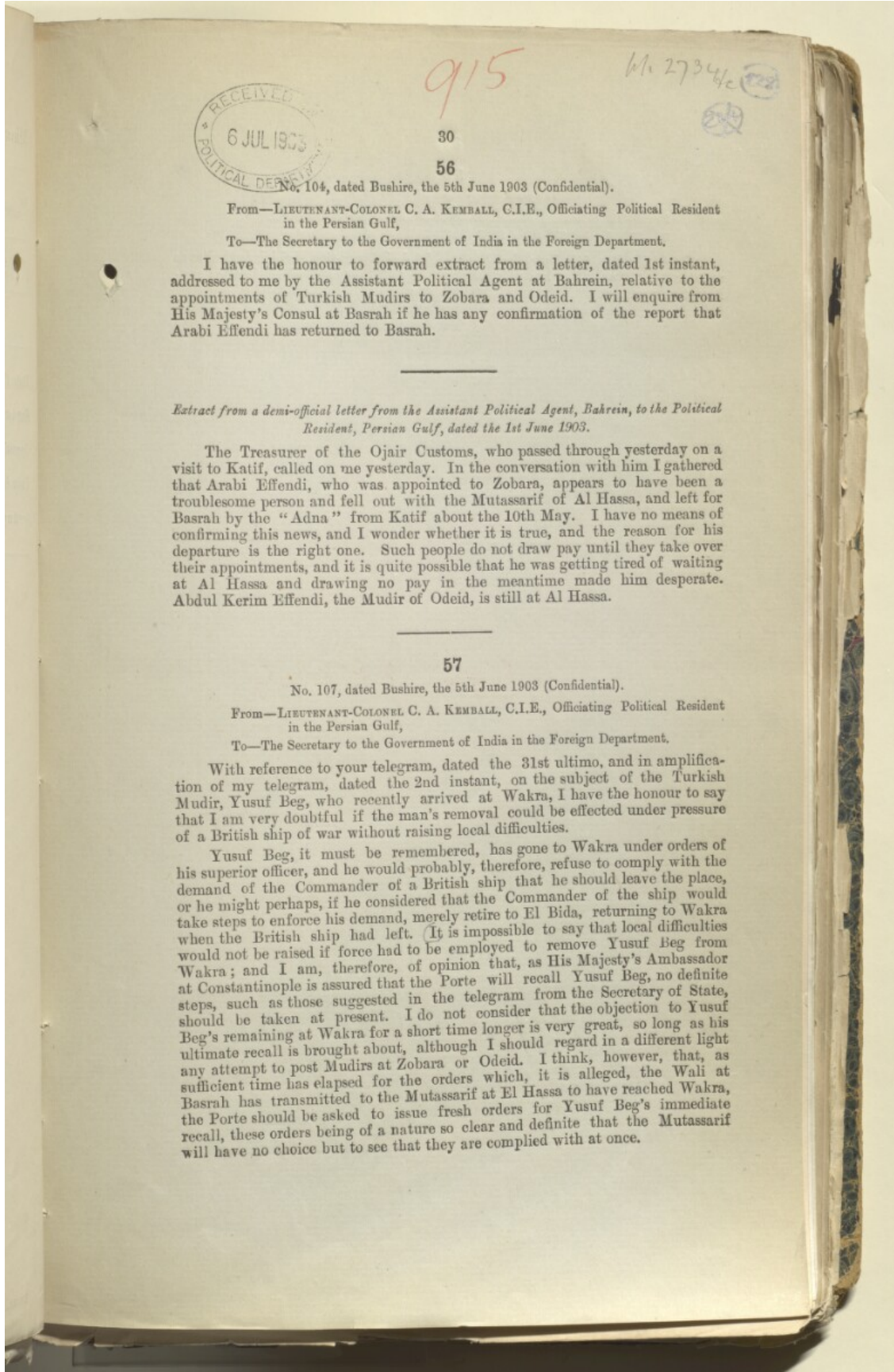


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٢٧ظ] (٨٦٠/٤٥٩)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٢٨ و] (٨٦٠/٤٦٠)



30

56

No. 104, dated Bushire, the 5th June 1903 (Confidential).

From—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. A. KEMBALL, C.I.E., Officiating Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

I have the honour to forward extract from a letter, dated 1st instant, addressed to me by the Assistant Political Agent at Bahrein, relative to the appointments of Turkish Mudirs to Zobara and Odeid. I will enquire from His Majesty's Consul at Basrah if he has any confirmation of the report that Arabi Effendi has returned to Basrah.

Extract from a demi-official letter from the Assistant Political Agent, Bahrein, to the Political Resident, Persian Gulf, dated the 1st June 1903.

The Treasurer of the Ojair Customs, who passed through yesterday on a visit to Katif, called on me yesterday. In the conversation with him I gathered that Arabi Effendi, who was appointed to Zobara, appears to have been a troublesome person and fell out with the Mutassarif of Al Hassa, and left for Basrah by the "Adna" from Katif about the 10th May. I have no means of confirming this news, and I wonder whether it is true, and the reason for his departure is the right one. Such people do not draw pay until they take over their appointments, and it is quite possible that he was getting tired of waiting at Al Hassa and drawing no pay in the meantime made him desperate. Abdul Kerim Effendi, the Mudir of Odeid, is still at Al Hassa.

57

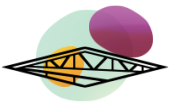
No. 107, dated Bushire, the 5th June 1903 (Confidential).

From—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. A. KEMBALL, C.I.E., Officiating Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,

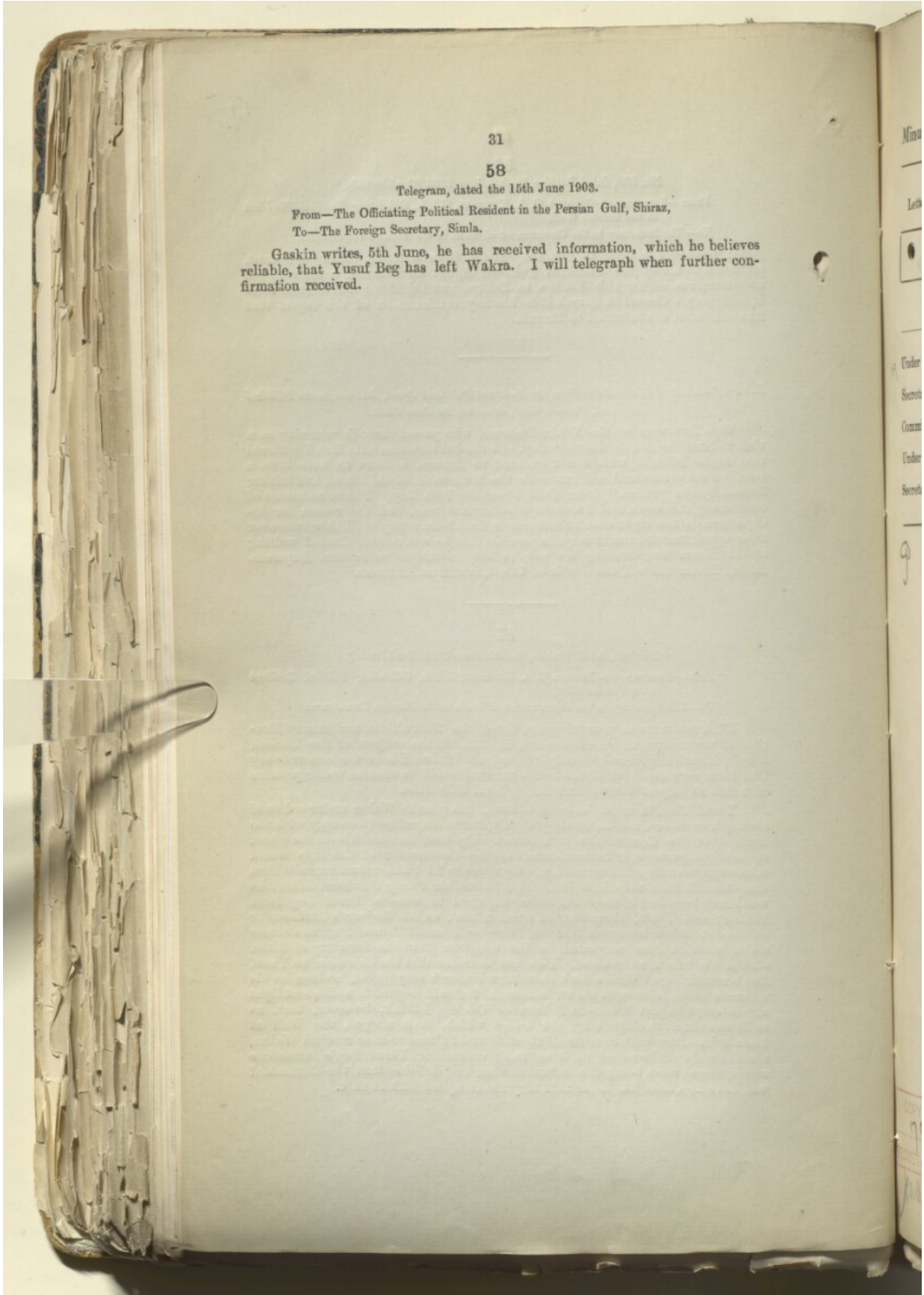
To—The Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

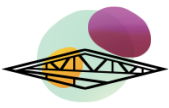
With reference to your telegram, dated the 31st ultimo, and in amplification of my telegram, dated the 2nd instant, on the subject of the Turkish Mudir, Yusuf Beg, who recently arrived at Wakra, I have the honour to say that I am very doubtful if the man's removal could be effected under pressure of a British ship of war without raising local difficulties.

Yusuf Beg, it must be remembered, has gone to Wakra under orders of his superior officer, and he would probably, therefore, refuse to comply with the demand of the Commander of a British ship that he should leave the place, or he might perhaps, if he considered that the Commander of the ship would take steps to enforce his demand, merely retire to El Bida, returning to Wakra when the British ship had left. It is impossible to say that local difficulties would not be raised if force had to be employed to remove Yusuf Beg from Wakra; and I am, therefore, of opinion that, as His Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople is assured that the Porte will recall Yusuf Beg, no definite steps, such as those suggested in the telegram from the Secretary of State, should be taken at present. I do not consider that the objection to Yusuf Beg's remaining at Wakra for a short time longer is very great, so long as his ultimate recall is brought about, although I should regard in a different light any attempt to post Mudirs at Zobara or Odeid. I think, however, that, as sufficient time has elapsed for the orders which, it is alleged, the Wali at Basrah has transmitted to the Mutassarif at El Hassa to have reached Wakra, the Porte should be asked to issue fresh orders for Yusuf Beg's immediate recall, these orders being of a nature so clear and definite that the Mutassarif will have no choice but to see that they are complied with at once.



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٢٨ظ] (٨٦٠/٤٦١)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٢٩و] [٨٦٠/٤٦٢]

Minute Paper.

Register No. 2734

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Letter from *FO.* Dated 4 July, 1903.
Rec. 6 July, 1903.

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	6 July	VR	<i>Persian Gulf.</i> The new Mudir of Zohara has returned to Busra. Ades sent to remove Yusuf Bey from Wahra.
Secretary of State	6	AG	
Committee	7	CK	
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State			

Previous Papers:—
2632.

For information.
This should close the window.

Sec. Political Committee.
(with 2778)
28 July/03.

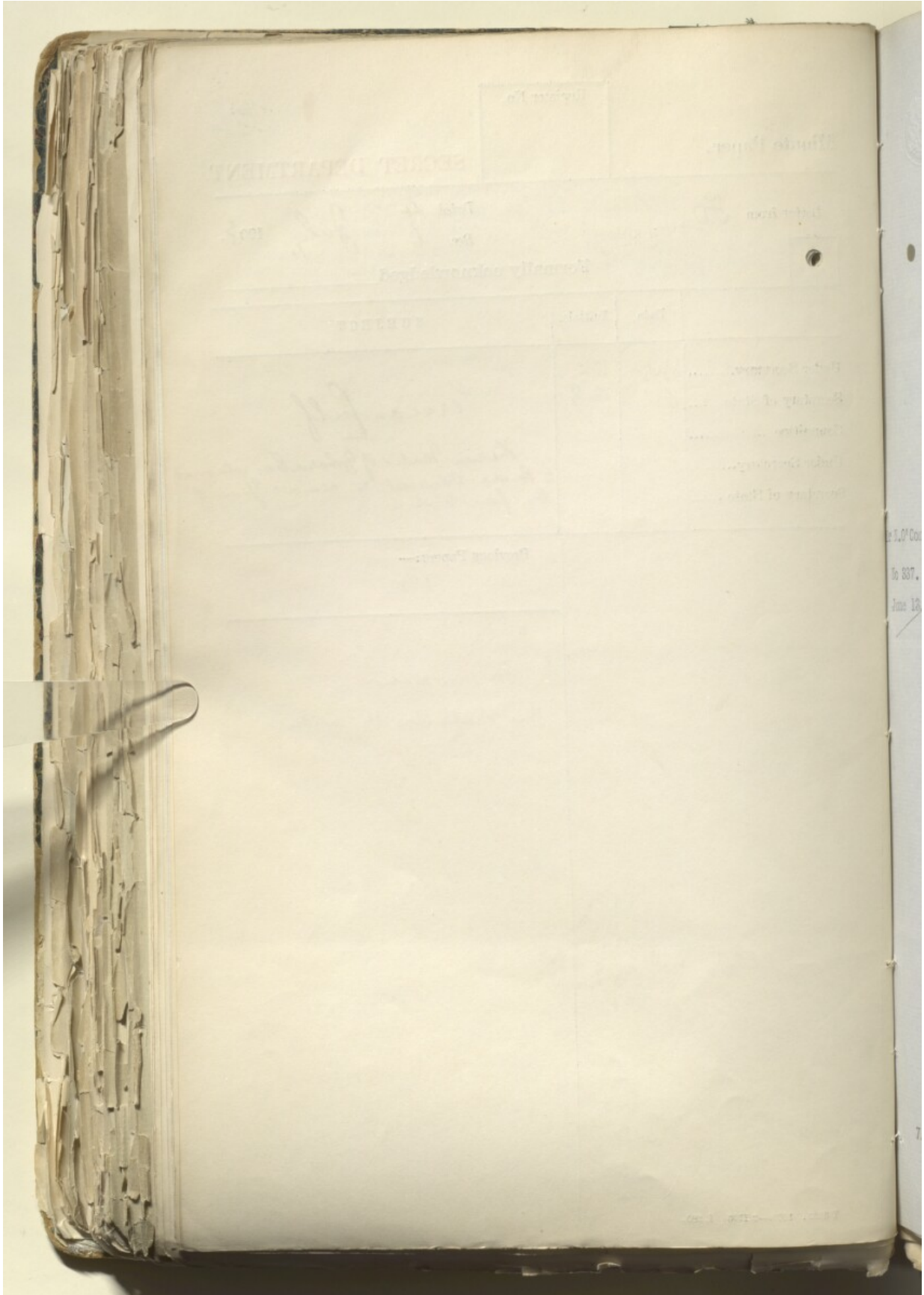
COPY TO INDIA
17 July 1903
SECRETARY'S NO. 31

Public Print
June 20 Sec 3

Y 5283. 1000.—2/1908. I. 280.

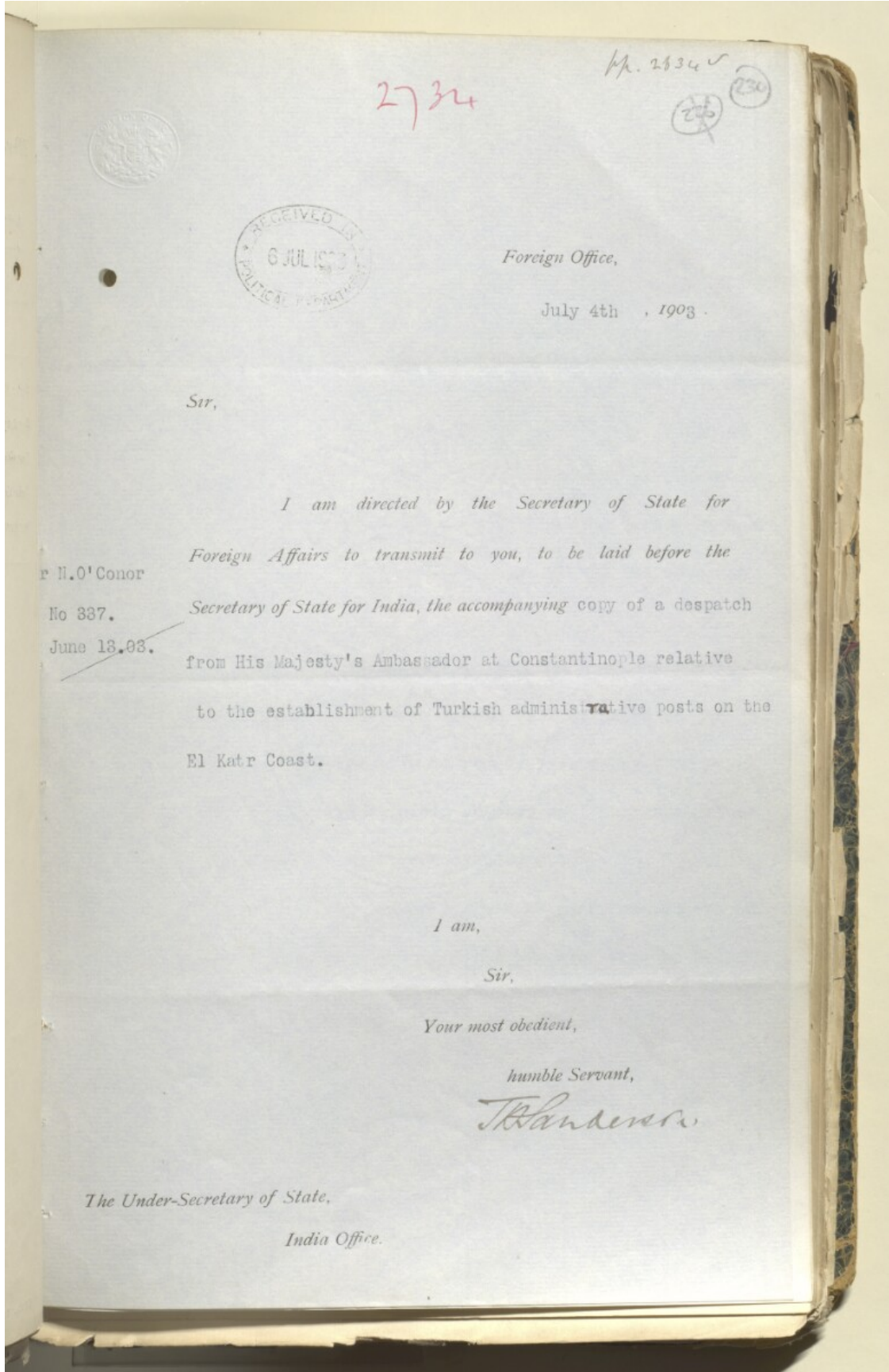


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٢٩ظ] (٨٦٠/٤٦٣)



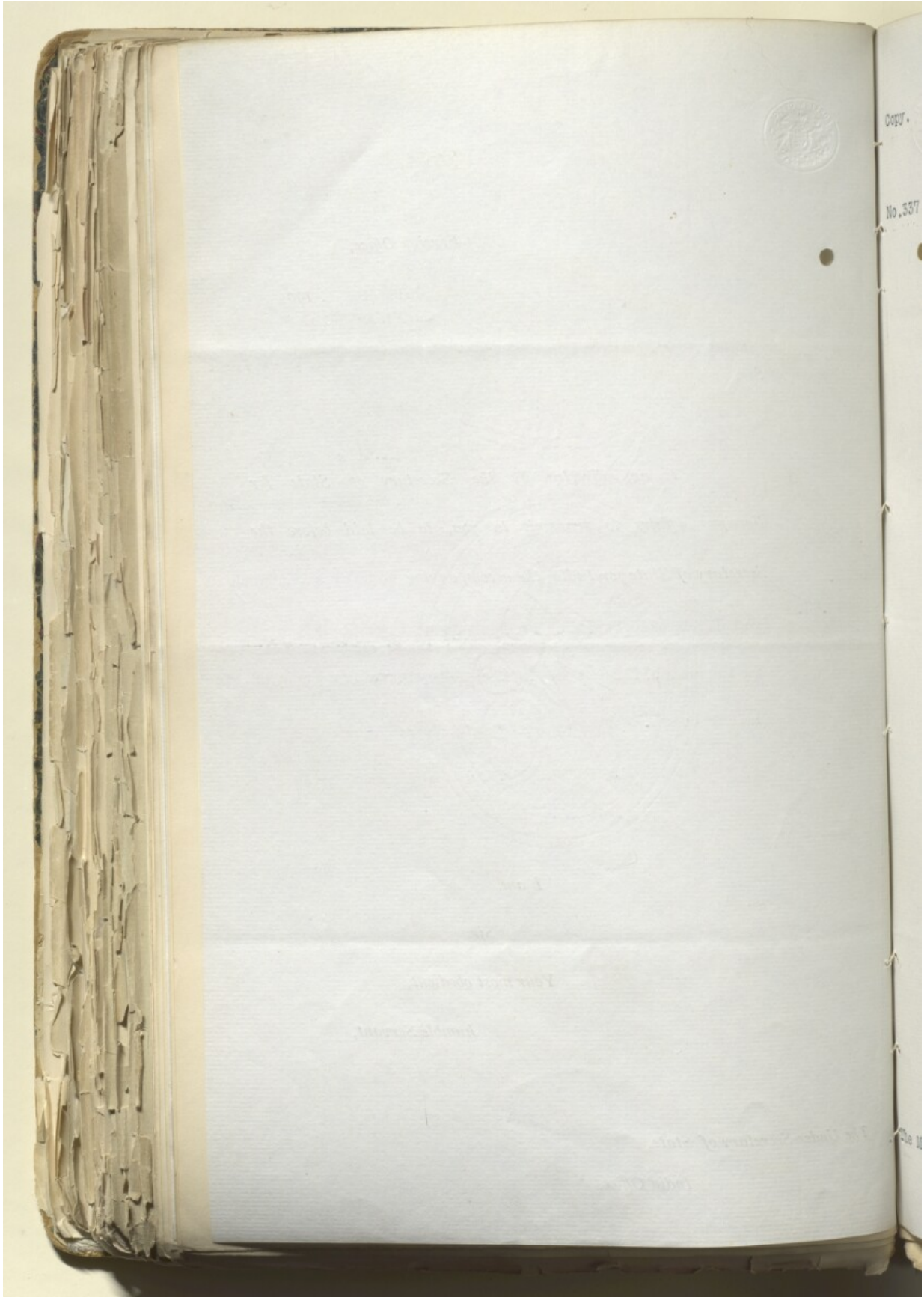


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٣٠ و] (٨٦٠/٤٦٤)



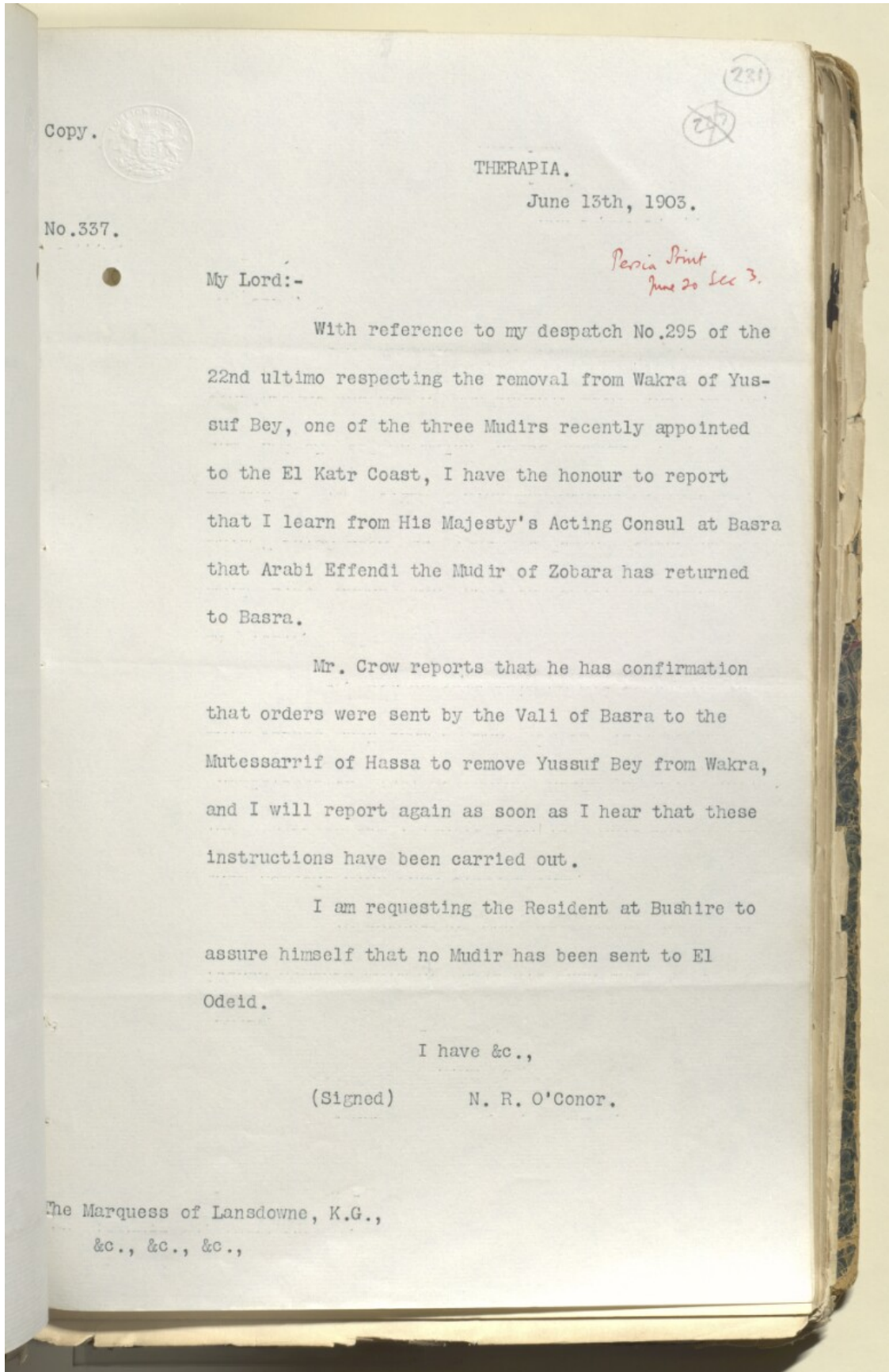


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٣٠ظ] (٨٦٠/٤٦٥)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٣١ و] (٨٦٠/٤٦٦)



Copy.

THERAPIA.

June 13th, 1903.

No. 337.

My Lord:-

*Peria Print
June 20 Sec 3.*

With reference to my despatch No. 295 of the 22nd ultimo respecting the removal from Wakra of Yussuf Bey, one of the three Mudirs recently appointed to the El Katr Coast, I have the honour to report that I learn from His Majesty's Acting Consul at Basra that Arabi Effendi the Mudir of Zobara has returned to Basra.

Mr. Crow reports that he has confirmation that orders were sent by the Vali of Basra to the Mutessarrif of Hassa to remove Yussuf Bey from Wakra, and I will report again as soon as I hear that these instructions have been carried out.

I am requesting the Resident at Bushire to assure himself that no Mudir has been sent to El Odeid.

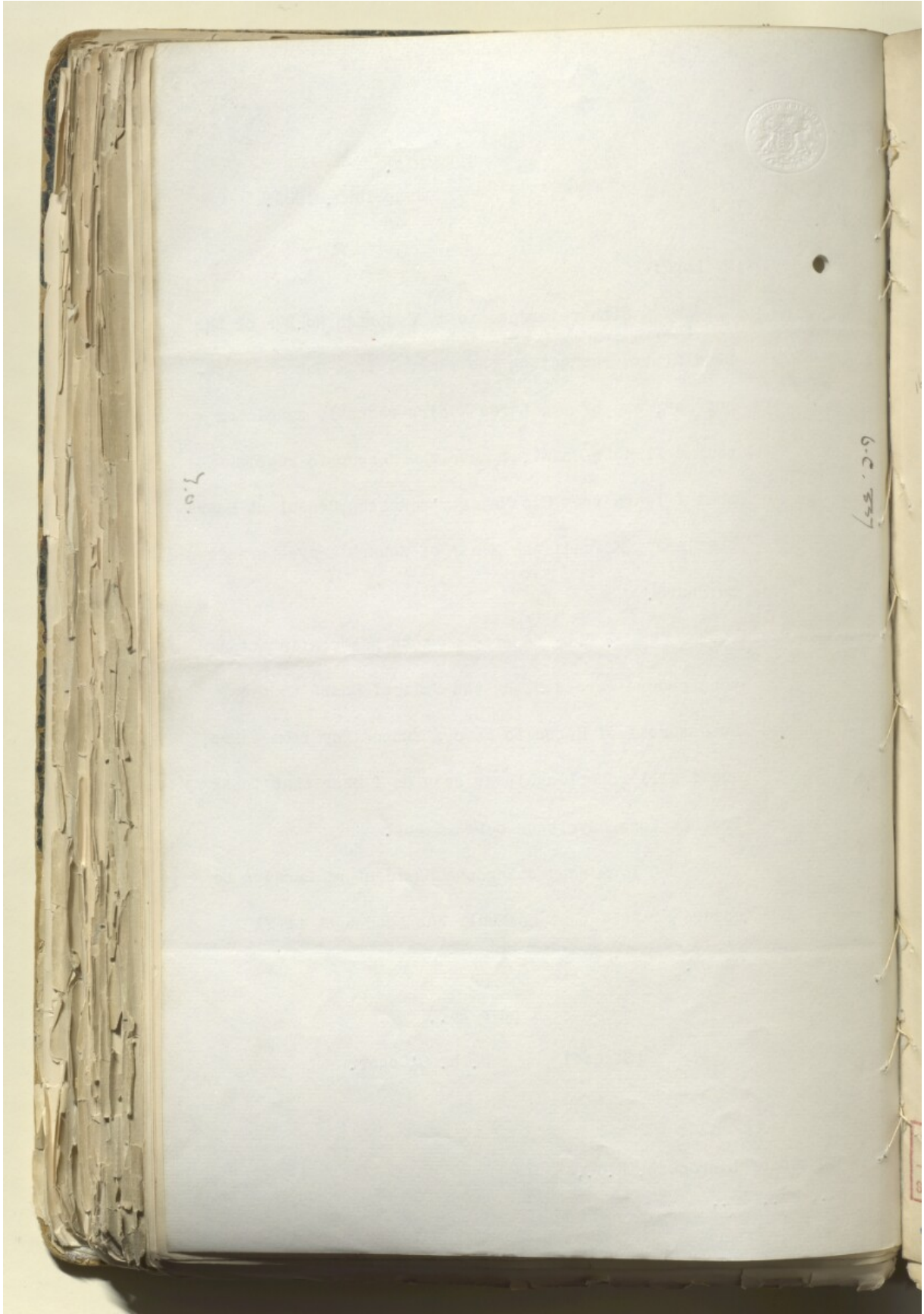
I have &c.,

(Signed) N. R. O'Conor.

The Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G.,
&c., &c., &c.,



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٣١ظ] (٨٦٠/٤٦٧)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٣٢و] (٨٦٠/٤٦٨)

Minute Paper.

Register No. 2634

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Letter from 30,

Dated 9 June 1903.

Rec. 10

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
164 Under Secretary.....	10 June	NK.	Persian Gulf. Mutessarif of Hassa instructed to send Yusuf Bey back to Busra from Wakra.
Secretary of State	10	ag	
217 Committee	12 "	ct	
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State			

Previous Papers:—
752 2593

For information.

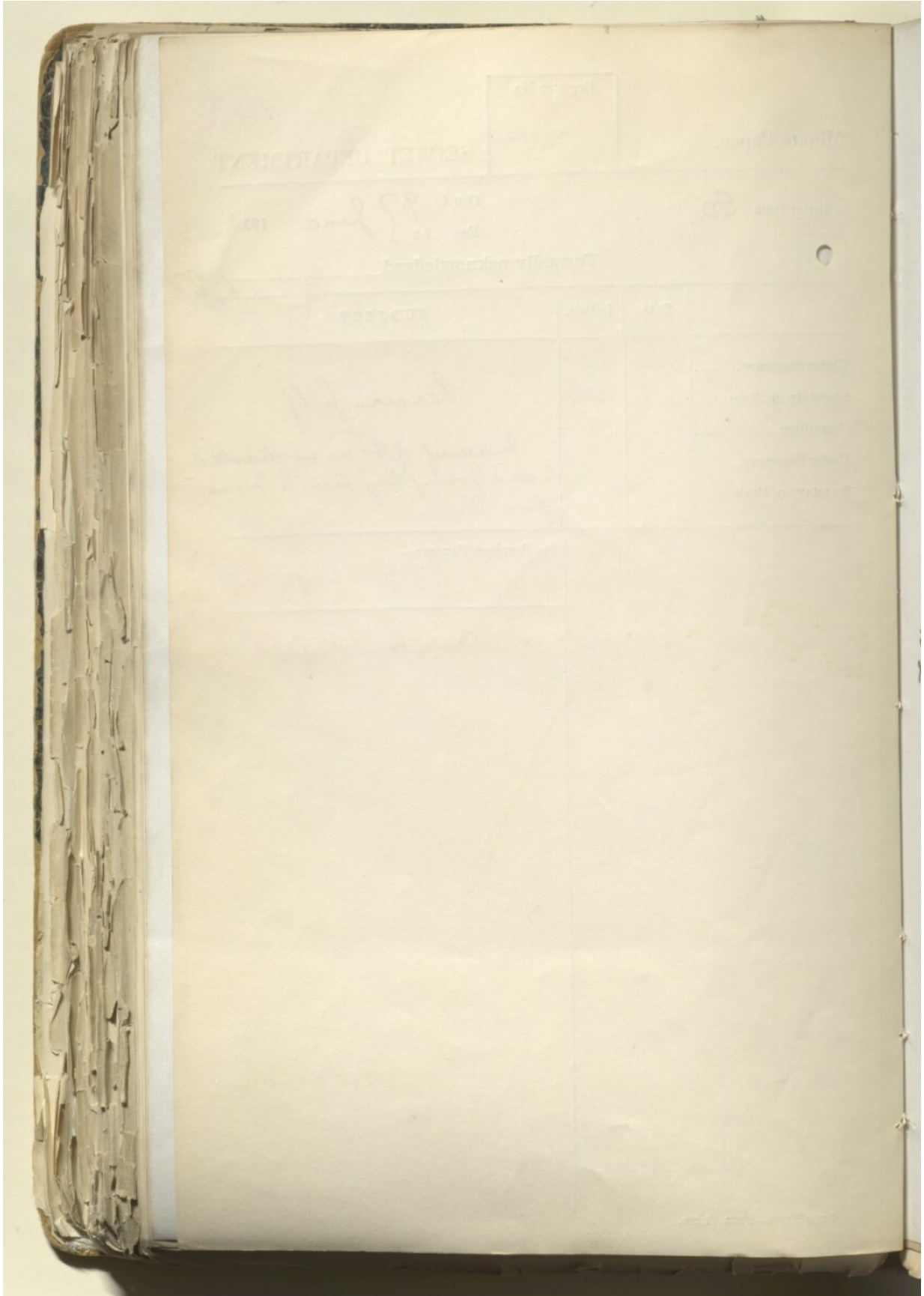
Political Committee.
16 June 1903.

COPY TO INDIA
19 June 1903
SECRETARY'S N^o 27

Y 8383. 1000.—2/1903. I. 280.

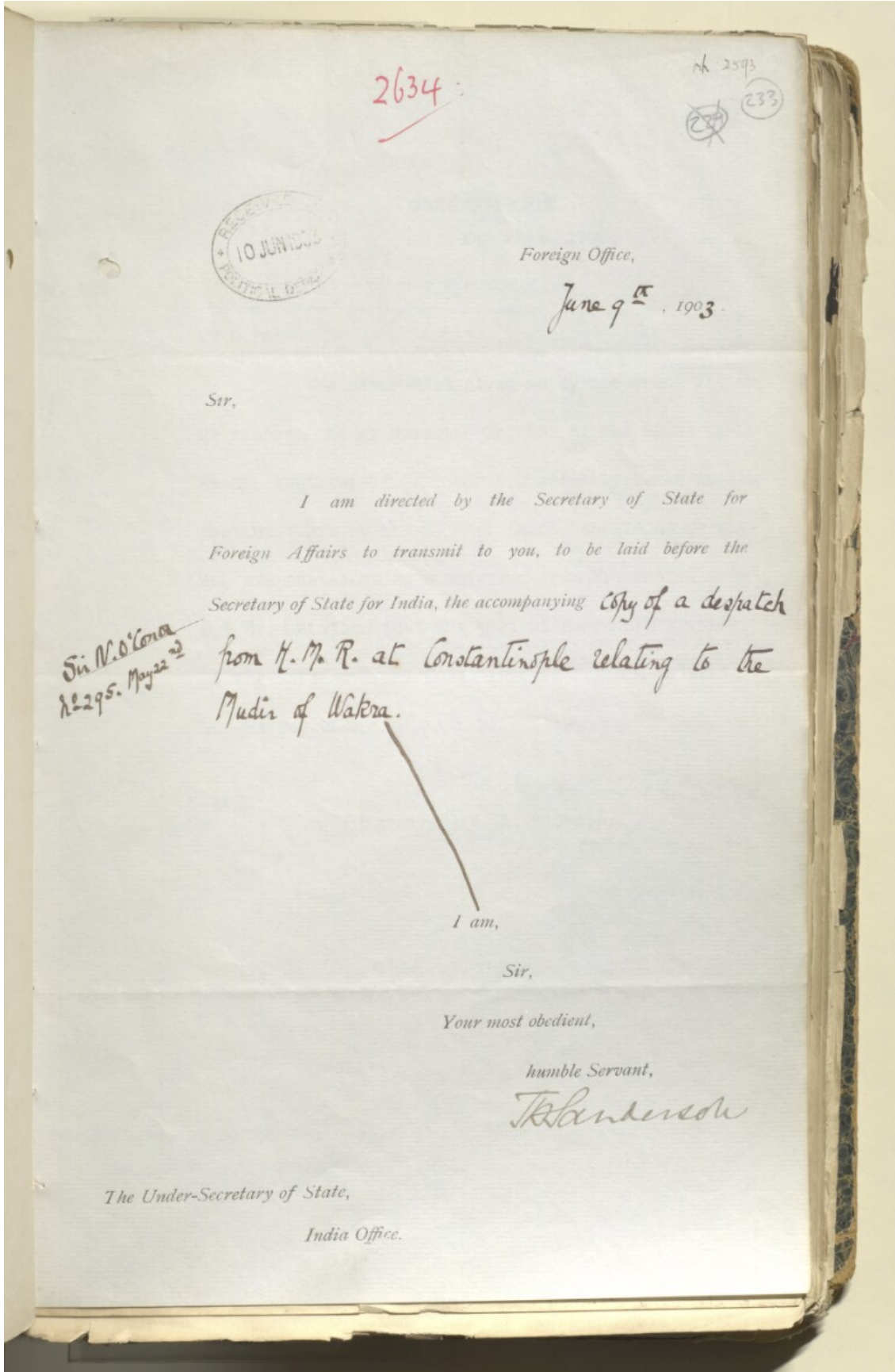


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٣٢ظ] (٨٦٠/٤٦٩)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٣٣ و] (٨٦٠/٤٧٠)



2634

N. 2593

233



Foreign Office,

June 9th, 1903.

Sir,

I am directed by the Secretary of State for
Foreign Affairs to transmit to you, to be laid before the
Secretary of State for India, the accompanying copy of a despatch
from H. M. R. at Constantinople relating to the
Mudir of Wakra.

See N.O. 1000
22 295. May 22 22

I am,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

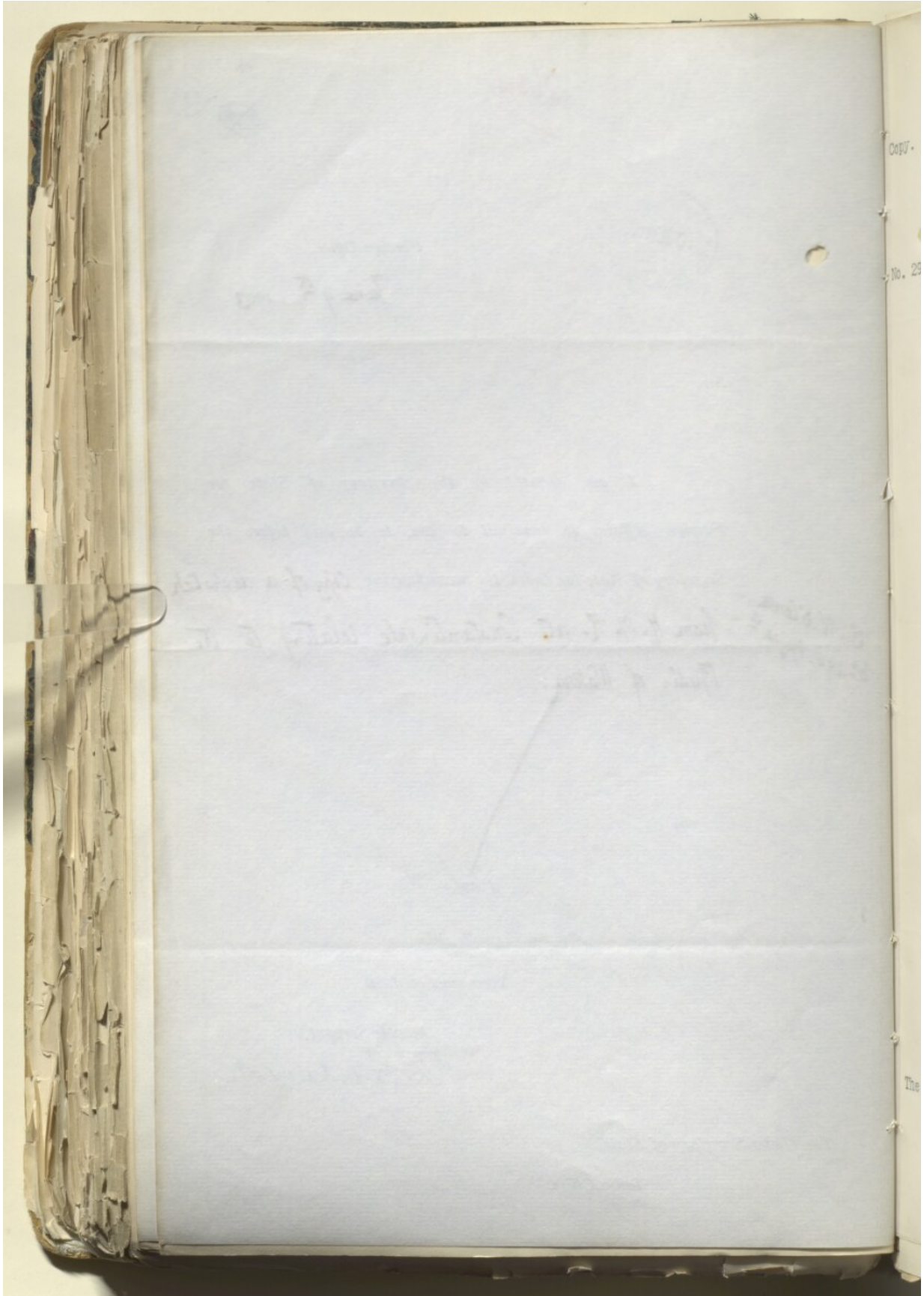
J. Henderson

The Under-Secretary of State,

India Office.

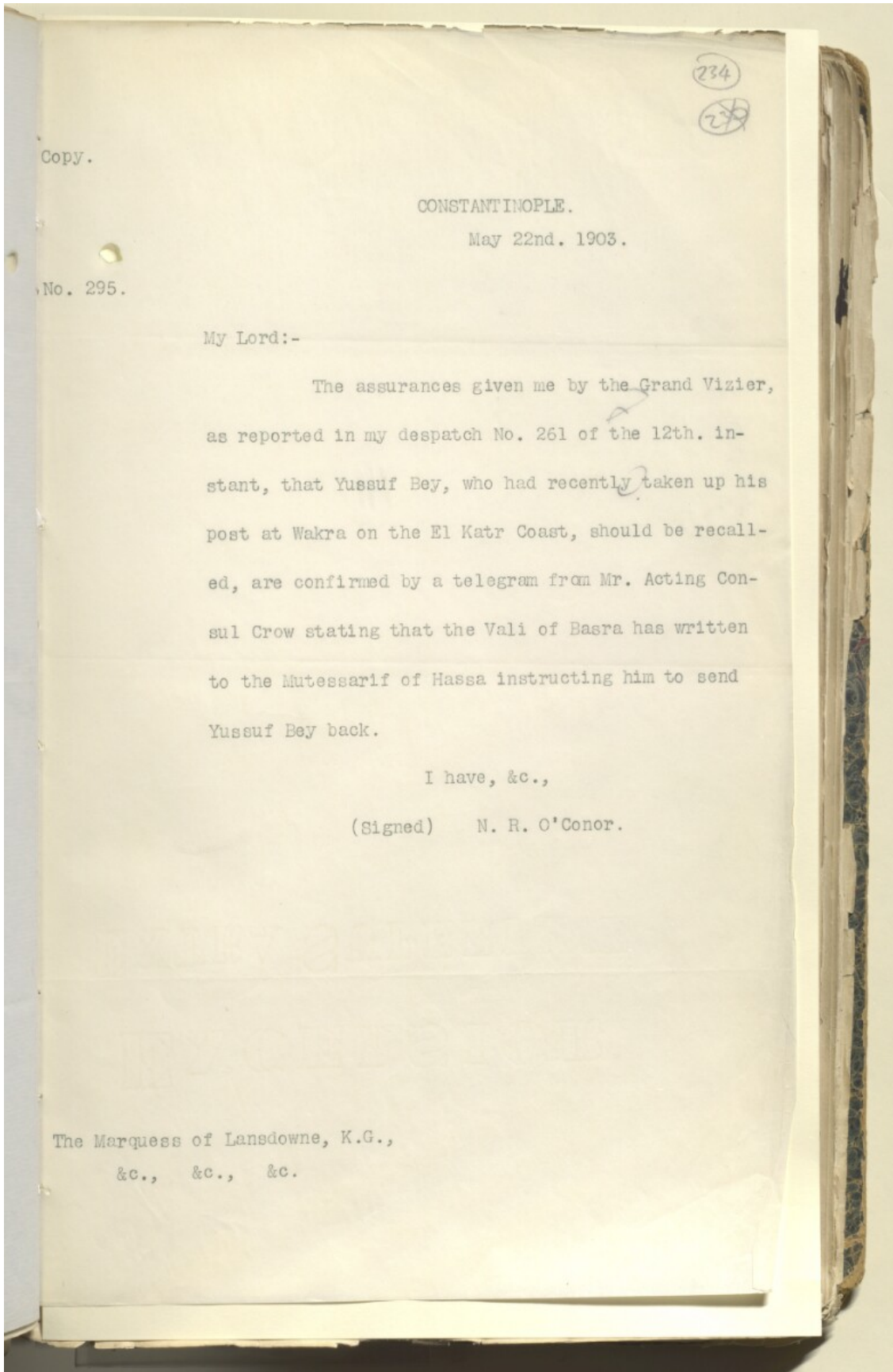


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٣٣ظ] (٨٦٠/٤٧١)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٣٤و] (٨٦٠/٤٧٢)



Copy.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

May 22nd. 1903.

No. 295.

My Lord:-

The assurances given me by the Grand Vizier, as reported in my despatch No. 261 of the 12th. instant, that Yussuf Bey, who had recently taken up his post at Wakra on the El Katr Coast, should be recalled, are confirmed by a telegram from Mr. Acting Consul Crow stating that the Vali of Basra has written to the Mutessarif of Hassa instructing him to send Yussuf Bey back.

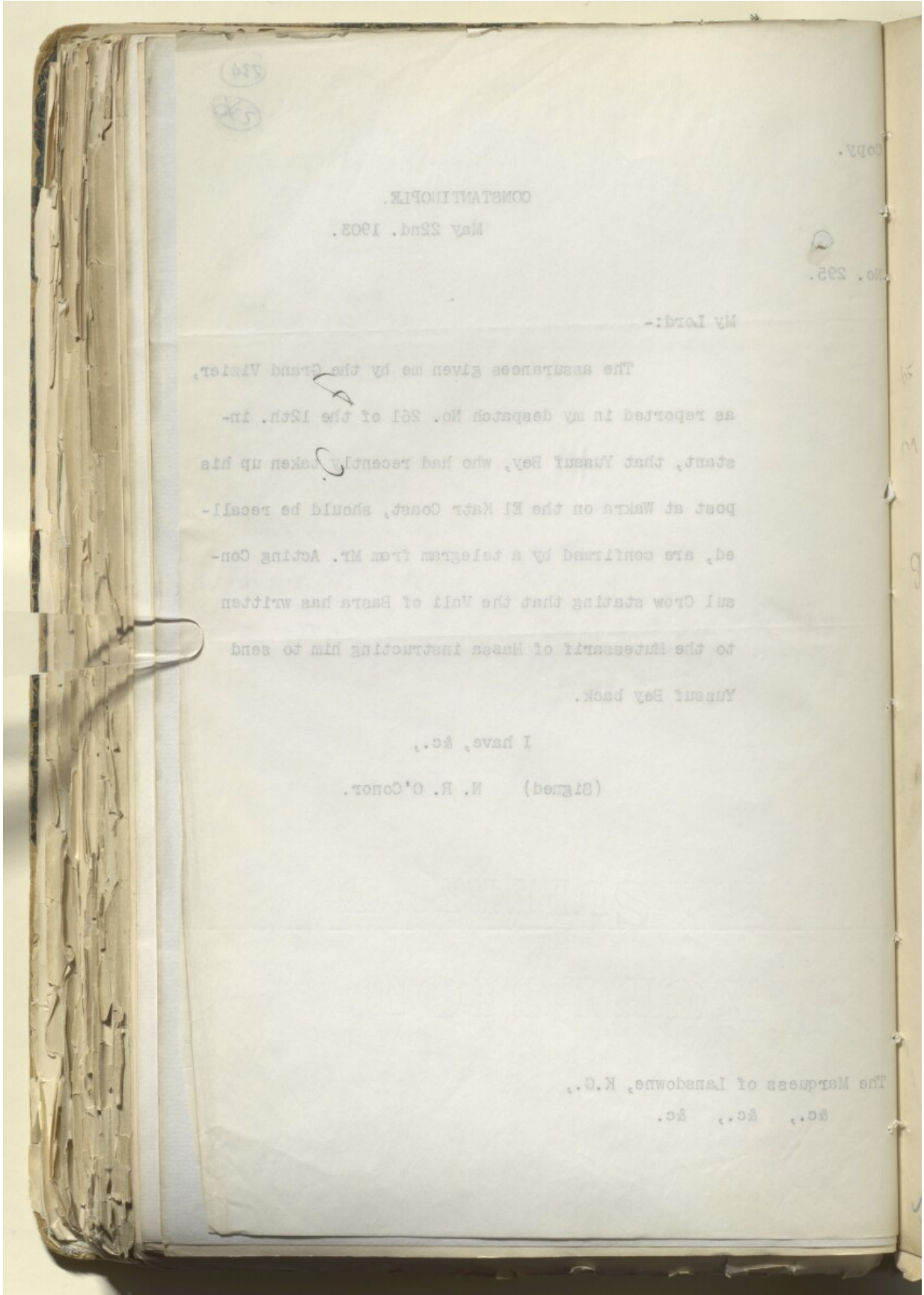
I have, &c.,

(Signed) N. R. O'Conor.

The Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G.,
&c., &c., &c.



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٣٤ظ] (٨٦٠/٤٧٣)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٣٥ و] (٨٦٠/٤٧٤)

Register No. 752

Minute Paper. SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Telegram Letter from Viceroy, Dated } 4 June, 1903.
Rec. } 4 June, 1903.

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	4 June	W.	Persian full. Col. Kemball thinks it will be better that Yusuf Beg should be recalled from Wakrah by his own fort. Viceroy agrees.
Secretary of State	5 "	ag	
Committee	8 "	G.K.	
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State			

Previous Papers:—
2593, 2563

Copy to 70,
4/6/03

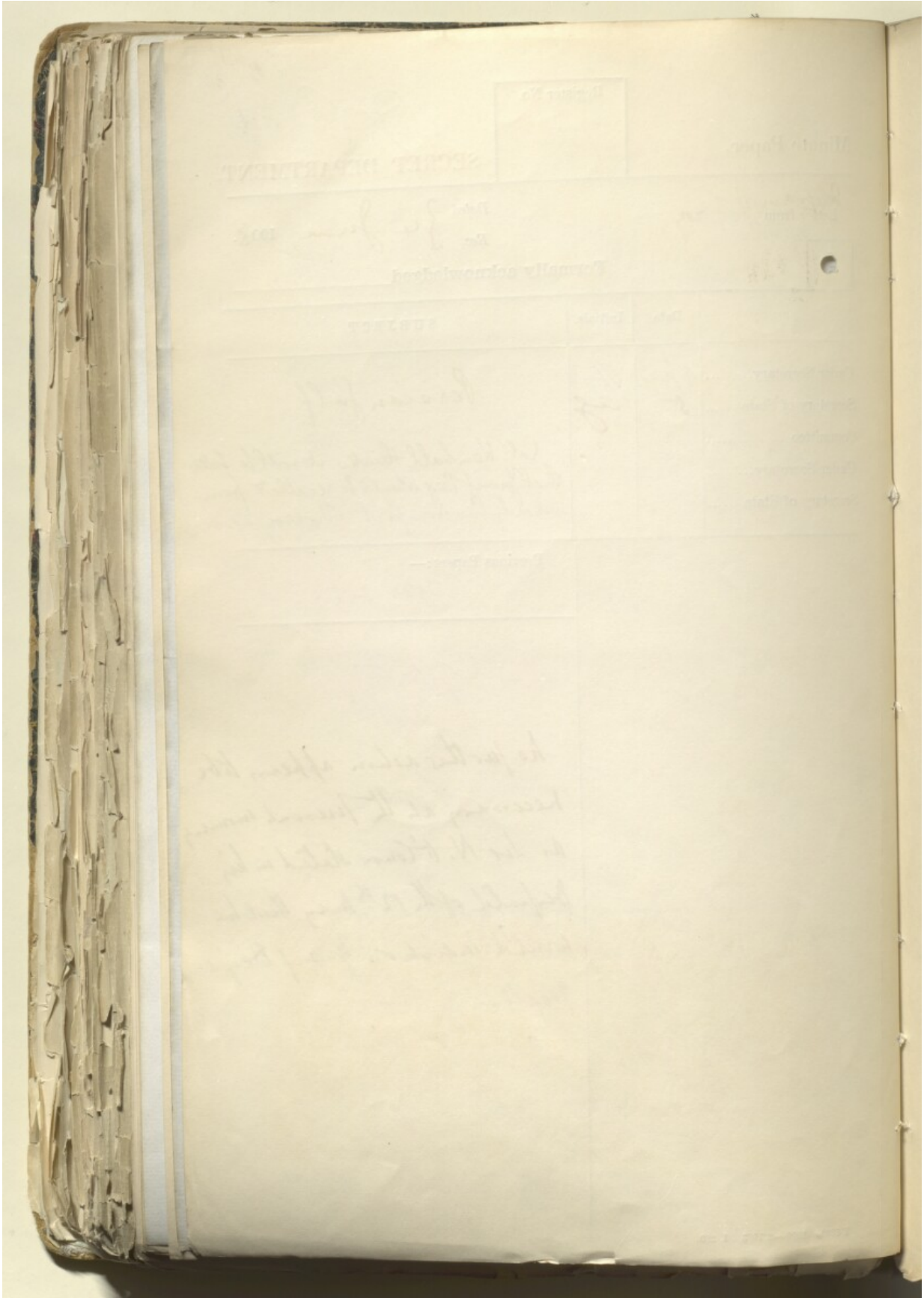
No further action appears to be
necessary at the present moment
as Sir N. O'Connor stated in his
Despatch of the 12th May that he
would insist on Yusuf Beg's
recall.

Seen Political Committee.
(with 2634)
16 June 1903.

Y 8383. 1000.—2/1903. I. 280.

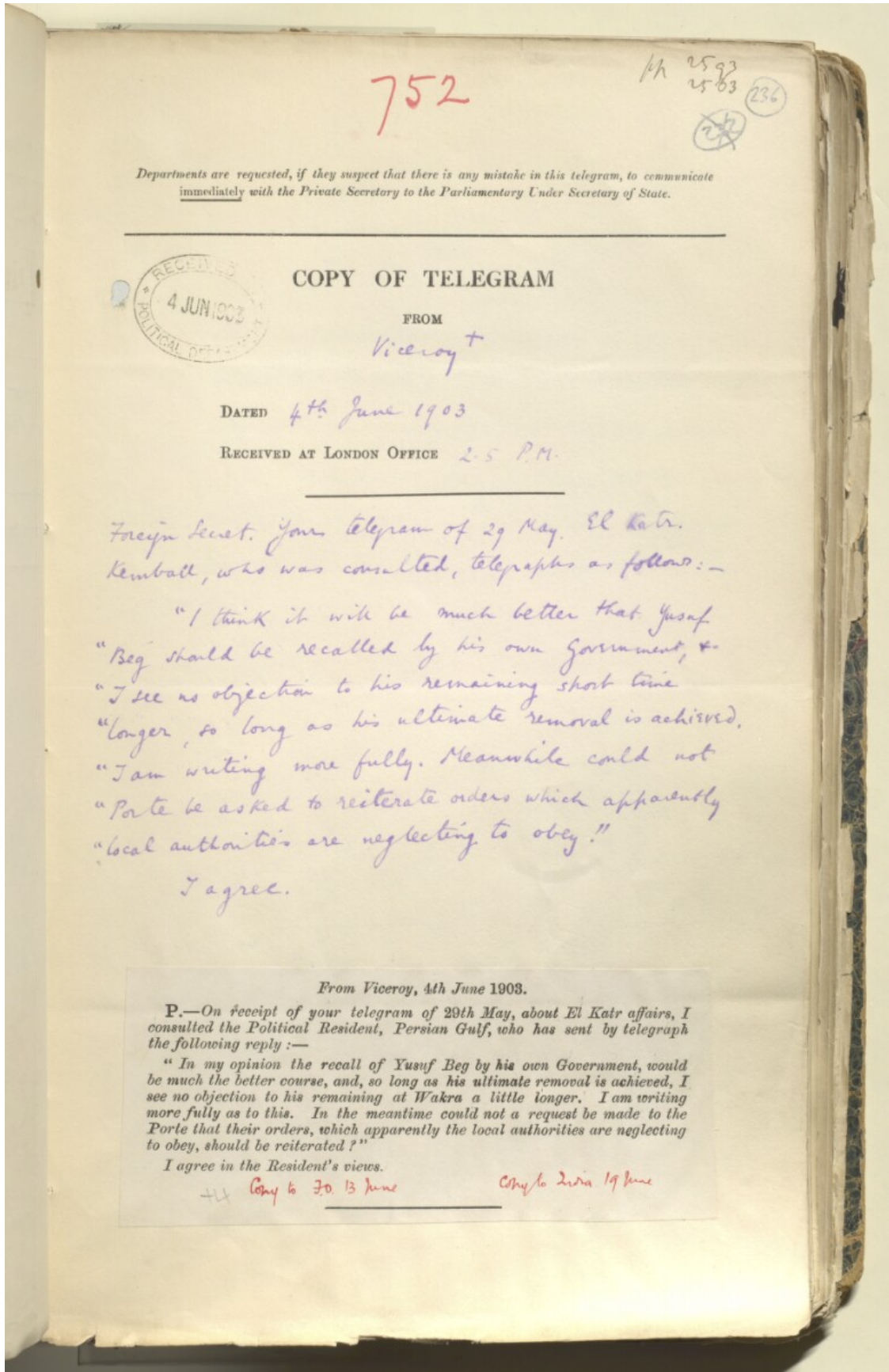


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٣٥ظ] (٨٦٠/٤٧٥)



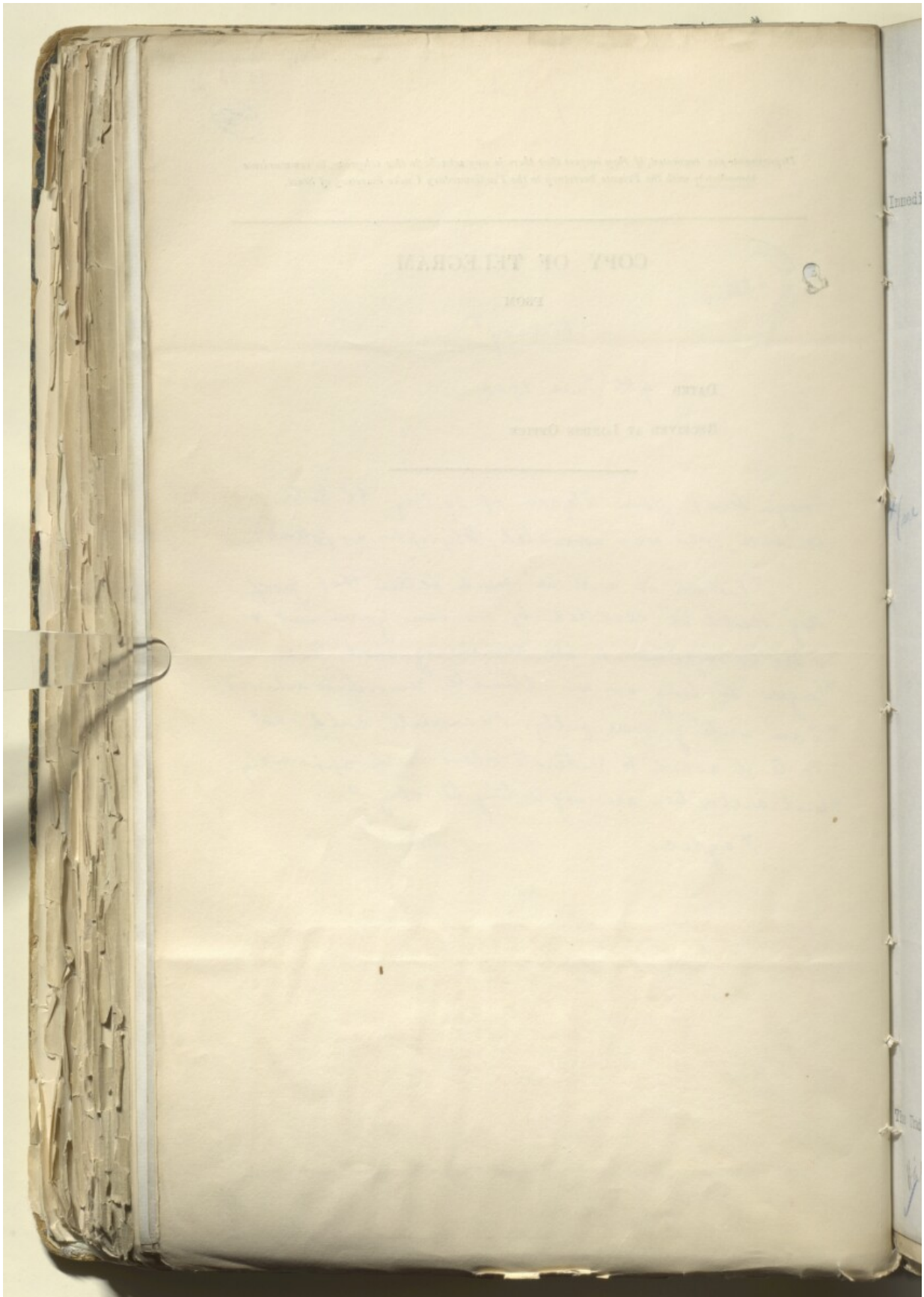


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٣٦ و] (٨٦٠/٤٧٦)



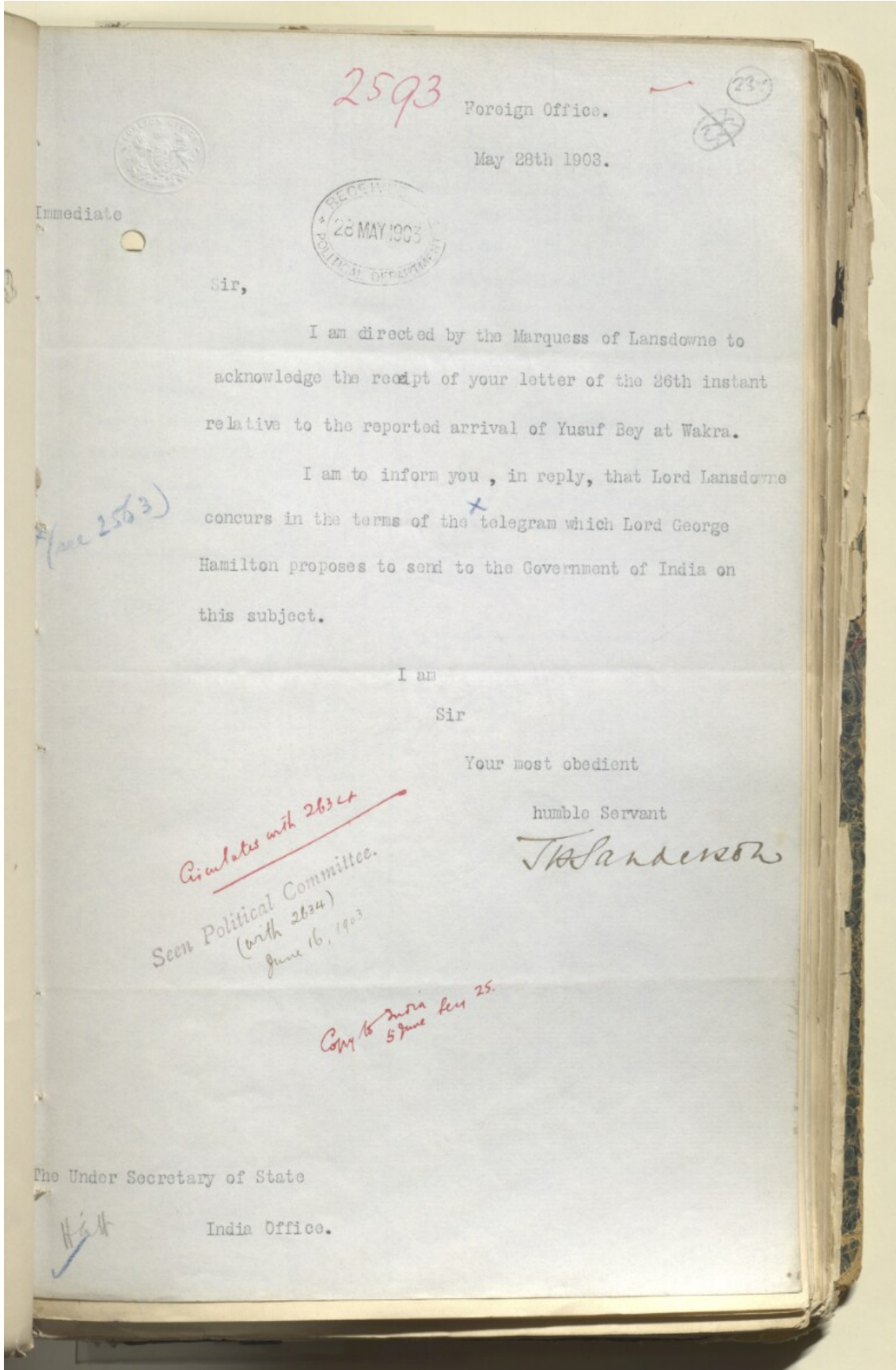


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٣٦ظ] (٨٦٠/٤٧٧)



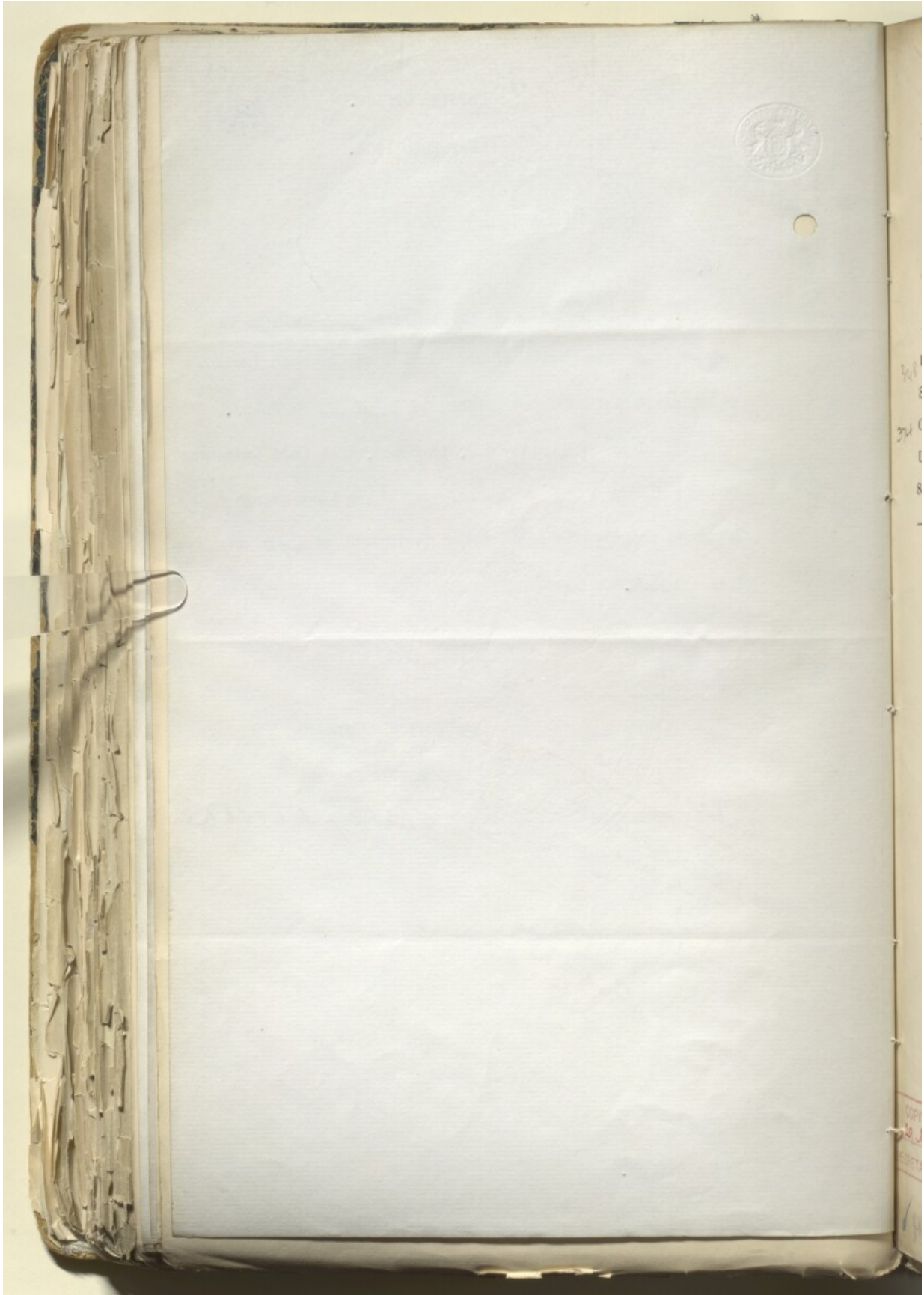


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٣٧ و] (٨٦٠/٤٧٨)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٣٧ظ] (٨٦٠/٤٧٩)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٣٨ و] (٨٦٠/٤٨٠)

Register No. **2563**

Minute Paper. **SECRET DEPARTMENT.**

Letter from **FO,** Dated **22** } **May** 1903.
Rec. **23** }

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
378 Under Secretary.....	25 May	WR	Persian full. The new Mufti of Wakra. Turkish Govt. has no knowledge of appointment. Views of Sir H. O'Connor regarding the forcible removal of Yusuf Bey.
Secretary of State	25	ae	
374 Committee	25	P.K.	
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State			

Previous Papers:—
2535.

272
P.K. 25th 1903

**Draft letter to F.O. &
telegram to Viceroy.**

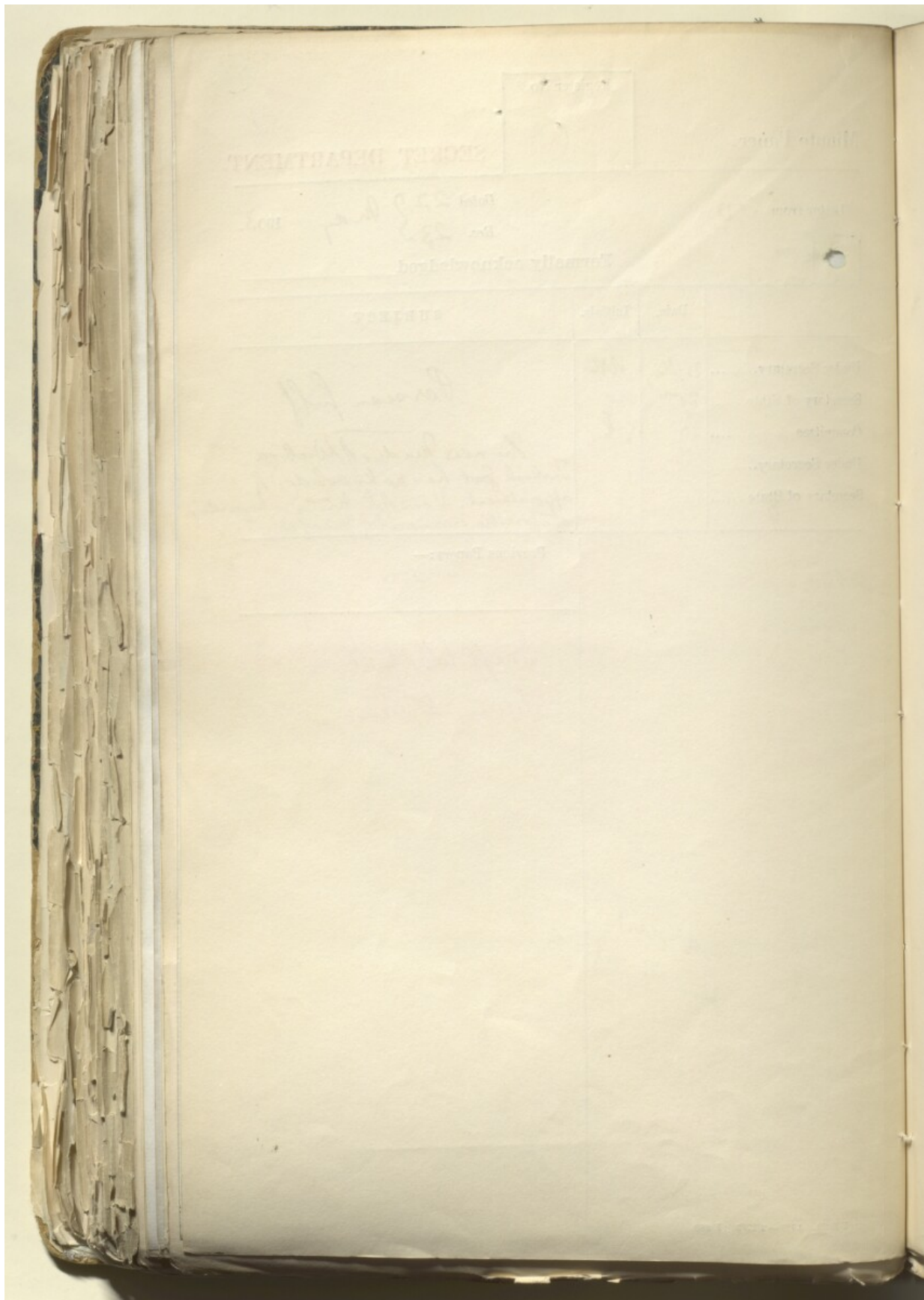
Seen Political Committee
(with 2634)
June 16, 1903

COPY TO INDIA
29 May 1903
SECRETARY'S N^o **24**

Y 5383. 1090.—2/1903. I. 280.

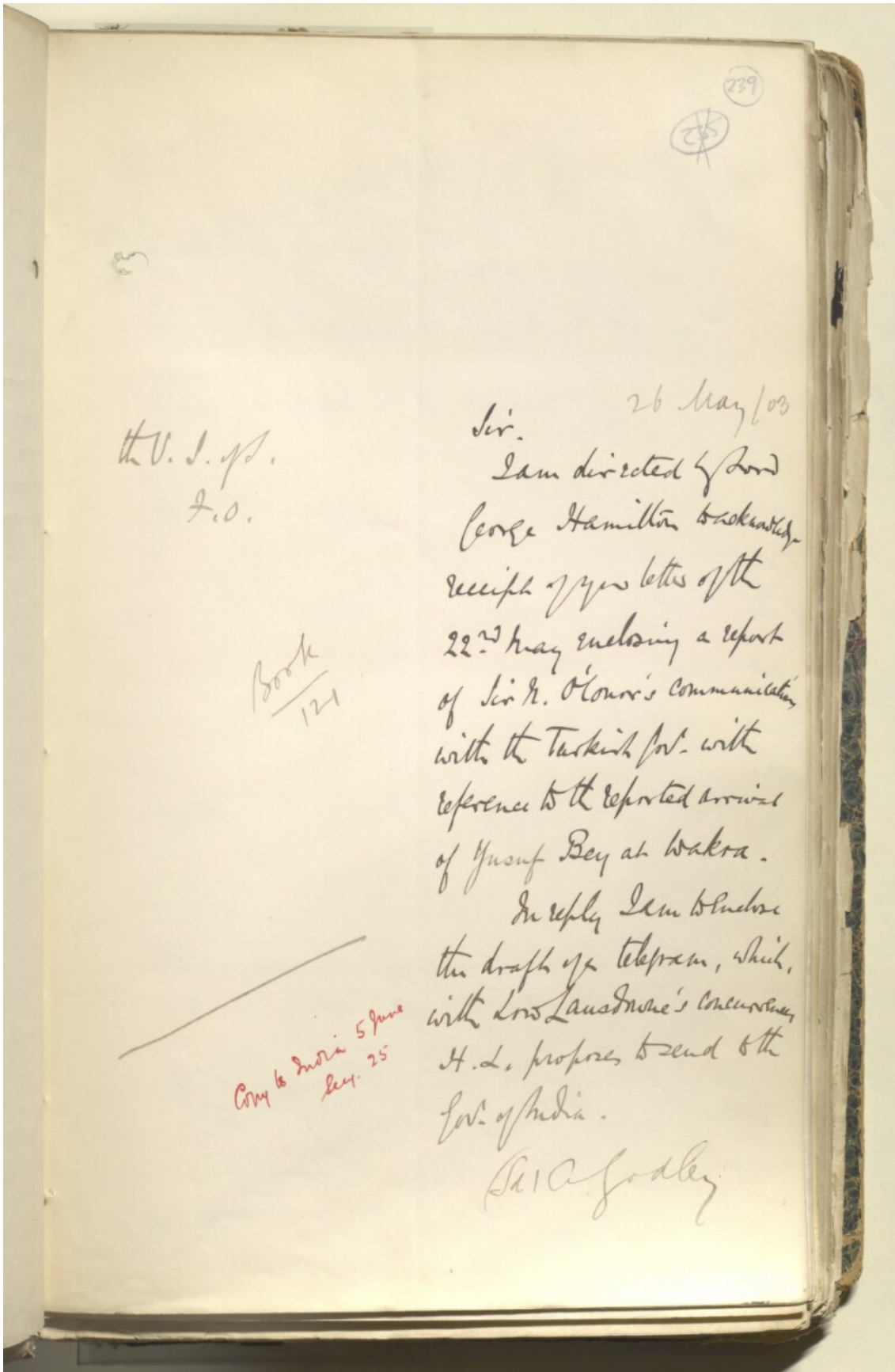


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٣٨ظ] (٨٦٠/٤٨١)



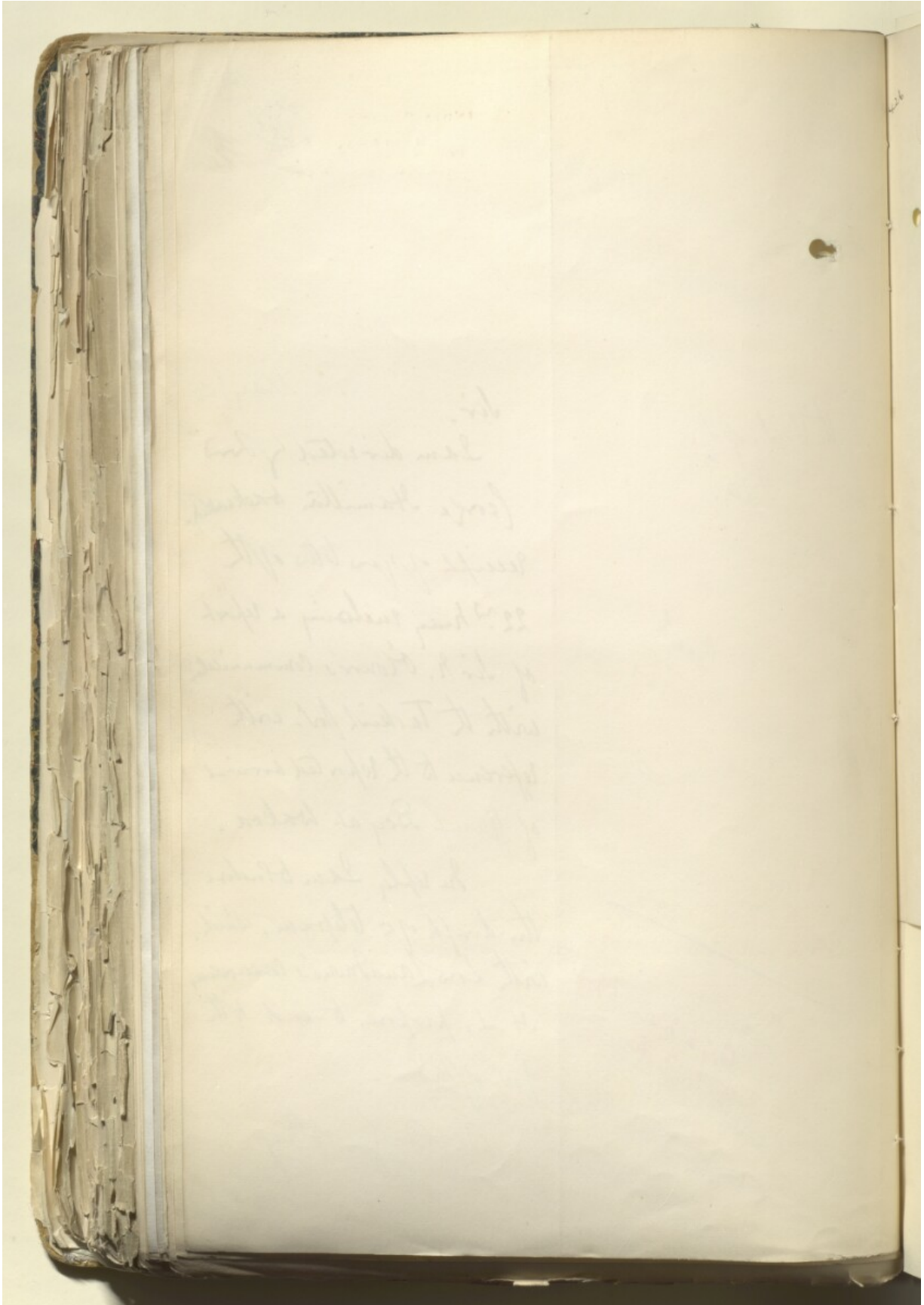


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٣٩ و] (٨٦٠/٤٨٢)



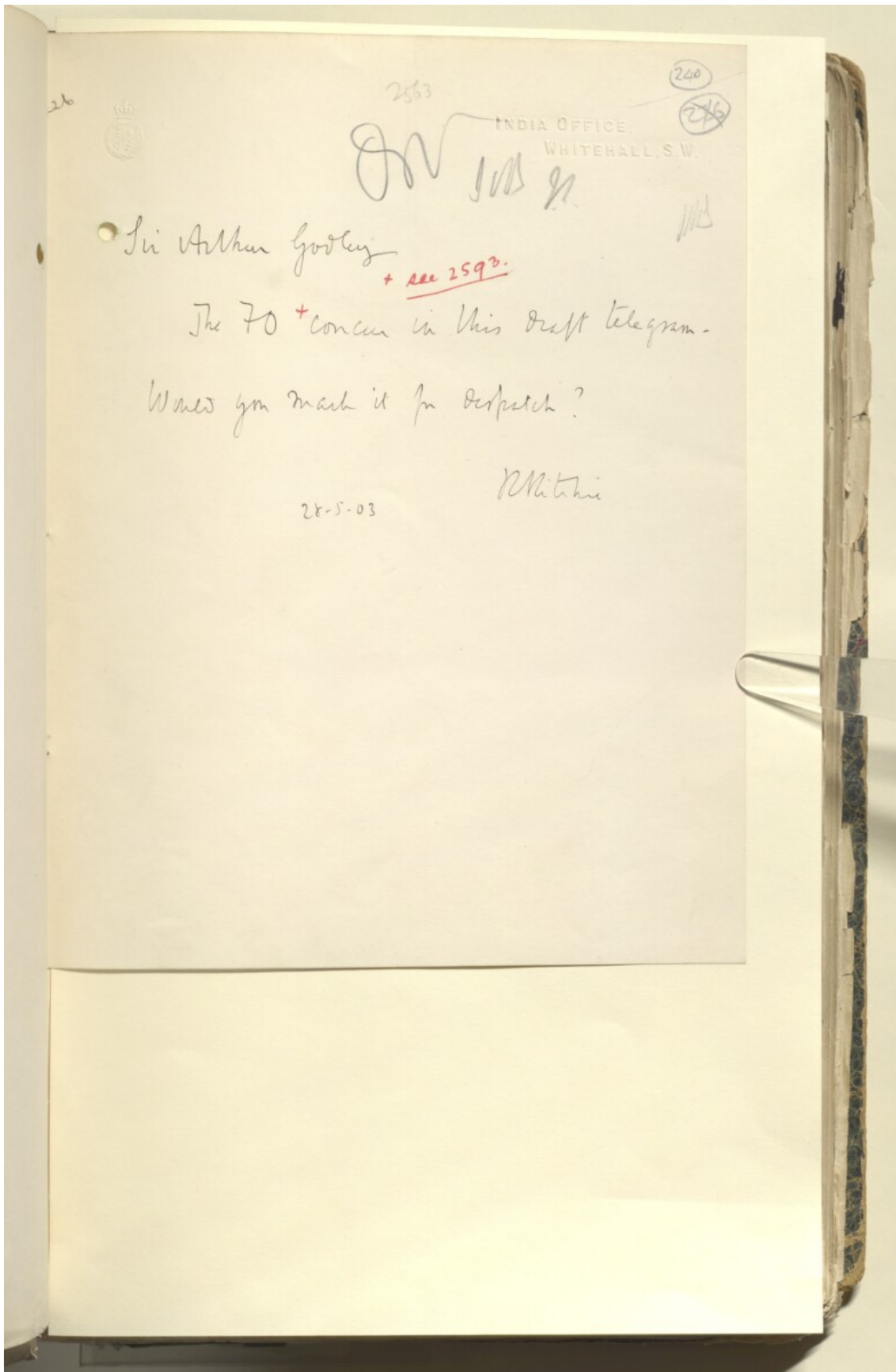


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٣٩ظ] (٨٦٠/٤٨٣)



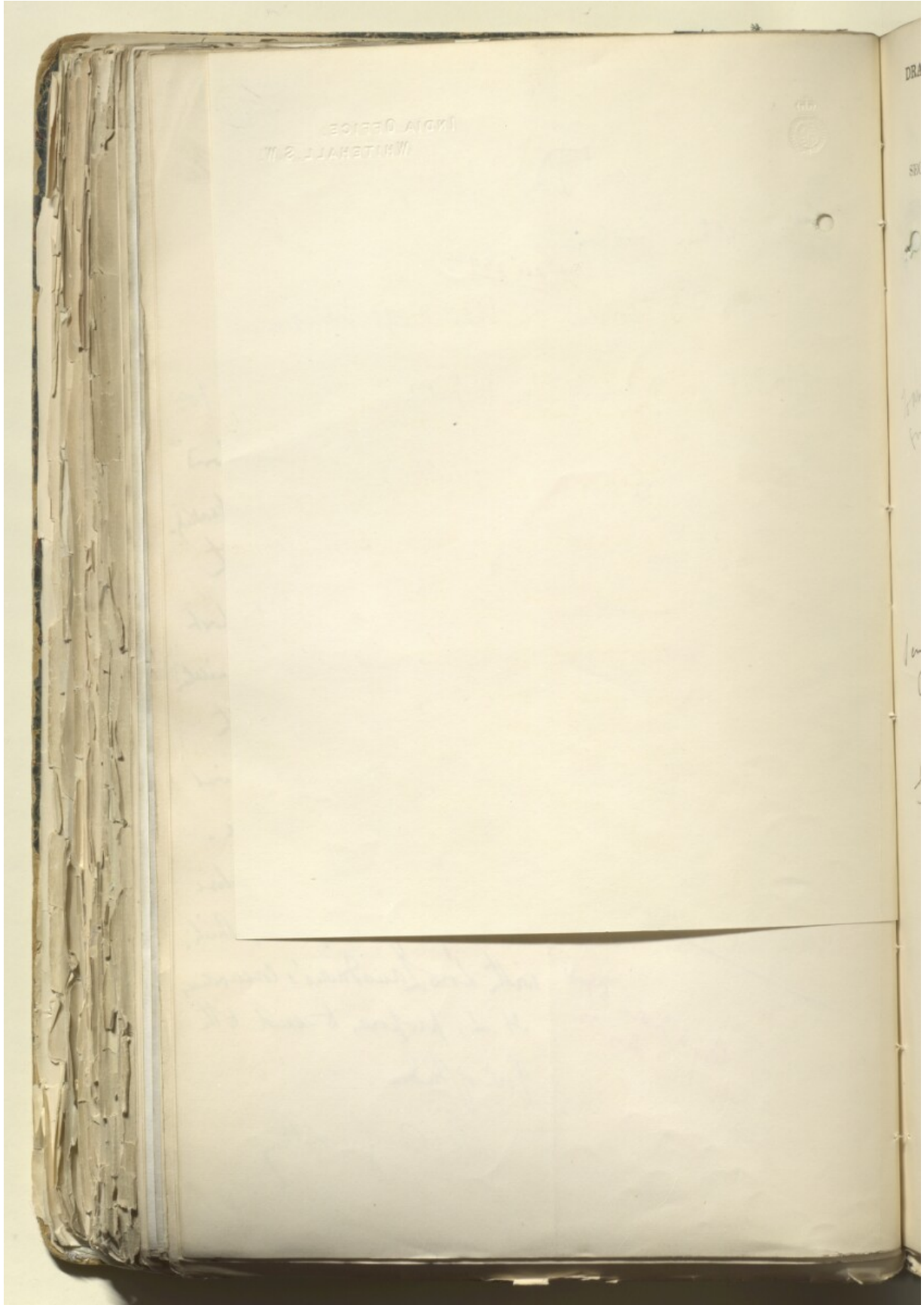


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٤٠و] (٨٦٠/٤٨٤)



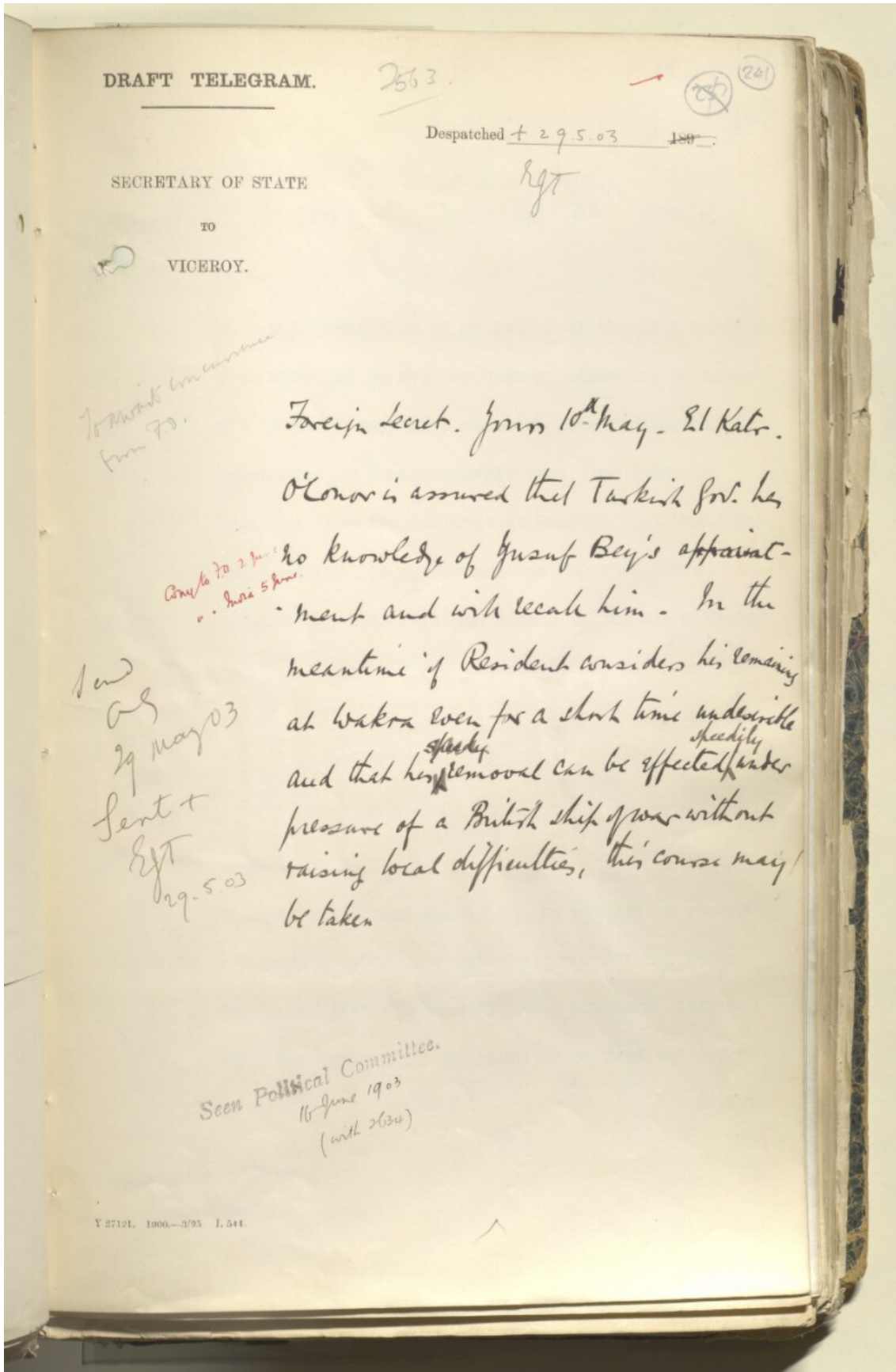


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٤٠ظ] (٨٦٠/٤٨٥)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٩٠٣] (٨٦٠/٤٨٦)



DRAFT TELEGRAM.

2563

241

Despatched 29.5.03 180

SECRETARY OF STATE

TO

VICEROY.

To Mr. Curzon
from Mr. ...

Foreign Secret. from 10th May - El Kahr.

Copy to Mr. ...
... June 5th ...

O'Connor is assured that Turkish Gov. has no knowledge of Yusuf Bey's appointment and will recall him. In the

Sent
AS
29 May 03
Sent +
EJT
29.5.03

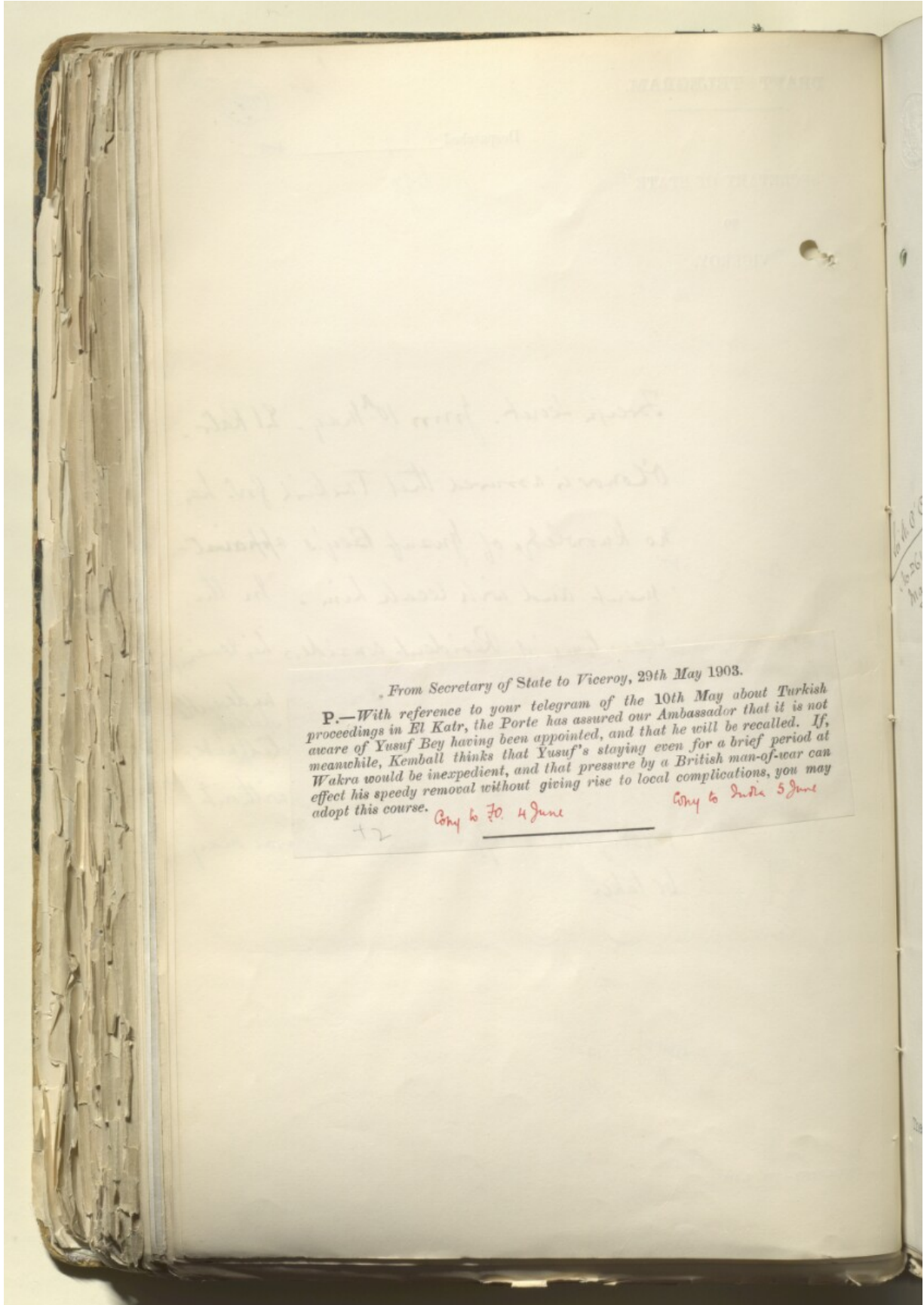
meantime if Resident considers his remaining at Wakra even for a short time undesirable and that his removal can be effected under pressure of a British ship of war without raising local difficulties, this course may be taken

Seen Political Committee.
16 June 1903
(with 2634)

Y 27121. 1900.-3/95. I. 544

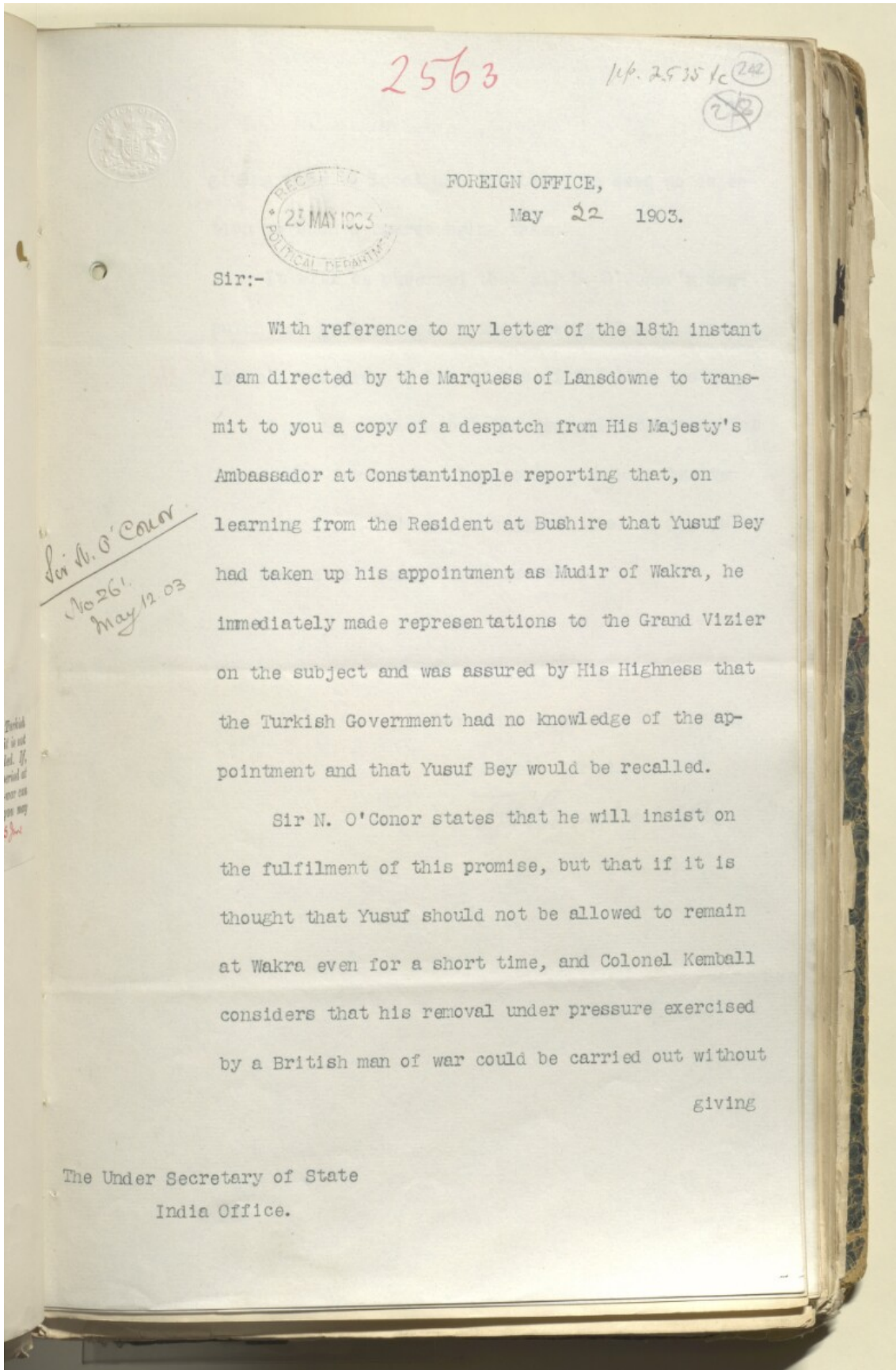


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٤١ظ] (٨٦٠/٤٨٧)



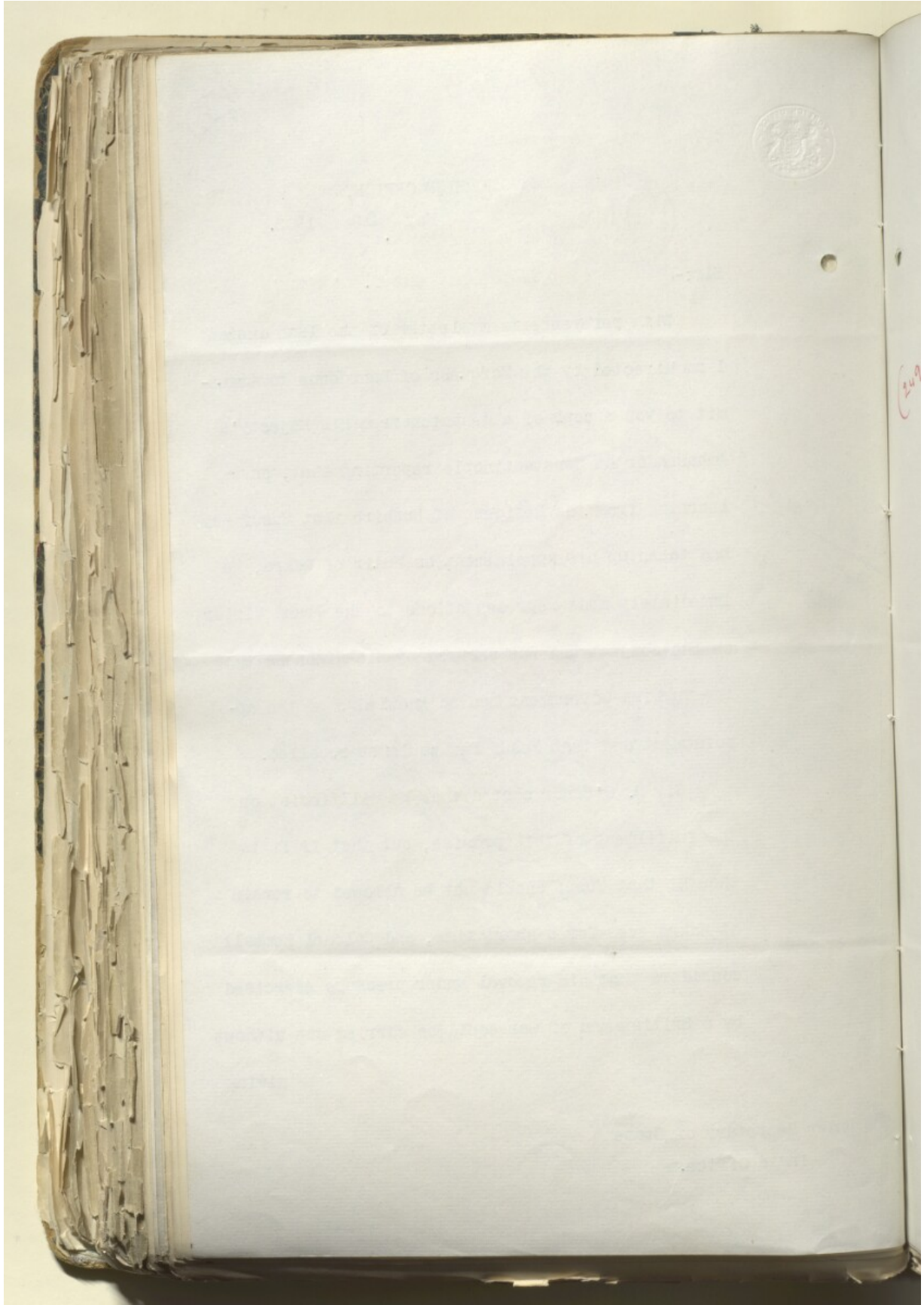


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٤٢و] (٨٦٠/٤٨٨)



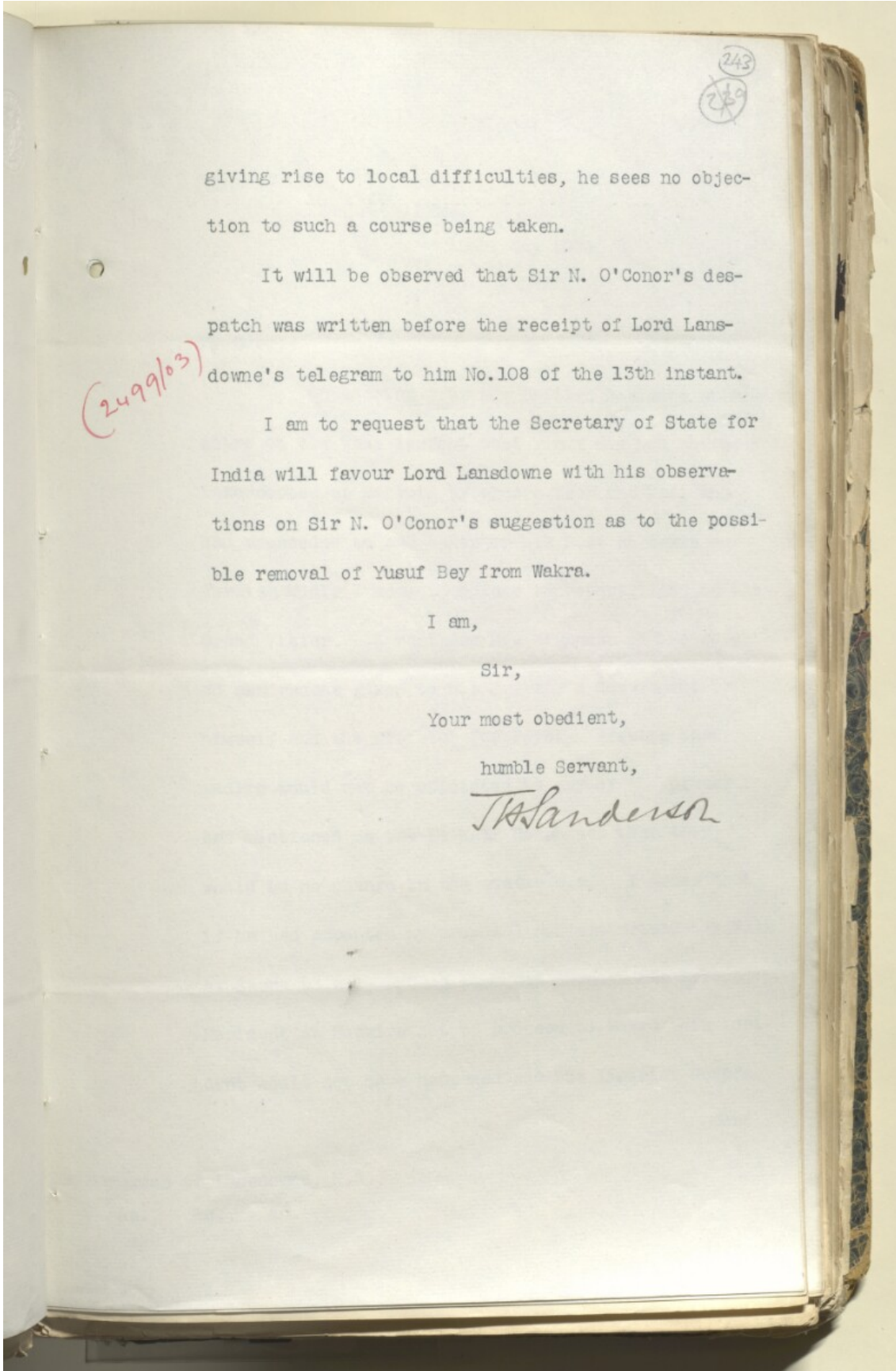


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٤٢ظ] (٨٦٠/٤٨٩)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٤٣و] (٨٦٠/٤٩٠)



giving rise to local difficulties, he sees no objection to such a course being taken.

It will be observed that Sir N. O'Connor's despatch was written before the receipt of Lord Lansdowne's telegram to him No.108 of the 13th instant.

I am to request that the Secretary of State for India will favour Lord Lansdowne with his observations on Sir N. O'Connor's suggestion as to the possible removal of Yusuf Bey from Wakra.

I am,

Sir,

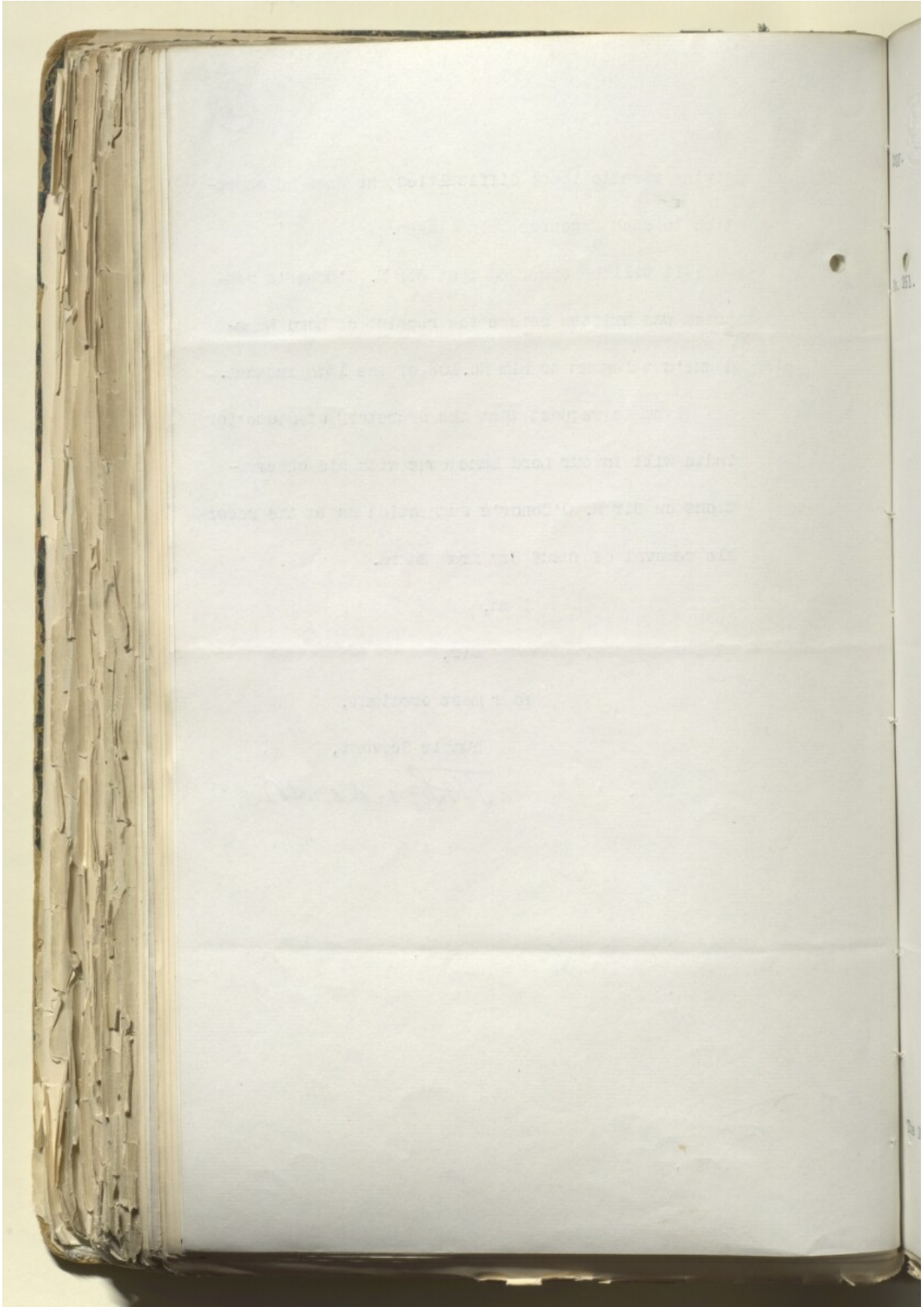
Your most obedient,

humble Servant,

J. Sanderson

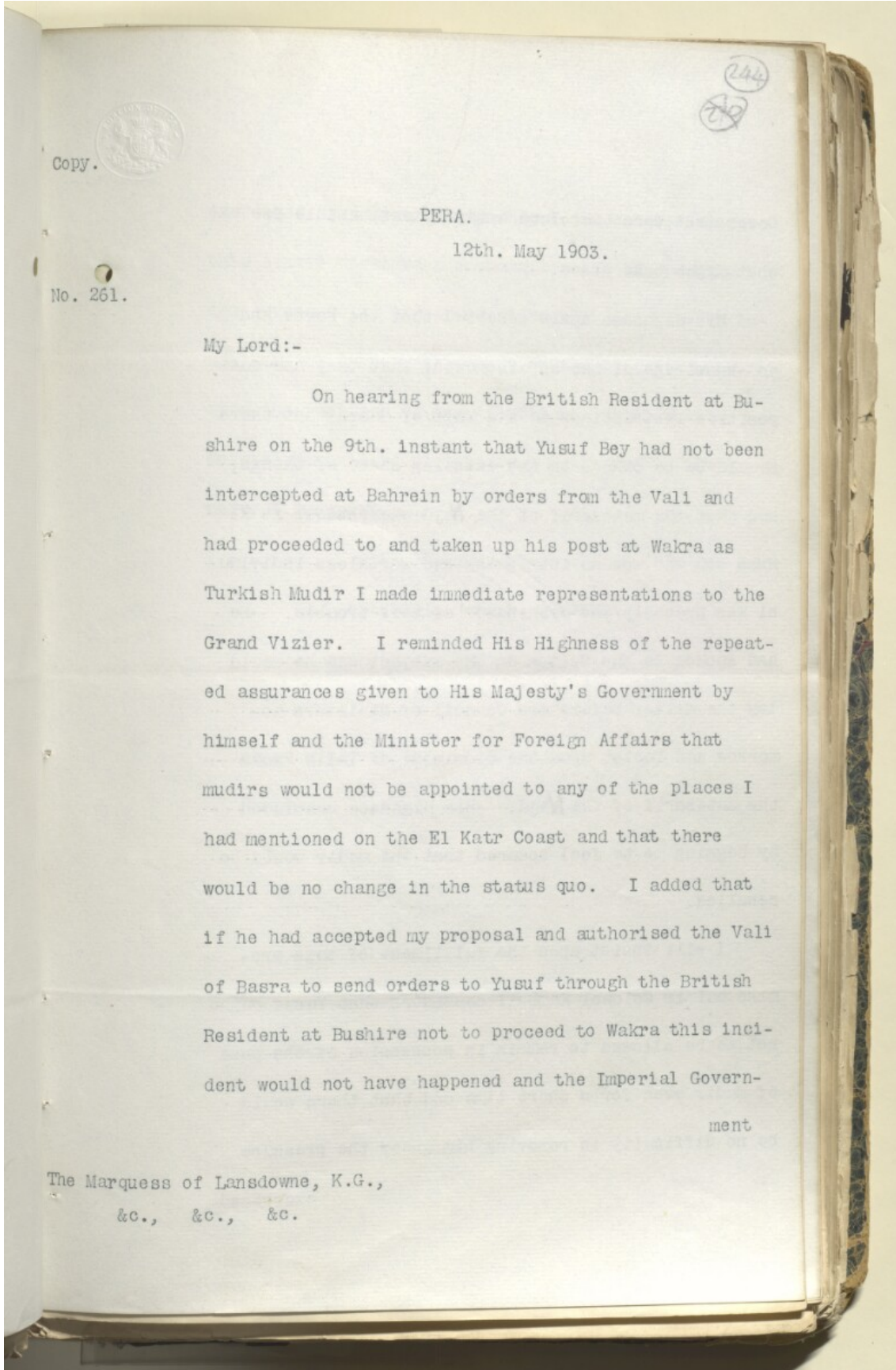


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٤٣ظ] (٨٦٠/٤٩١)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٤٤و] (٨٦٠/٤٩٢)



Copy.

PERA.

12th. May 1903.

No. 261.

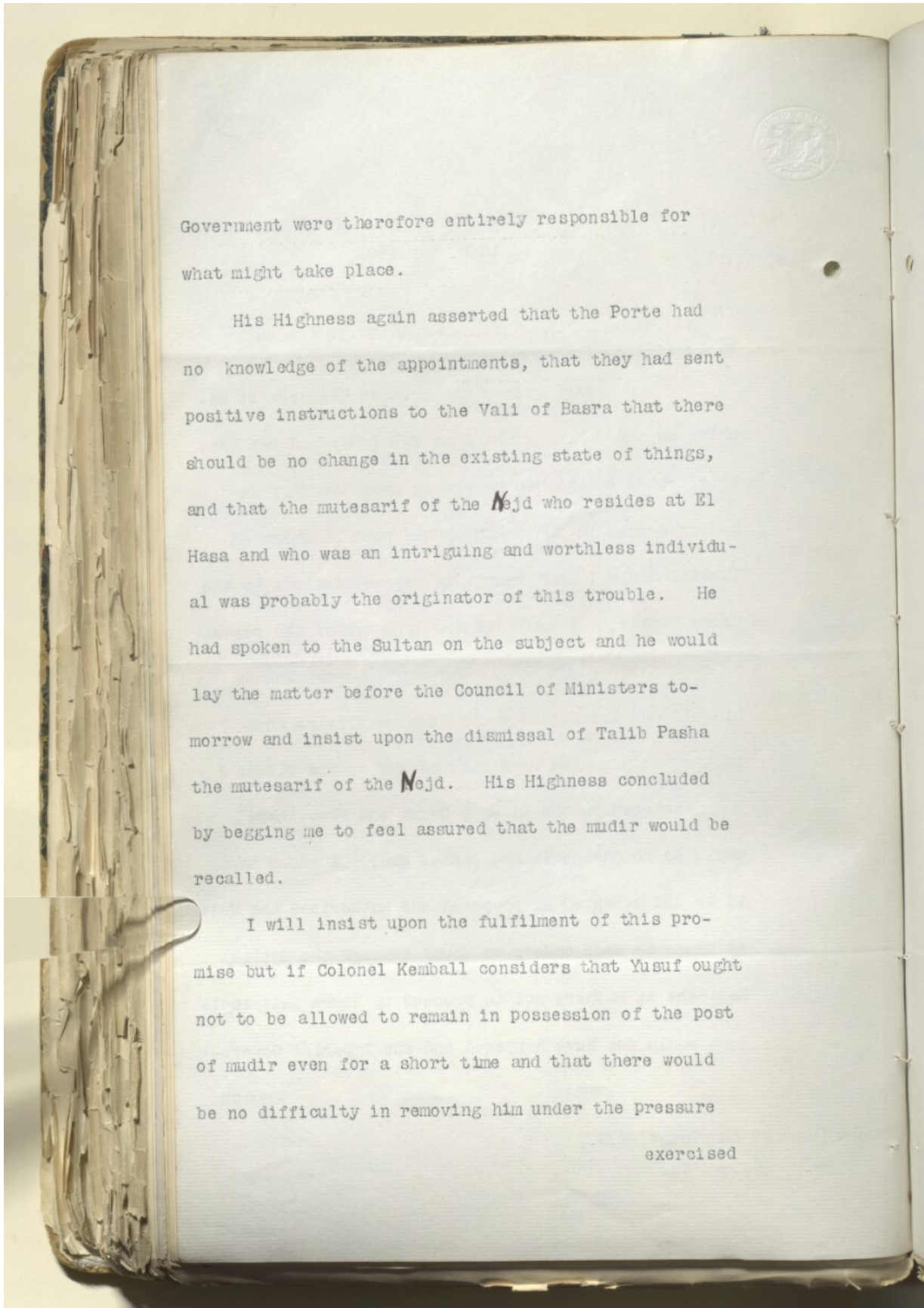
My Lord:-

On hearing from the British Resident at Bushire on the 9th. instant that Yusuf Bey had not been intercepted at Bahrein by orders from the Vali and had proceeded to and taken up his post at Wakra as Turkish Mudir I made immediate representations to the Grand Vizier. I reminded His Highness of the repeated assurances given to His Majesty's Government by himself and the Minister for Foreign Affairs that mudirs would not be appointed to any of the places I had mentioned on the El Katr Coast and that there would be no change in the status quo. I added that if he had accepted my proposal and authorised the Vali of Basra to send orders to Yusuf through the British Resident at Bushire not to proceed to Wakra this incident would not have happened and the Imperial Government

The Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G.,
&c., &c., &c.



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٤٤ظ] (٨٦٠/٤٩٣)



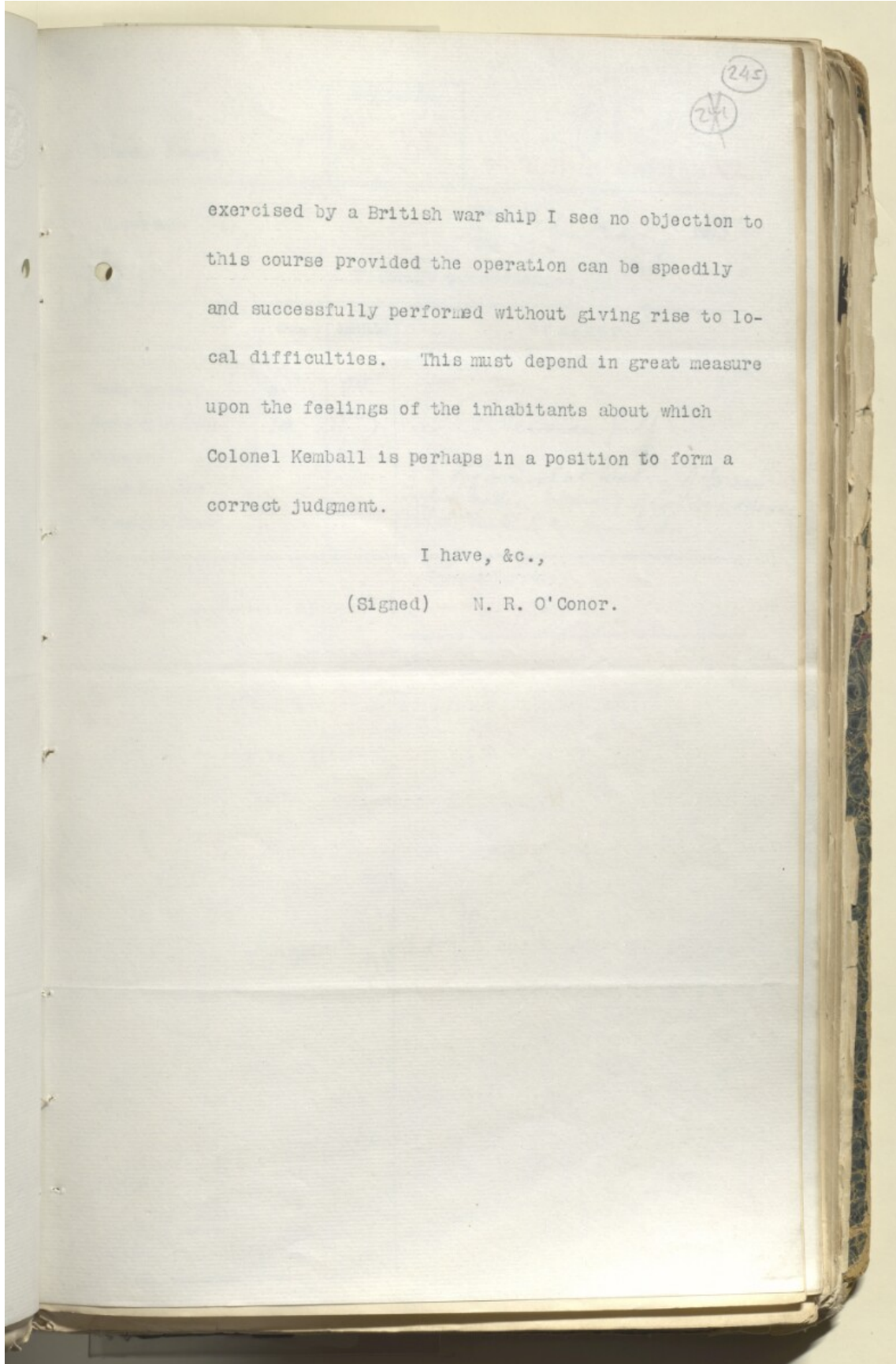
Government were therefore entirely responsible for
what might take place.

His Highness again asserted that the Porte had
no knowledge of the appointments, that they had sent
positive instructions to the Vali of Basra that there
should be no change in the existing state of things,
and that the mutesarif of the *Nejd* who resides at El
Hasa and who was an intriguing and worthless individu-
al was probably the originator of this trouble. He
had spoken to the Sultan on the subject and he would
lay the matter before the Council of Ministers to-
morrow and insist upon the dismissal of Talib Pasha
the mutesarif of the *Nejd*. His Highness concluded
by begging me to feel assured that the mudir would be
recalled.

I will insist upon the fulfilment of this pro-
mise but if Colonel Kemball considers that Yusuf ought
not to be allowed to remain in possession of the post
of mudir even for a short time and that there would
be no difficulty in removing him under the pressure
exercised

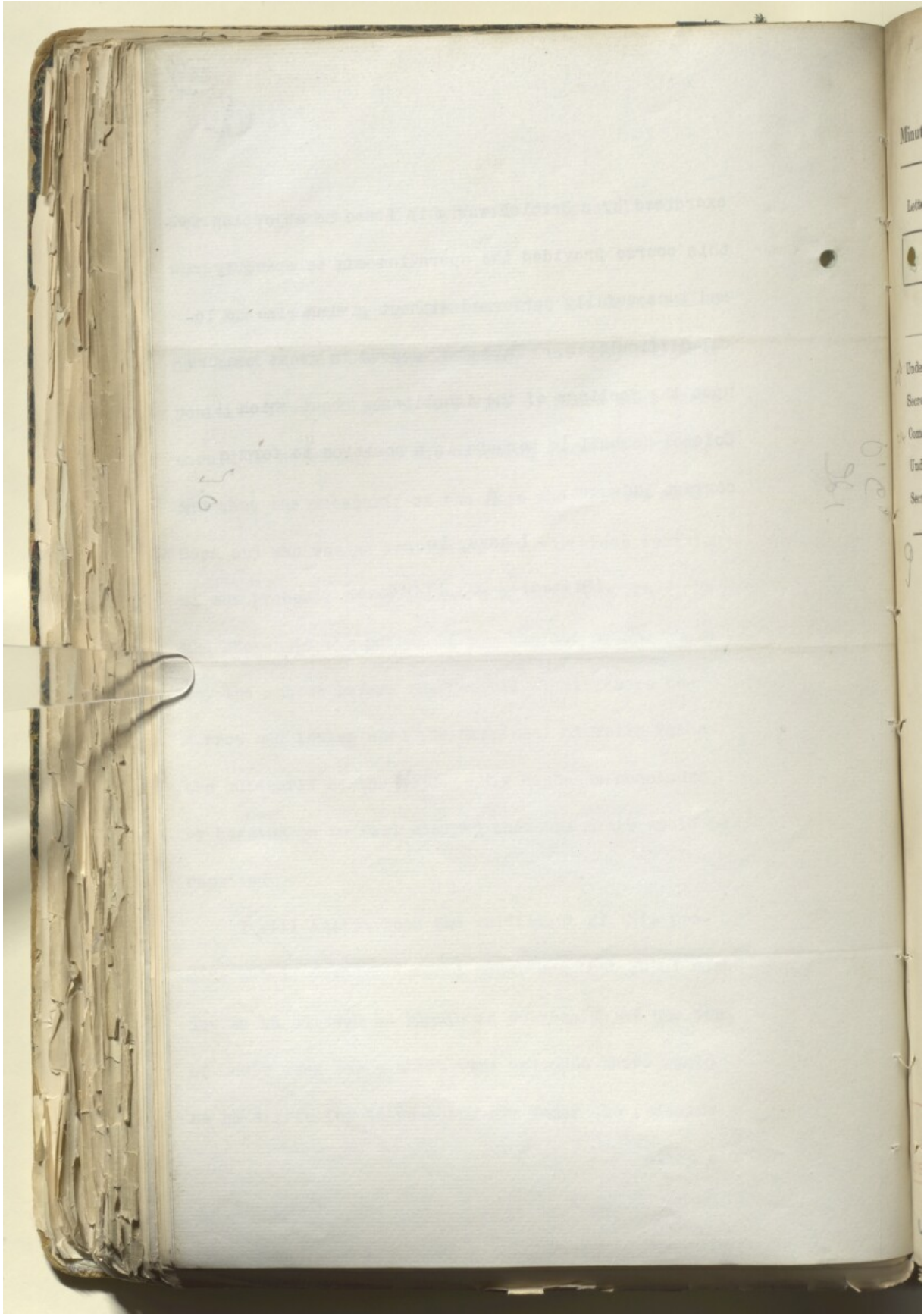


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٤٥و] (٨٦٠/٤٩٤)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٤٥ظ] (٨٦٠/٤٩٥)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٤٦ و] (٨٦٠/٤٩٦)

Register No. 2535

Minute Paper. SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Letter from FO. Dated 18th May 1903.
Rec. 19th May

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
270 Under Secretary.....	19 th May	PK	Persian Gulf. The arrival at Wakra of the new Turkish Mudir. Interview of Lord Lansdowne with the Turkish ambassador.
Secretary of State	20	ag	
314 Committee	21 st	S.F.	
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State			

Previous Papers:—
2499

For information

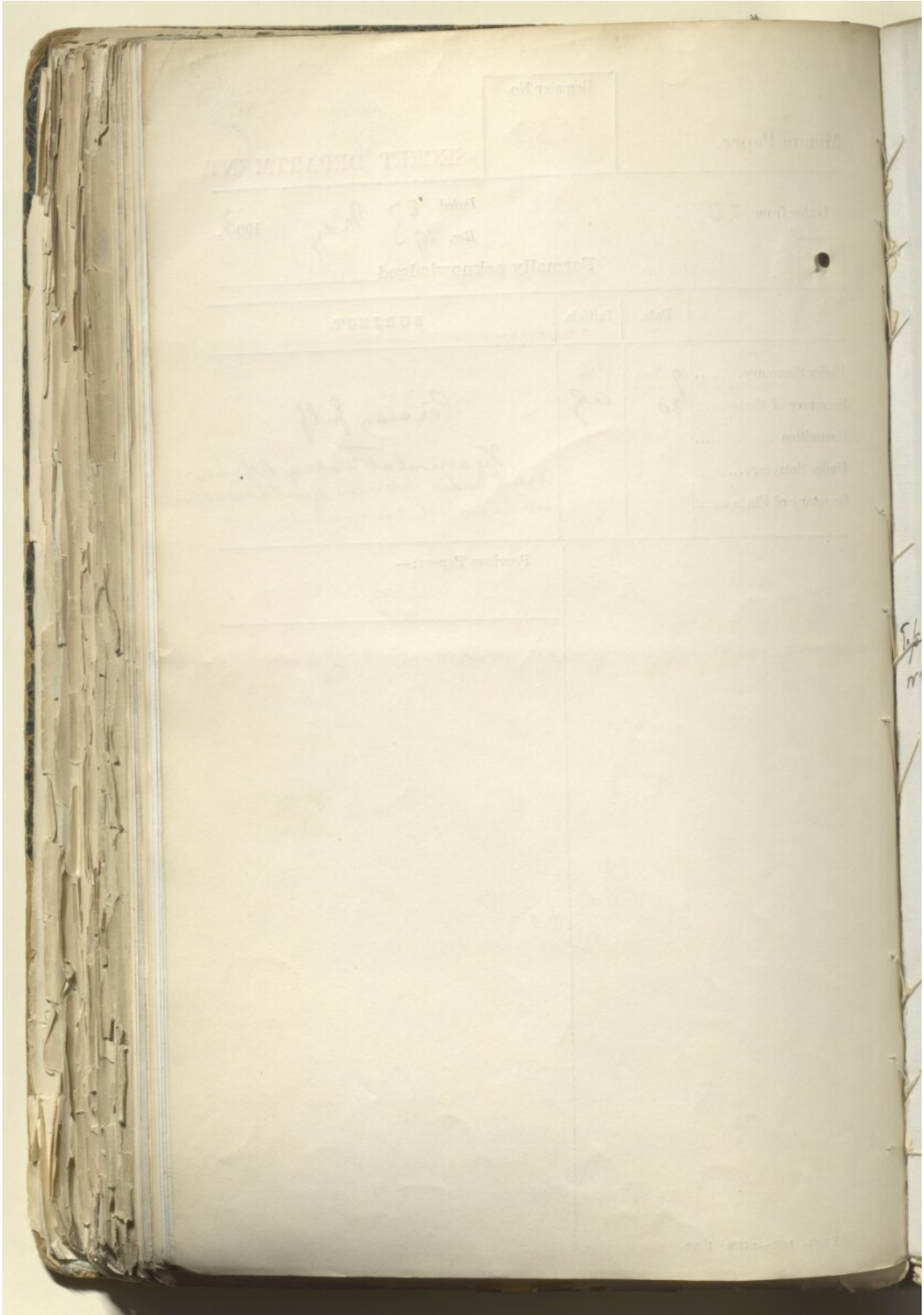
Seen Political Committee.
25 May/03.

COPY TO INDIA
29 May 1903
SECRETARY'S NO. 24

Y 8388. 1000.—2/1903. I. 280.

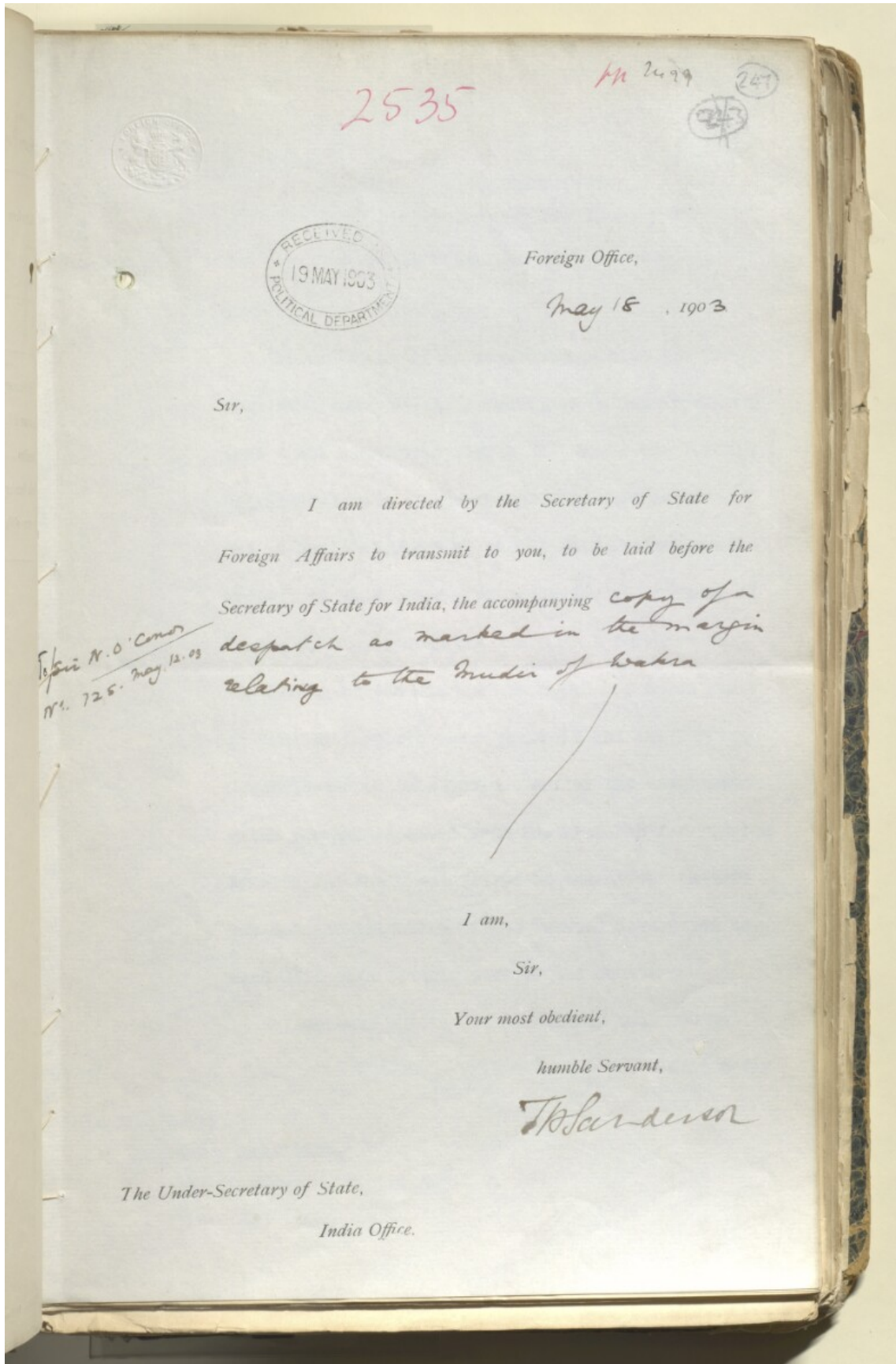


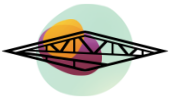
ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٤٦ظ] (٨٦٠/٤٩٧)



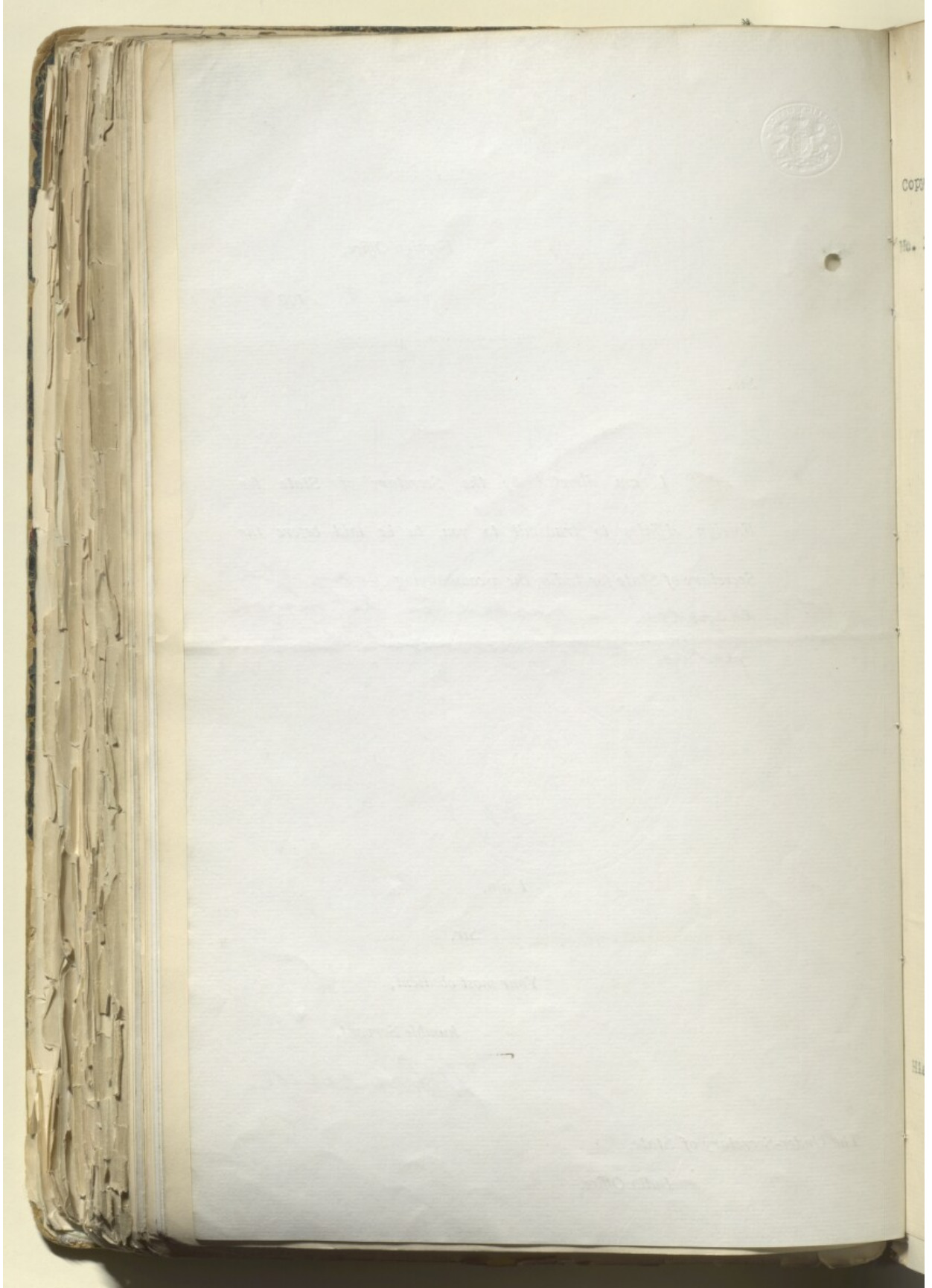


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٤٧ و] (٨٦٠/٤٩٨)



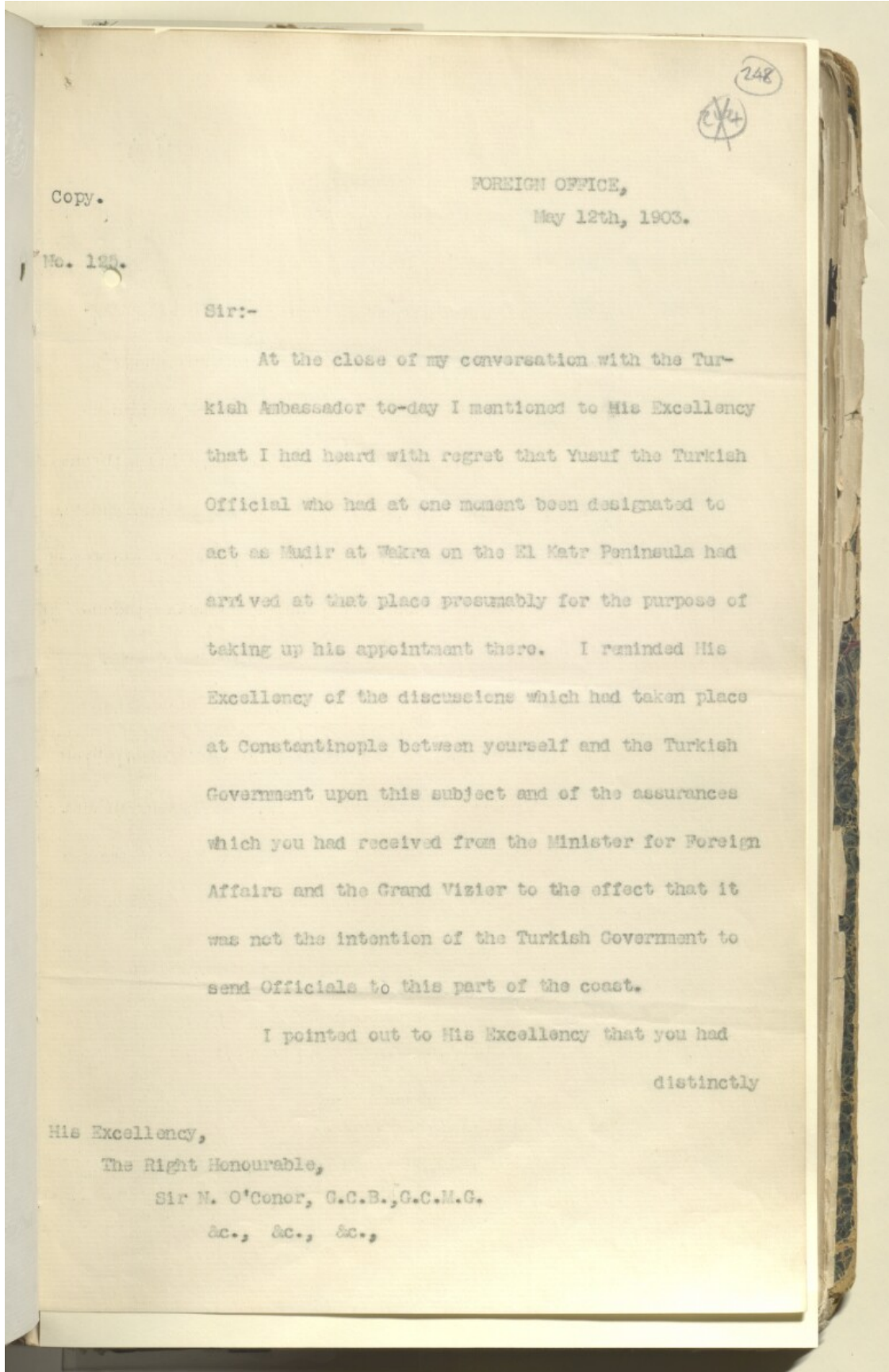


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٤٧ظ] (٨٦٠/٤٩٩)



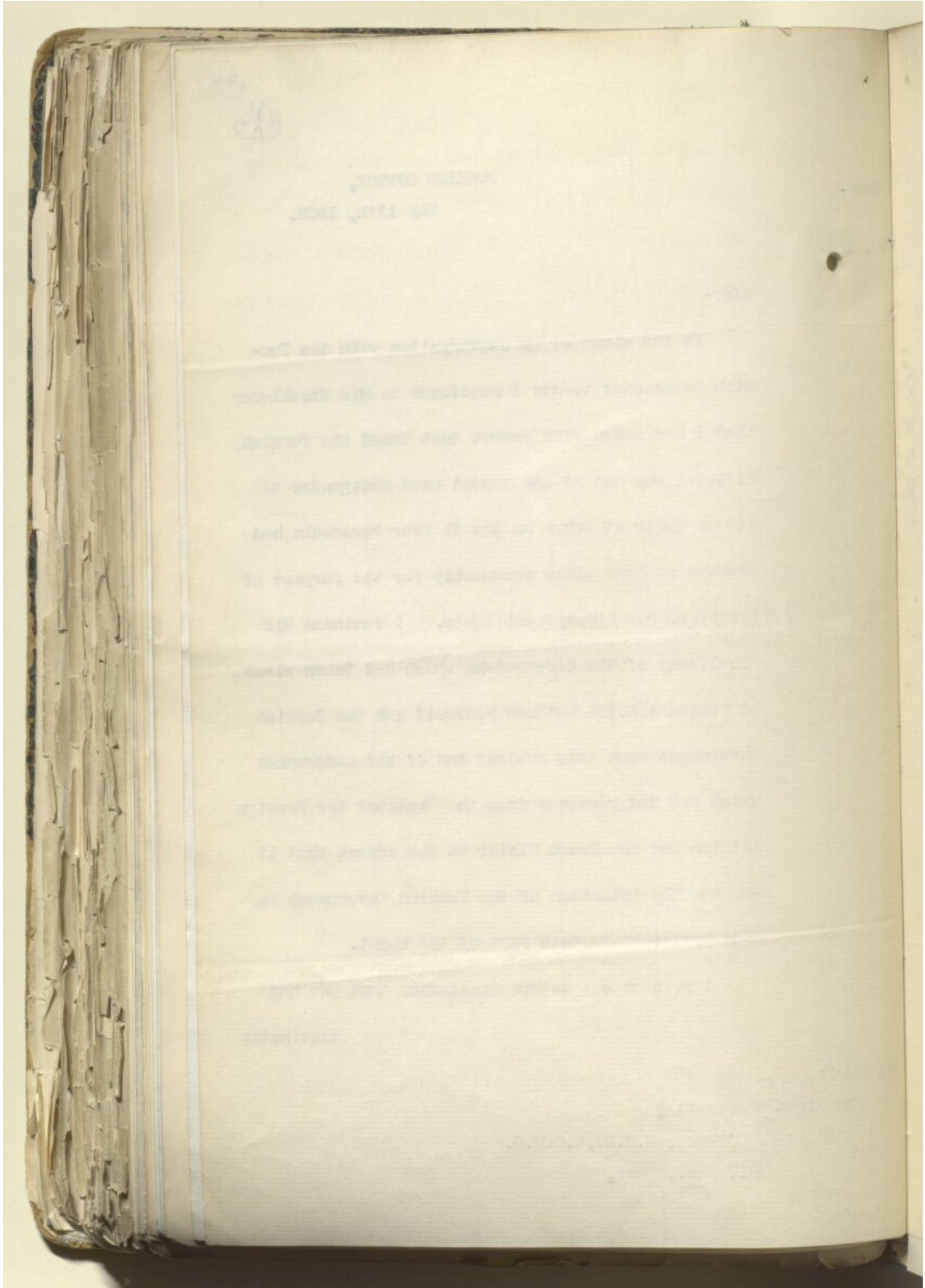


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٤٨ و] (٨٦٠/٥٠٠)



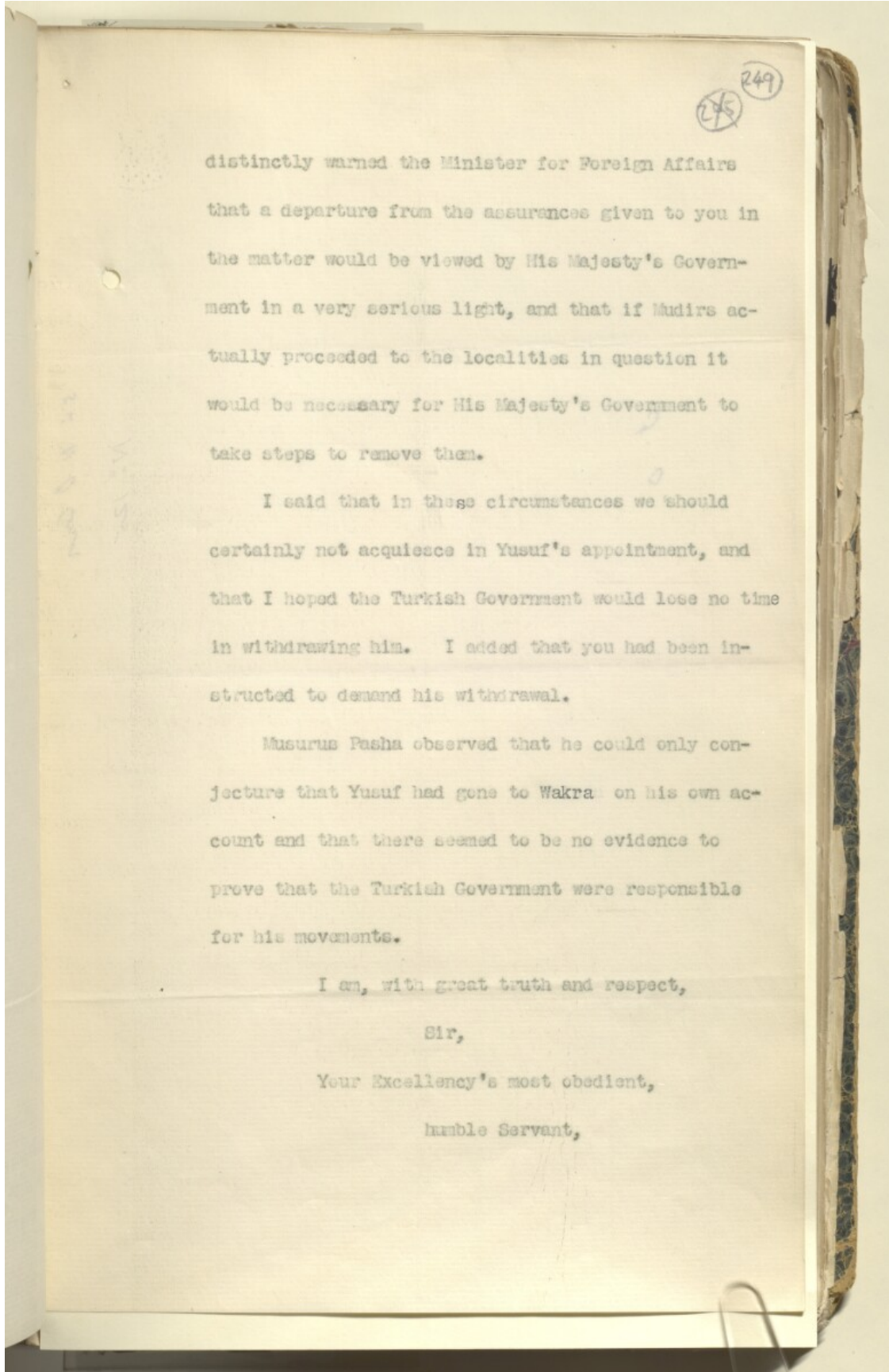


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٤٨ظ] (٨٦٠/٥٠١)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٤٩و] (٨٦٠/٥٠٢)



249
245

distinctly warned the Minister for Foreign Affairs that a departure from the assurances given to you in the matter would be viewed by His Majesty's Government in a very serious light, and that if Mudire actually proceeded to the localities in question it would be necessary for His Majesty's Government to take steps to remove them.

I said that in these circumstances we should certainly not acquiesce in Yusuf's appointment, and that I hoped the Turkish Government would lose no time in withdrawing him. I added that you had been instructed to demand his withdrawal.

Musurus Pasha observed that he could only conjecture that Yusuf had gone to Wakra on his own account and that there seemed to be no evidence to prove that the Turkish Government were responsible for his movements.

I am, with great truth and respect,

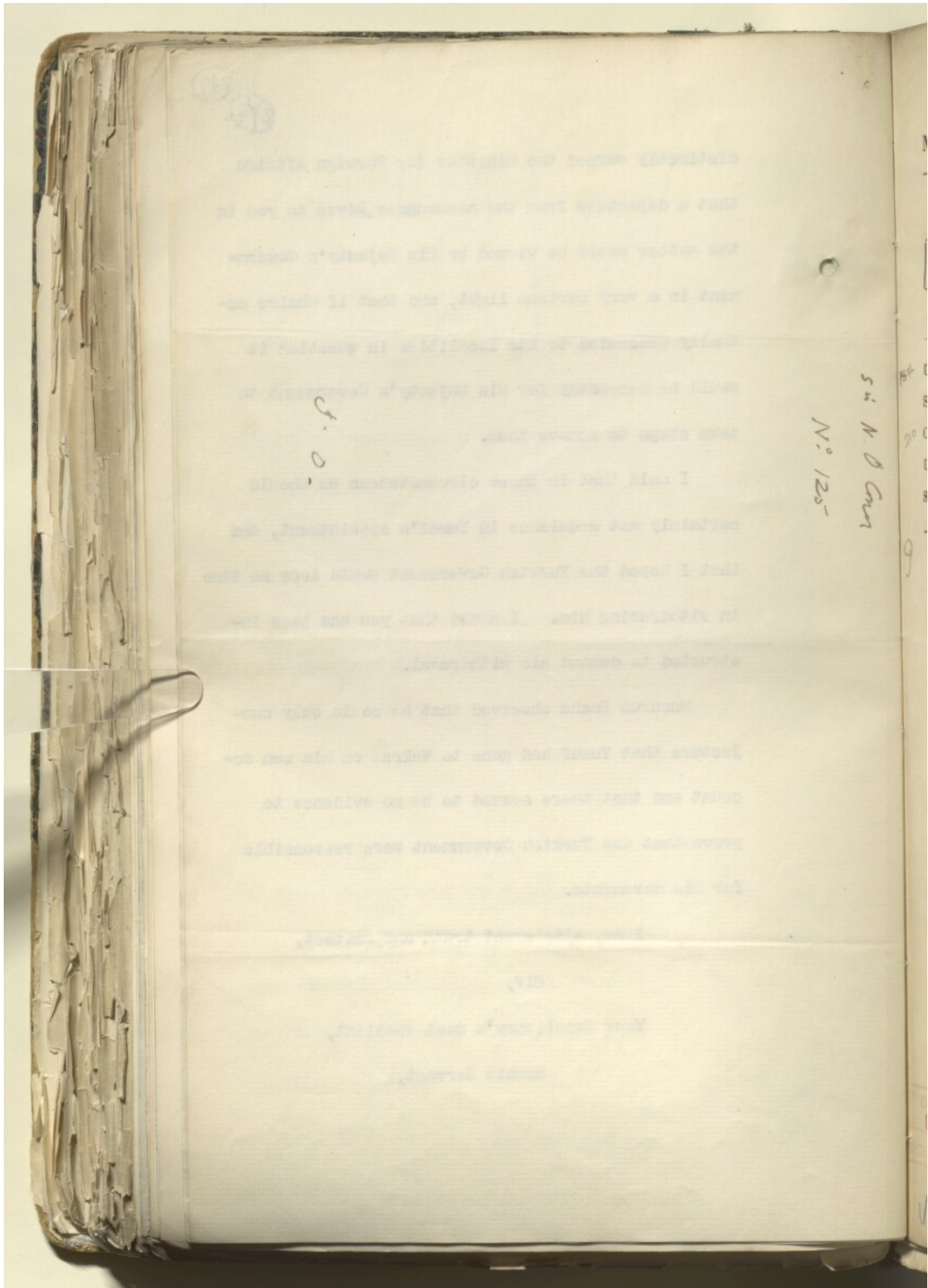
Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient,

humble Servant,



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٤٩ظ] (٨٦٠/٥٠٣)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٥٠] [٨٦٠/٥٠٤]

Minute Paper.

Register No. 2499

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Letter from F.O., Dated 13th May 1903. Rec. 13th May 1903.

Formally acknowledged

Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
13th May	VR	Persian Gulf. The arrival at Wakra of the new Turkish Muder. Sir W.O'Conor instructed to address the Porte.
14	ag	

Previous Papers:—
606.

Draft telegram to Viceroy

Foreign Sec. et. June 10th May.
21 Kahr. O'Conor instructs
to inform Porte that we cannot
allow Yusuf to remain at
Wakra & that we trust they
will take immediate steps
to withdraw him.

From Secretary of State to Viceroy, 15th May 1903

P.—Your telegram of 10th May. Foreign Office have instructed His Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople to inform Porte that Yusuf cannot be allowed to remain at Wakra, and that His Majesty's Government trust that steps for his withdrawal will at once be taken by Porte.

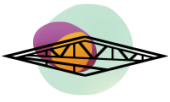
Copy to F.O. 25 May Copy to India 29 May

Seen Political Committee.
19 May/03

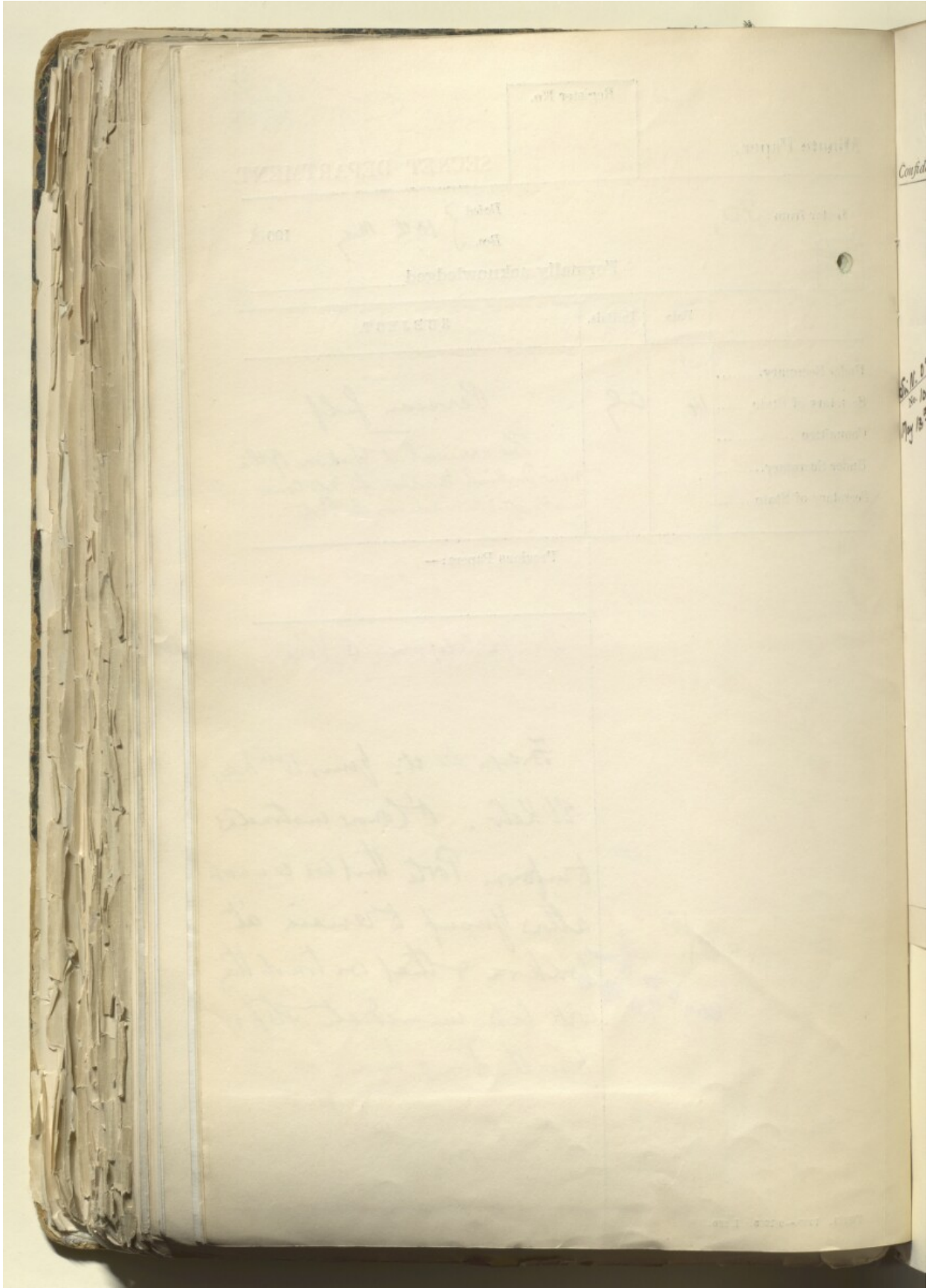
Copy to F.O. 25 May

Copy to India 29 May

Y 8383. 1000.—2/1903. I. 280.

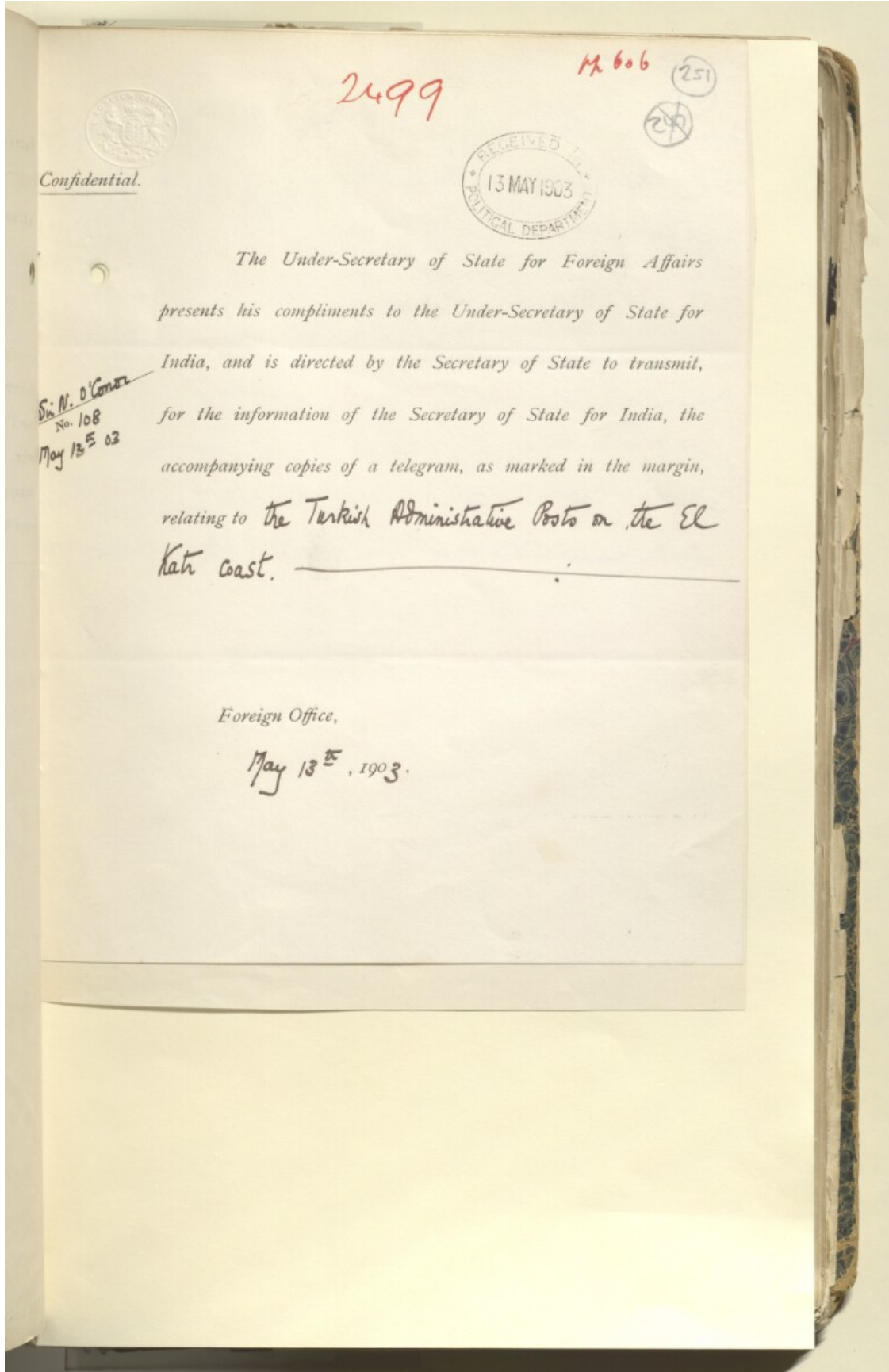


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٥٠ظ] (٨٦٠/٥٠٥)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٥١ و] (٨٦٠/٥٠٦)



Confidential.

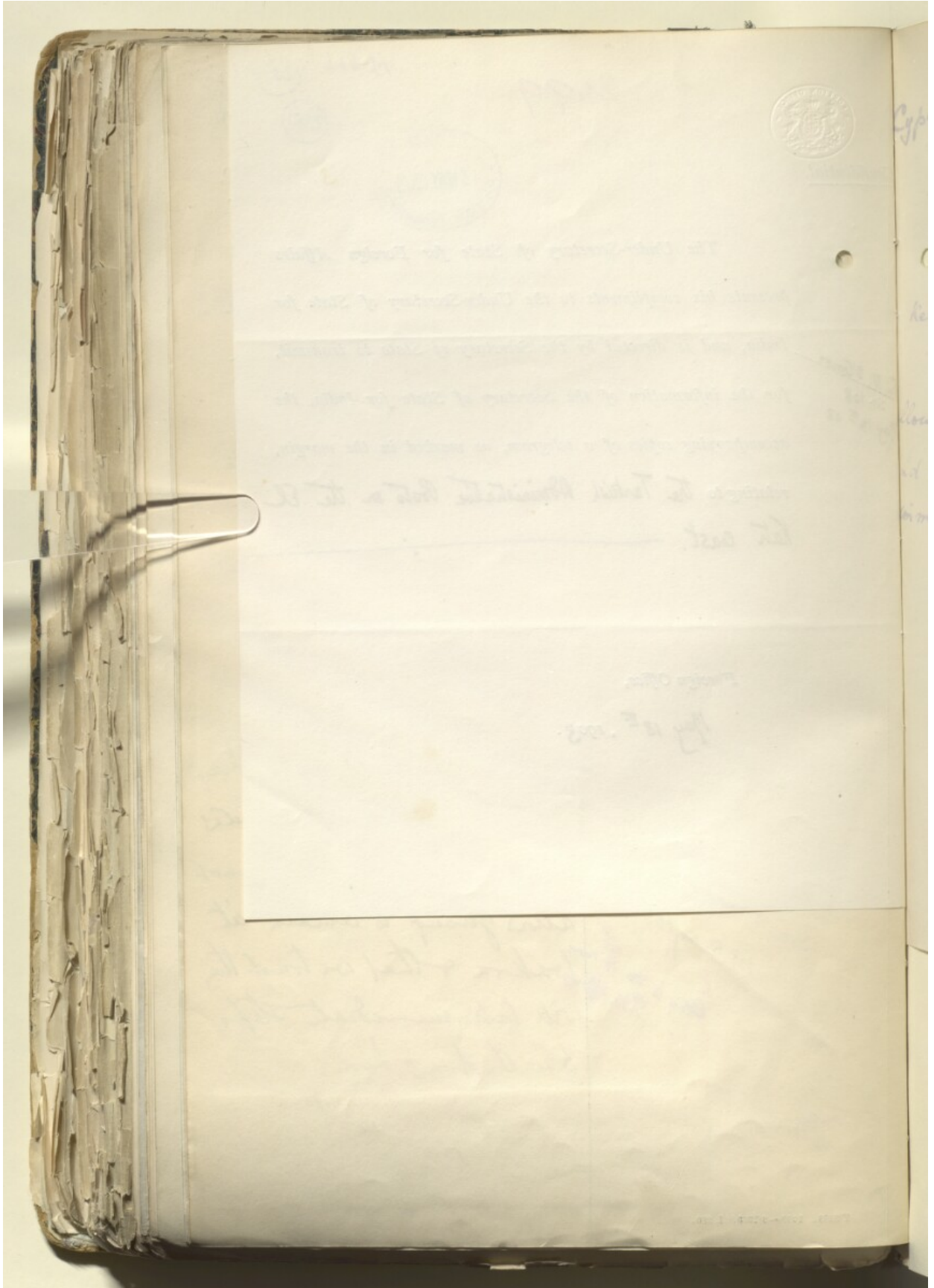
The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs
presents his compliments to the Under-Secretary of State for
India, and is directed by the Secretary of State to transmit,
for the information of the Secretary of State for India, the
accompanying copies of a telegram, as marked in the margin,
relating to the Turkish Administrative Posts on the El
Kath coast.

Foreign Office,

May 13th, 1903.

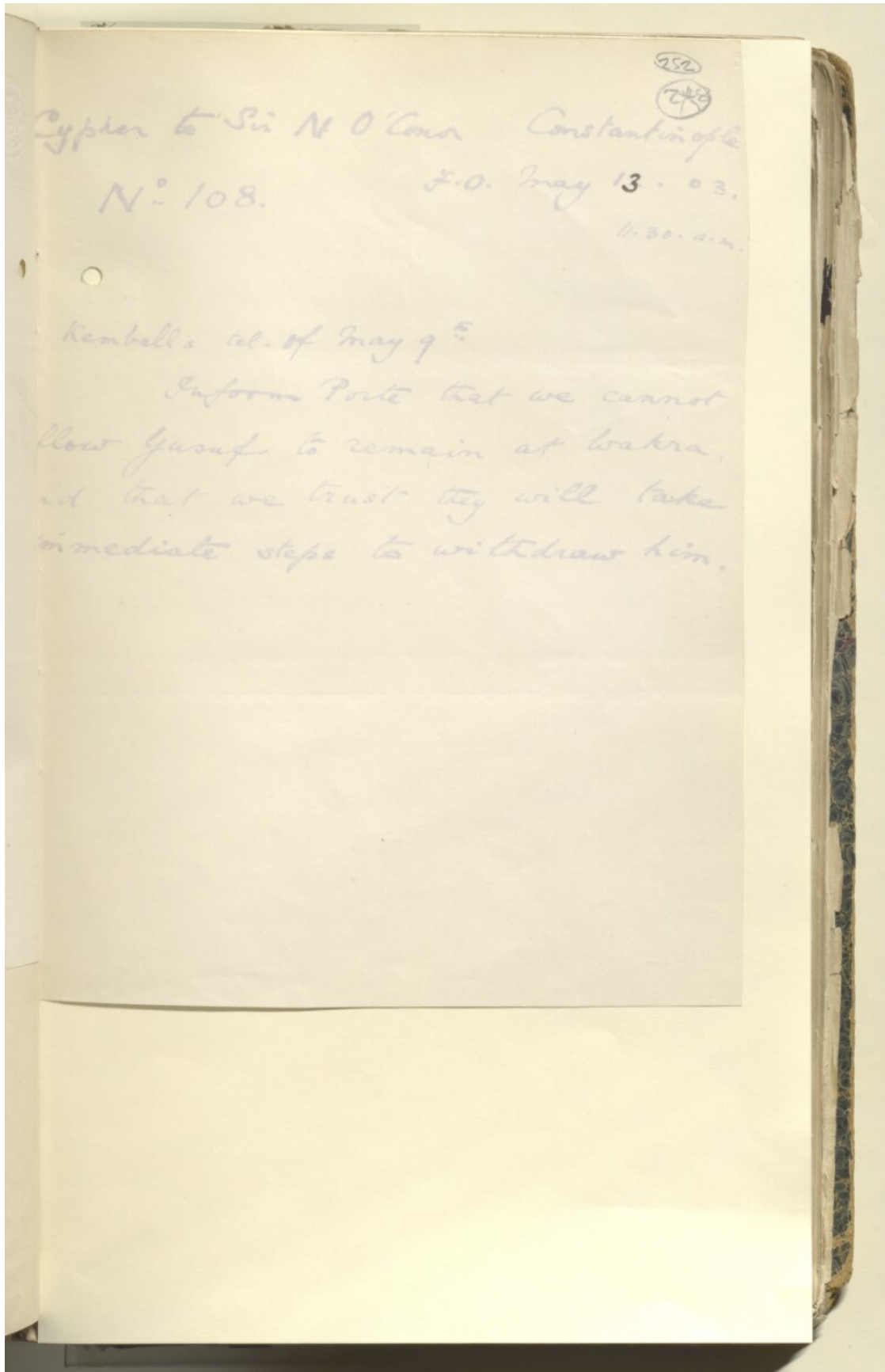


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٥١ظ] (٨٦٠/٥٠٧)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٥٢و] (٨٦٠/٥٠٨)



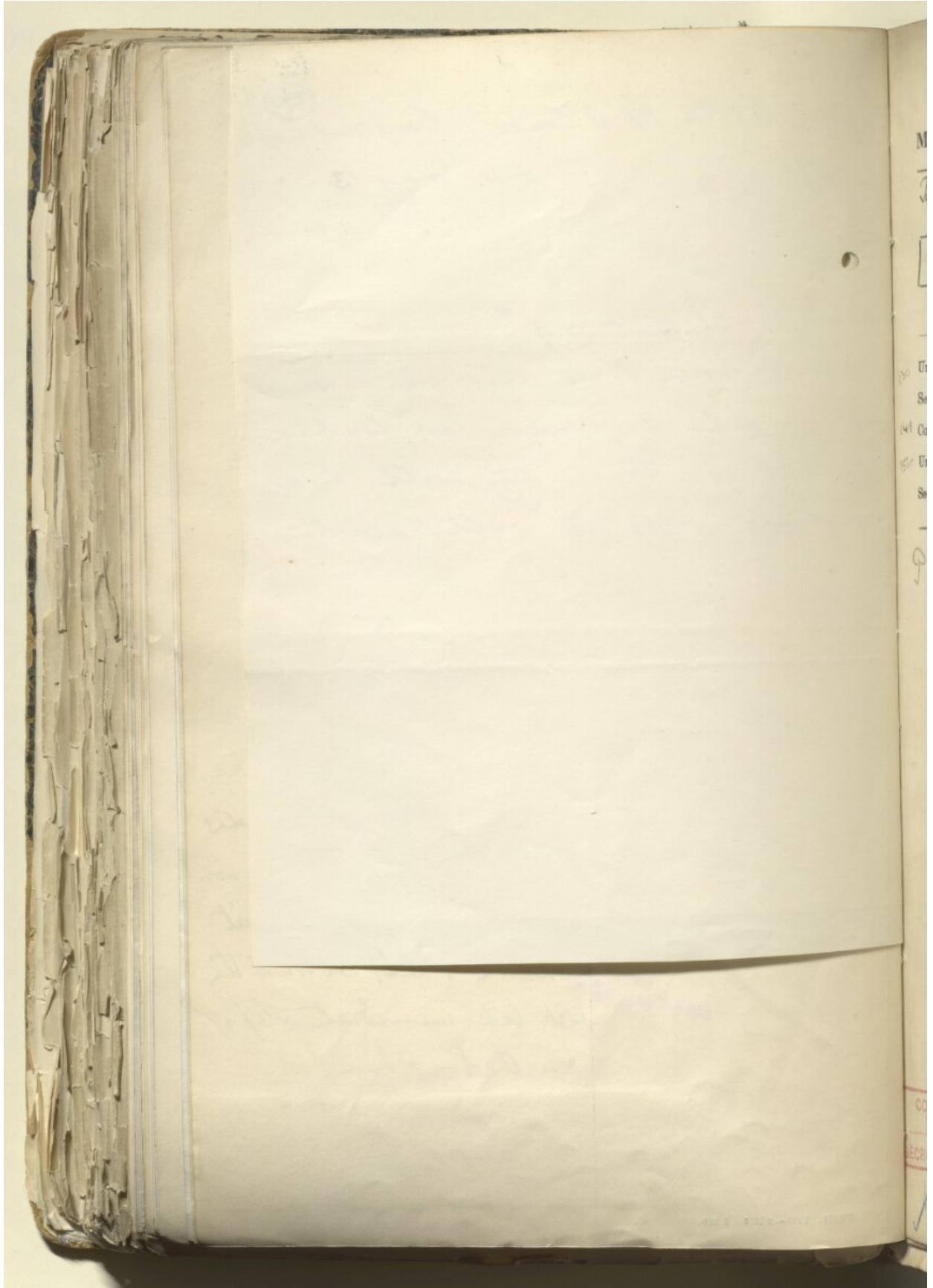
Cyprus to Sir N O'Leary Constantinople
N^o 108. F.O. May 13. 03.
11.30. a.m.

Kembell's tel. of May 9th

Inform Porte that we cannot
allow Yusuf to remain at Wakra,
and that we trust they will take
immediate steps to withdraw him.



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٥٢ظ] (٨٦٠/٥٠٩)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٥٣و] (٨٦٠/٥١٠)

Minute Paper.

Register No. 606

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Telegram Letter from Viceroy,

Dated 10th May 1903.
Rec. 11th May 1903.

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
130 Under Secretary.....	11 May	NR	Persian subj. Report that Yusuf has succeeded in establishing himself at Wakra.
Secretary of State	11	ag	
141 Committee	11 "	ER	
151 Under Secretary.....	12 "	NR	
Secretary of State	13	ag	

Previous Papers:—
603

Sign
E. K. Kay (13th 1903)

Draft 5th 7.0.

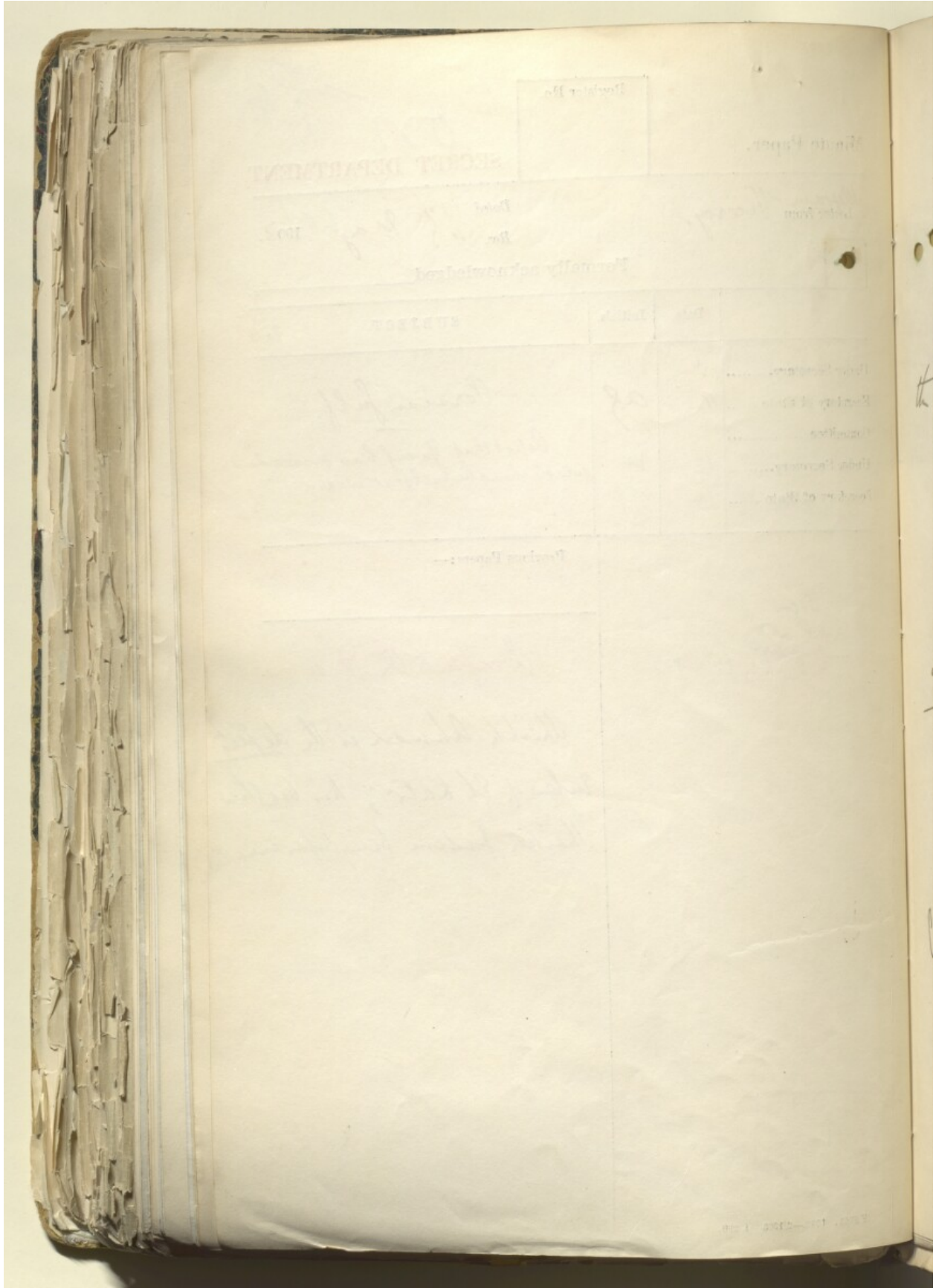
Sheikh Ahmed is the de facto
ruler of El Kato, his brother
Sheikh Jasim being superseded.

COPY TO INDIA
15 May 1903
SECRETARY'S NO 22

Y 8385. 1000.—2/1903. I. 280.

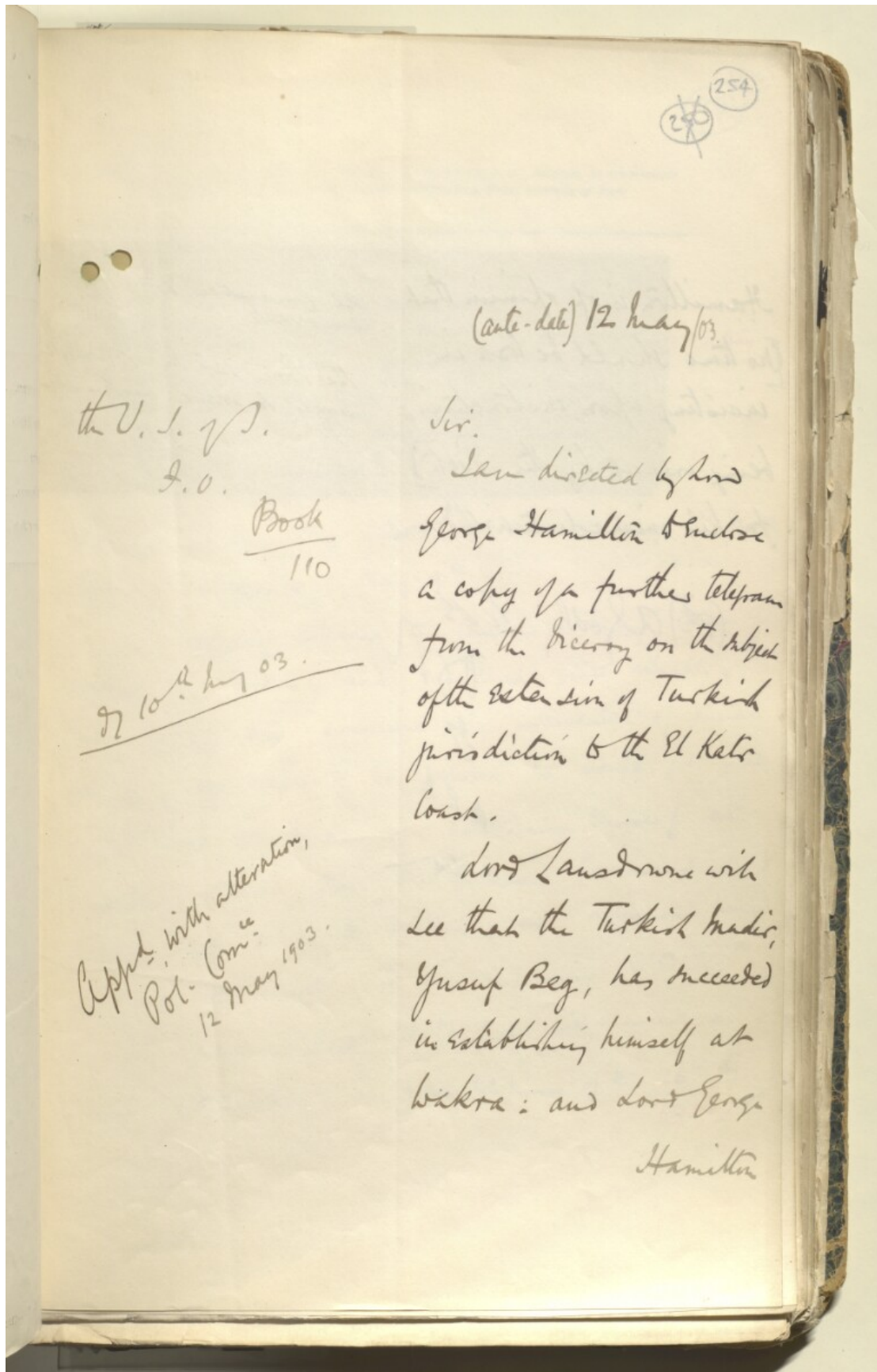


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٥٣ظ] (١٦٠/٥١١)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أتراك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٥٤ و] (١٦٠/٥١٢)



(ante-dated) 12 May 03.

the U. S. V.S.
I.O.

Book
110

97 10th May 03.

Appd. with alterations,
Pol. Com.
12 May 1903.

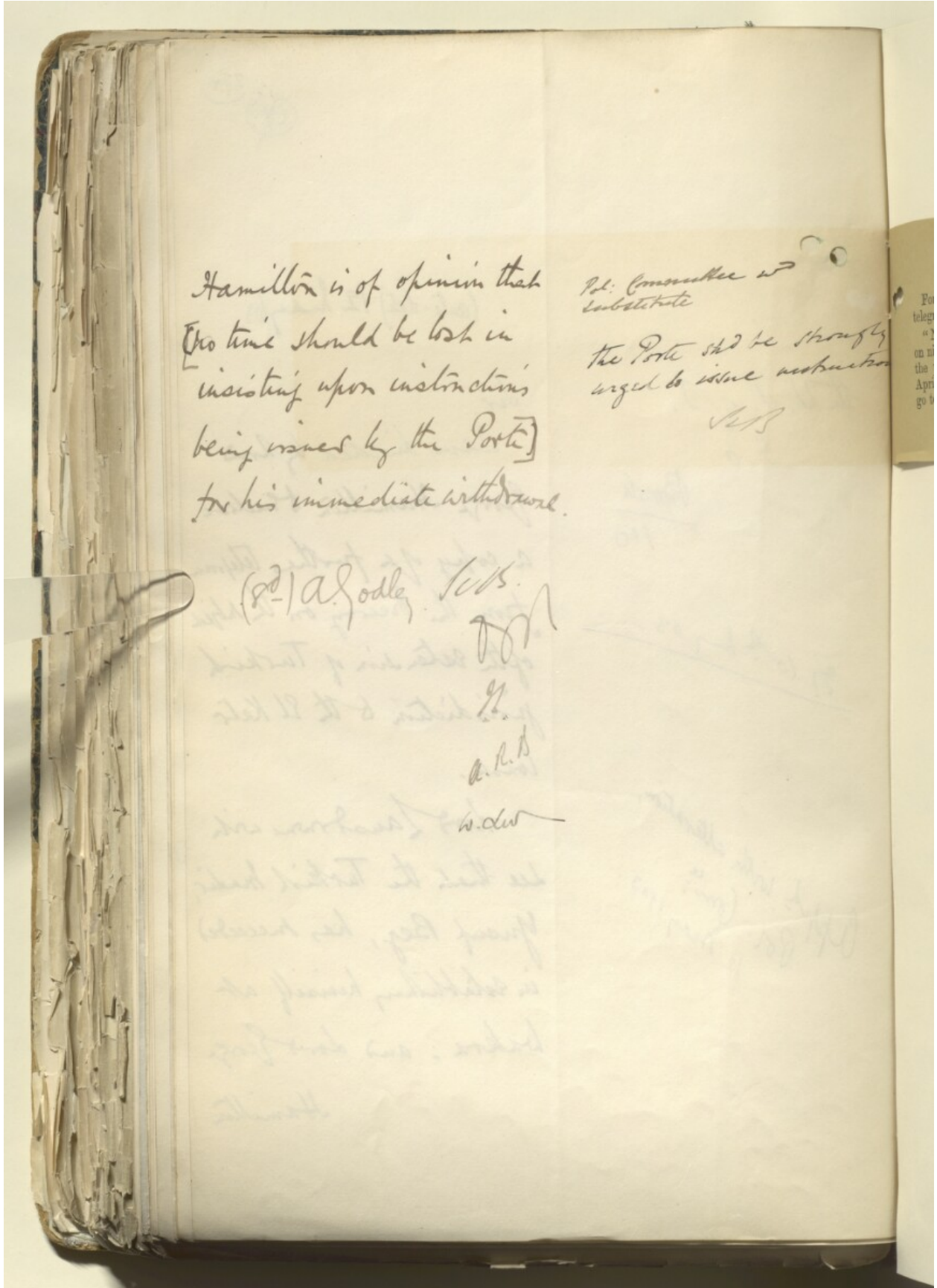
Sir,

I am directed by Lord
George Hamilton to enclose
a copy of a further telegram
from the Secretary on the subject
of the extension of Turkish
jurisdiction to the El Kato
Coast.

Lord Lansdowne wishes
to see that the Turkish Madir,
Yusuf Beg, has succeeded
in establishing himself at
Wakra: and Lord George
Hamilton

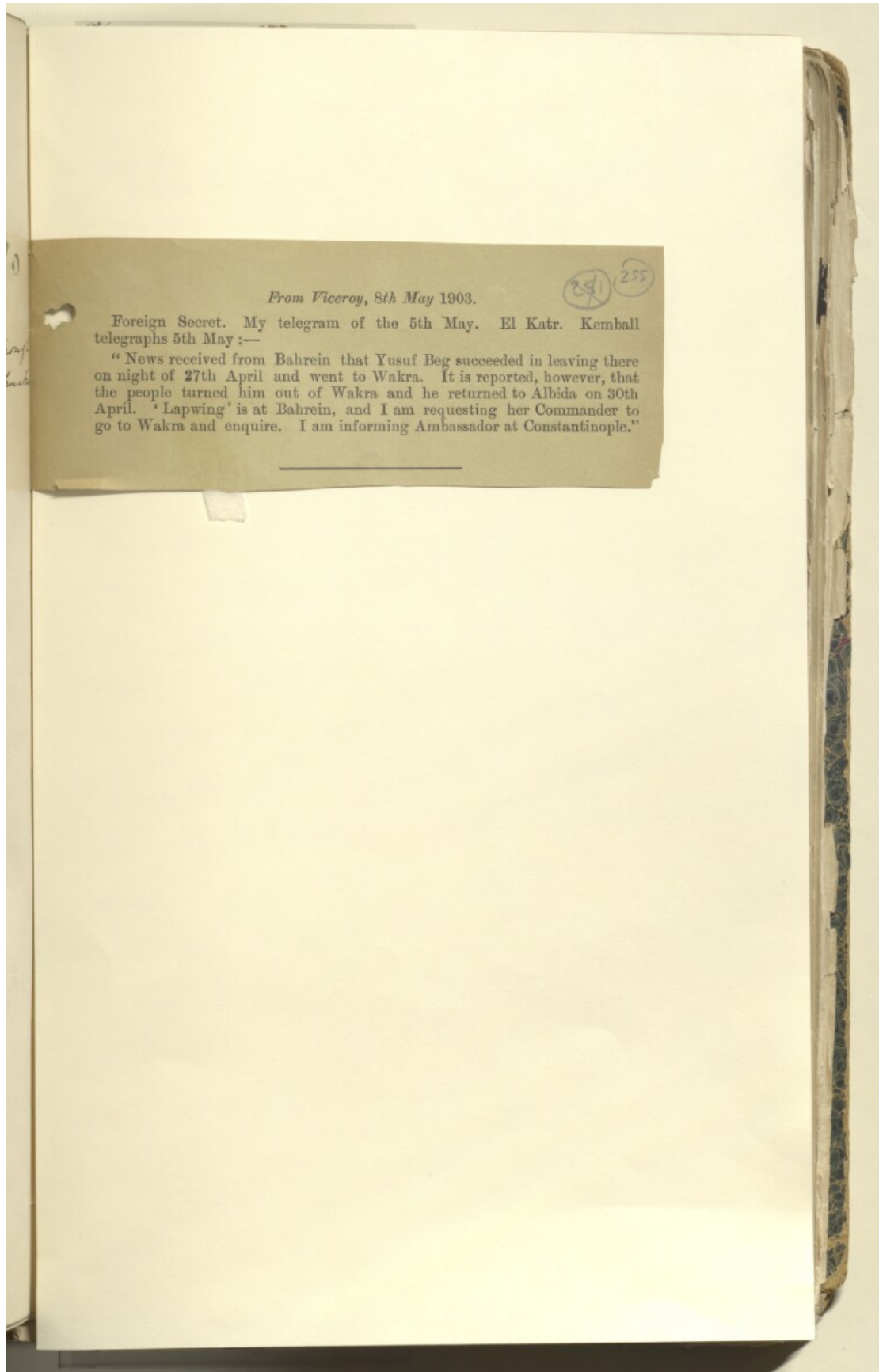


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٥٤ظ] (١٦٠/٥١٣)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٥٥و] (٨٦٠/٥١٤)



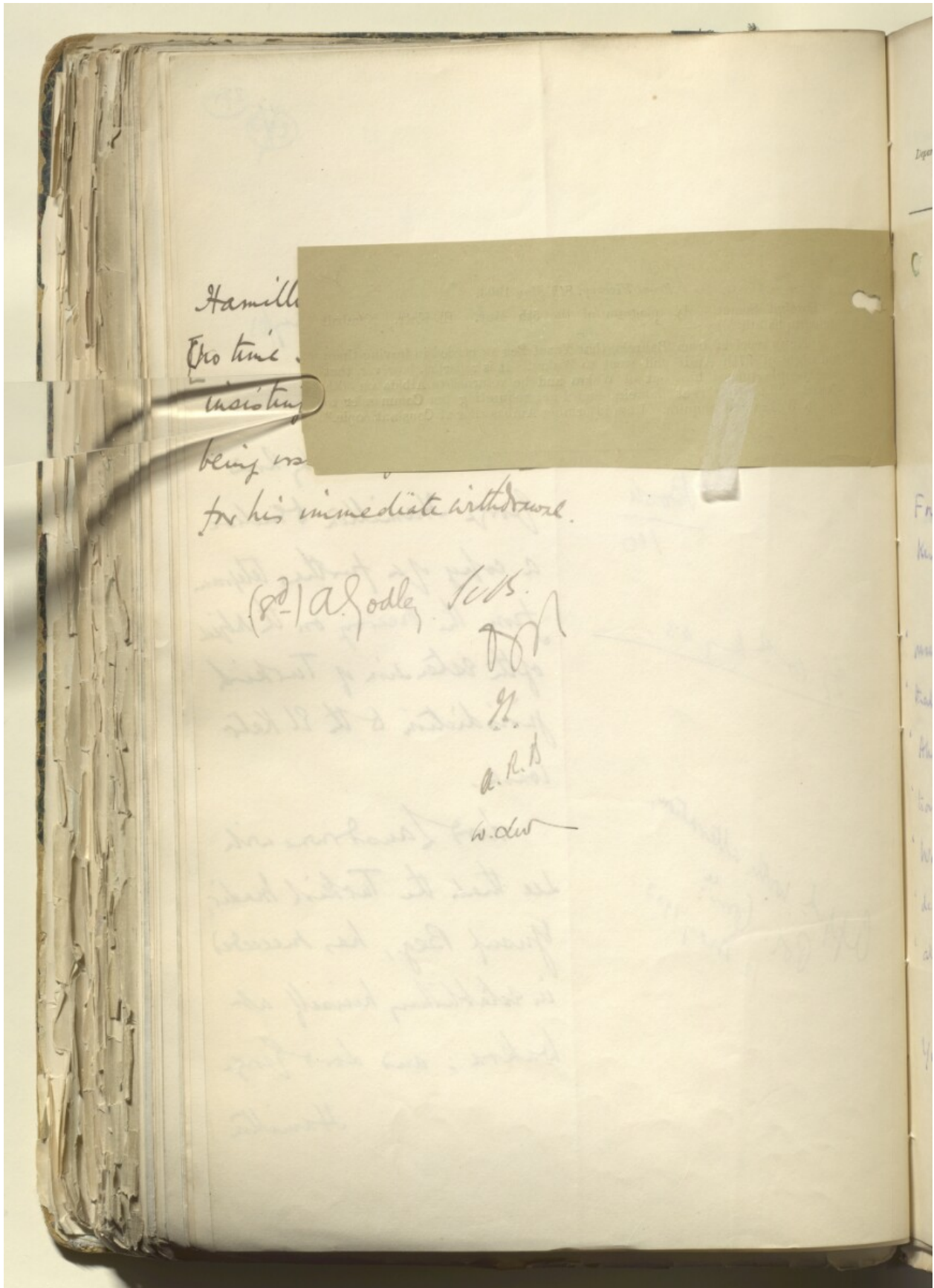
From Viceroy, 8th May 1903.

Foreign Secret. My telegram of the 5th May. El Katr. Kemball telegraphs 5th May :—

"News received from Bahrein that Yusuf Beg succeeded in leaving there on night of 27th April and went to Wakra. It is reported, however, that the people turned him out of Wakra and he returned to Albida on 30th April. 'Lapwing' is at Bahrein, and I am requesting her Commander to go to Wakra and enquire. I am informing Ambassador at Constantinople."

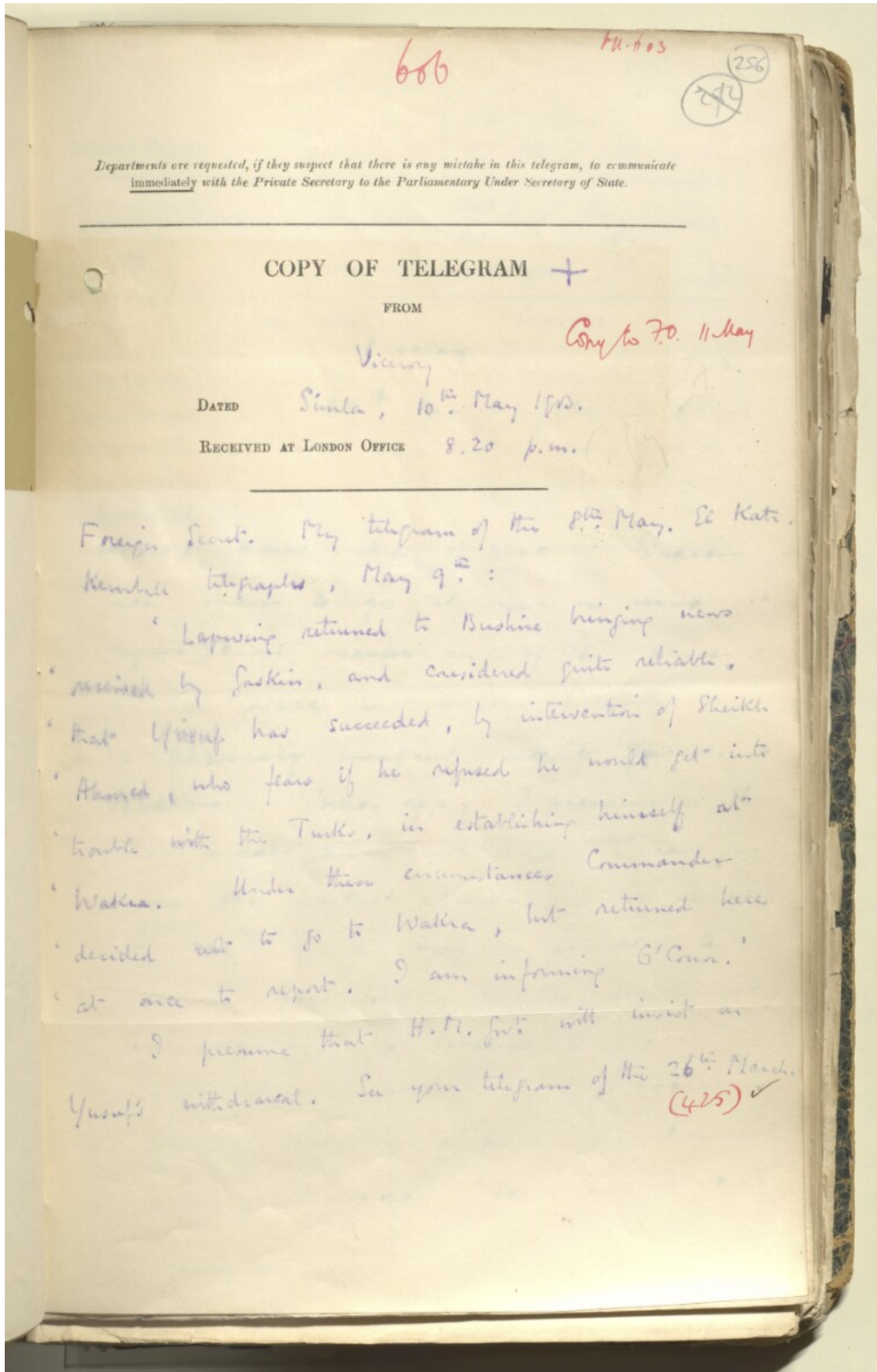


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٥٥ظ] (١٦٠/٥١٥)



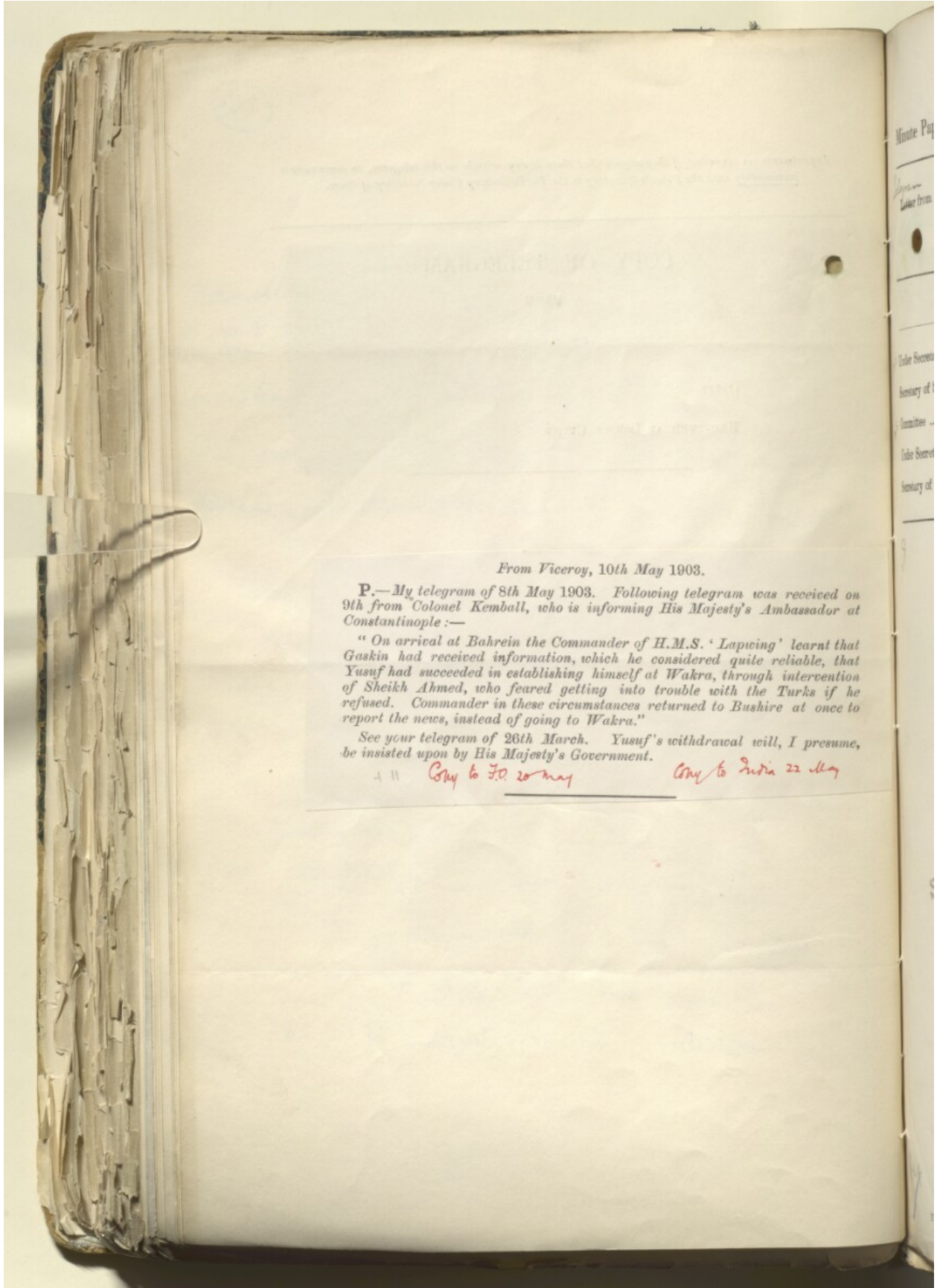


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٥٦ و] (٨٦٠/٥١٦)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٥٦ظ] (١٦٠/٥١٧)



From Viceroy, 10th May 1903.

P.—My telegram of 8th May 1903. Following telegram was received on 9th from Colonel Kemball, who is informing His Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople:—

"On arrival at Bahrein the Commander of H.M.S. 'Lapwing' learnt that Gaskin had received information, which he considered quite reliable, that Yusuf had succeeded in establishing himself at Wakra, through intervention of Sheikh Ahmed, who feared getting into trouble with the Turks if he refused. Commander in these circumstances returned to Bushire at once to report the news, instead of going to Wakra."

See your telegram of 26th March. Yusuf's withdrawal will, I presume, be insisted upon by His Majesty's Government.

4 11 Copy to FO 20 May Copy to India 22 May



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٥٧و] (٨٦٠/٥١٨)

Minute Paper.

Register No. 603

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Telegram Letter from Viceroy

Dated } 8 May 1903
Rec. }

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	8/5/03	VM	Persian Gulf.
Secretary of State	9	ag	Yusef Bey reported to have
Committee	11 "	CT	left Bahrain; but to have been
Under Secretary.....			turned back from Wakra
Secretary of State			

Previous Papers:— 595

Copy to J.O. 8 May.

For information

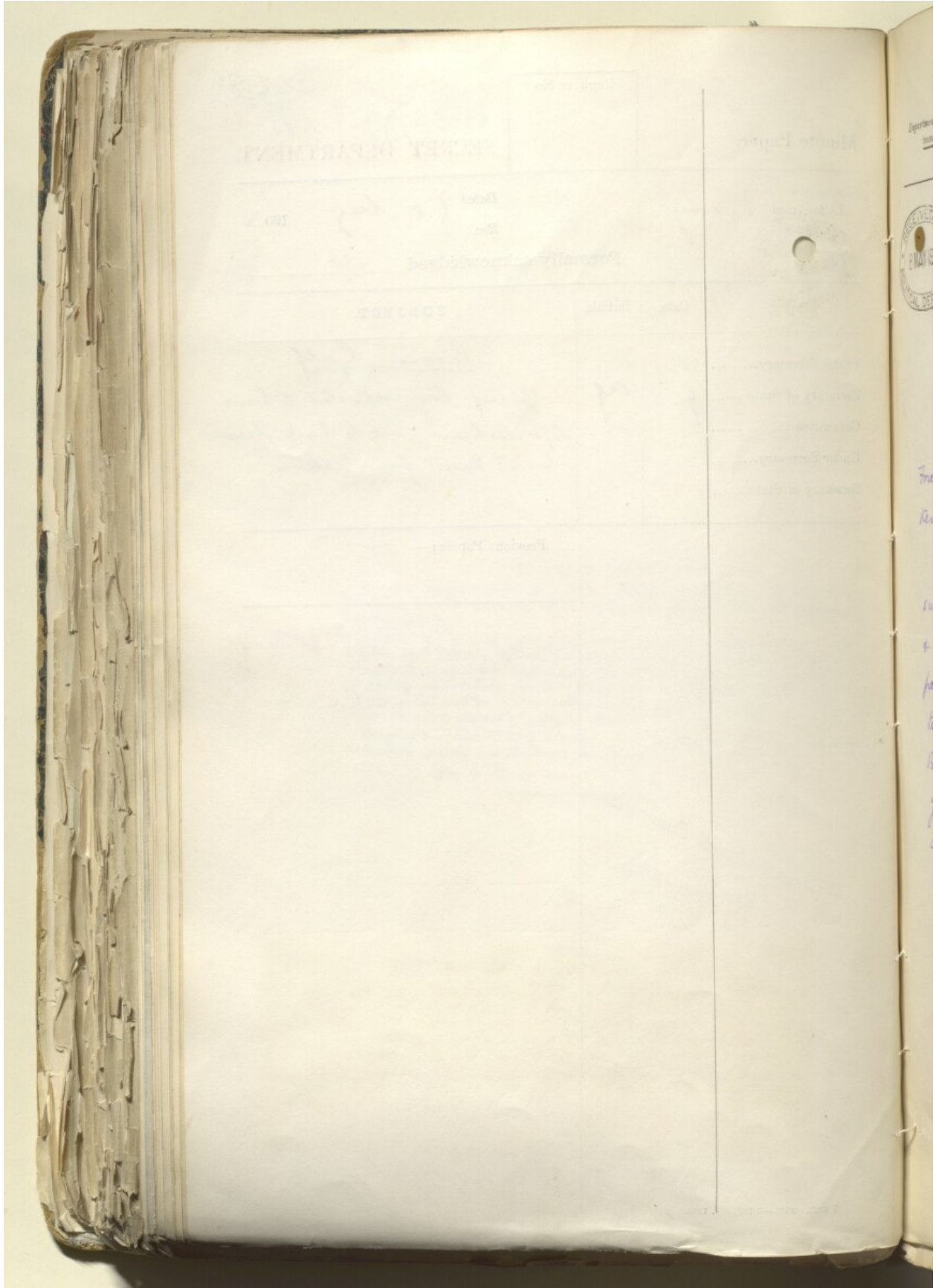
Seen Political Committee.
19 May/03

May

Y 0731. 2000.—9/1001. I. 1909.

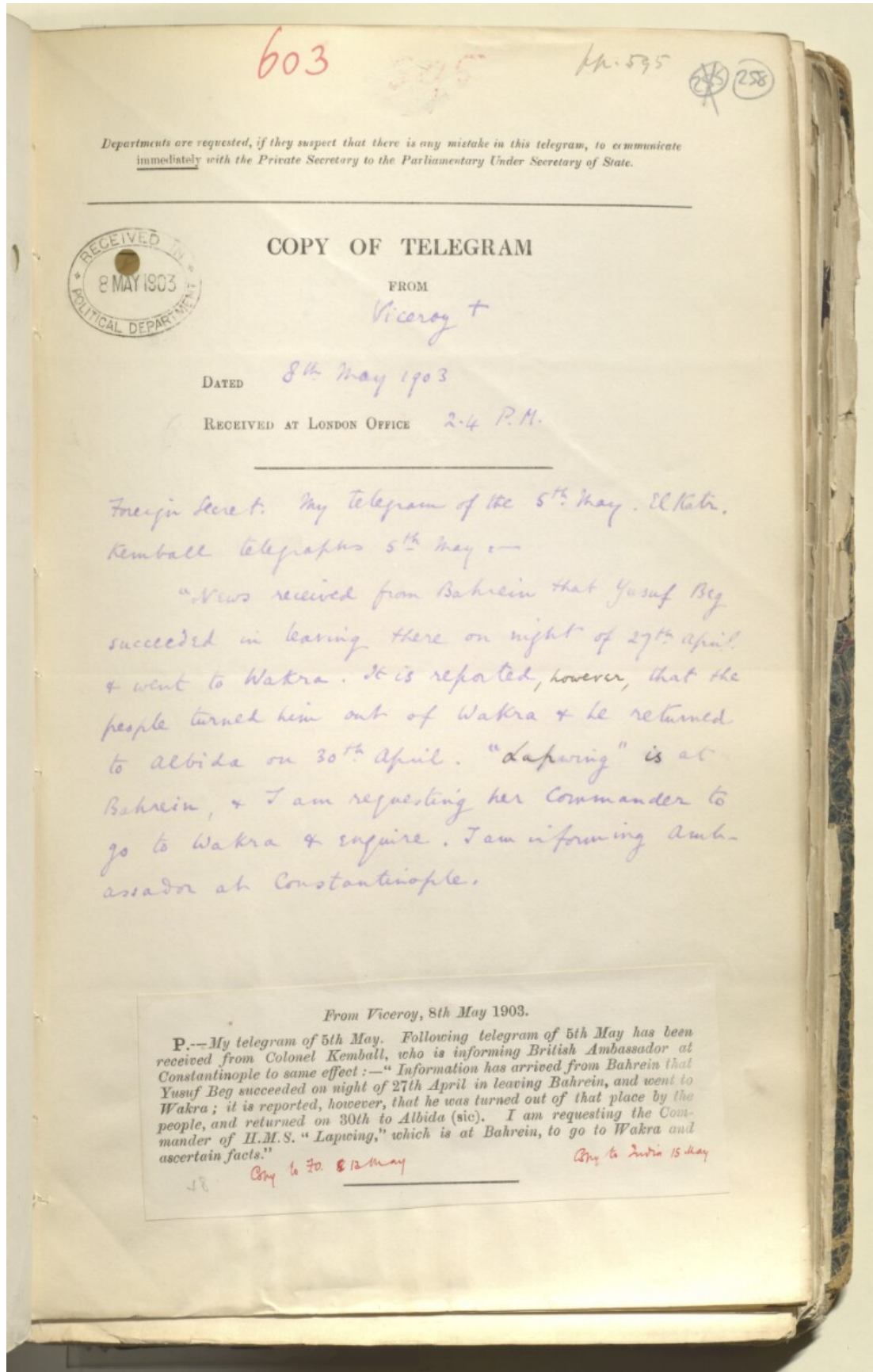


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٥٧ظ] (٨٦٠/٥١٩)



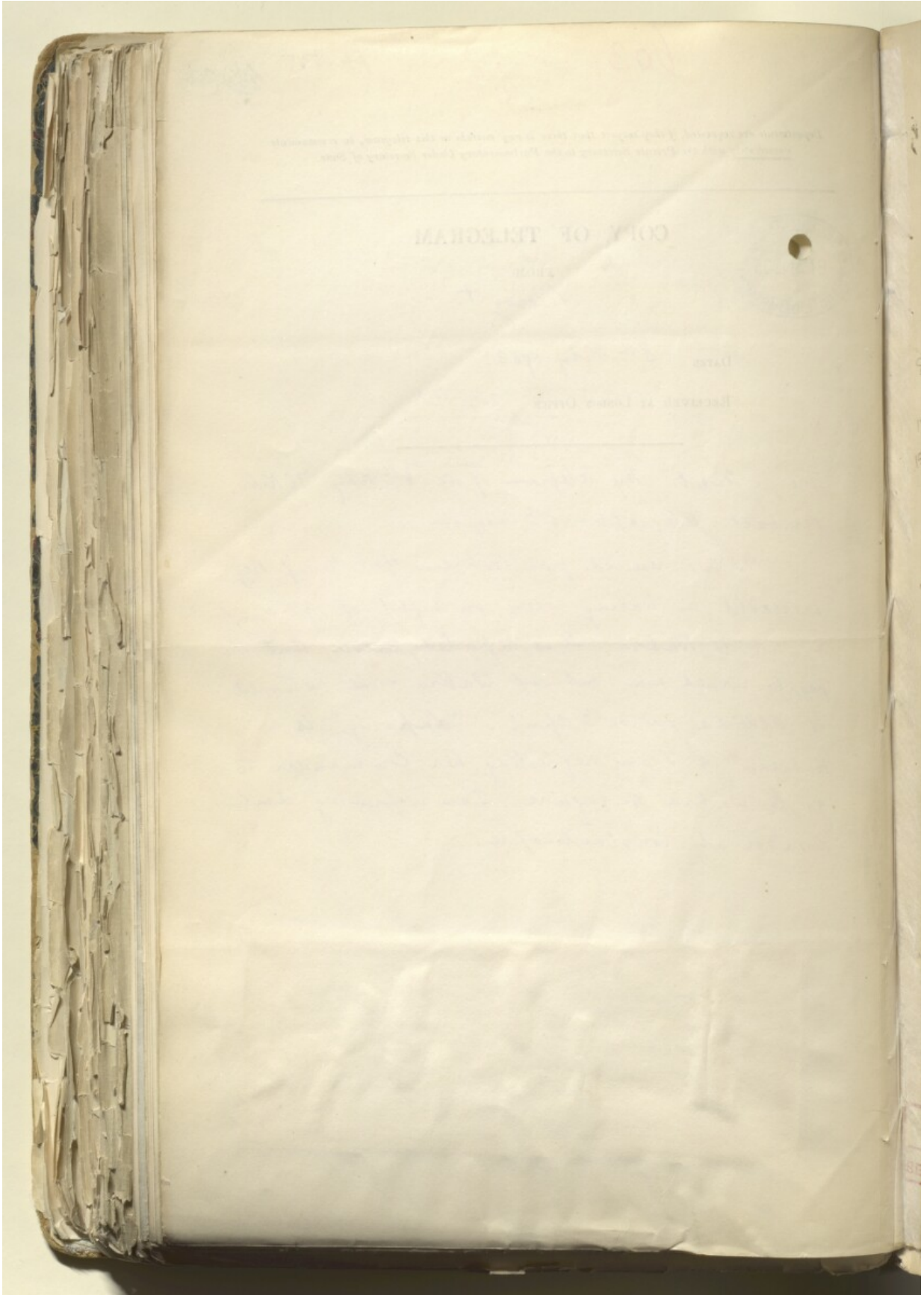


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٥٨ و] (٨٦٠/٥٢٠)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٥٨ظ] (٨٦٠/٥٢١)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٥٩و] (٨٦٠/٥٢٢)

Minute Paper.

Register No. ~~540~~ 595

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Telegram Letter from Viceroy
Dated } 5th May 1903.
Rec. }
Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
50 Under Secretary.....	6 May	VR	Persian Gulf. The new Mudir of Wakra. Meaning of Viceroy's telegram of 1st May regarding the detention of Yusuf Beg at Belhucin. View of Lt. Kimball with reference to British Previous Papers:— occupation of Zohara. 561 2474. Copy to F.O., 5/5/03. Copy to F.O. (1/590) 4/5/03. Draft 5th F.O.
Secretary of State	6	ag	
174 Committee	8 "	E.K.	
15X Under Secretary.....	12.	VR	
Secretary of State			

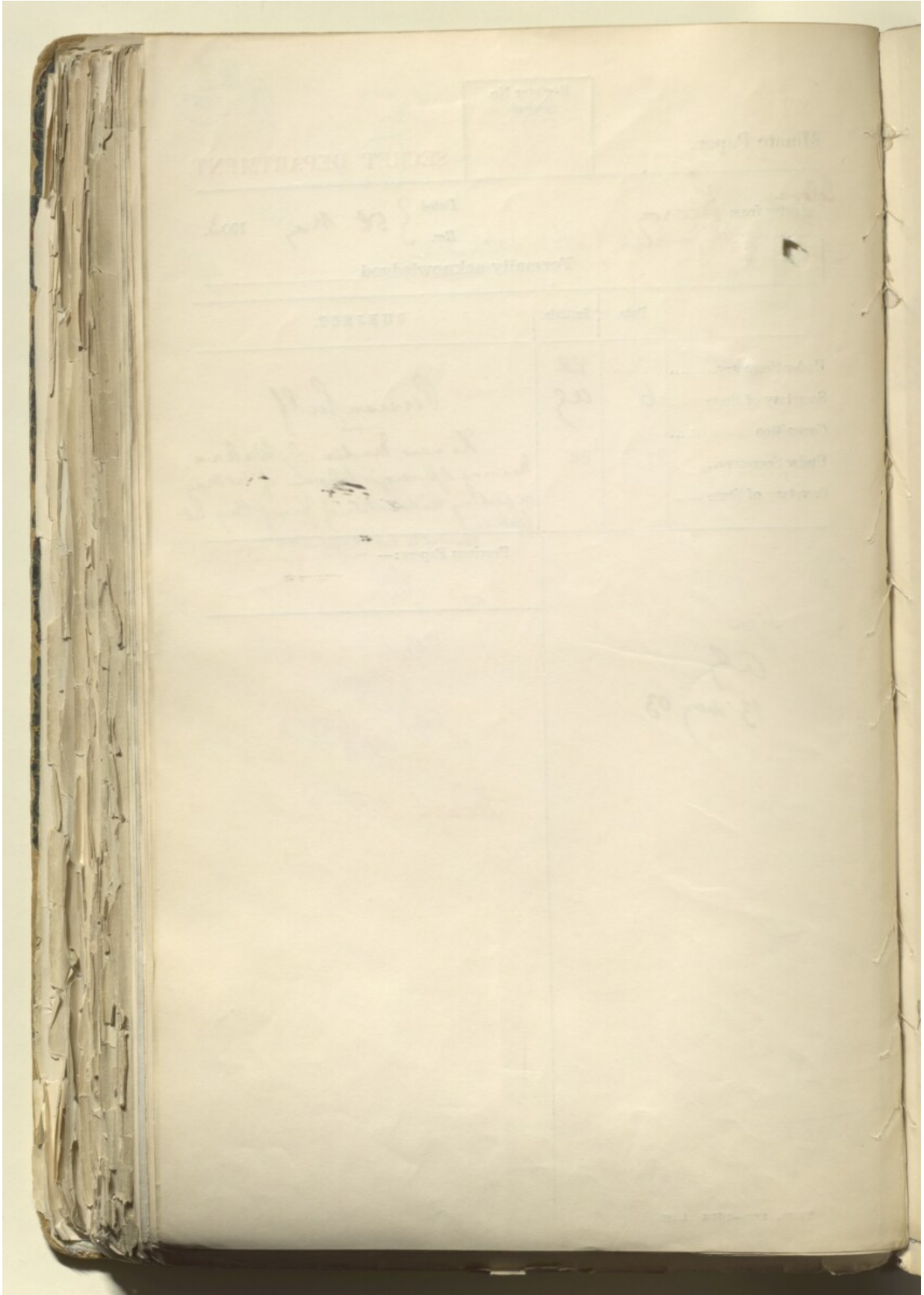
Sign
ag
13 May 03

COPY TO INDIA
15 May 1903
SECRETARY'S NO 22

Y 8388. 1000.—2/1903. I. 280.

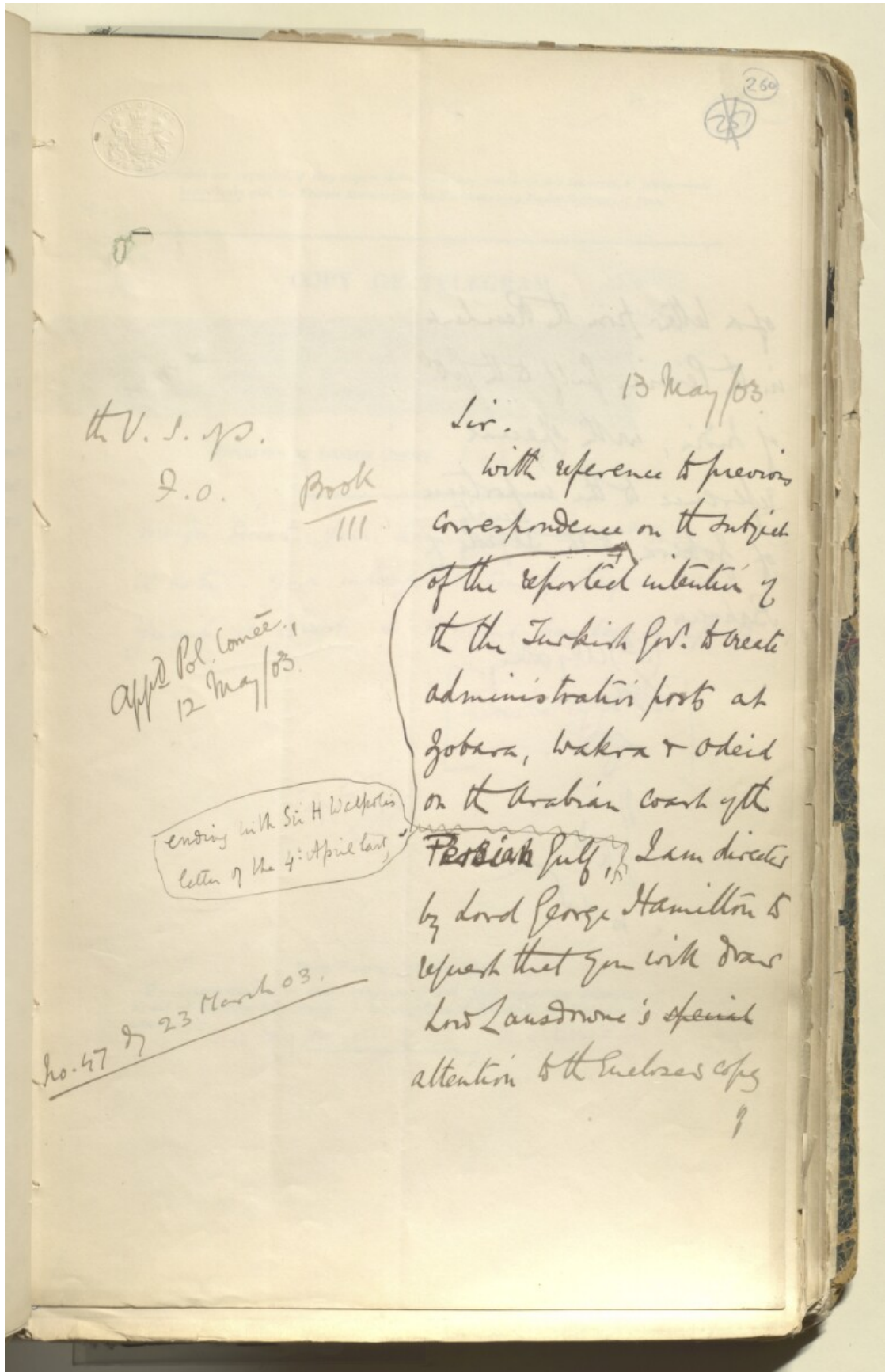


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٥٩ظ] (٨٦٠/٥٢٣)



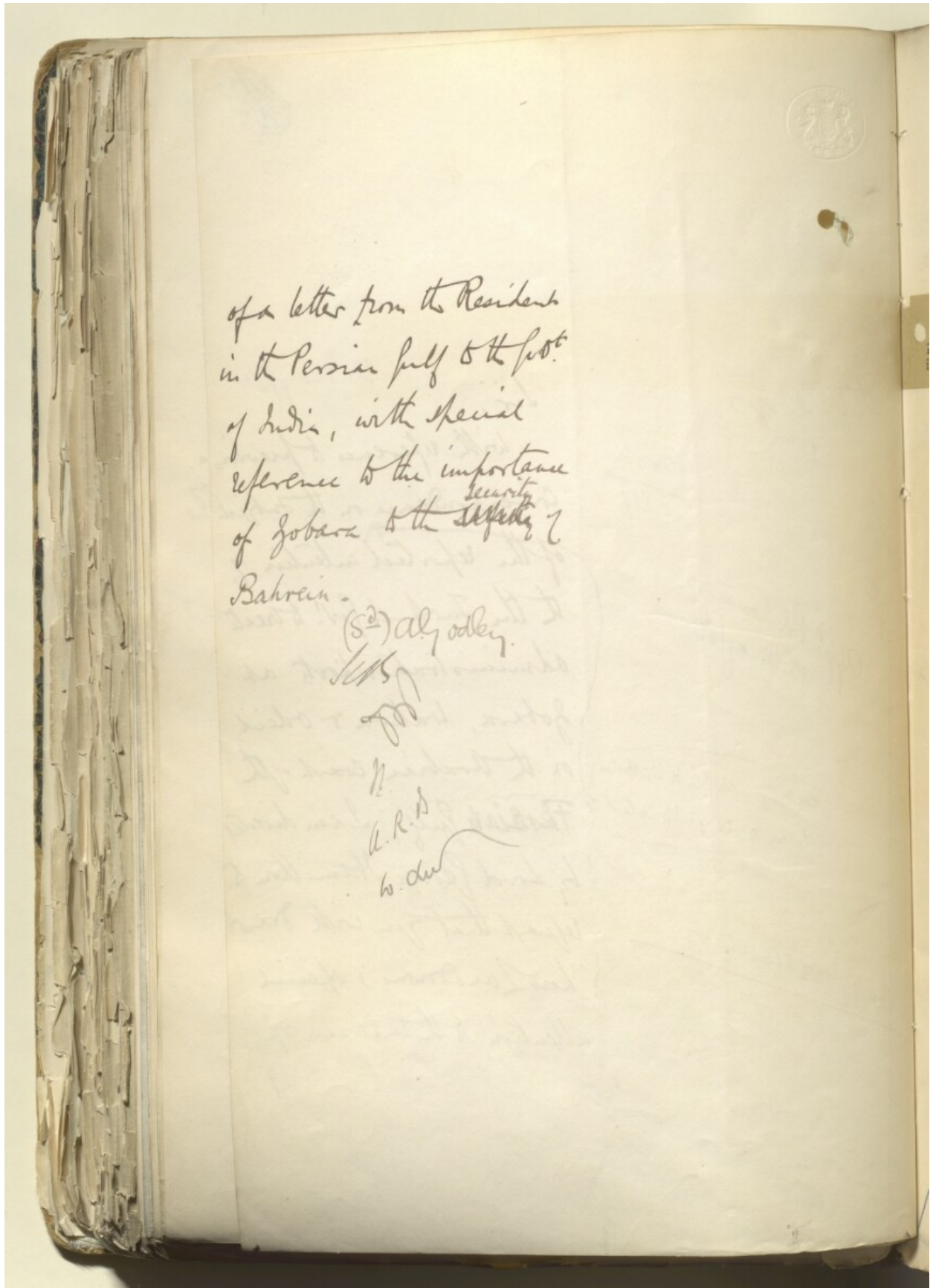


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٦٠ و] (٨٦٠/٥٢٤)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٦٠ظ] (١٦٠/٥٢٥)



of a letter from the Resident
in the Persian Gulf to the Govt
of India, with special
reference to the importance
of Gobara to the ^{security} of
Bahrain.

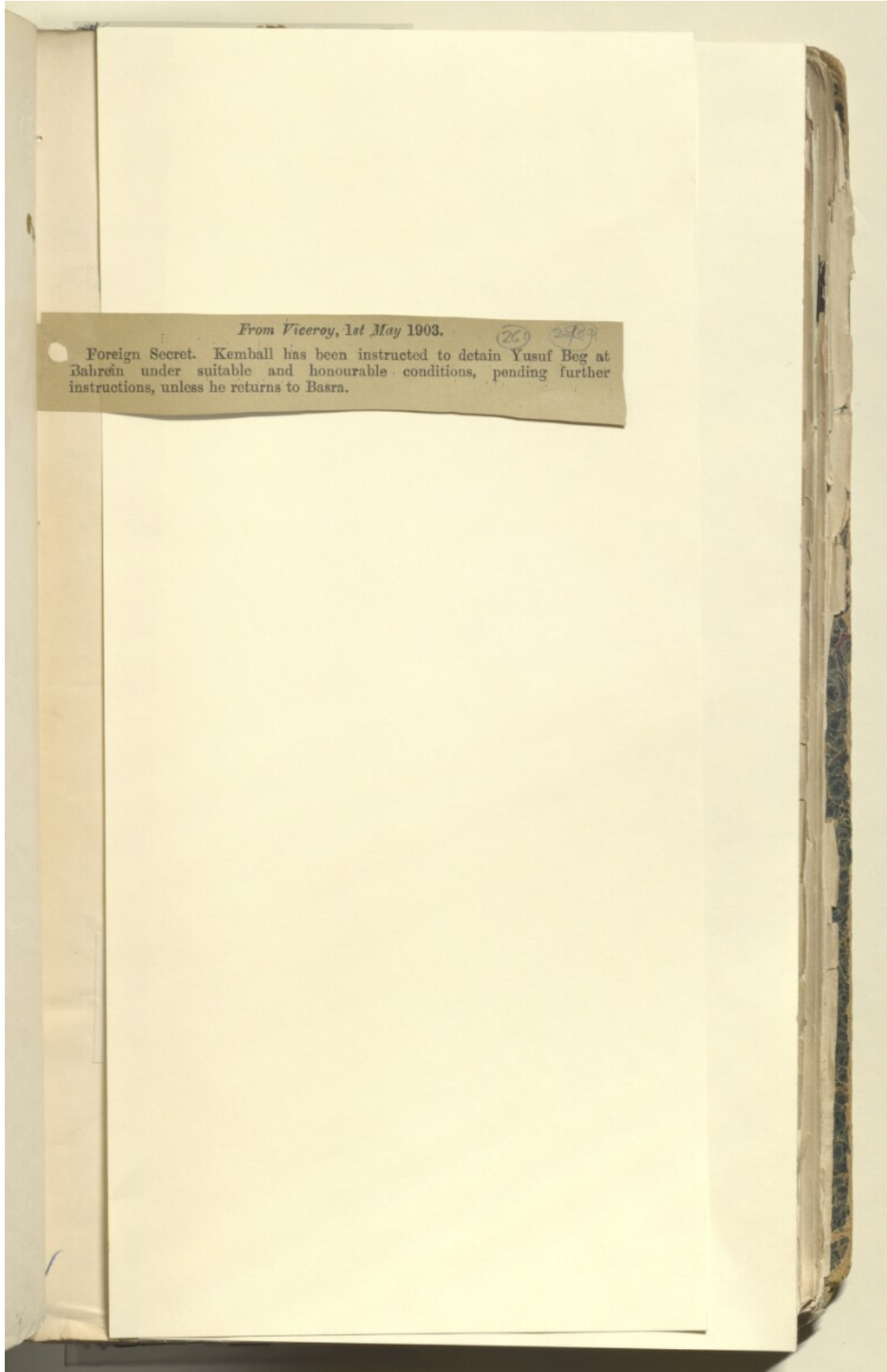
(S^d) al-yodley.

MS

H.
A.R. B.
to. d. d.



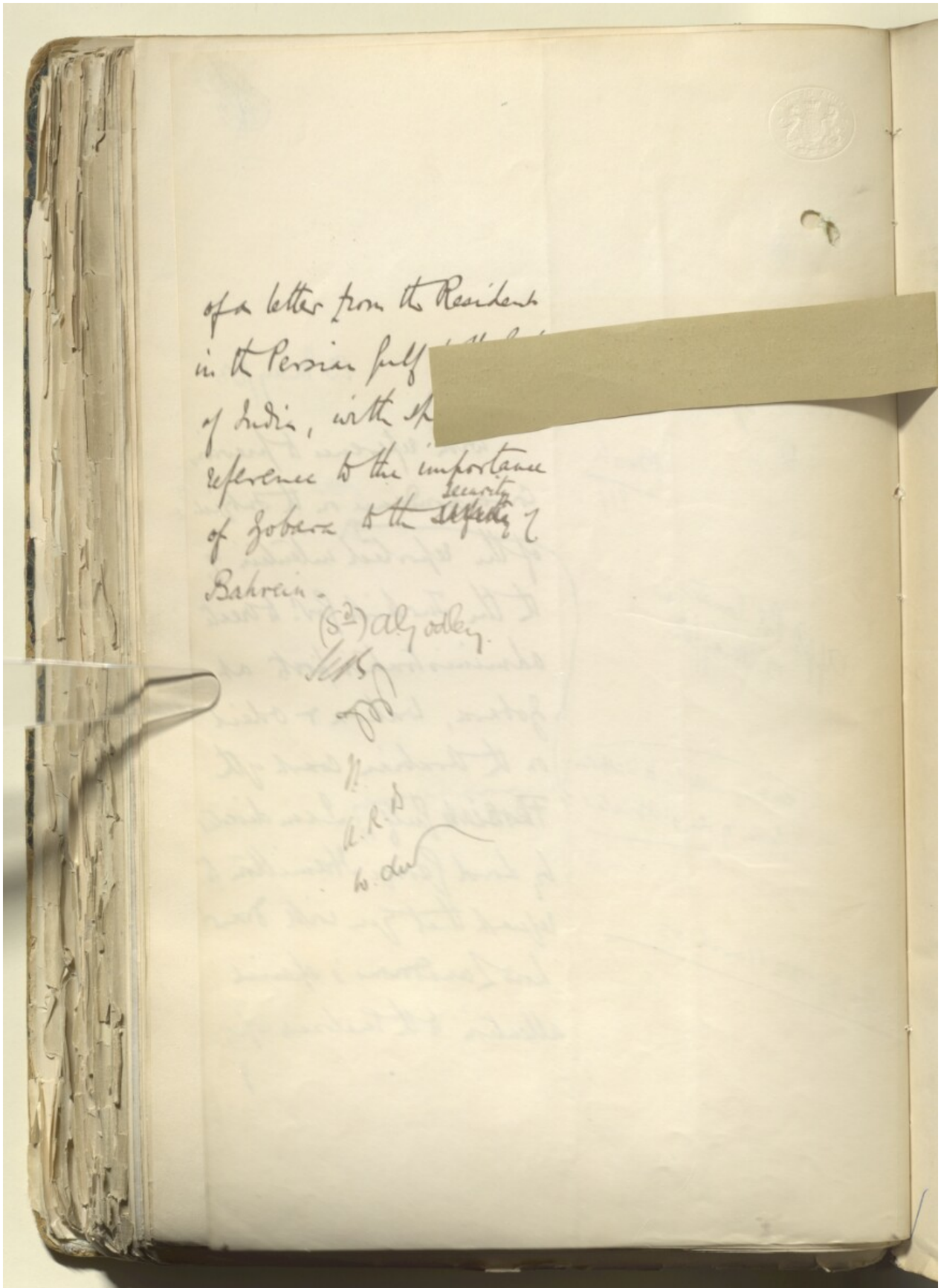
ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٦١ و] (٨٦٠/٥٢٦)



From Viceroy, 1st May 1903. (26) 269
Foreign Secret. Kemball has been instructed to detain Yusuf Beg at
Bahrein under suitable and honourable conditions, pending further
instructions, unless he returns to Basra.

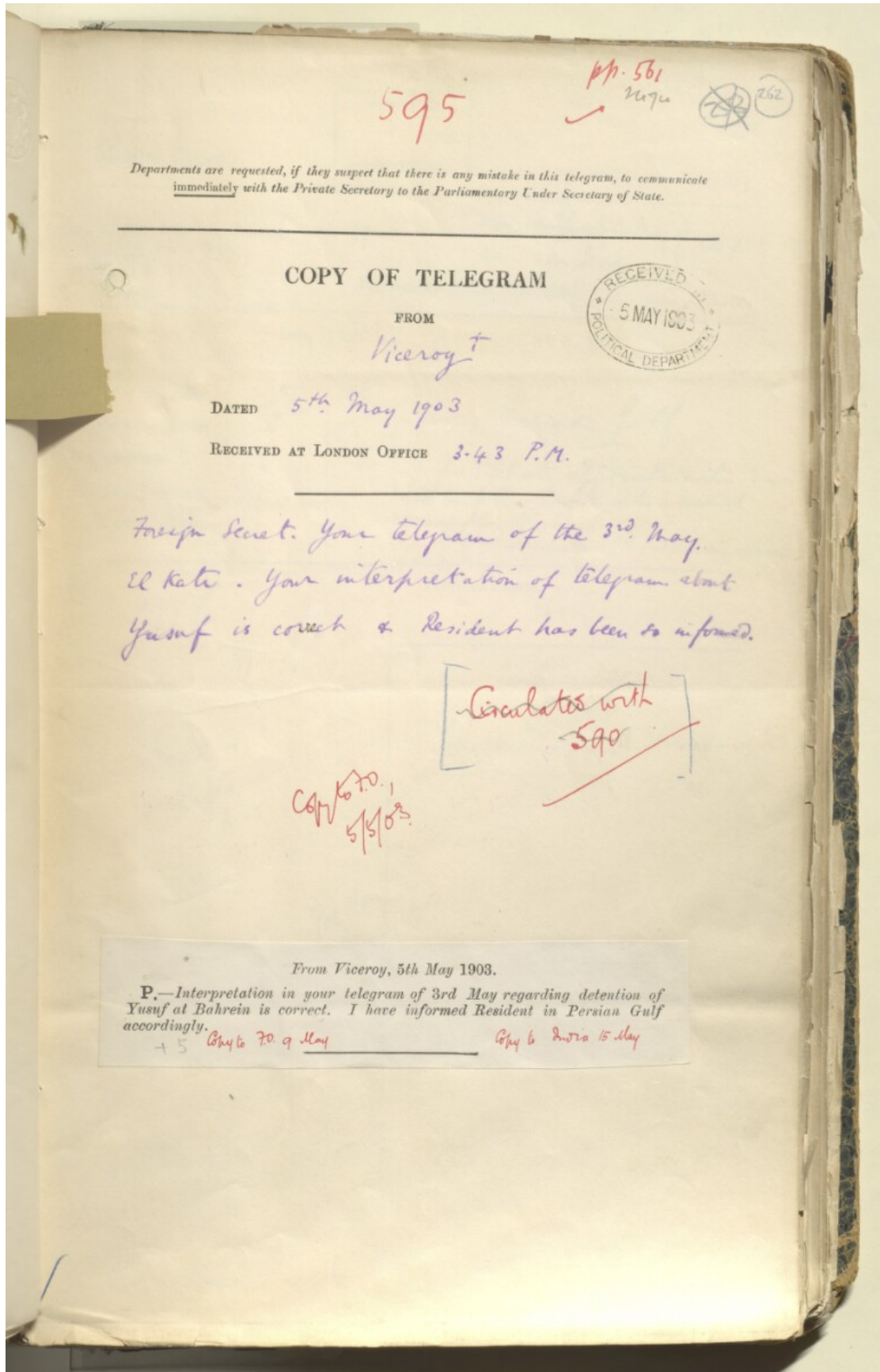


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٦١ظ] (٨٦٠/٥٢٧)



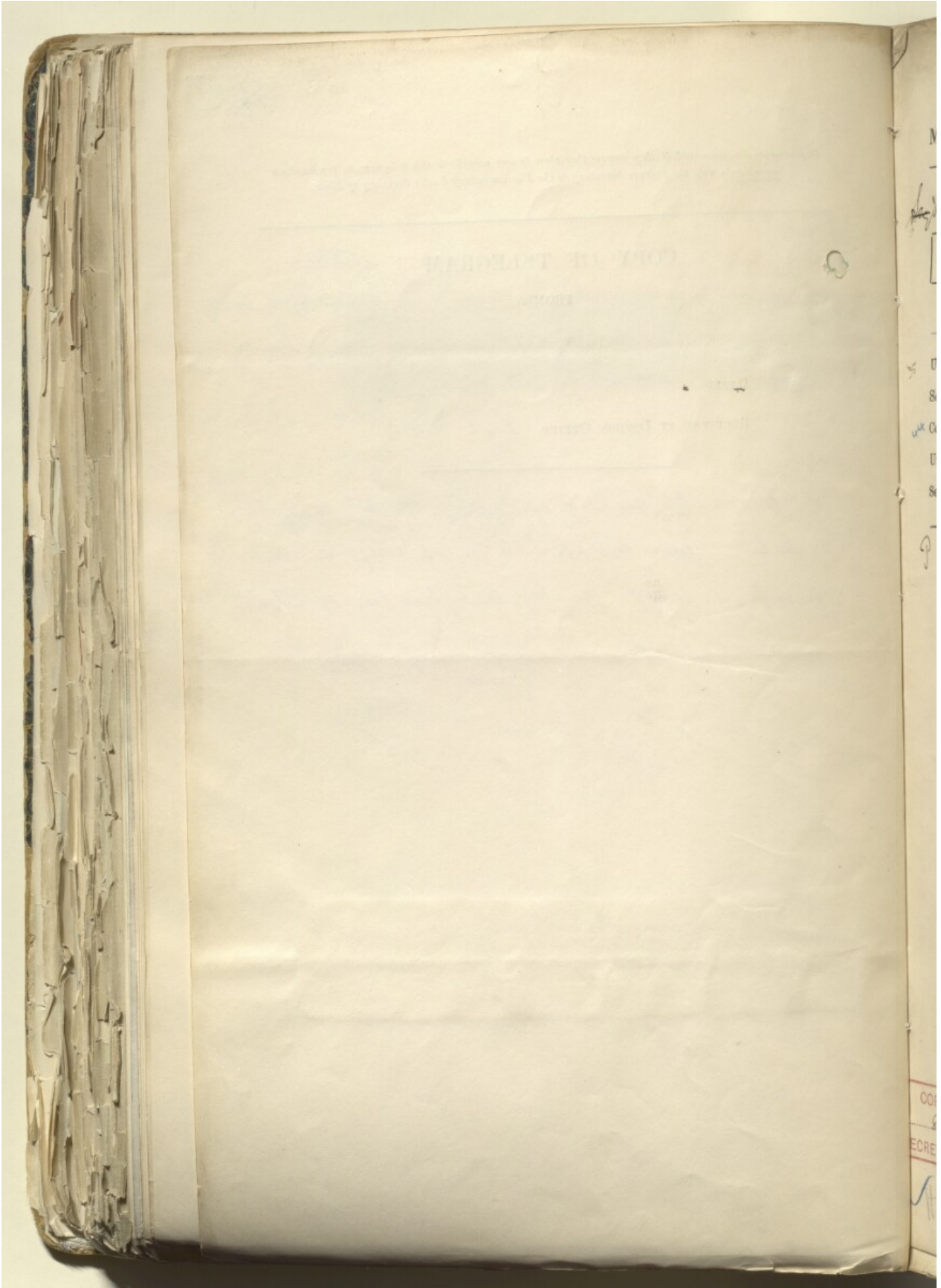


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٦٢ و] (٨٦٠/٥٢٨)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٦٢ظ] (٨٦٠/٥٢٩)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٦٣ و] (٨٦٠/٥٣٠)

Register No. 2474
[590]

Minute Paper. SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Letter from India, no. 16 M. Dated 16 April, 4 May } 1903.
Rec. 4 May

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	4 May	PK	Persian Gulf. The El Kater appointments. Views of Col. Kamball with reference to a Turkish occupation of Sohar. Proposal to obtain Yusuf Beg at Bahrain: telegram from Sir H.O. Conroy.
Secretary of State	4 ..	RB	
Committee	4 4	E.E.	
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State			

Previous Papers:—
5616.

Copy to India (4590).
4590

Drop telegram to Vicary

Sent 5.5.03
Sent +
RJT
5.5.03

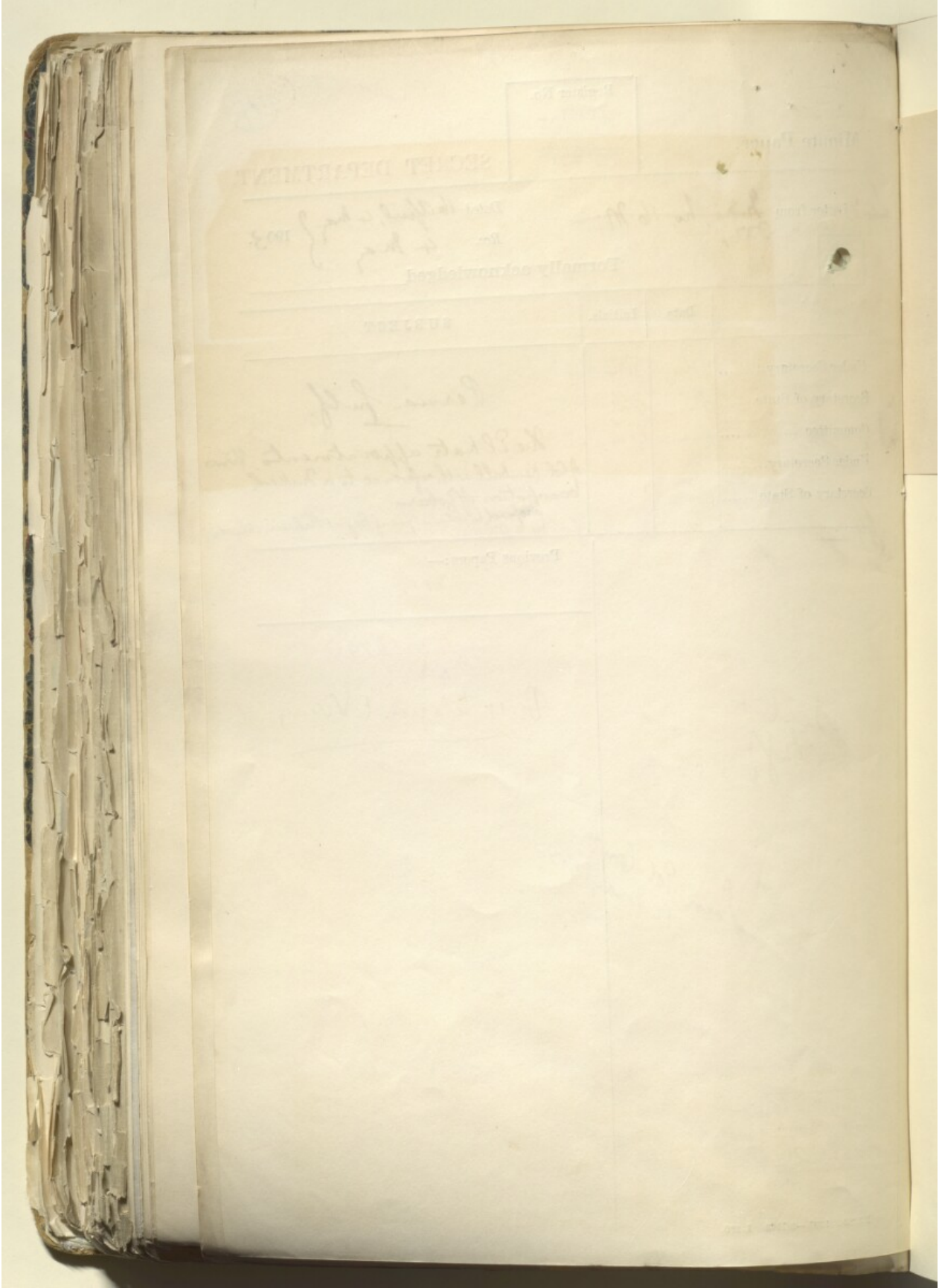
Law Pol. Com.
12 May 1903.

COPY TO INDIA 2474
8 May 1903
SECRETARY'S N° 21

Hatt
Y 8383. 1000.—2/1903. I. 280.

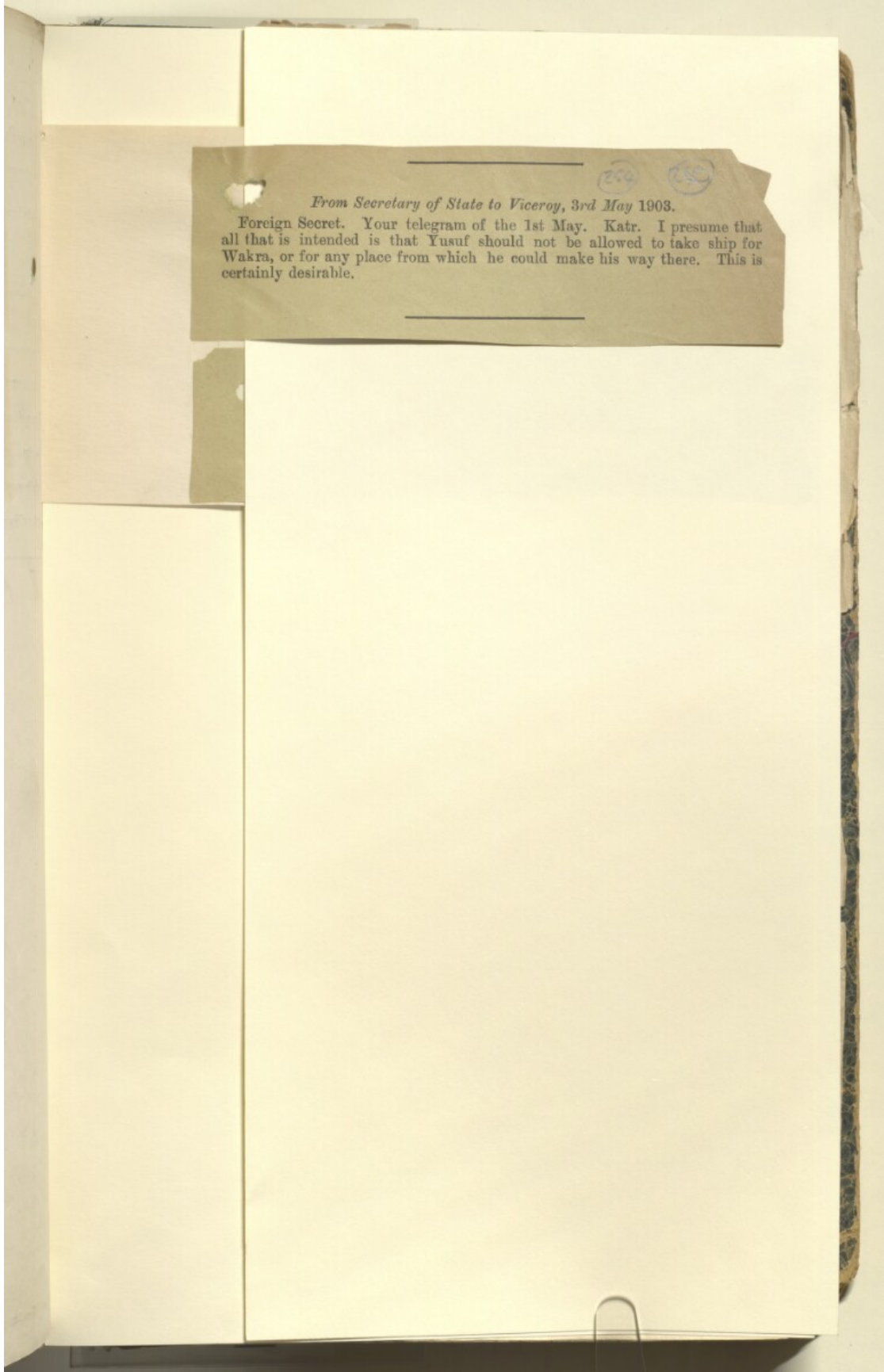


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٦٣ظ] (٨٦٠/٥٣١)



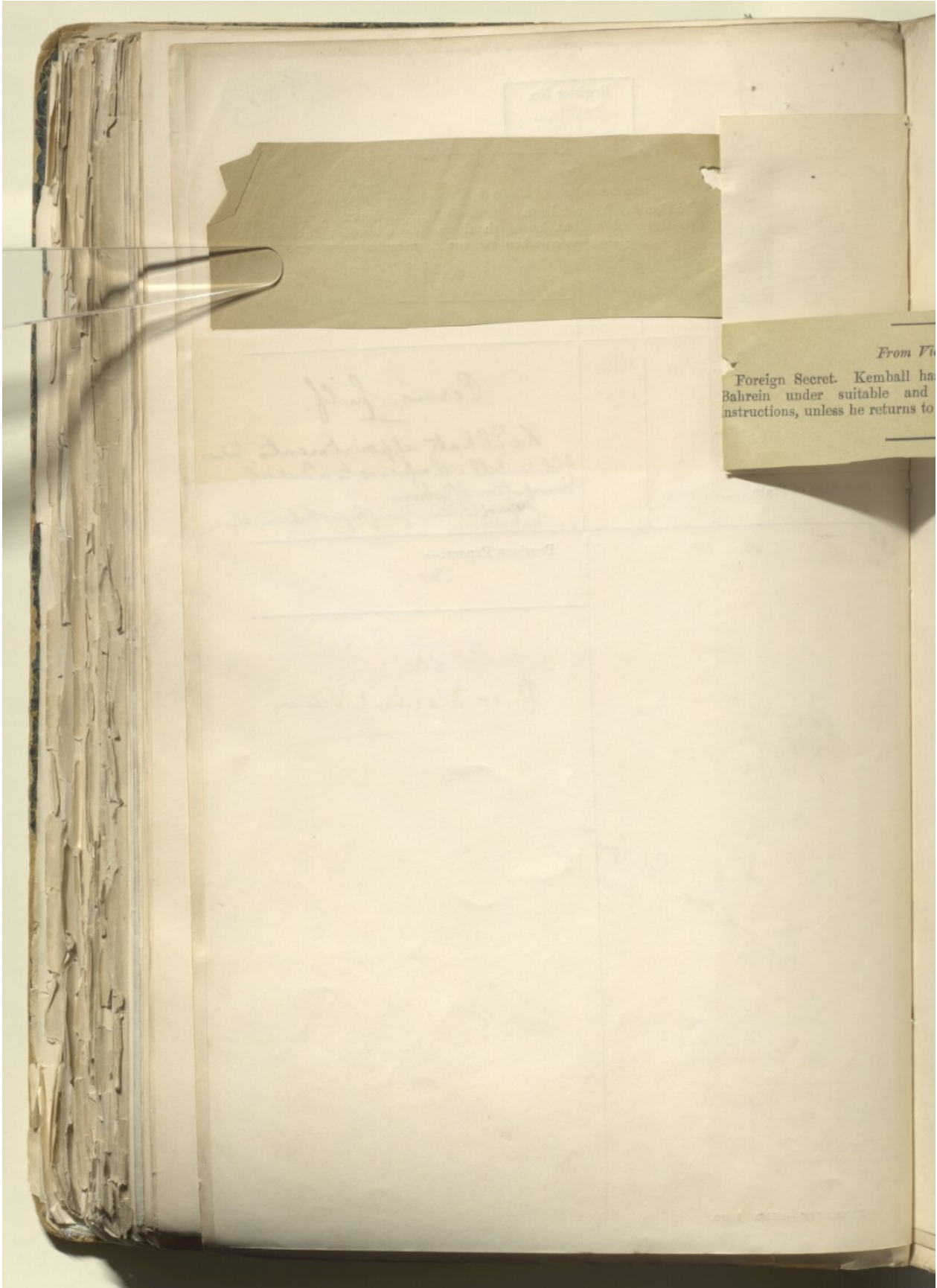


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٦٤و] (٨٦٠/٥٣٢)



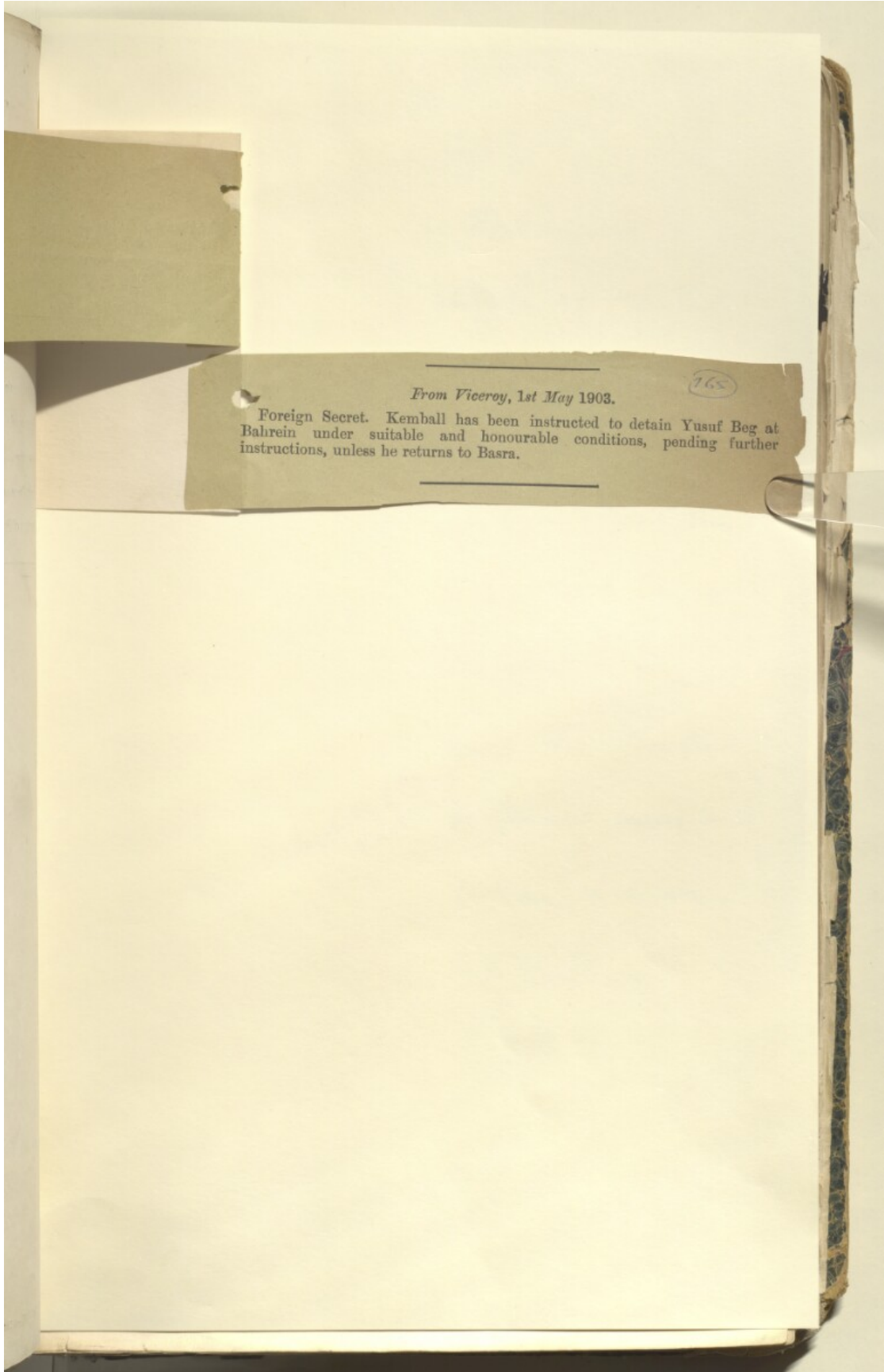


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٦٤ظ] (٨٦٠/٥٣٣)



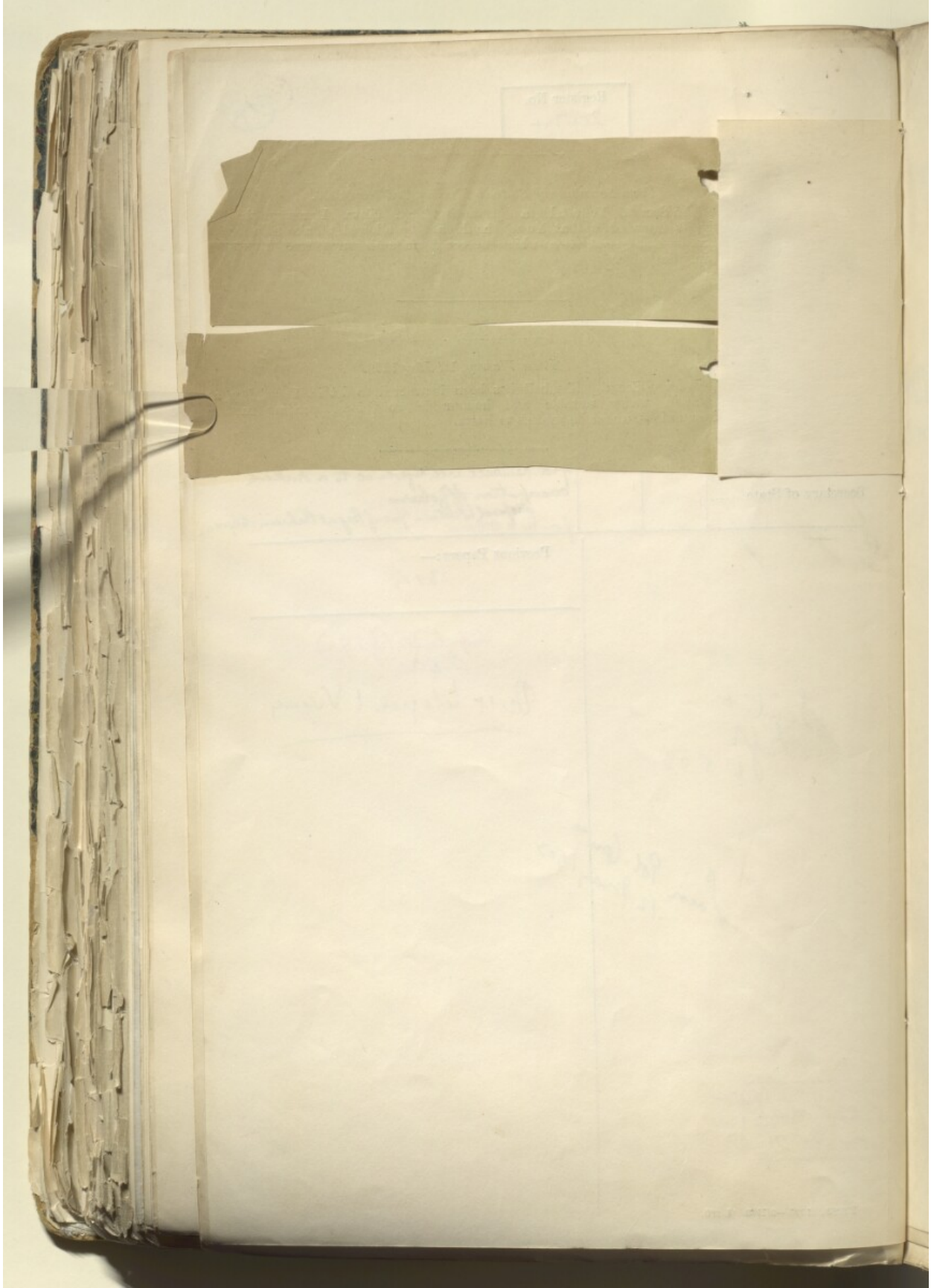


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٦٥ و] (٨٦٠/٥٣٤)



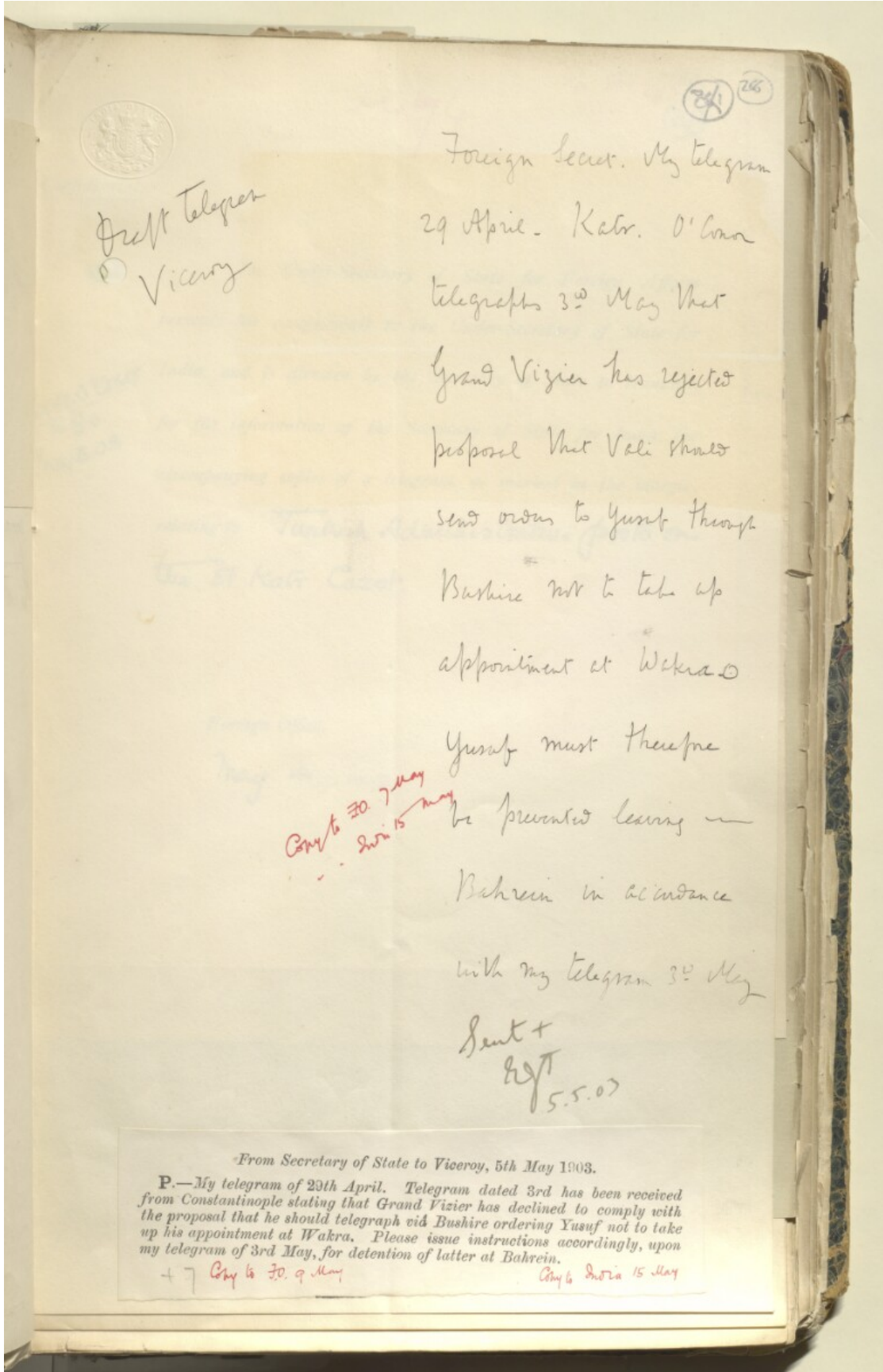


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٦٥ظ] (٨٦٠/٥٣٥)



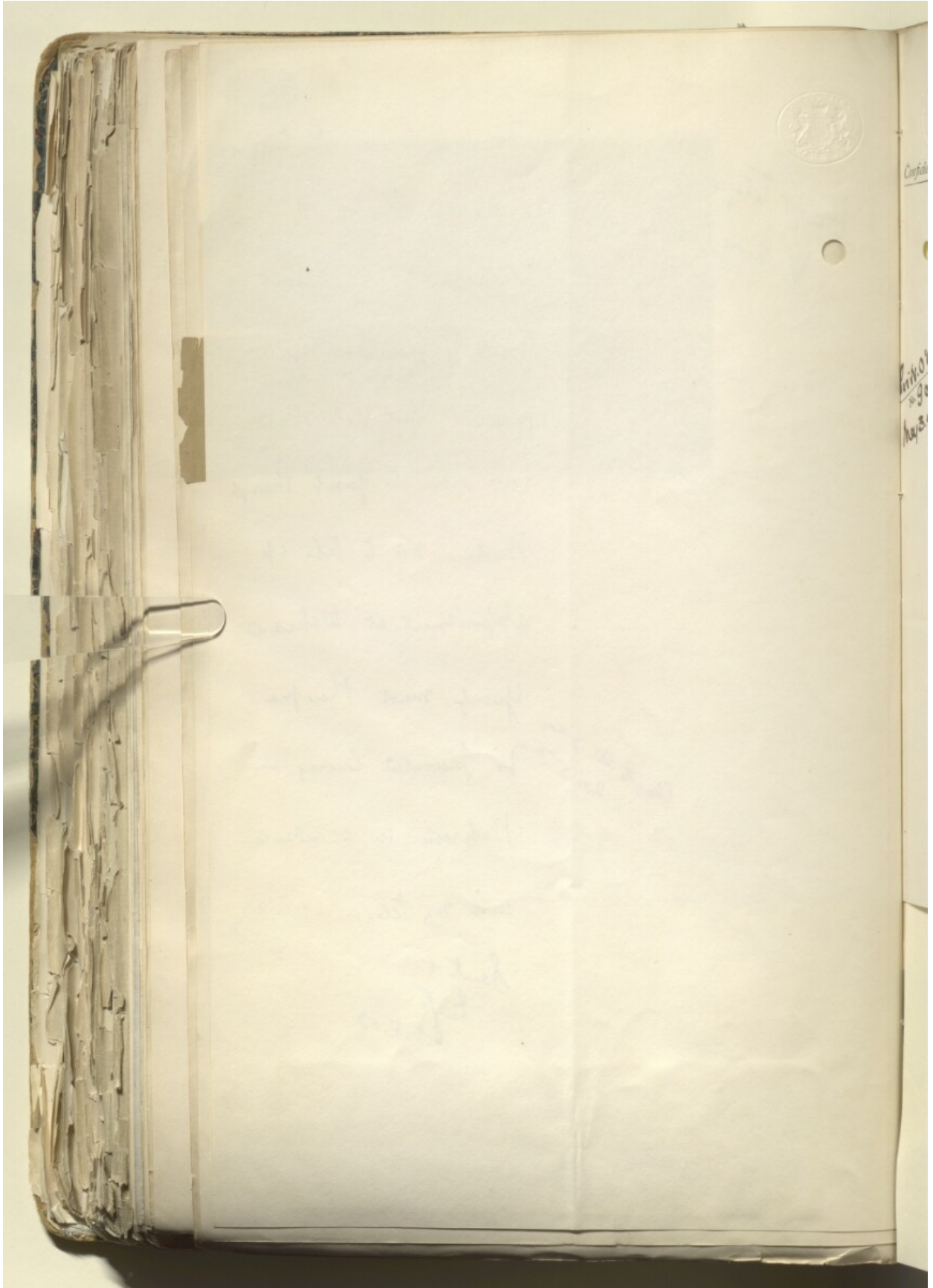


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٦٦ و] (٨٦٠/٥٣٦)



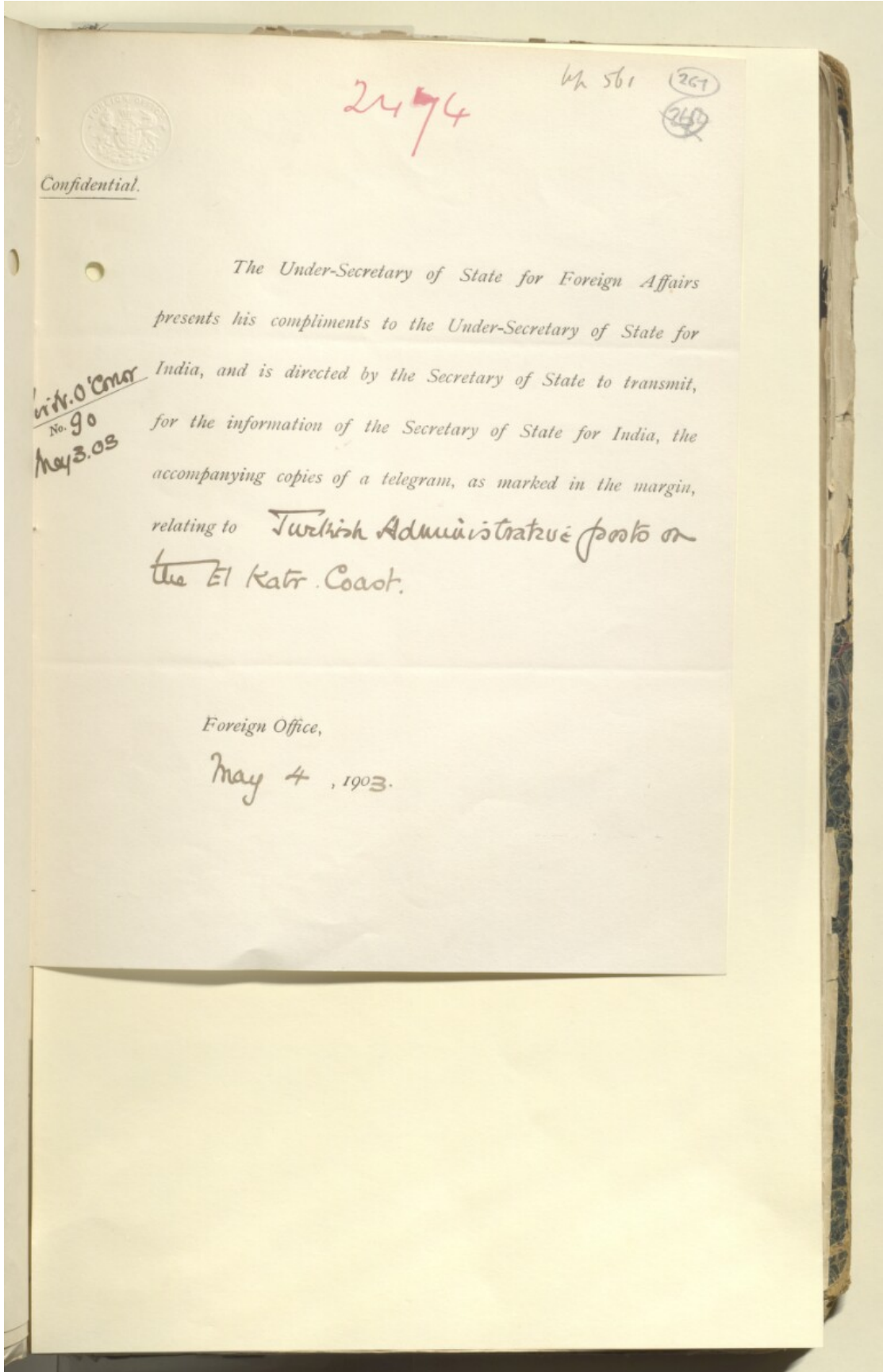


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٦٦ظ] (٨٦٠/٥٣٧)



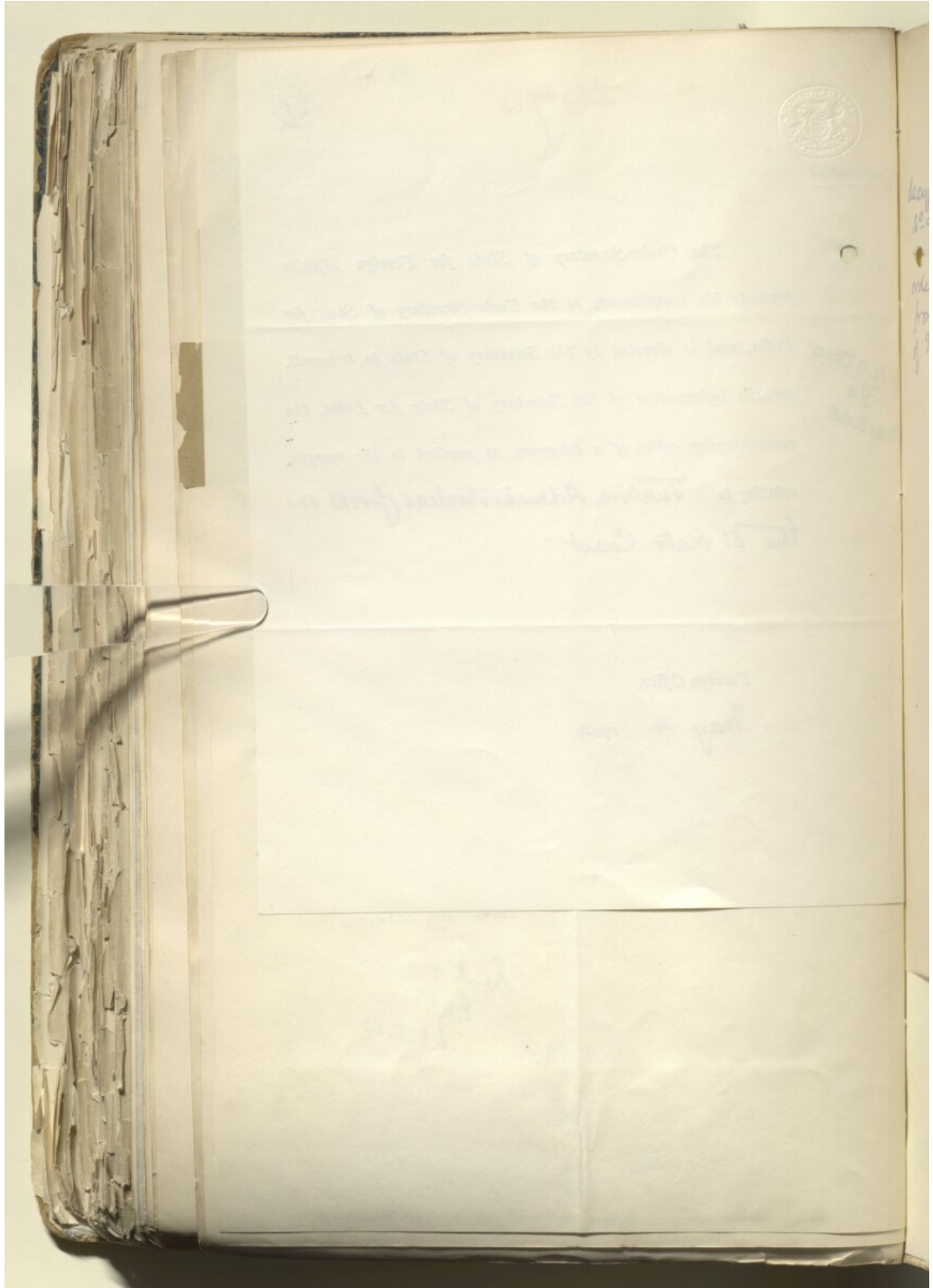


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٦٧و] (٨٦٠/٥٣٨)



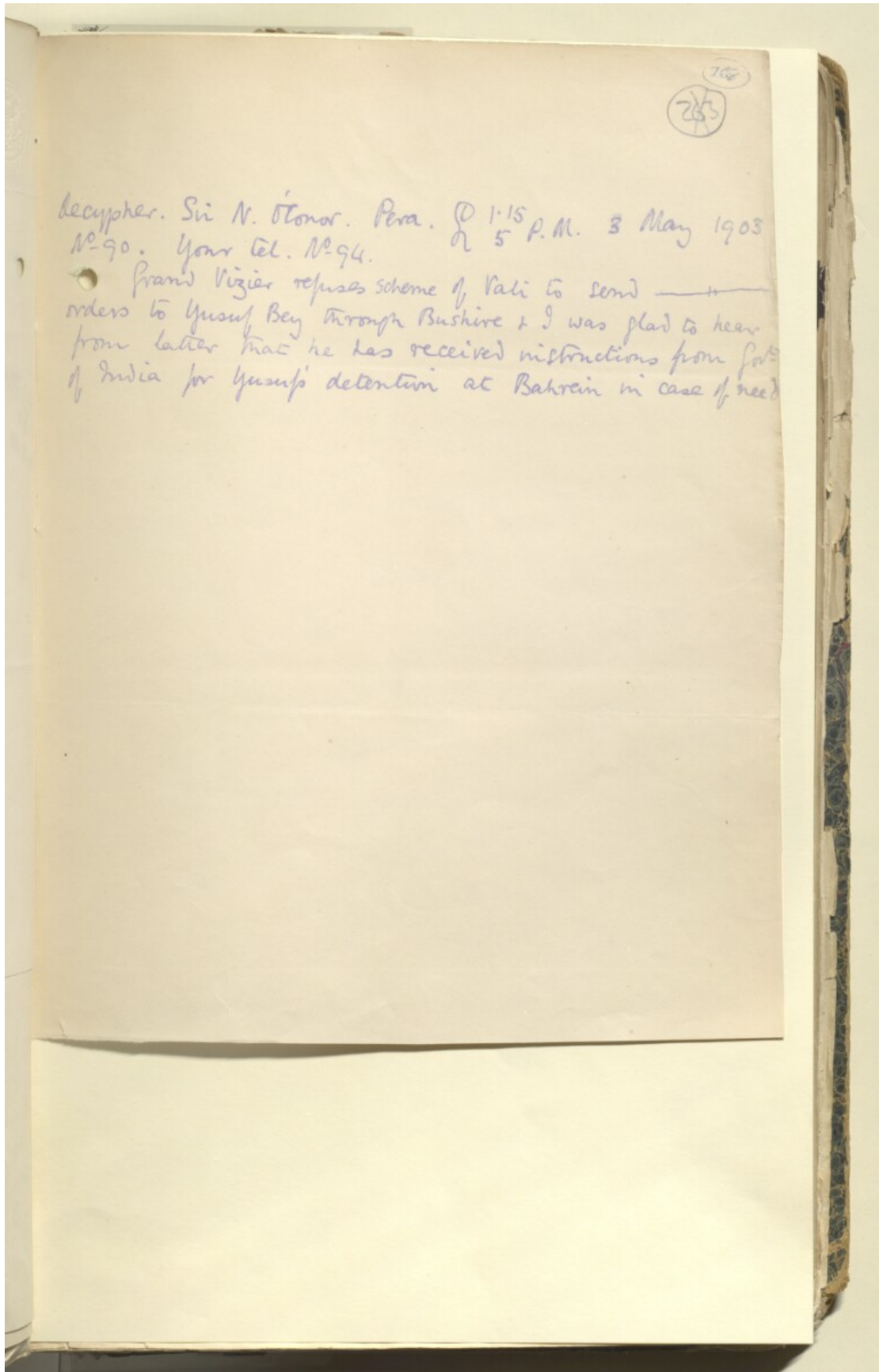


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٦٧ظ] (٨٦٠/٥٣٩)



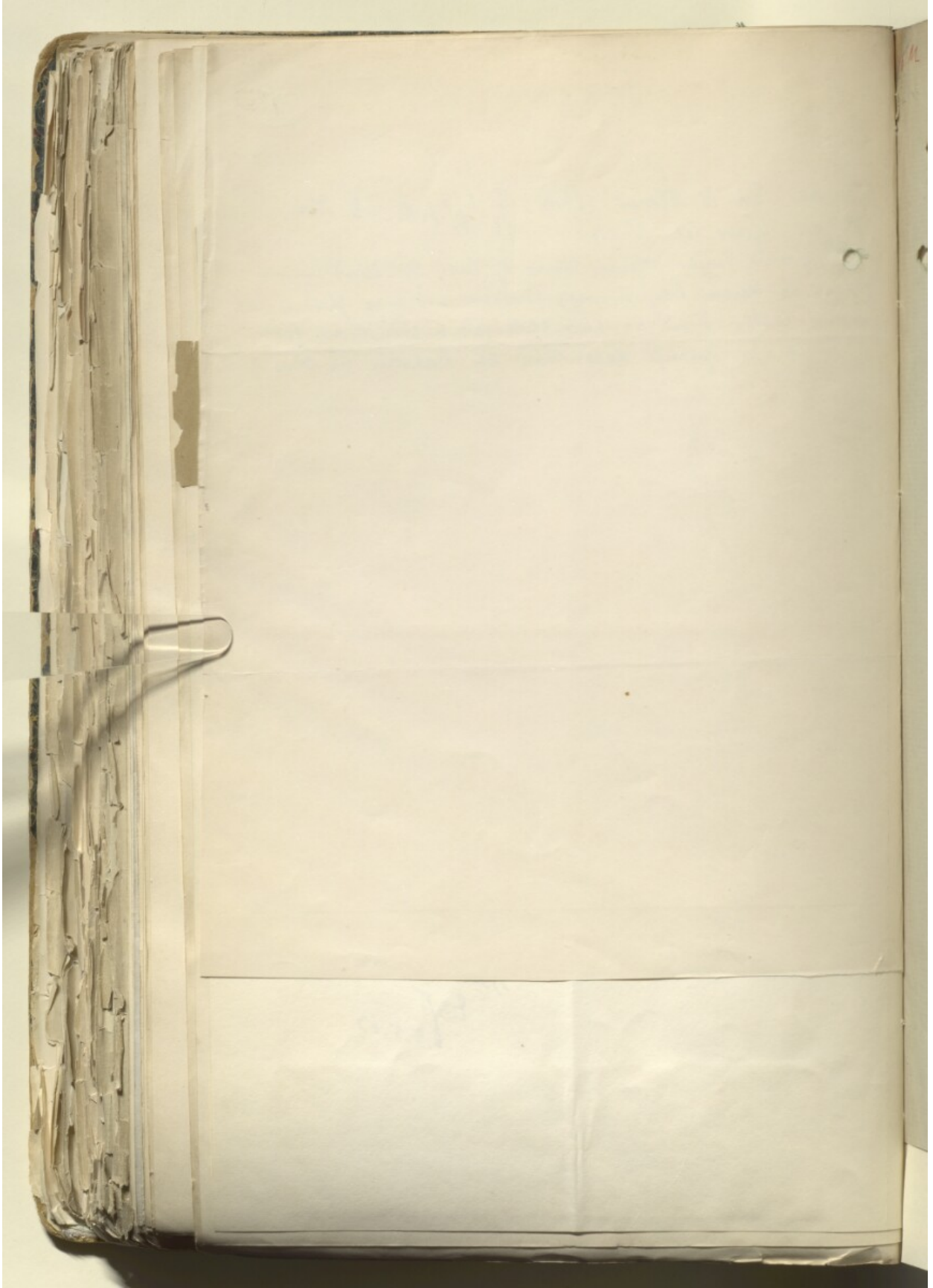


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٦٨ و] (٨٦٠/٥٤٠)



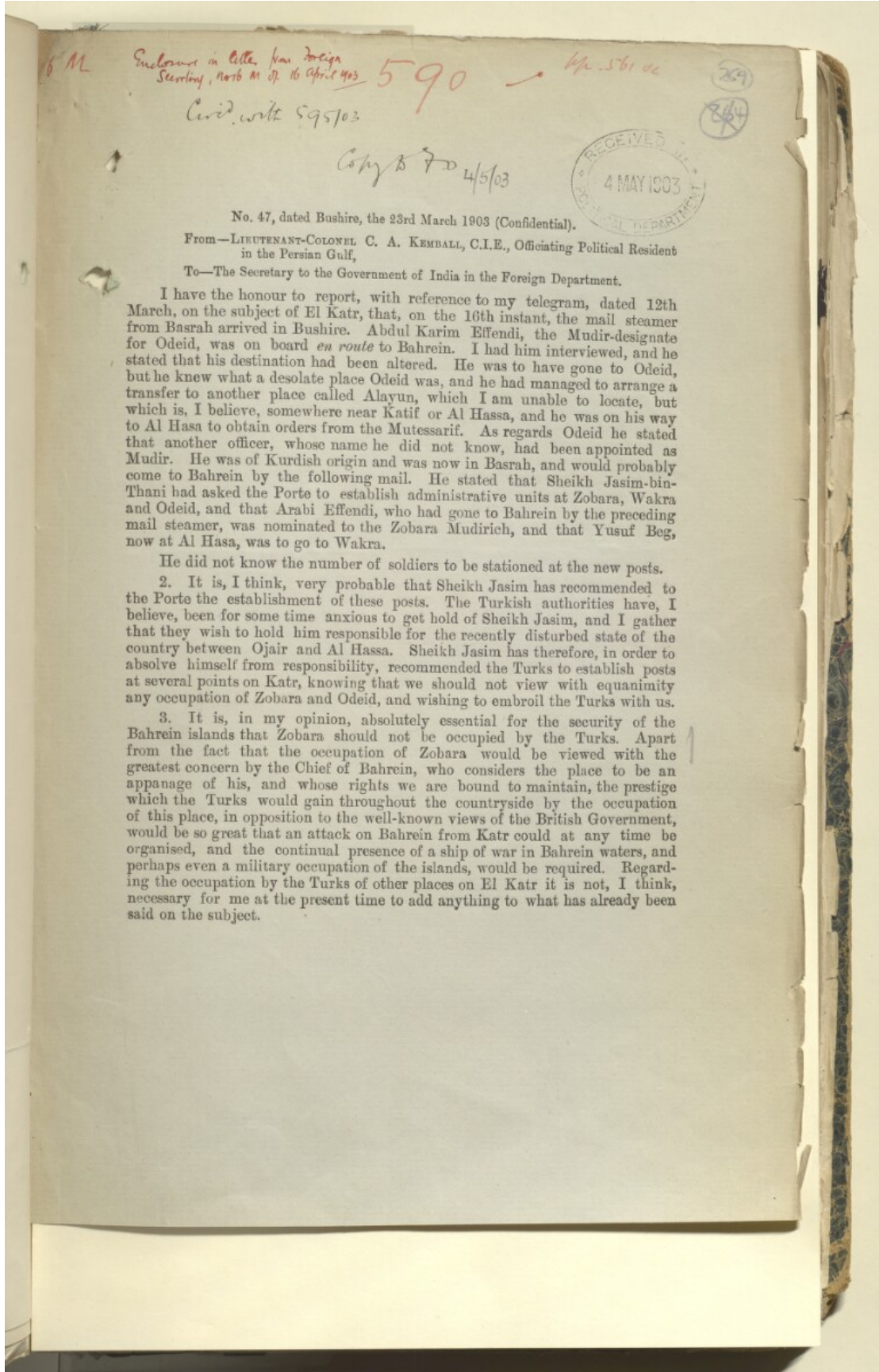


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٦٨ظ] (١٥٤١/٨٦٠)



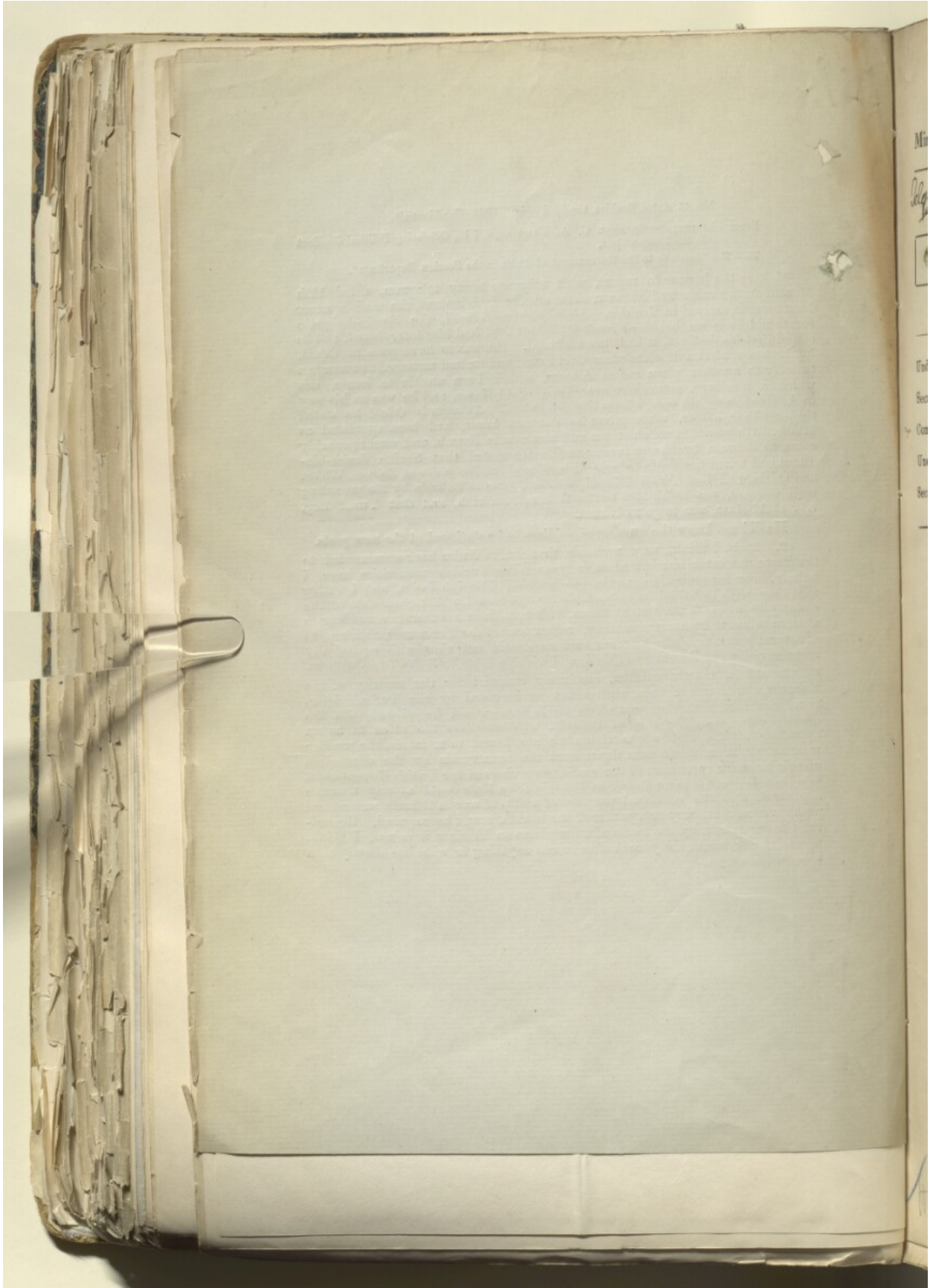


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٦٩و] (٨٦٠/٥٤٢)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٦٩ظ] (٨٦٠/٥٤٣)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٧٠و] (٨٦٠/٥٤٤)

Minute Paper. Register No. 561

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Telegram
Letter from Viceroy,

Dated } 1st May, 1903.
Rec. }

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	2 May	PK	Persian Gulf. The new Khudis of Wakra. Kemball instructed to detain him at Bahrein.
Secretary of State.....	2	ag	
Committee.....			
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State.....			

Previous Papers:—
2457 &c.

Sent as needed.
E. K. No. 3rd 1903
Sent +
3. 5. 03.
LSW.

Seen Pol. Com^{ee}
12 May 1903.

Copy to 70 1 May

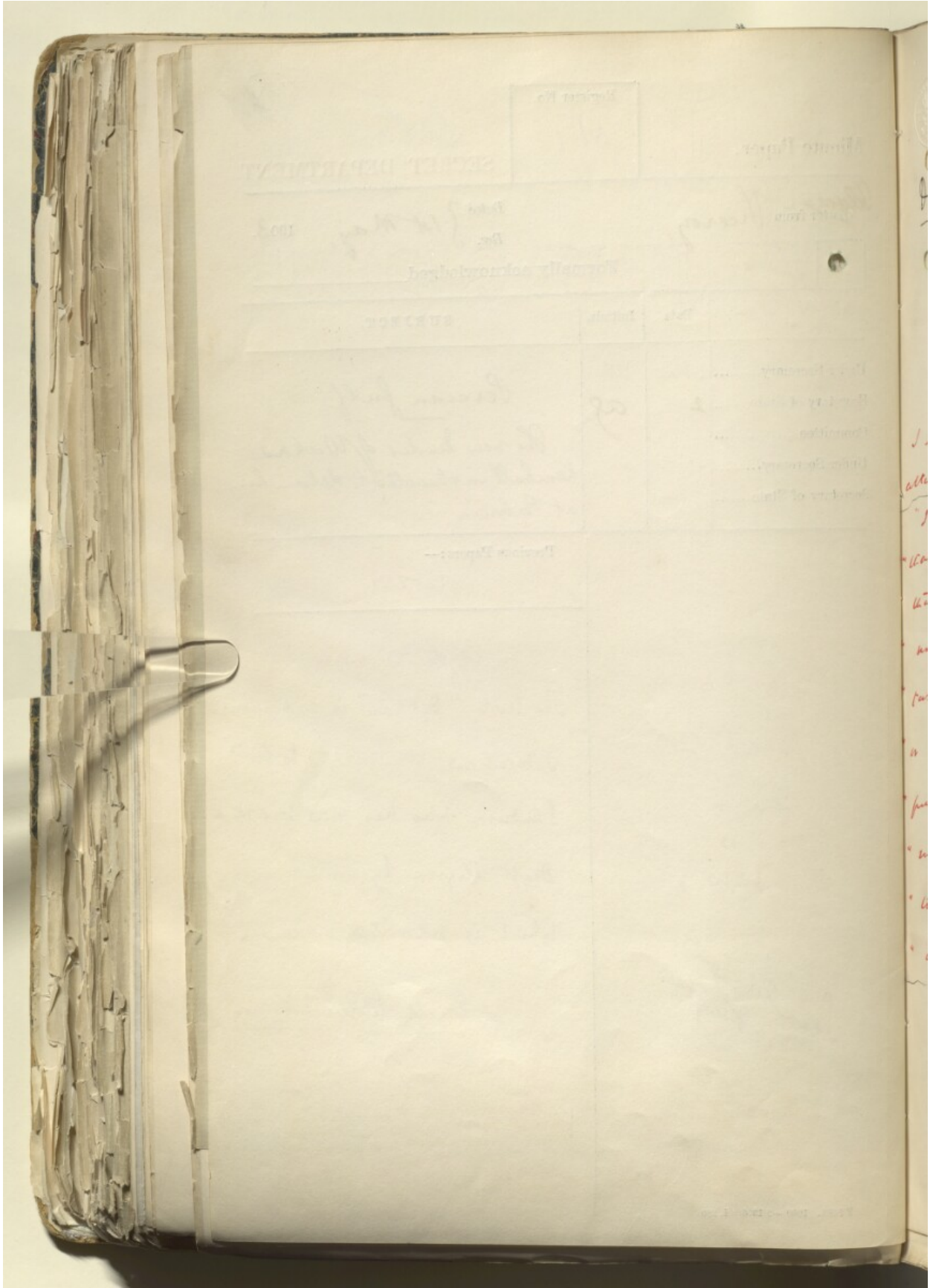
The word "detain" is ambiguous.
I mentioned the matter to Sir
Sanderson who has now sent me a
draft telegram by Sir Sanderson,
which is submitted herewith.

Draft telegram to Viceroy

Y 8383. 1000.—2/1903. I. 280.

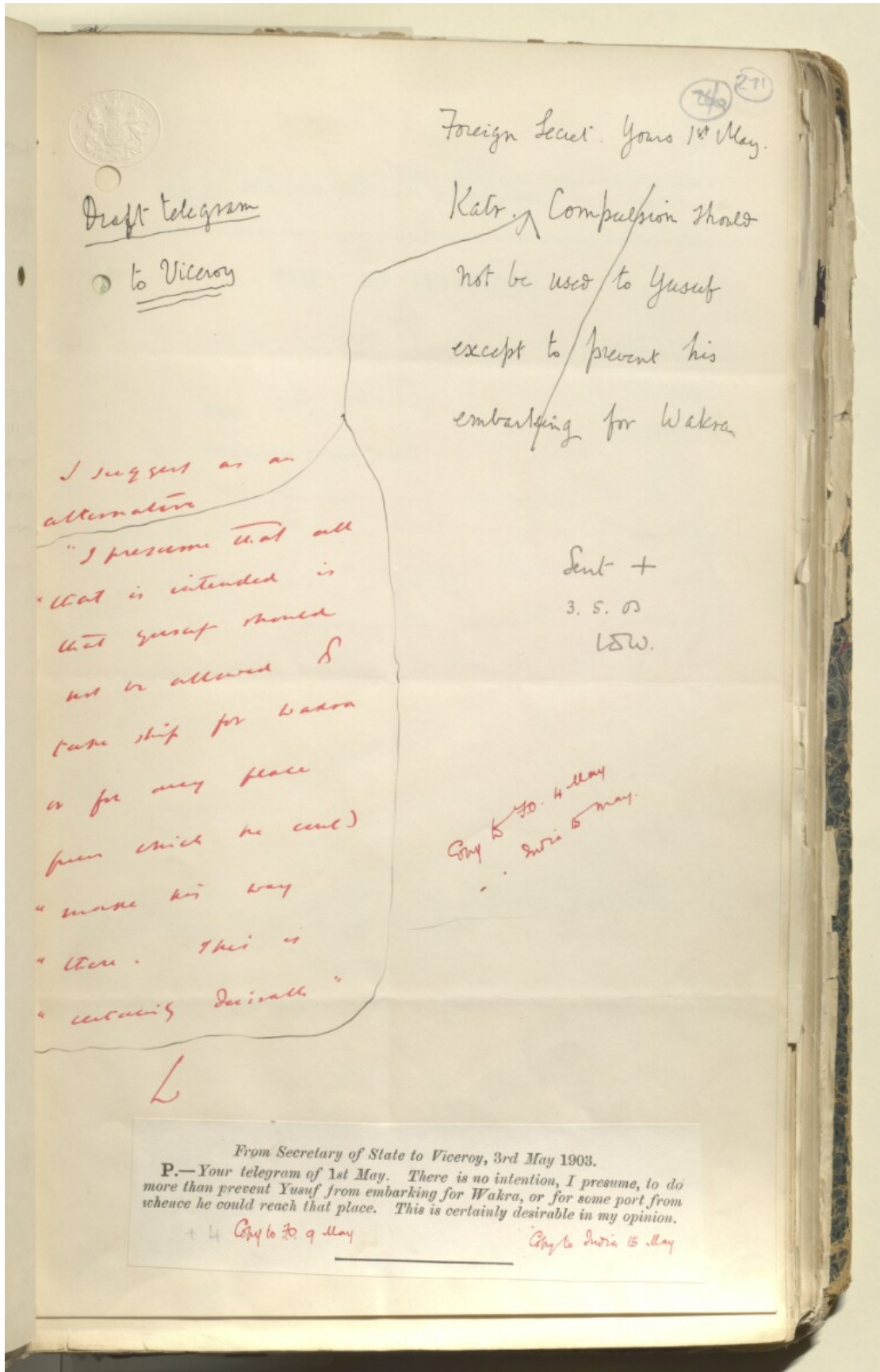


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٧٠ظ] (٥٤٥/٨٦٠)





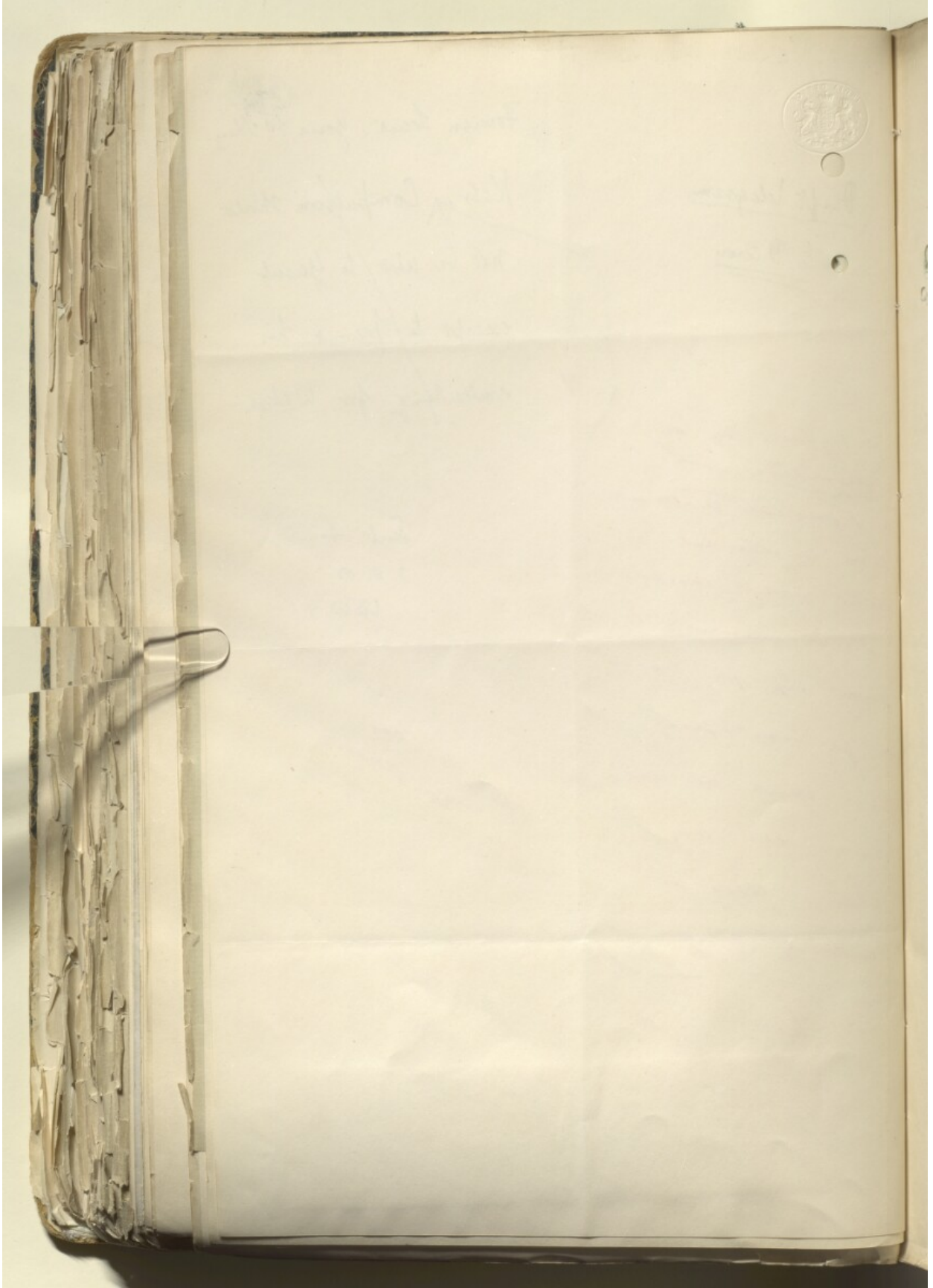
ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٧١ و] (٨٦٠/٥٤٦)



From Secretary of State to Viceroy, 3rd May 1903.
P.—Your telegram of 1st May. There is no intention, I presume, to do more than prevent Yusuf from embarking for Wakra, or for some port from whence he could reach that place. This is certainly desirable in my opinion.
+ 4 Copy to Secy 9 May
Copy to India 15 May

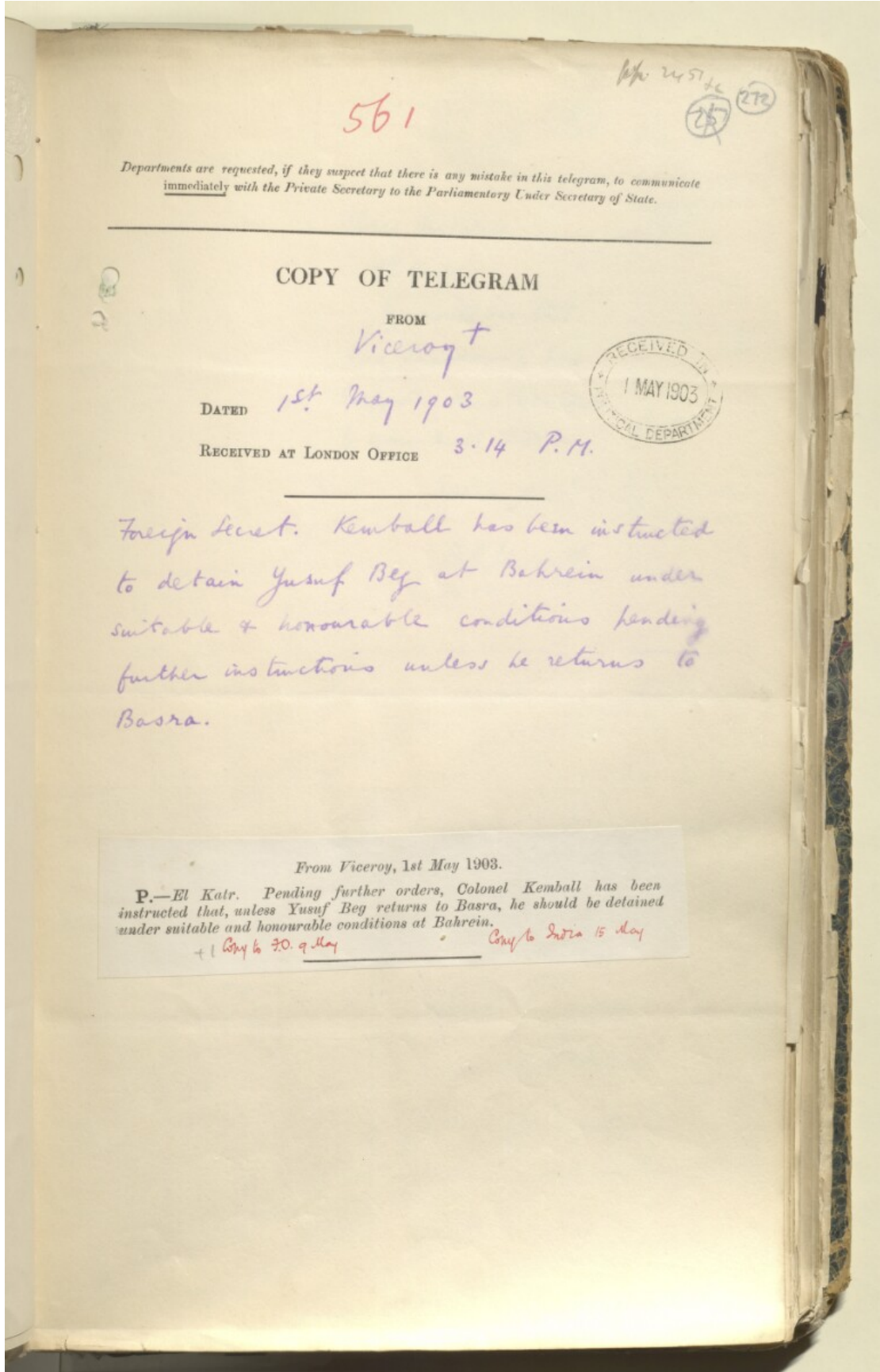


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٧١ظ] (٨٦٠/٥٤٧)



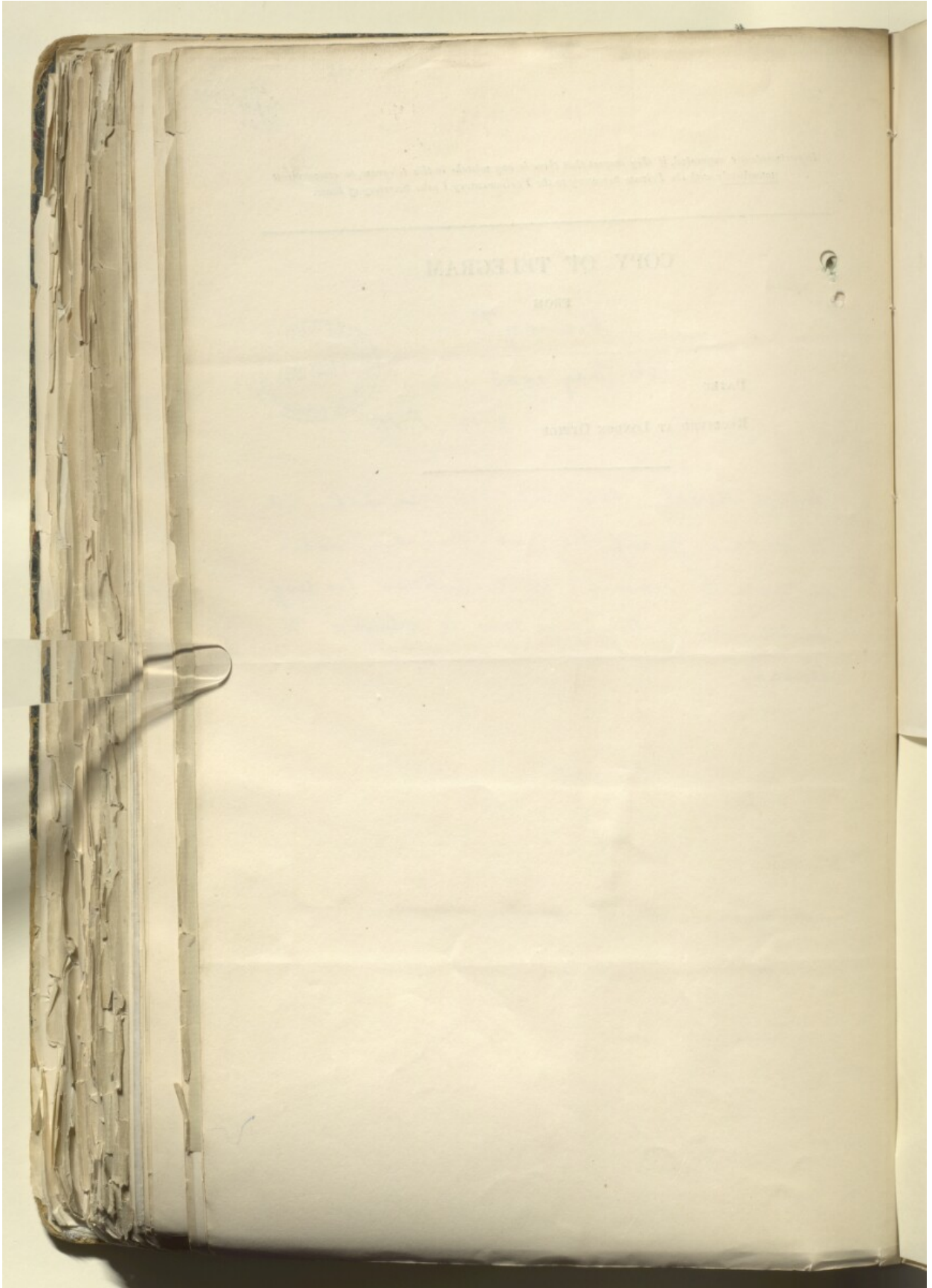


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٧٢و] (٨٦٠/٥٤٨)



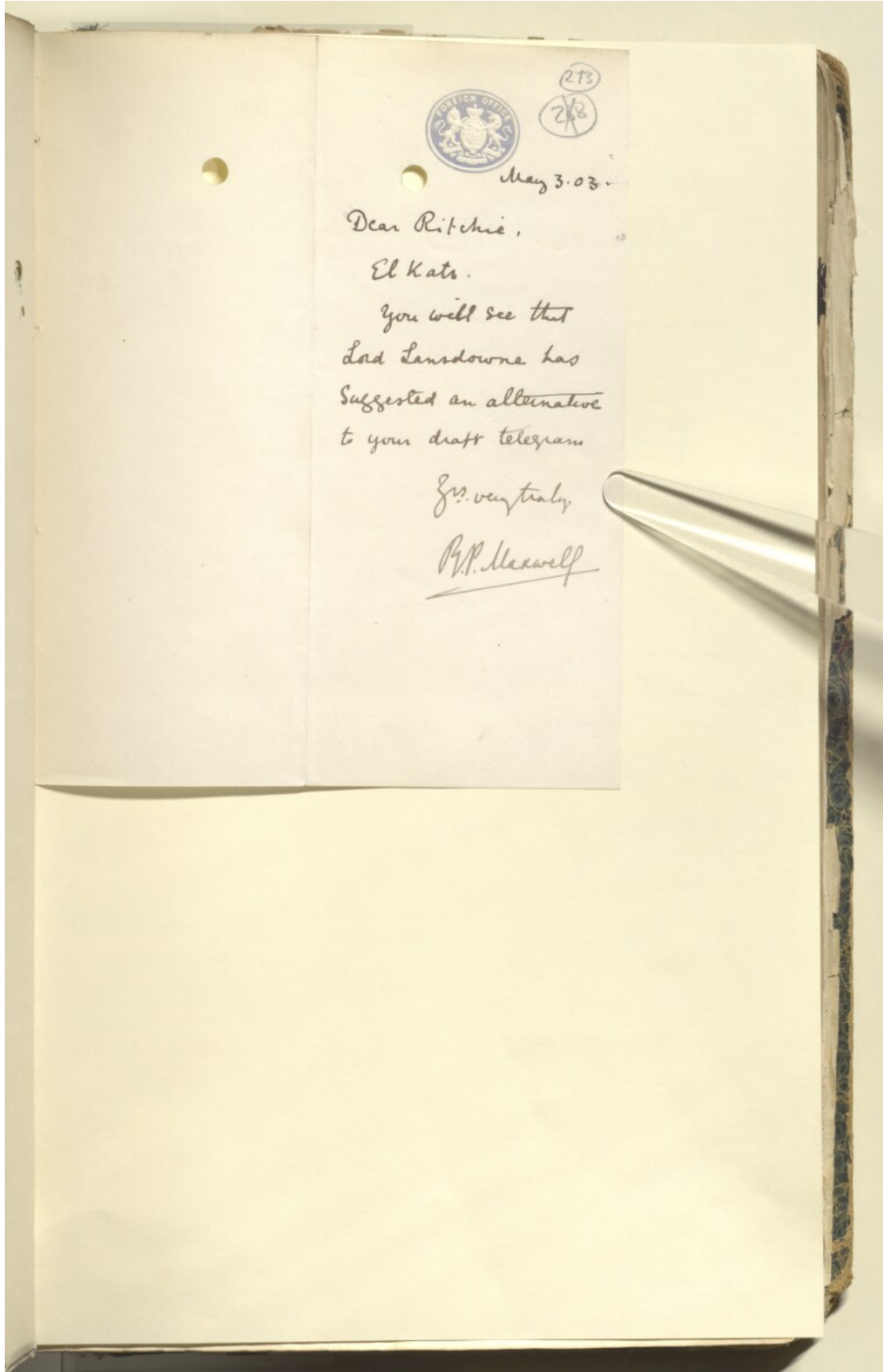


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٧٢ظ] (٨٦٠/٥٤٩)



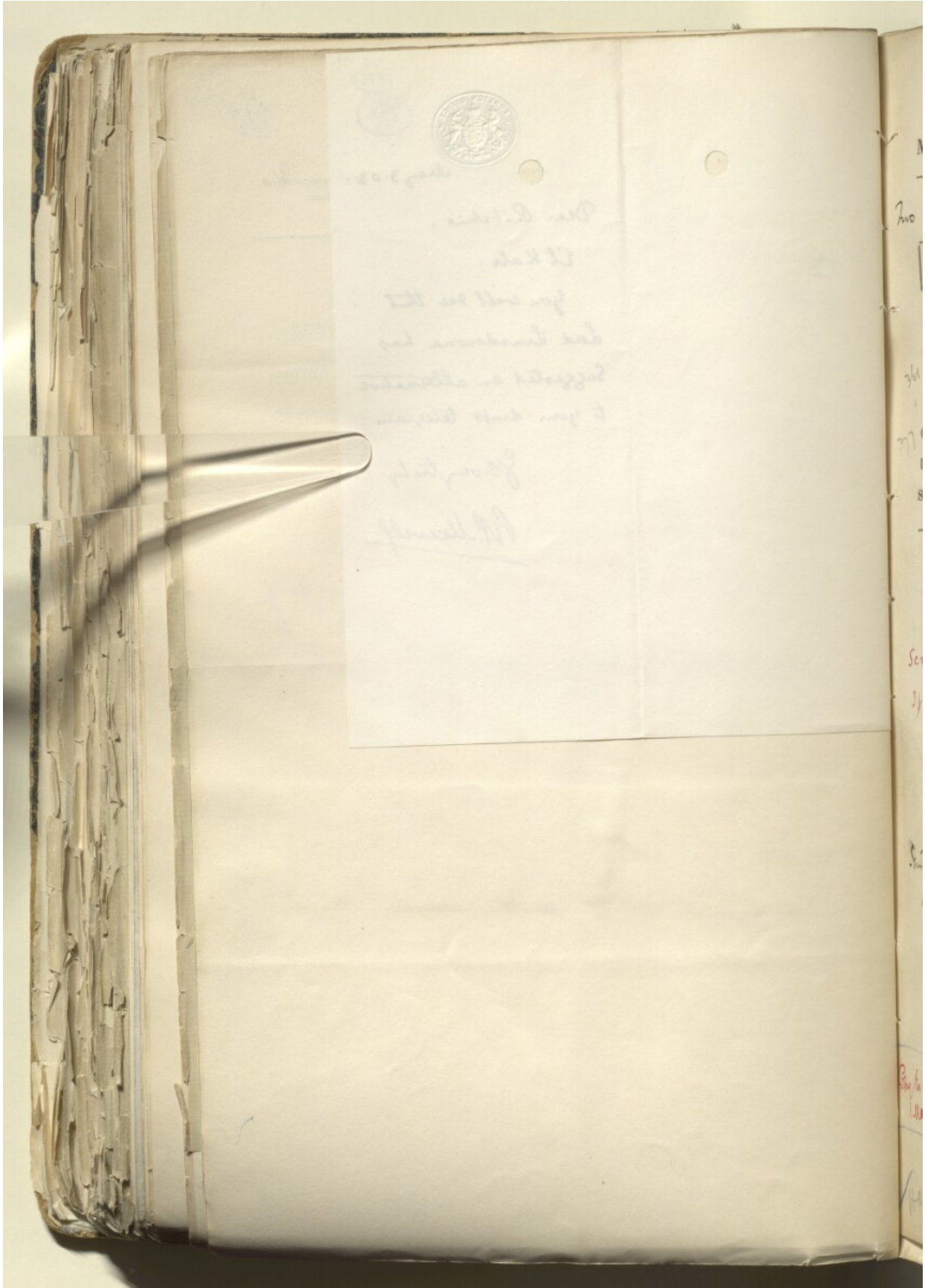


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٧٣ و] (٨٦٠/٥٥٠)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٧٣ظ] (٨٦٠/٥٥١)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٧٤و] (٨٦٠/٥٥٢)

Minute Paper.

Register No. **2457.** *MS DM* (274)

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

No Letters from **FO.** Dated } **28 April, 1903.**
Rec. } *MS*

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
361 Under Secretary.....	29 April	WR	<p><i>Persian Gulf.</i> The new Mudir of Wakra. Action taken by Sir R.D. Conroy.</p>
Secretary of State	29	ag	
377 Committee			
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State			

Previous Papers:—
532.

*Sent over to F.O.
by the above serial
in the 27th 1903*

*Sent Telegram; see and send down
concourse within.
T.H.
29.4.03*

*Sent +
RGT
27.4.03*

*See Pol. Com^{ce}
12 May 1903
draft*

MS

Draft telegram to Vicary

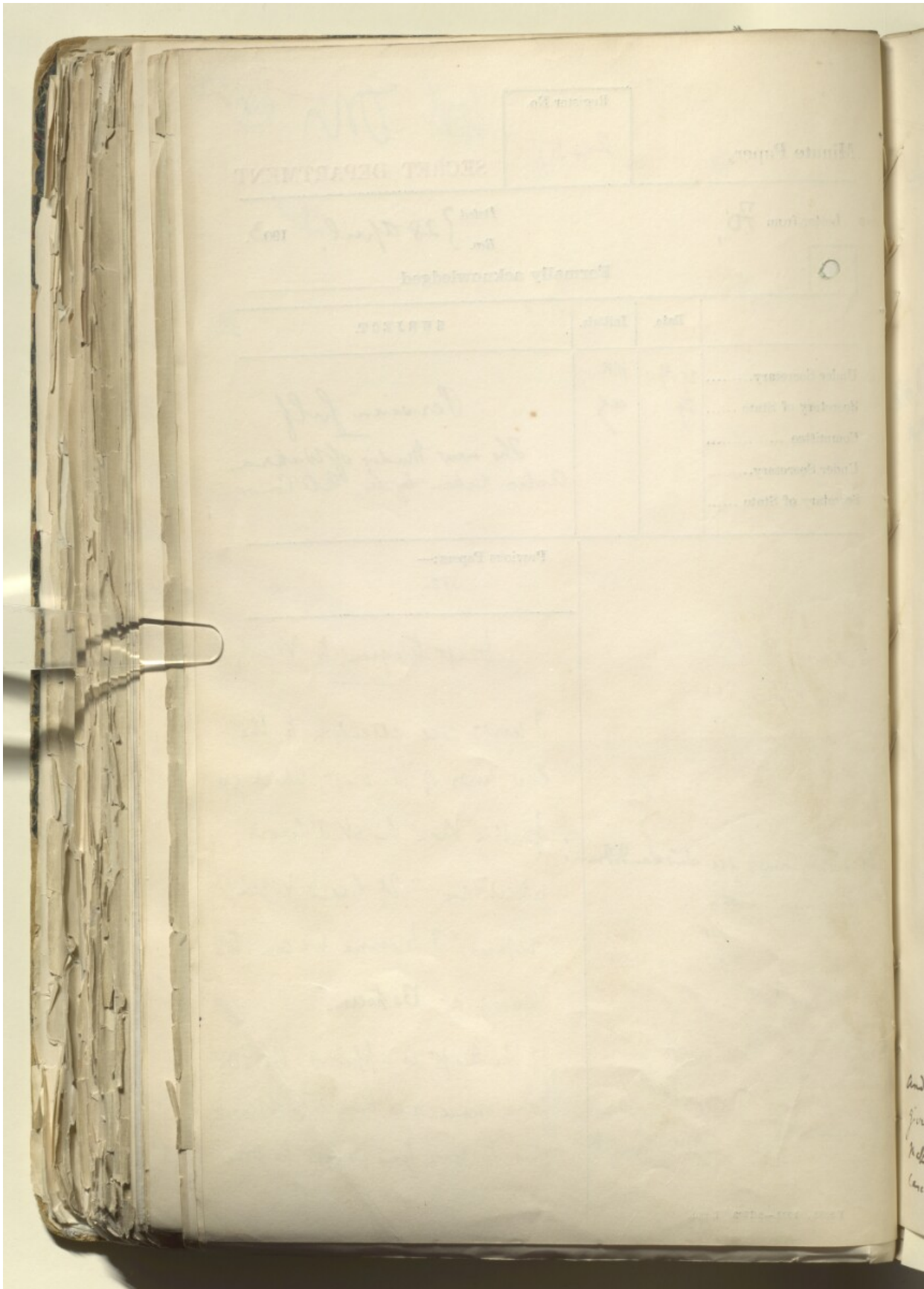
I would call attention to the last lines of the draft, which go further than Sir R.D. Conroy's, which are "If Grand Vizier, "refuses, I presume we can stop Yusuf at Bahrein."

If the draft is approved, the FO's concurrence will have to be obtained. This, to save time, might be done S.O.

Y 8385. 1000.—2/1903. I. 280.



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٧٤ظ] (٨٦٠/٥٥٣)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٧٥ و] (٨٦٠/٥٥٤)

Draft telegram
to Vicoy

Foreign Secret. You Foreign
Secret telegram 25 April
Katr. Ambassador at
Constantinople reports
that Grand Vizier ~~telegraphed~~
telegraphed 27 April
not to allow status quo
in Katr to be in any
way disturbed. Ambassador
is now pressing Grand
Vizier to instruct Vali
to send orders to Yusuf
through Bushire not to
take up the appointment
at Wakra. If Grand Vizier
refuses it will be necessary
to take steps to stop Yusuf
at Bahrain

Sent +
RGT
29.4.03

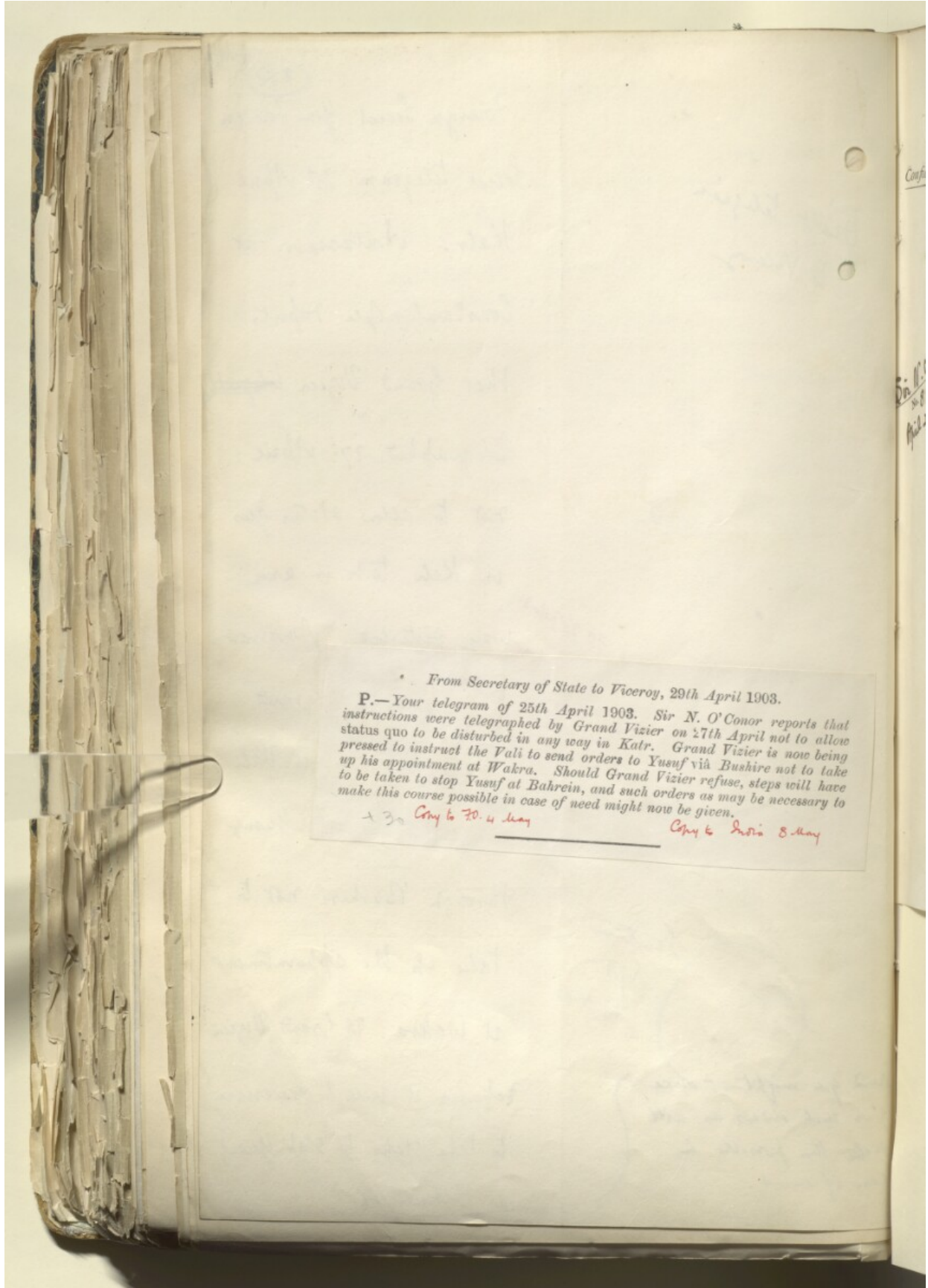
I agree
L

and you might at once
give such orders as will
make this possible in
case of need.

Copy to 30.25/4/03
Copy to 30.25/4/03



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٧٥ظ] (٨٦٠/٥٥٥)



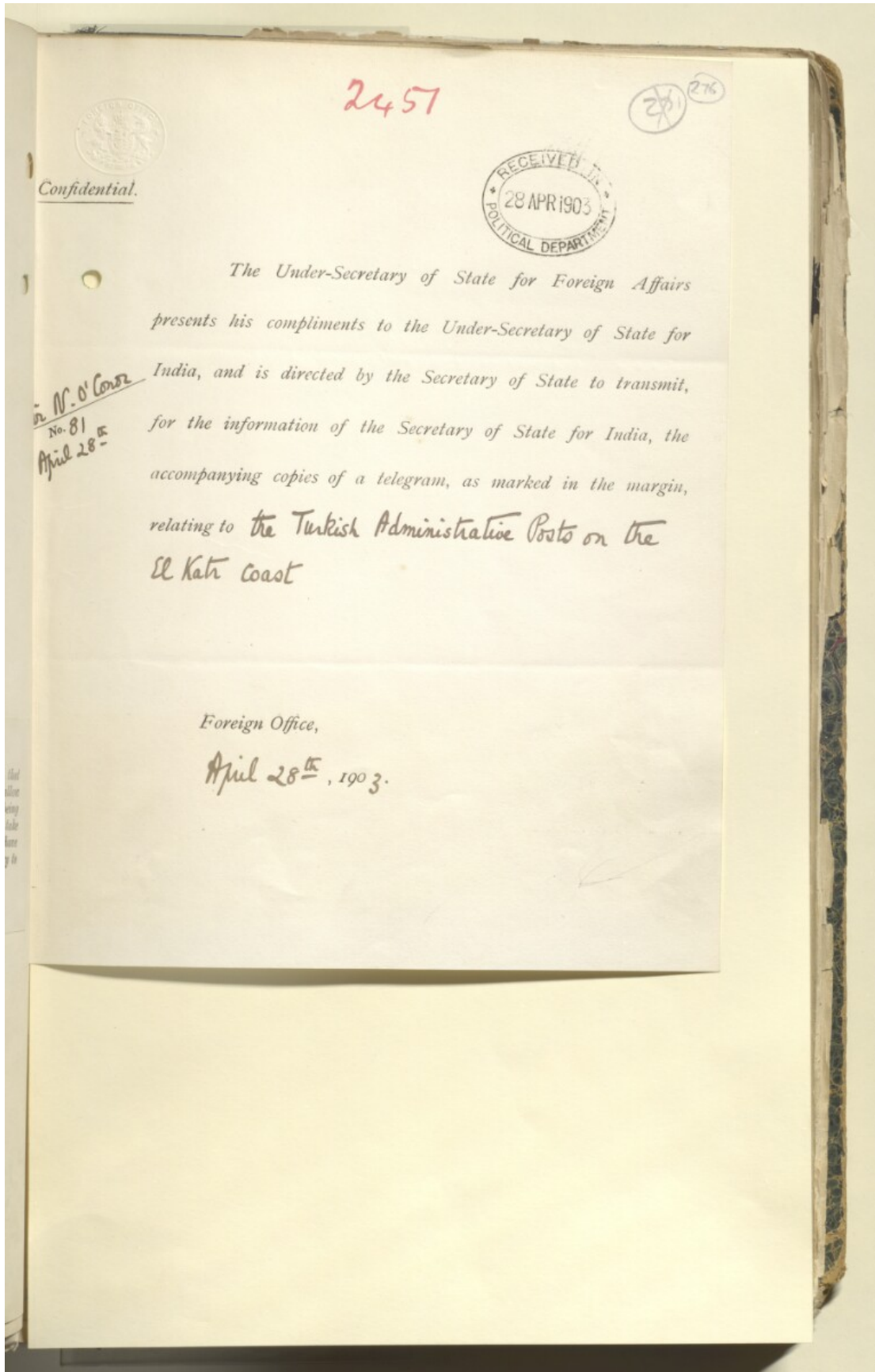
* From Secretary of State to Viceroy, 29th April 1903.
P.—Your telegram of 25th April 1903. Sir N. O'Connor reports that
instructions were telegraphed by Grand Vizier on 27th April not to allow
status quo to be disturbed in any way in Katr. Grand Vizier is now being
pressed to instruct the Wali to send orders to Yusuf via Bushire not to take
up his appointment at Wakra. Should Grand Vizier refuse, steps will have
to be taken to stop Yusuf at Bahrein, and such orders as may be necessary to
make this course possible in case of need might now be given.

١٣٠ Copy to 70.4 May

Copy to India 8 May

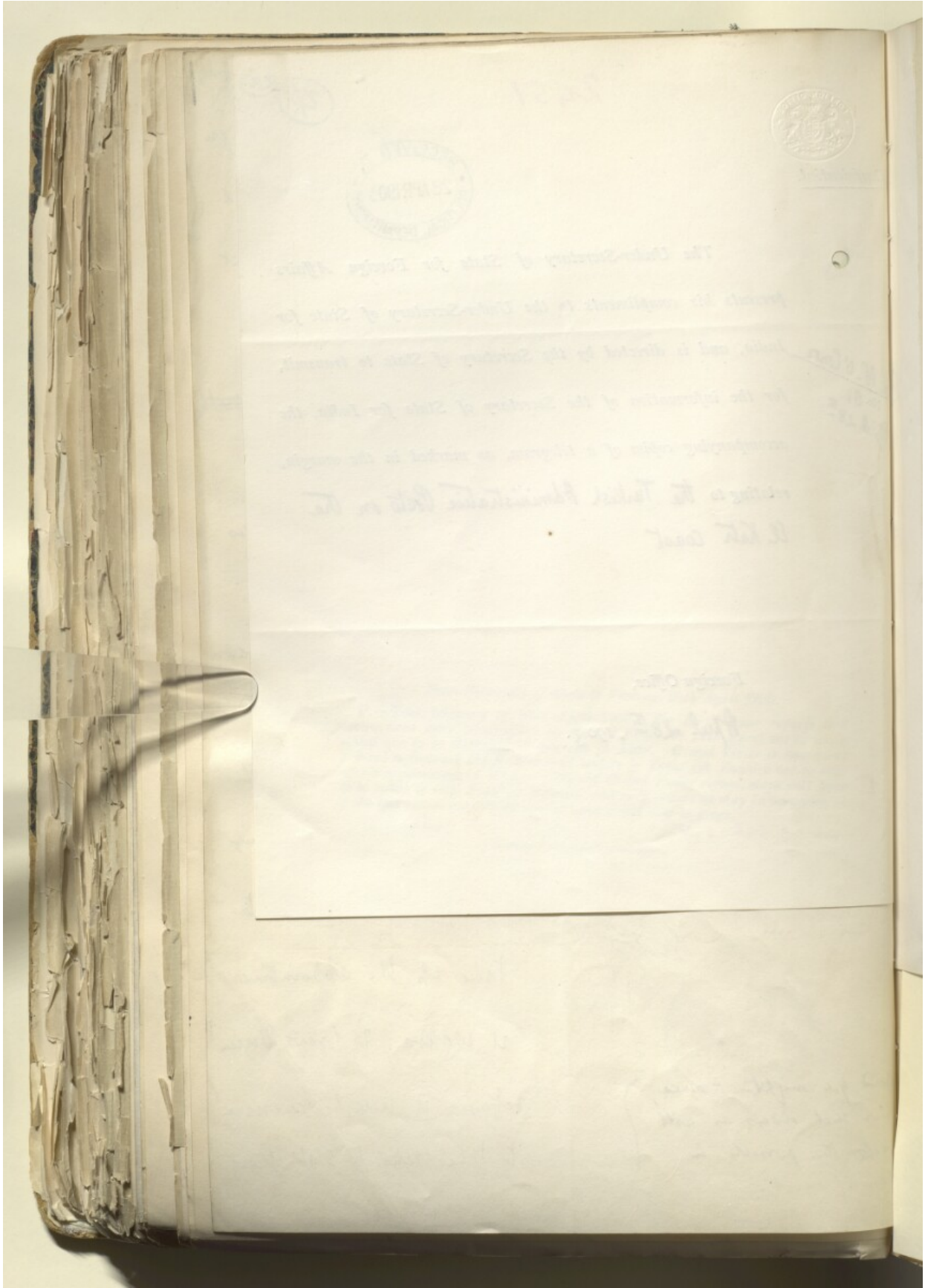


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٧٦ و] (٨٦٠/٥٥٦)



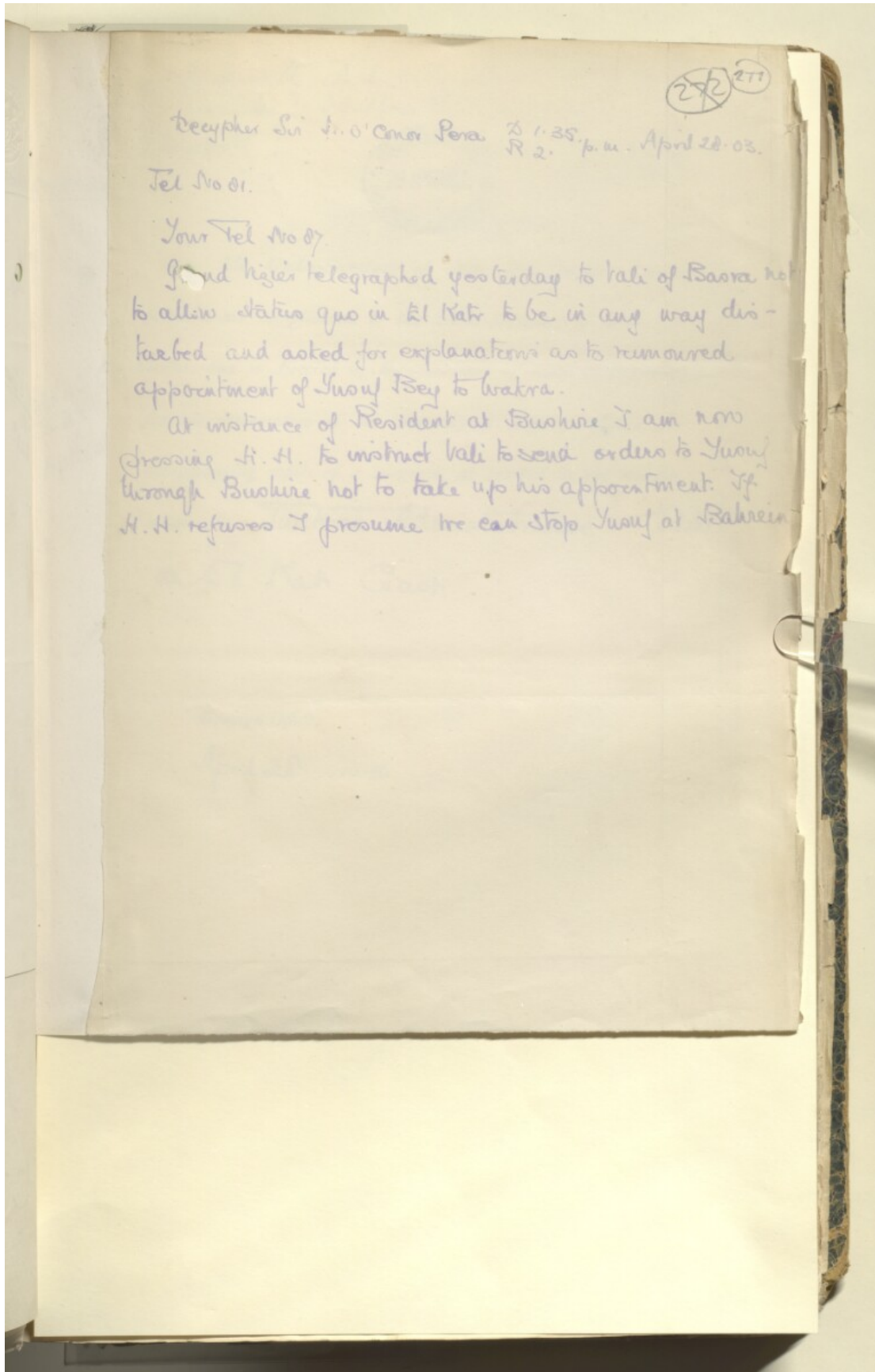


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٧٦ظ] (٨٦٠/٥٥٧)



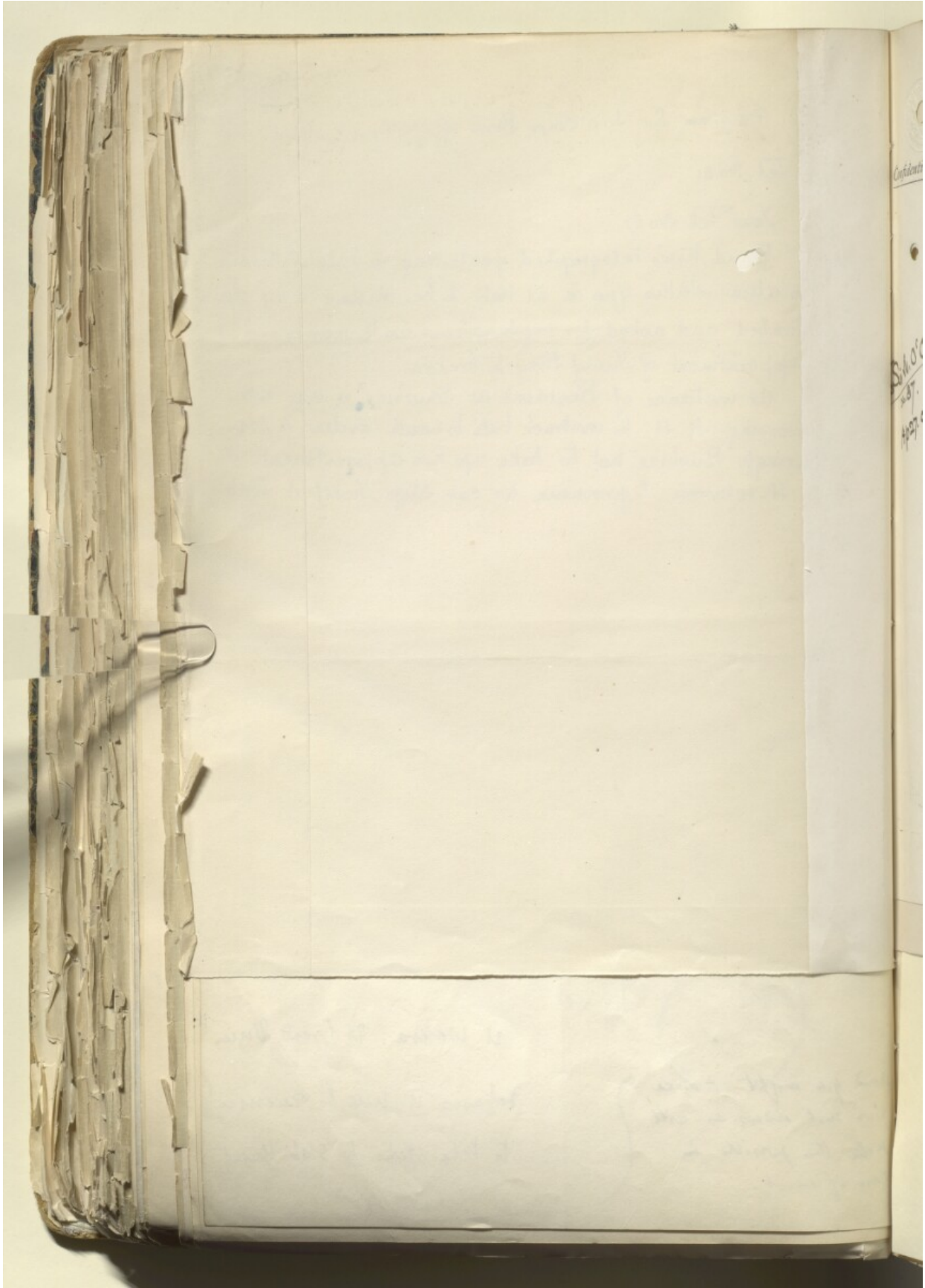


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٧٧و] (٨٦٠/٥٥٨)



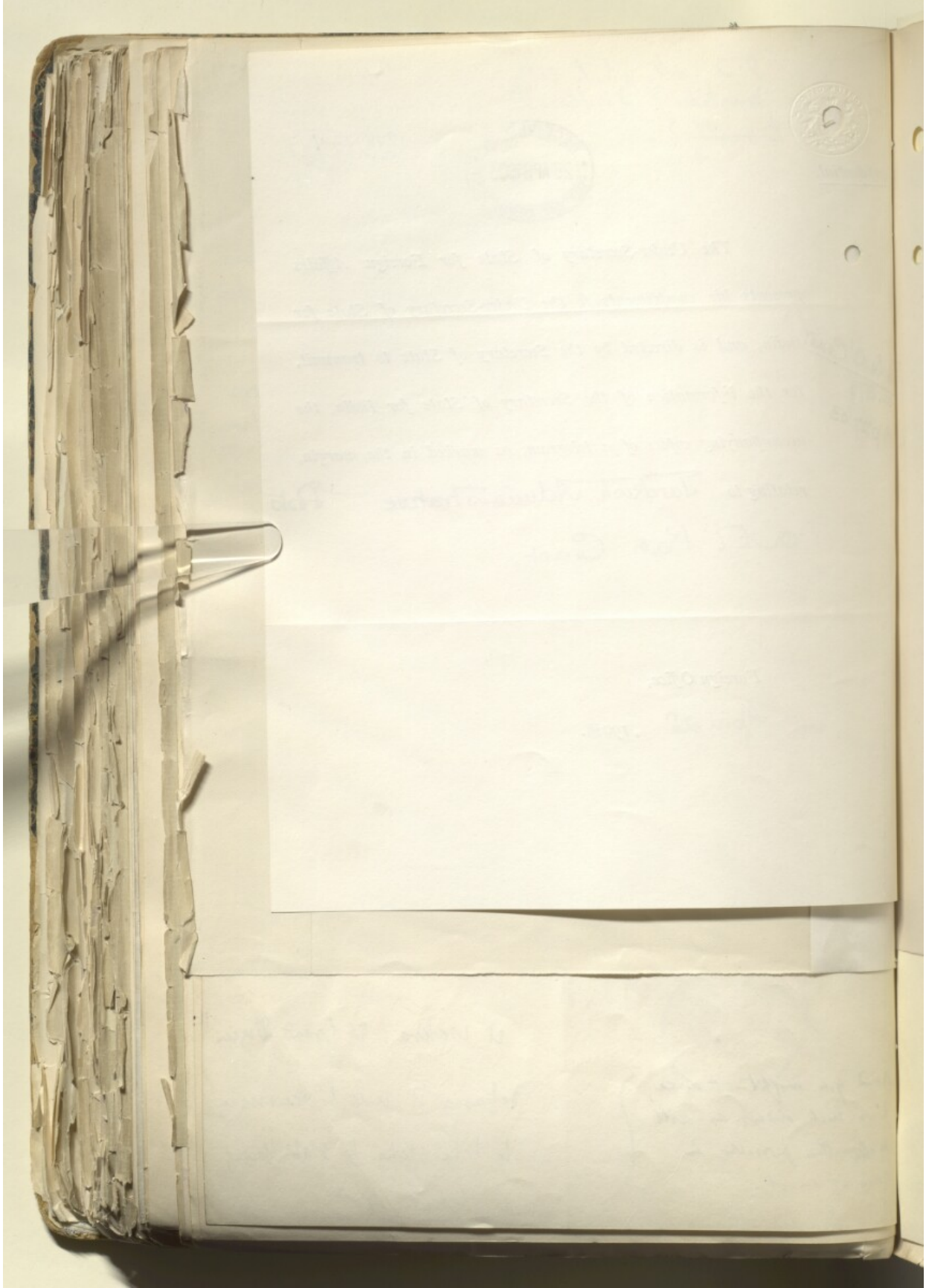


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٧٧ظ] (٨٦٠/٥٥٩)



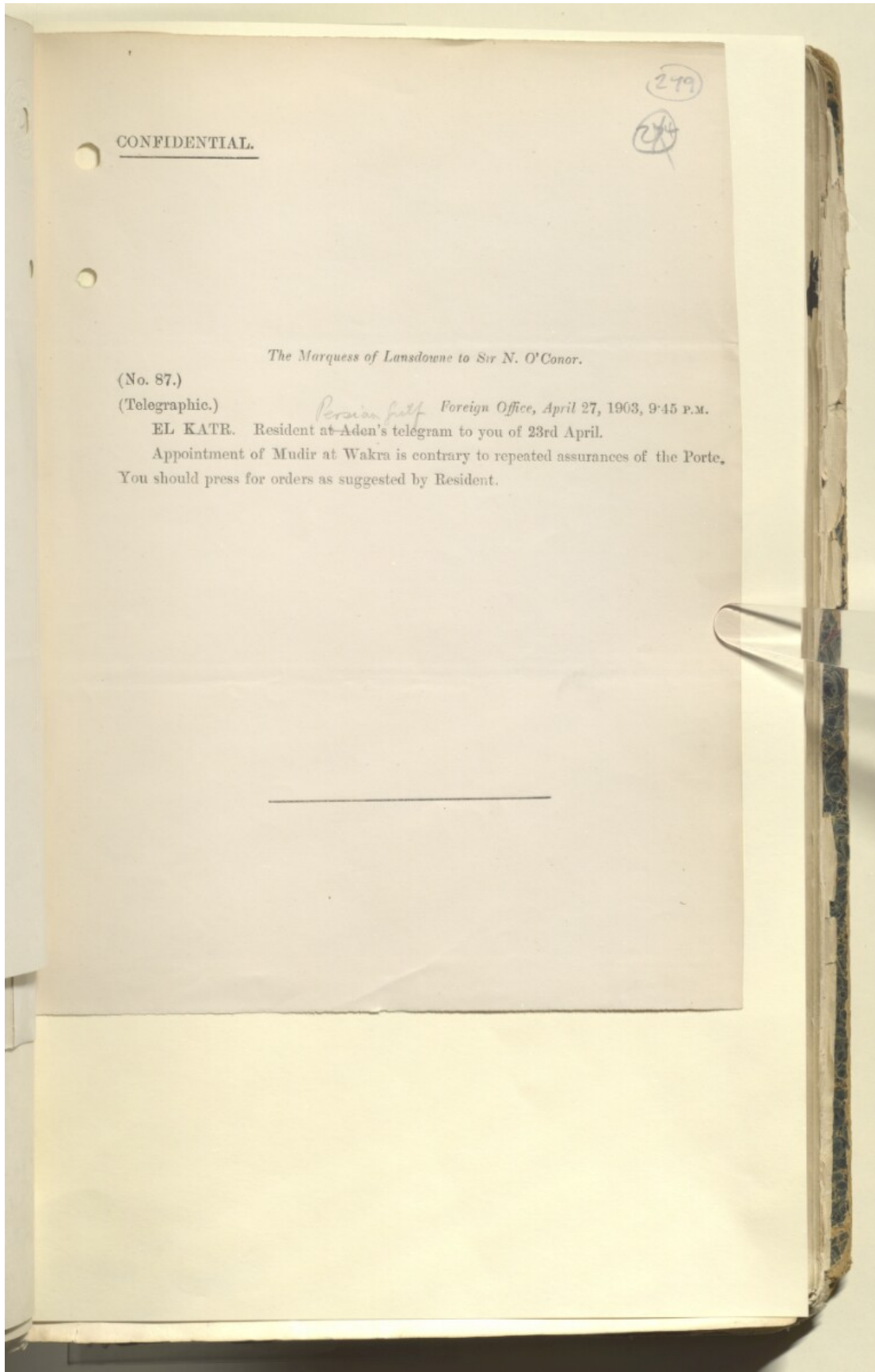


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٧٨ظ] (٨٦٠/٥٦١)



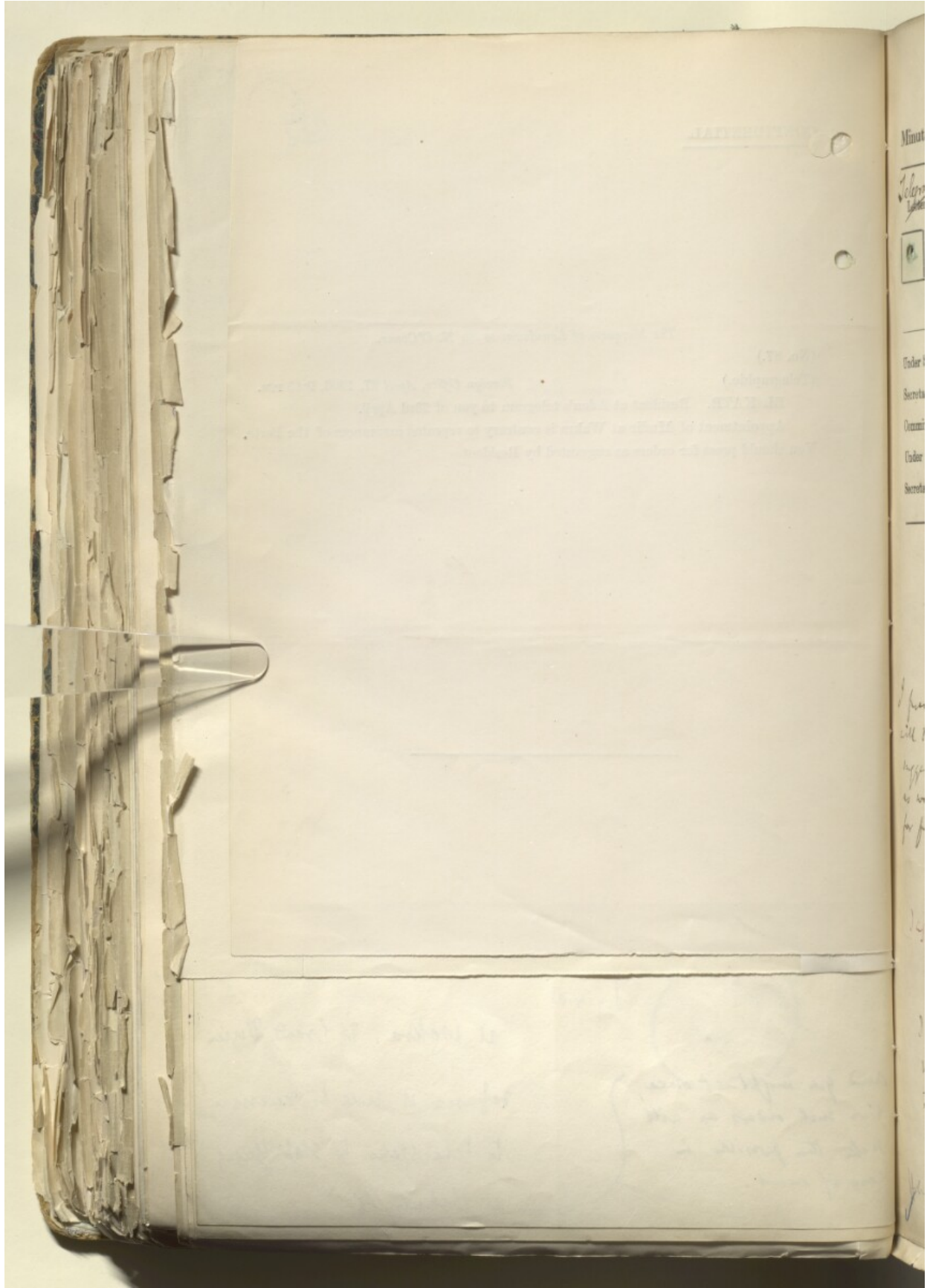


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٧٩و] (٨٦٠/٥٦٢)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٧٩ظ] (٨٦٠/٥٦٣)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٨٠ و] (٨٦٠/٥٦٤)

280

Register No.
552

Minute Paper. **SECRET DEPARTMENT.**

Telegram Letter from *Viceroy,* Dated 25 } April, 1903.
Rec. 27 }

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	27 April	MR	<p>Persian Gulf.</p> <p>Arrival at Bahrain of the new Mudir of Wakra, where the Turkish flag is flying. Viceroy presses for orders from Constantinople countermanding the appointment.</p> <p>Previous Papers:— 488. 2418.</p> <p>Copy to 70, 27/4/03.</p> <p>No action is necessary. The 70 has telegraphed to his N. O. Comr.</p> <p>Seen Ad. Comr 12 May 1903.</p>
Secretary of State	27	ag	
Committee			
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State			

I presume that the F.O.
will telegraph in the sense
suggested by the Viceroy,
as we have good grounds
for protesting. ag
27 Apr 03

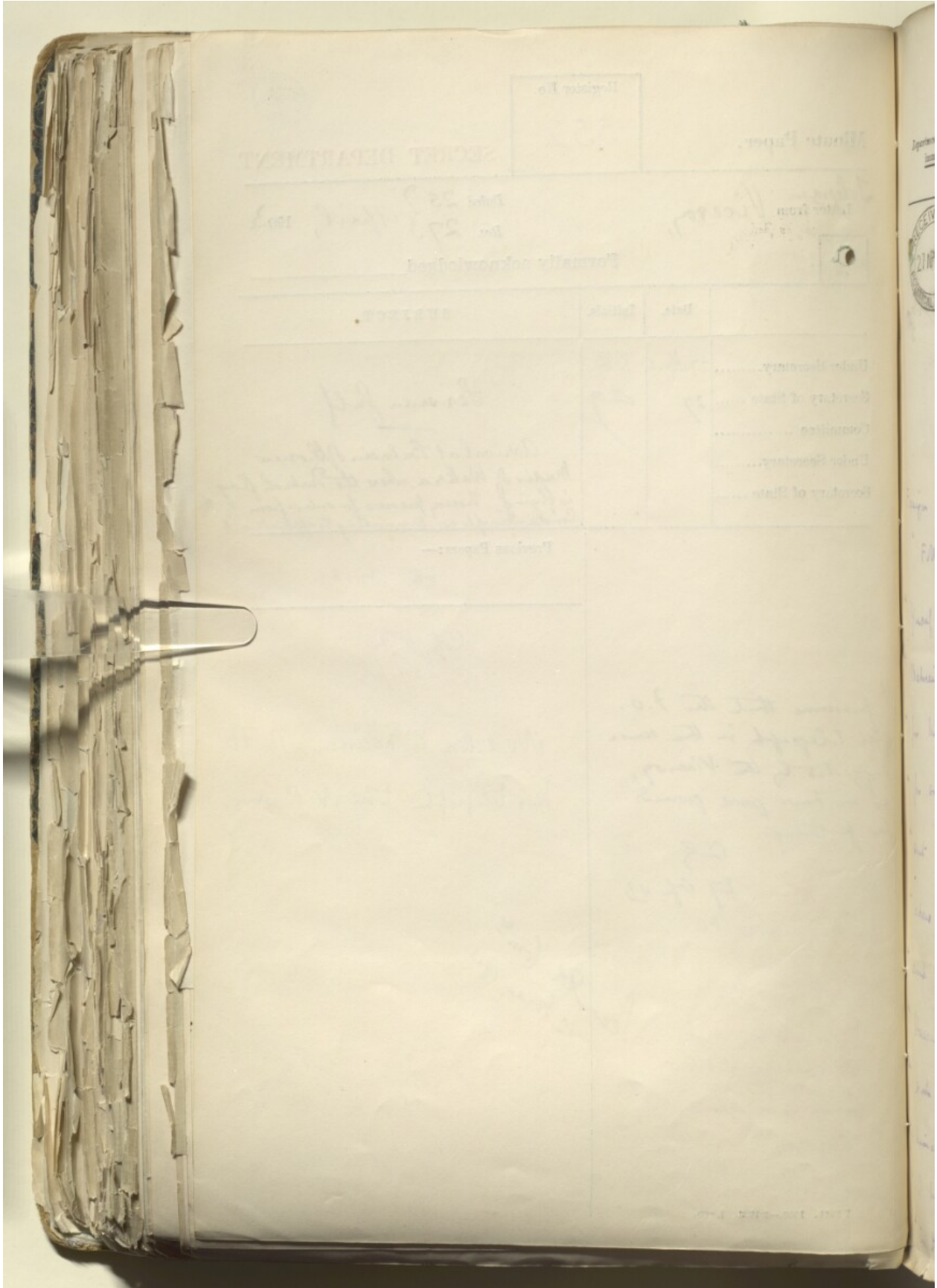
I copy. Inform F.O.
E & April 27/1903

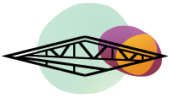
I was told verbally by
Mr Maxham that Lord
Zandary had already
telegraphed MR
Hall 27 April 03

Y 8383. 1000.—2/1903. I. 230.

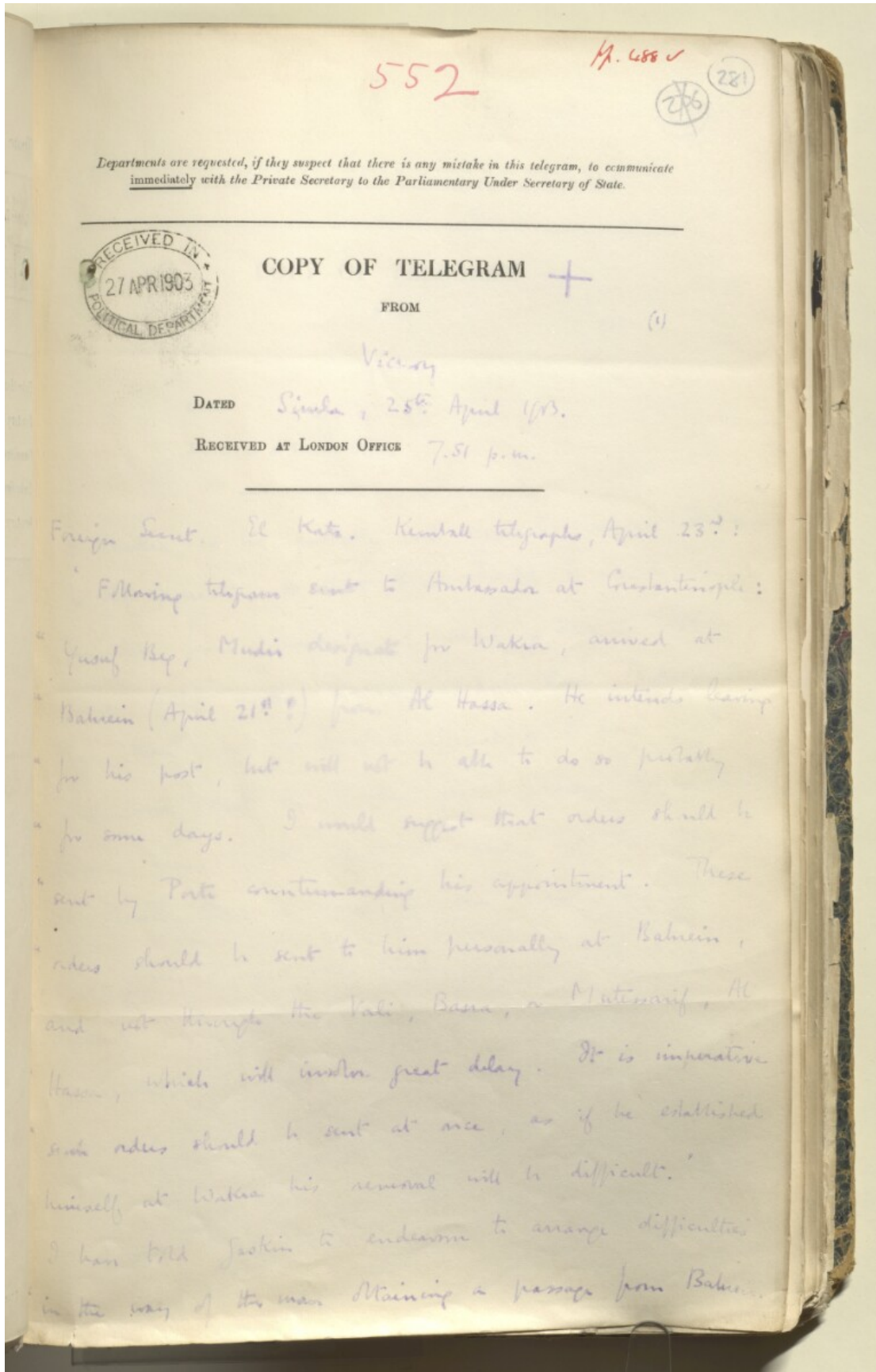


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٨٠ظ] (٨٦٠/٥٦٥)



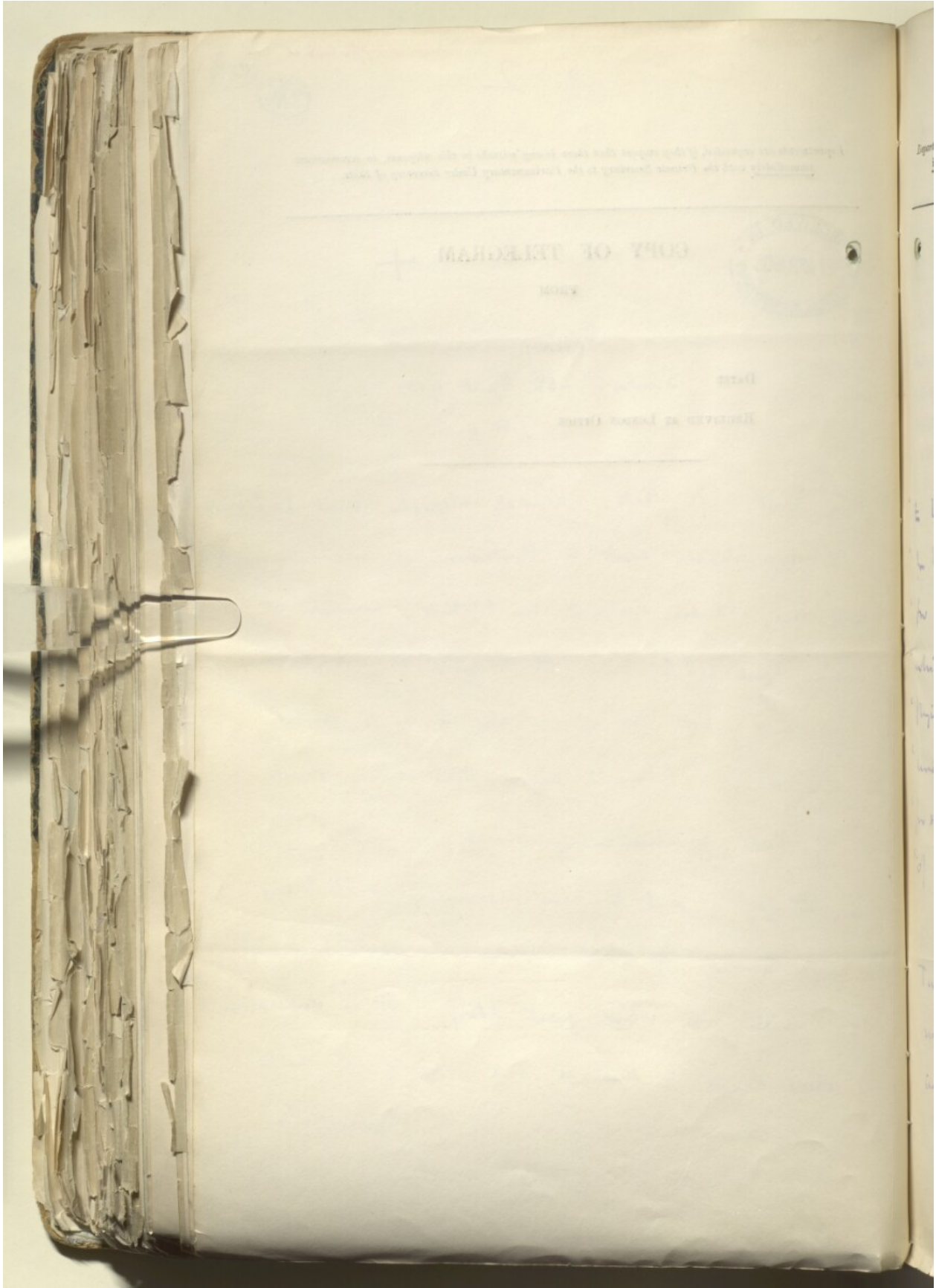


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٨١ و] (٨٦٠/٥٦٦)



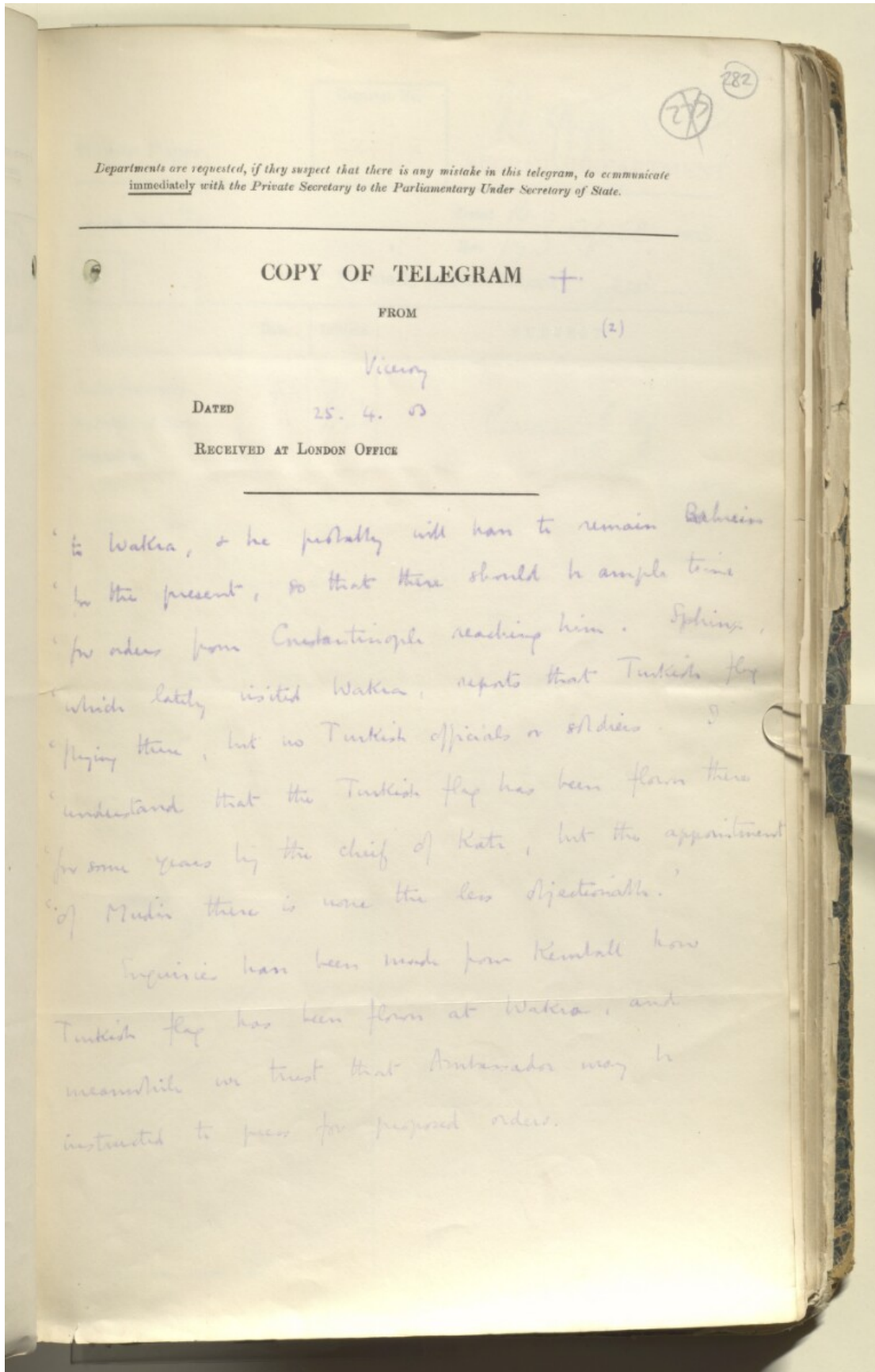


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٨١ظ] (٨٦٠/٥٦٧)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٨٢و] (٨٦٠/٥٦٨)



Departments are requested, if they suspect that there is any mistake in this telegram, to communicate immediately with the Private Secretary to the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State.

COPY OF TELEGRAM +

FROM

(2)

Vicary

DATED

25. 4. 03

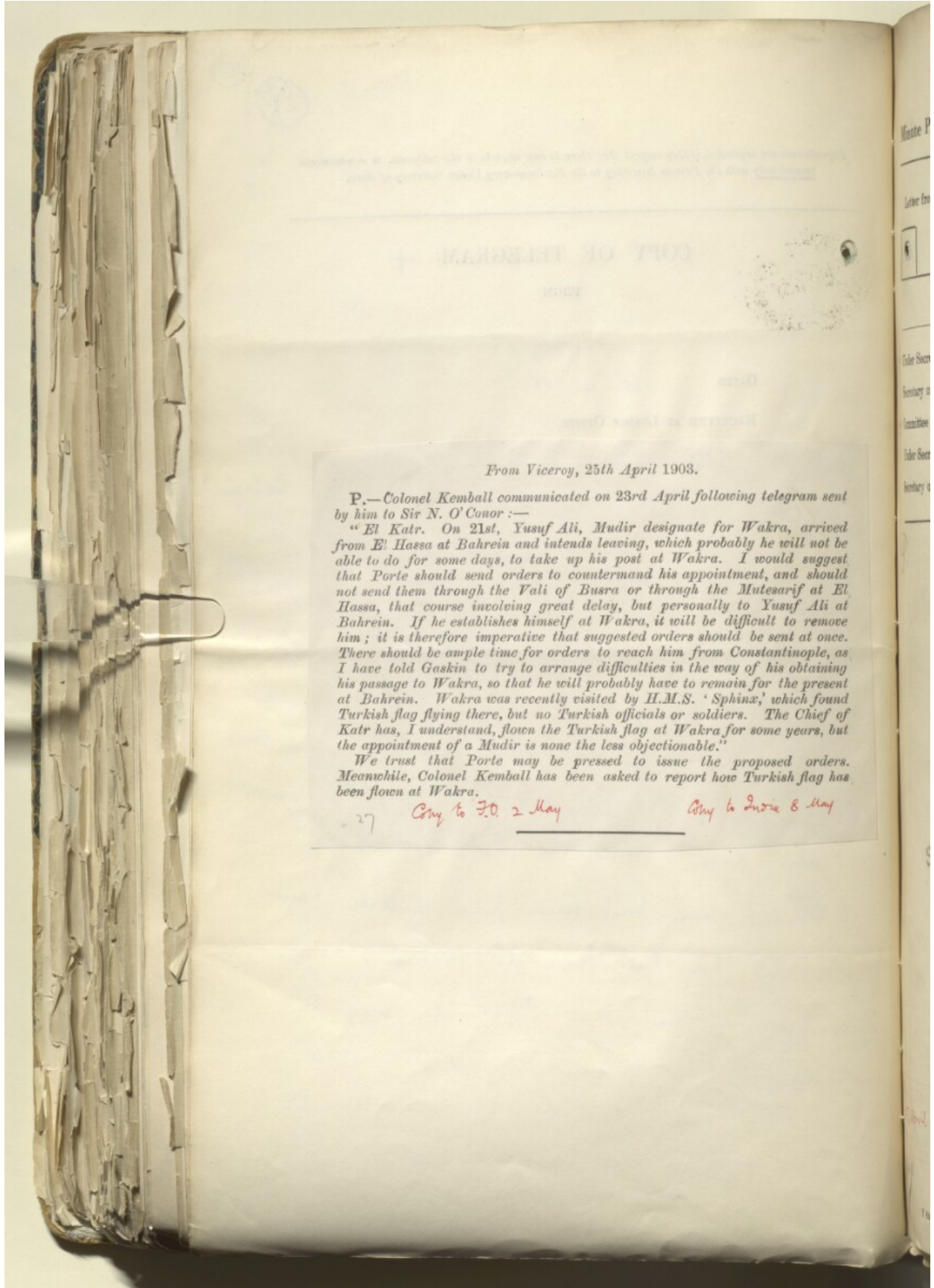
RECEIVED AT LONDON OFFICE

to Wakra, & he probably will have to remain Bahrein
in the present, so that there should be ample time
for orders from Constantinople reaching him. Spinks,
which lately visited Wakra, reports that Turkish flag
flying there, but no Turkish officials or soldiers.
I understand that the Turkish flag has been flown there
for some years by the chief of Kate, but the appointment
of Muslim there is none the less objectionable.

Inquiries have been made from Kemball how
Turkish flag has been flown at Wakra, and
meanwhile we trust that Ambassador may be
instructed to press for proposed orders.



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أتراك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٨٢ظ] (٨٦٠/٥٦٩)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٨٣ و] (٨٦٠/٥٧٠)

Minute Paper .

Register No. 2418

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Letter from J.O.,

Dated 16 April, 1903.
Rec. 17

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
17 ^b Under Secretary.....	17 April	J.O.	Persian subj. The reported Turkish appointments to the El Kadr coast. Serial by the authorities at Constantinople.
Secretary of State	17 "	J.O.	
21 ^a Committee	18 "	J.F.	
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State			

Previous Papers:—
688

Copy of India (by today's mail).
For information.

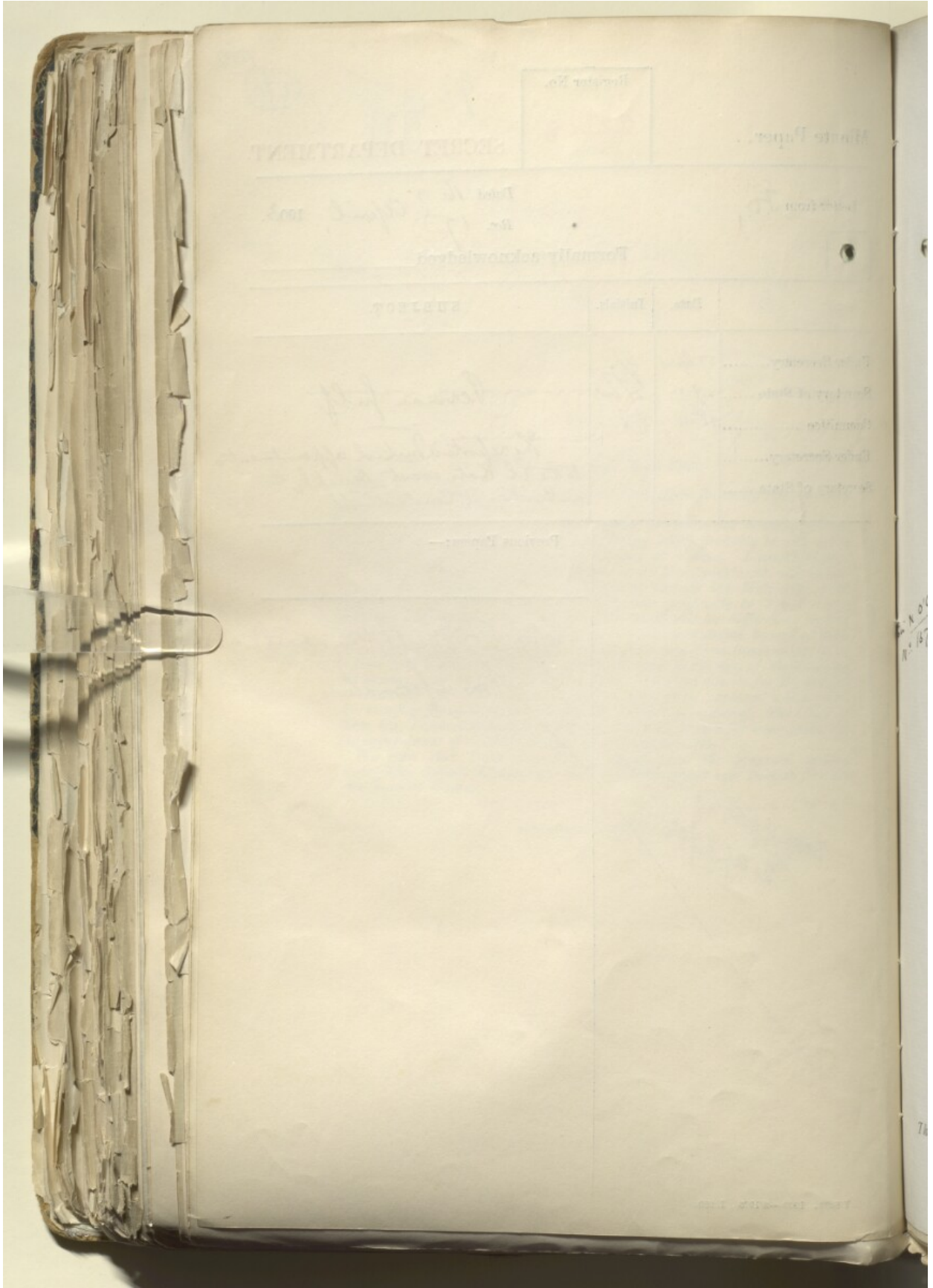
Seen Political Committee.
21 April 1903.

17 April 3
18

Y 5383 . 1000.—2/1903. I. 280.

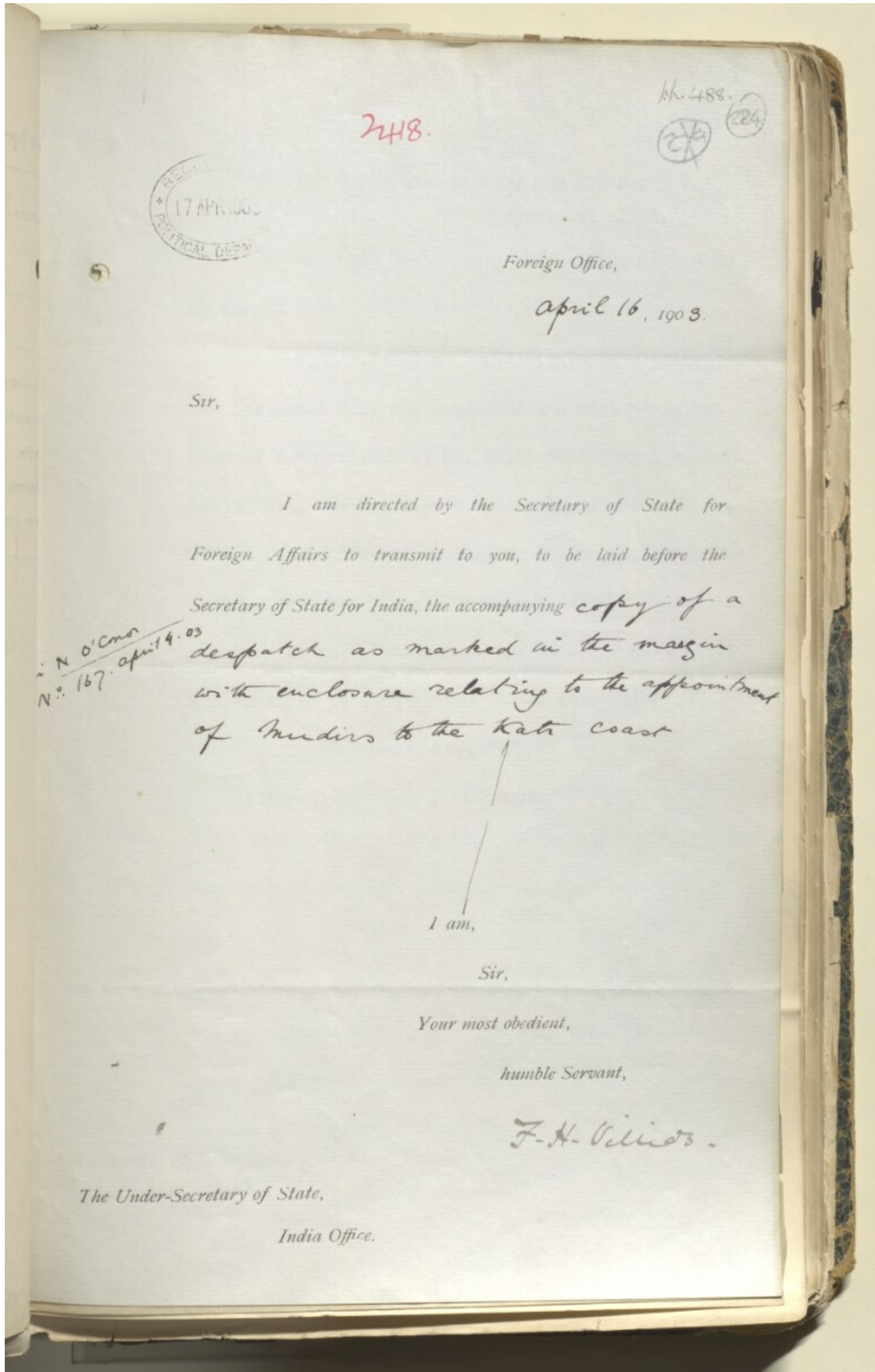


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٨٣ظ] (٨٦٠/٥٧١)



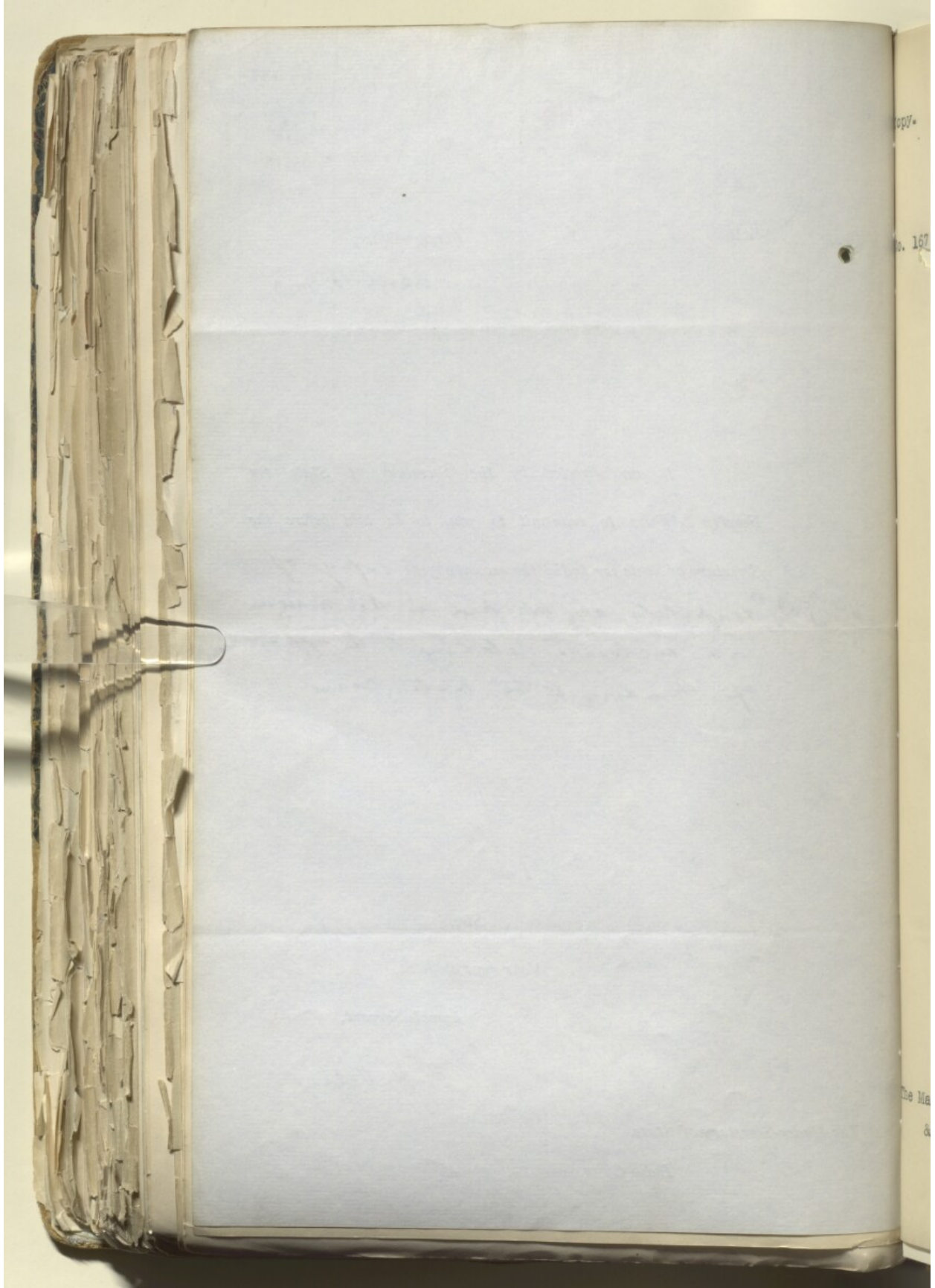


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٨٤ و] (٨٦٠/٥٧٢)



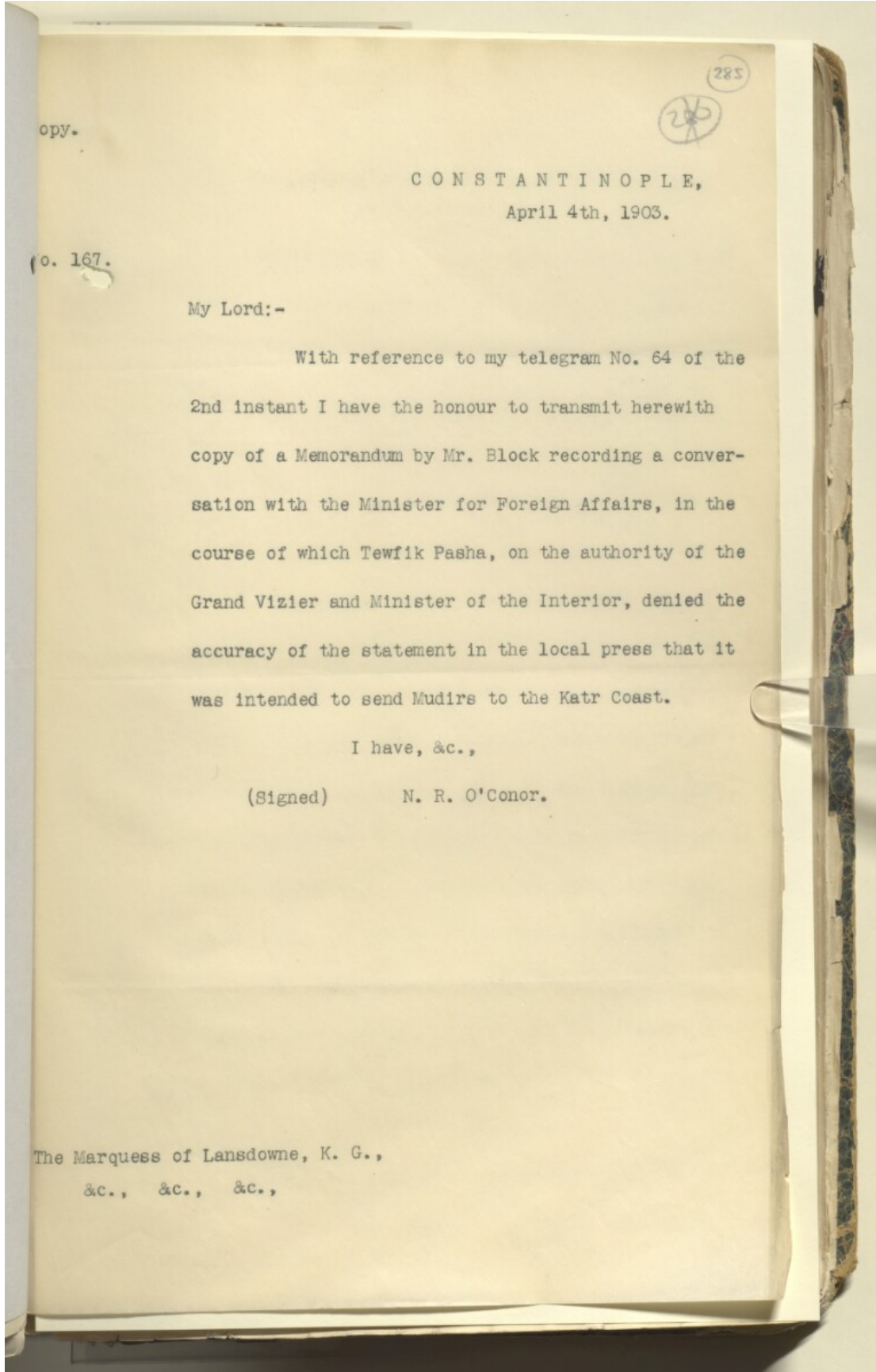


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٨٤ظ] (٨٦٠/٥٧٣)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٨٥ و] (٨٦٠/٥٧٤)



copy.

CONSTANTINOPLE,
April 4th, 1903.

No. 167.

My Lord:-

With reference to my telegram No. 64 of the
2nd instant I have the honour to transmit herewith
copy of a Memorandum by Mr. Block recording a conver-
sation with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in the
course of which Tewfik Pasha, on the authority of the
Grand Vizier and Minister of the Interior, denied the
accuracy of the statement in the local press that it
was intended to send Mudirs to the Katr Coast.

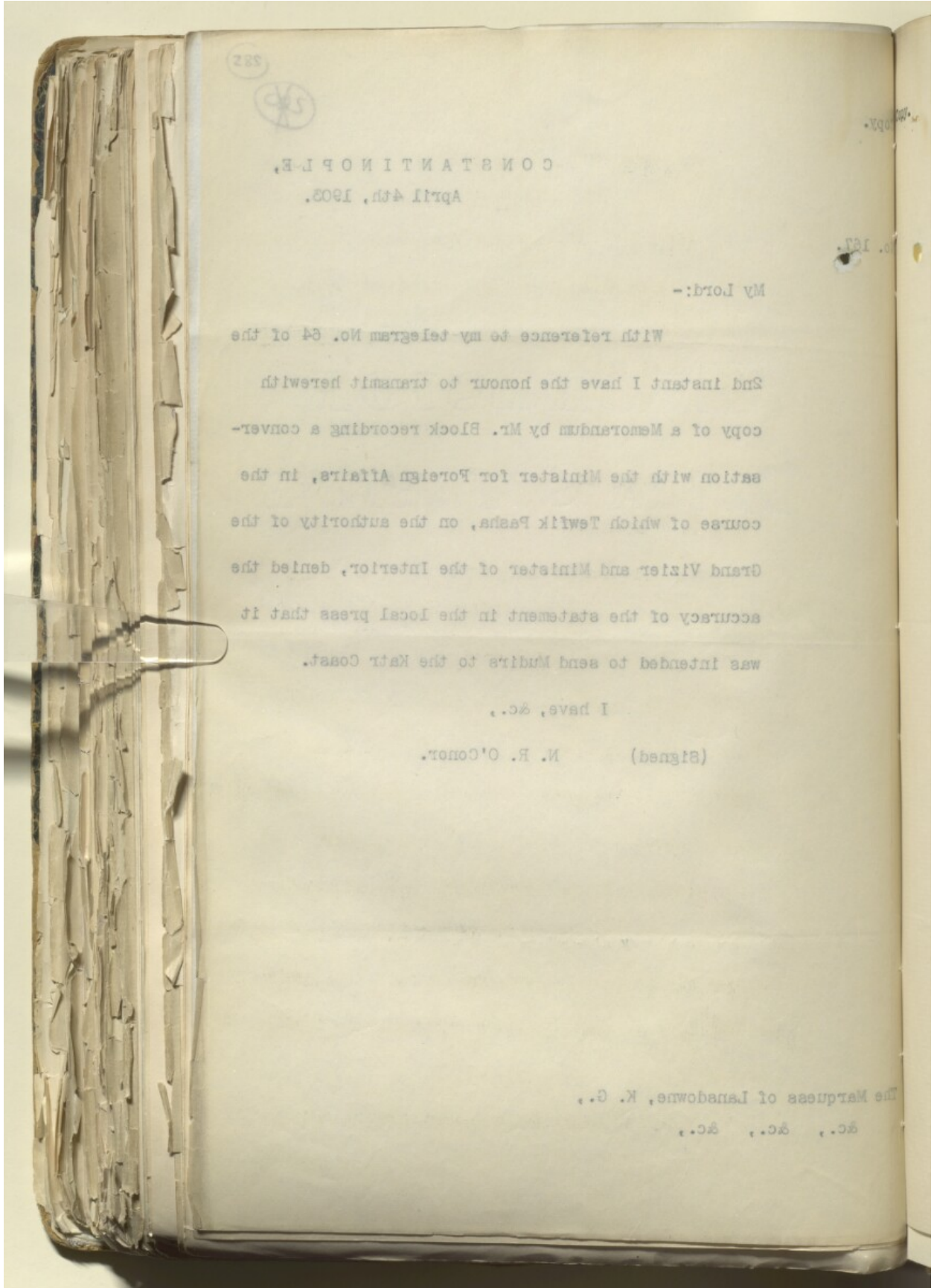
I have, &c.,

(Signed) N. R. O'Conor.

The Marquess of Lansdowne, K. G.,
&c., &c., &c.,

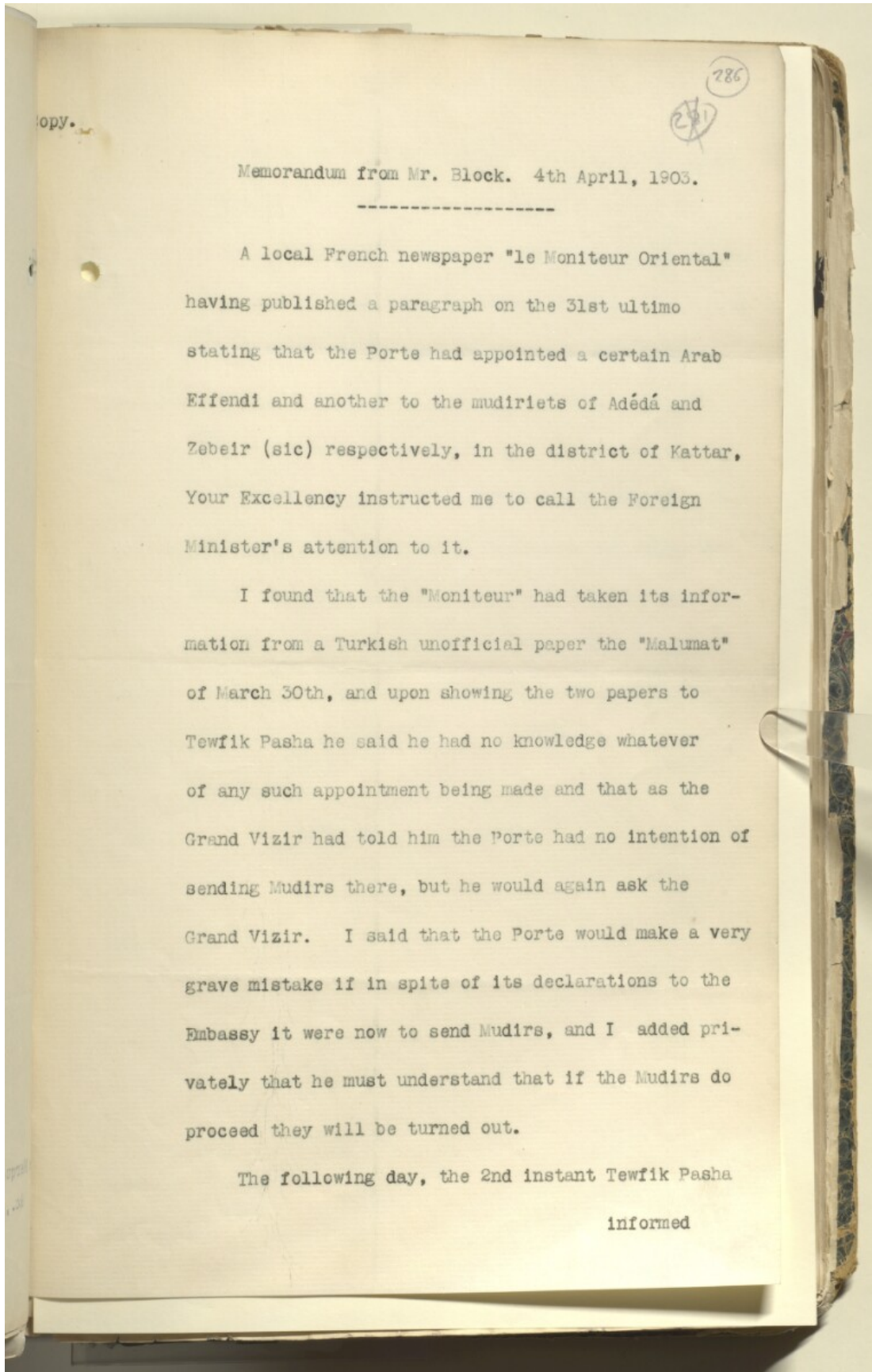


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٨٥ظ] (٥٧٥/٨٦٠)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٨٦و] (٨٦٠/٥٧٦)



copy.

286

Memorandum from Mr. Block. 4th April, 1903.

A local French newspaper "le Moniteur Oriental" having published a paragraph on the 31st ultimo stating that the Porte had appointed a certain Arab Eifendi and another to the mudiriets of Adédá and Zebair (sic) respectively, in the district of Kattar, Your Excellency instructed me to call the Foreign Minister's attention to it.

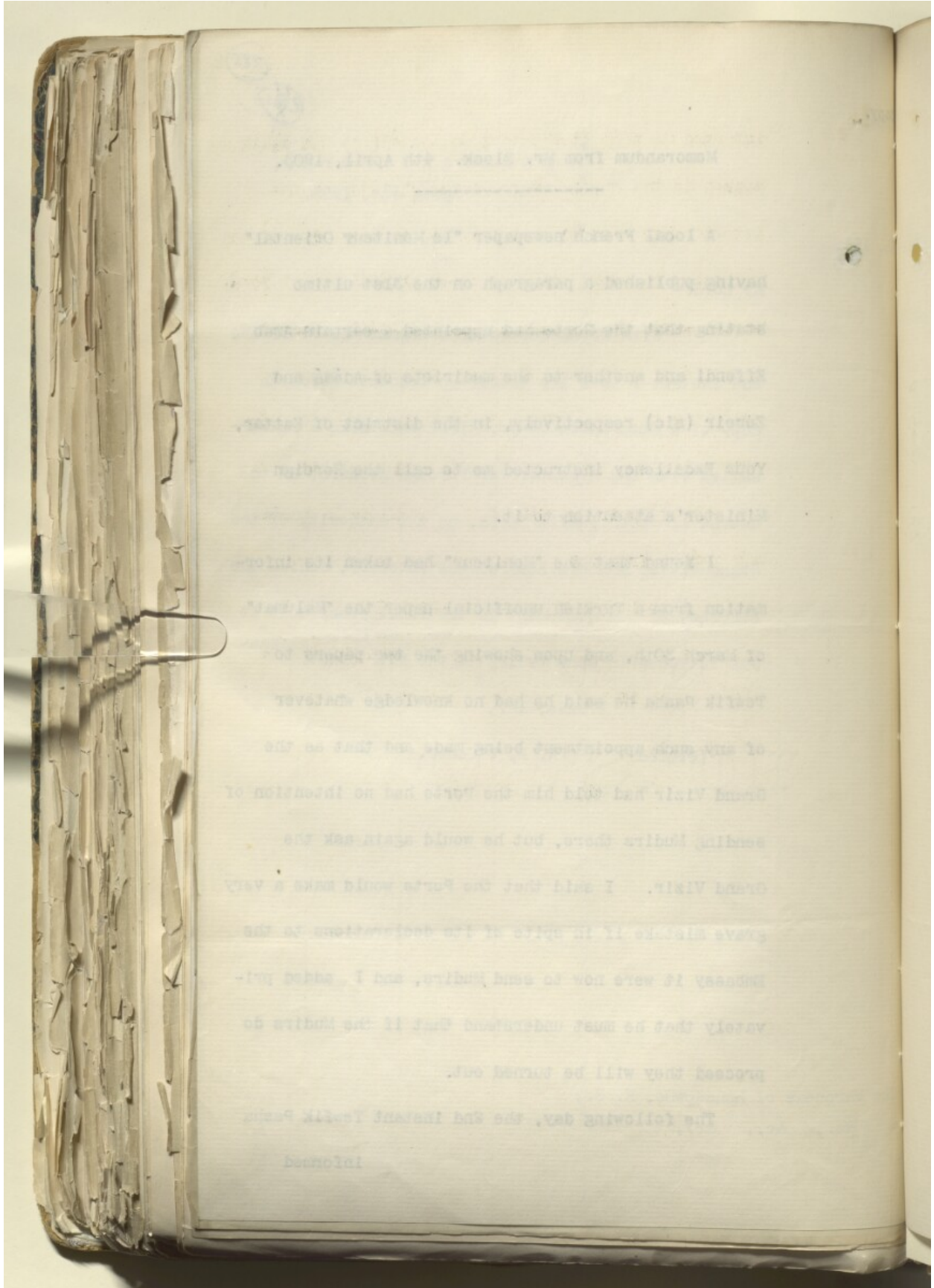
I found that the "Moniteur" had taken its information from a Turkish unofficial paper the "Malumat" of March 30th, and upon showing the two papers to Tewfik Pasha he said he had no knowledge whatever of any such appointment being made and that as the Grand Vizir had told him the Porte had no intention of sending Mudirs there, but he would again ask the Grand Vizir. I said that the Porte would make a very grave mistake if in spite of its declarations to the Embassy it were now to send Mudirs, and I added privately that he must understand that if the Mudirs do proceed they will be turned out.

The following day, the 2nd instant Tewfik Pasha

informed

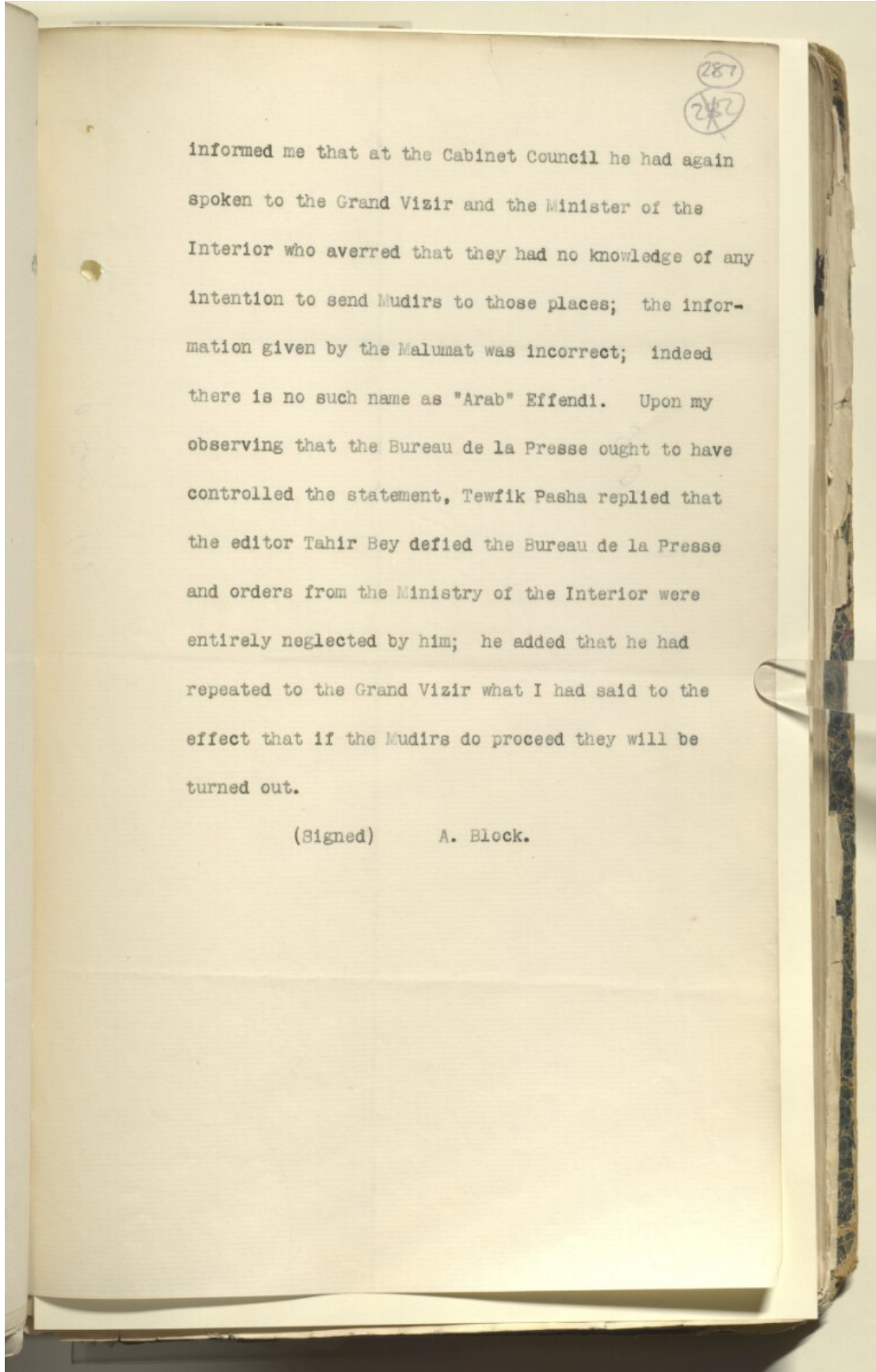


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٨٦ظ] (٥٧٧/٨٦٠)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٨٧و] (٨٦٠/٥٧٨)



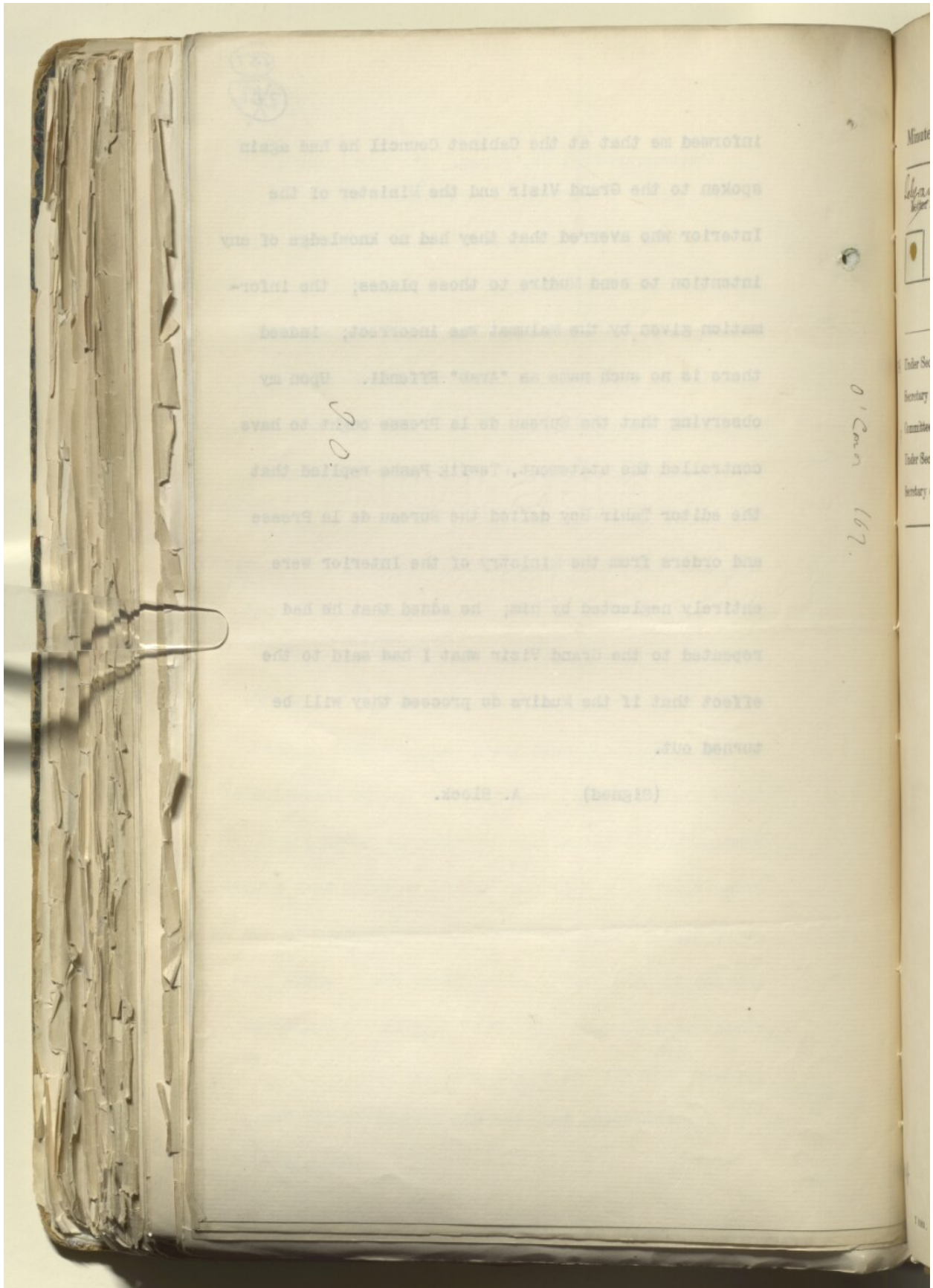
287
287

informed me that at the Cabinet Council he had again spoken to the Grand Vizir and the Minister of the Interior who averred that they had no knowledge of any intention to send Mudirs to those places; the information given by the Malumat was incorrect; indeed there is no such name as "Arab" Effendi. Upon my observing that the Bureau de la Presse ought to have controlled the statement, Tewfik Pasha replied that the editor Tahir Bey defied the Bureau de la Presse and orders from the Ministry of the Interior were entirely neglected by him; he added that he had repeated to the Grand Vizir what I had said to the effect that if the Mudirs do proceed they will be turned out.

(Signed) A. Block.



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٨٧ظ] (٨٦٠/٥٧٩)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٨٨ و] (٨٦٠/٥٨٠)

Register No. 488

Minute Paper.

Telegram Letter from Viceroy,

Dated 9th April, 1903.
Rec. 11

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
38 Under Secretary.....	11 April	W.K.	Persian Gulf. Further confirmation received by Col. Kemball of the Turkish appointments in Elkatv.
Secretary of State	11 ..	W.K.	
150 Committee	12 11	C.K.	
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State			

Previous Papers:—
363 2323
2382-3 2332

Copy to F.O.,
11/4/03

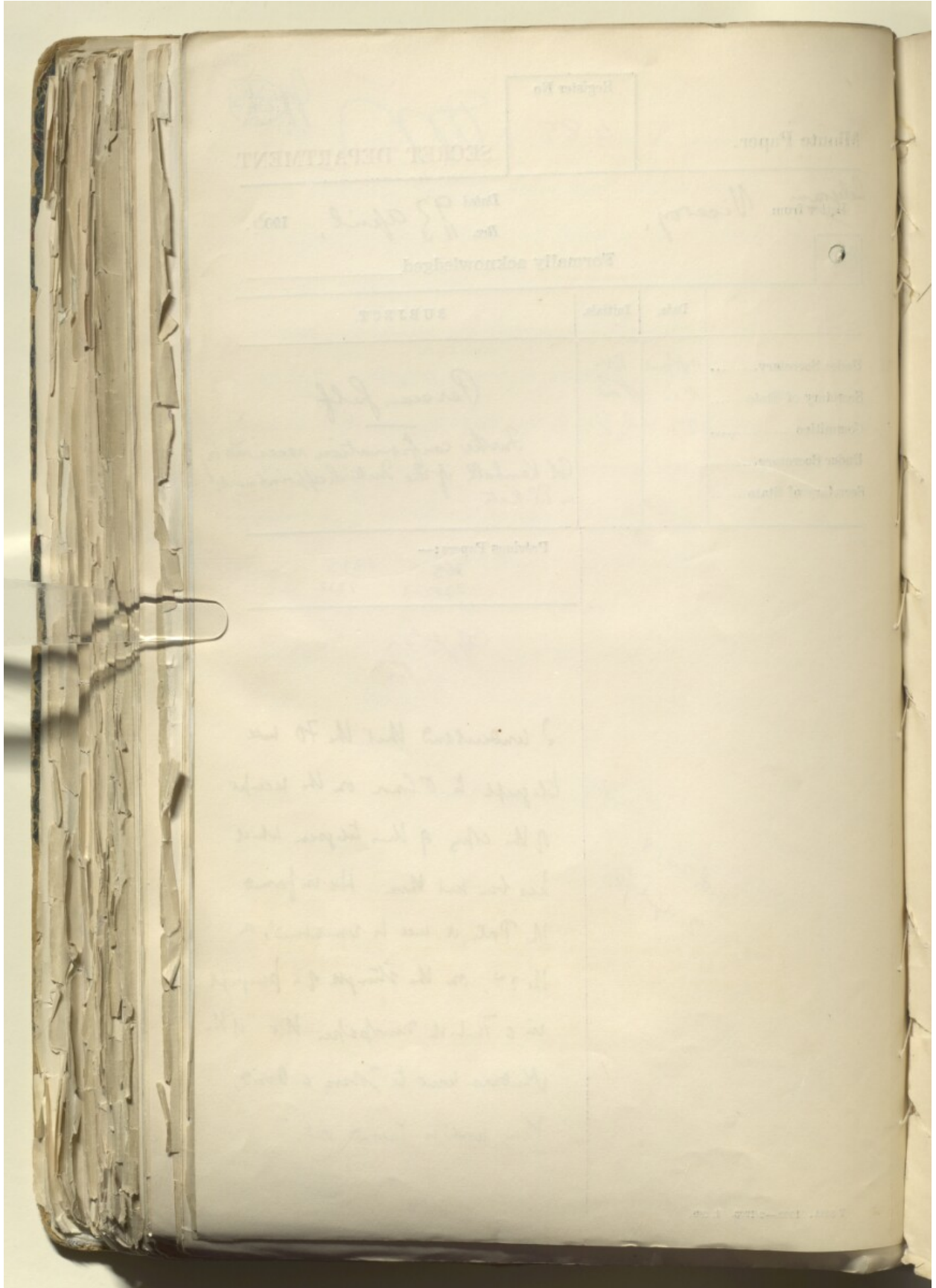
I understand that the FO will
telegram to O'Connor on the receipt
of the copy of this telegram which
has been sent them. He informed
the Porte, it will be remembered, on
the 2nd, on the strength of a paragraph
in a Turkish newspaper that "if the
"Mudirs went to Zorn & Oshid,
"they would be turned out."

Seen Political Committee
with 2418
21 April/03

Y 8383. 1000.—2/1903. I. 280.



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٨٨ظ] (٨٦٠/٥٨١)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٨٩و] (٨٦٠/٥٨٢)

488

163 289

Departments are requested, if they suspect that there is any mistake in this telegram, to communicate immediately with the Private Secretary to the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State.

*Recd in
Pt. Sept.
11 April 1903*

COPY OF TELEGRAM +

FROM
Viceroy

DATED *Simla, 9th April 1903.*

RECEIVED AT LONDON OFFICE *5.39 p.m.*

Foreign Secy. El Kati. Kemball has received at Bushire, from Mudir designate of Odeid, further confirmation of the appointments in El Kati mentioned in my telegram of the 15th March. I consider that the Porte should be pressed to issue official orders to El Hasa cancelling appointments.

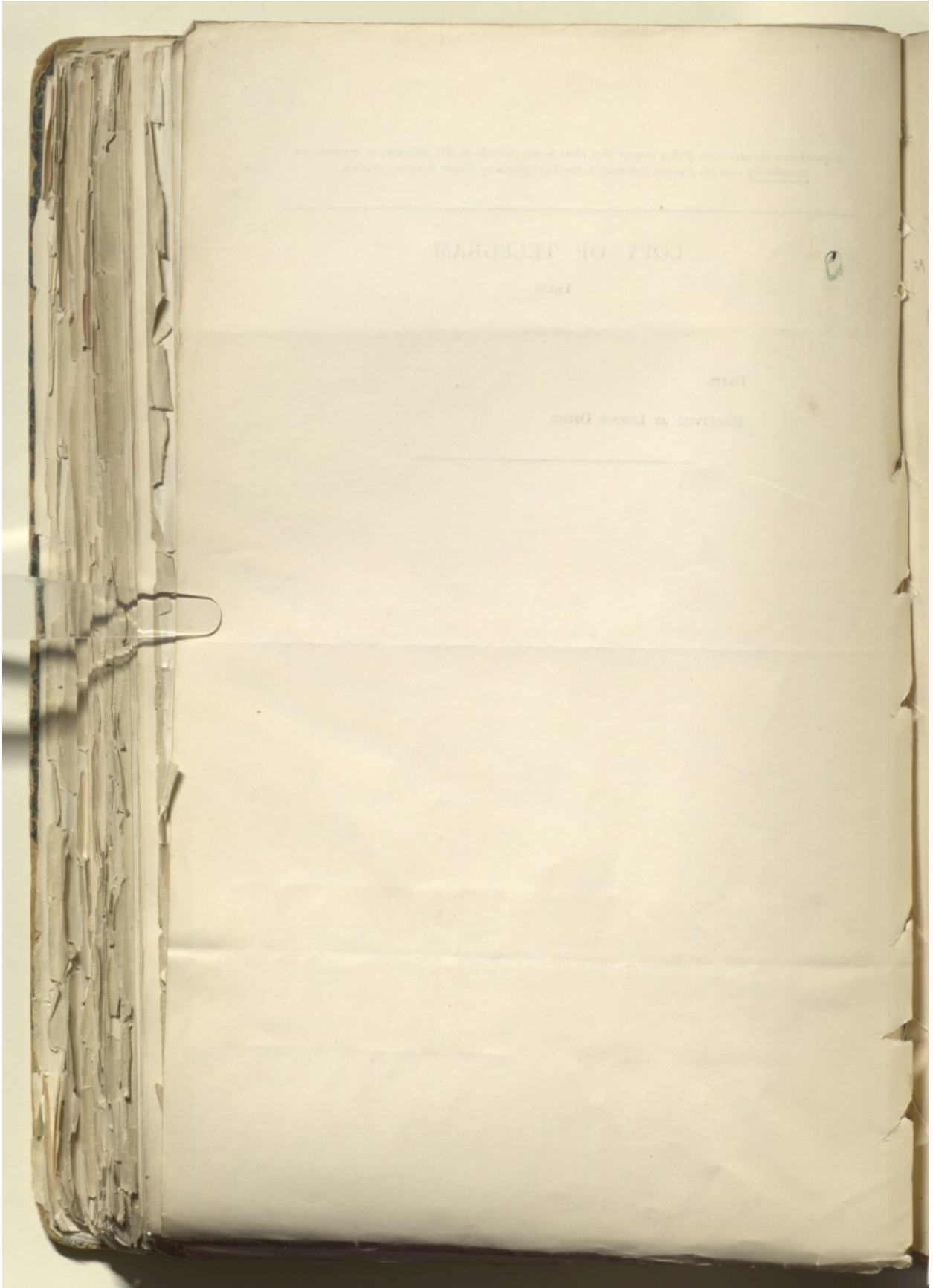
From Viceroy, 9th April 1903.

P.—Further confirmation of the El Kati appointments (see my telegram of 15th March) has been received by Kemball, at Bushire, from the Mudir, designated for Odeid. I consider that issue to the El Hasa authorities of official orders cancelling these appointments should be pressed on the Porte.

+11 Copy to FO 20 April Copy to India 24 April



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٨٩ظ] (٨٦٠/٥٨٣)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٩٠ و] (٨٦٠/٥٨٤)

Minute Paper. 238253 Secret Department 290 28

2 Letters from F.O. Dated } 3 April 18903
Rec. }

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	4 April	VR	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Persian Gulf</u></p> <p>(1) Sir N. O'Connor's warning as to action to be taken in event of despatches of Turkish murders to Zohara &c. (2) Renewed assurances from Turkish M. F. A.</p>
Secretary of State...	4 -	R	
Committee	6 "	C.F.	
Under Secretary			
Secretary of State...			

Previous Papers: 2363

It will be seen that Sir N O'Connor does not consider this incident to be closed by the declaration of the Porte & that he has found it necessary to warn them that if the murders go to Zohara as Odeid, they will be turned out. This is no doubt only intended as a deterrent - & in view of the instructions in the S.P.' telegram of the 26th ult. it need not be repeated to India.

sh

Sum 7.4.1903
sent 7.4.03

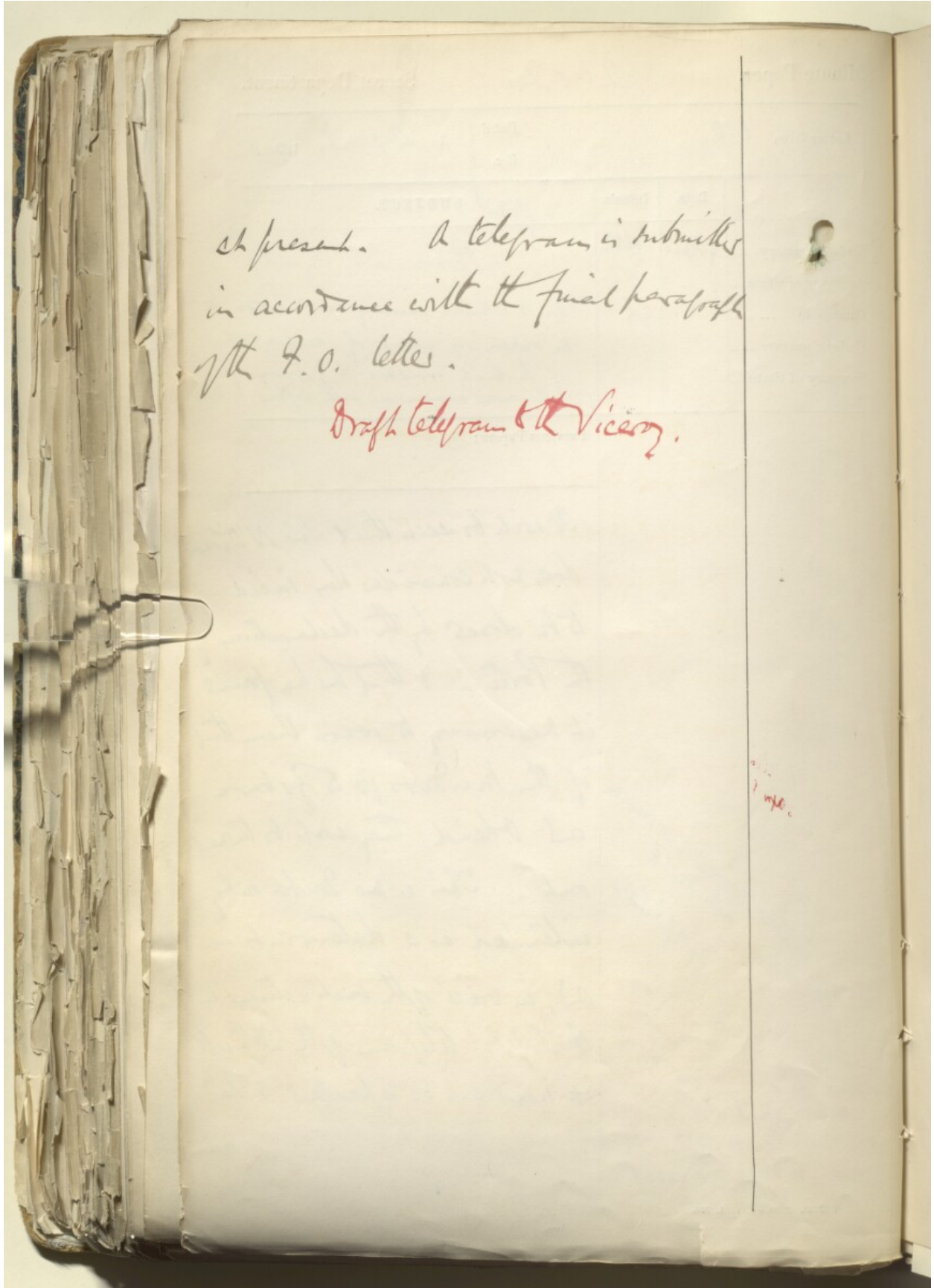
Seen Political Committee with 24/8 21 April 1903

Copy to India 17 April 1903 Secy 18 (of 2383)
10 April (of 2382) Secy 17

Y 37230. 2000. 1/93. I. 766.

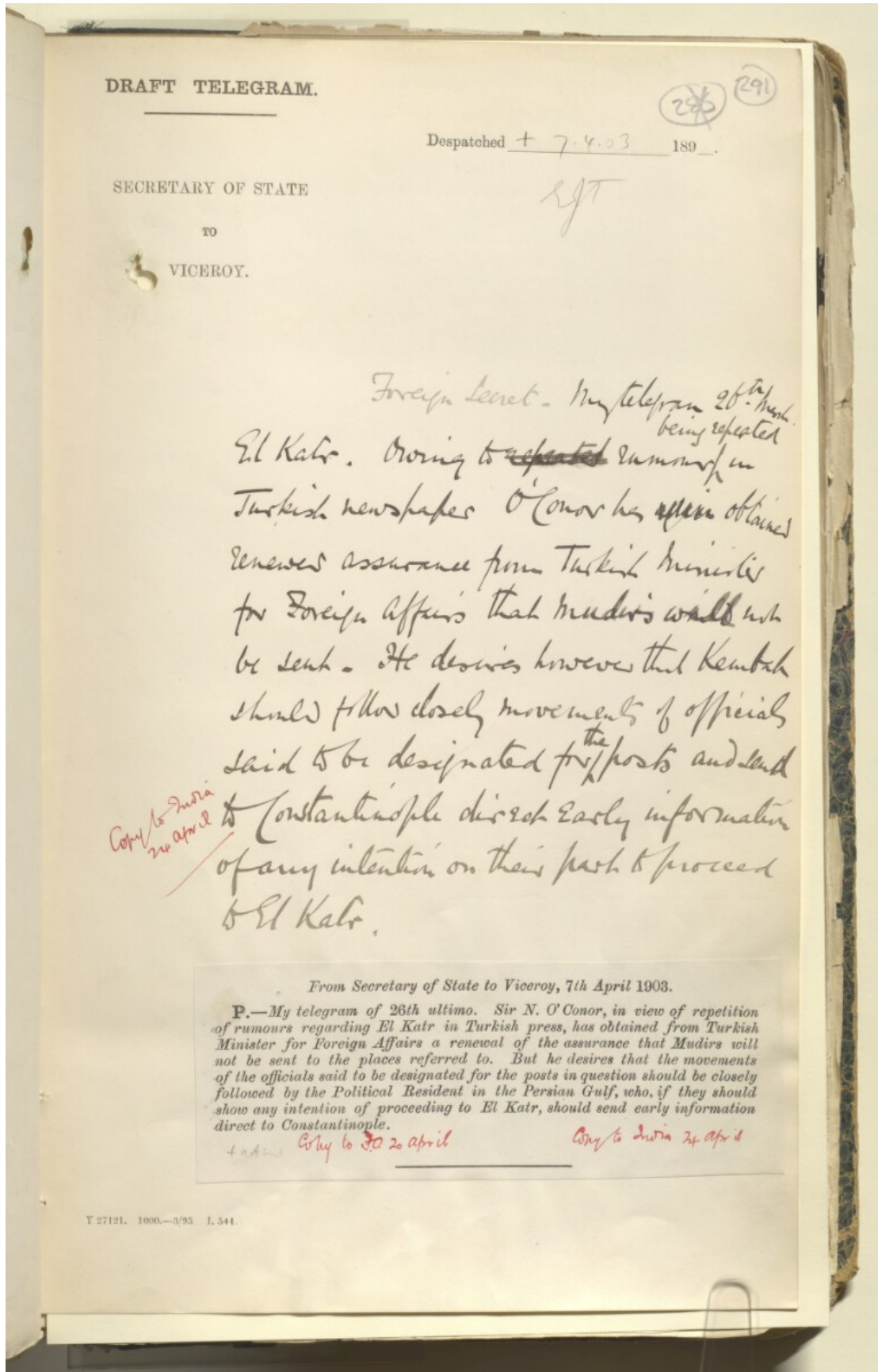


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٩٠ظ] (٨٦٠/٥٨٥)



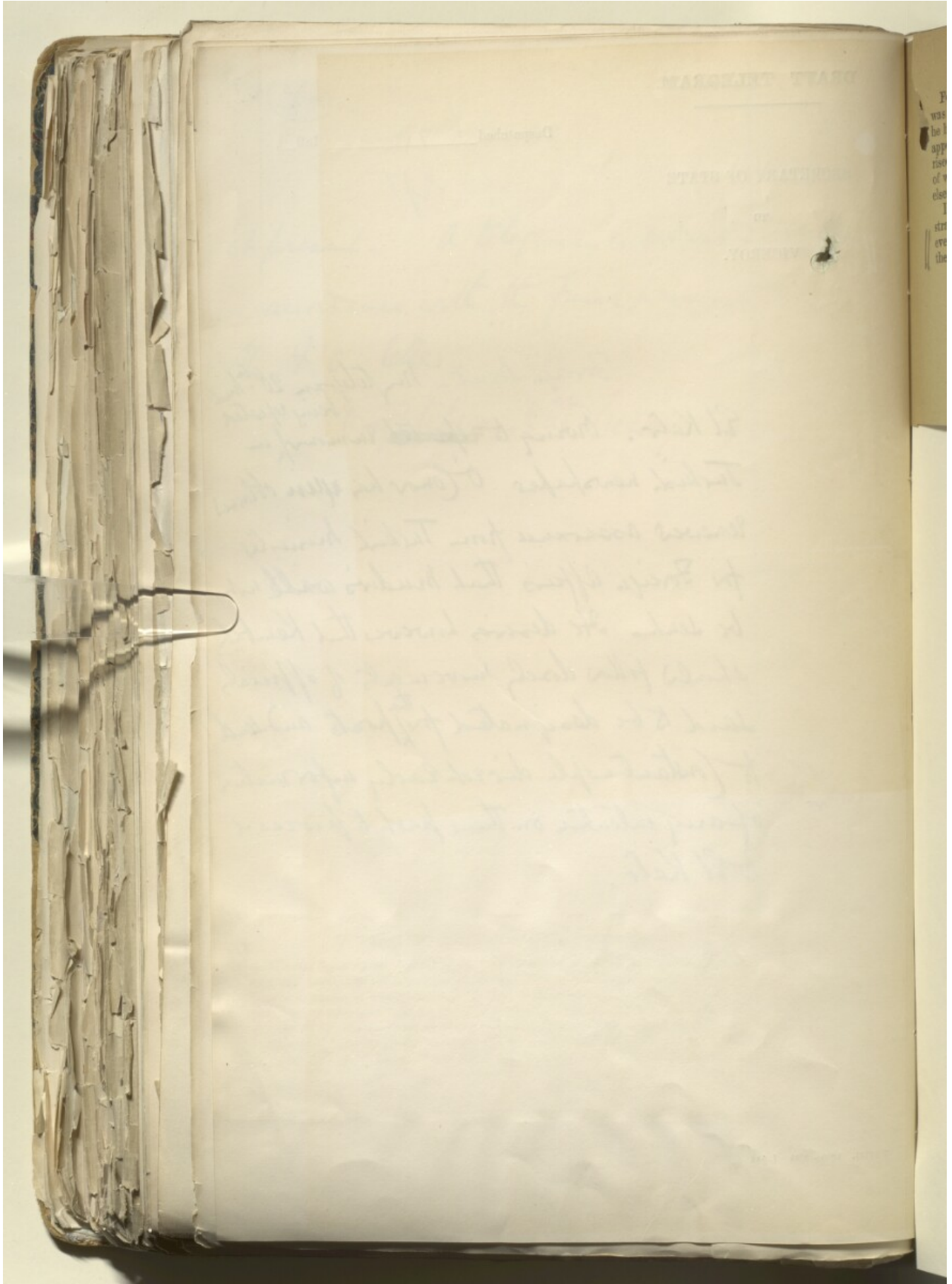


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٩١ و] (٨٦٠/٥٨٦)



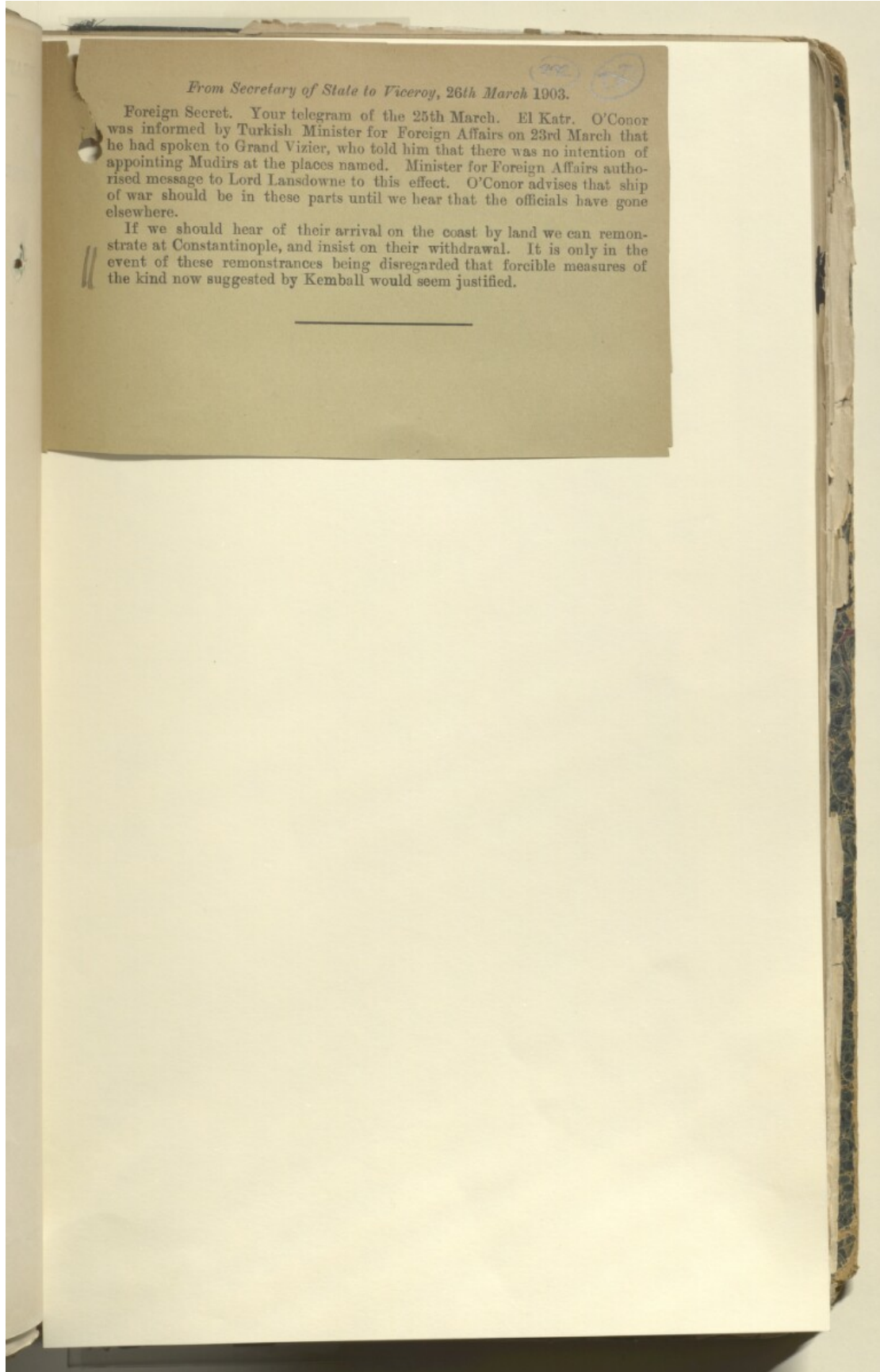


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٩١ظ] (٨٦٠/٥٨٧)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٩٢و] (٨٦٠/٥٨٨)



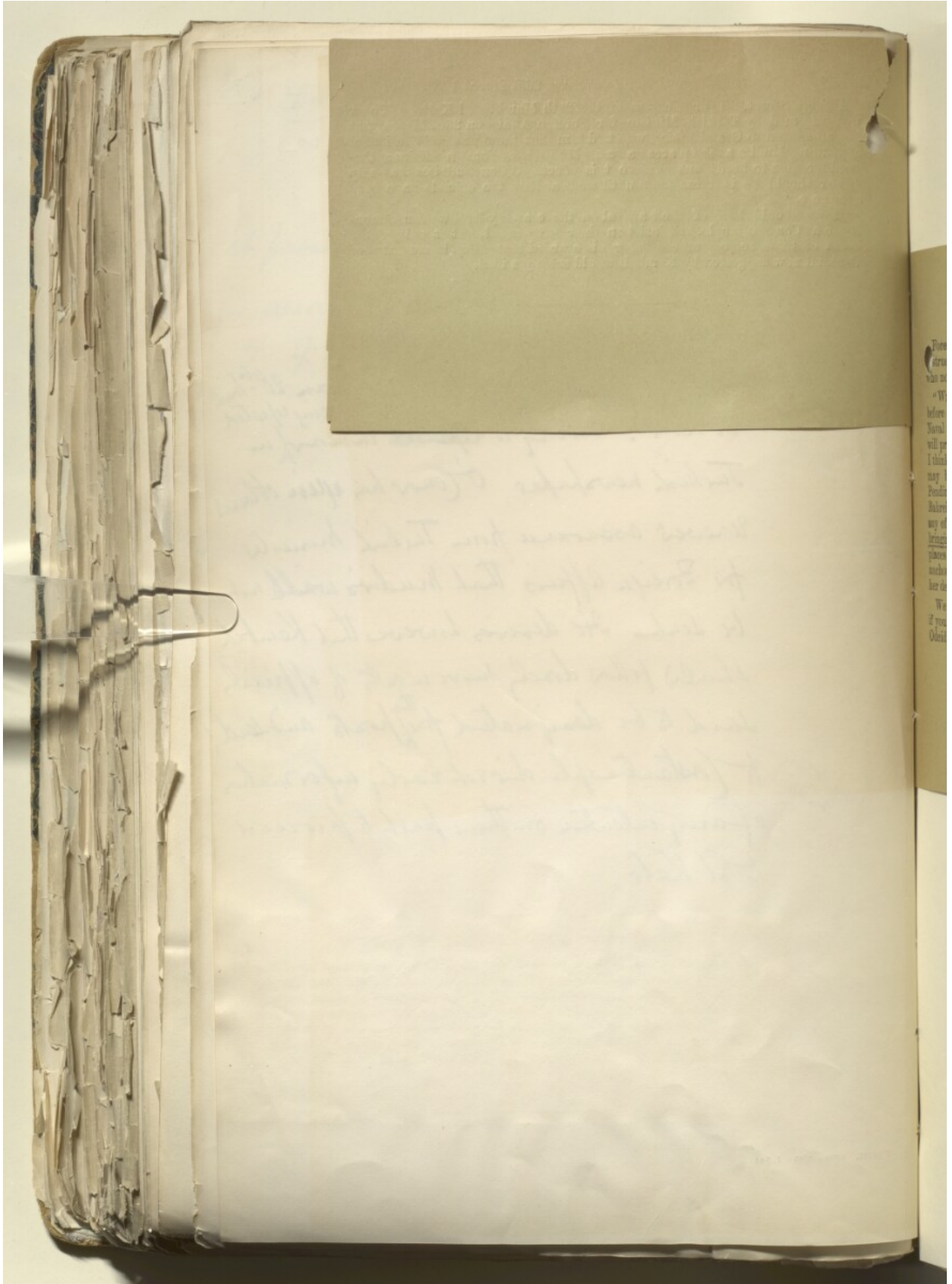
From Secretary of State to Viceroy, 26th March 1903.

Foreign Secret. Your telegram of the 25th March. El Katr. O'Connor was informed by Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs on 23rd March that he had spoken to Grand Vizier, who told him that there was no intention of appointing Mudirs at the places named. Minister for Foreign Affairs authorised message to Lord Lansdowne to this effect. O'Connor advises that ship of war should be in these parts until we hear that the officials have gone elsewhere.

If we should hear of their arrival on the coast by land we can remonstrate at Constantinople, and insist on their withdrawal. It is only in the event of these remonstrances being disregarded that forcible measures of the kind now suggested by Kemball would seem justified.

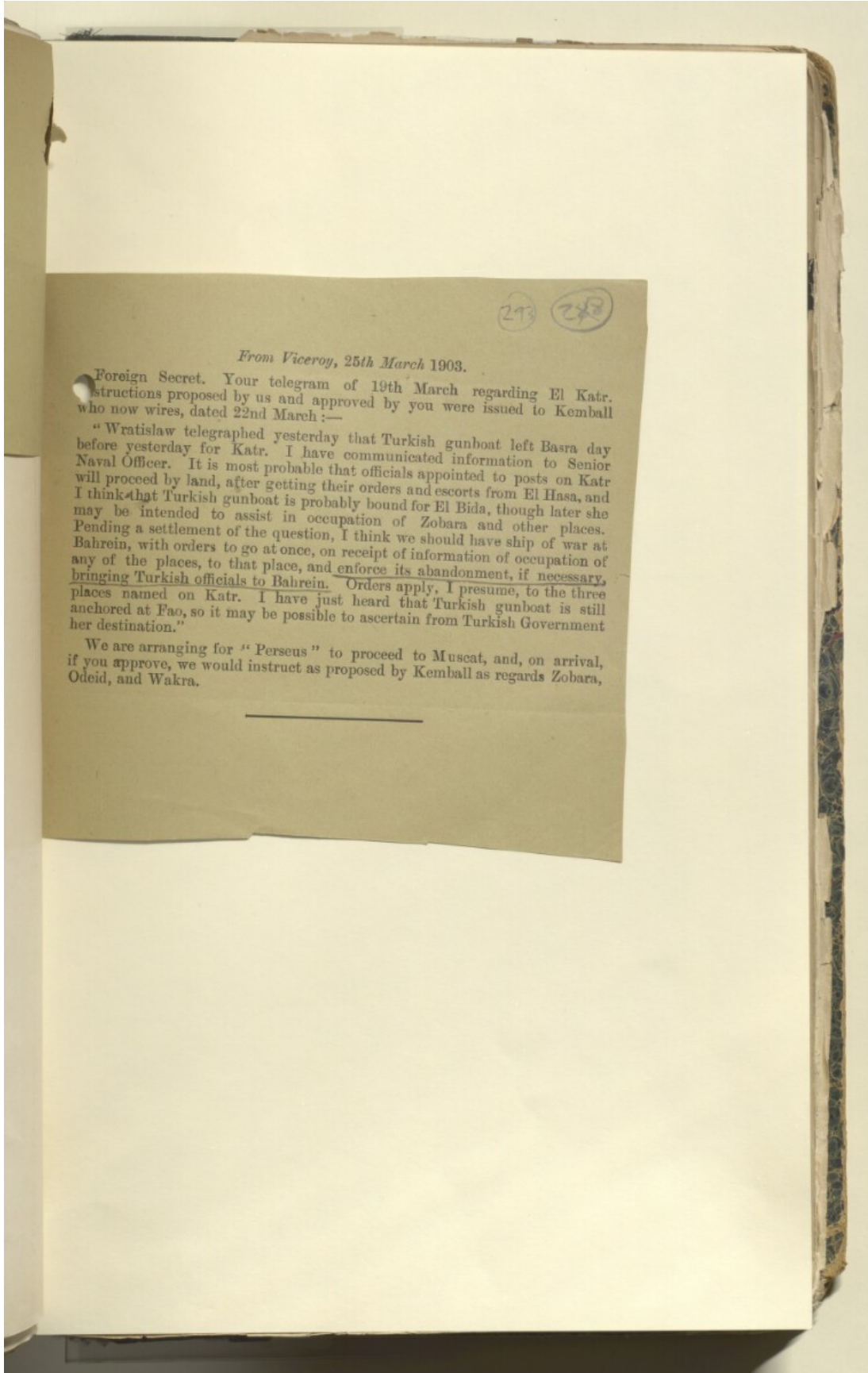


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٩٢ظ] (٨٦٠/٥٨٩)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٩٣ و] (٨٦٠/٥٩٠)



From Viceroy, 25th March 1903.

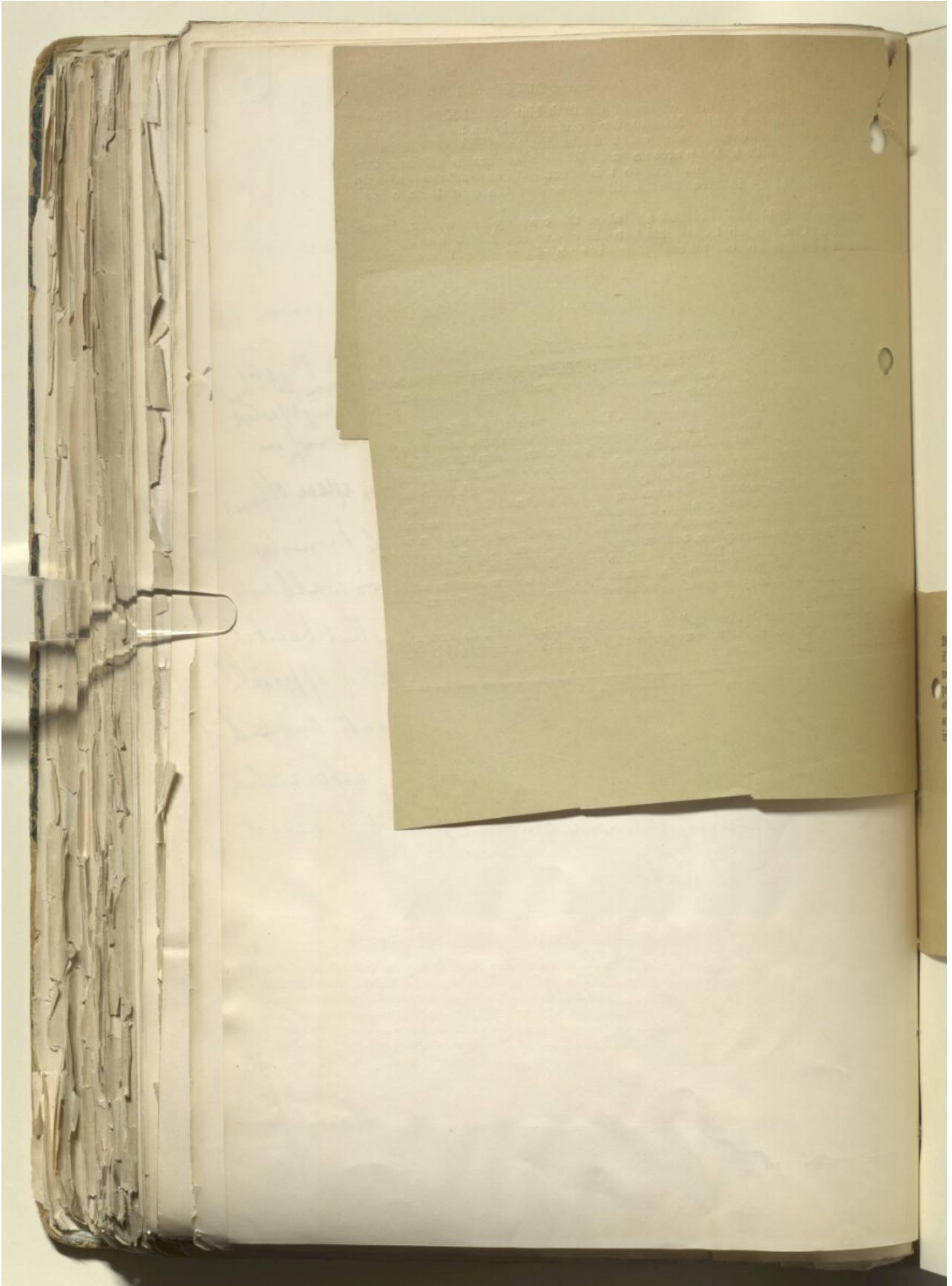
Foreign Secret. Your telegram of 19th March regarding El Katr. instructions proposed by us and approved by you were issued to Kemball who now wires, dated 22nd March:—

"Wratislaw telegraphed yesterday that Turkish gunboat left Basra day before yesterday for Katr. I have communicated information to Senior Naval Officer. It is most probable that officials appointed to posts on Katr will proceed by land, after getting their orders and escorts from El Hasa, and I think that Turkish gunboat is probably bound for El Bida, though later she may be intended to assist in occupation of Zobara and other places. Pending a settlement of the question, I think we should have ship of war at Bahrein, with orders to go at once, on receipt of information of occupation of any of the places, to that place, and enforce its abandonment, if necessary, bringing Turkish officials to Bahrein. Orders apply, I presume, to the three places named on Katr. I have just heard that Turkish gunboat is still anchored at Fao, so it may be possible to ascertain from Turkish Government her destination."

We are arranging for "Perseus" to proceed to Muscat, and, on arrival, if you approve, we would instruct as proposed by Kemball as regards Zobara, Odeid, and Wakra.

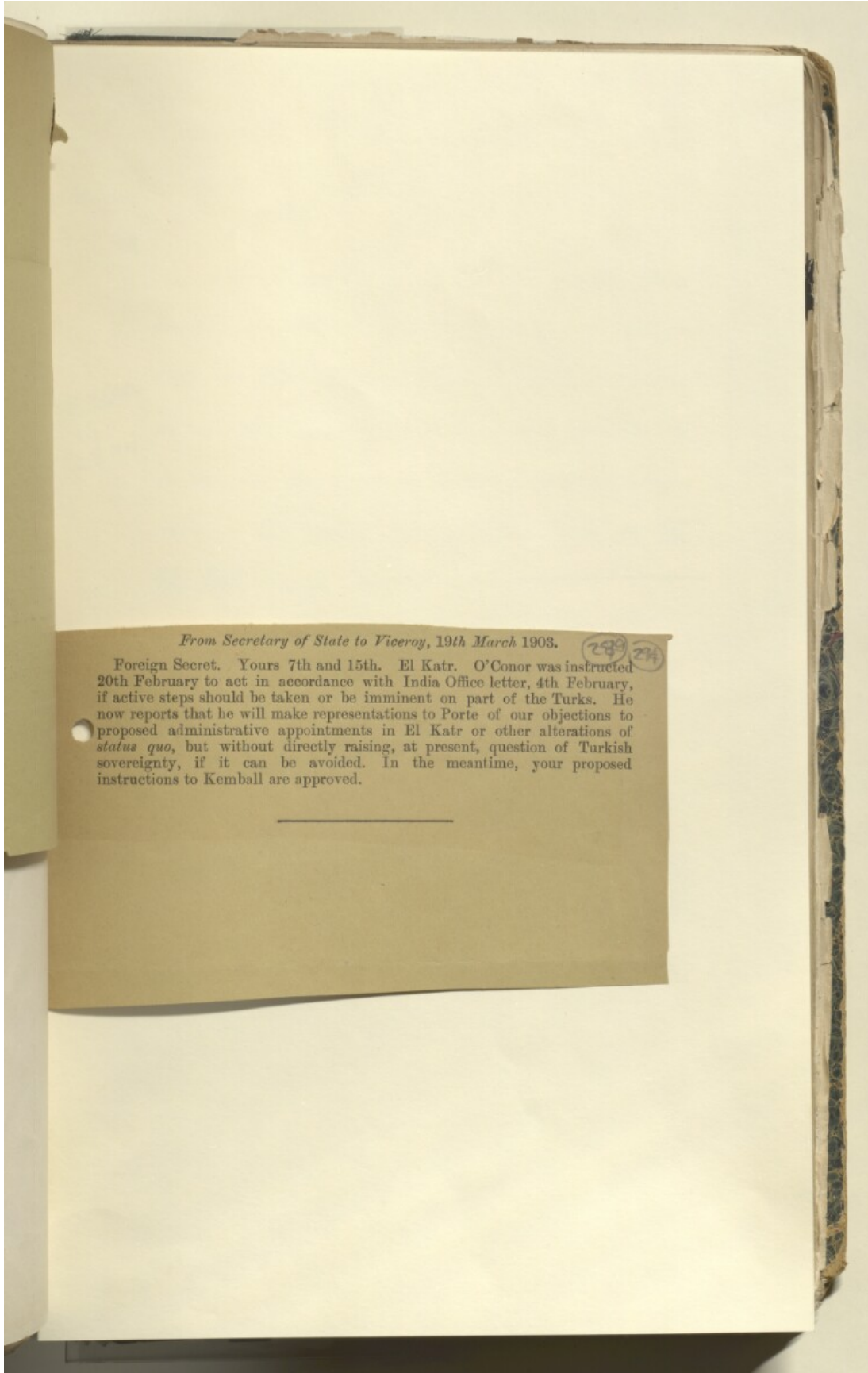


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٩٣ظ] (٨٦٠/٥٩١)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٩٤و] (٨٦٠/٥٩٢)



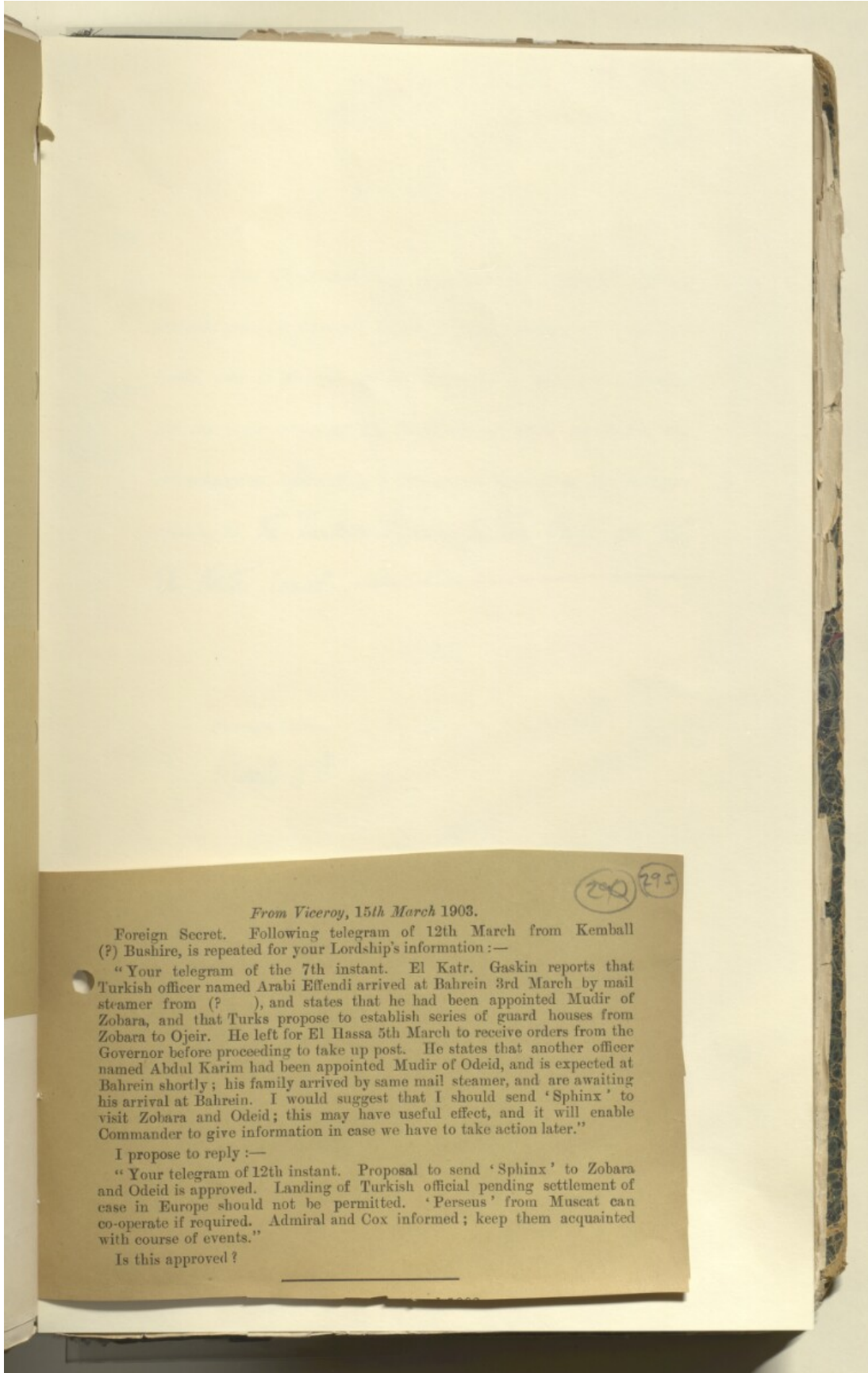


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٩٤ظ] (٨٦٠/٥٩٣)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٩٥ و] (٨٦٠/٥٩٤)



From Viceroy, 15th March 1903.

Foreign Secret. Following telegram of 12th March from Kemball (?) Bushire, is repeated for your Lordship's information:—

"Your telegram of the 7th instant. El Katr. Gaskin reports that Turkish officer named Arabi Effendi arrived at Bahrein 3rd March by mail steamer from (?), and states that he had been appointed Mudir of Zobara, and that Turks propose to establish series of guard houses from Zobara to Ojeir. He left for El Hassa 5th March to receive orders from the Governor before proceeding to take up post. He states that another officer named Abdul Karim had been appointed Mudir of Odeid, and is expected at Bahrein shortly; his family arrived by same mail steamer, and are awaiting his arrival at Bahrein. I would suggest that I should send 'Sphinx' to visit Zobara and Odeid; this may have useful effect, and it will enable Commander to give information in case we have to take action later."

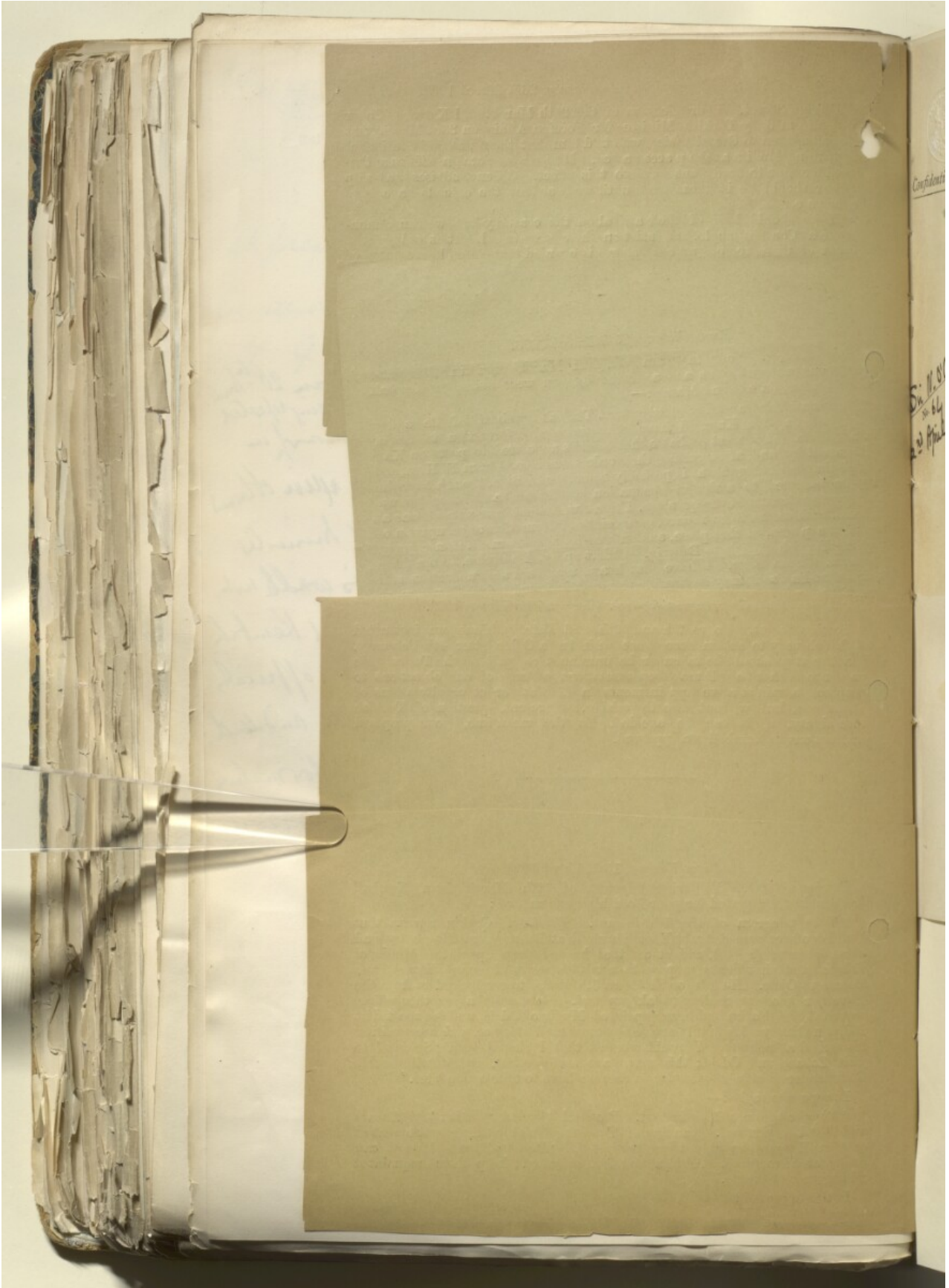
I propose to reply:—

"Your telegram of 12th instant. Proposal to send 'Sphinx' to Zobara and Odeid is approved. Landing of Turkish official pending settlement of case in Europe should not be permitted. 'Perseus' from Muscat can co-operate if required. Admiral and Cox informed; keep them acquainted with course of events."

Is this approved ?

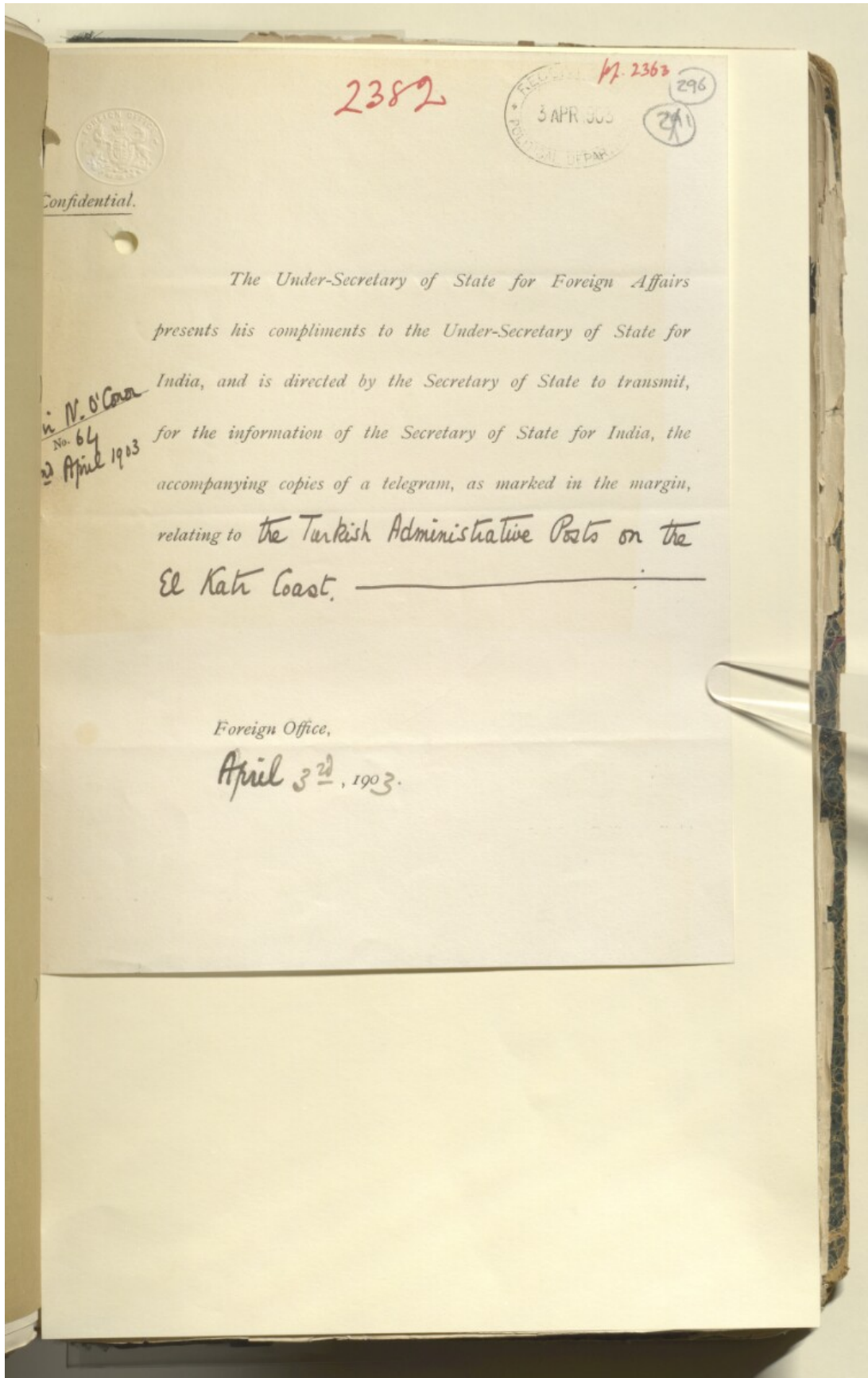


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٩٥ظ] (٨٦٠/٥٩٥)



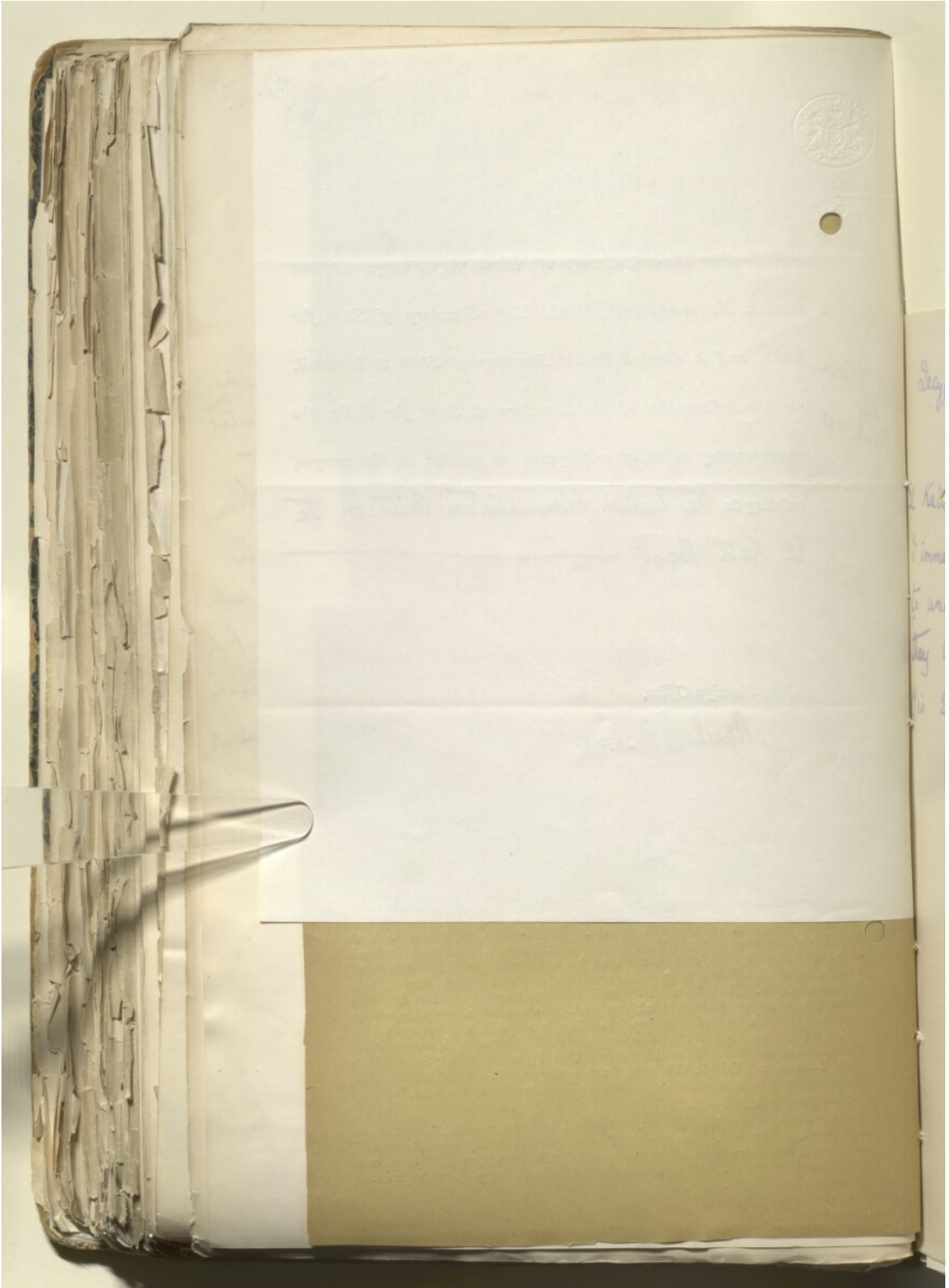


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٩٦ و] (٨٦٠/٥٩٦)



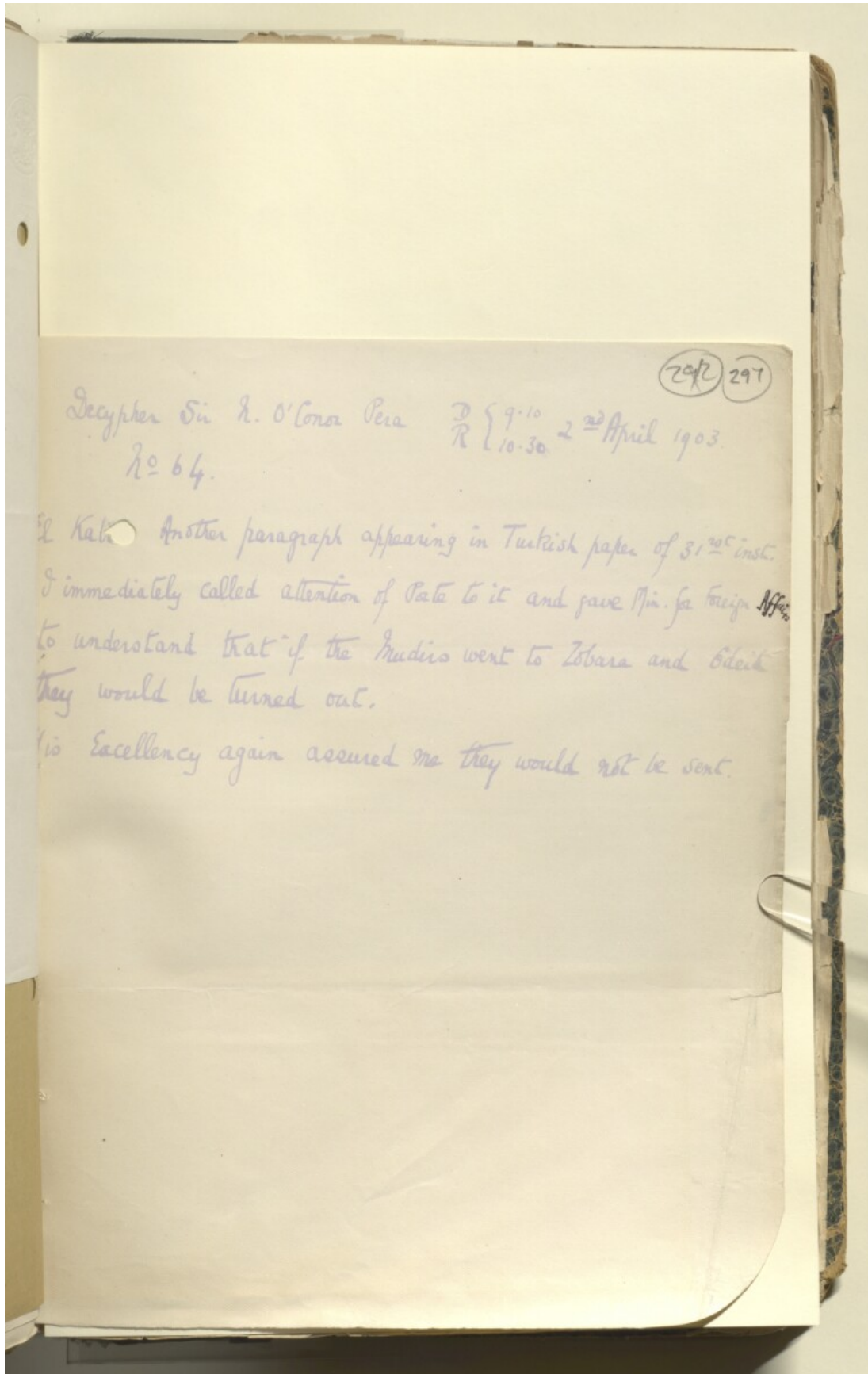


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٩٦ظ] (٨٦٠/٥٩٧)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٩٧و] (٨٦٠/٥٩٨)



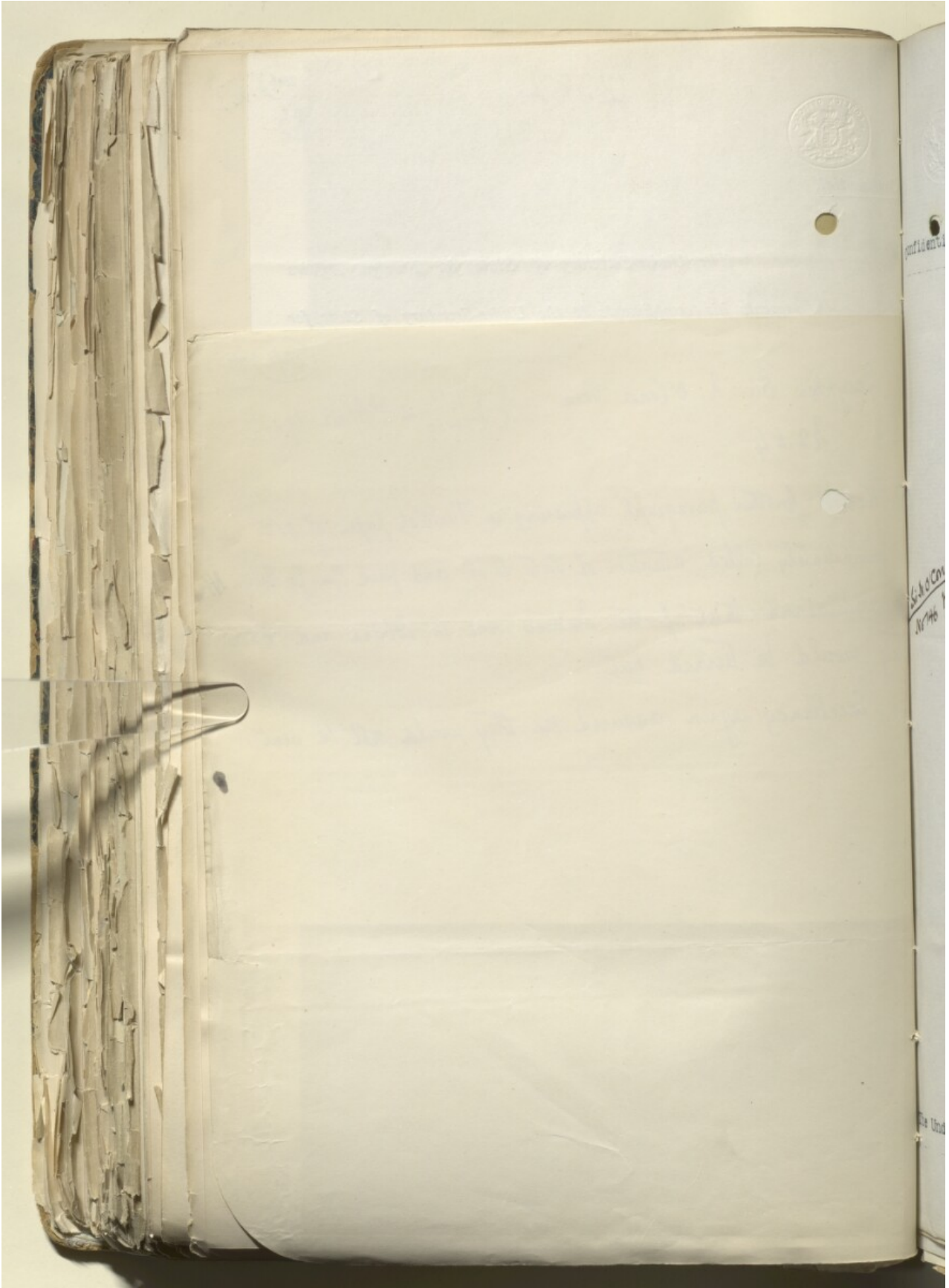
(297) (297)

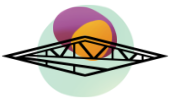
Decypher Sir A. O'Conor Pera D/R { 9.10 2nd April 1903.
10.30
No 64.

El Kati Another paragraph appearing in Turkish paper of 31st inst.
I immediately called attention of Pate to it and gave Min. for Foreign Affairs
to understand that if the Kurds went to Zohara and Bideh
they would be turned out.
His Excellency again assured me they would not be sent.

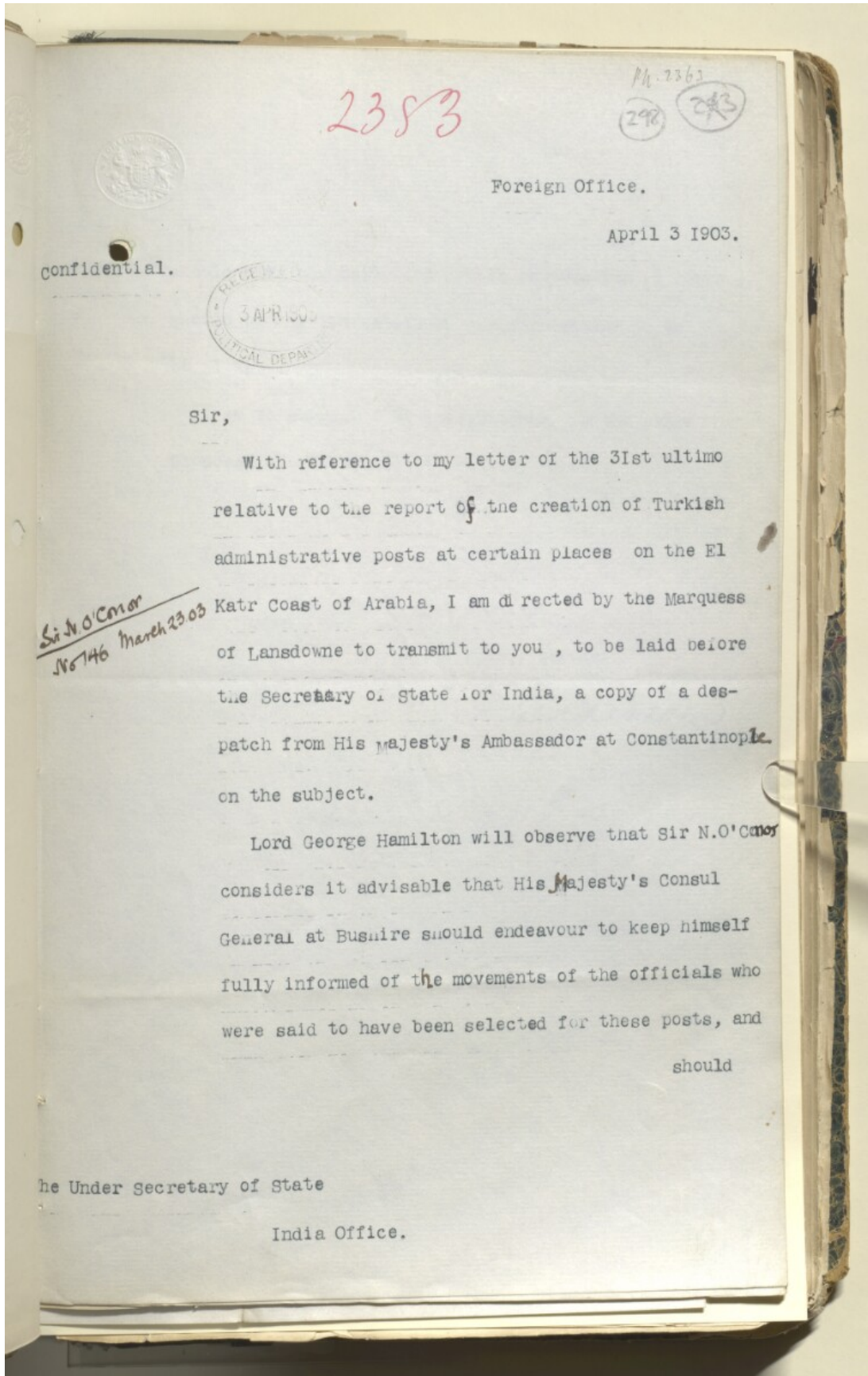


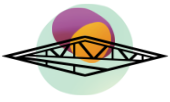
ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٩٧ظ] (٨٦٠/٥٩٩)



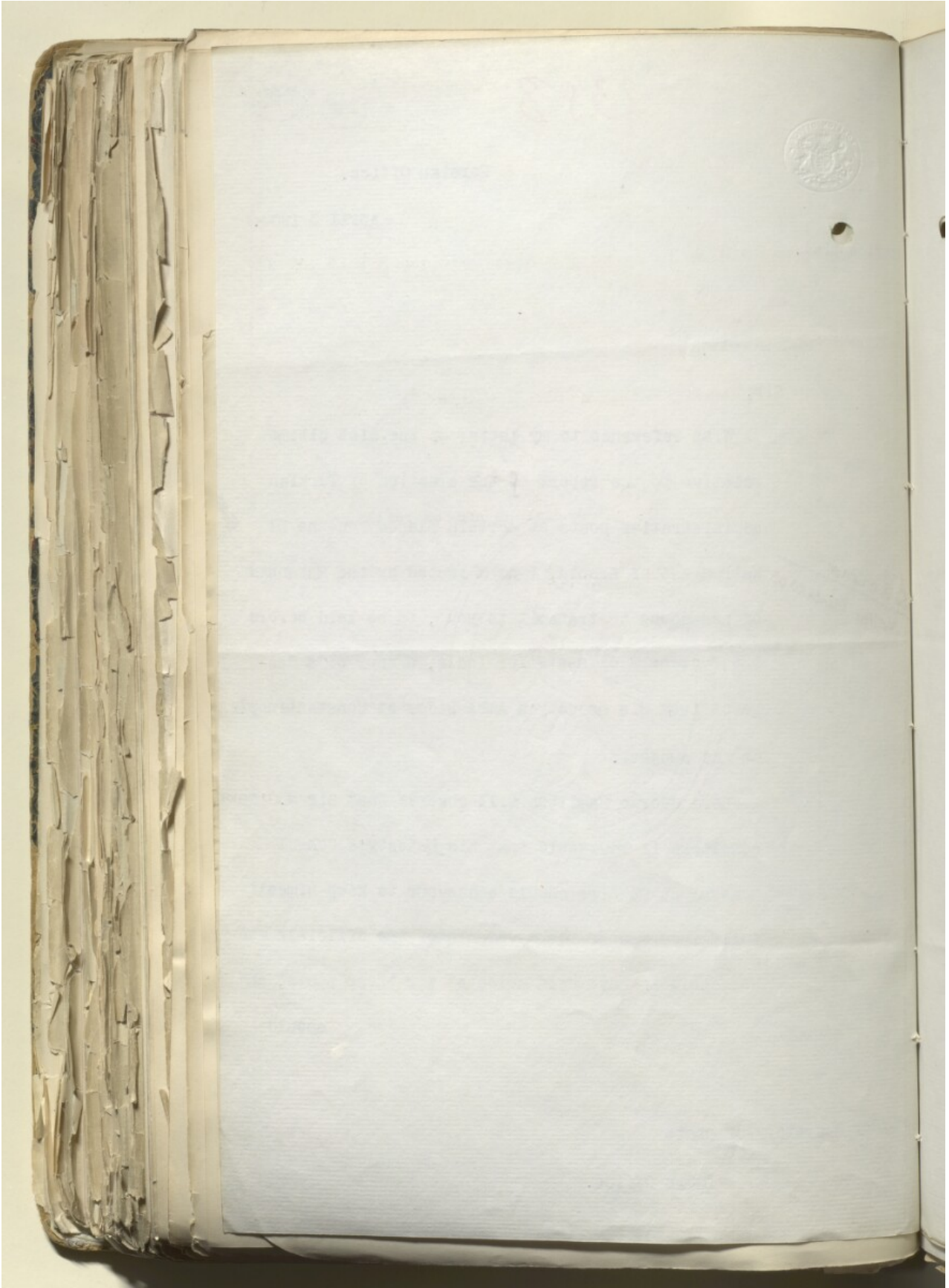


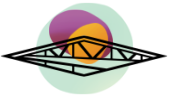
ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٩٨ و] (٨٦٠/٦٠٠)



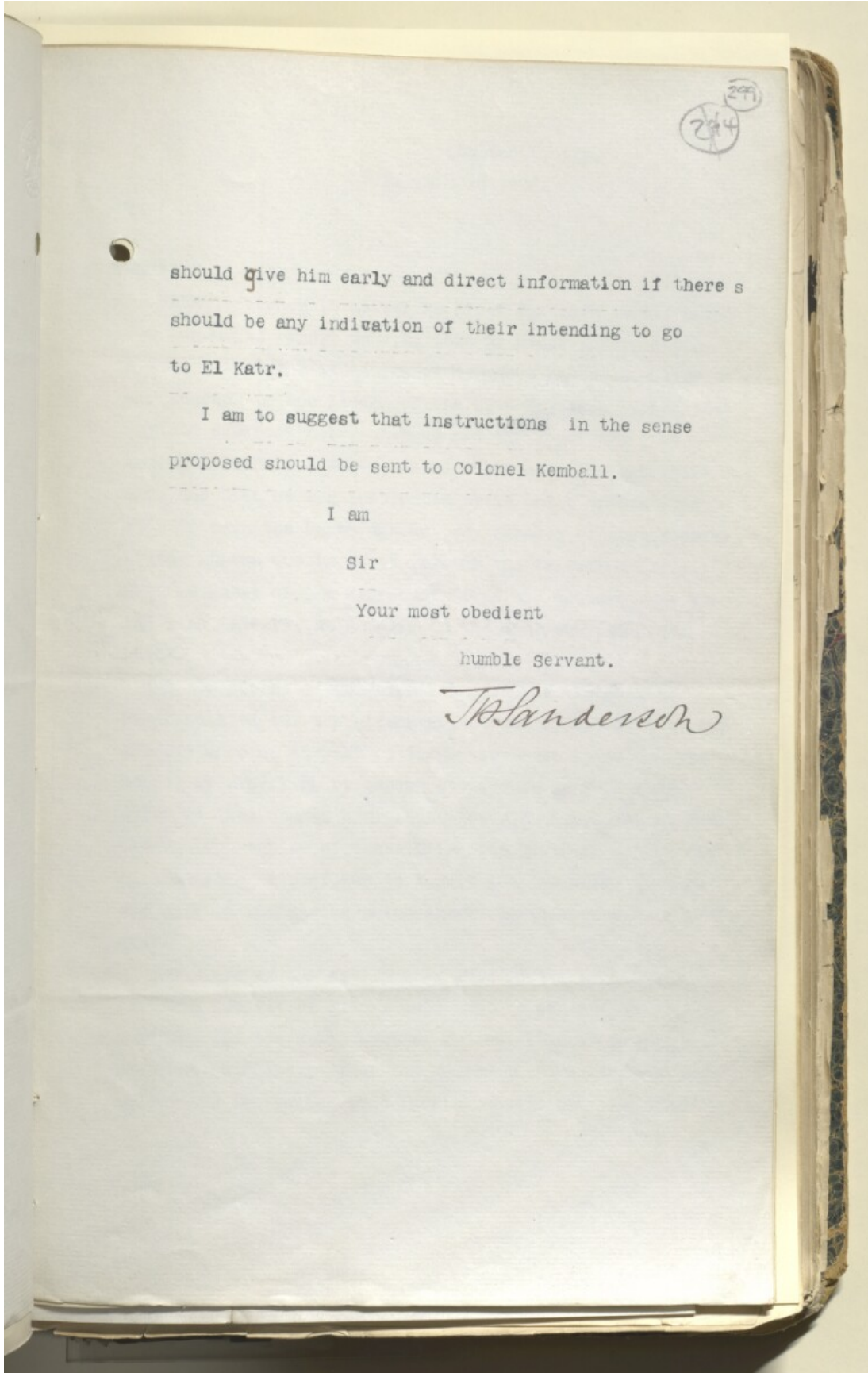


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٩٨ظ] (١٦٠/٦٠١)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٩٩و] (٨٦٠/٦٠٢)



should give him early and direct information if there s
should be any indication of their intending to go
to El Katr.

I am to suggest that instructions in the sense
proposed should be sent to Colonel Kembell.

I am

Sir

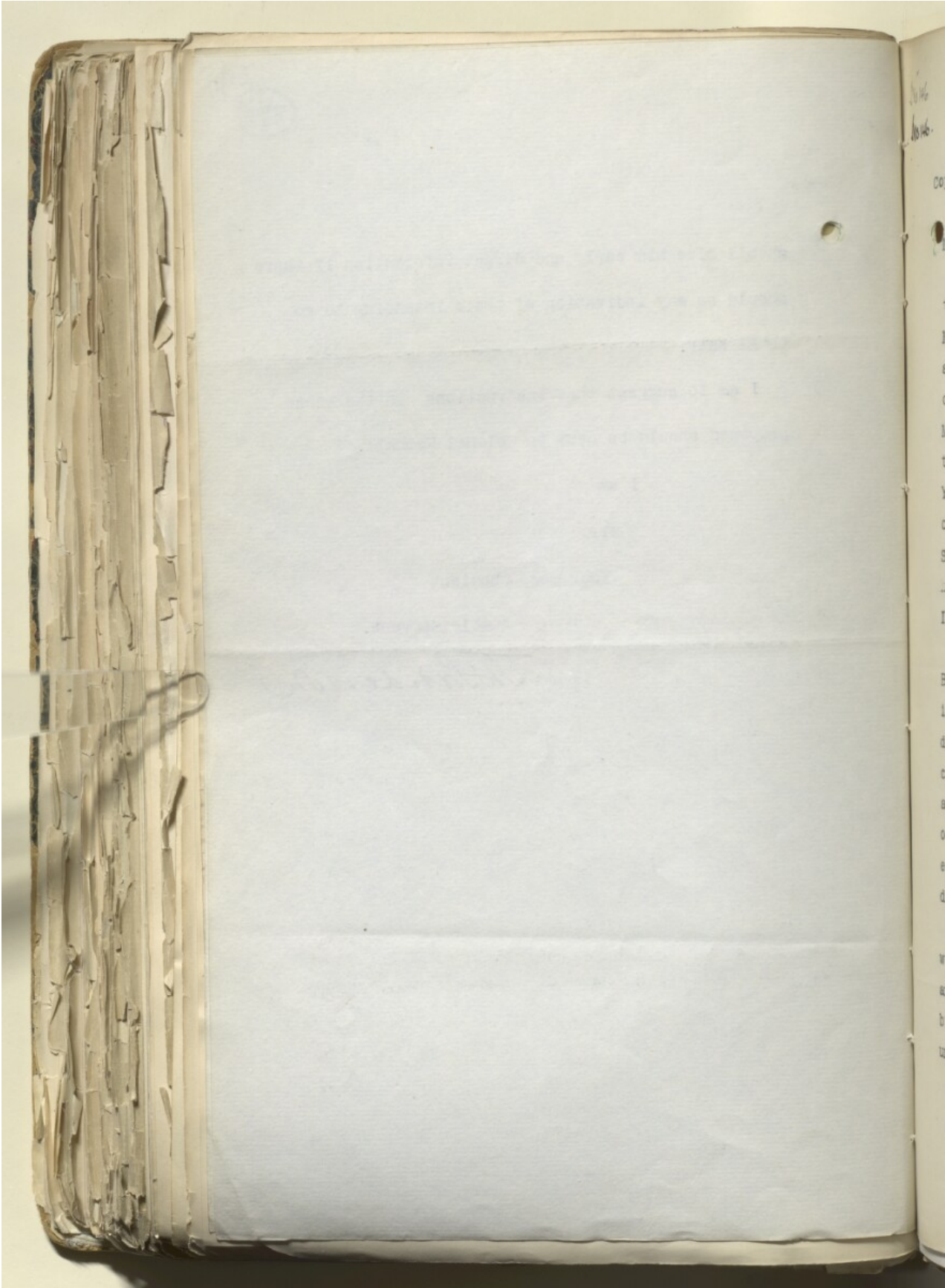
Your most obedient

humble servant.

J. Sanderson

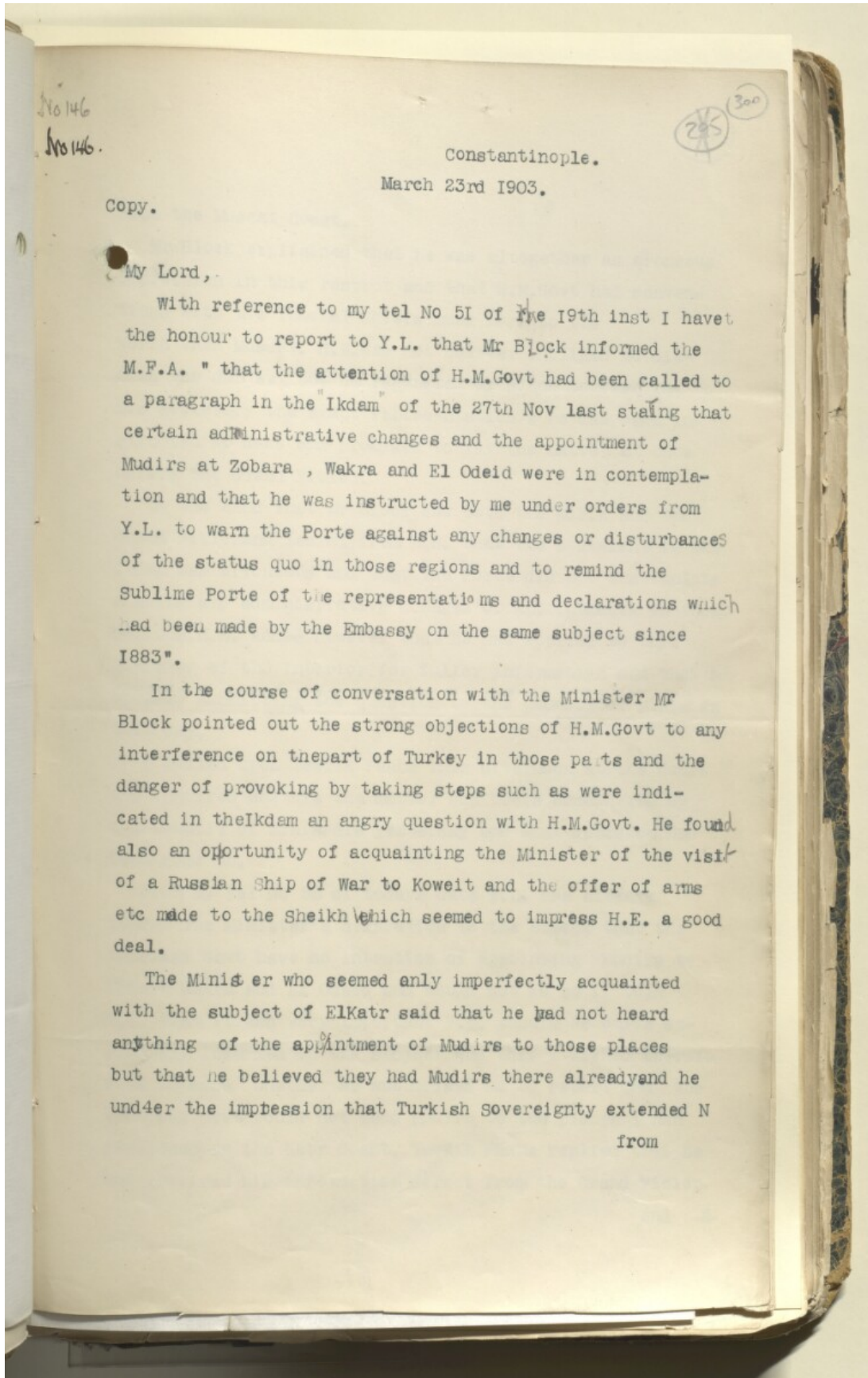


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٩٩ظ] (١٦٠/٦٠٣)



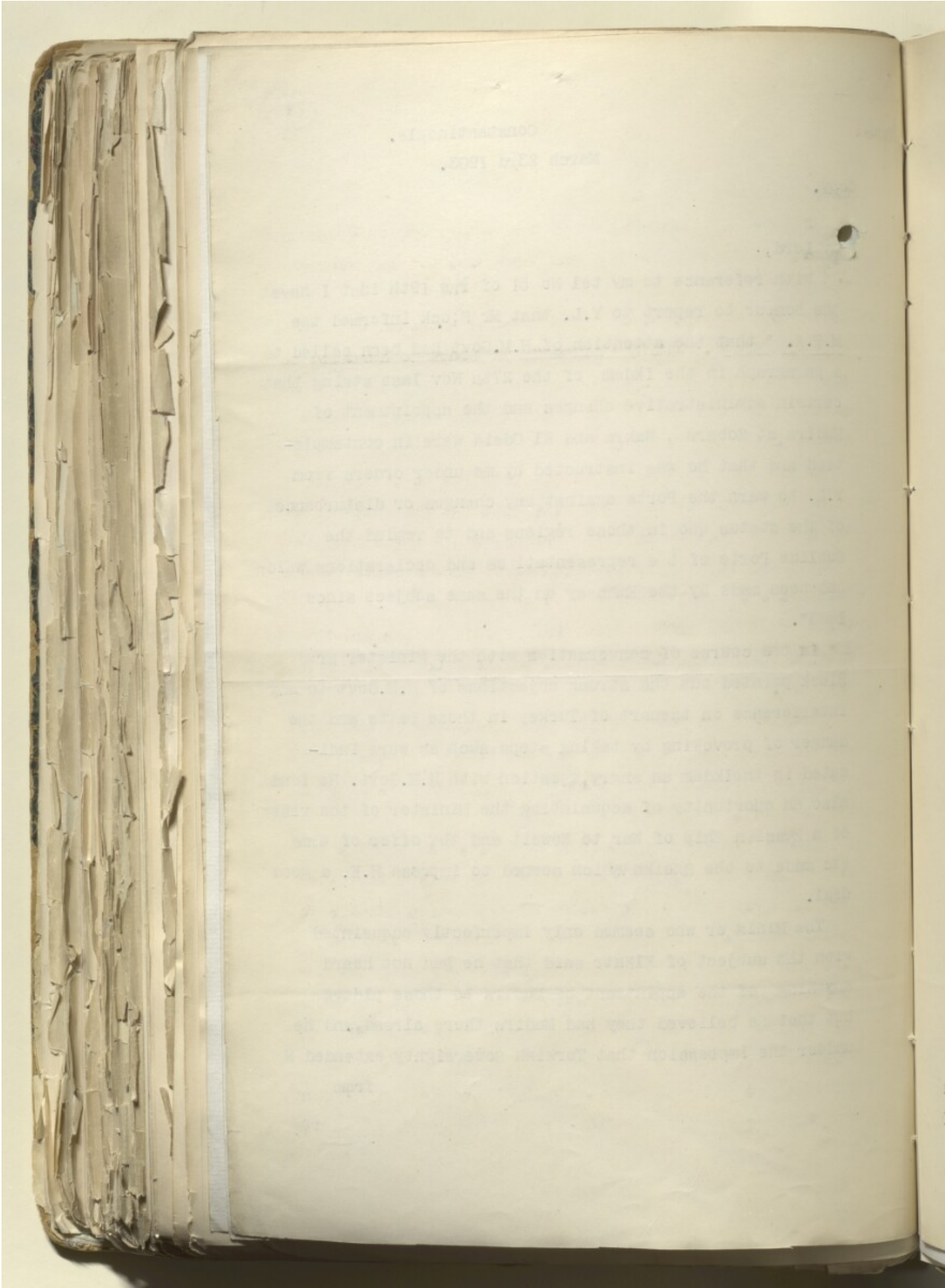


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٠٠] (٨٦٠/٦٠٤)



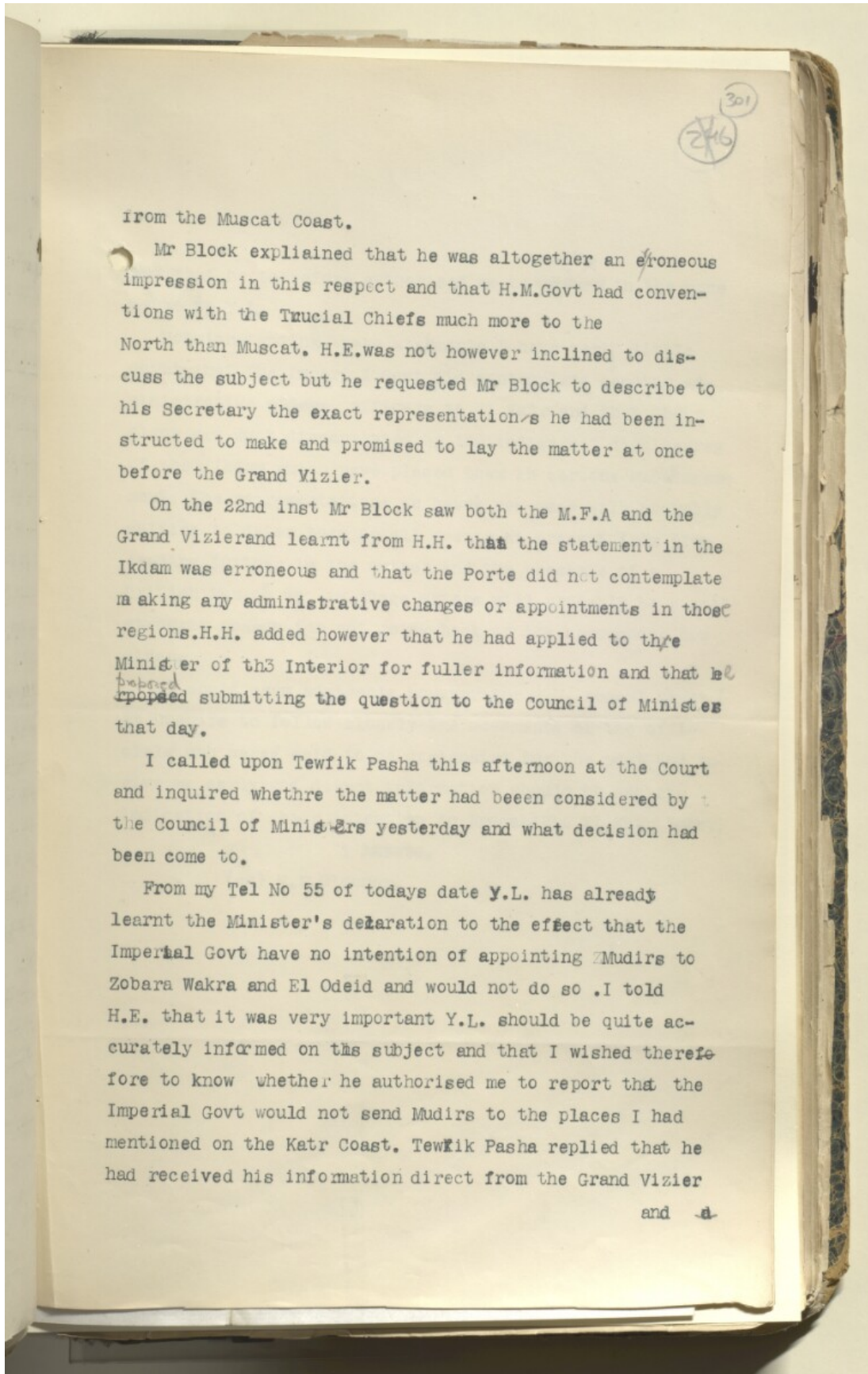


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٠٠ظ] (٨٦٠/٦٠٥)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٠١ و] (٨٦٠/٦٠٦)



from the Muscat Coast.

Mr Block explained that he was altogether an erroneous impression in this respect and that H.M.Govt had conventions with the Tribal Chiefs much more to the North than Muscat. H.E. was not however inclined to discuss the subject but he requested Mr Block to describe to his Secretary the exact representation/s he had been instructed to make and promised to lay the matter at once before the Grand Vizier.

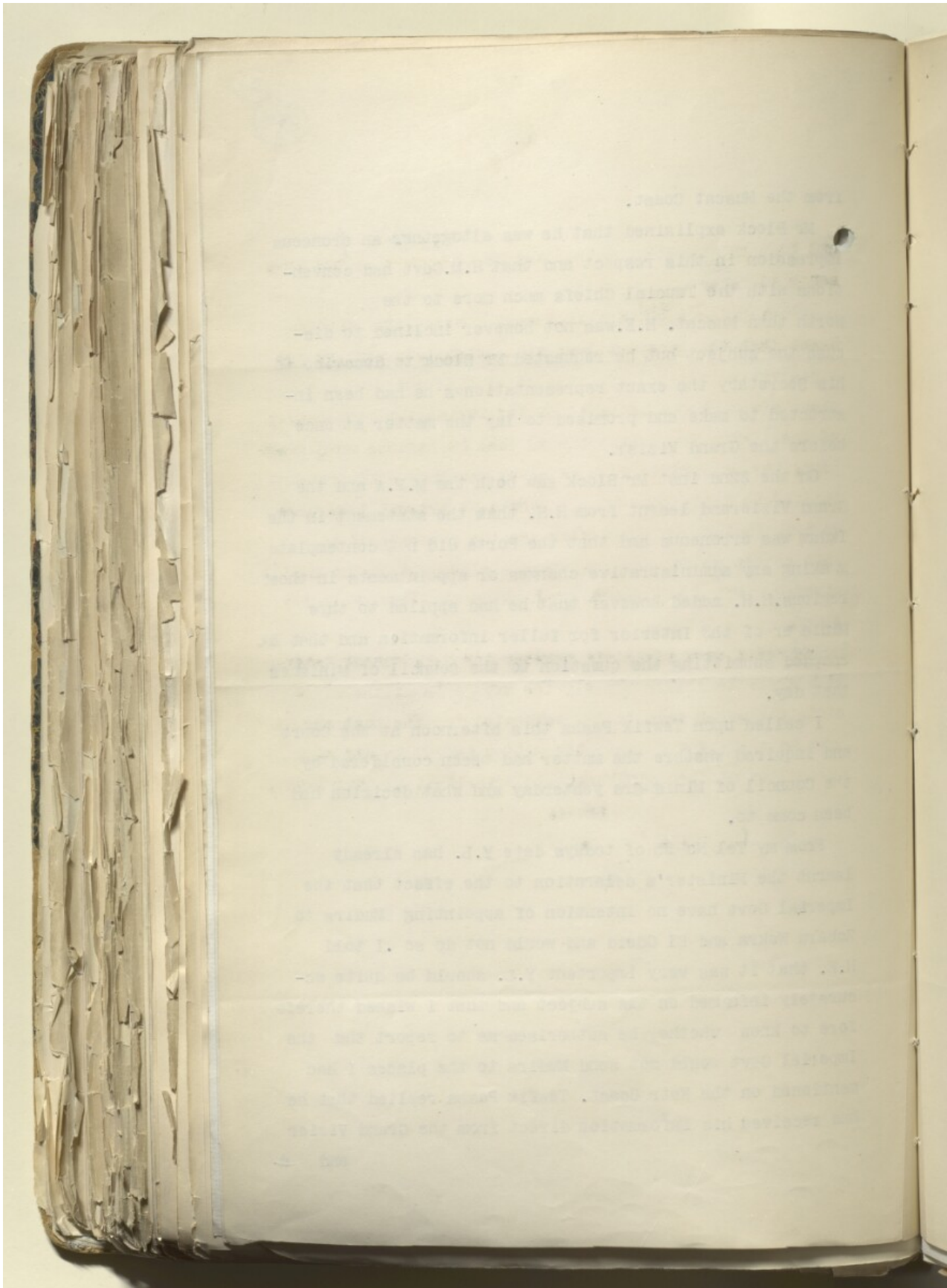
On the 22nd inst Mr Block saw both the M.F.A and the Grand Vizier and learnt from H.H. that the statement in the Ikdam was erroneous and that the Porte did not contemplate making any administrative changes or appointments in those regions. H.H. added however that he had applied to the Minister of the Interior for fuller information and that he proposed submitting the question to the Council of Ministers that day.

I called upon Tewfik Pasha this afternoon at the Court and inquired whether the matter had been considered by the Council of Ministers yesterday and what decision had been come to.

From my Tel No 55 of today's date Y.L. has already learnt the Minister's declaration to the effect that the Imperial Govt have no intention of appointing Mudirs to Zobara Wakra and El Odeid and would not do so. I told H.E. that it was very important Y.L. should be quite accurately informed on this subject and that I wished therefore to know whether he authorised me to report that the Imperial Govt would not send Mudirs to the places I had mentioned on the Katr Coast. Tewfik Pasha replied that he had received his information direct from the Grand Vizier
and a

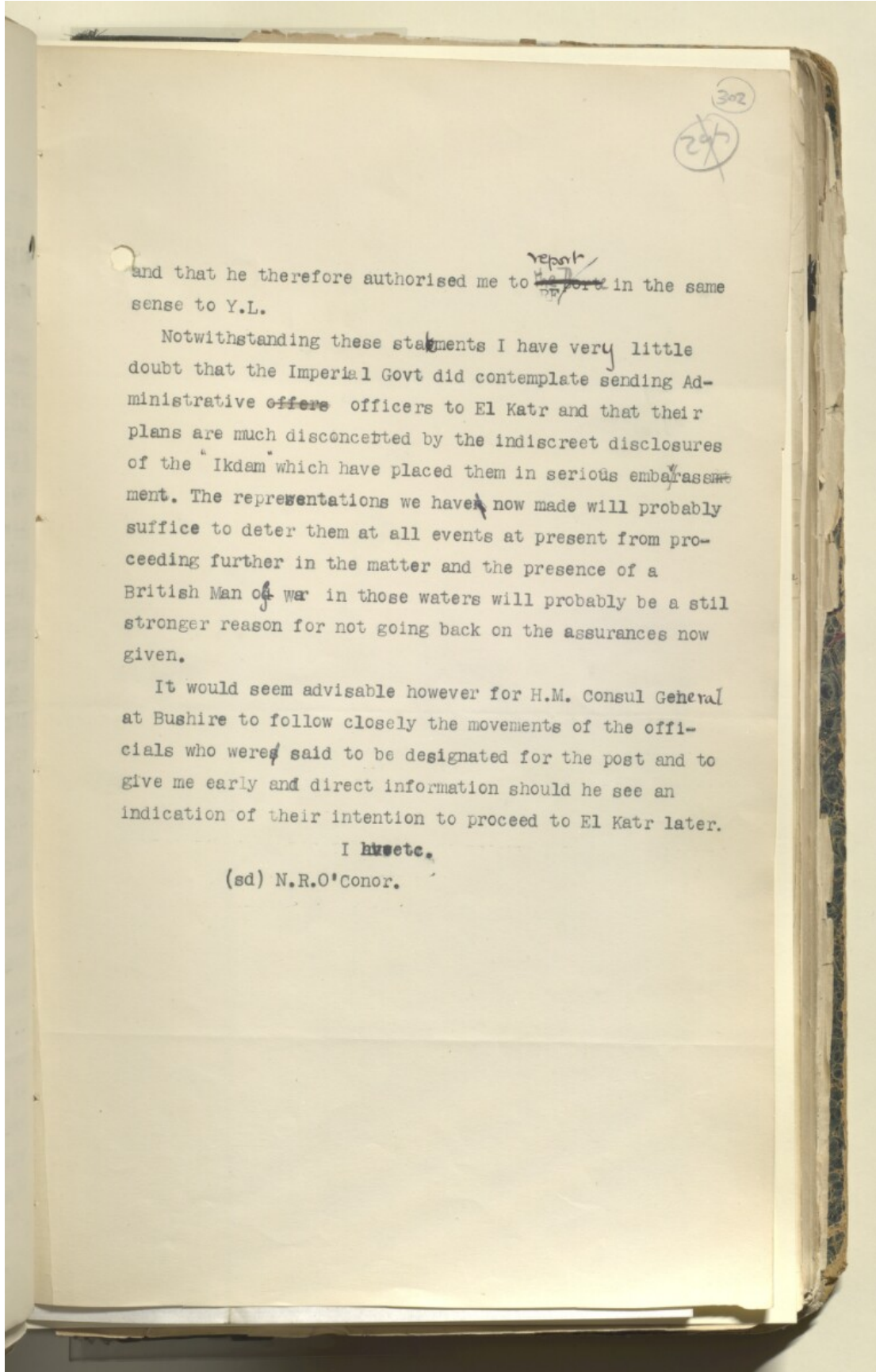


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٠١ظ] (٨٦٠/٦٠٧)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٠٢ و] (٨٦٠/٦٠٨)



and that he therefore authorised me to ^{report} ~~report~~ in the same sense to Y.L.

Notwithstanding these statements I have very little doubt that the Imperial Govt did contemplate sending Administrative ~~offere~~ officers to El Katr and that their plans are much disconcerted by the indiscreet disclosures of the "Ikdam" which have placed them in serious embarrassment. The representations we have now made will probably suffice to deter them at all events at present from proceeding further in the matter and the presence of a British Man of war in those waters will probably be a still stronger reason for not going back on the assurances now given.

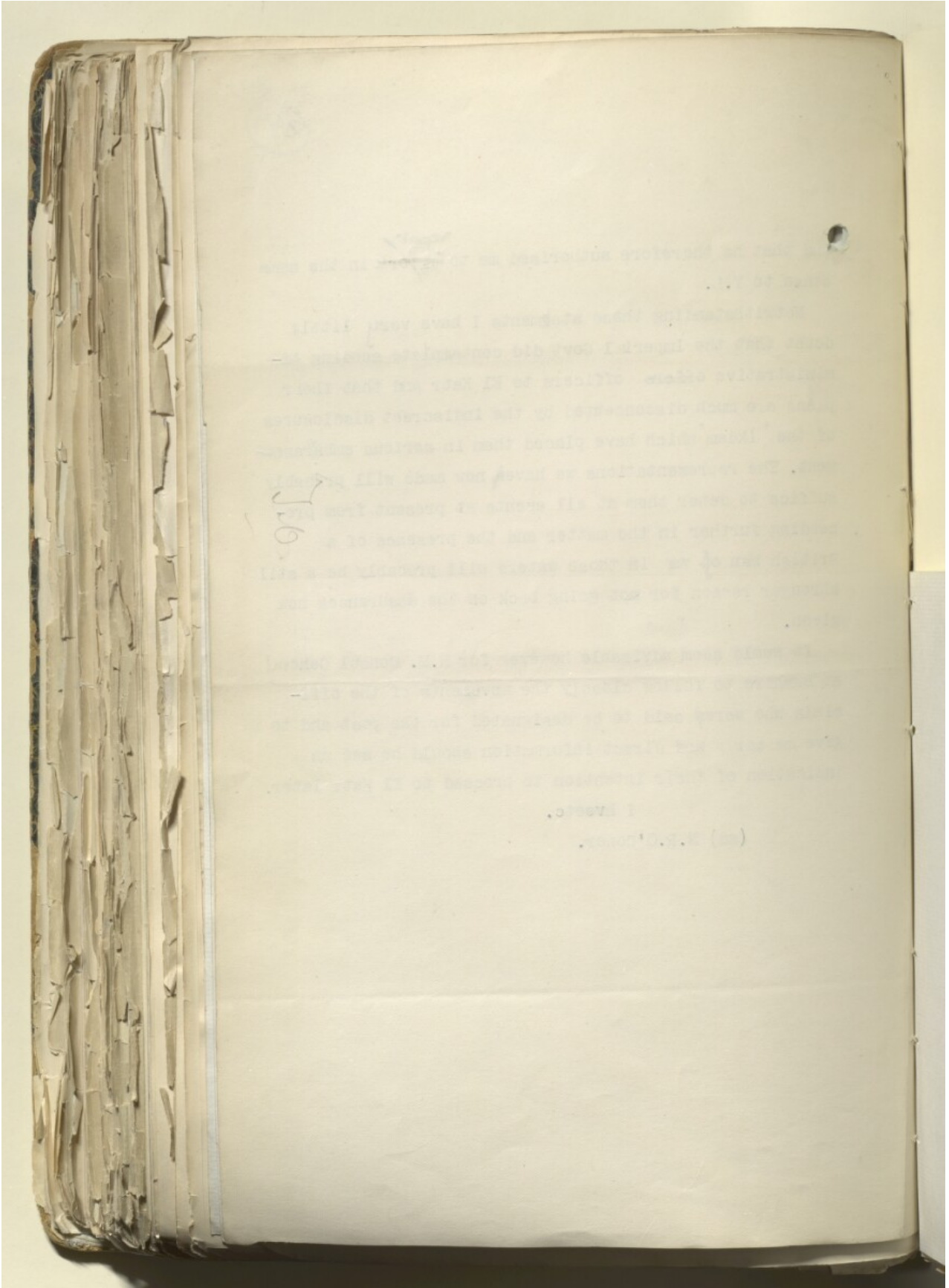
It would seem advisable however for H.M. Consul General at Bushire to follow closely the movements of the officials who were said to be designated for the post and to give me early and direct information should he see an indication of their intention to proceed to El Katr later.

I hvetc.

(sd) N.R.O'Conor.

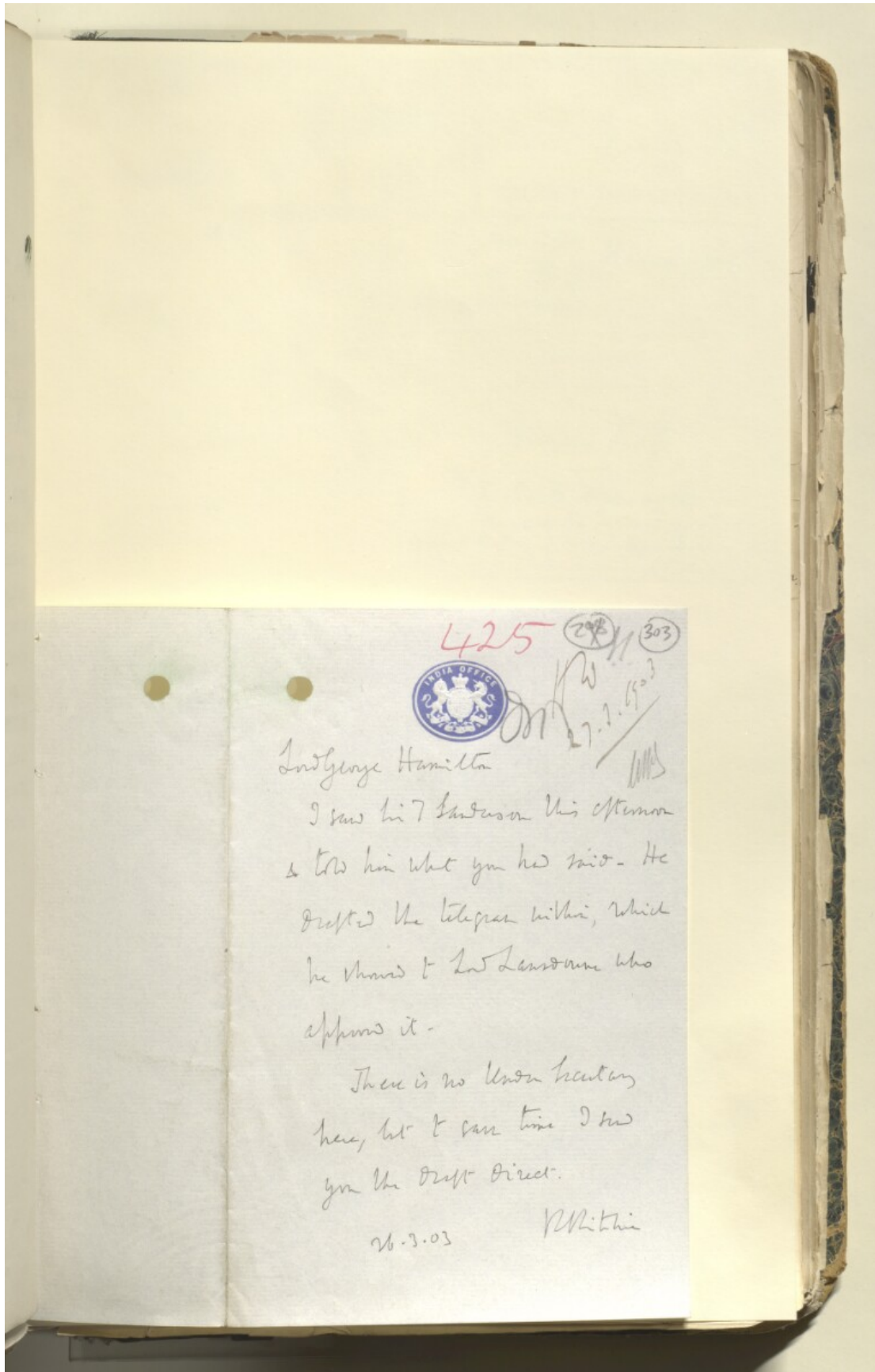


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٠٢ظ] (٨٦٠/٦٠٩)



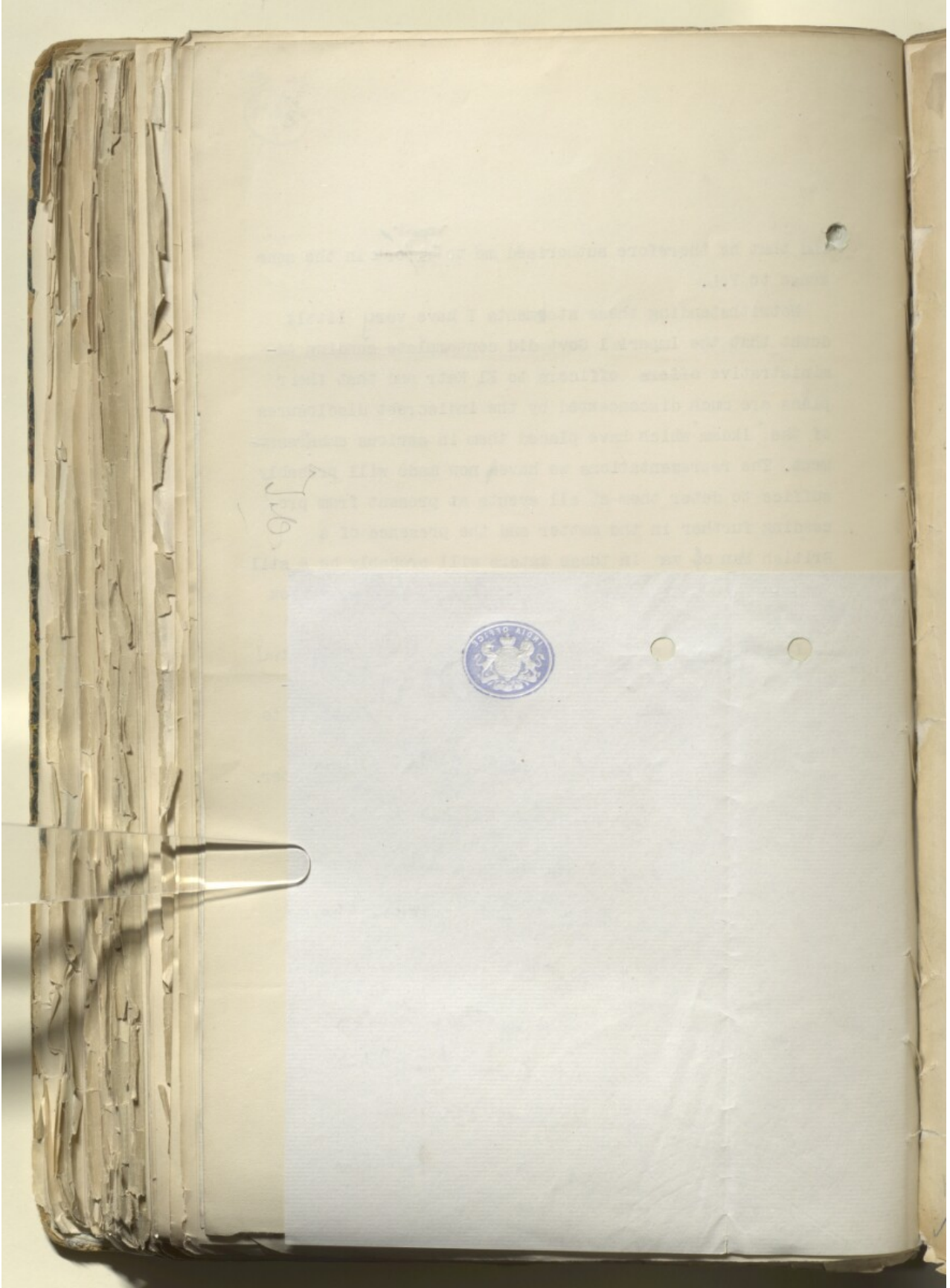


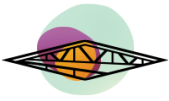
ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٠٣و] (١٦٠/٦١٠)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٠٣ظ] (١٦٠/٦١١)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٠٤ و] (١٦١٢/٨٦٠)

Minute Paper. *W.S.*

Register No. **425**

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Telegram Letter from *Viceroy,*

Dated *25* } *March, 1903.*
Rec. *26* }

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	<i>26 March</i>	<i>NR</i>	<i>Persian Gulf.</i> <i>Turkish intentions on the Katre coast. Movements of a Turkish gunboat. Proposal that one of H.M.S. ships should enforce abandonment if Turks occupy any of the places in question.</i>
Secretary of State			
<i>447</i> Committee	<i>27</i>	<i>W.S.</i>	
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State			

9

C.I. Hand 26/1903

Sent +
26. 3. 03
W.S.

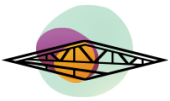
Secy of State
31 March 1903.

Previous Papers:—
363
2322
2372

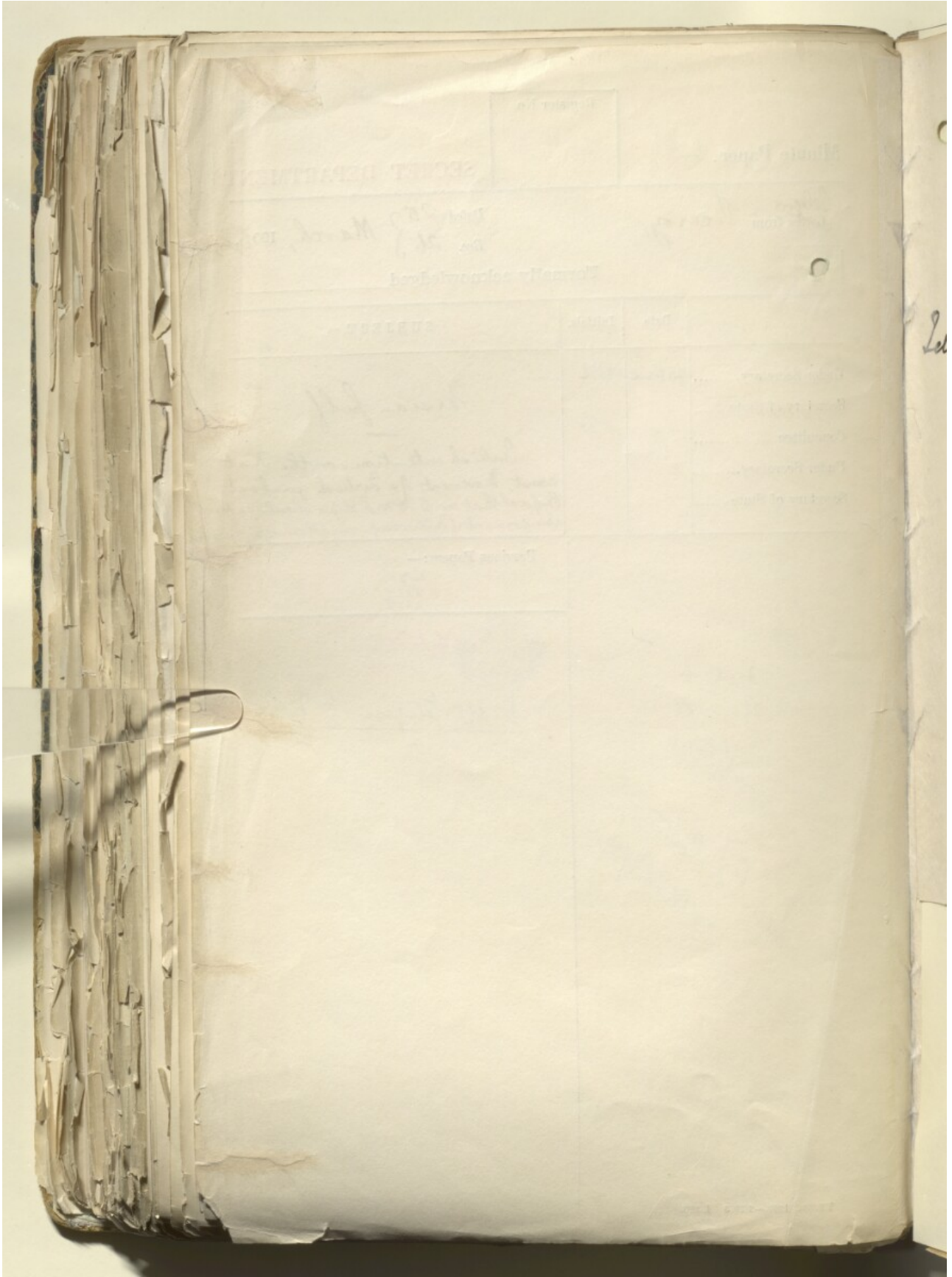
C.I. 30.
26/3/03

Draft telegram to India

Y 6383. 1000.—2/1903. I. 280.

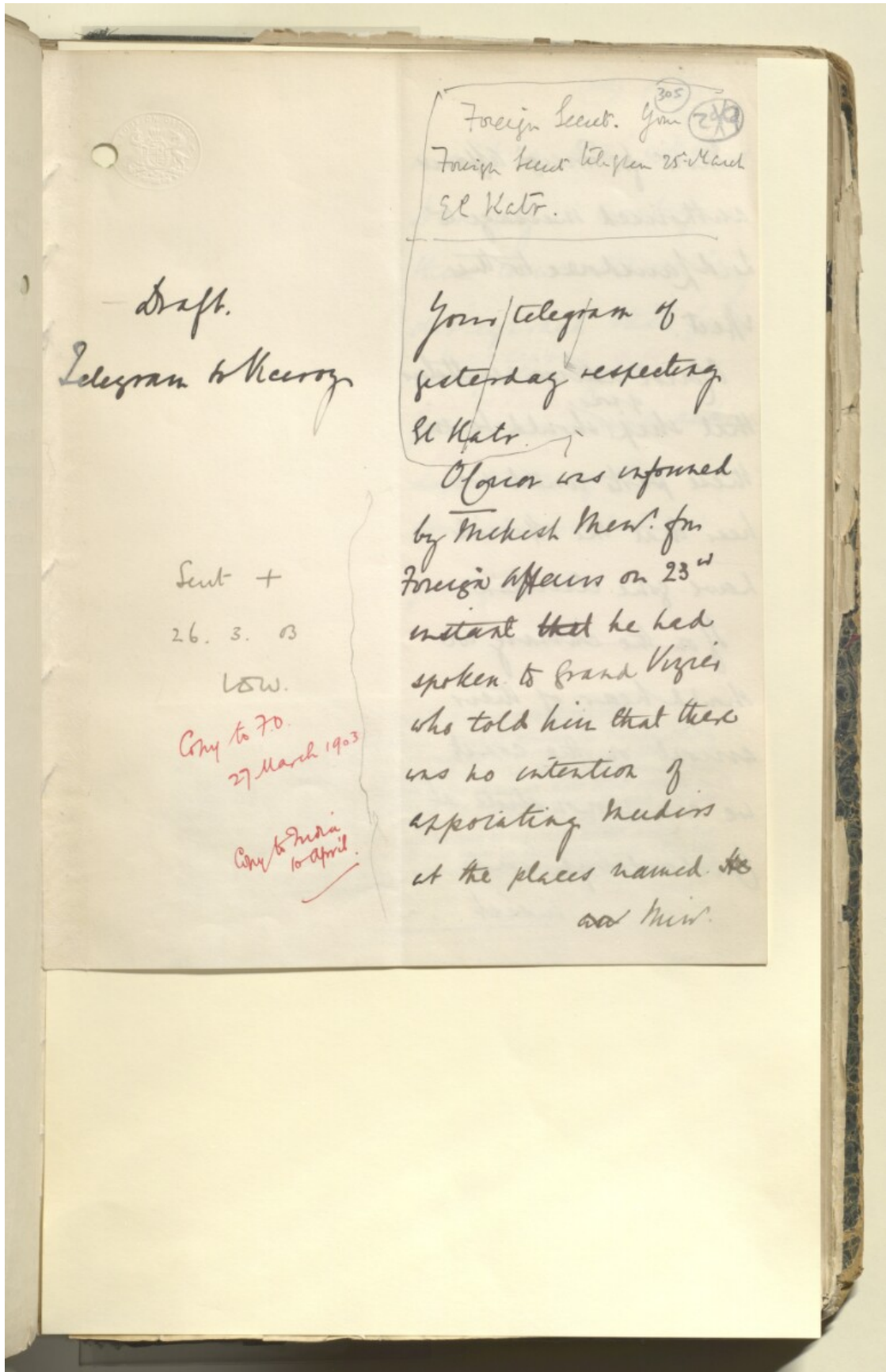


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٠٤ظ] (١٦٠/٦١٣)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٠٥] (٨٦٠/٦١٤)



Draft.
Telegram to Meeruz

Sent +
26. 3. 03

LOW.

Copy to F.O.
27 March 1903

Copy to India
10 April

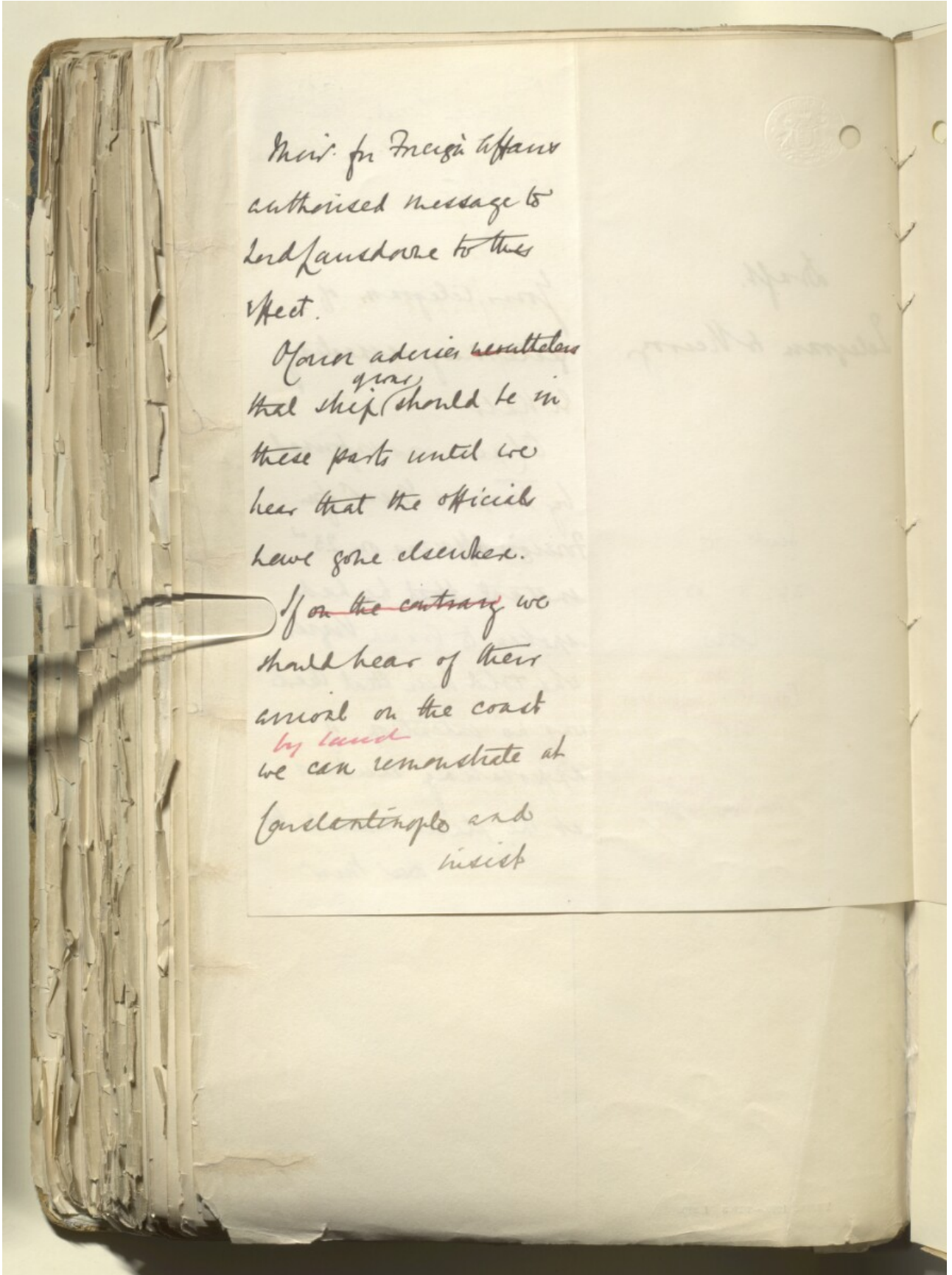
Foreign Secut. ³⁰⁵ You ~~204~~
Foreign Secut. telegram 25 March
El Kato.

Your telegram of
yesterday respecting
El Kato.

Oguz was informed
by Turkish Min. for
Foreign Affairs on 23rd
instant that he had
spoken to Grand Vizier
who told him that there
was no intention of
appointing mudirs
at the places named. He
was Min.



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٠٥ ظ] (١٦٠/٦١٥)



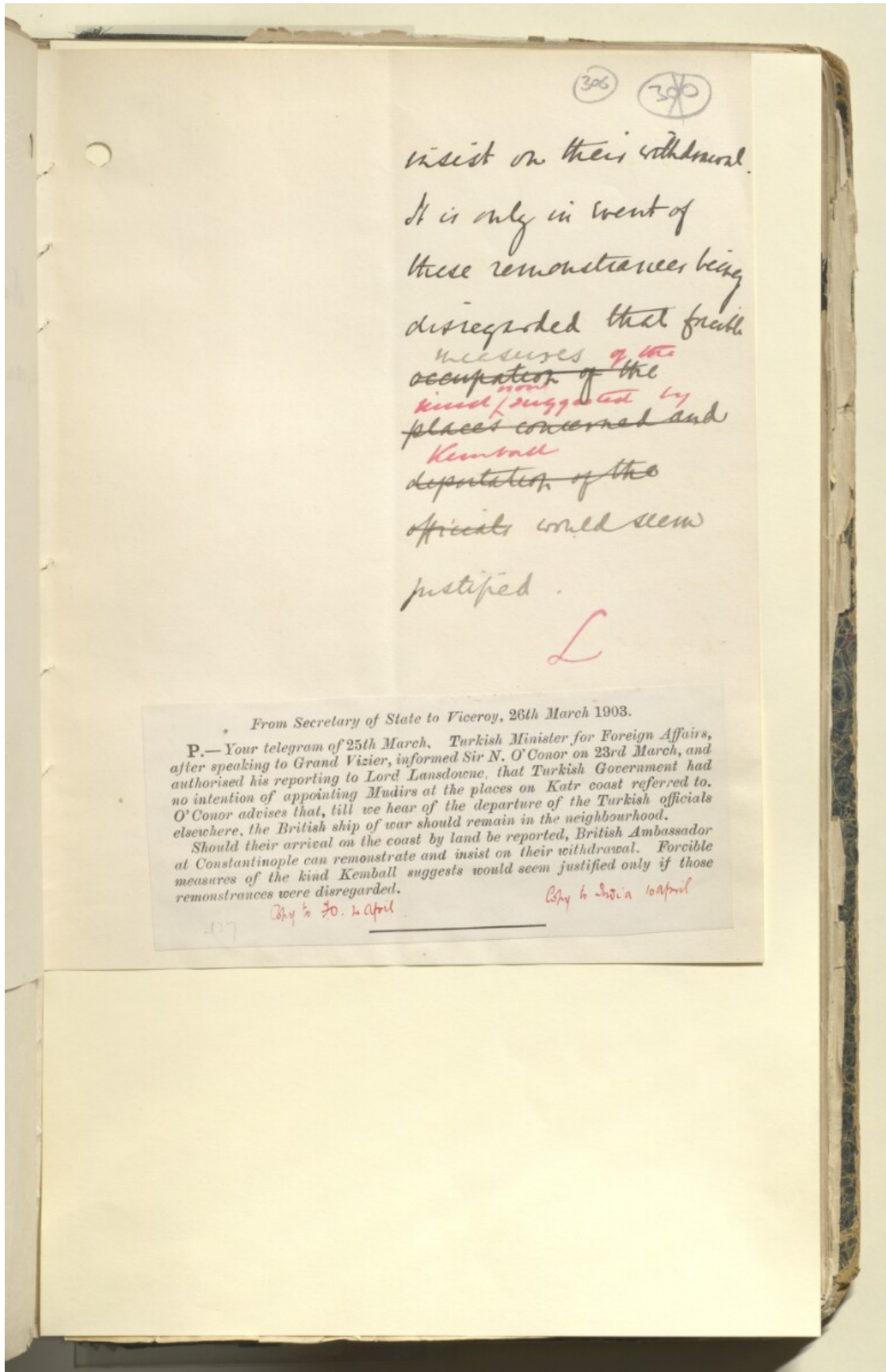
Mini: for Foreign Affairs
authorised message to
Lord Lansdowne to this
effect.

Major advice ~~resultless~~
that ship ^{you} should be in
these parts until we
hear that the officials
have gone elsewhere.

If ~~on the contrary~~ we
should hear of their
arrival on the coast
~~by land~~
we can remonstrate at
London and
insist



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٠٦ و] (١٦٦/٨٦٠)



306 300
insist on their withdrawal.
It is only in event of
these remonstrances being
disregarded that forcible
measures of the
occupation of the
kind ^{now} suggested by
places concerned and
Kemball
deputation of the
officials would seem
justified.

L

From Secretary of State to Viceroy, 26th March 1903.

P.— Your telegram of 25th March. Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, after speaking to Grand Vizier, informed Sir N. O'Conor on 23rd March, and authorised his reporting to Lord Lansdowne, that Turkish Government had no intention of appointing Mudirs at the places on Katr coast referred to. O'Conor advises that, till we hear of the departure of the Turkish officials elsewhere, the British ship of war should remain in the neighbourhood.

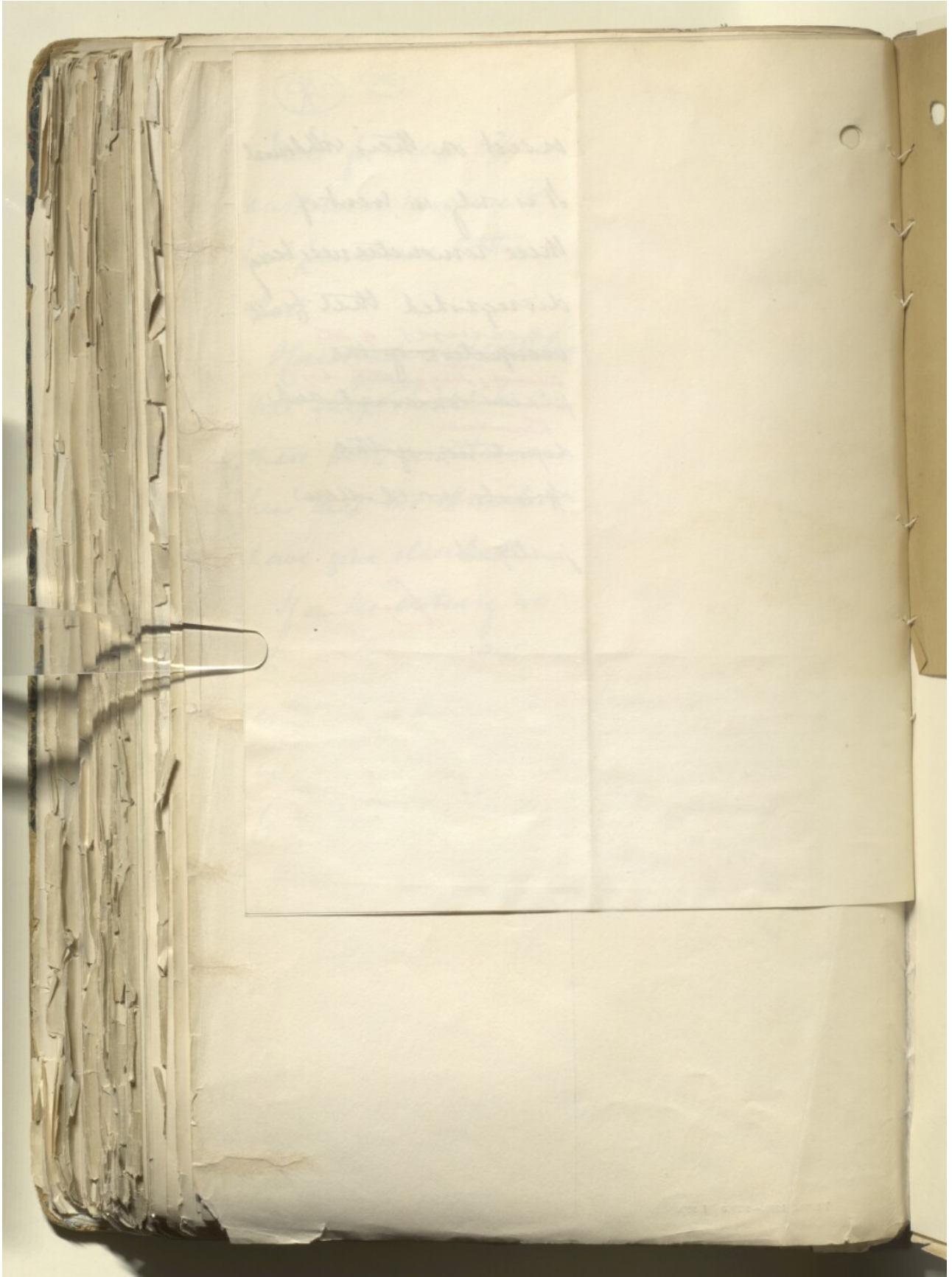
Should their arrival on the coast by land be reported, British Ambassador at Constantinople can remonstrate and insist on their withdrawal. Forcible measures of the kind Kemball suggests would seem justified only if those remonstrances were disregarded.

Copy to S.O. 12 April

Copy to S.O. 10 April

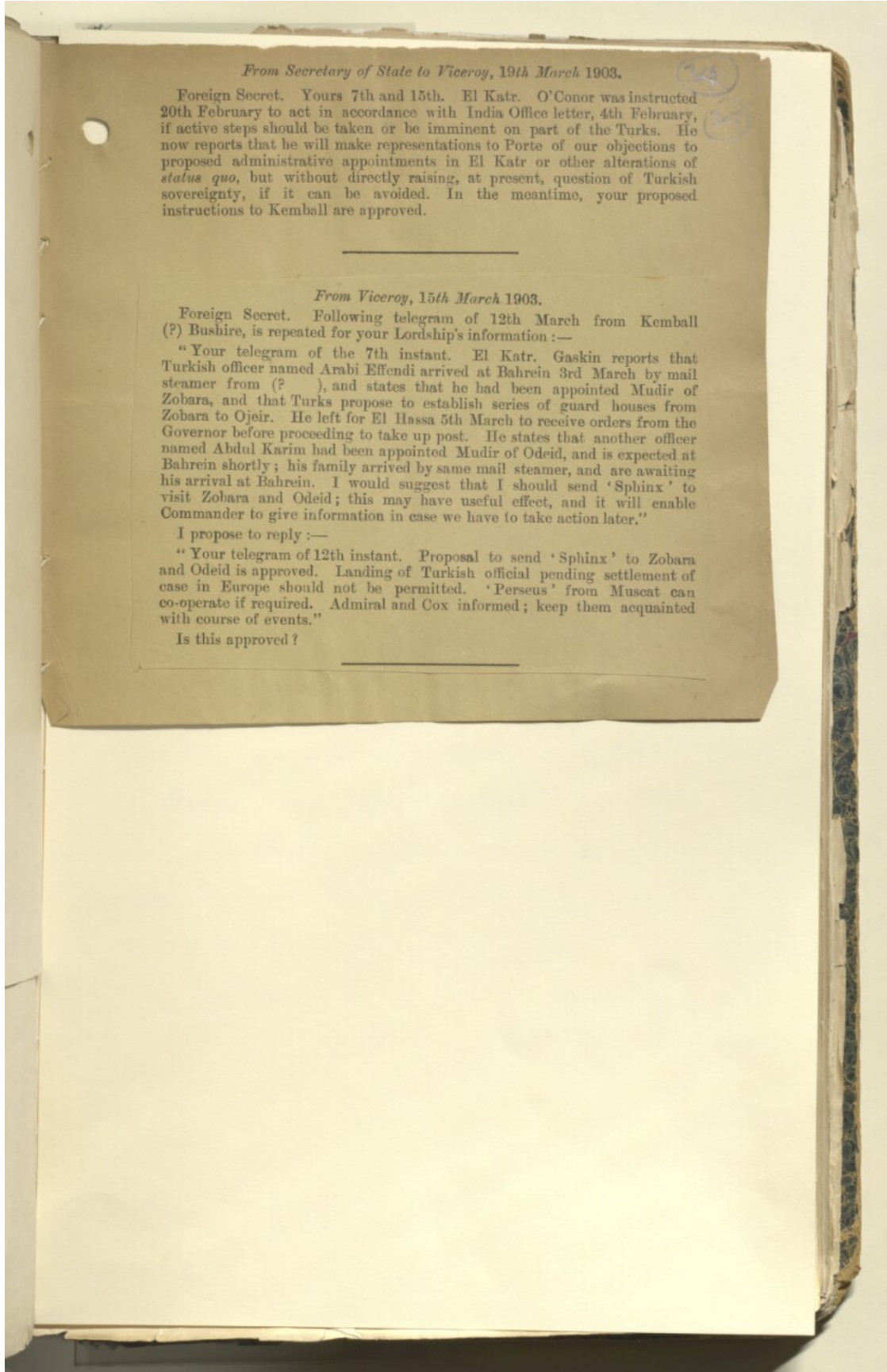


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٠٦ظ] (١٦٠/٦١٧)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٠٧و] (١٦٠/٦١٨)



From Secretary of State to Viceroy, 19th March 1903.

Foreign Secret. Yours 7th and 15th. El Katr. O'Conor was instructed 20th February to act in accordance with India Office letter, 4th February, if active steps should be taken or be imminent on part of the Turks. He now reports that he will make representations to Porte of our objections to proposed administrative appointments in El Katr or other alterations of *status quo*, but without directly raising, at present, question of Turkish sovereignty, if it can be avoided. In the meantime, your proposed instructions to Kembal are approved.

From Viceroy, 15th March 1903.

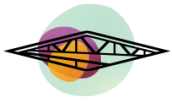
Foreign Secret. Following telegram of 12th March from Kembal (?) Bushire, is repeated for your Lordship's information:—

"Your telegram of the 7th instant. El Katr. Gaskin reports that Turkish officer named Arabi Effendi arrived at Bahrein 3rd March by mail steamer from (?), and states that he had been appointed Mudir of Zobara, and that Turks propose to establish series of guard houses from Zobara to Ojeir. He left for El Hassa 5th March to receive orders from the Governor before proceeding to take up post. He states that another officer named Abdul Karim had been appointed Mudir of Odeid, and is expected at Bahrein shortly; his family arrived by same mail steamer, and are awaiting his arrival at Bahrein. I would suggest that I should send 'Sphinx' to visit Zobara and Odeid; this may have useful effect, and it will enable Commander to give information in case we have to take action later."

I propose to reply:—

"Your telegram of 12th instant. Proposal to send 'Sphinx' to Zobara and Odeid is approved. Landing of Turkish official pending settlement of case in Europe should not be permitted. 'Perseus' from Muscat can co-operate if required. Admiral and Cox informed; keep them acquainted with course of events."

Is this approved?

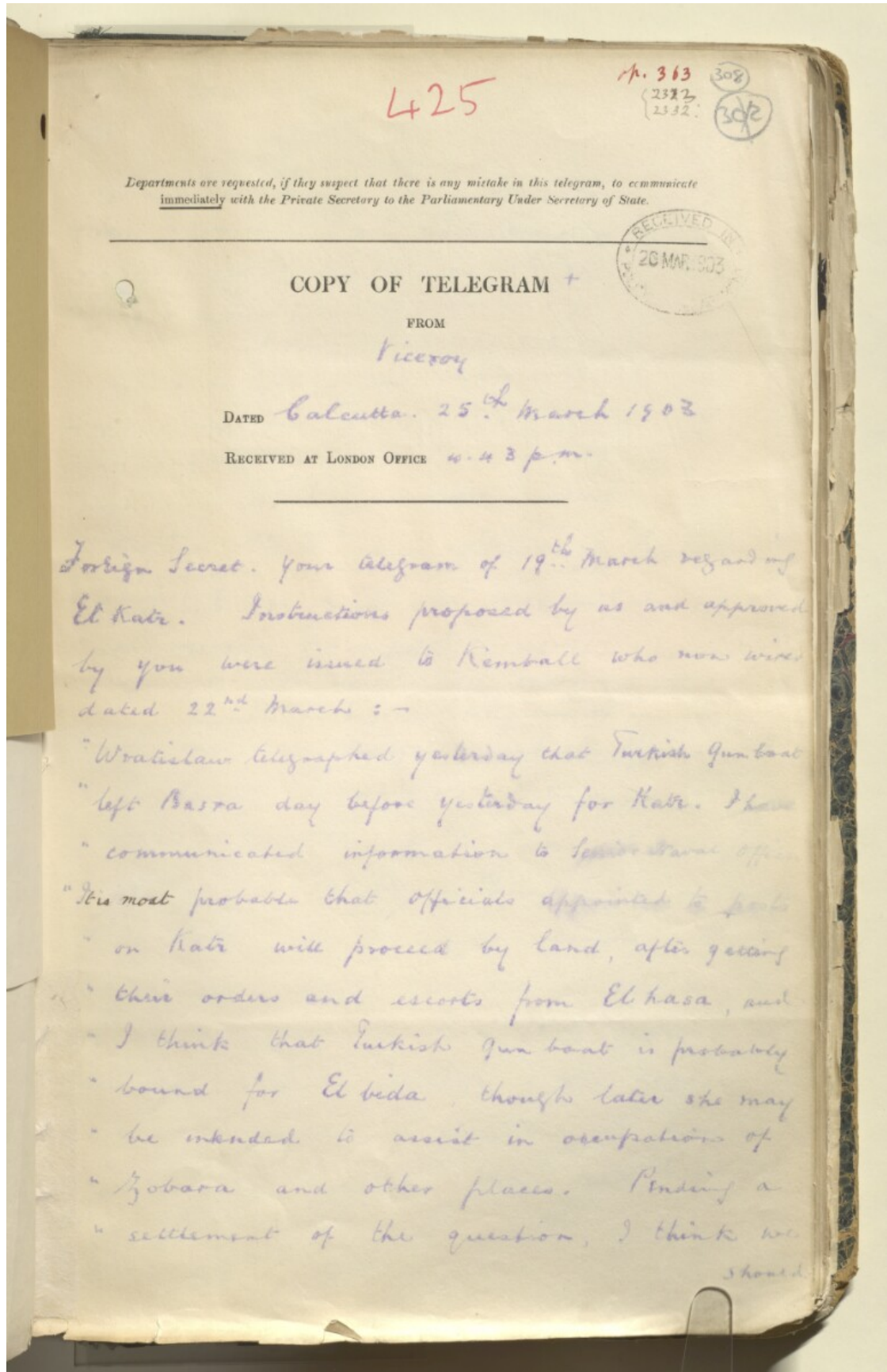


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٠٧ظ] (١٦٠/٦١٩)



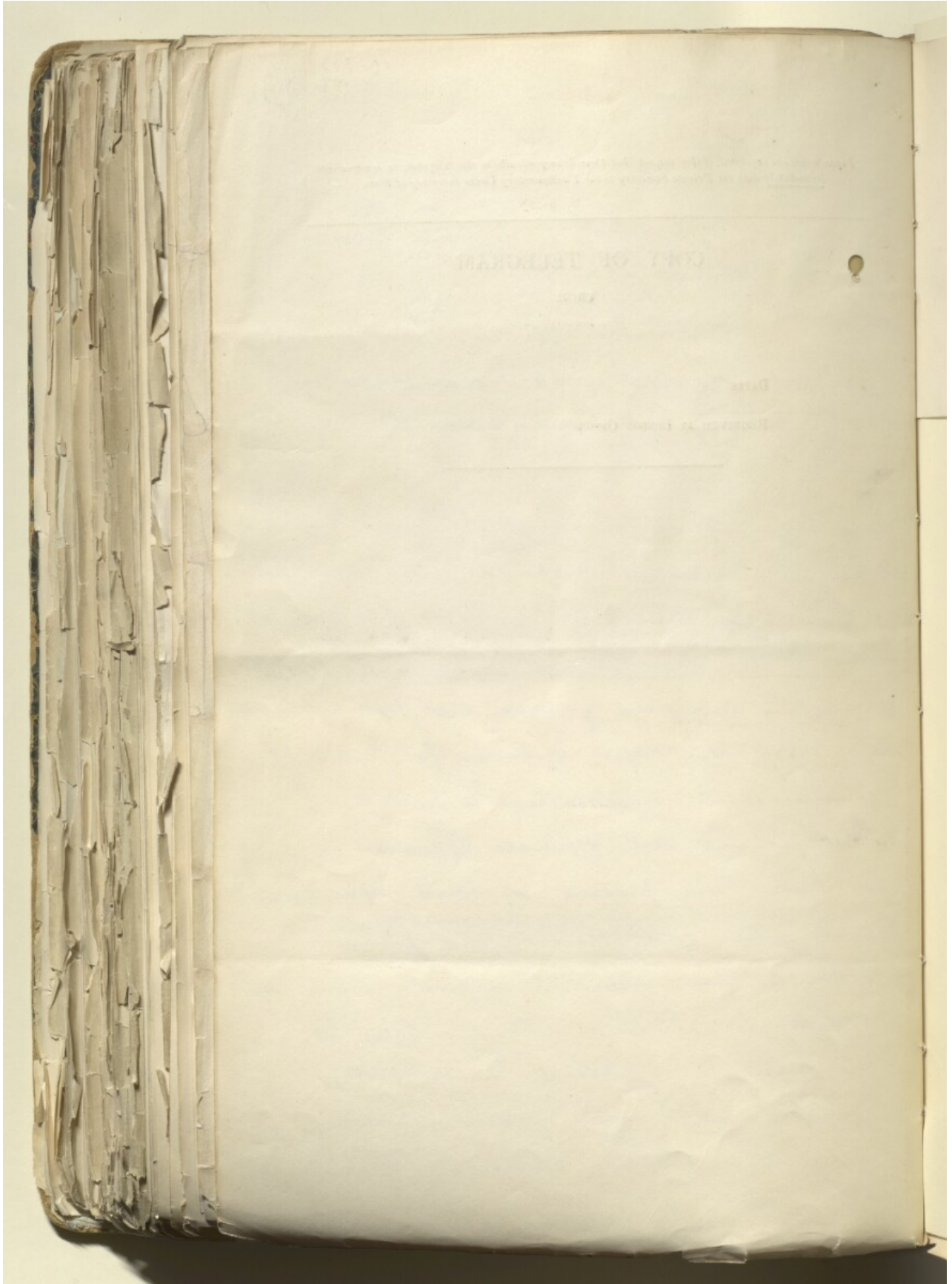


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٠٨ و] (٨٦٠/٦٢٠)



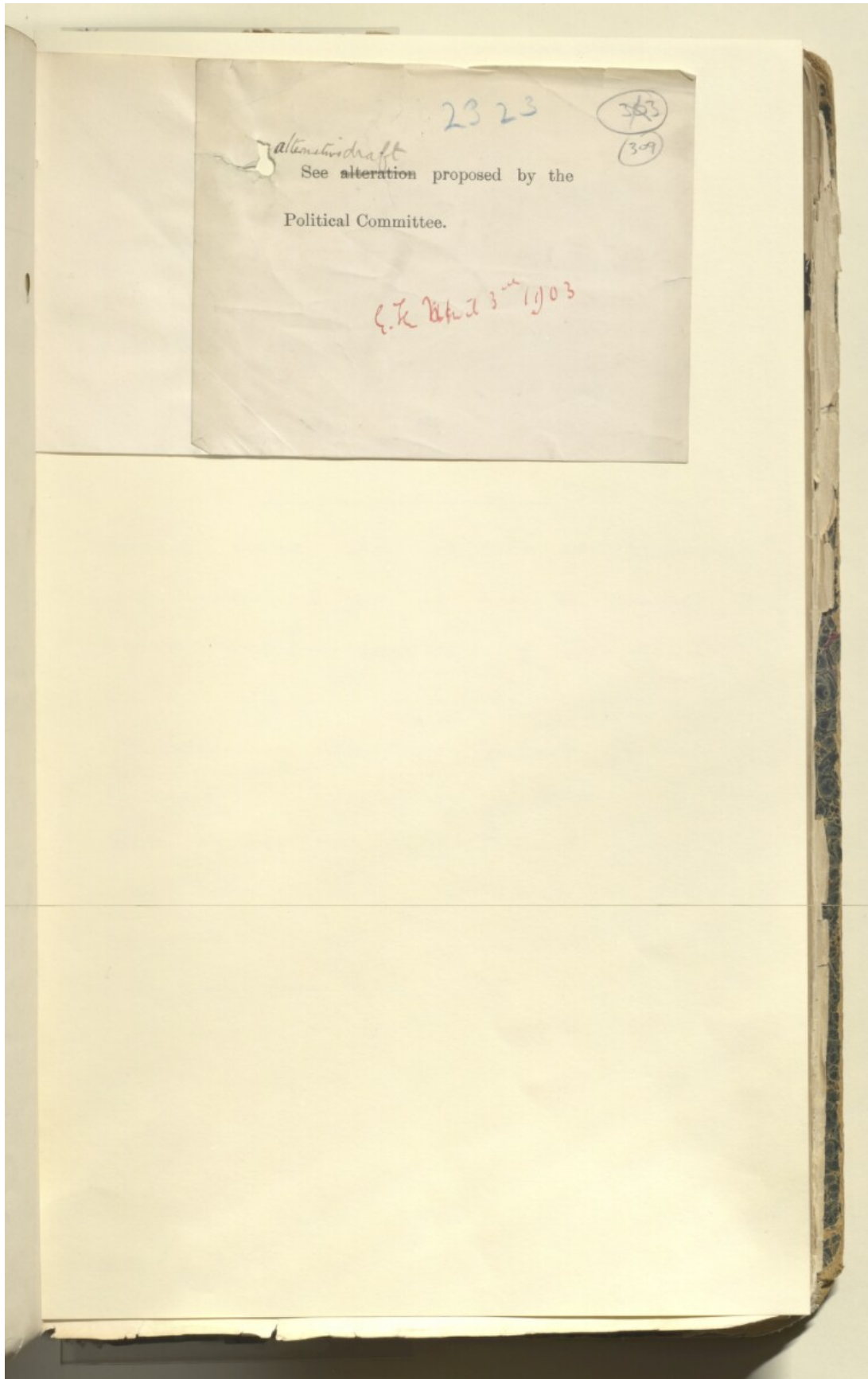


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٠٨ظ] (٨٦٠/٦٢١)



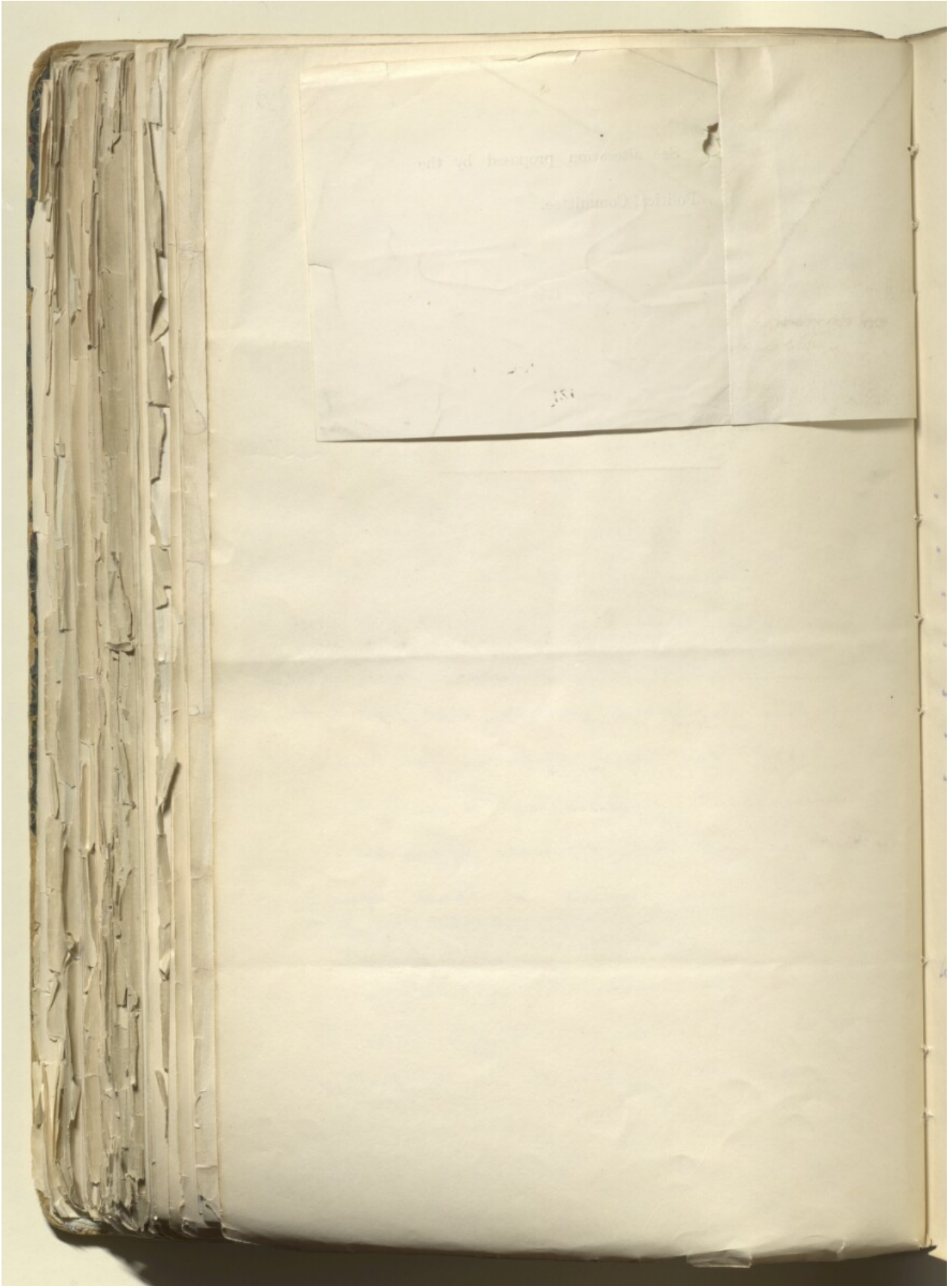


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٠٩و] (٨٦٠/٦٢٢)



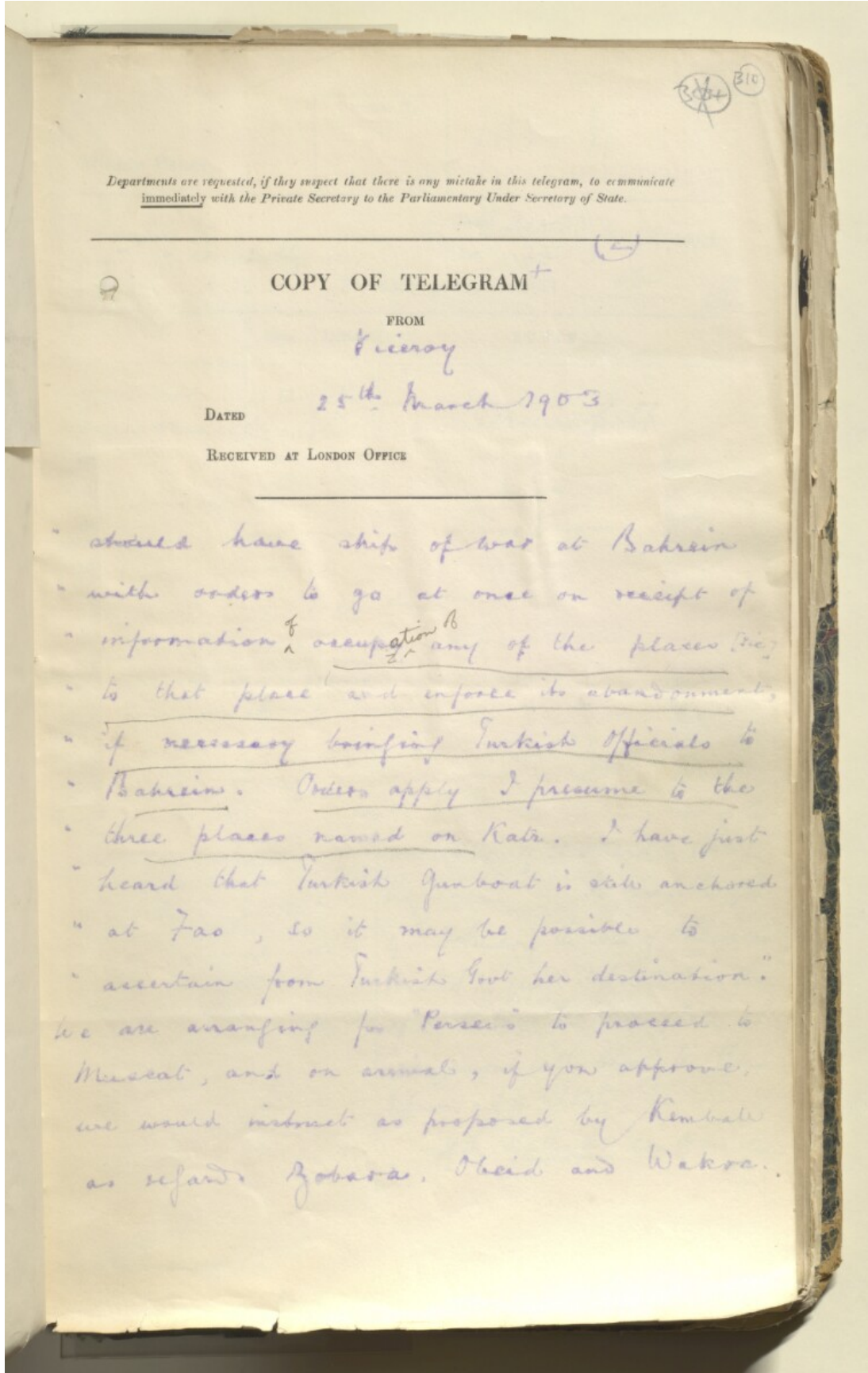


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٠٩ظ] (٨٦٠/٦٢٣)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣١٠ و] (٨٦٠/٦٢٤)



Departments are requested, if they suspect that there is any mistake in this telegram, to communicate
immediately with the Private Secretary to the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State.

COPY OF TELEGRAM⁺

FROM

Admiralty

DATED

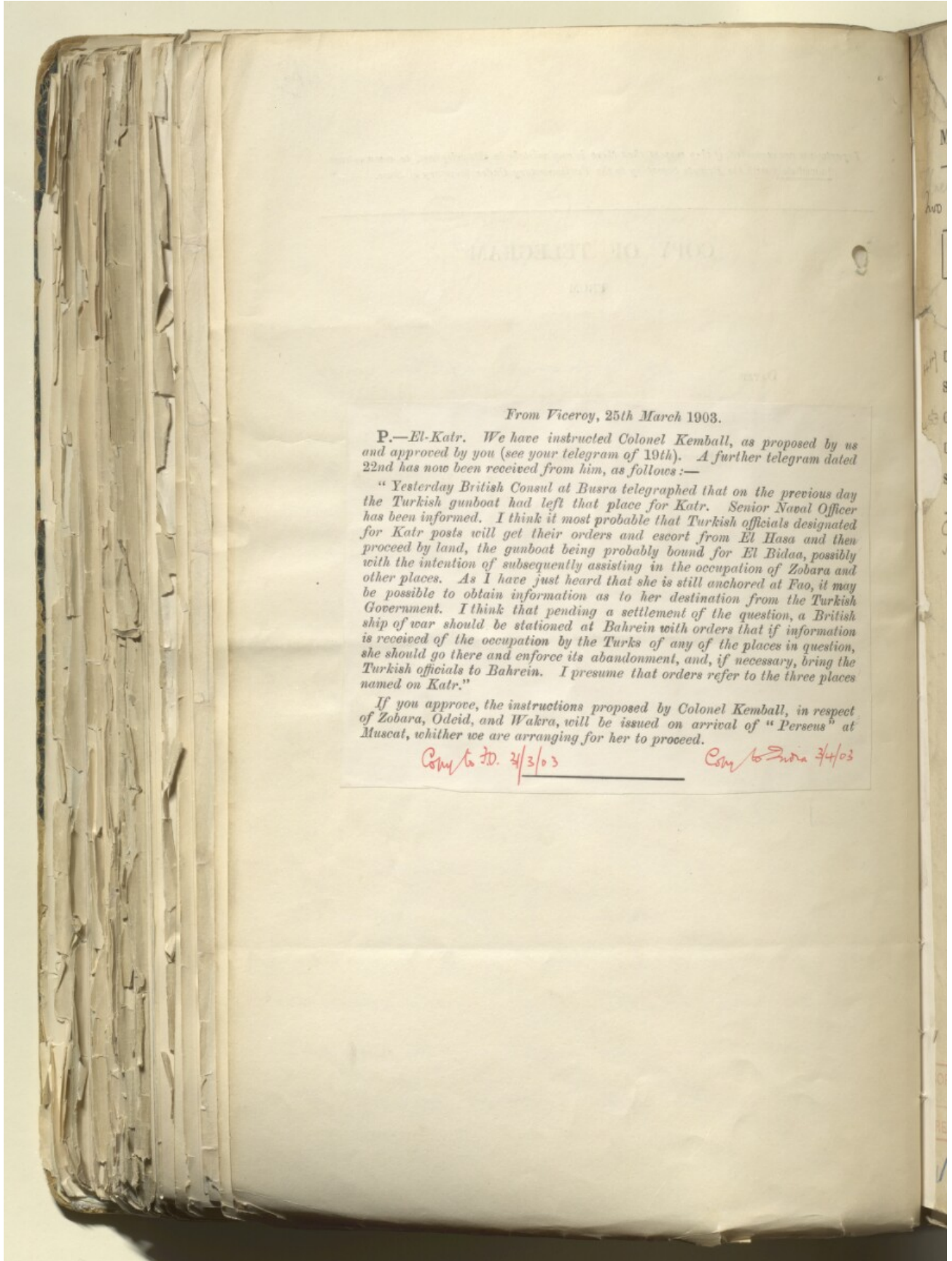
25th March 1903

RECEIVED AT LONDON OFFICE

" should have ships of war at Bahrain
" with orders to go at once on receipt of
" information of occupation^{of} any of the places mentioned
" to that place and enforce its abandonment,
" if necessary bringing Turkish officials to
" Bahrain. Orders apply I presume to the
" three places named on Kahr. I have just
" heard that Turkish gunboat is still anchored
" at Fao, so it may be possible to
" ascertain from Turkish Govt her destination."
We are arranging for Perce's to proceed to
Muscat, and on arrival, if you approve,
we would instruct as proposed by Kimball
as regards Zabara, Obaid and Wakra.



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣١٠ظ] (١٦٠/٦٢٥)



From Viceroy, 25th March 1903.

P.—El-Katr. We have instructed Colonel Kemball, as proposed by us and approved by you (see your telegram of 19th). A further telegram dated 22nd has now been received from him, as follows:—

"Yesterday British Consul at Busra telegraphed that on the previous day the Turkish gunboat had left that place for Katr. Senior Naval Officer has been informed. I think it most probable that Turkish officials designated for Katr posts will get their orders and escort from El Hasa and then proceed by land, the gunboat being probably bound for El Bidaa, possibly with the intention of subsequently assisting in the occupation of Zobara and other places. As I have just heard that she is still anchored at Fao, it may be possible to obtain information as to her destination from the Turkish Government. I think that pending a settlement of the question, a British ship of war should be stationed at Bahrein with orders that if information is received of the occupation by the Turks of any of the places in question, she should go there and enforce its abandonment, and, if necessary, bring the Turkish officials to Bahrein. I presume that orders refer to the three places named on Katr."

If you approve, the instructions proposed by Colonel Kemball, in respect of Zobara, Odeid, and Wakra, will be issued on arrival of "Perseus" at Muscat, whither we are arranging for her to proceed.

Copy to D. 3/3/03

Copy to India 3/4/03



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣١١ و] (٨٦٠/٦٢٦)

Register No. 311

Minute Paper.

Letter from *20. Admiralty*

Dated *21/23* March, 1903.

Rec. *23*

Formally acknowledged *[Signature]*

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	<i>25 III</i>	<i>YRK</i>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Persian Gulf.</i></p> <p><i>Turkish intentions on the Katr coast. Sir R.O'Connor's promised despatch. Porte denies intention to send Hindu to Zohara and other places. Despatch of one of H.M.'s ships to the neighbourhood.</i></p> <p>Previous Papers:— <i>2308</i> <i>2317</i></p> <p><i>Sir R. O'Connor thinks that we appear to be contemplating the contingency "of counteracting Turkish designs in El Kato by countenancing the absorption of El Odeid by Ahmed bin-Thani". In our letter of the 4th February the case of Odeid was treated as quite separate from that of El Kato. The contemplated arrangement with Ahmed bin-Thani referred only to El Kato.</i></p> <p><i>If the status quo can be maintained without</i></p>
Secretary of State	<i>26..</i>	<i>[Initials]</i>	
Committee	<i>27 "</i>	<i>[Initials]</i>	
Under Secretary.....	<i>2 IV</i>	<i>YRK</i>	
Secretary of State	<i>2 --</i>	<i>[Initials]</i>	

I think the first part of the despatch is important in so far as it shows that we are apparently under a misapprehension but in fact the Turkish intention is to absorb the Odeid by Ahmed bin-Thani. (Paragraph of 26 March 1903) The arrangement proposed will be taken at present.

Sa. [Signature]

COPY TO INDIA
190
SECRETARY'S NO.

Y 8353. 1000.—2/1903. I. 280.



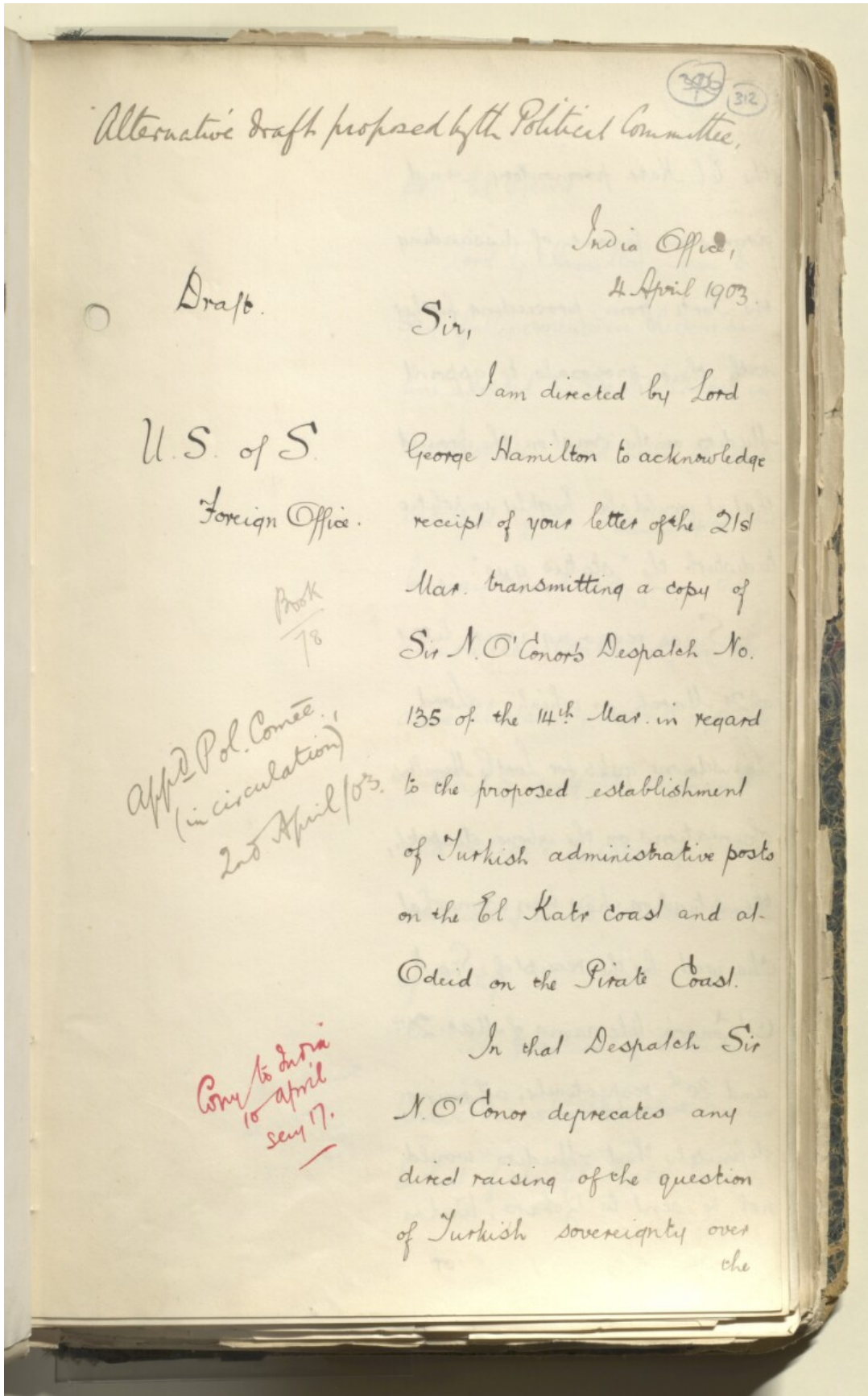
ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣١١ظ] (١٦٠/٦٢٧)

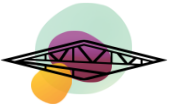
without a renewed reference to Turkish sovereignty,
so much the better. But, if the Turks assert their
sovereign right to send officers & establishments
to tighten their hold on the districts of El Kato,
then, in the interests of our protectorate over
Bahrain, it will be necessary to take some
effective steps to prevent them. It is not
H. M. Gov. but the Turkish Gov. which is in-
fringing the status quo. We are content to
leave matters as they are for the present at least.
The Turkish Garrison at El Bidia is an anomaly,
which has, however, existed for over 30 years, and
has not led to any unworkable difficulty.
It is not proposed to insist upon its removal.

Draft to the F.O.



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣١٢ و] (٨٦٠/٦٢٨)



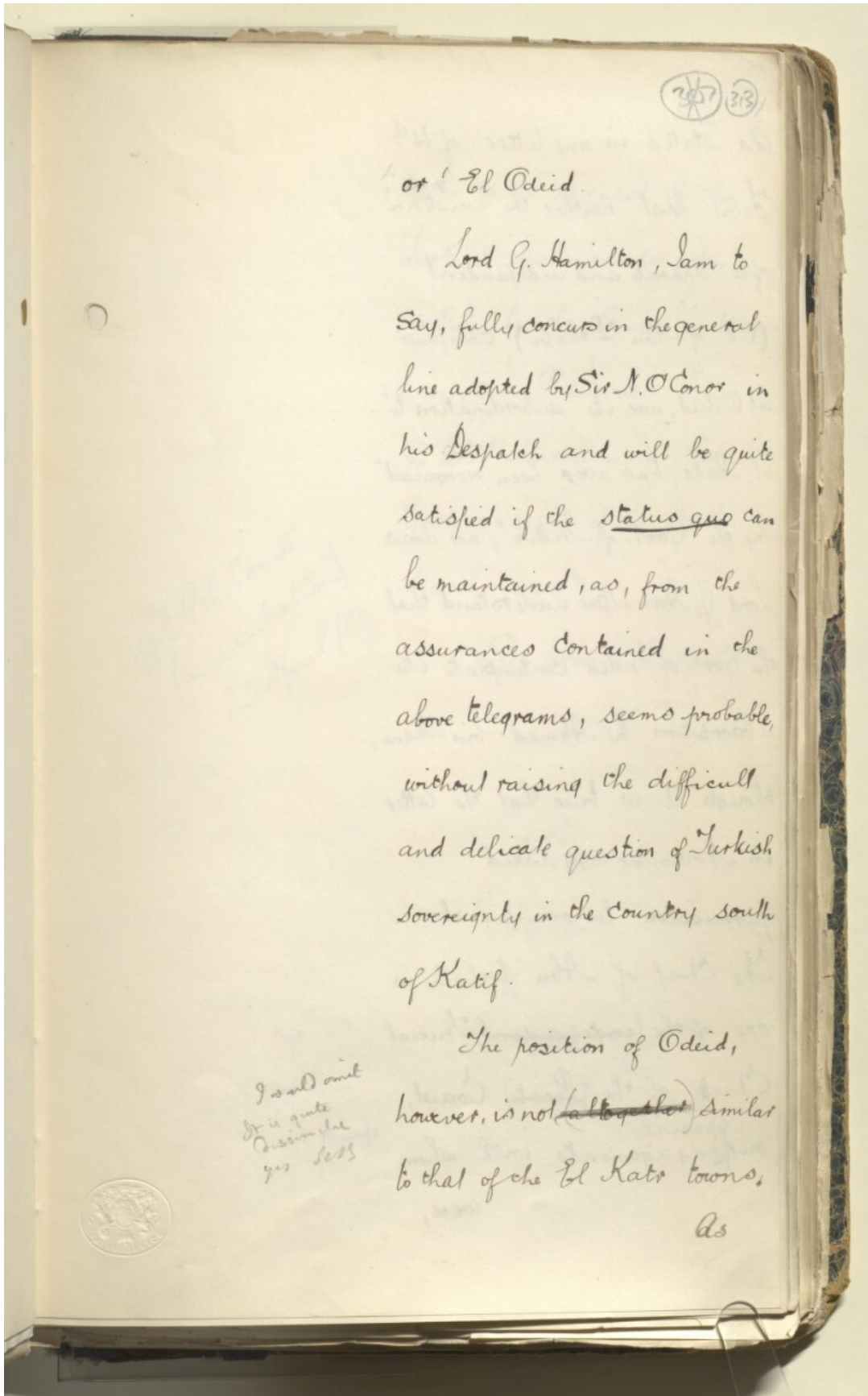


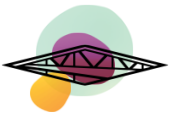
the El Kats promontory and
argues in favour of dissuading
the Porte from proceeding further
with their proposals to appoint
Mudirs on the coast on the ground
that it would be highly impolitic
to disturb the "status quo".

Since receiving your letter
of 21 March in which Lord
Lansdowne asks for Lord G. Hamilton's
observations on the above despatch,
the situation has been somewhat
changed by the receipt of Sir M.
O'Connor's telegrams of Mar. 23rd
and 30th respectively, affirming
definitely that Mudirs would
not be sent to Zobara, Wakra
or



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣١٣و] (٨٦٠/٦٣٠)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣١٣ظ] (١٦٠/٦٣١)

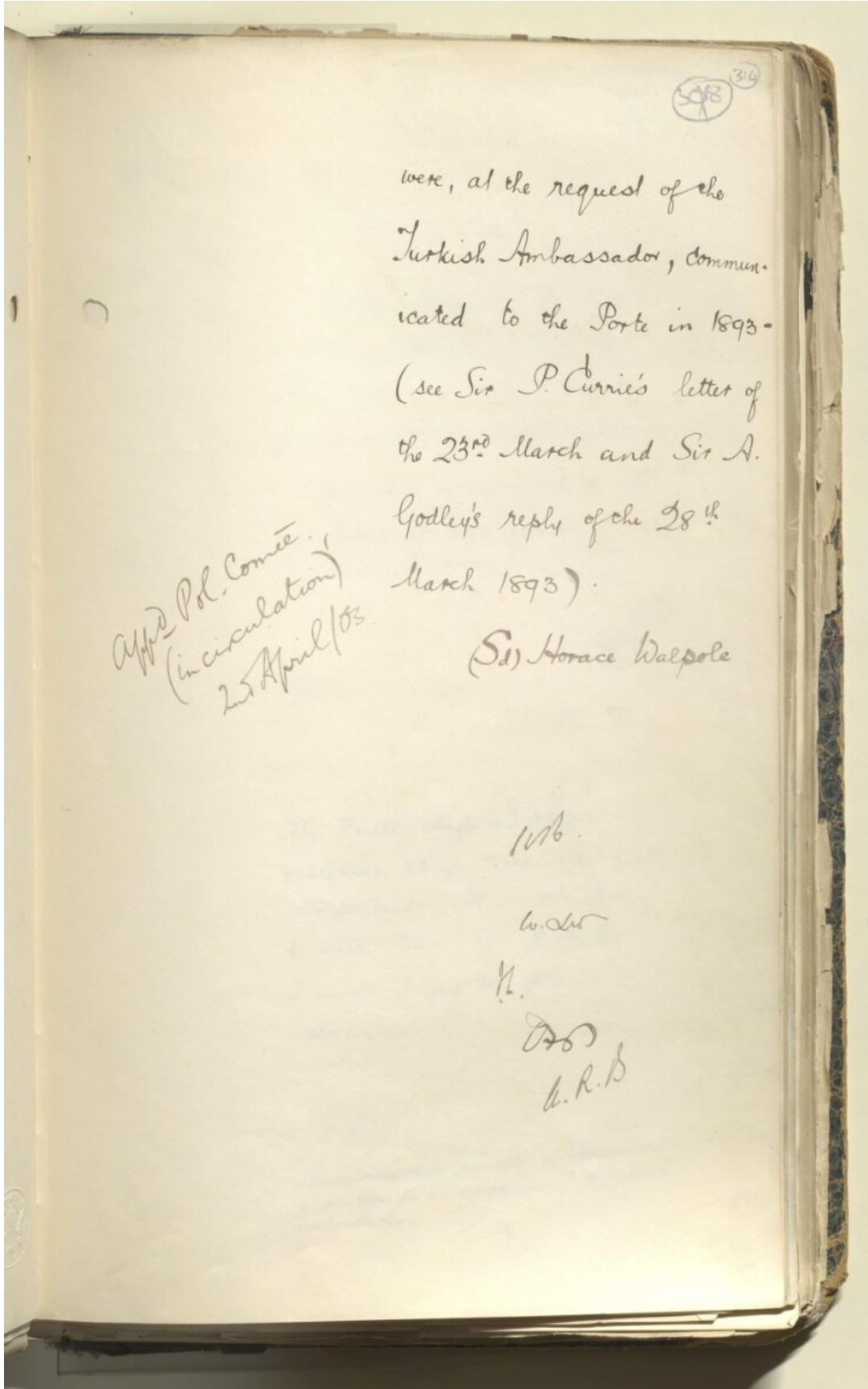
As stated in my letter of 14th
Febr. last "neither the existence
of a separate and independent"
(i.e. of Abu Dhabi) "Chiefship"
at Odeid, nor its subordination to
El Kato, has ever been recognised"
by the Govt. of India"; nor does
Lord G. Hamilton understand that
the Govt. of India contemplate its
absorption by Ahmed-bin-Thani,
though it is true that the latter
in November 1899 asked
permission to occupy it.
The Chief of Abu Dhabi is
one of the (independent) Trucial
Chief of the (Pirate) Coast,
special
out engagements with whom
were,

omit
omit
special



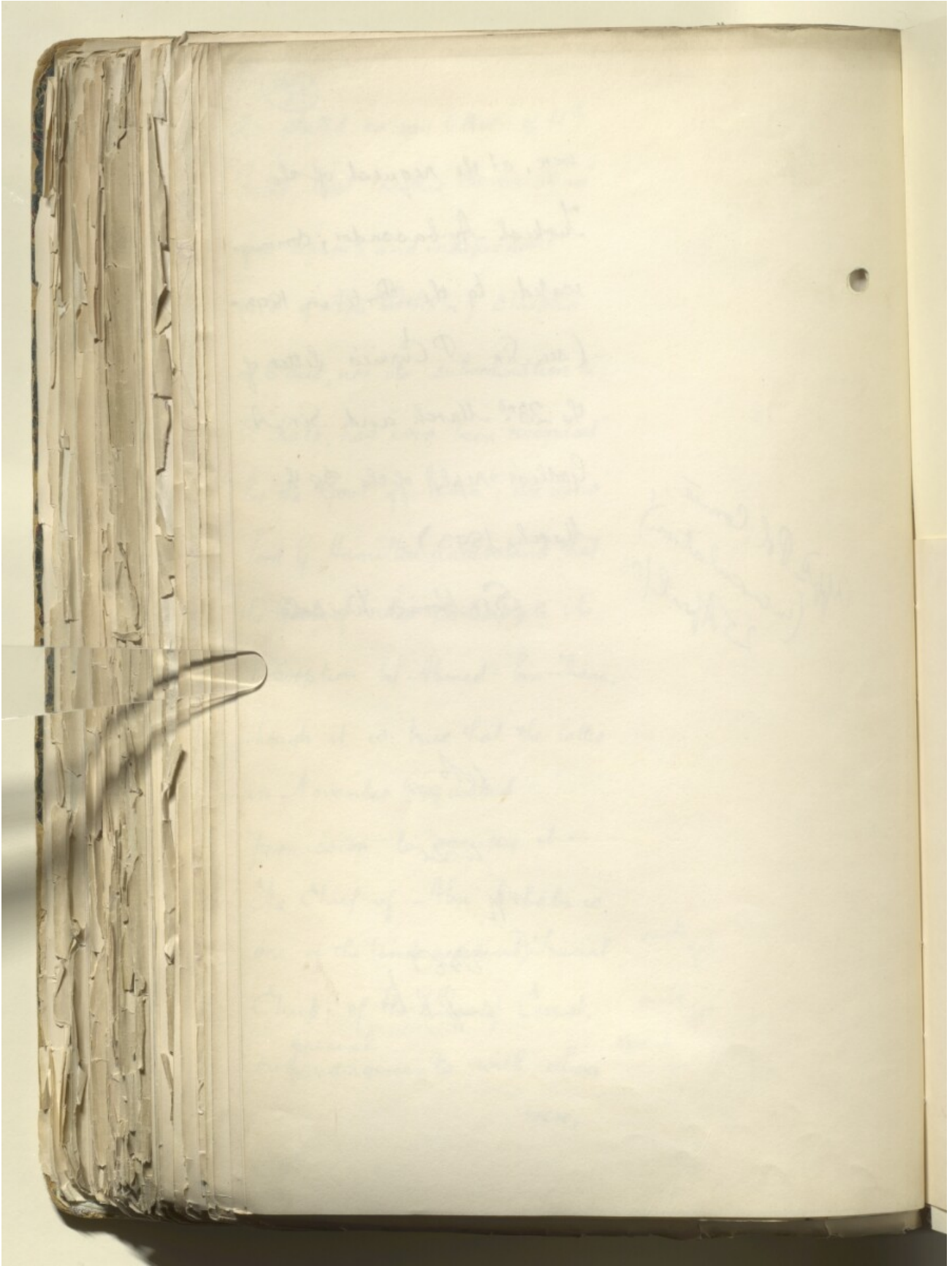


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣١٤ و] (١٦٠/٦٣٢)



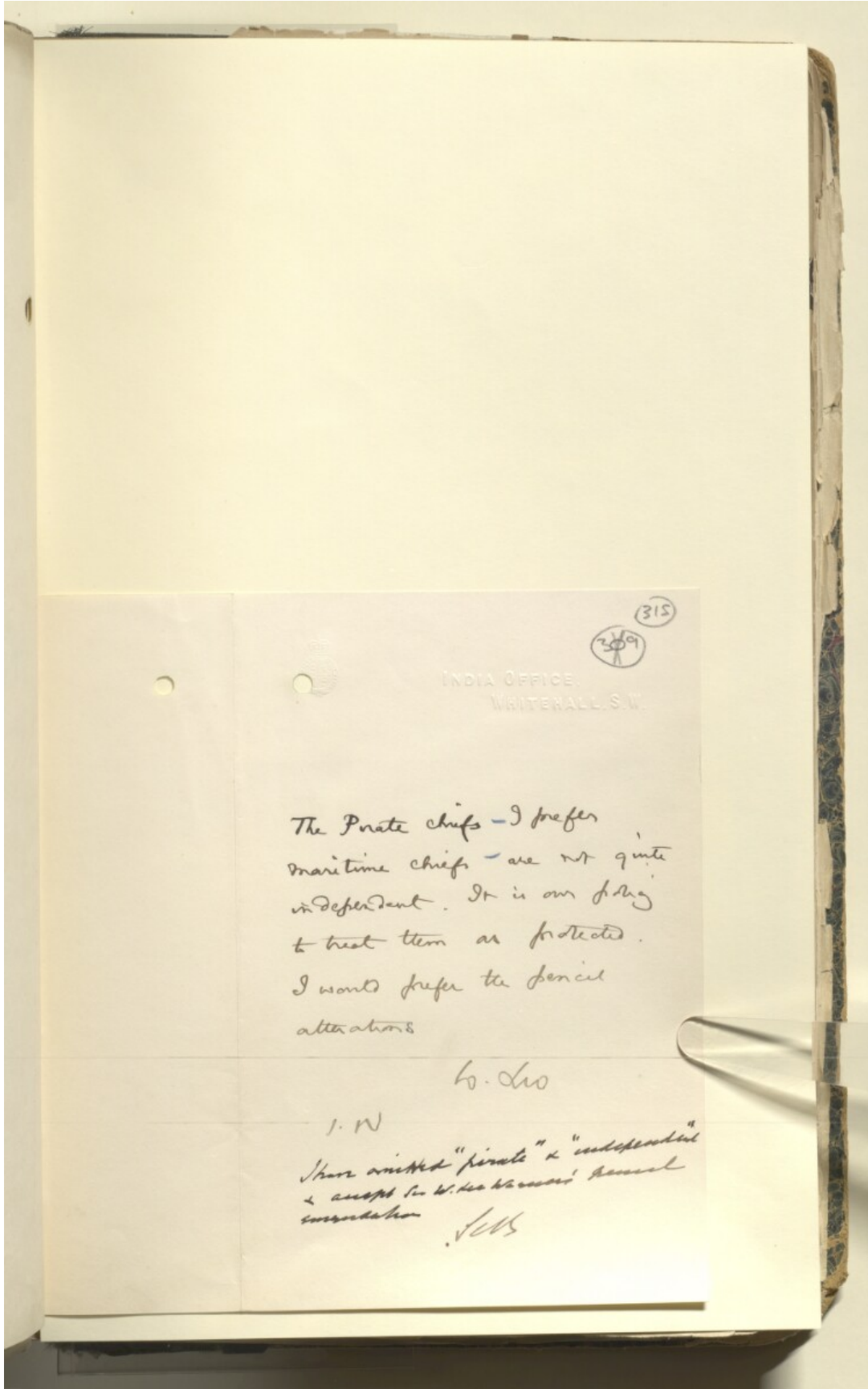


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣١٤ظ] (٨٦٠/٦٣٣)



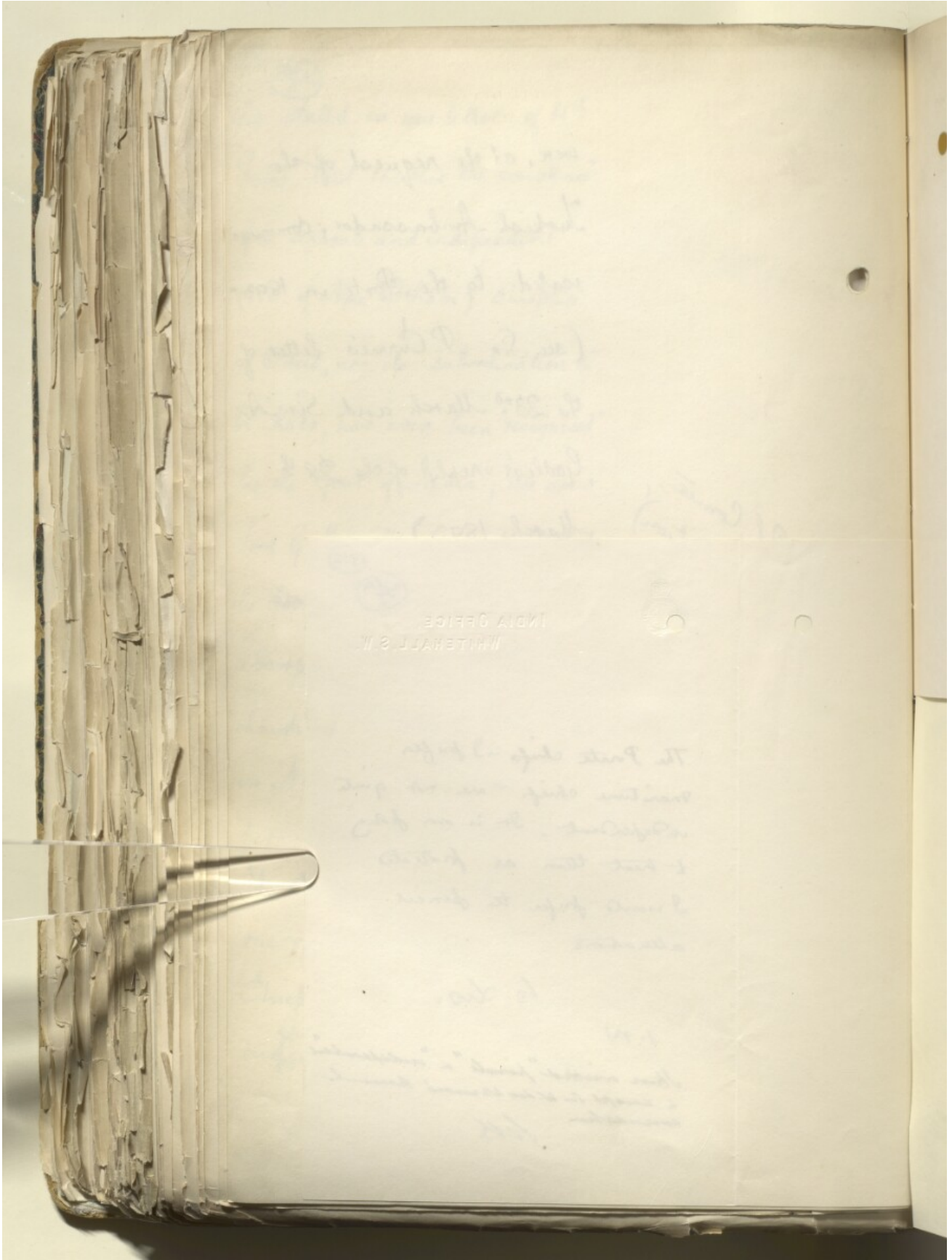


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣١٥ و] (٨٦٠/٦٣٤)



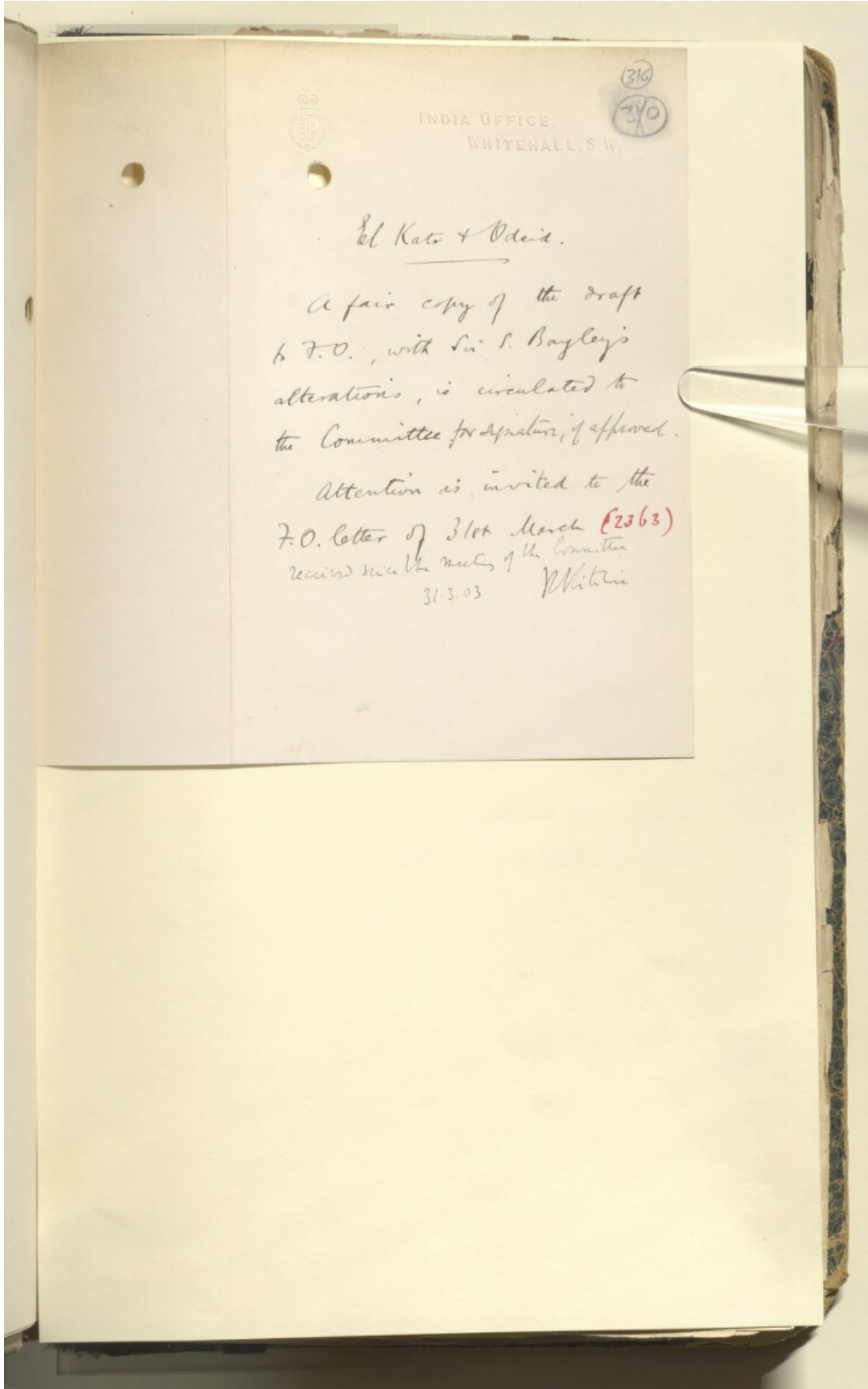


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣١٥ظ] (٨٦٠/٦٣٥)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣١٦ و] (٨٦٠/٦٣٦)



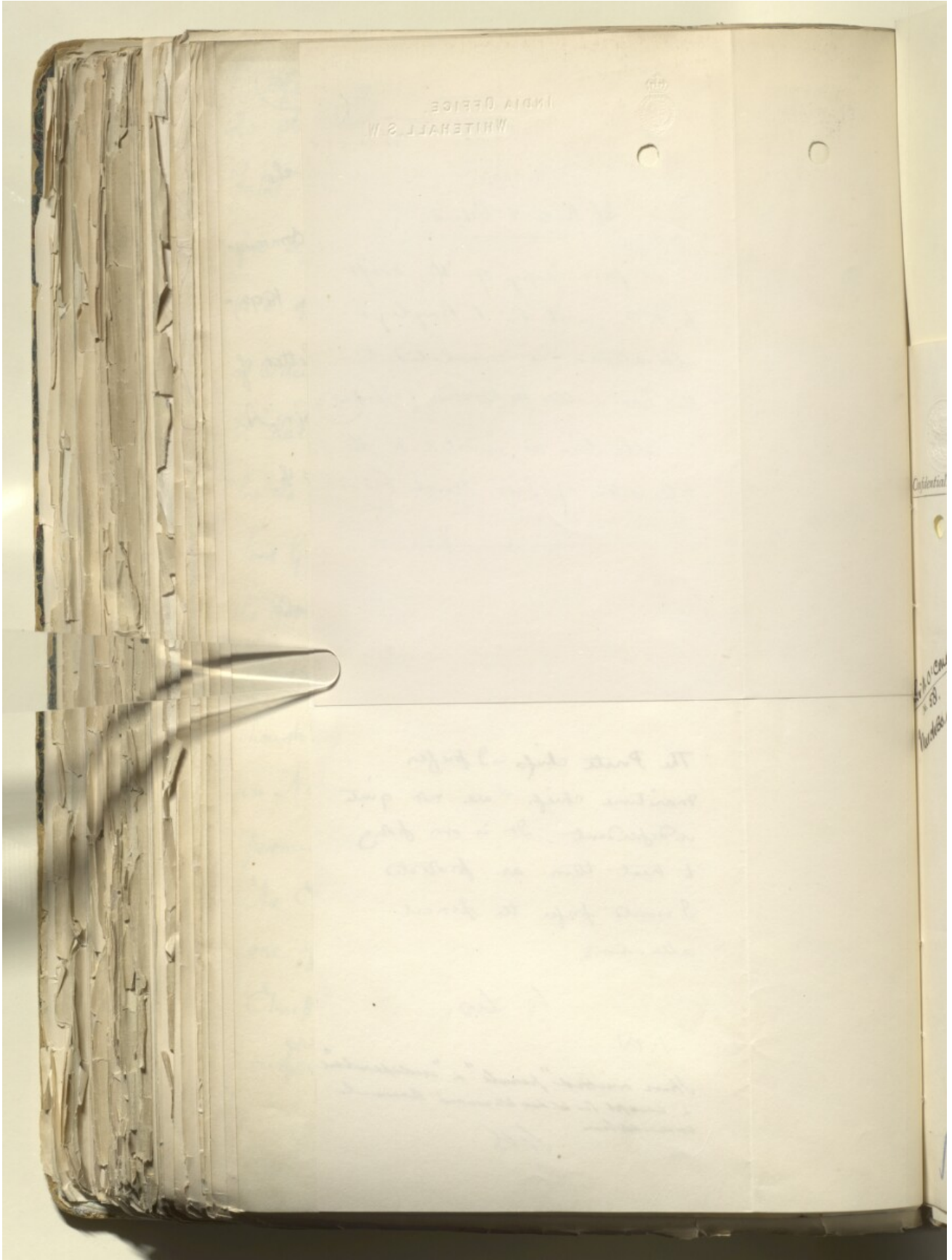
El Kato + Odeid.

A fair copy of the draft
to F.O., with Sir S. Bayley's
alterations, is circulated to
the Committee for signature, if approved.

Attention is invited to the
F.O. letter of 31st March (2363)
recording the meeting of the Committee
31.3.03 W. H. H. H.

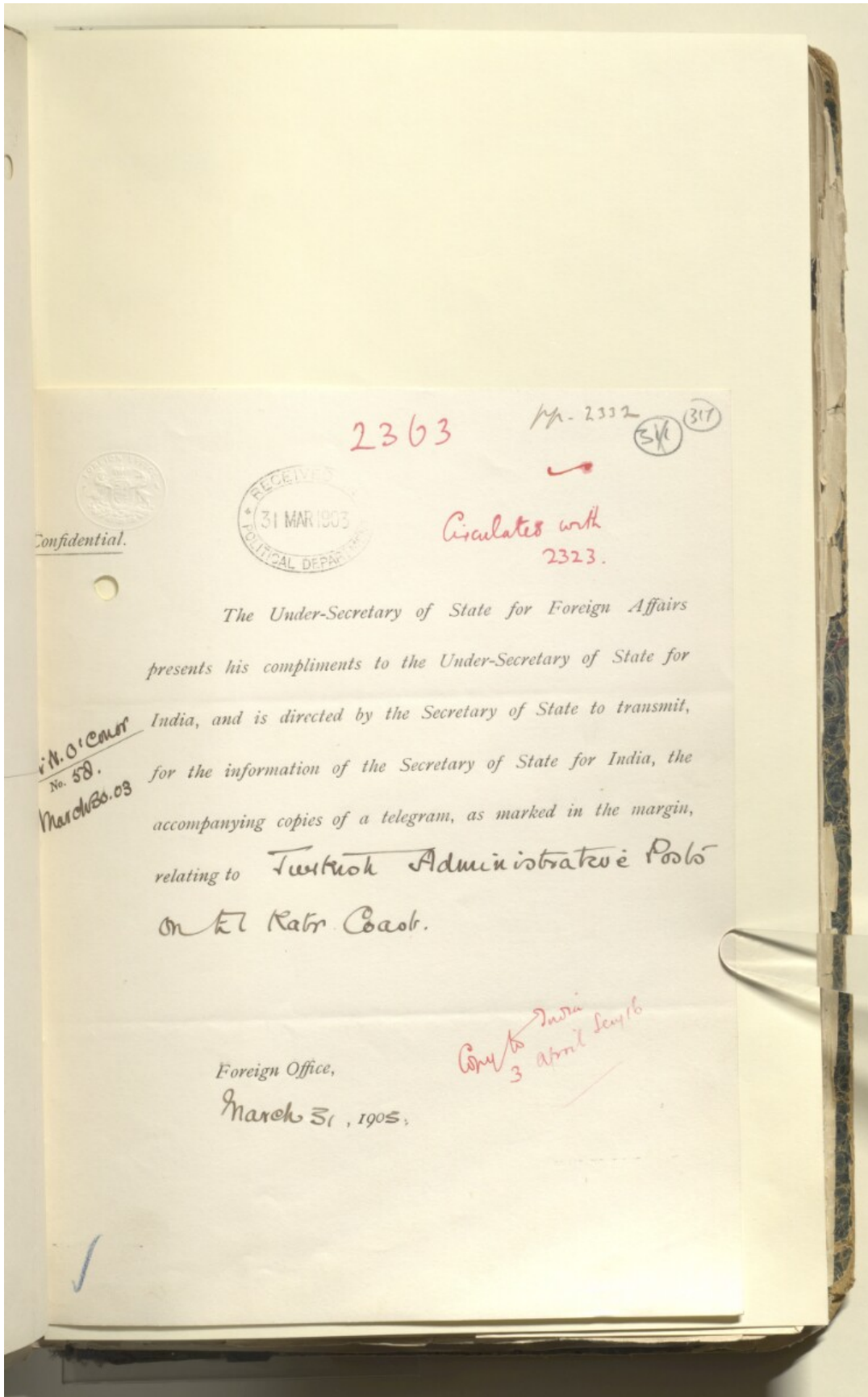


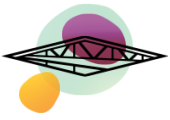
ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣١٦ظ] (٨٦٠/٦٣٧)



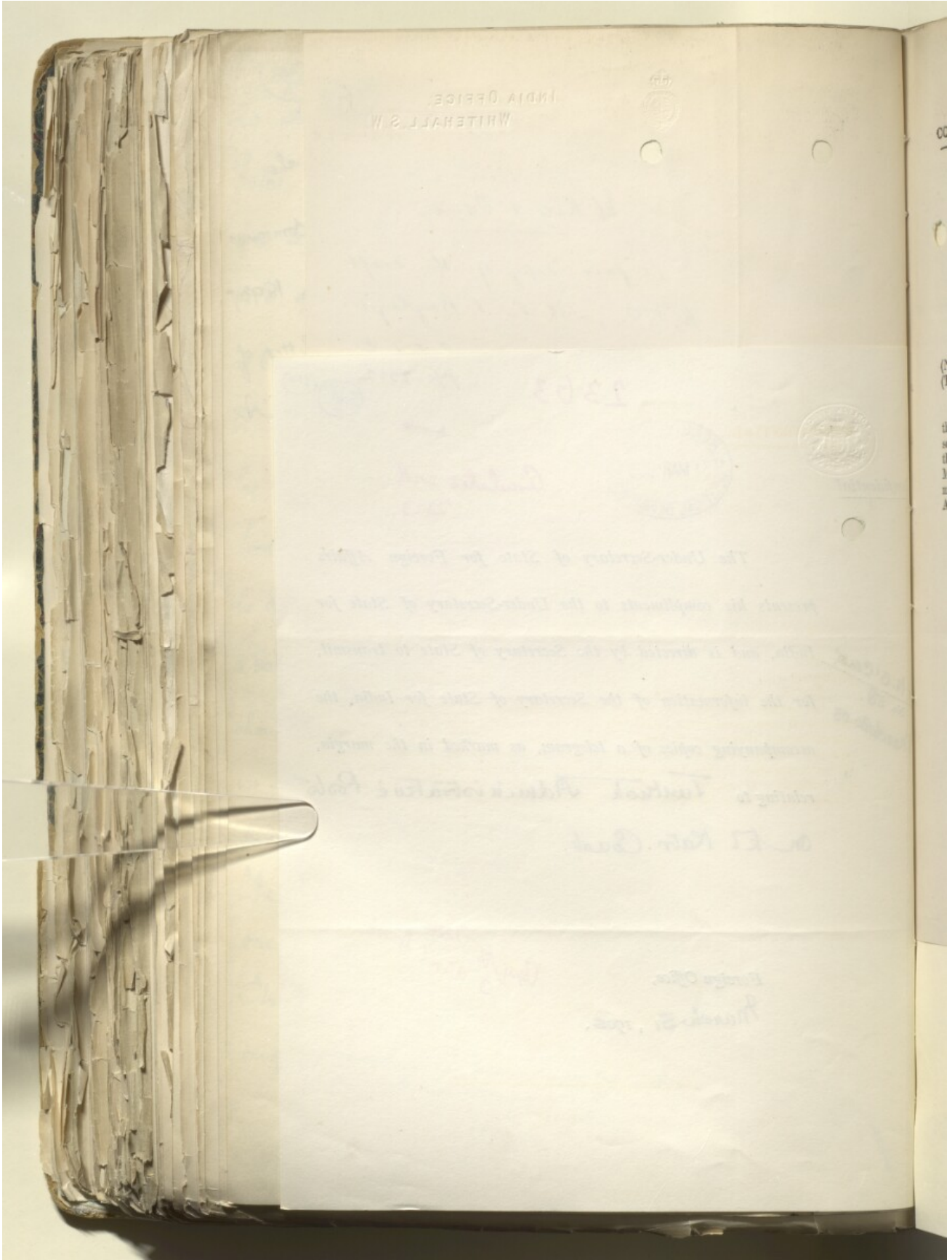


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣١٧ و] (٨٦٠/٦٣٨)



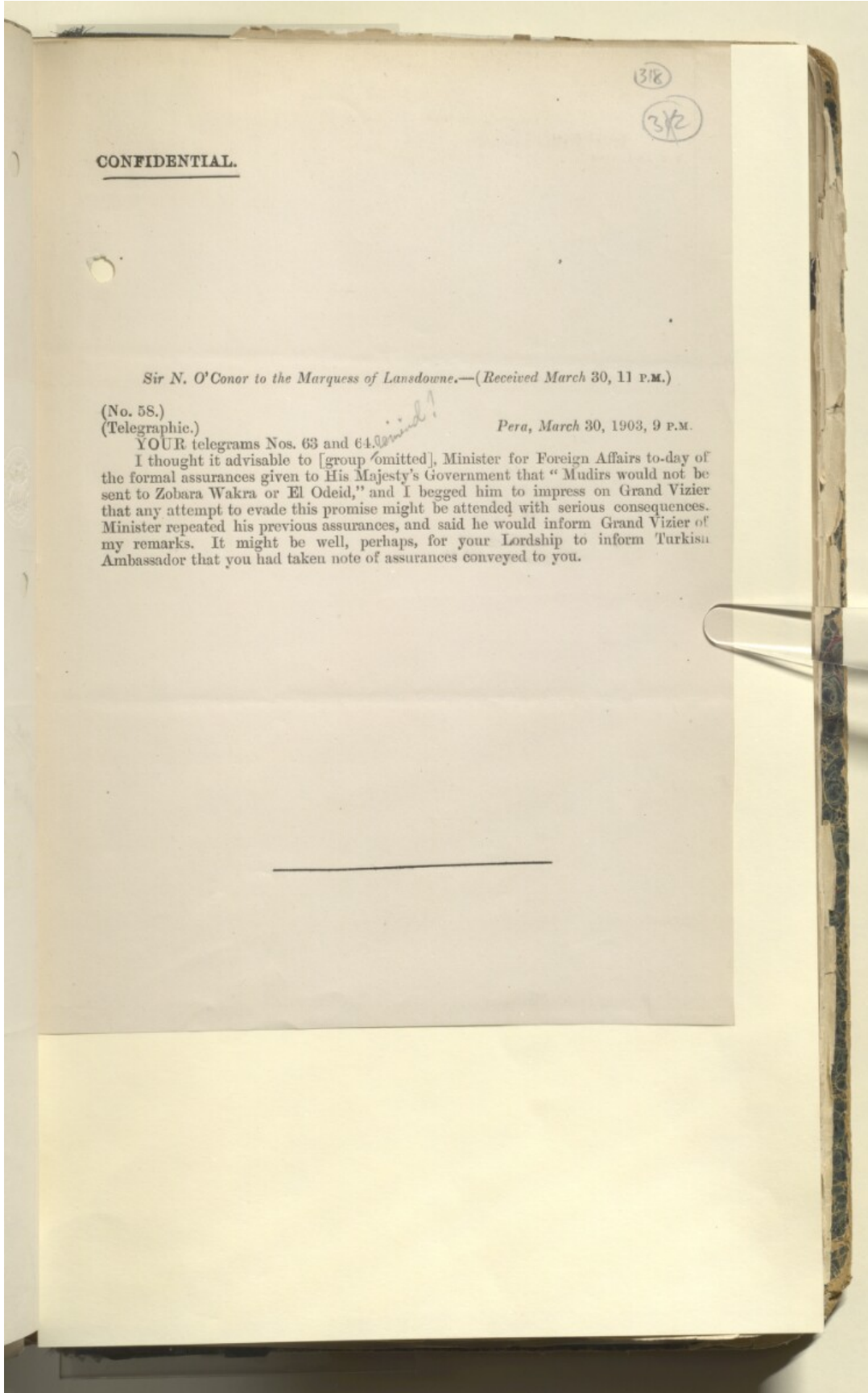


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣١٧ظ] (٨٦٠/٦٣٩)



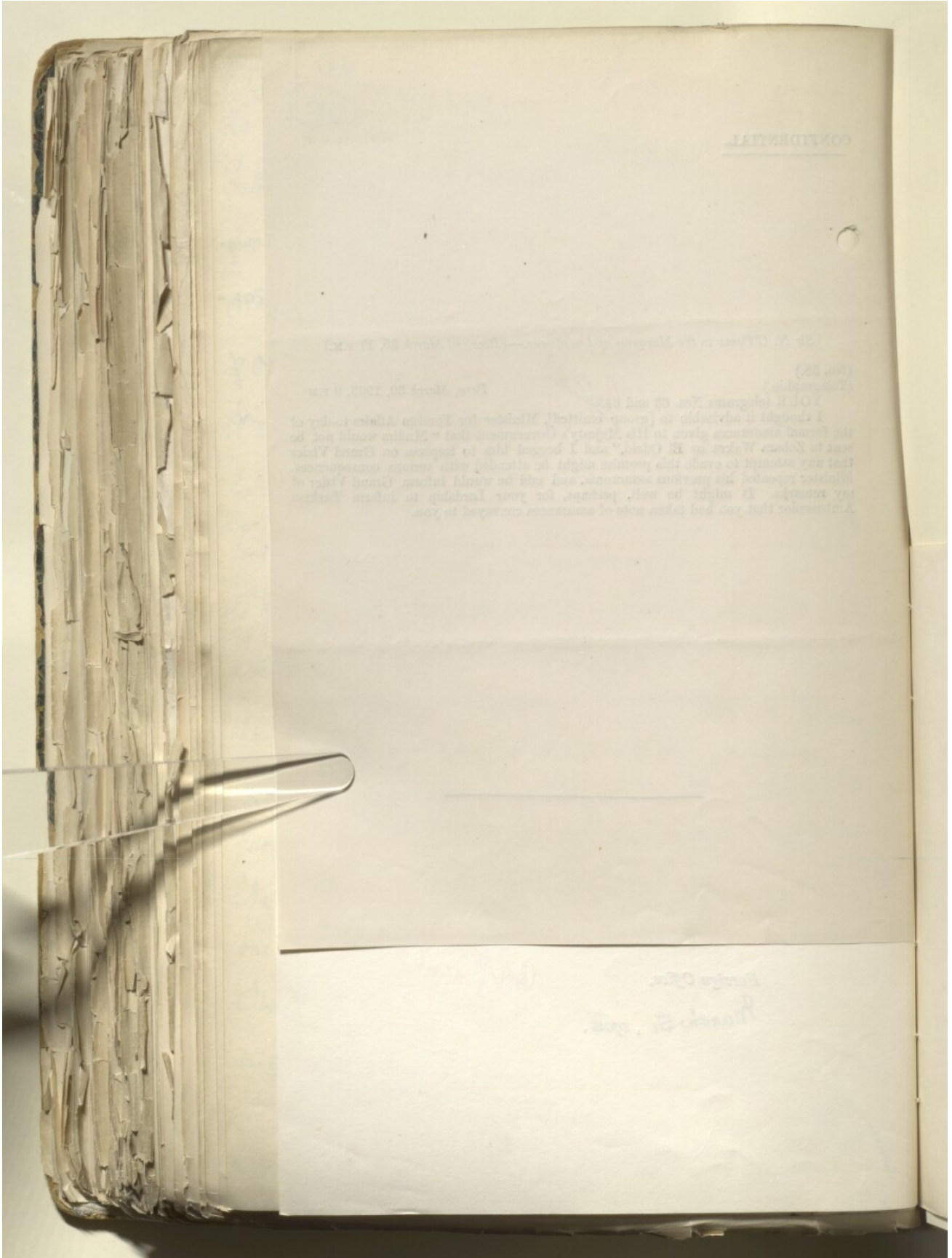


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣١٨ و] (٨٦٠/٦٤٠)



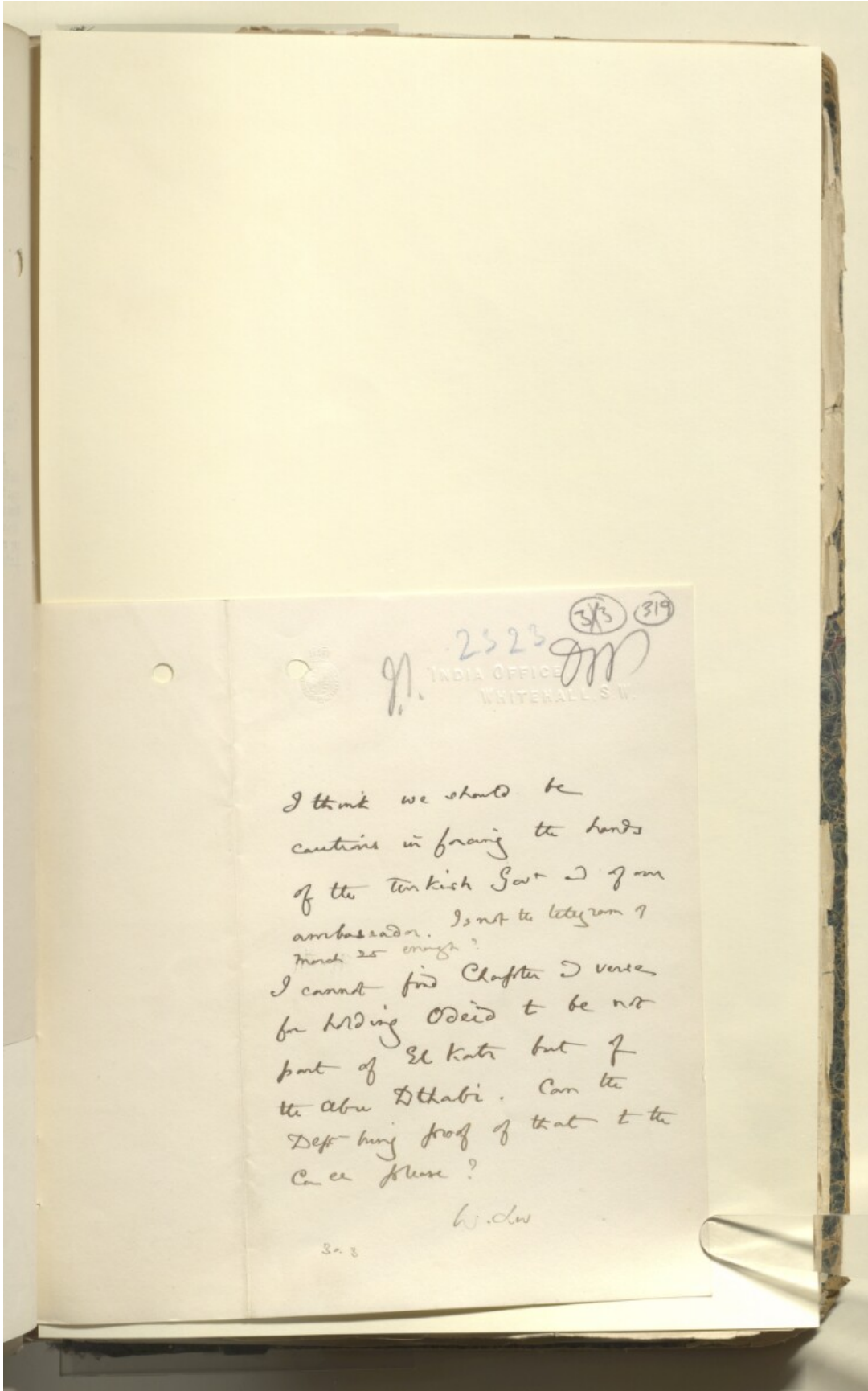


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣١٨ظ] (١٦٠/٦٤١)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣١٩ و] (٨٦٠/٦٤٢)



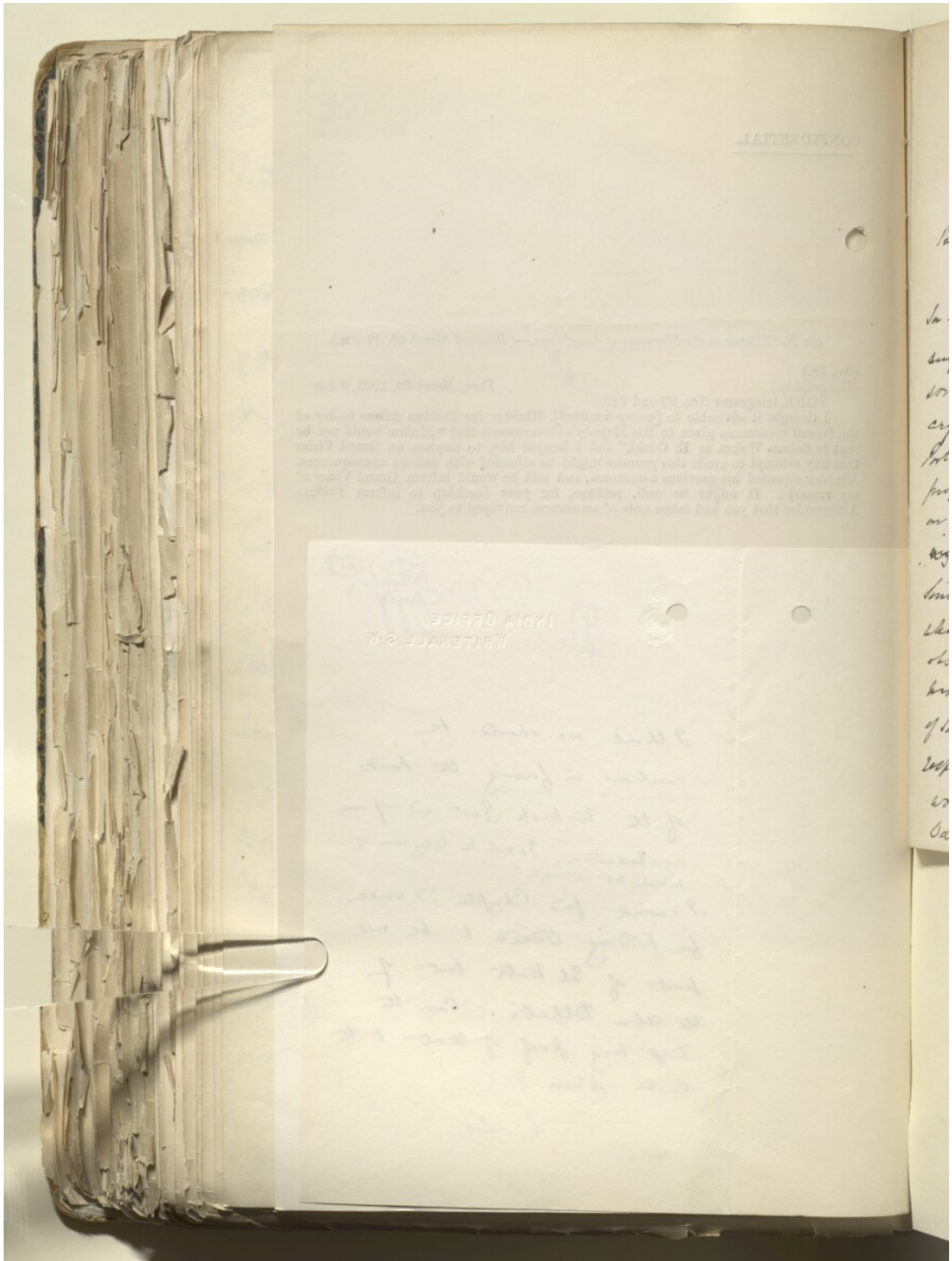
I think we should be
cautious in giving the hands
of the Turkish Govt to your
ambassador. Is not the telegram?
Mind so much?
I cannot find Chapter 3 verse
for giving Odeid to be not
part of El Kater but of
the Abu Dhabbi. Can the
Dept bring proof of that to the
Caucasus?

W. Dow

319

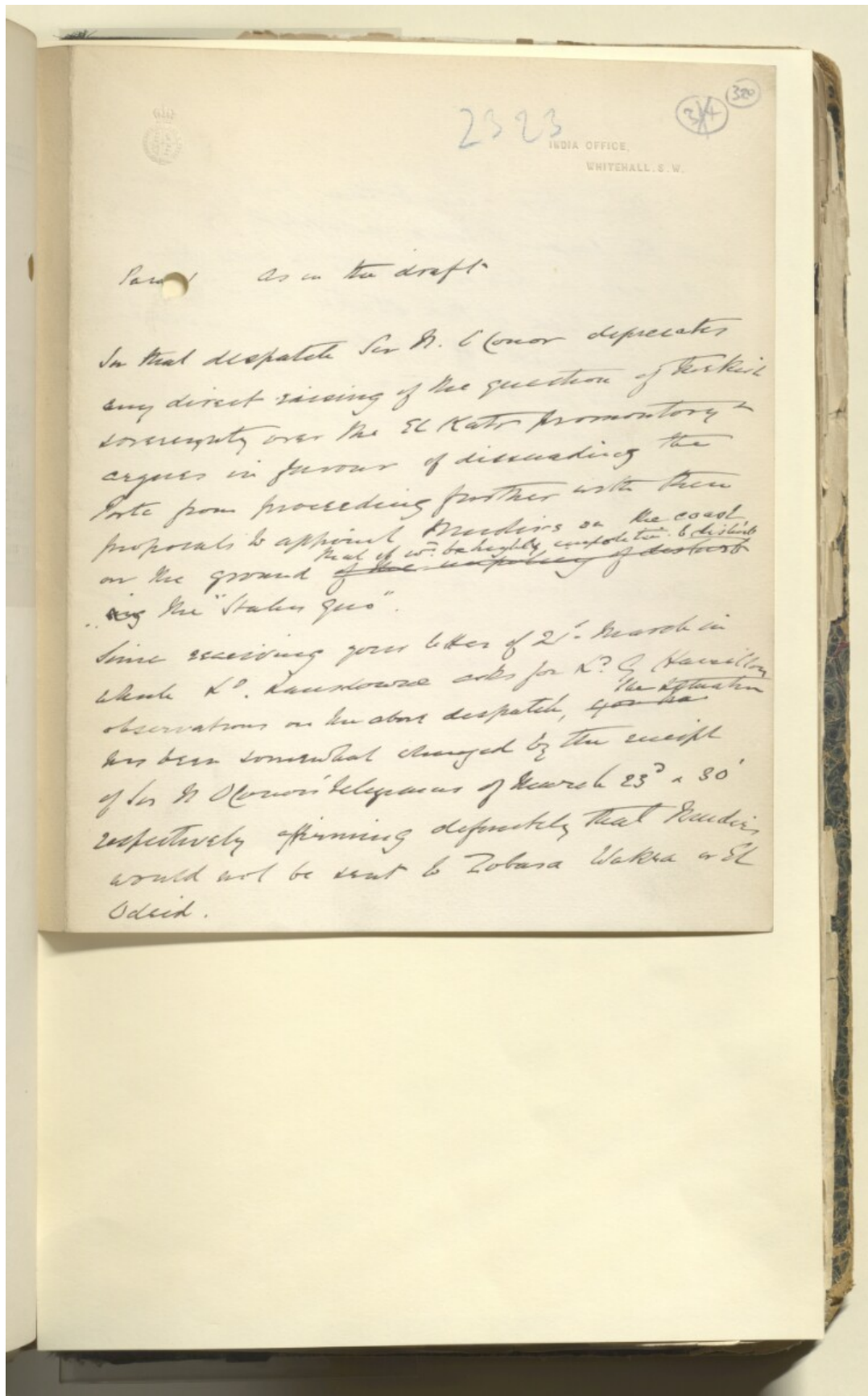


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣١٩ظ] (٨٦٠/٦٤٣)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٢٠] [٨٦٠/٦٤٤]



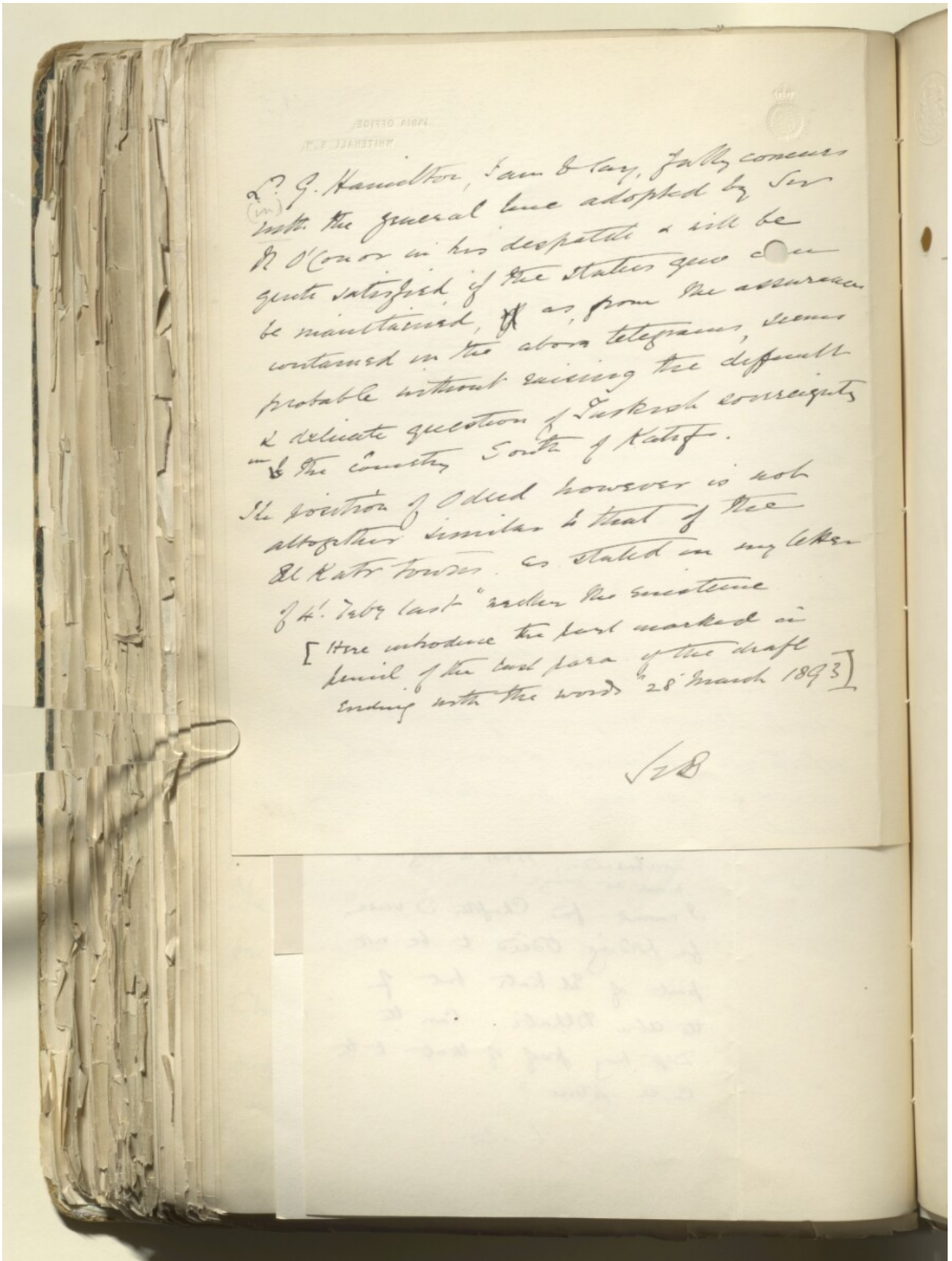
as in the draft

In that despatch Sir H. Munro deprecates
any direct raising of the question of British
sovereignty over the Sultan's promontory &
argues in favour of dissuading the
Sultan from proceeding further with these
proposals to appoint British on the coast
on the ground ^{that it will be highly impolitic & likely} of the ~~importance~~ ^{of} destroying
the "States of the Gulf".

Since receiving your letter of 2nd March in
which Mr. Knatchbull asks for Mr. C. Hamilton's
observations on the above despatch, ^{the information} ~~you~~
has been somewhat changed by the receipt
of Sir H. Munro's telegram of March 23rd & 30th
respectively affirming definitely that British
would not be sent to Zubara, Wakha or El
Said.



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٢٠ظ] (١٦٠/٦٤٥)



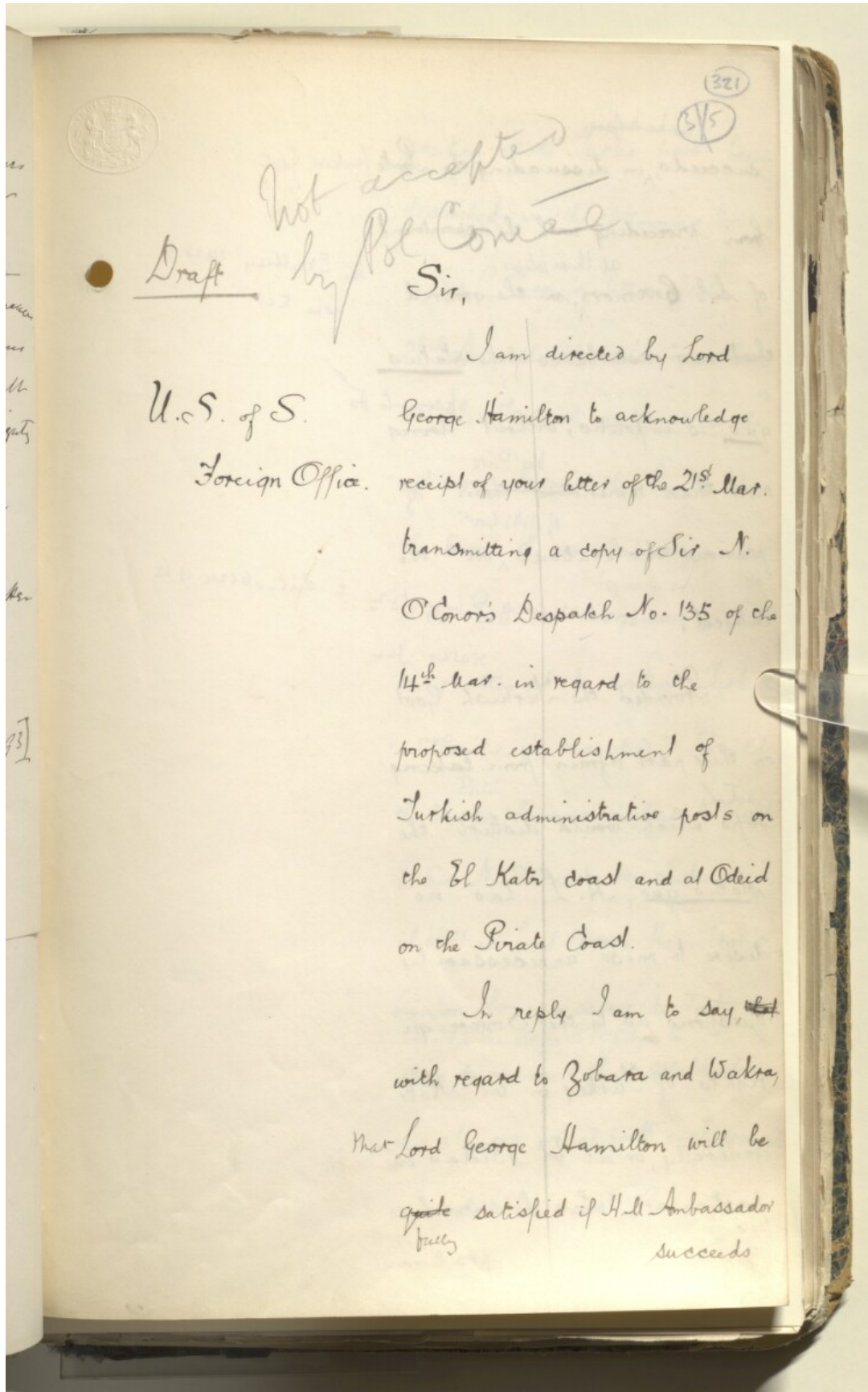
Mr. G. Hamilton, Sam & Lay, fully concurs
with the general line adopted by Sir
R. O'Connor in his despatches & will be
quite satisfied if the status quo can
be maintained, & as from the assurance
contained in the above telegrams, seems
probable without raising the difficult
& delicate question of Turkish sovereignty
in the country South of Katarf.

The position of Odeid however is not
altogether similar to that of the
El Katar houses, as stated in my letter
of 4th July last "under the suzerainty
[Here introduce the part marked in
pencil of the last para of the draft
ending with the words "28 March 1893"]

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ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٢١ و] (٨٦٠/٦٤٦)



Draft

Not accepted
by Pol Council

Sir,

U.S. of S.

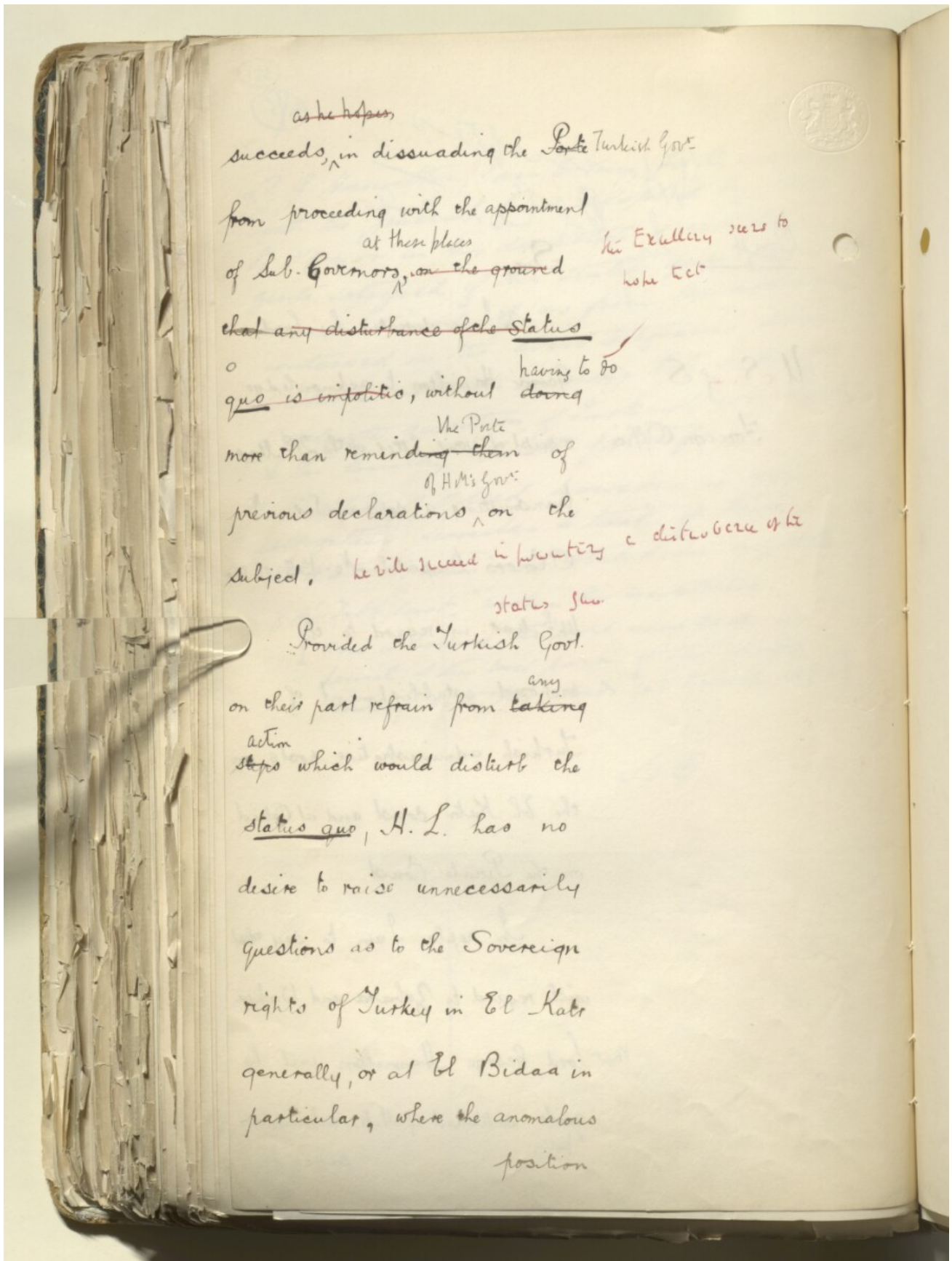
Foreign Office.

I am directed by Lord
George Hamilton to acknowledge
receipt of your letter of the 21st Mar.
transmitting a copy of Sir A.
O'Connor's Despatch No. 135 of the
14th Mar. in regard to the
proposed establishment of
Turkish administrative posts on
the El Katar coast and at Odeid
on the Pirate Coast.

In reply I am to say, ~~that~~
with regard to Zohara and Wakra,
that Lord George Hamilton will be
quite satisfied if H.M. Ambassador
succeeds



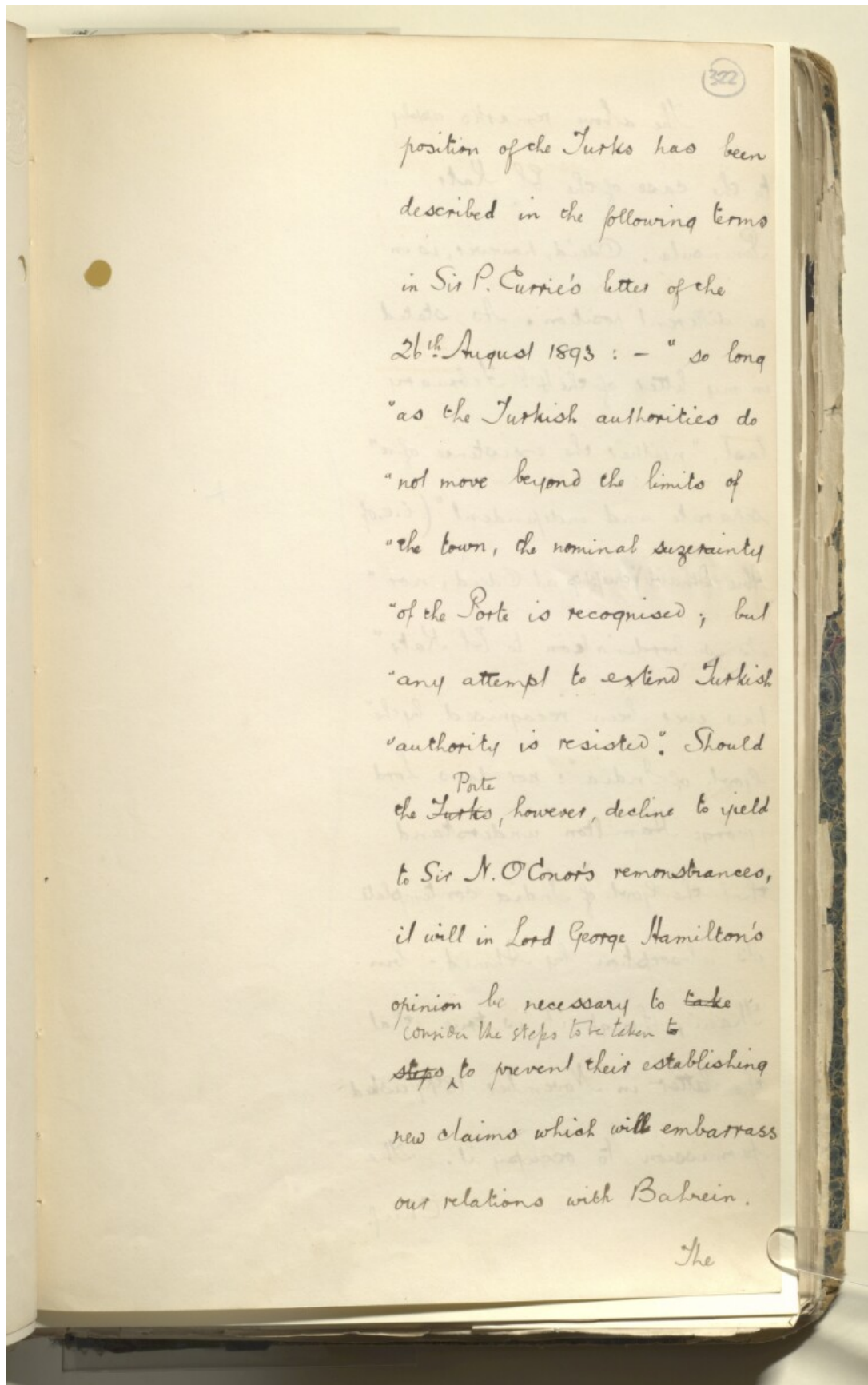
ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٢١ظ] (١٦٠/٦٤٧)



as he hopes,
succeeds, in dissuading the Porte Turkish Govt.
from proceeding with the appointment
at these places of Sub-Governors, on the ground
that any disturbance of the status quo
is impolitic, without ^{having to do} doing
more than reminding them of ^{The Porte} of HM's Govt.
previous declarations, on the
subject. ^{he will succeed in preventing a disturbance of the}
^{status quo.}
Provided the Turkish Govt.
on their part refrain from taking
^{any} steps which would disturb the
status quo, H. L. has no
desire to raise unnecessarily
questions as to the Sovereign
rights of Turkey in El Kahr
generally, or at El Bidaa in
particular, where the anomalous
position



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٢٢و] (٨٦٠/٦٤٨)





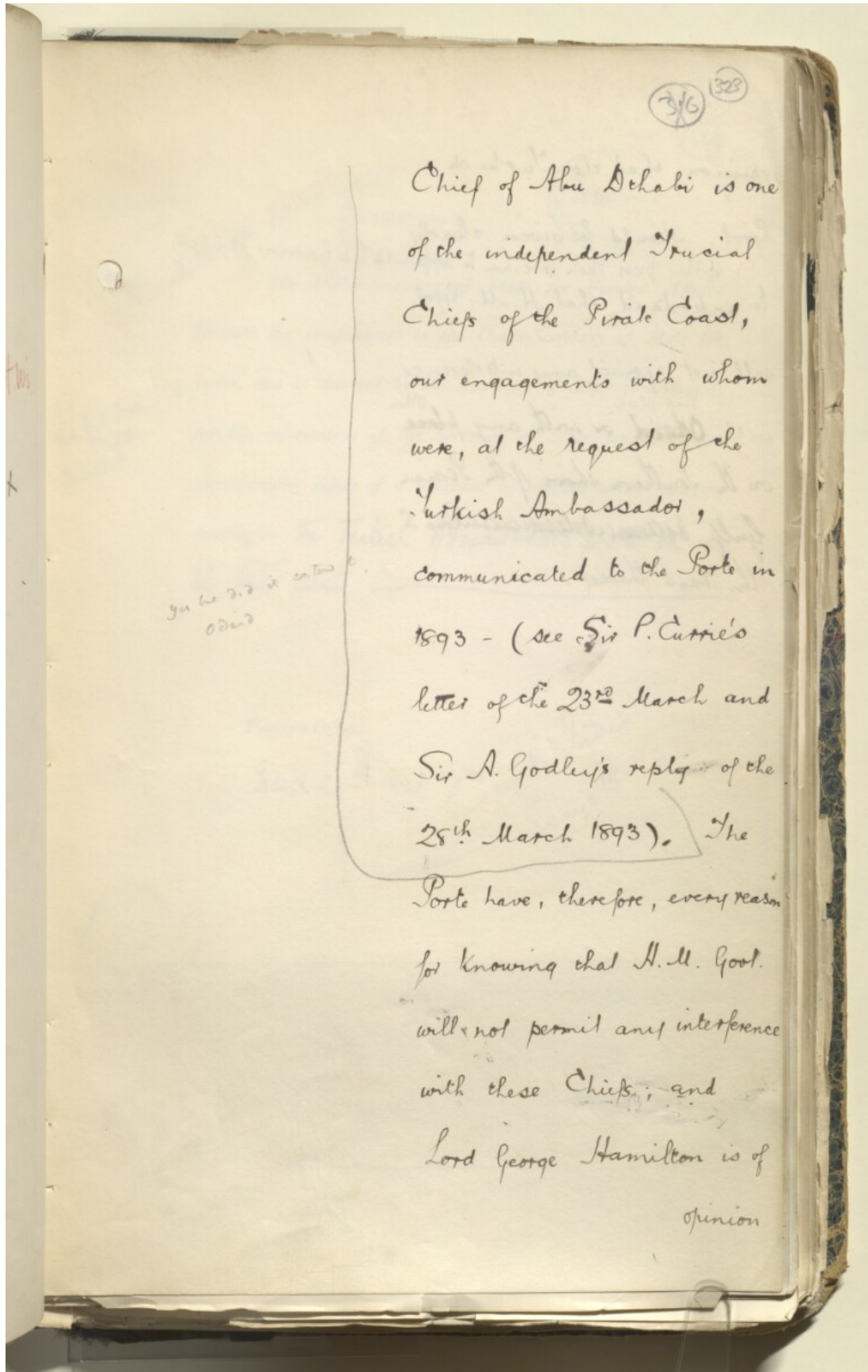
The above remarks apply
to the case of the Bl Kato
Peninsula. Odeid, however, is in
a different position. As stated
in my letter of the 4th February
last, "neither the existence of a
separate and independent" (i.e. of
Abu Dhabbi) chiefship at Odeid, nor
its subordination to Bl Kato
has ever been recognised by the
Govt. of India": nor does Lord
George Hamilton understand
that the Govt. of India contemplate
its absorption by Ahmed-bin-
Thani; though it is true that
the latter in November 1899 asked
permission to occupy it. The
Chief.

+ Sir H.W's.

+

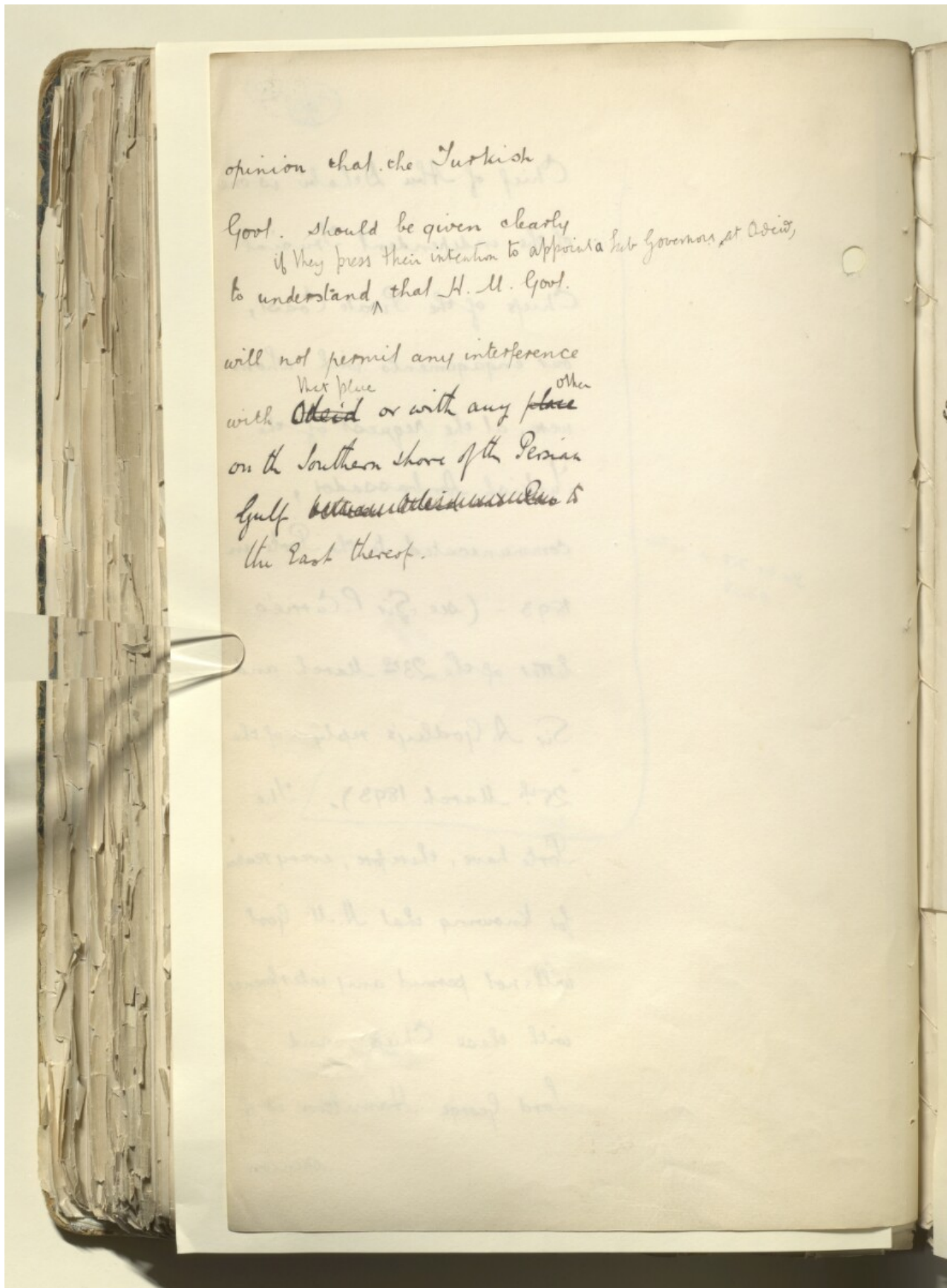


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٢٣ و] (١٦٠/٦٥٠)





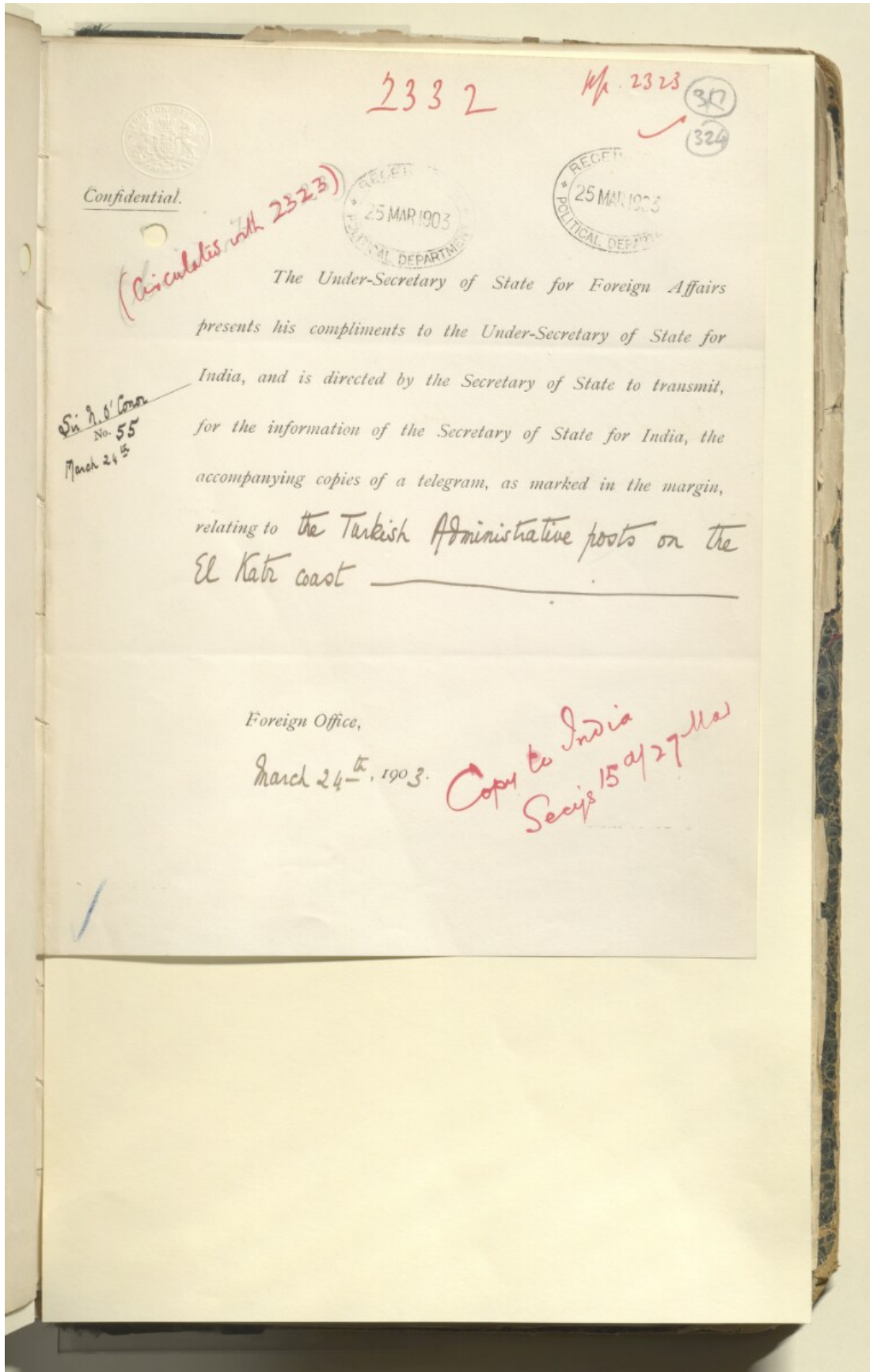
ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٢٣ظ] (١٦٠/٦٥١)



opinion that the Turkish
Govt. should be given clearly
if they press their intention to appoint a sub Governor at Aden,
to understand that H. M. Govt.
will not permit any interference
with ^{that place} ~~Aden~~ or with any ^{other} place
on the Southern shore of the Persian
Gulf ~~between Aden and the East thereof.~~
the East thereof.

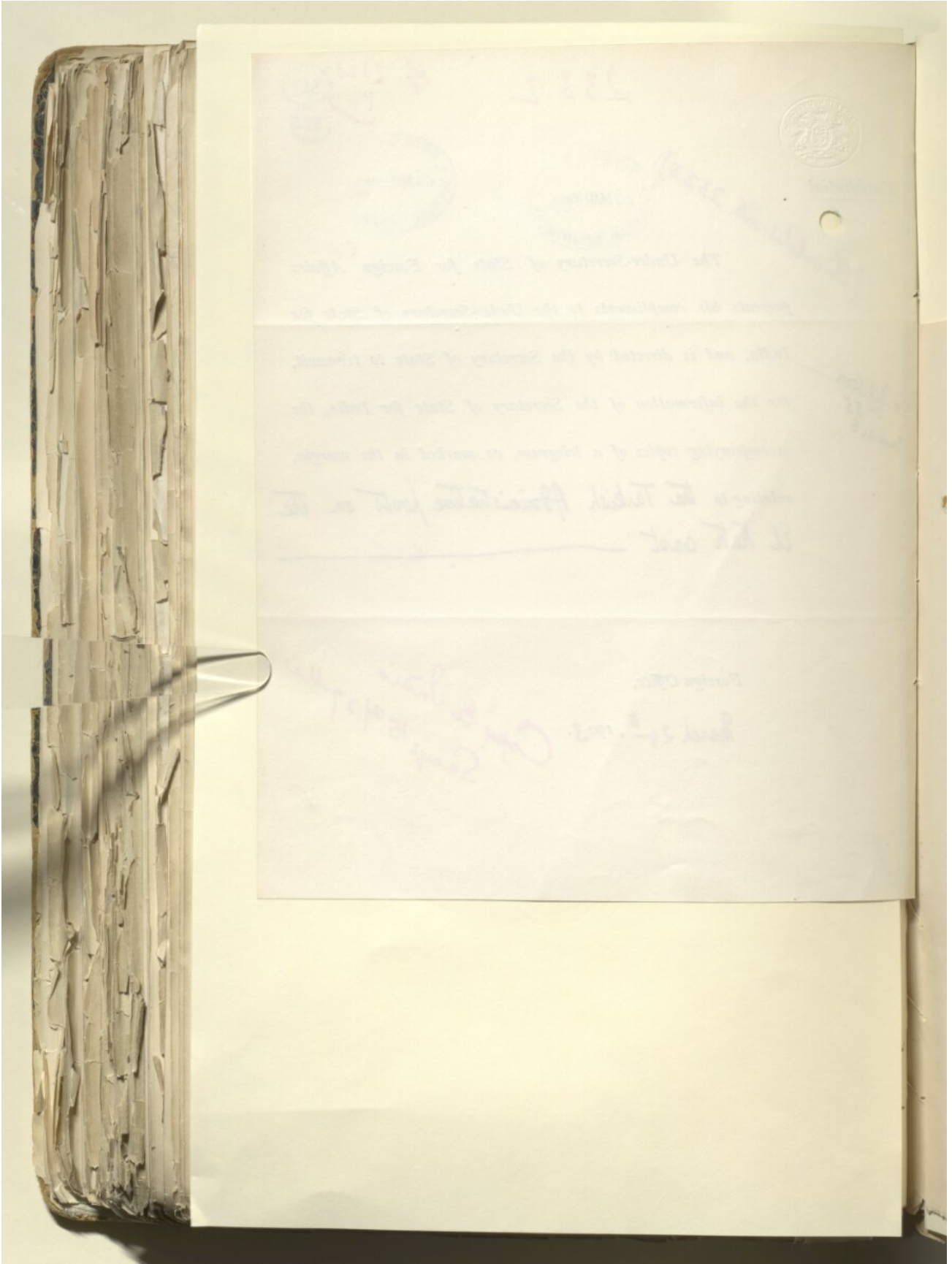


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٢٤ و] (٨٦٠/٦٥٢)



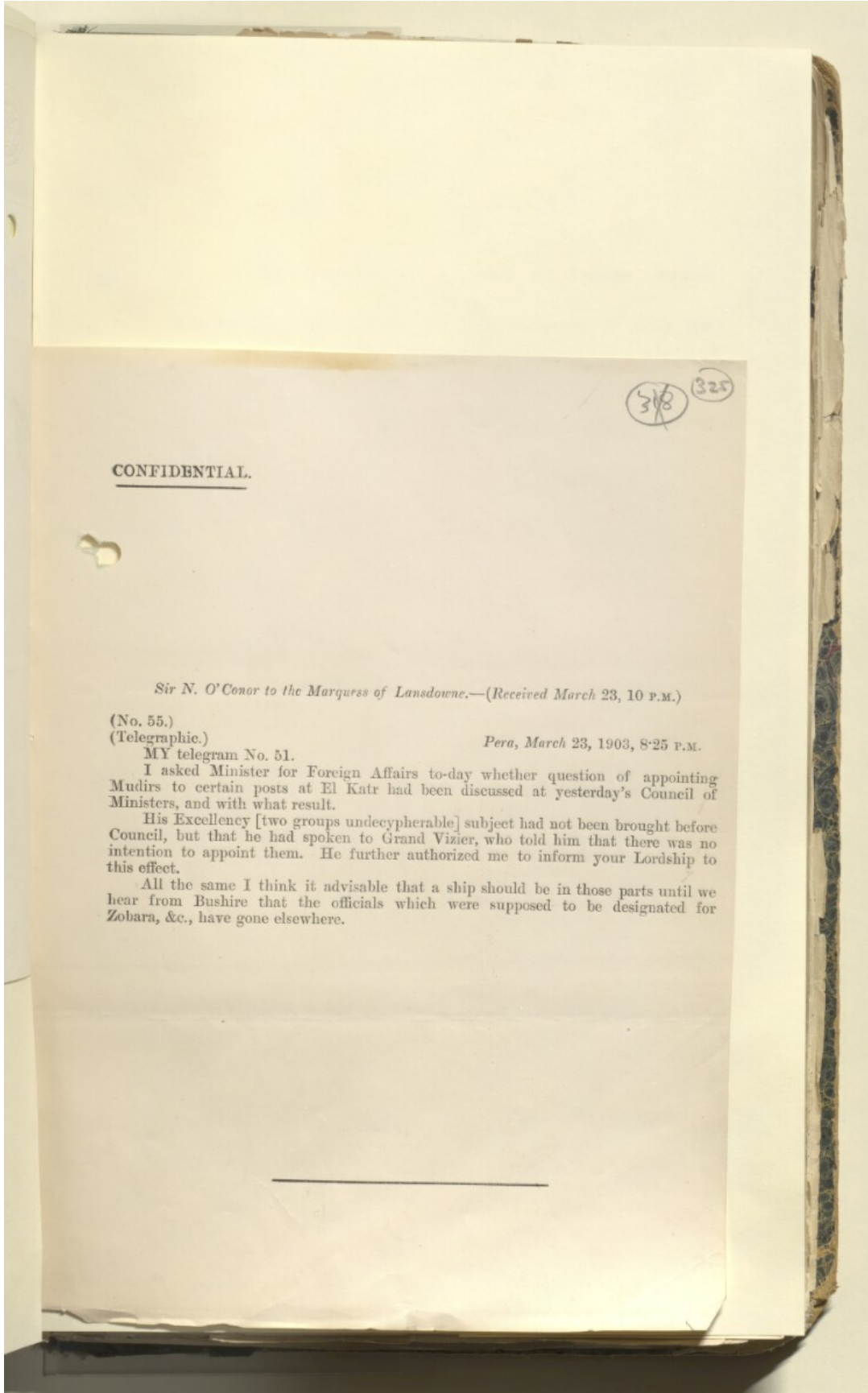


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٢٤ظ] (٨٦٠/٦٥٣)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٢٥ و] (٨٦٠/٦٥٤)



CONFIDENTIAL.

Sir N. O'Conor to the Marquess of Lansdowne.—(Received March 23, 10 P.M.)

(No. 55.)

(Telegraphic.)

MY telegram No. 51.

Pera, March 23, 1903, 8-25 P.M.

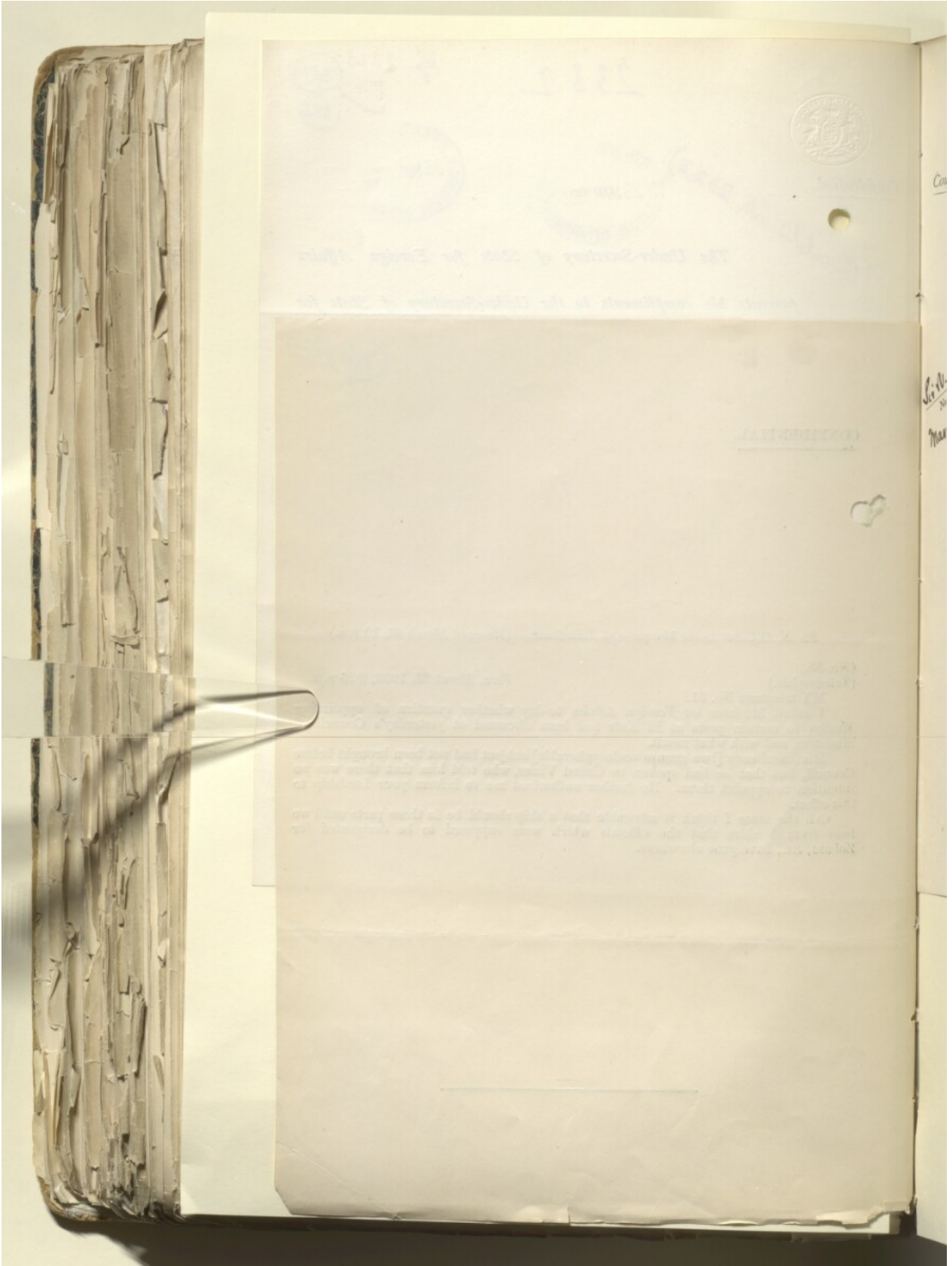
I asked Minister for Foreign Affairs to-day whether question of appointing Mudirs to certain posts at El Katr had been discussed at yesterday's Council of Ministers, and with what result.

His Excellency [two groups undecypherable] subject had not been brought before Council, but that he had spoken to Grand Vizier, who told him that there was no intention to appoint them. He further authorized me to inform your Lordship to this effect.

All the same I think it advisable that a ship should be in those parts until we hear from Bushire that the officials which were supposed to be designated for Zobara, &c., have gone elsewhere.

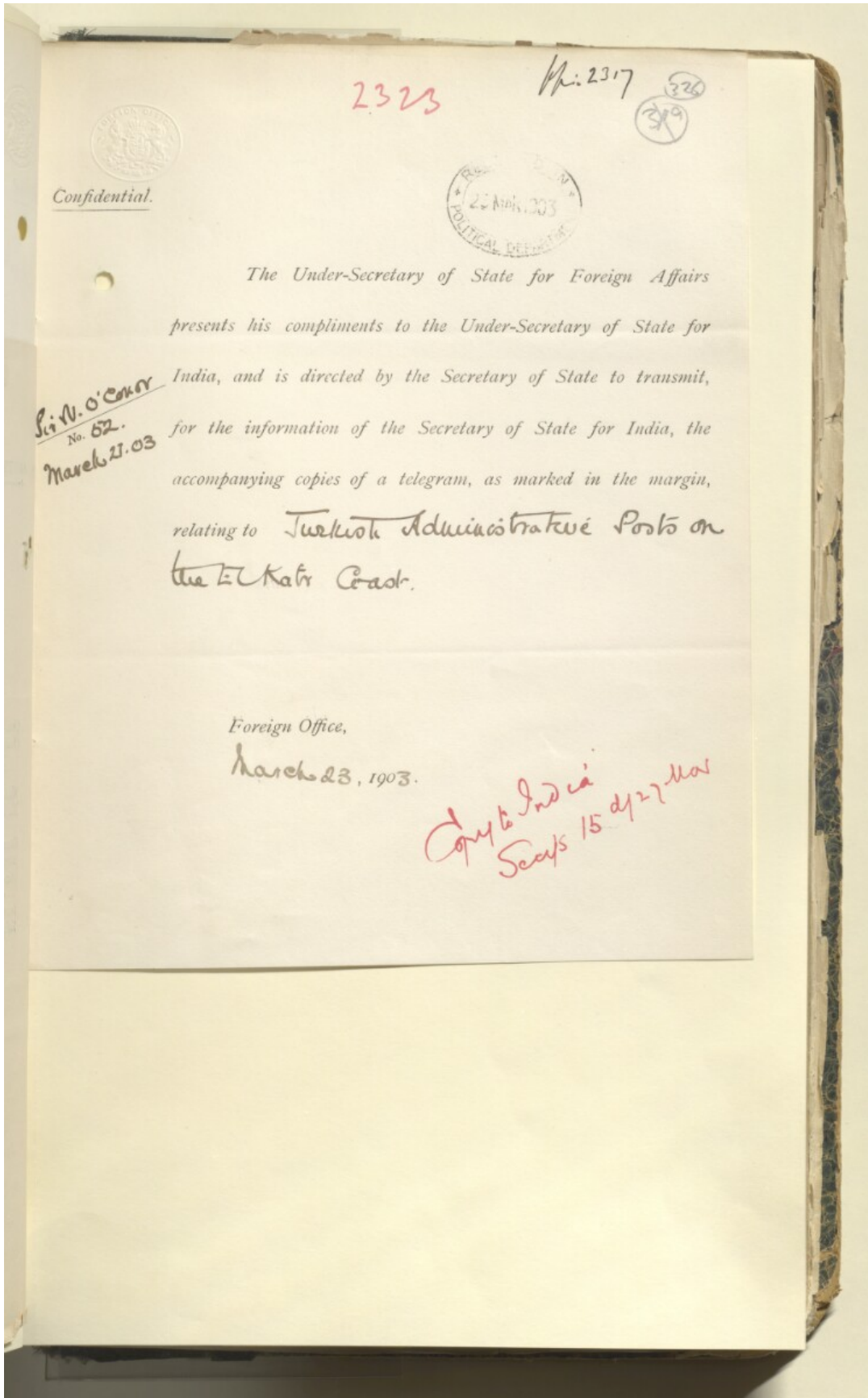


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٢٥ظ] (٨٦٠/٦٥٥)



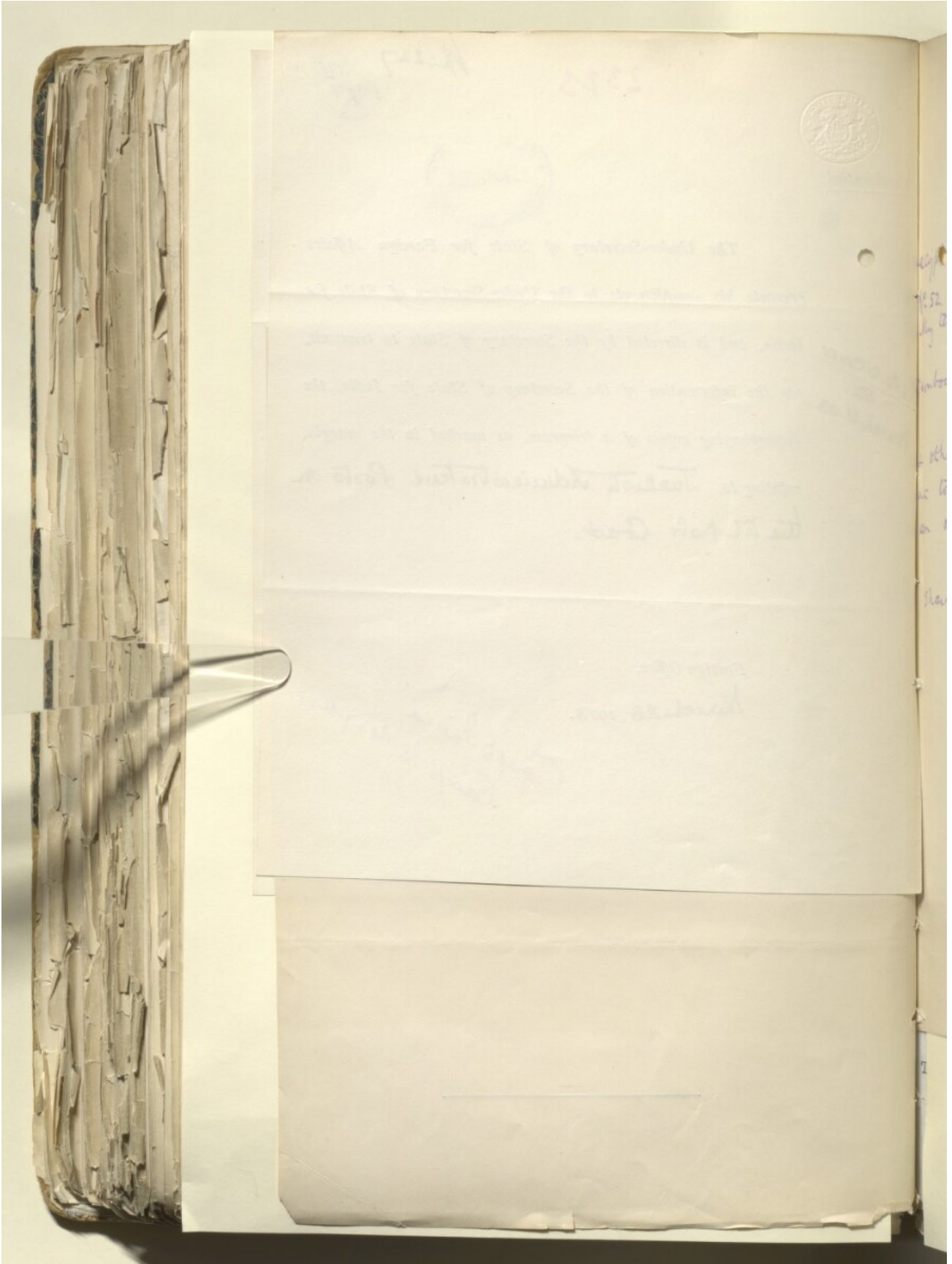


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٢٦ و] (٨٦٠/٦٥٦)



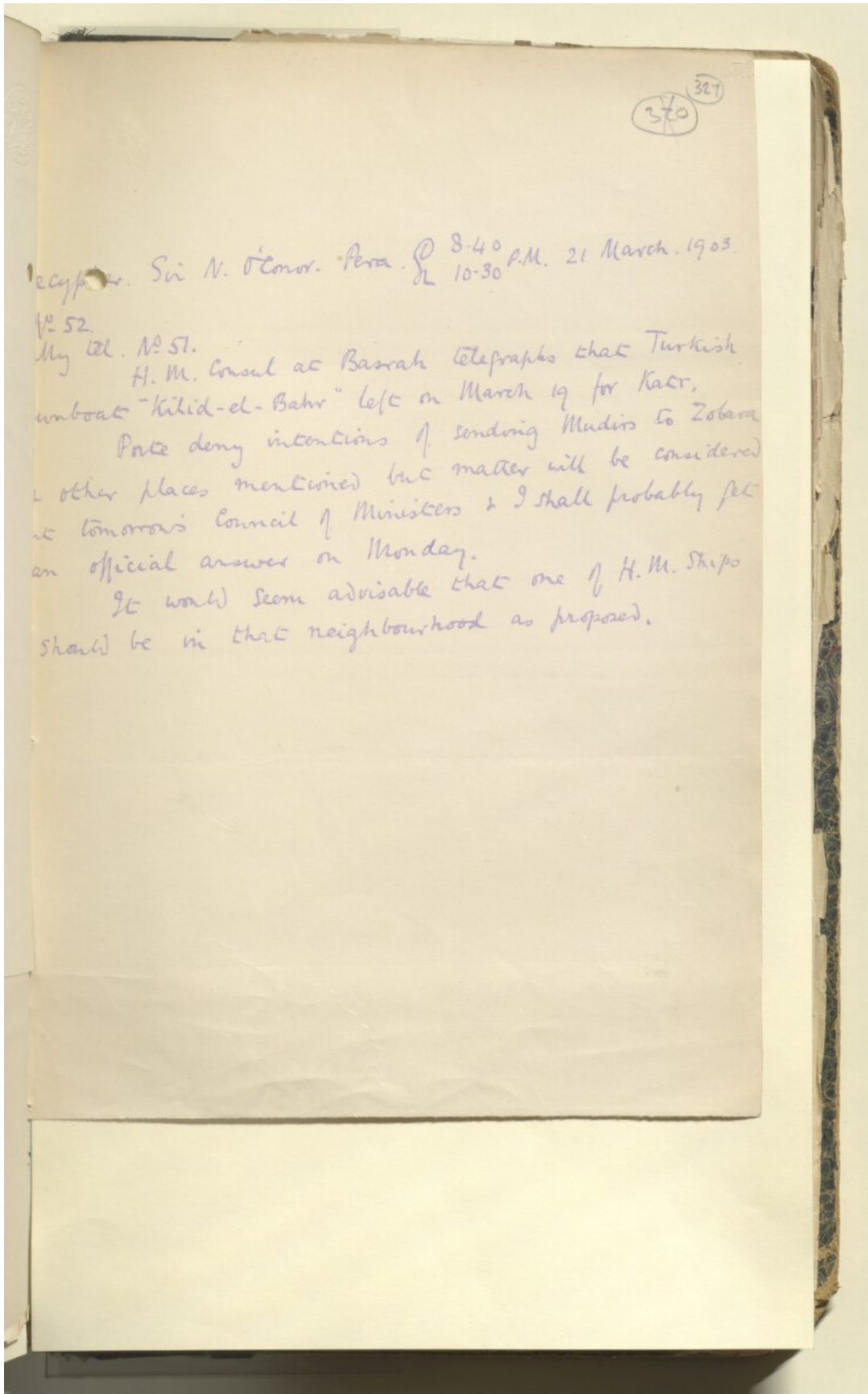


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٢٦ظ] (١٦٠/٦٥٧)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٢٧ و] (٨٦٠/٦٥٨)



Recypt. Sir N. O'Connor. Pera. 8-40 P.M. 21 March. 1903.
10-30

V: 52

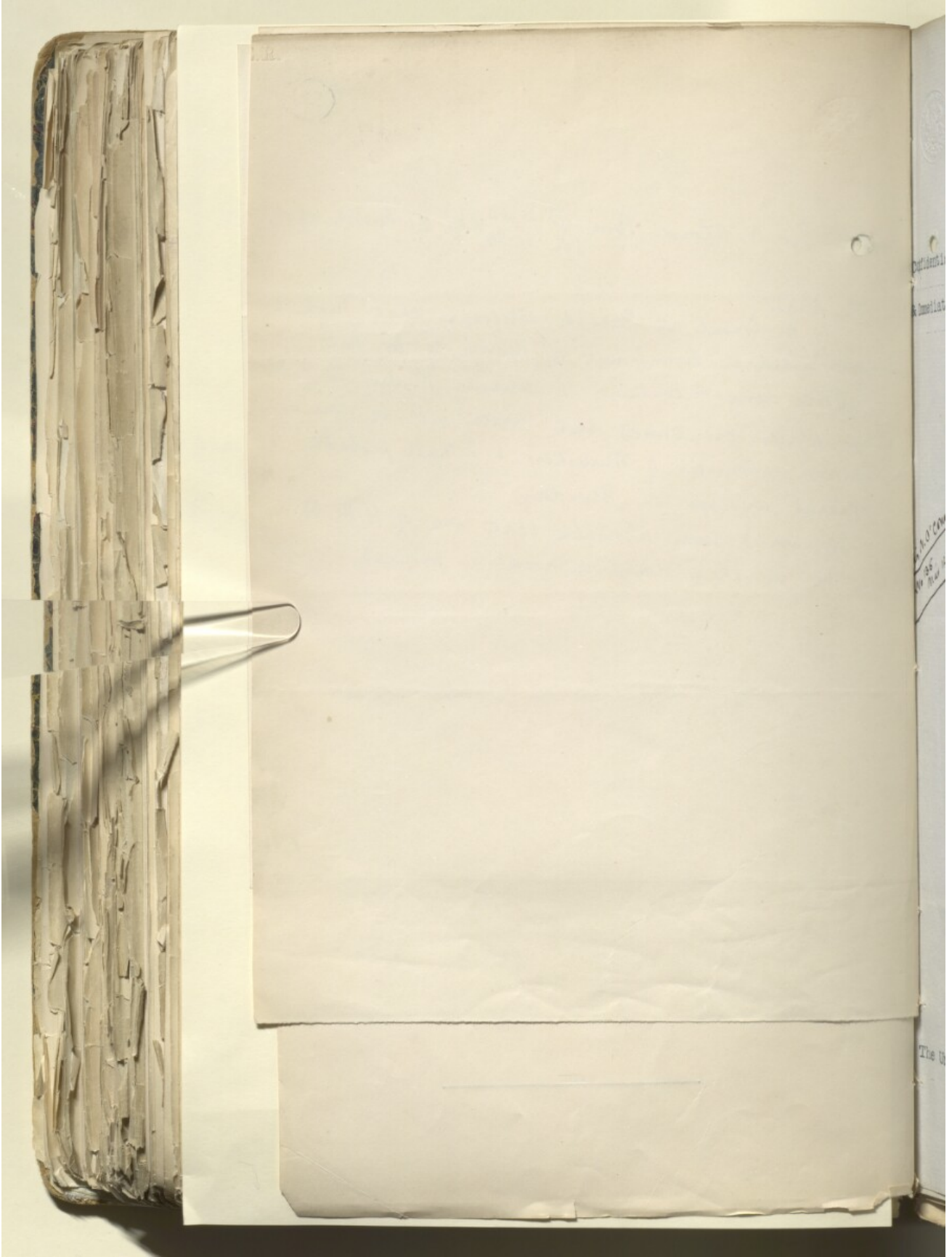
My tel. No 57.

H. M. Consul at Basrah telegraphs that Turkish
warboat "Kilid-el-Bahr" left on March 19 for Kahr,
Porte deny intentions of sending Mudirs to Zohara
& other places mentioned but matter will be considered
at tomorrow's Council of Ministers & I shall probably get
an official answer on Monday.

It would seem advisable that one of H. M. Ships
should be in that neighbourhood as proposed.

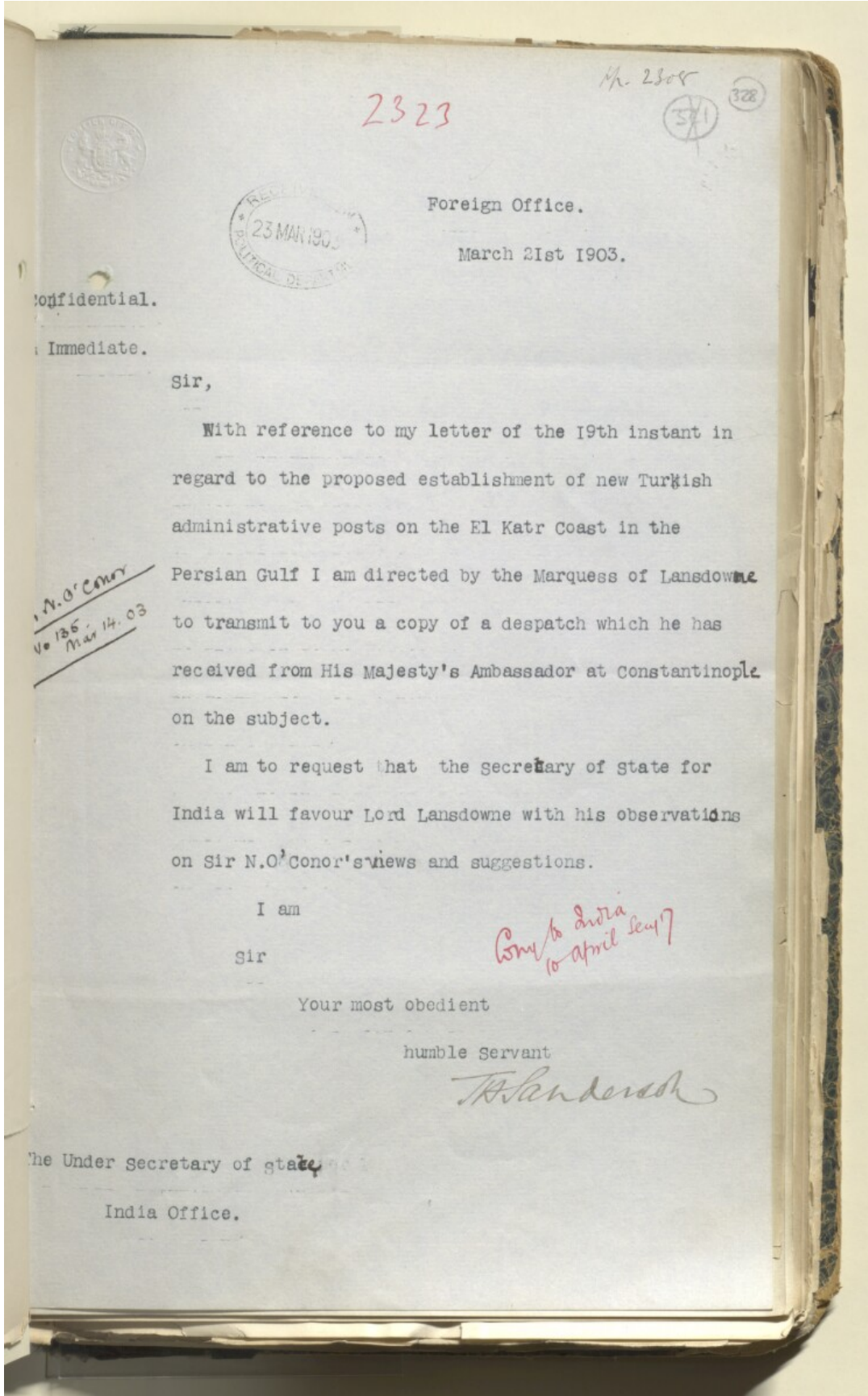


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٢٧ظ] (٨٦٠/٦٥٩)



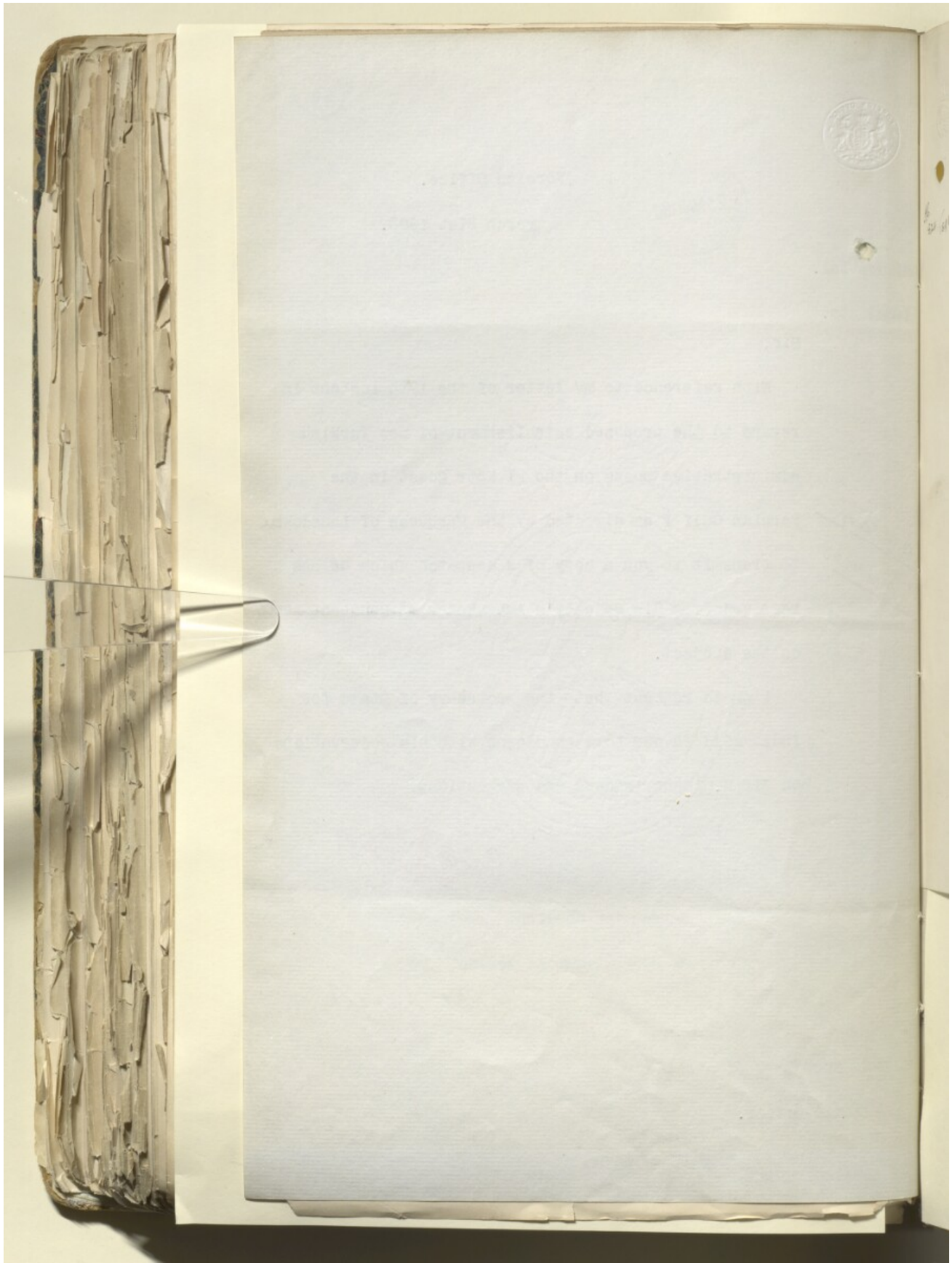


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٢٨ و] (٨٦٠/٦٦٠)



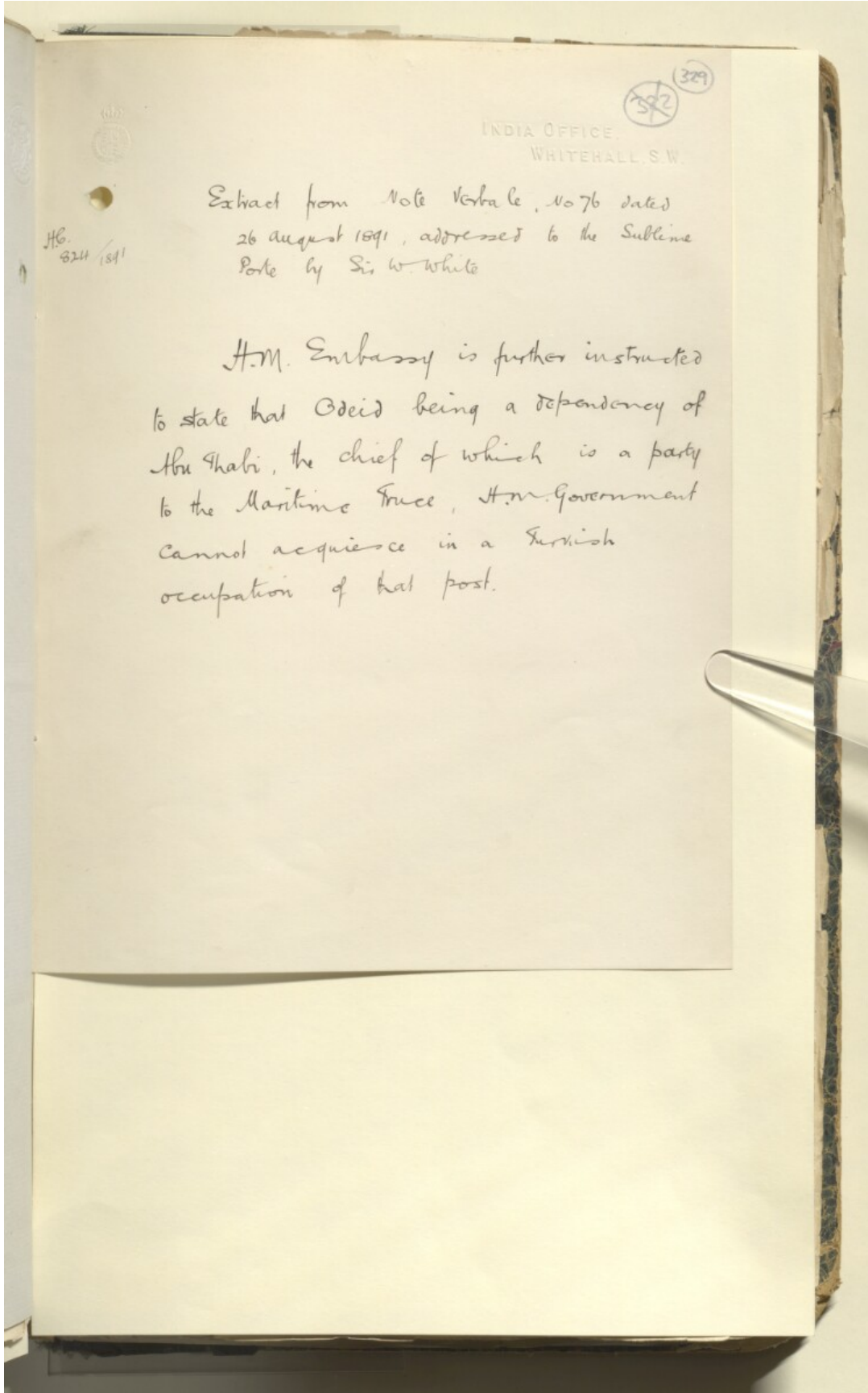


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٢٨ظ] (٨٦٠/٦٦١)



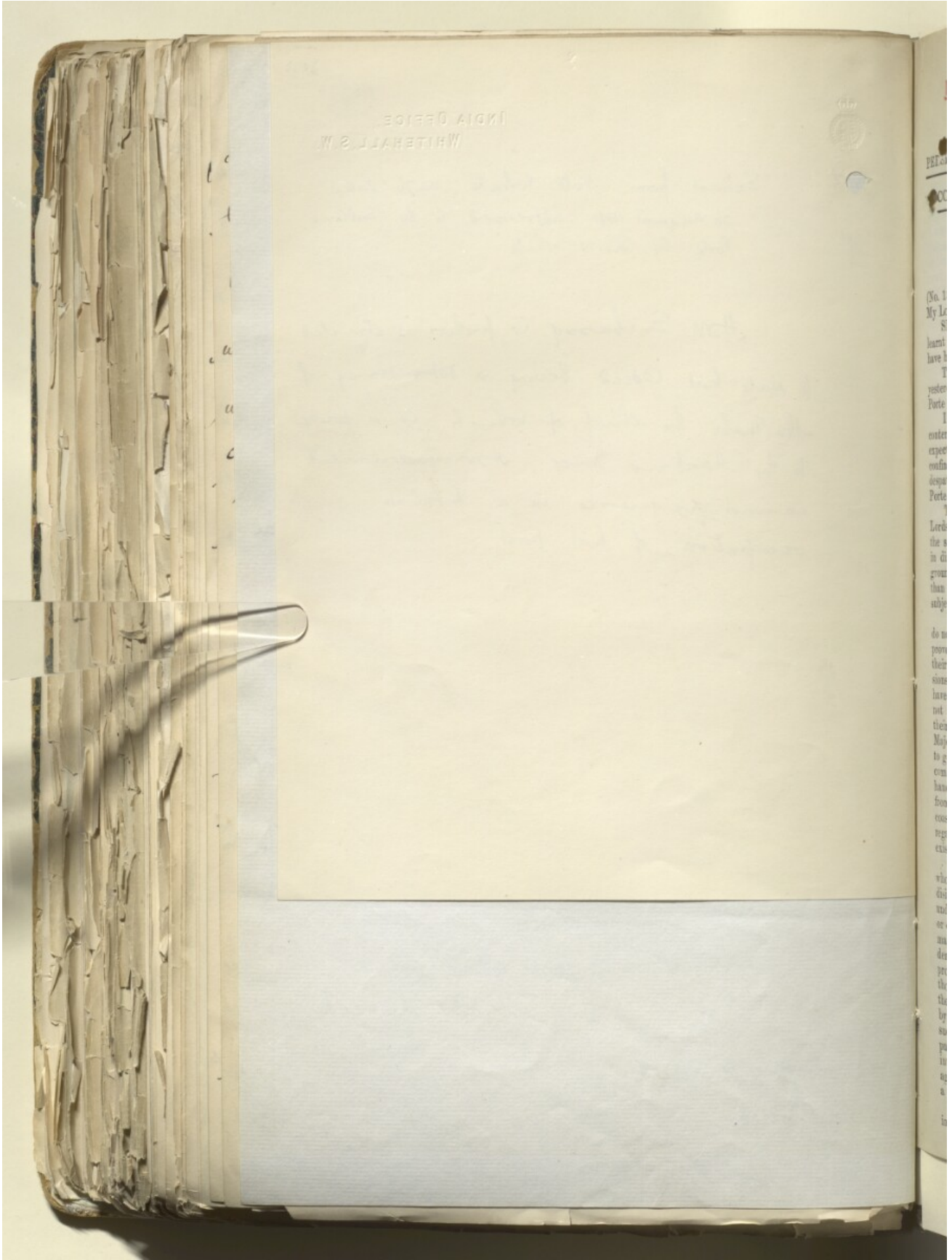


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٢٩ و] (٨٦٠/٦٦٢)



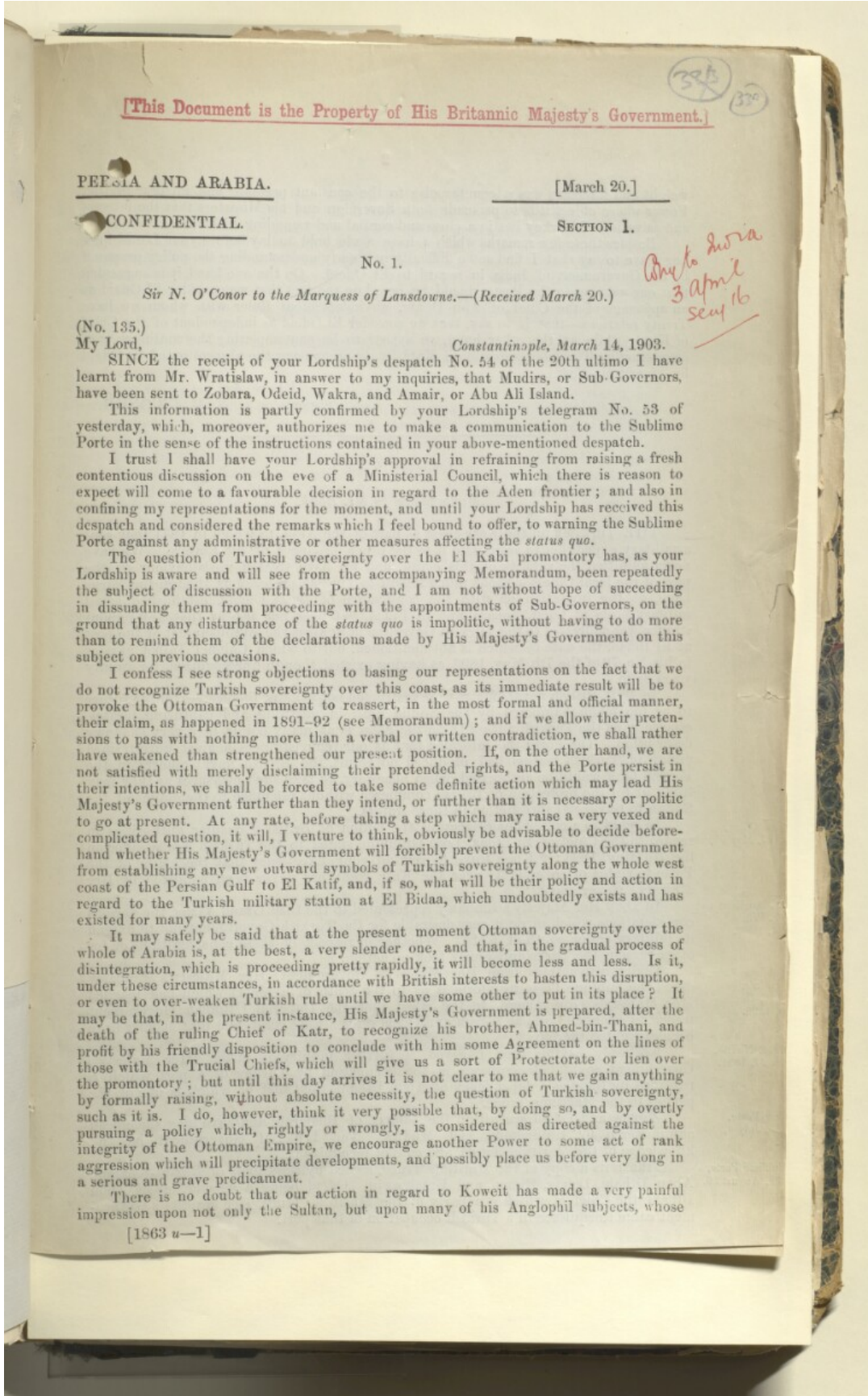


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٢٩ظ] (١٦٠/٦٦٣)



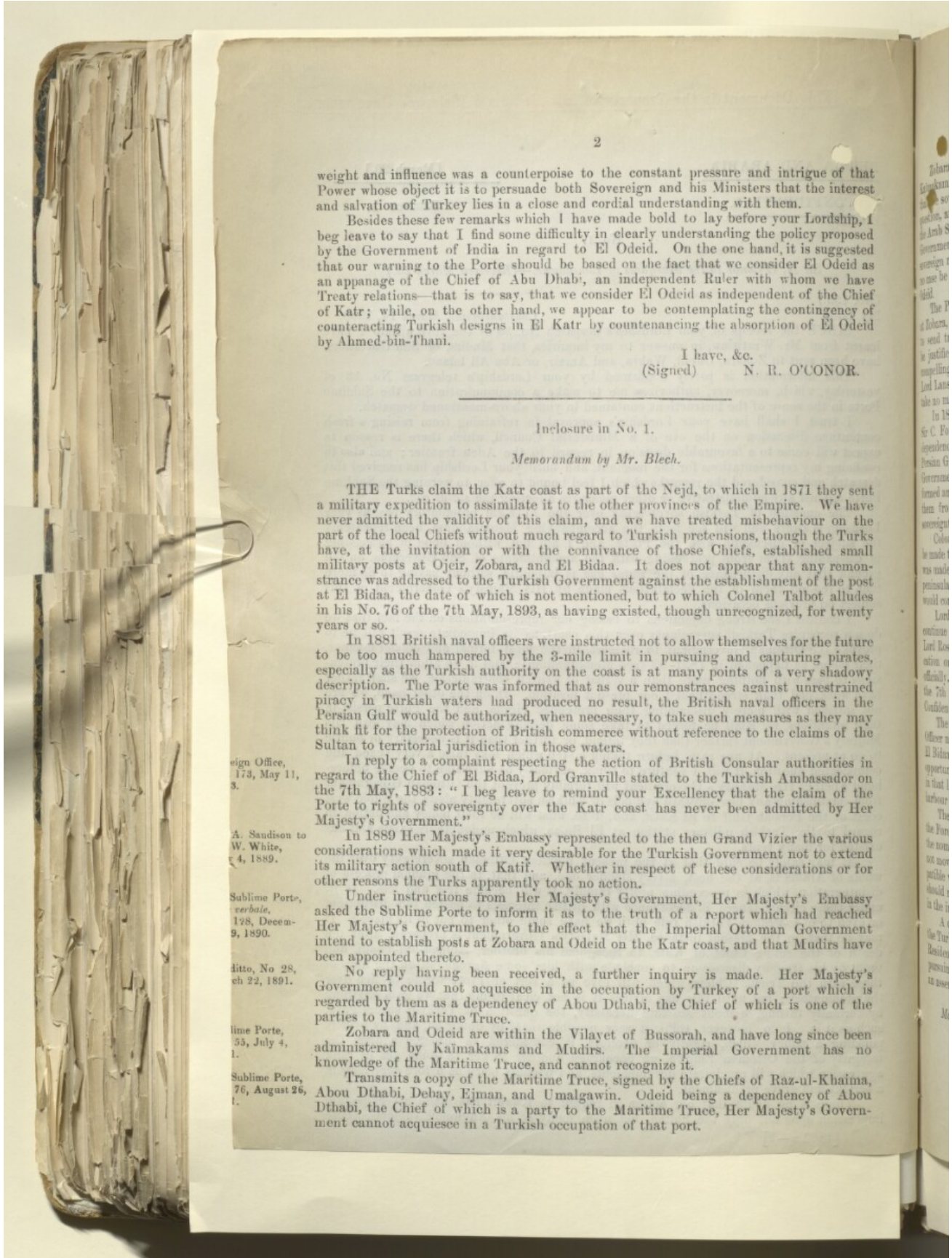


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٣٠] (٨٦٠/٦٦٤)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٣٠ظ] (١٦٠/٦٦٥)



2

weight and influence was a counterpoise to the constant pressure and intrigue of that Power whose object it is to persuade both Sovereign and his Ministers that the interest and salvation of Turkey lies in a close and cordial understanding with them.

Besides these few remarks which I have made bold to lay before your Lordship, I beg leave to say that I find some difficulty in clearly understanding the policy proposed by the Government of India in regard to El Odeid. On the one hand, it is suggested that our warning to the Porte should be based on the fact that we consider El Odeid as an appanage of the Chief of Abu Dhabi, an independent Ruler with whom we have Treaty relations—that is to say, that we consider El Odeid as independent of the Chief of Katr; while, on the other hand, we appear to be contemplating the contingency of counteracting Turkish designs in El Katr by countenancing the absorption of El Odeid by Ahmed-bin-Thani.

I have, &c.
(Signed) N. R. O'CONOR.

Inclosure in No. 1.

Memorandum by Mr. Blech.

THE Turks claim the Katr coast as part of the Nejd, to which in 1871 they sent a military expedition to assimilate it to the other provinces of the Empire. We have never admitted the validity of this claim, and we have treated misbehaviour on the part of the local Chiefs without much regard to Turkish pretensions, though the Turks have, at the invitation or with the connivance of those Chiefs, established small military posts at Ojeir, Zobara, and El Bidaa. It does not appear that any remonstrance was addressed to the Turkish Government against the establishment of the post at El Bidaa, the date of which is not mentioned, but to which Colonel Talbot alludes in his No. 76 of the 7th May, 1893, as having existed, though unrecognized, for twenty years or so.

In 1881 British naval officers were instructed not to allow themselves for the future to be too much hampered by the 3-mile limit in pursuing and capturing pirates, especially as the Turkish authority on the coast is at many points of a very shadowy description. The Porte was informed that as our remonstrances against unrestrained piracy in Turkish waters had produced no result, the British naval officers in the Persian Gulf would be authorized, when necessary, to take such measures as they may think fit for the protection of British commerce without reference to the claims of the Sultan to territorial jurisdiction in those waters.

In reply to a complaint respecting the action of British Consular authorities in regard to the Chief of El Bidaa, Lord Granville stated to the Turkish Ambassador on the 7th May, 1883: "I beg leave to remind your Excellency that the claim of the Porte to rights of sovereignty over the Katr coast has never been admitted by Her Majesty's Government."

In 1889 Her Majesty's Embassy represented to the then Grand Vizier the various considerations which made it very desirable for the Turkish Government not to extend its military action south of Katif. Whether in respect of these considerations or for other reasons the Turks apparently took no action.

Under instructions from Her Majesty's Government, Her Majesty's Embassy asked the Sublime Porte to inform it as to the truth of a report which had reached Her Majesty's Government, to the effect that the Imperial Ottoman Government intend to establish posts at Zobara and Odeid on the Katr coast, and that Mudirs have been appointed thereto.

No reply having been received, a further inquiry is made. Her Majesty's Government could not acquiesce in the occupation by Turkey of a port which is regarded by them as a dependency of Abou Dhabbi, the Chief of which is one of the parties to the Maritime Truce.

Zobara and Odeid are within the Vilayet of Bussorah, and have long since been administered by Kaimakams and Mudirs. The Imperial Government has no knowledge of the Maritime Truce, and cannot recognize it.

Transmits a copy of the Maritime Truce, signed by the Chiefs of Raz-ul-Khaima, Abou Dhabbi, Debay, Ejman, and Umalgawin. Odeid being a dependency of Abou Dhabbi, the Chief of which is a party to the Maritime Truce, Her Majesty's Government cannot acquiesce in a Turkish occupation of that port.

Foreign Office,
173, May 11,
1883.

A. Sandison to
W. White,
4, 1889.

Sublime Porte,
verbal,
128, Decem-
ber 9, 1890.

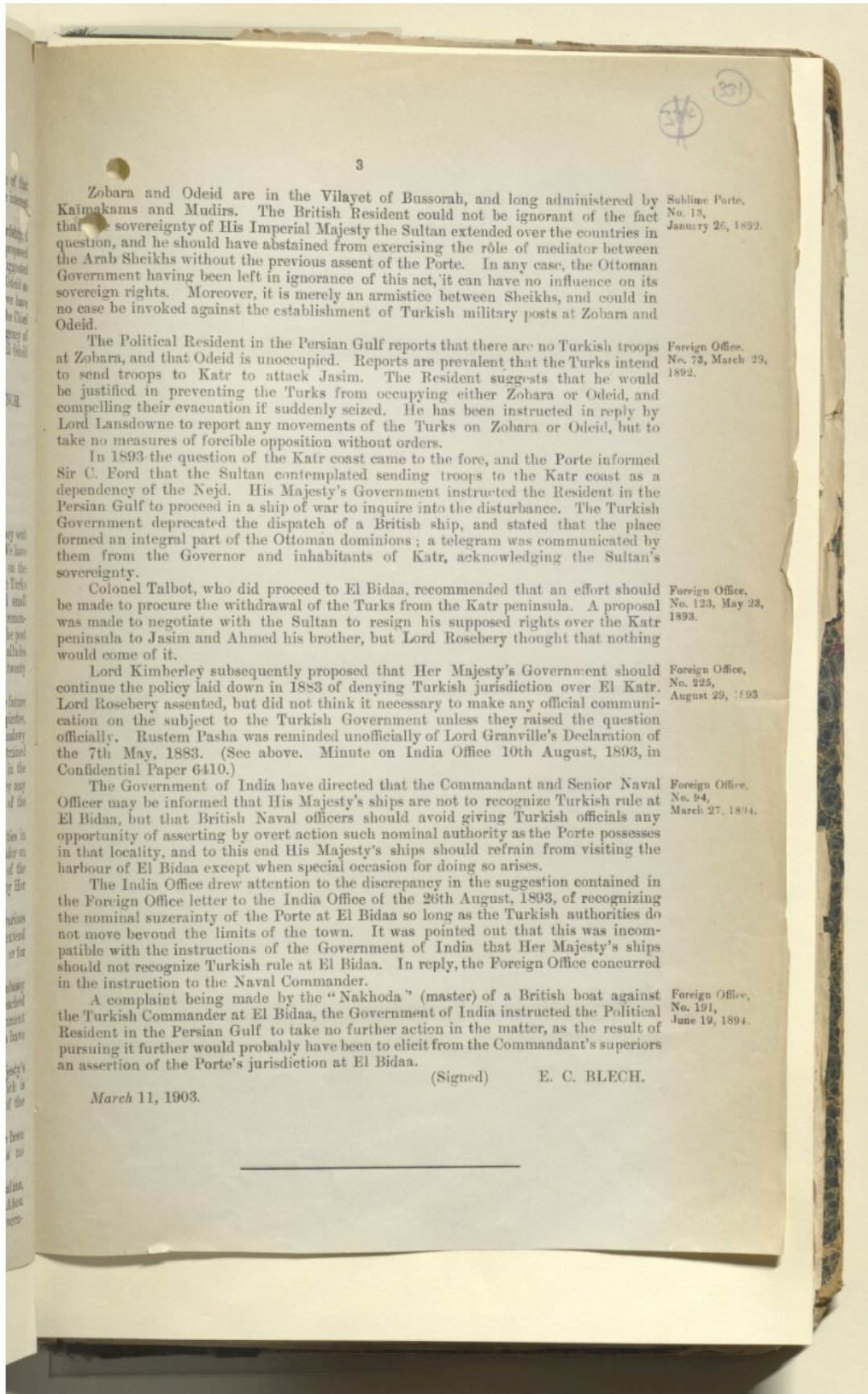
ditto, No 28,
Feb 22, 1891.

Sublime Porte,
55, July 4,
1891.

Sublime Porte,
76, August 26,
1891.



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أتراك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٣١ و] (٨٦٠/٦٦٦)



3

Zobara and Odeid are in the Vilayet of Bussorah, and long administered by Kaimakams and Mudirs. The British Resident could not be ignorant of the fact that the sovereignty of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan extended over the countries in question, and he should have abstained from exercising the rôle of mediator between the Arab Sheikhs without the previous assent of the Porte. In any case, the Ottoman Government having been left in ignorance of this act, it can have no influence on its sovereign rights. Moreover, it is merely an armistice between Sheikhs, and could in no case be invoked against the establishment of Turkish military posts at Zobara and Odeid.

Sublime Porte,
No. 13,
January 26, 1892.

The Political Resident in the Persian Gulf reports that there are no Turkish troops at Zobara, and that Odeid is unoccupied. Reports are prevalent that the Turks intend to send troops to Katr to attack Jasim. The Resident suggests that he would be justified in preventing the Turks from occupying either Zobara or Odeid, and compelling their evacuation if suddenly seized. He has been instructed in reply by Lord Lansdowne to report any movements of the Turks on Zobara or Odeid, but to take no measures of forcible opposition without orders.

Foreign Office,
No. 73, March 29,
1892.

In 1893 the question of the Katr coast came to the fore, and the Porte informed Sir C. Ford that the Sultan contemplated sending troops to the Katr coast as a dependency of the Nejd. His Majesty's Government instructed the Resident in the Persian Gulf to proceed in a ship of war to inquire into the disturbance. The Turkish Government deprecated the dispatch of a British ship, and stated that the place formed an integral part of the Ottoman dominions; a telegram was communicated by them from the Governor and inhabitants of Katr, acknowledging the Sultan's sovereignty.

Foreign Office,
No. 73, March 29,
1892.

Colonel Talbot, who did proceed to El Bidaa, recommended that an effort should be made to procure the withdrawal of the Turks from the Katr peninsula. A proposal was made to negotiate with the Sultan to resign his supposed rights over the Katr peninsula to Jasim and Ahmed his brother, but Lord Rosebery thought that nothing would come of it.

Foreign Office,
No. 123, May 23,
1893.

Lord Kimberley subsequently proposed that Her Majesty's Government should continue the policy laid down in 1883 of denying Turkish jurisdiction over El Katr. Lord Rosebery assented, but did not think it necessary to make any official communication on the subject to the Turkish Government unless they raised the question officially. Rustem Pasha was reminded unofficially of Lord Granville's Declaration of the 7th May, 1883. (See above. Minute on India Office 10th August, 1893, in Confidential Paper 6410.)

Foreign Office,
No. 225,
August 29, 1893.

The Government of India have directed that the Commandant and Senior Naval Officer may be informed that His Majesty's ships are not to recognize Turkish rule at El Bidaa, but that British Naval officers should avoid giving Turkish officials any opportunity of asserting by overt action such nominal authority as the Porte possesses in that locality, and to this end His Majesty's ships should refrain from visiting the harbour of El Bidaa except when special occasion for doing so arises.

Foreign Office,
No. 94,
March 27, 1894.

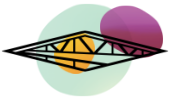
The India Office drew attention to the discrepancy in the suggestion contained in the Foreign Office letter to the India Office of the 26th August, 1893, of recognizing the nominal suzerainty of the Porte at El Bidaa so long as the Turkish authorities do not move beyond the limits of the town. It was pointed out that this was incompatible with the instructions of the Government of India that Her Majesty's ships should not recognize Turkish rule at El Bidaa. In reply, the Foreign Office concurred in the instruction to the Naval Commander.

Foreign Office,
No. 191,
June 19, 1894.

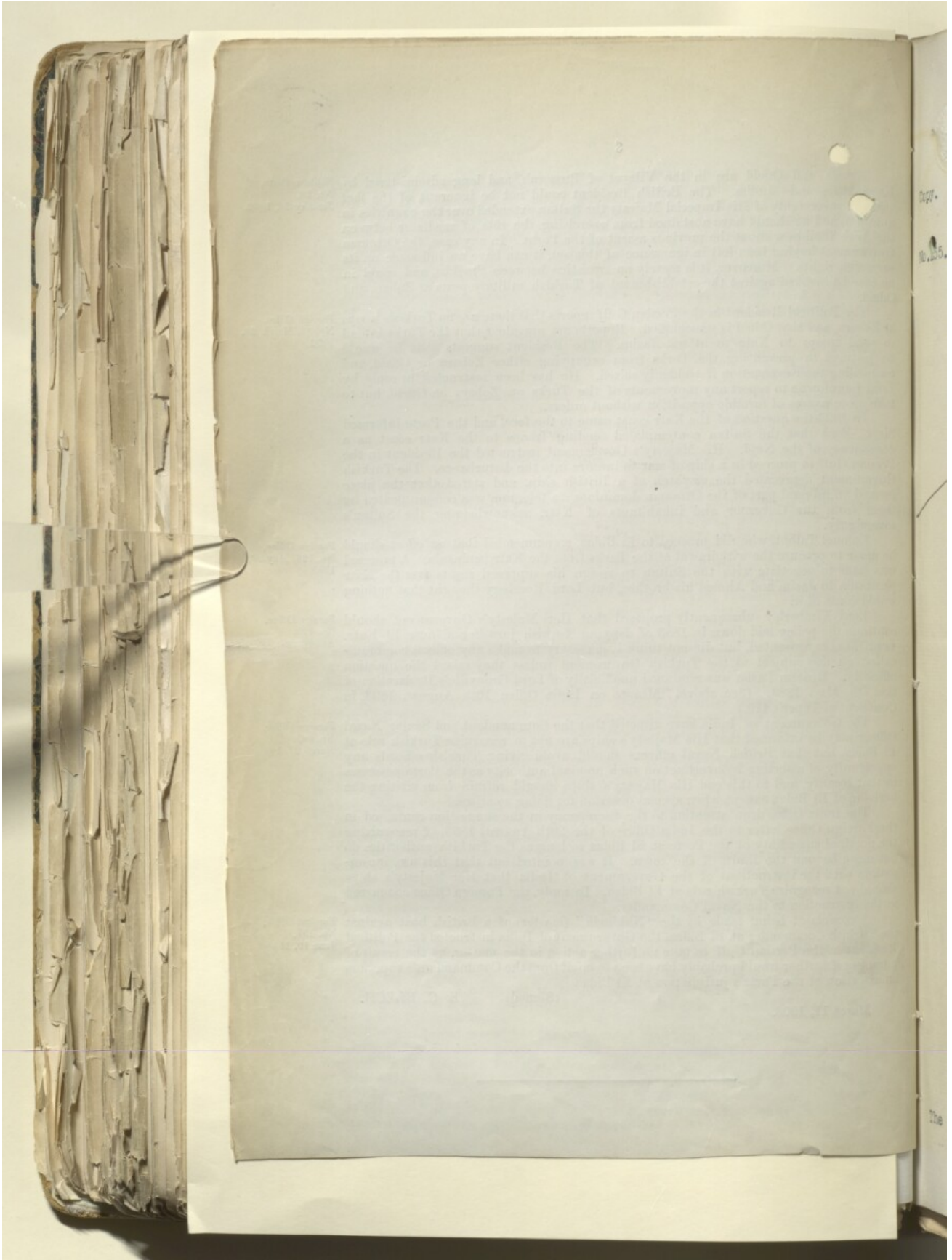
A complaint being made by the "Nakhoda" (master) of a British boat against the Turkish Commander at El Bidaa, the Government of India instructed the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf to take no further action in the matter, as the result of pursuing it further would probably have been to elicit from the Commandant's superiors an assertion of the Porte's jurisdiction at El Bidaa.

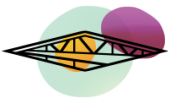
(Signed) E. C. BLECH.

March 11, 1903.

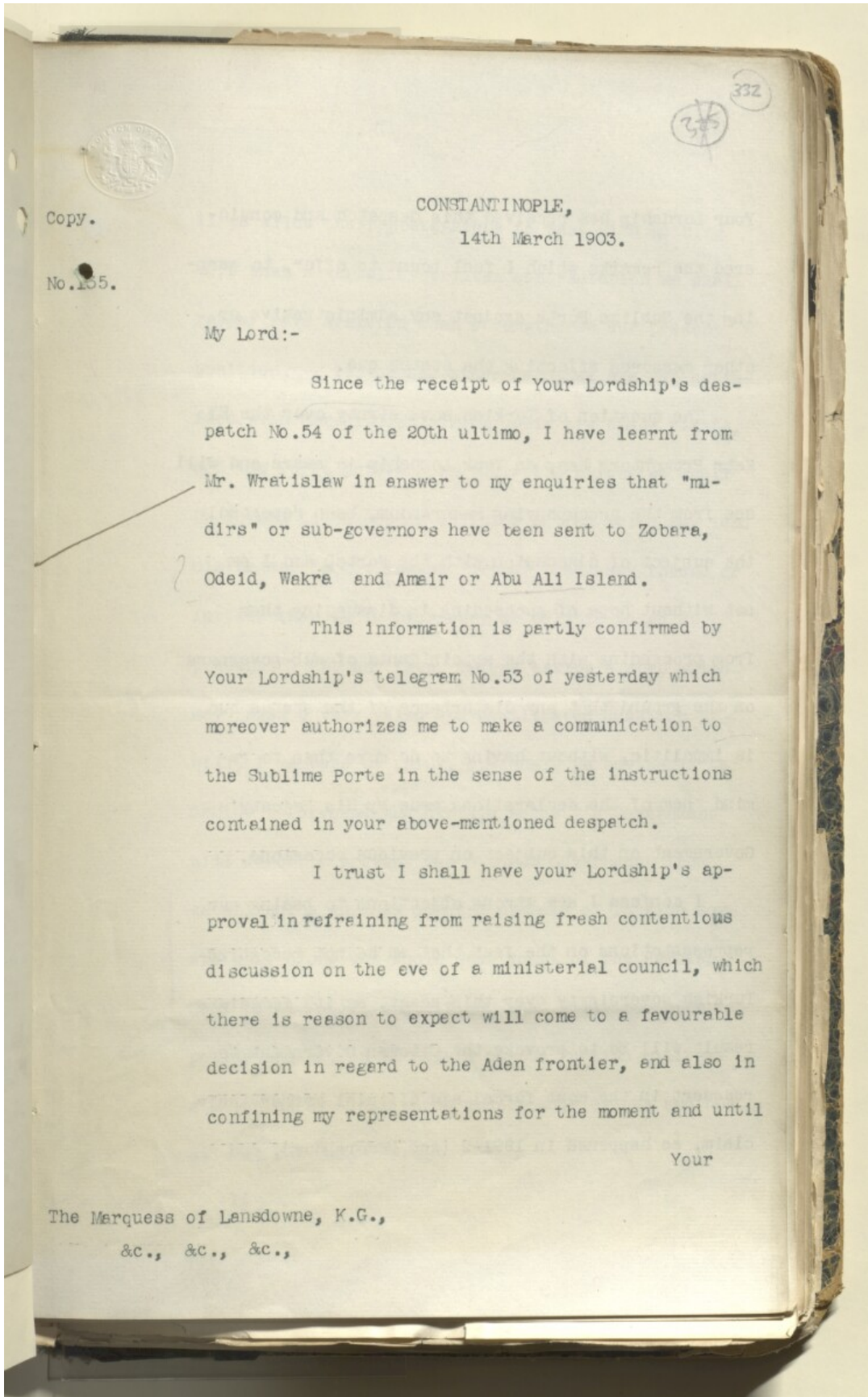


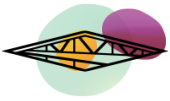
ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٣١ظ] (٨٦٠/٦٦٧)



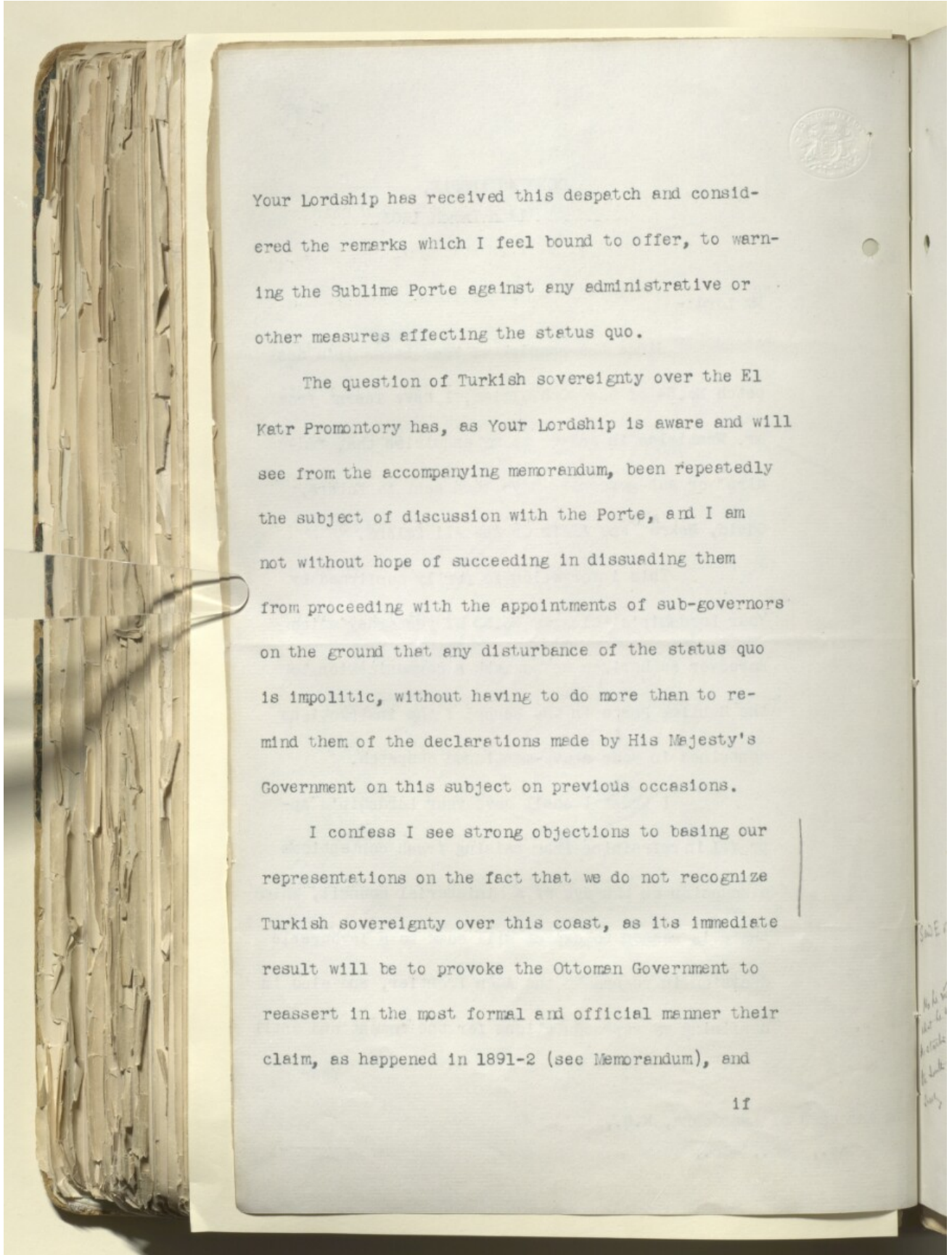


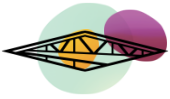
ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٣٢ و] (٨٦٠/٦٦٨)



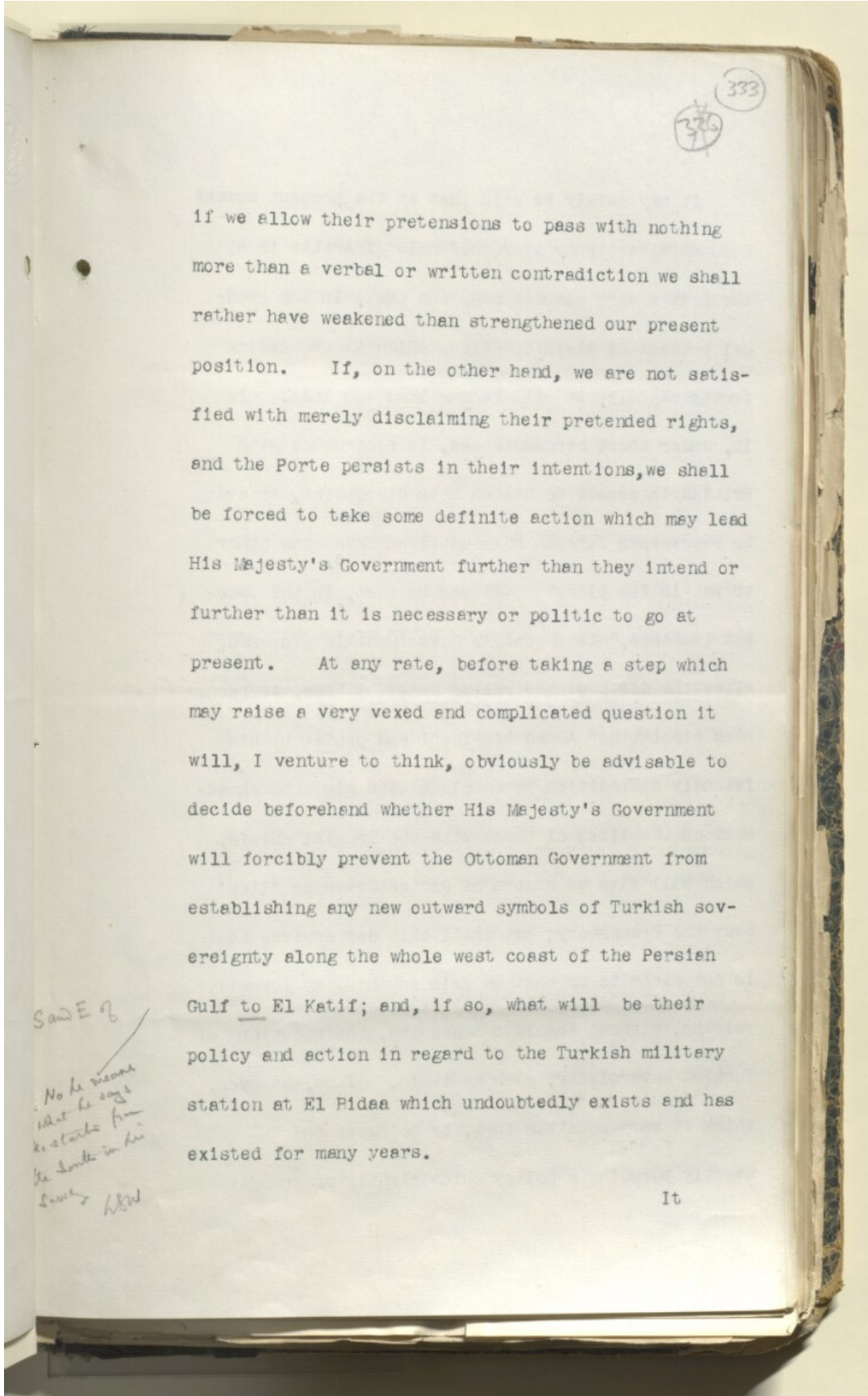


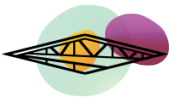
ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٣٢ظ] (٨٦٠/٦٦٩)



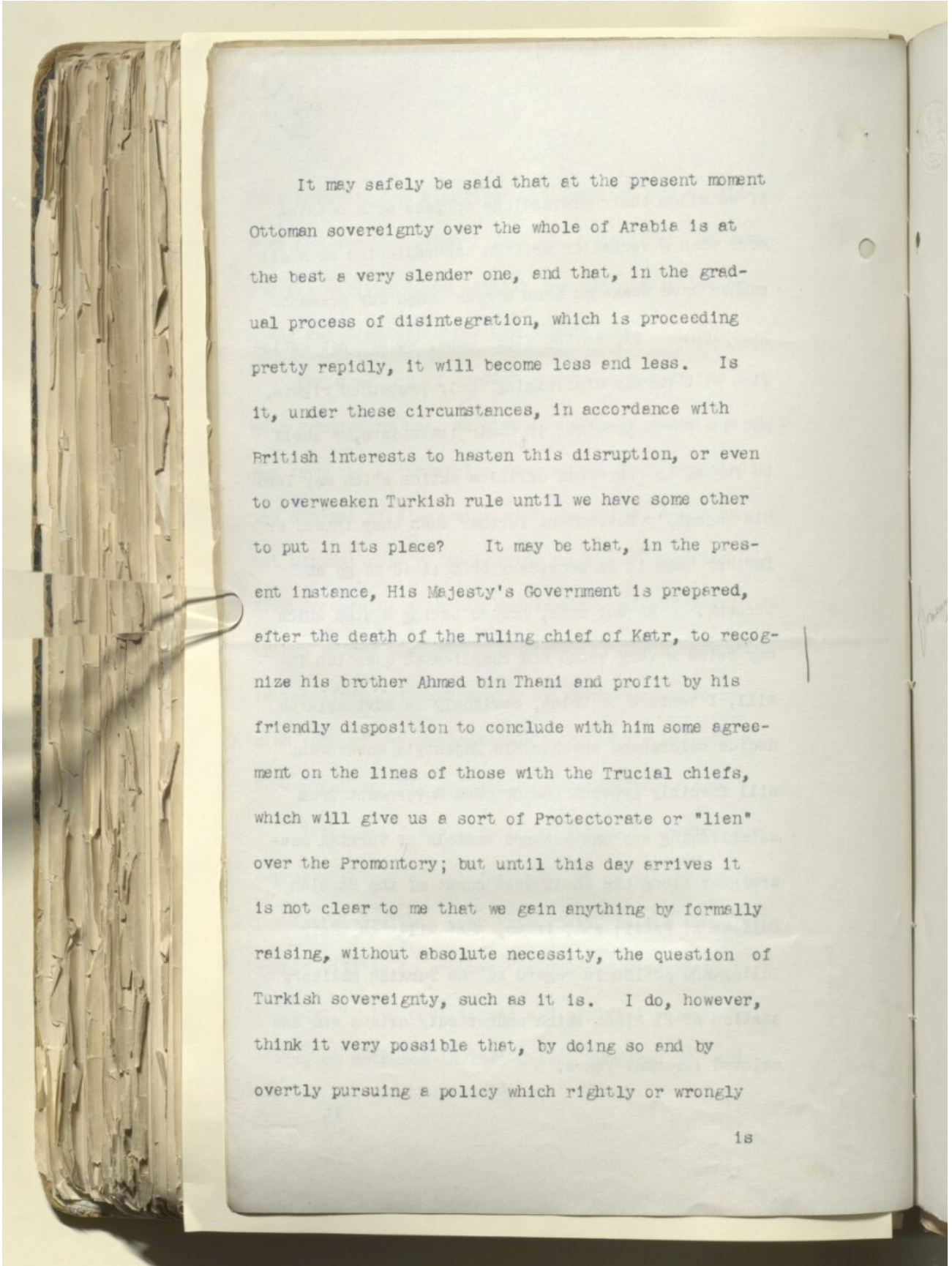


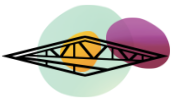
ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٣٣و] (٨٦٠/٦٧٠)



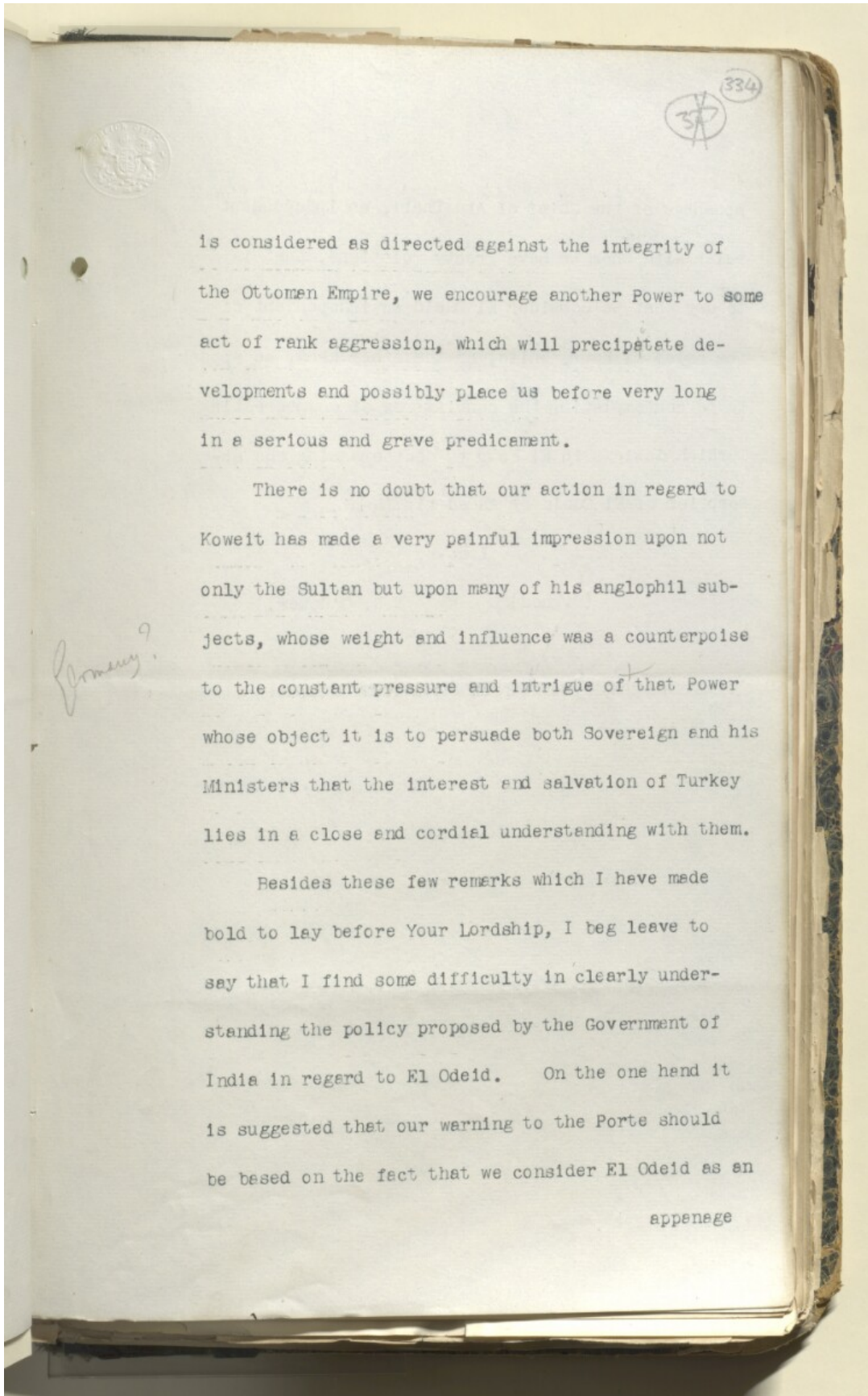


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٣٣ظ] (١٦٠/٦٧١)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٣٤ و] (١٦٠/٦٧٢)



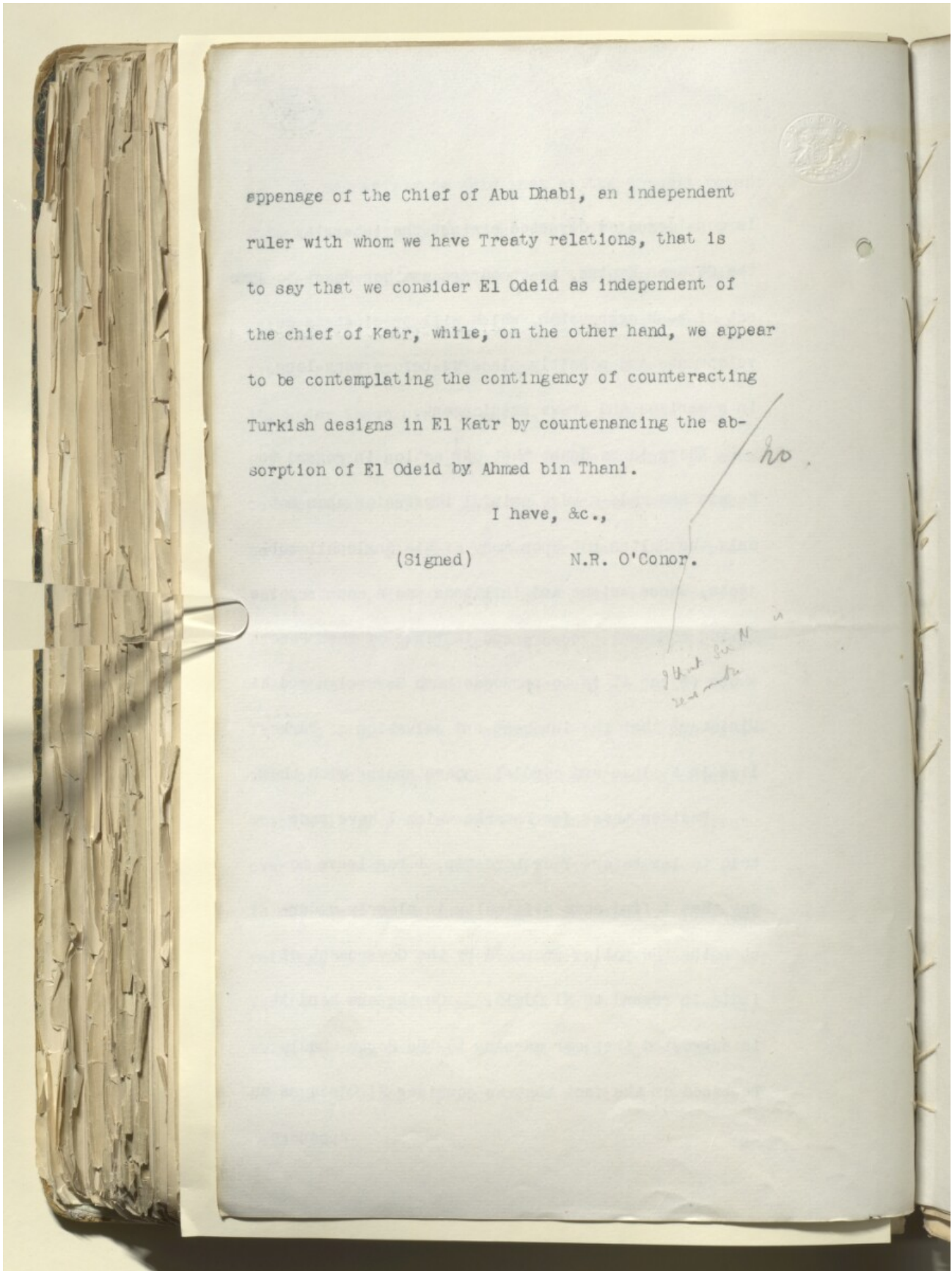
is considered as directed against the integrity of
the Ottoman Empire, we encourage another Power to some
act of rank aggression, which will precipitate de-
velopments and possibly place us before very long
in a serious and grave predicament.

There is no doubt that our action in regard to
Koweit has made a very painful impression upon not
only the Sultan but upon many of his anglophil sub-
jects, whose weight and influence was a counterpoise
to the constant pressure and intrigue of that Power
whose object it is to persuade both Sovereign and his
Ministers that the interest and salvation of Turkey
lies in a close and cordial understanding with them.

Besides these few remarks which I have made
bold to lay before Your Lordship, I beg leave to
say that I find some difficulty in clearly under-
standing the policy proposed by the Government of
India in regard to El Odeid. On the one hand it
is suggested that our warning to the Porte should
be based on the fact that we consider El Odeid as an
appenege

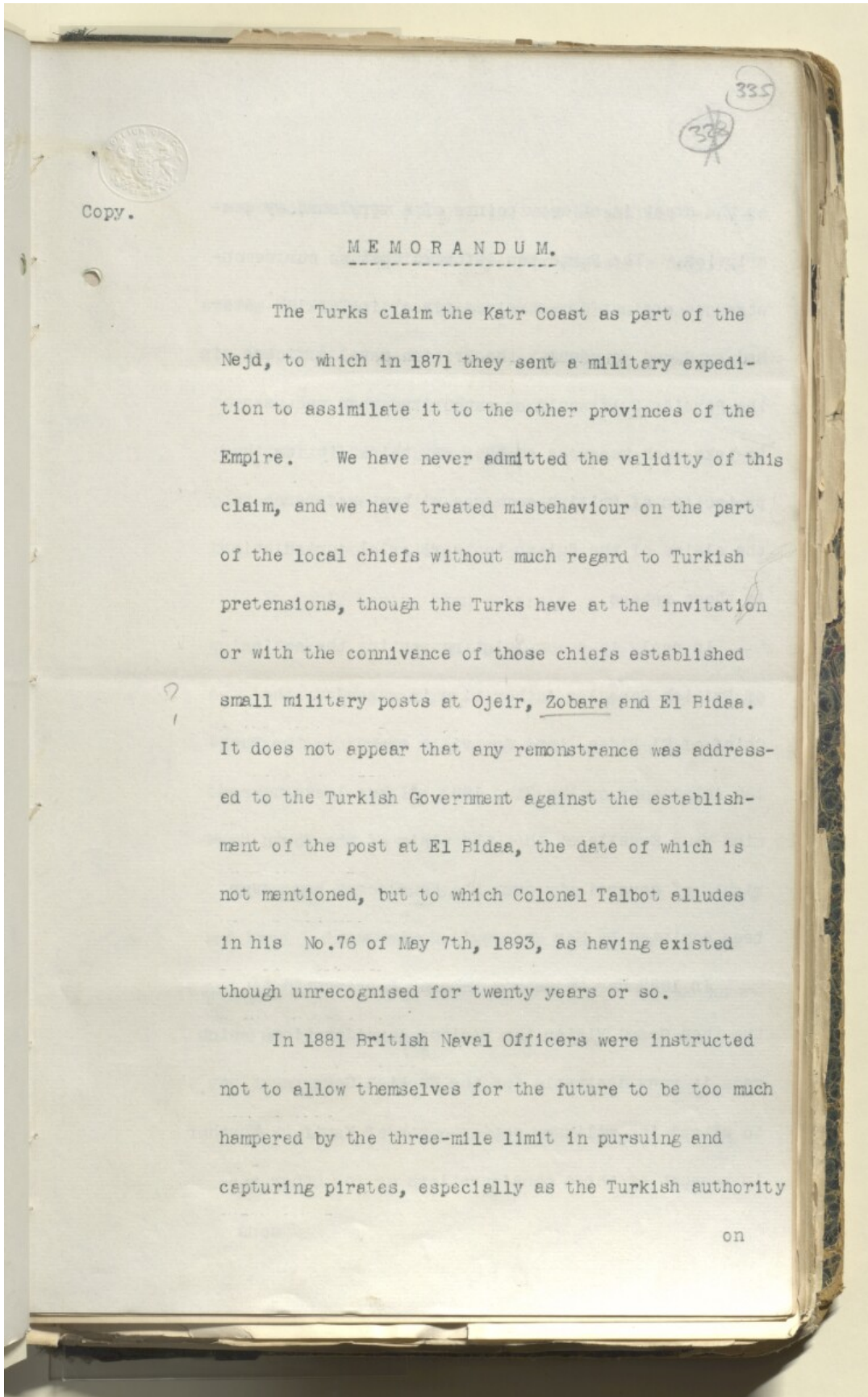


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٣٤ظ] (١٦٠/٦٧٣)



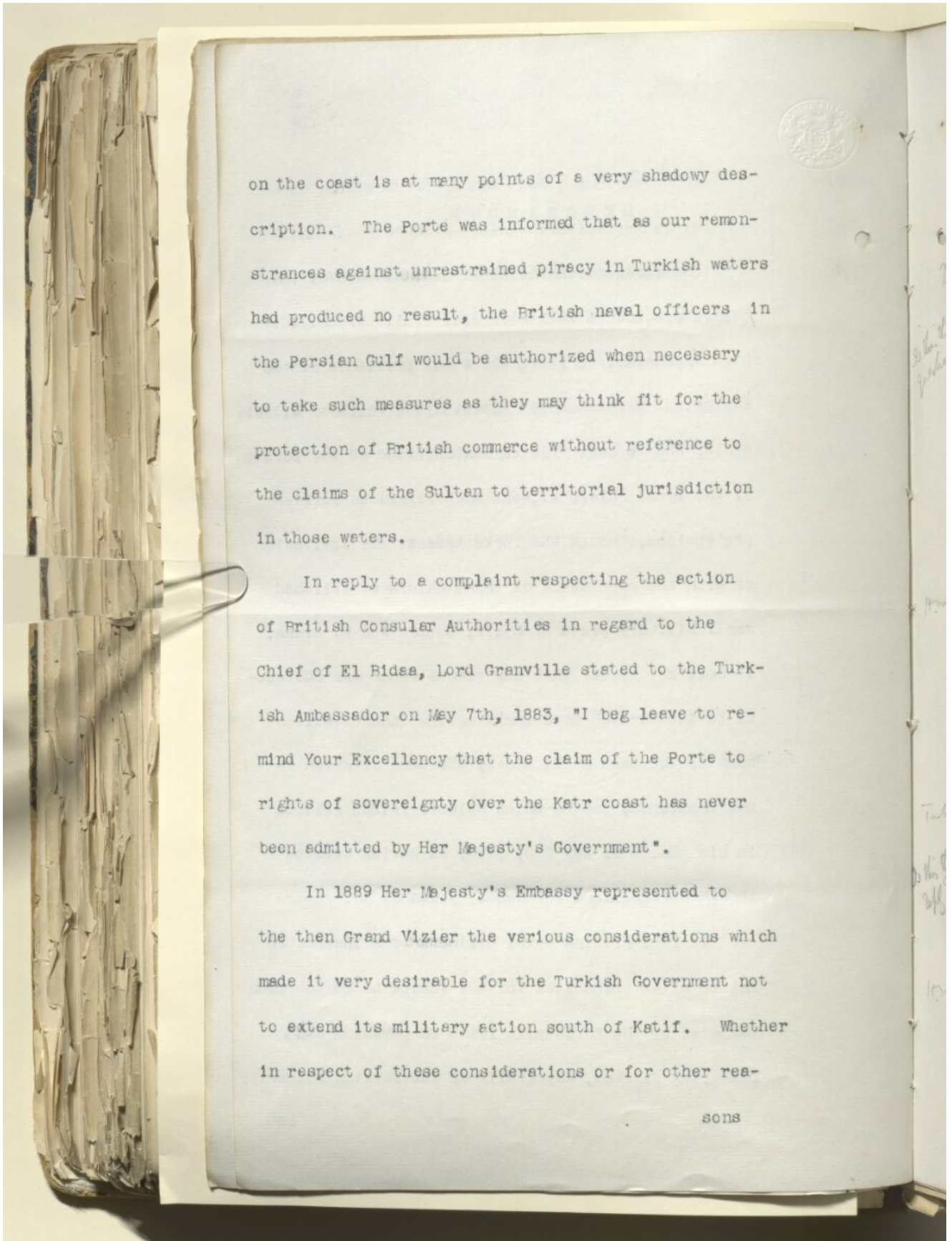


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٣٥ و] (٨٦٠/٦٧٤)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٣٥ظ] (٨٦٠/٦٧٥)



on the coast is at many points of a very shadowy description. The Porte was informed that as our remonstrances against unrestrained piracy in Turkish waters had produced no result, the British naval officers in the Persian Gulf would be authorized when necessary to take such measures as they may think fit for the protection of British commerce without reference to the claims of the Sultan to territorial jurisdiction in those waters.

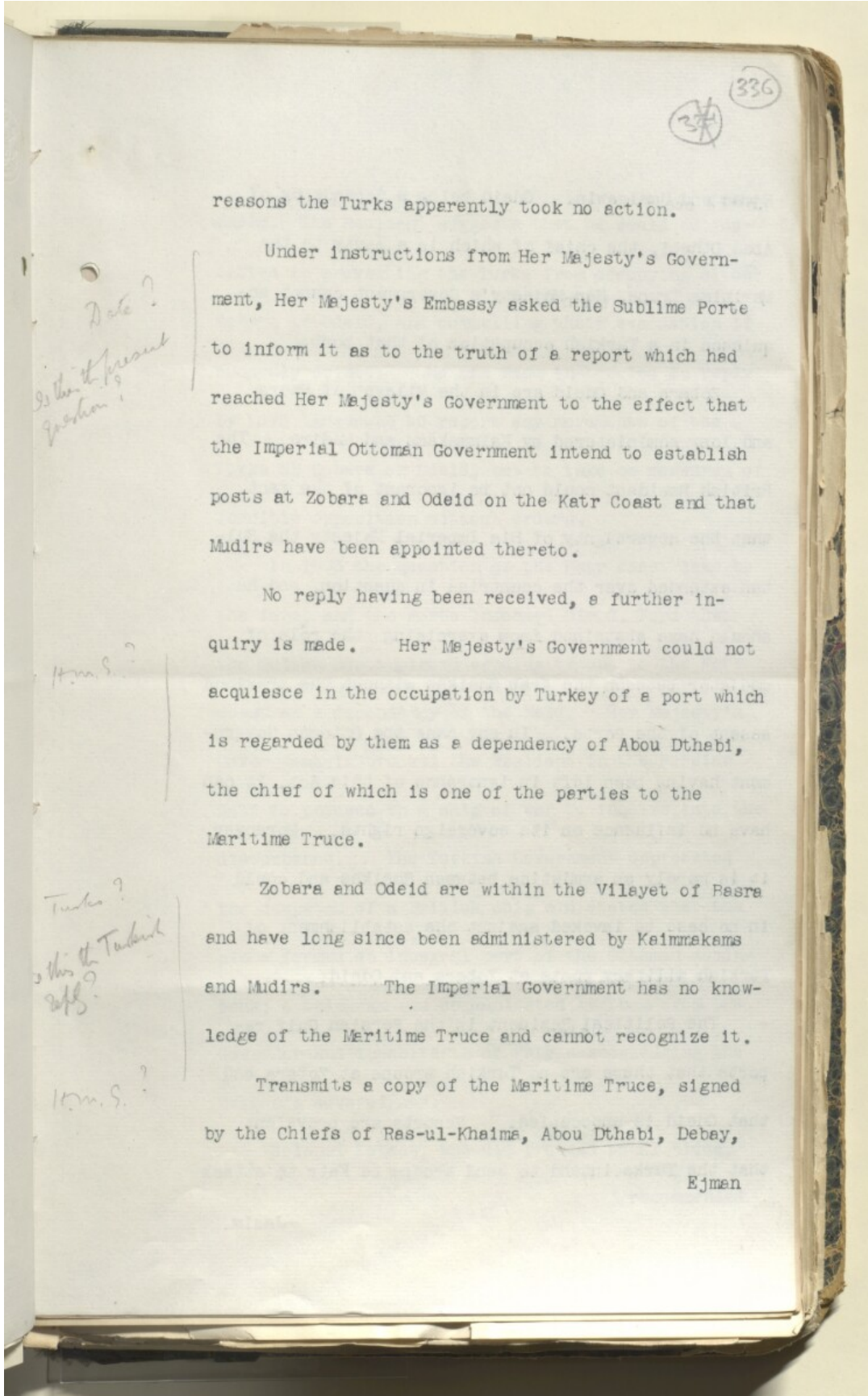
In reply to a complaint respecting the action of British Consular Authorities in regard to the Chief of El Bidea, Lord Granville stated to the Turkish Ambassador on May 7th, 1883, "I beg leave to remind Your Excellency that the claim of the Porte to rights of sovereignty over the Ketr coast has never been admitted by Her Majesty's Government".

In 1889 Her Majesty's Embassy represented to the then Grand Vizier the various considerations which made it very desirable for the Turkish Government not to extend its military action south of Ketif. Whether in respect of these considerations or for other rea-

sons

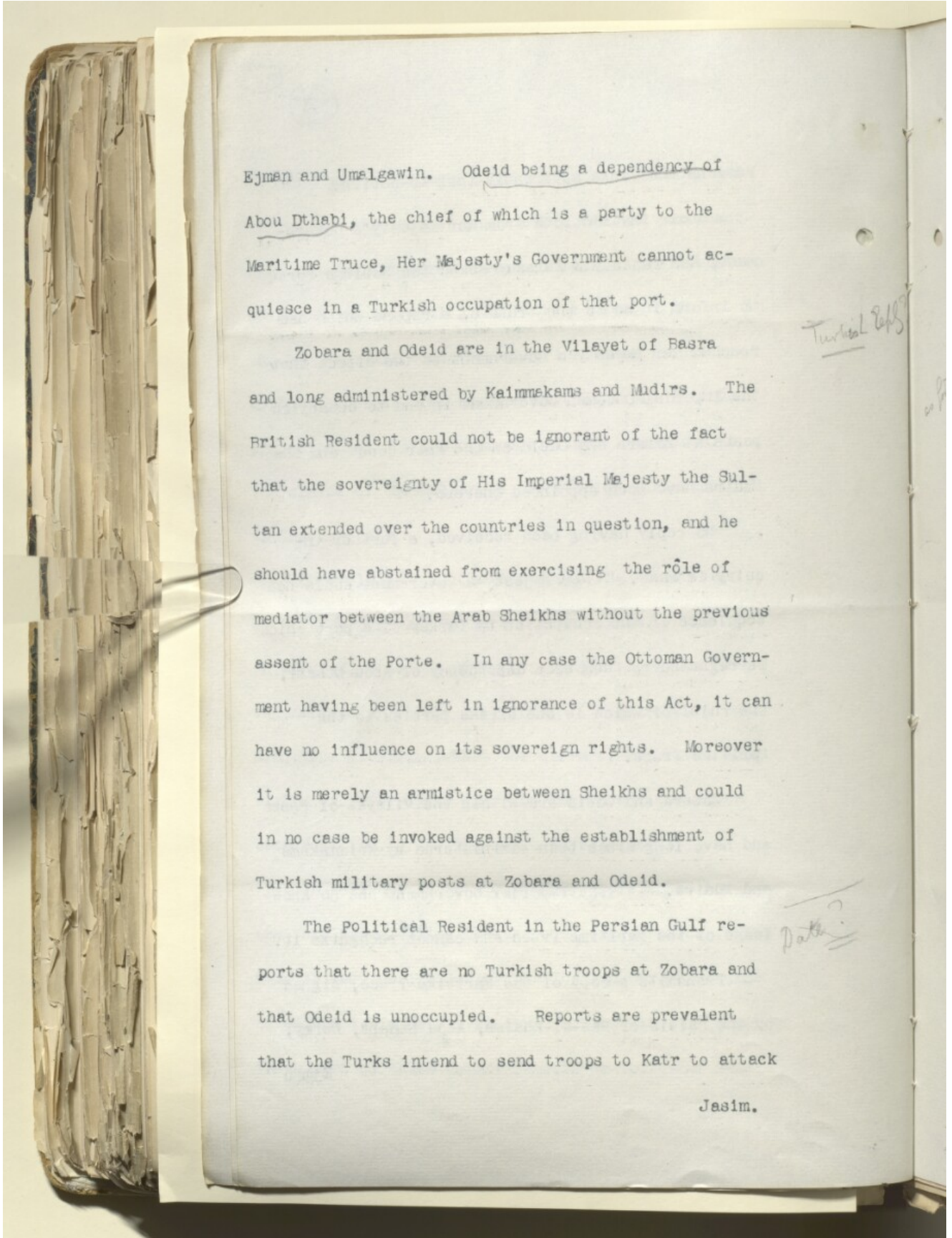


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٣٦ و] (٨٦٠/٦٧٦)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٣٦ظ] (١٦٠/٦٧٧)



Ejman and Umalgawin. Odeid being a dependency of
Abou Dthabi, the chief of which is a party to the
Maritime Truce, Her Majesty's Government cannot ac-
quiesce in a Turkish occupation of that port.

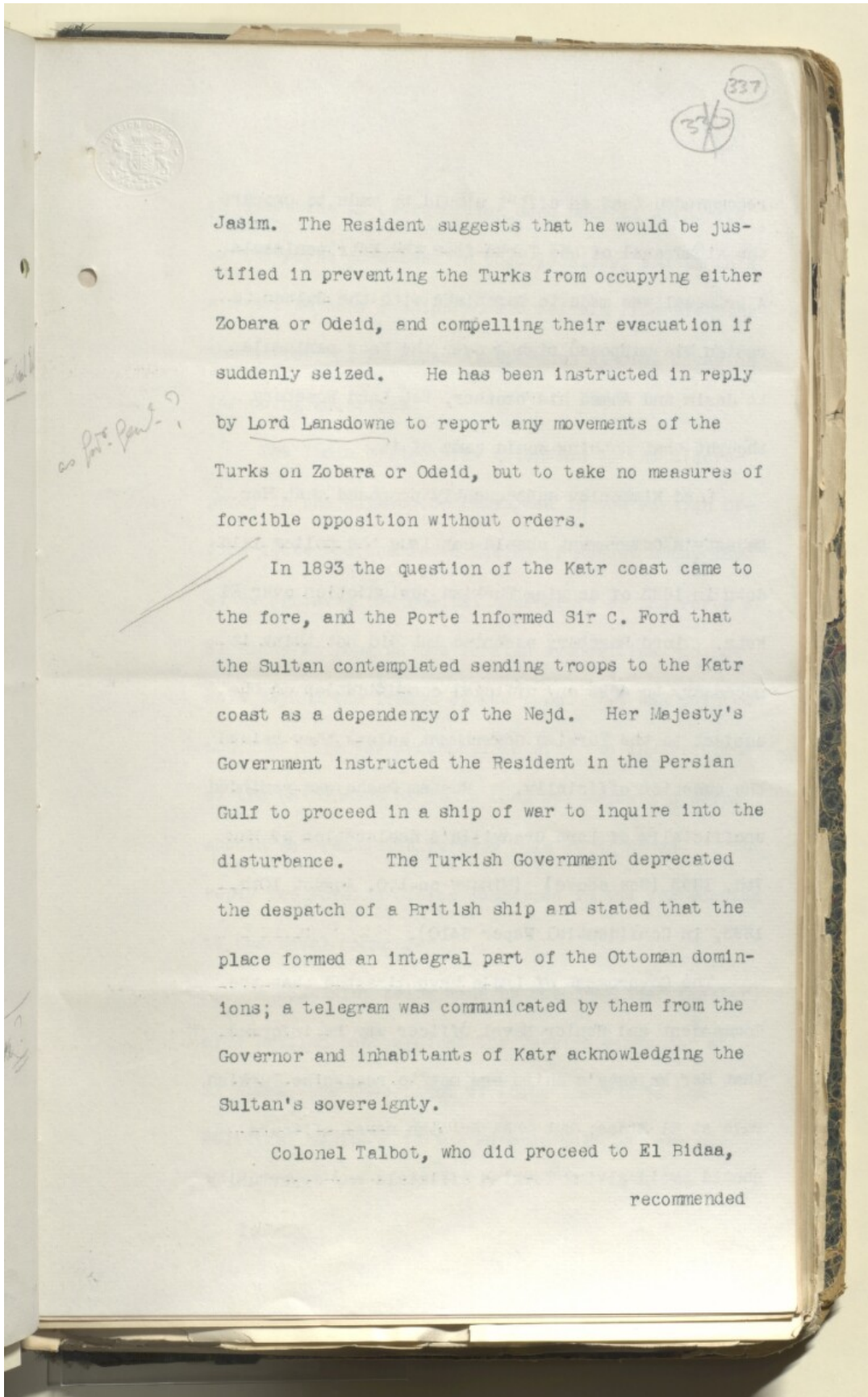
Zobara and Odeid are in the Vilayet of Basra
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Jasim.



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٣٧ و] (٨٦٠/٦٧٨)



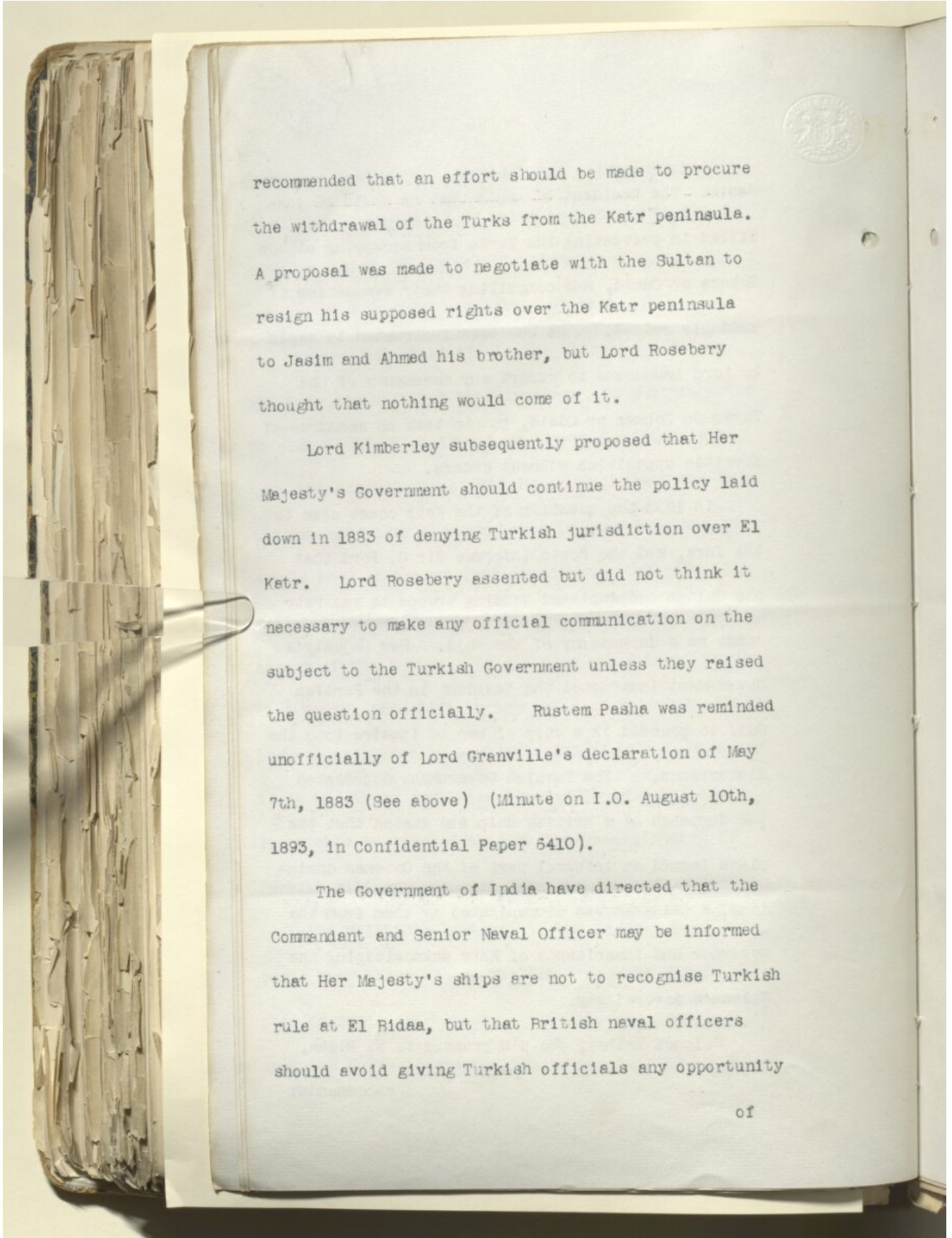
Jasim. The Resident suggests that he would be justified in preventing the Turks from occupying either Zobara or Odeid, and compelling their evacuation if suddenly seized. He has been instructed in reply by Lord Lansdowne to report any movements of the Turks on Zobara or Odeid, but to take no measures of forcible opposition without orders.

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Colonel Talbot, who did proceed to El Bidaa,
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ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٣٧ظ] (١٦٠/٦٧٩)



recommended that an effort should be made to procure the withdrawal of the Turks from the Ketr peninsula. A proposal was made to negotiate with the Sultan to resign his supposed rights over the Ketr peninsula to Jasim and Ahmed his brother, but Lord Rosebery thought that nothing would come of it.

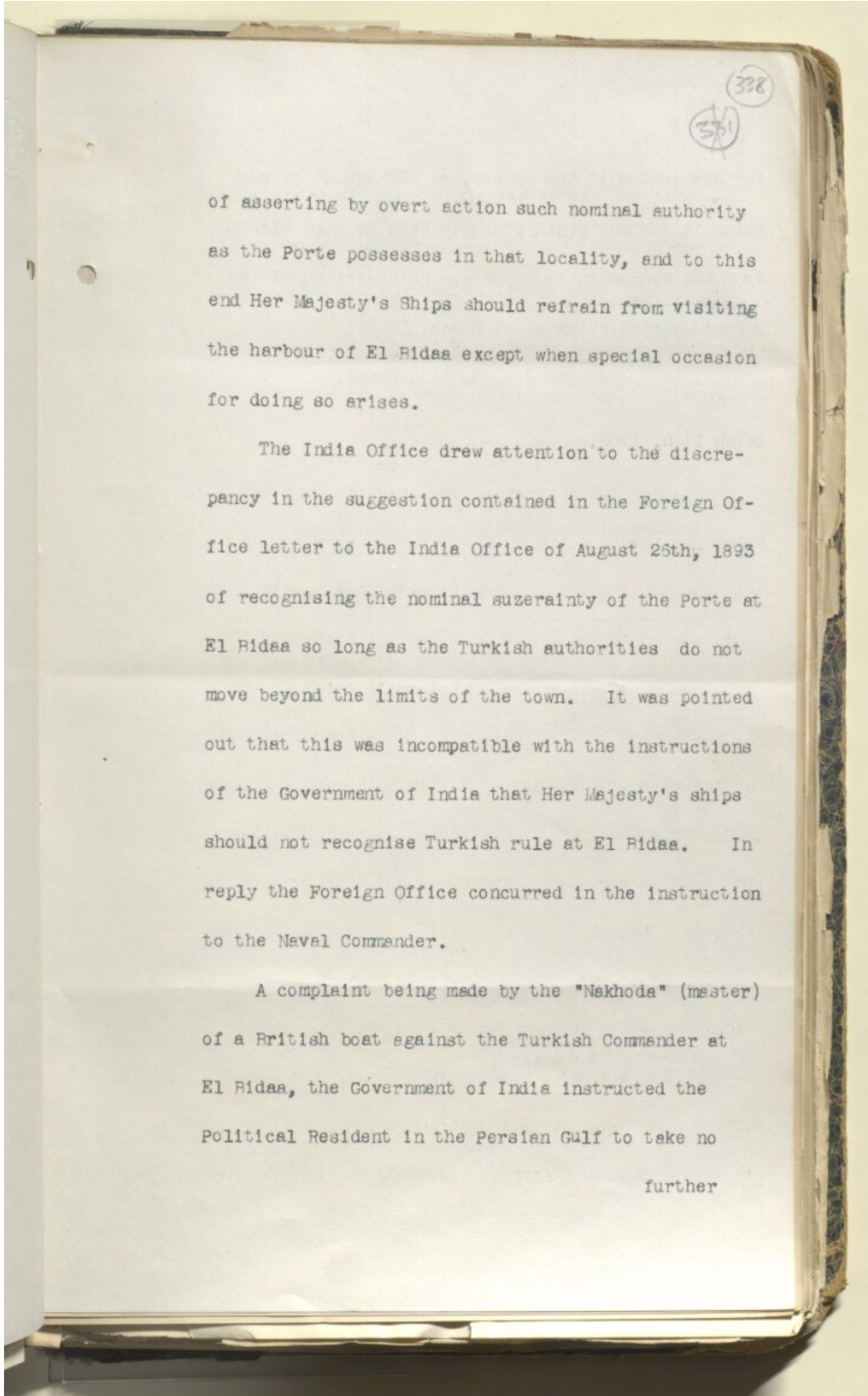
Lord Kimberley subsequently proposed that Her Majesty's Government should continue the policy laid down in 1883 of denying Turkish jurisdiction over El Ketr. Lord Rosebery assented but did not think it necessary to make any official communication on the subject to the Turkish Government unless they raised the question officially. Rustem Pasha was reminded unofficially of Lord Granville's declaration of May 7th, 1883 (See above) (Minute on I.O. August 10th, 1893, in Confidential Paper 6410).

The Government of India have directed that the Commandant and Senior Naval Officer may be informed that Her Majesty's ships are not to recognise Turkish rule at El Bidaa, but that British naval officers should avoid giving Turkish officials any opportunity

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ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٣٨ و] (٨٦٠/٦٨٠)



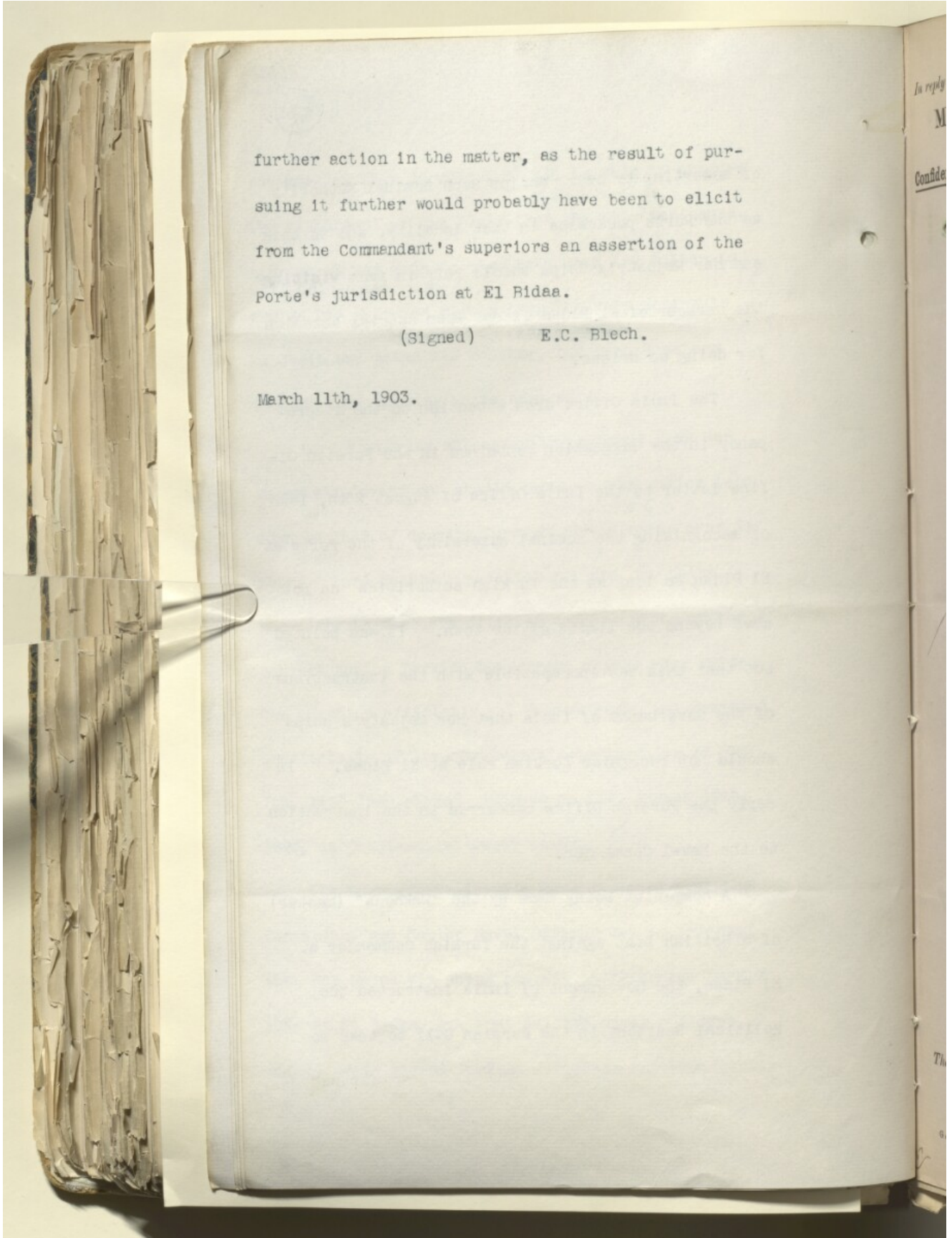
of asserting by overt action such nominal authority as the Porte possesses in that locality, and to this end Her Majesty's Ships should refrain from visiting the harbour of El Bidaa except when special occasion for doing so arises.

The India Office drew attention to the discrepancy in the suggestion contained in the Foreign Office letter to the India Office of August 26th, 1893 of recognising the nominal suzerainty of the Porte at El Bidaa so long as the Turkish authorities do not move beyond the limits of the town. It was pointed out that this was incompatible with the instructions of the Government of India that Her Majesty's ships should not recognise Turkish rule at El Bidaa. In reply the Foreign Office concurred in the instruction to the Naval Commander.

A complaint being made by the "Nekhoda" (master) of a British boat against the Turkish Commander at El Bidaa, the Government of India instructed the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf to take no further

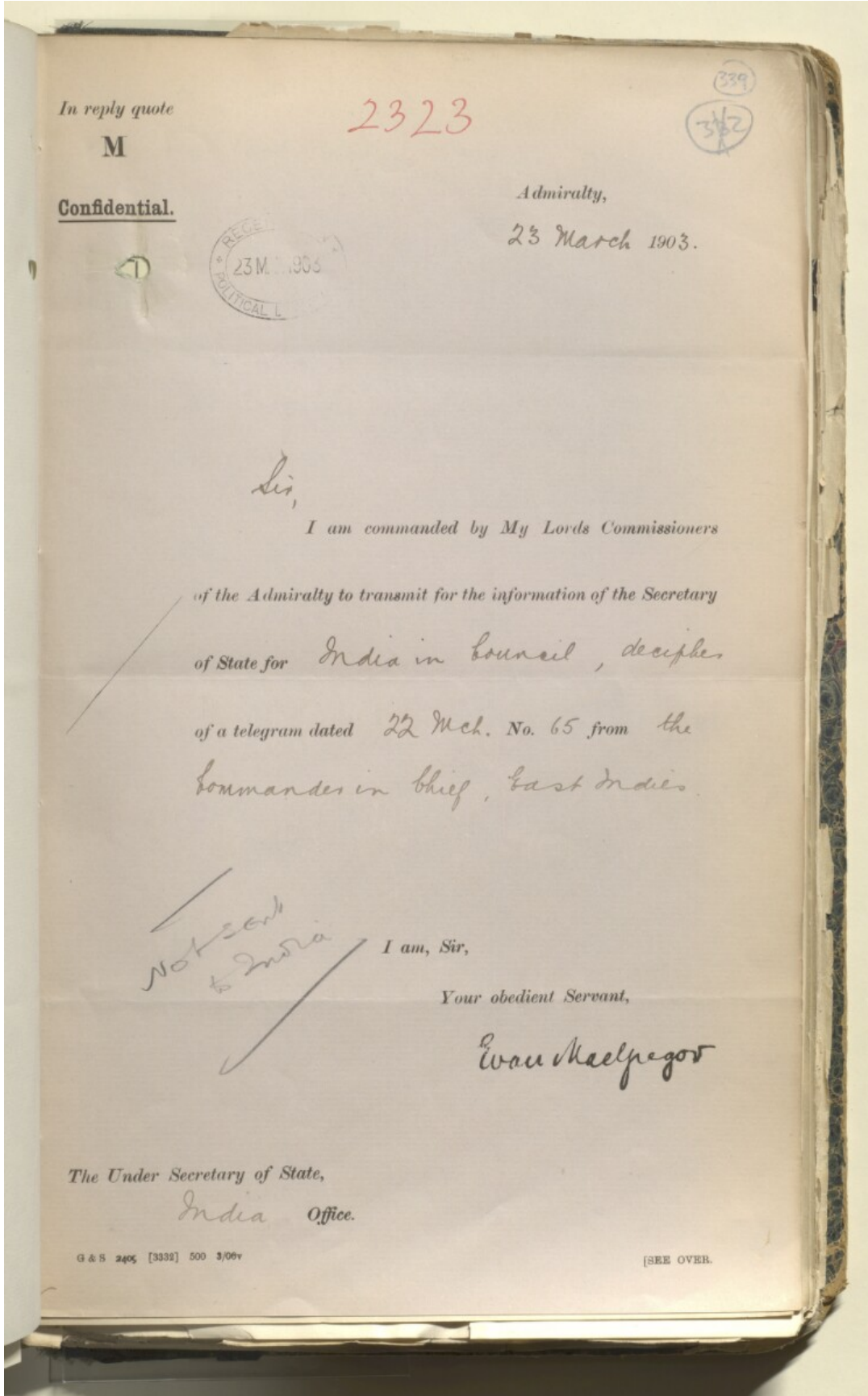


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٣٨ظ] (١٦٠/٦٨١)



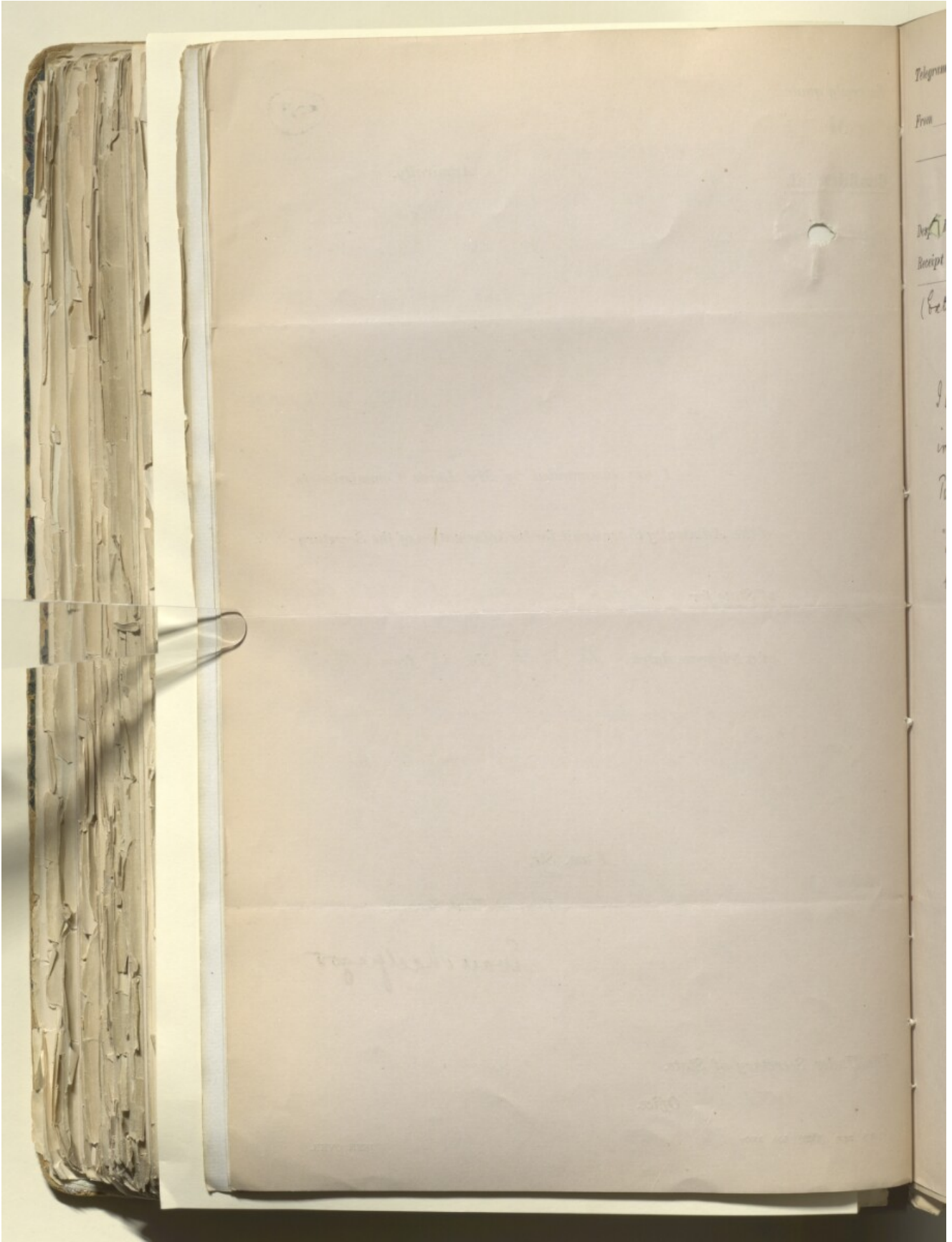


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٣٩و] (٨٦٠/٦٨٢)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٣٩ظ] (١٦٠/٦٨٣)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٤٠ و] (٨٦٠/٦٨٤)

Telegram No. 65

From Bin b. East Indies

(340)

(5/3)

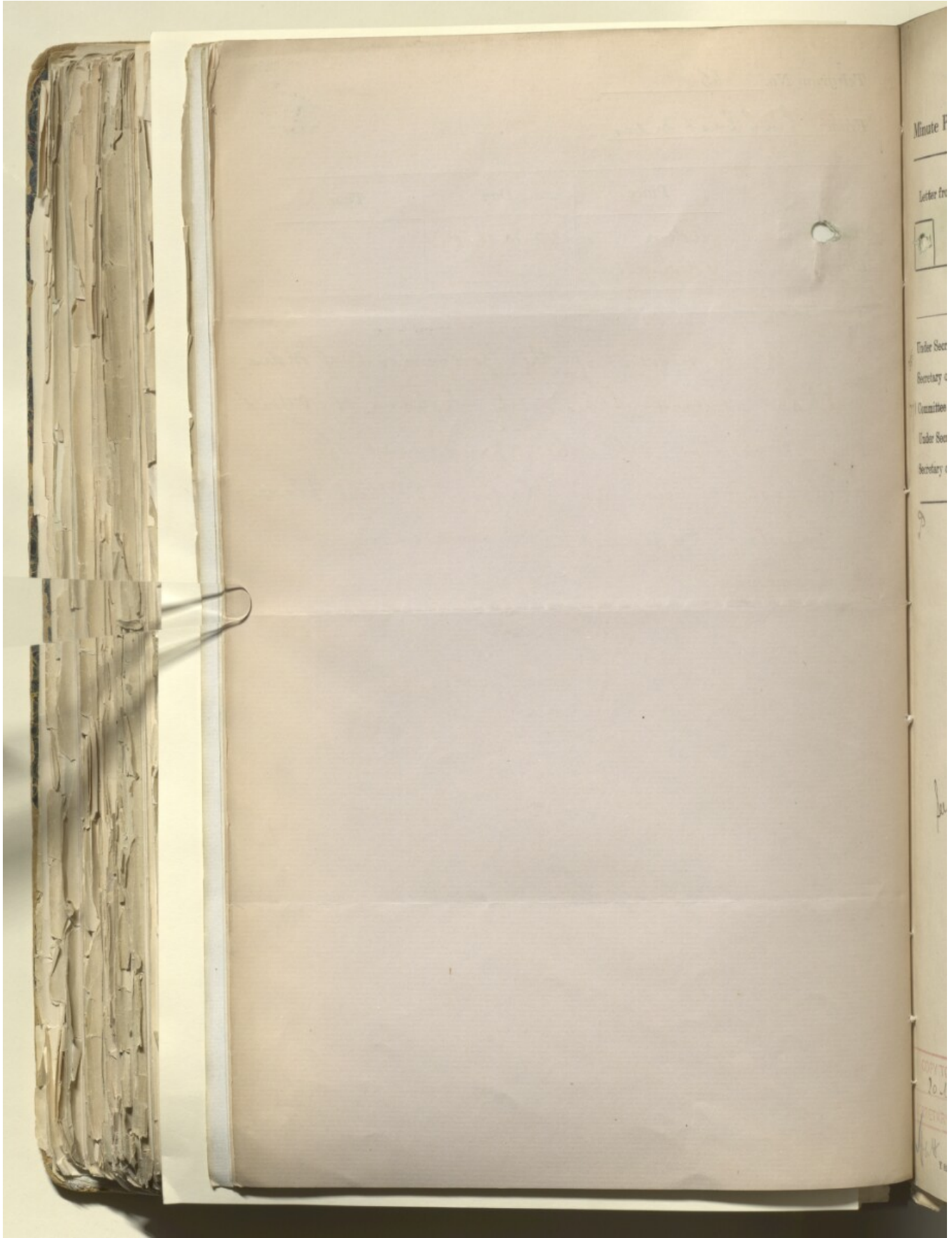
	Place	Day	Time
Des. Dh	Aden	22 Mch '03	
Receipt	Admiralty	—	

(Extract)

At the request of the Government of India
I have ordered "Sphinx" to Zobara. & Odeid
in connection with the appointment of
Turkish officers as Mudirs of those places:
"Lapwing" keeping up communication by
telegraph.



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
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ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٤١ و] (٨٦٠/٦٨٦)

Register No. 2317

Minute Paper. SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Letter from 70. Dated } 20th March 1903.
Rec. }

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	20 March	K.R.	Persian Gulf. Turkish intentions on the Kats coast. Turkish Minister for Foreign affairs warned by Sir H. O'Connor.
Secretary of State	21 ..	K.R.	
Committee	23 "	G.K.	
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State			

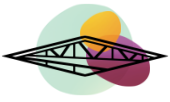
Previous Papers:—
2308

For information.
It is not necessary to repeat
this to the Viceroy who was
told yesterday that there were
no intentions to be made.

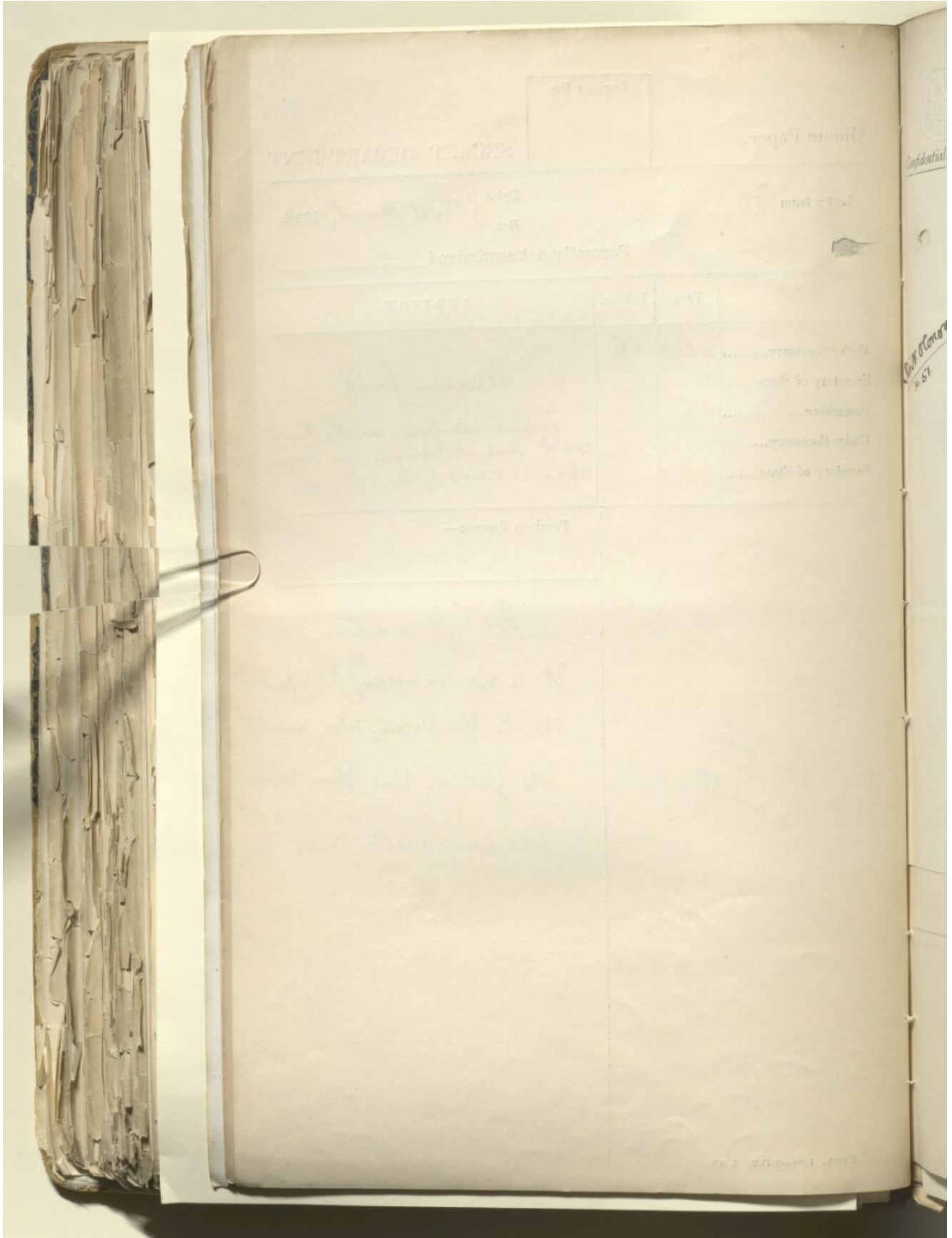
See Pol. Comm.
(ind. 42542323)
31 March 1903.

COPY TO INDIA
20 Mar 1903.
SECRETARY'S No. 14

Y 8383. 1000.—2/1903. I. 280.

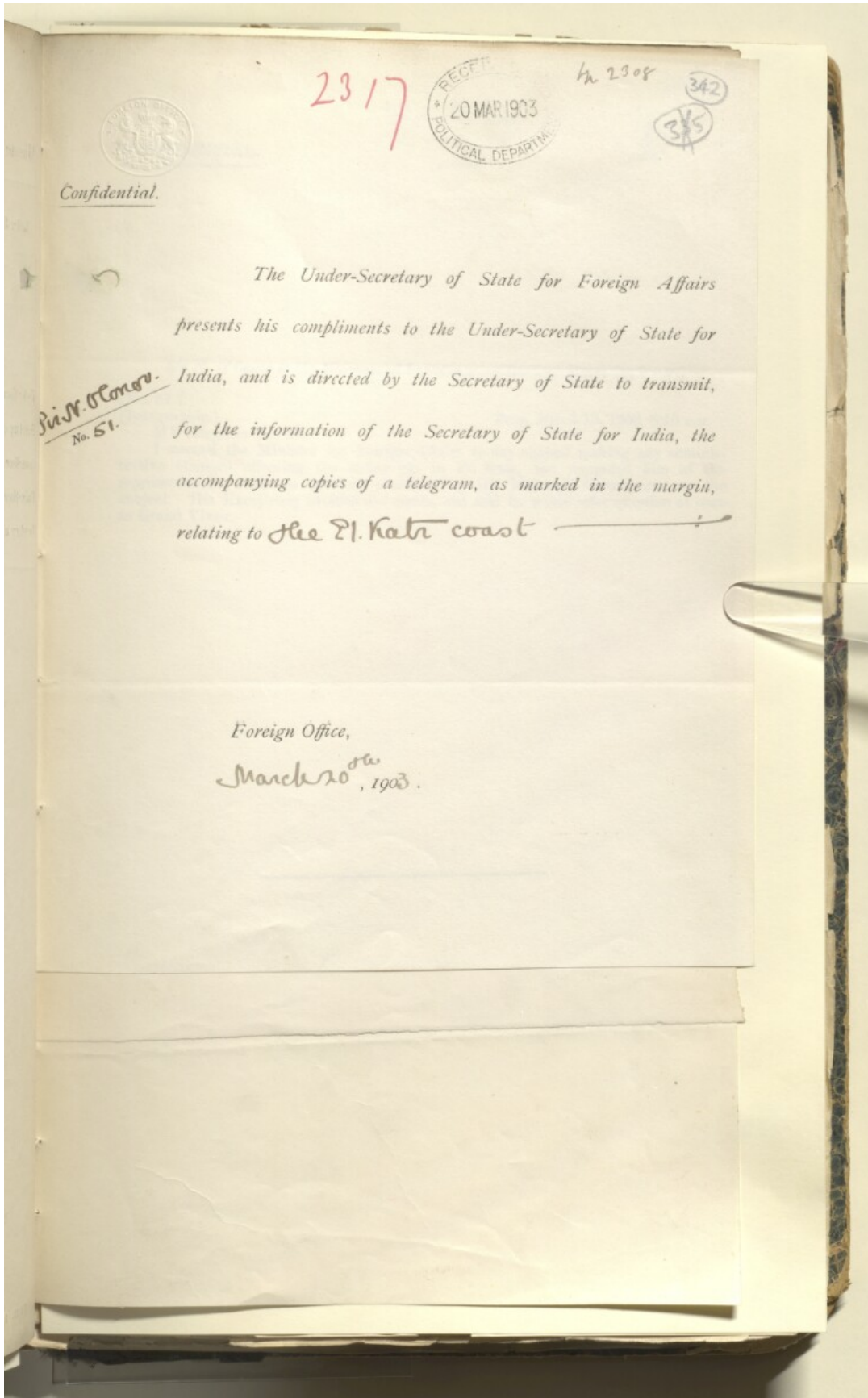


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
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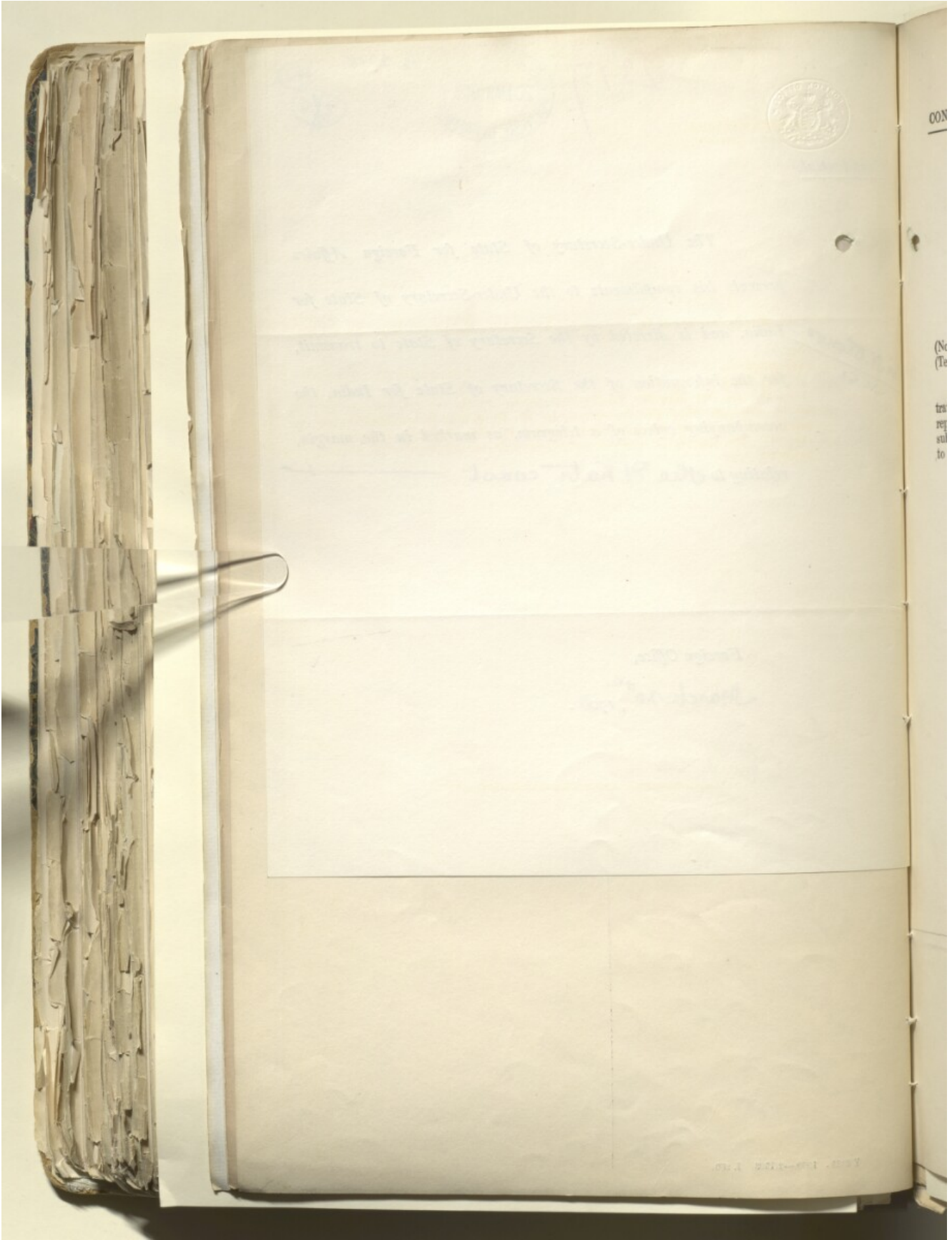


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معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٤٢ و] (٨٦٠/٦٨٨)



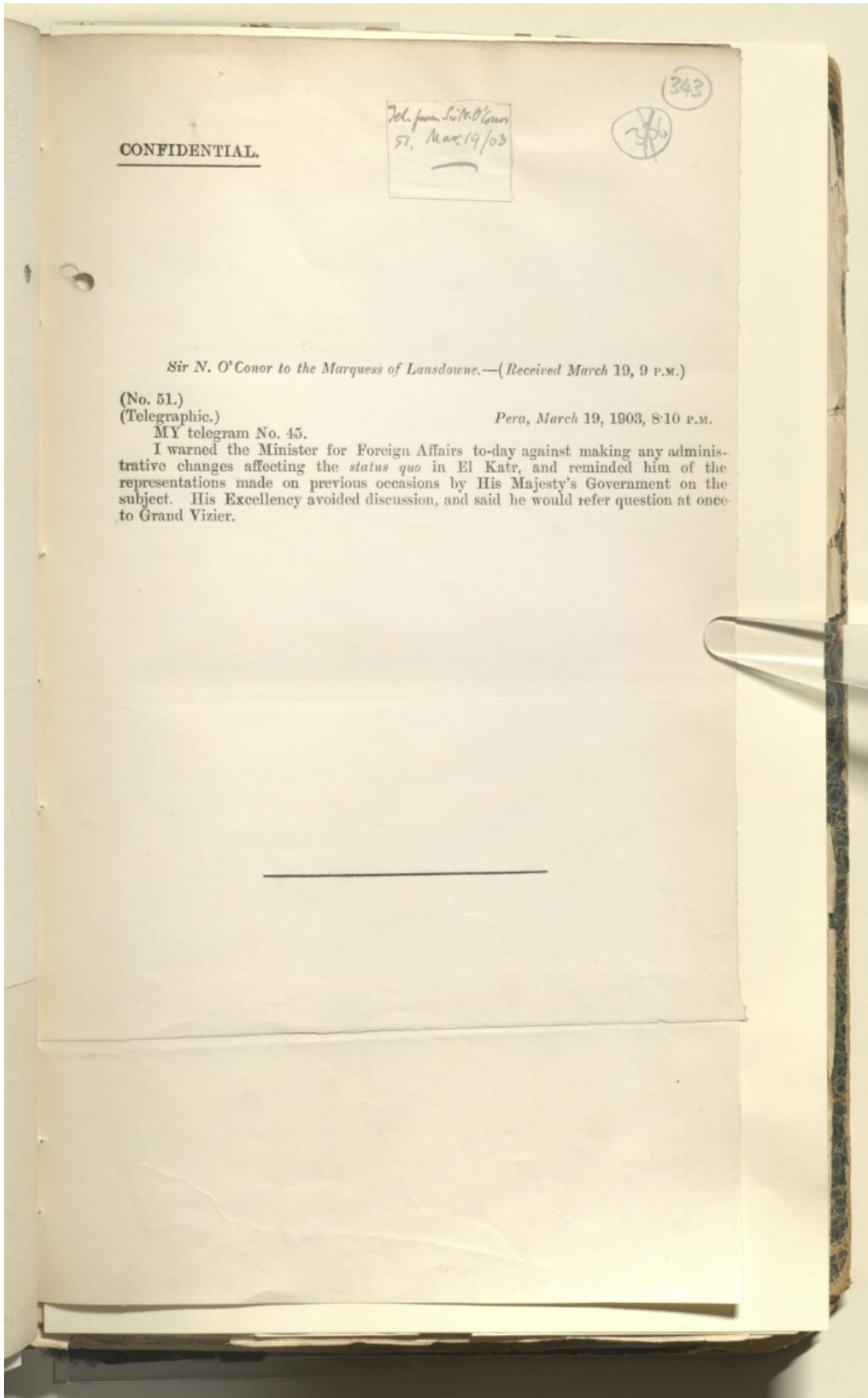


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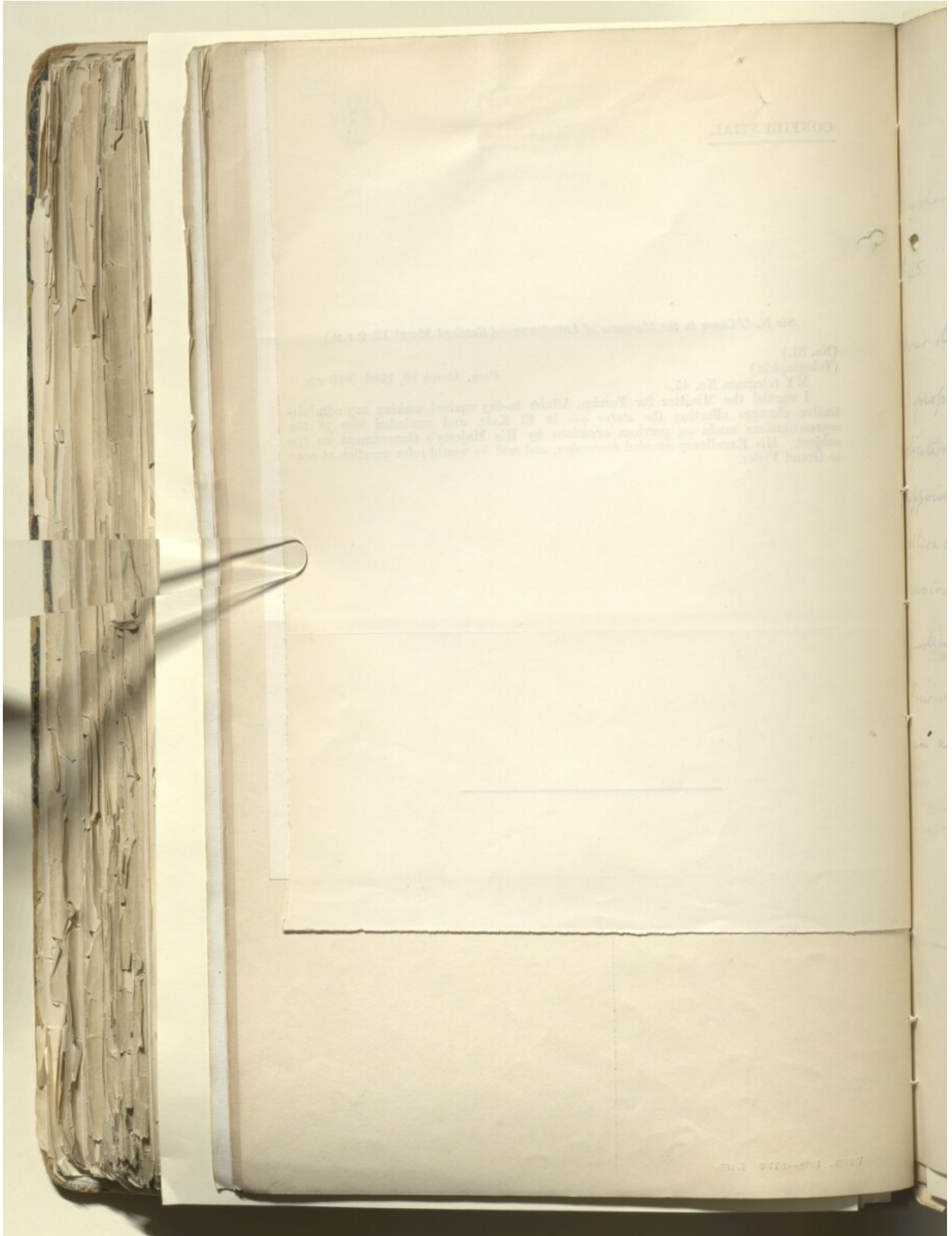


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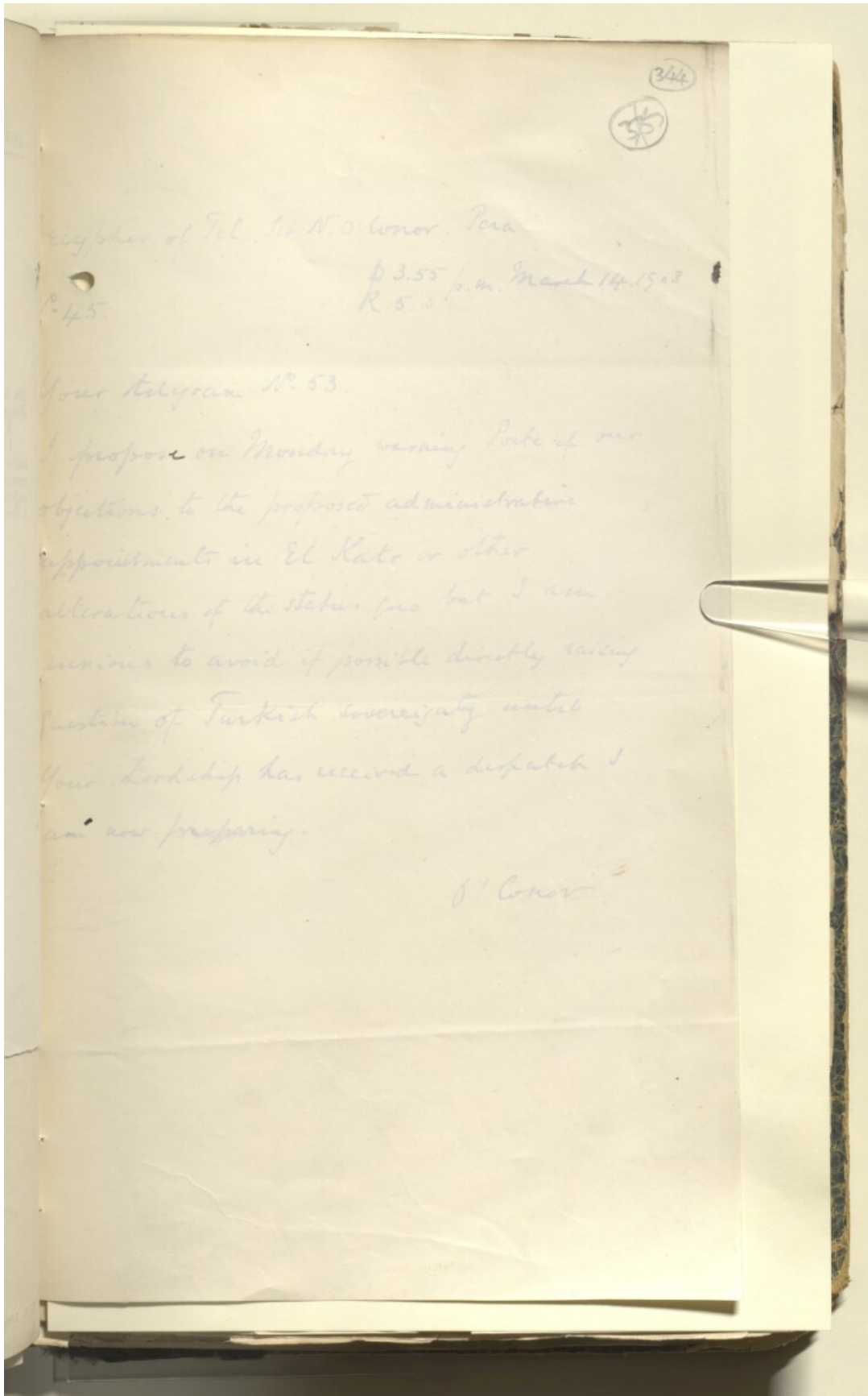


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٤٣ظ] (١٦٠/٦٩١)



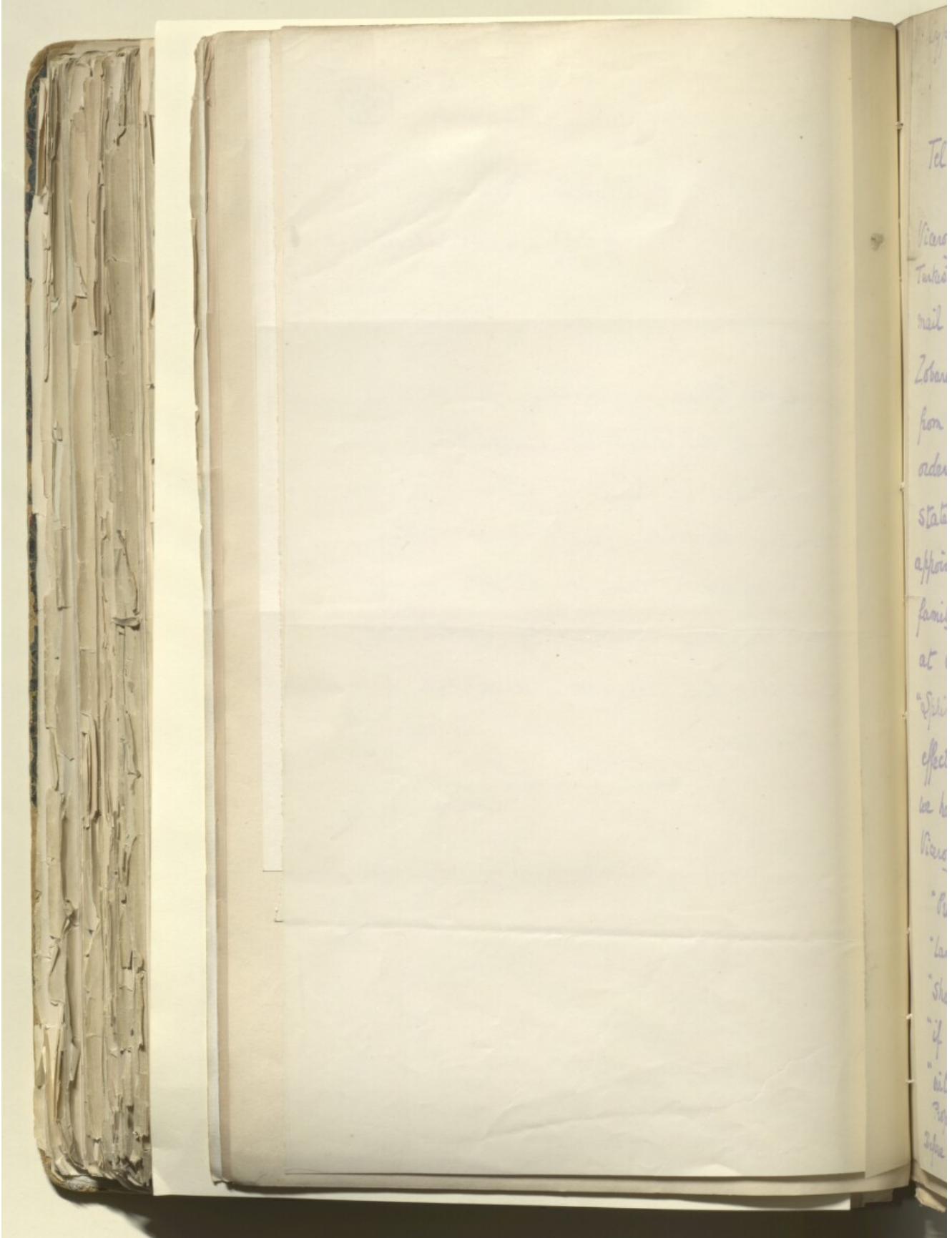


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٤٤و] (١٦٠/٦٩٢)



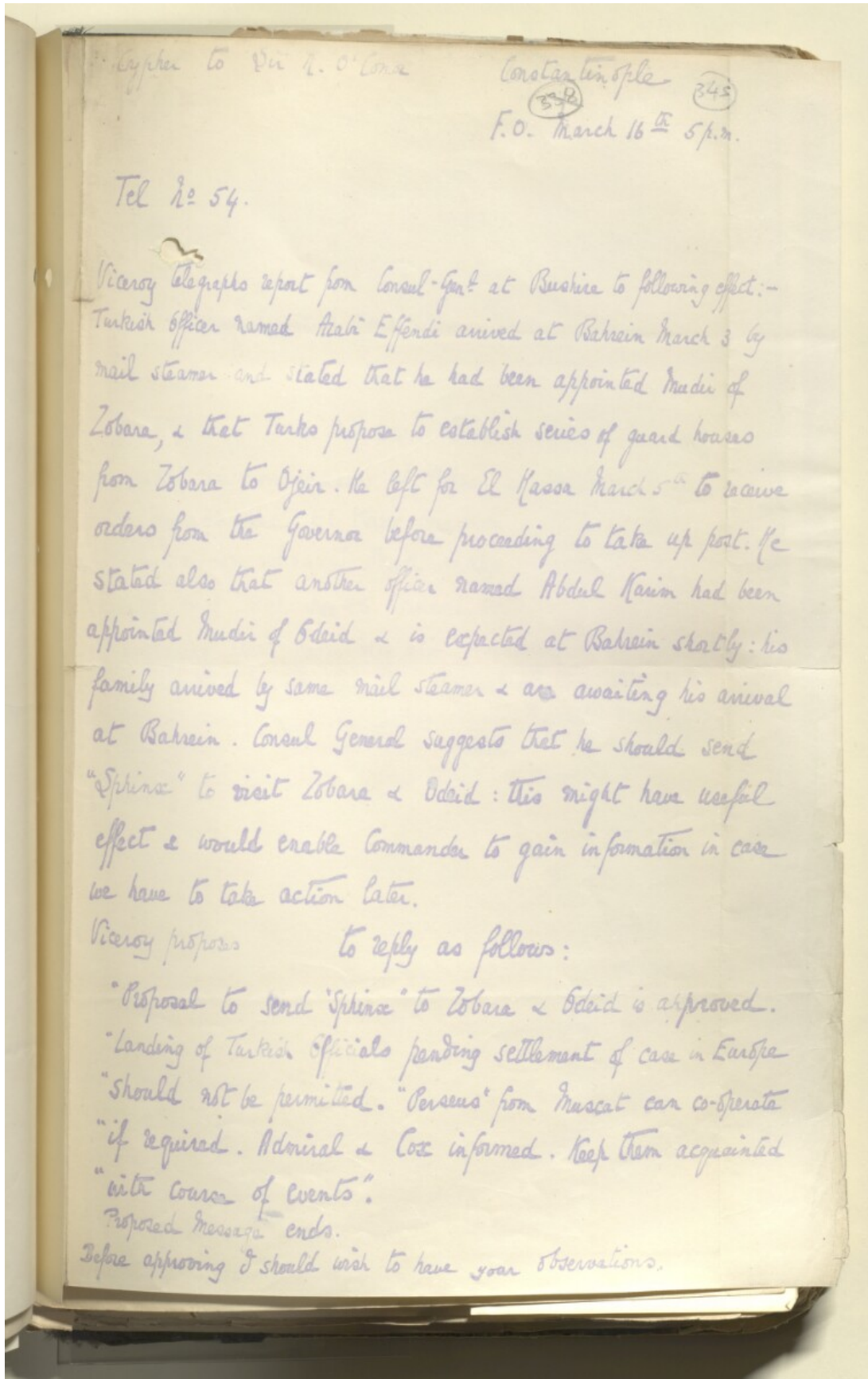


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٤٤ظ] (١٦٠/٦٩٣)



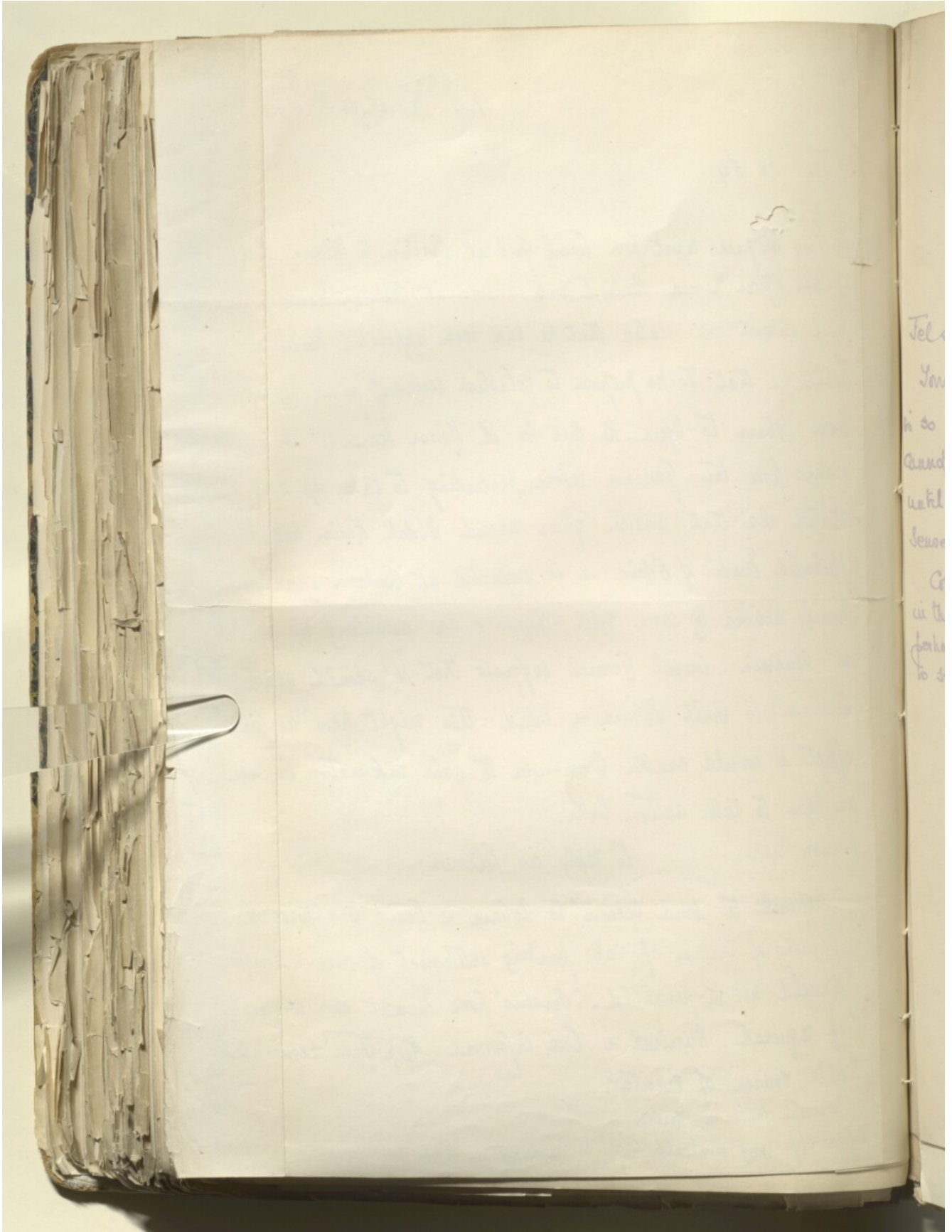


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٤٥و] (٨٦٠/٦٩٤)



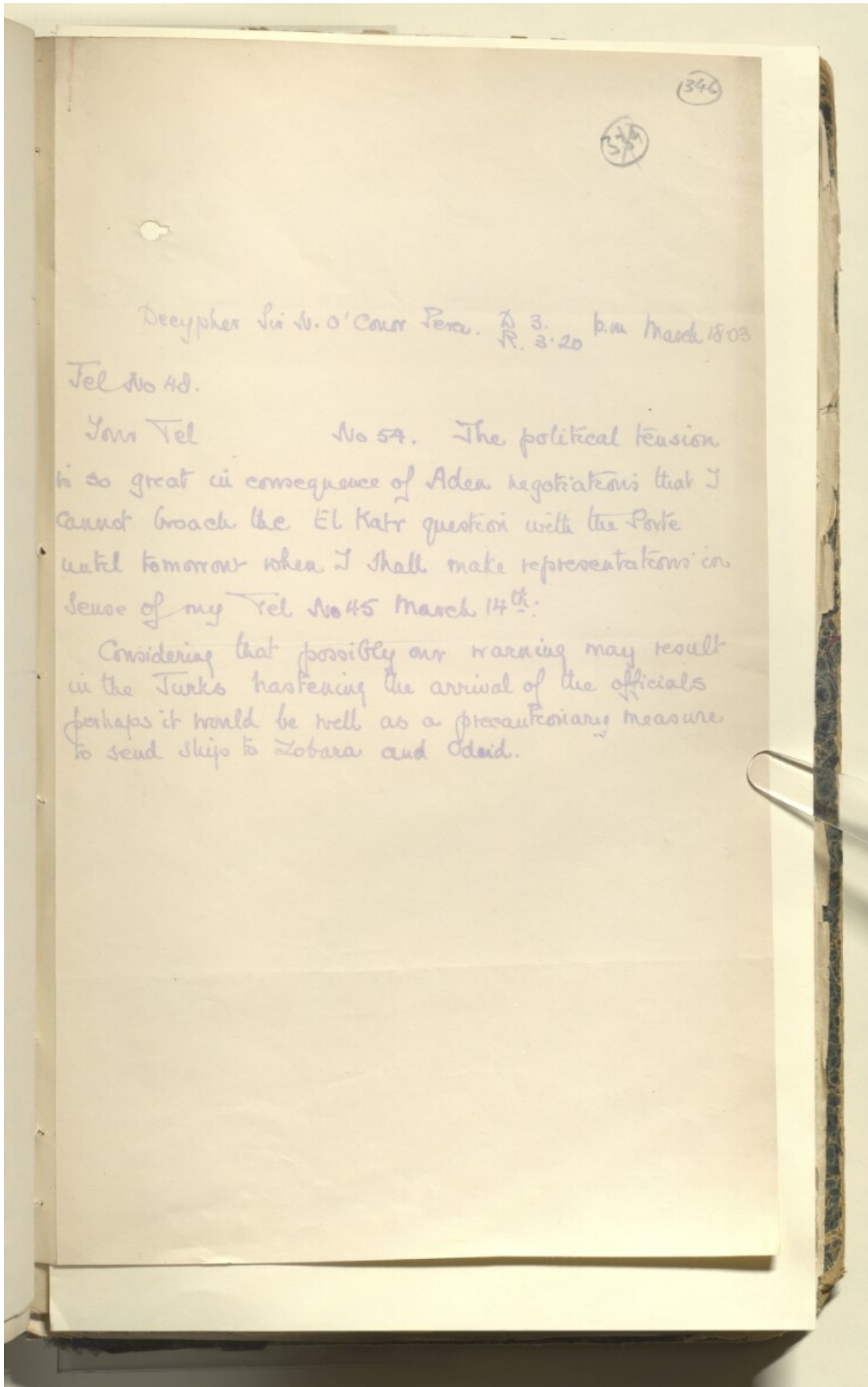


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٤٥ظ] (١٦٠/٦٩٥)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٤٦ و] (١٦٠/٦٩٦)



Decypher via No. 0' Court Pers. $\frac{3}{R. 3.20}$ p.m. March 1803

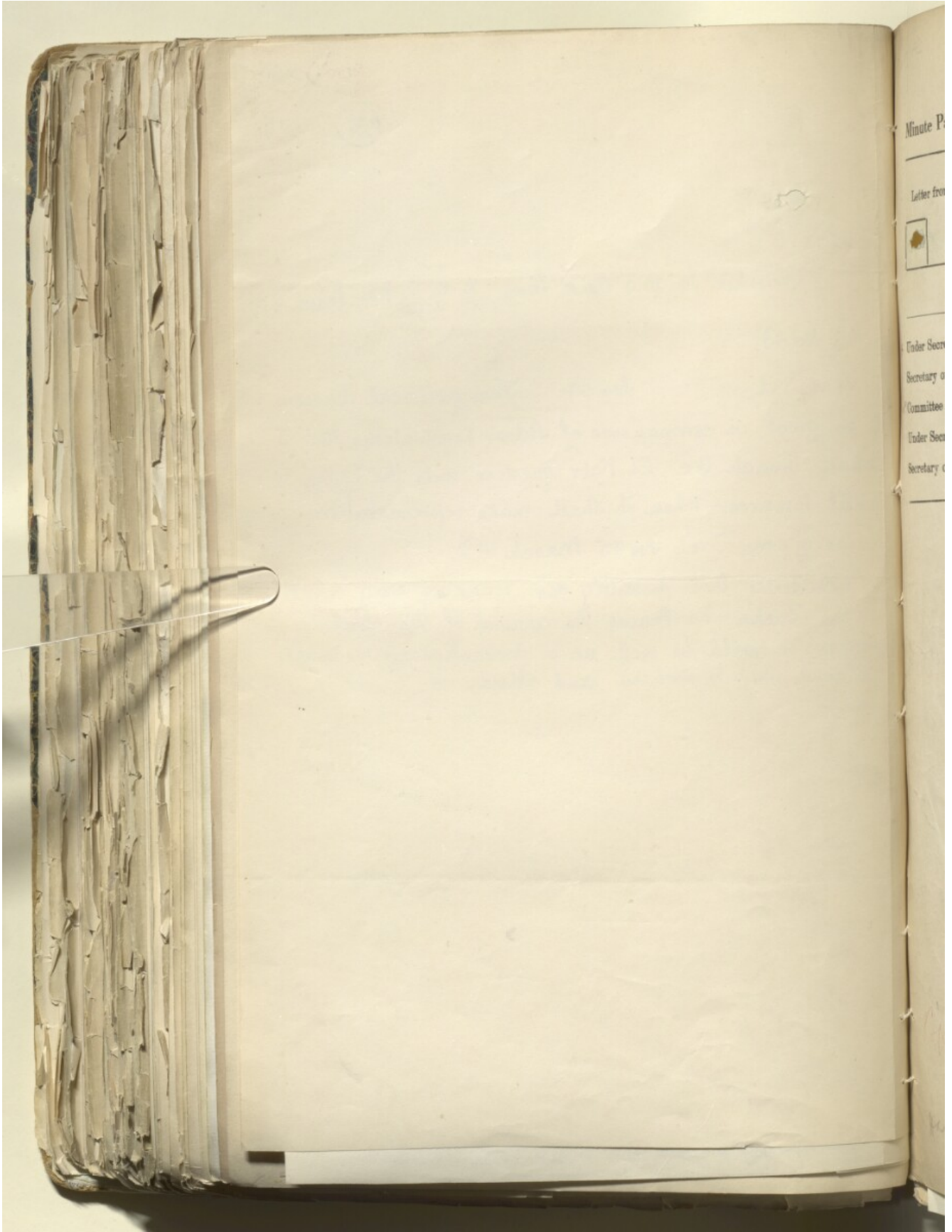
Tel No 48.

Your Tel No 54. The political tension is so great in consequence of Aden negotiations that I cannot broach the El Kattr question with the Porte until tomorrow when I shall make representations in sense of my Tel No 45 March 14th.

Considering that possibly our warning may result in the Turks hastening the arrival of the officials perhaps it would be well as a precautionary measure to send ships to Zohara and Adid.



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٤٦ظ] (١٦٠/٦٩٧)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٤٧ و] (٨٦٠/٦٩٨)

Register No. 2308
Minute Paper.
Letter from F.O.,
Dated } 19th March, 1903.
Rec. }
Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	19 March	RK	Persian Gulf. Turkish intentions on the Kahr coast. Representations to be made to the Porte today. One of H.M.'s ships to be sent to Jibara and Odeid.
Secretary of State	19 "	HR	
Committee			
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State			

Previous Papers:—
363

See E. K. Hamar 19/03
Telegram to Viceroys
Sent 19: 3: 03
W.M.V.

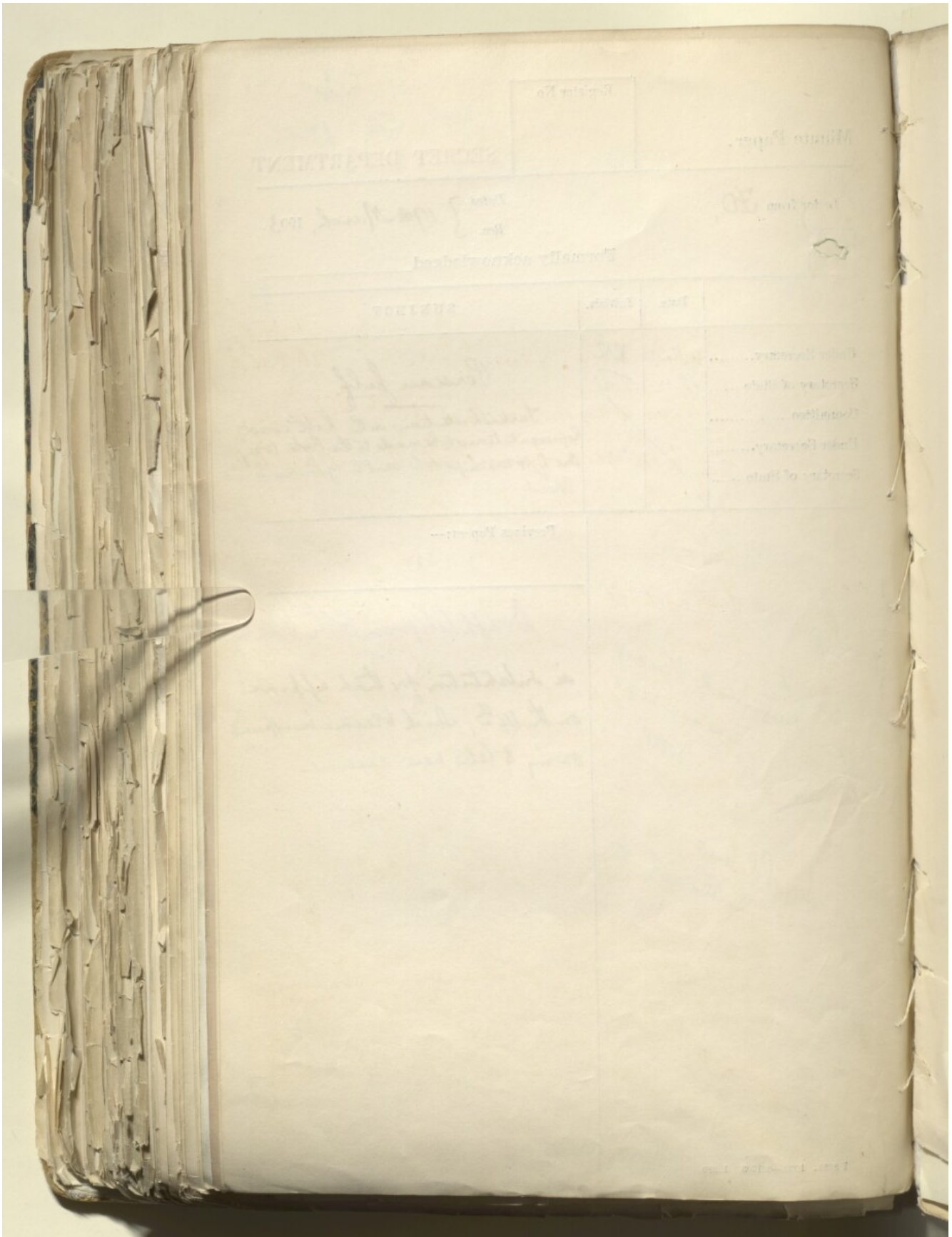
Seen Pol. Gomez,
24 March/03

Copy to London

Y 8383. 1000.—2/1903. I. 290.

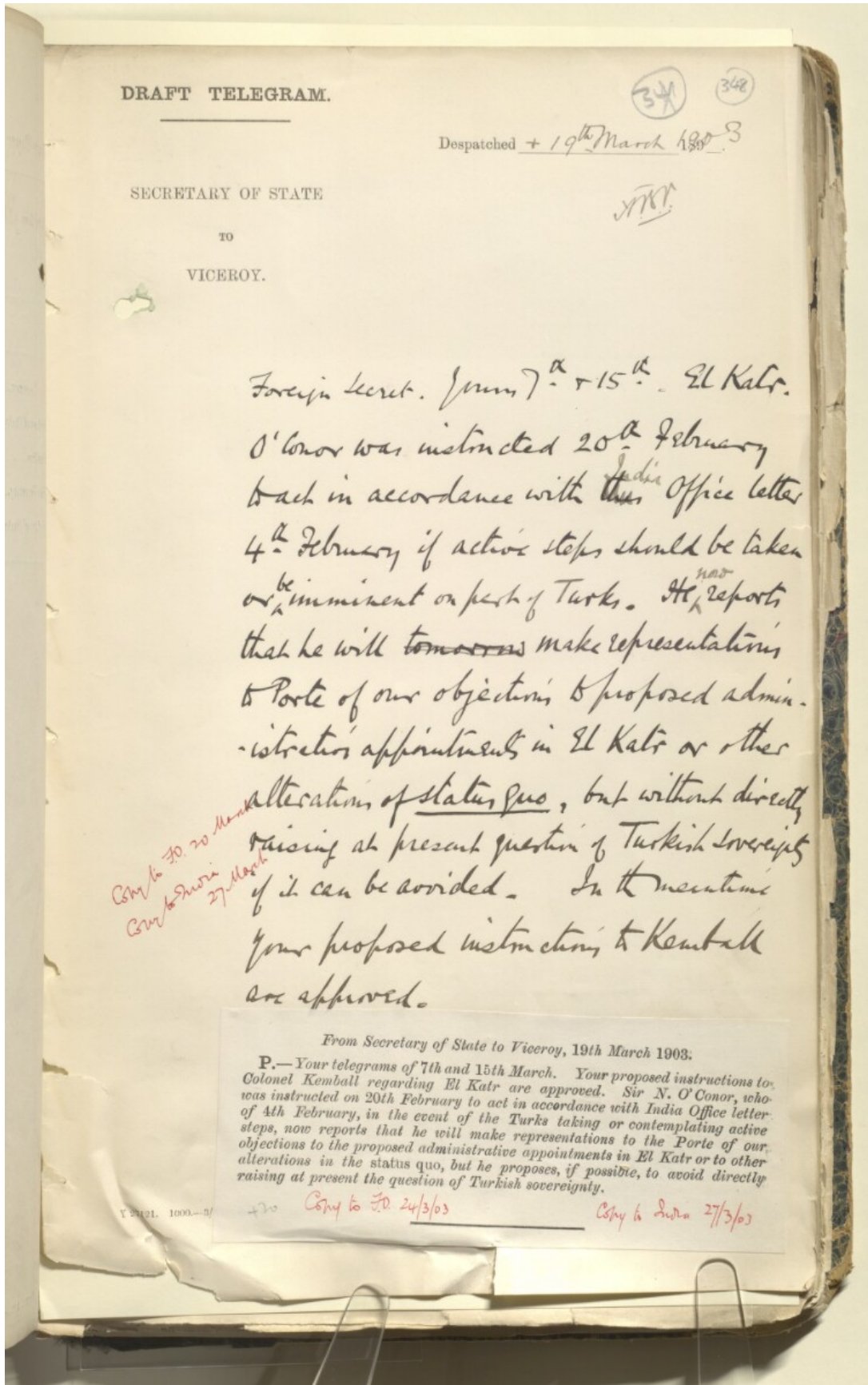


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٤٧ظ] (١٦٠/٦٩٩)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٤٨ و] (٨٦٠/٧٠٠)



DRAFT TELEGRAM.

Despatched + 19th March 1903

SECRETARY OF STATE

TO

VICEROY.

Foreign Secret. (Mun) 7th & 15th El Katr.

O'Connor was instructed 20th February
to act in accordance with this Office letter
4th February if active steps should be taken
or ^{be} imminent on part of Turks. He reports
that he will tomorrow make representations
to Porte of our objections to proposed admin-
istrative appointments in El Katr or other
alterations of status quo, but without directly
raising at present question of Turkish sovereignty
if it can be avoided. In the meantime
your proposed instructions to Kemplah
are approved.

Copy to SO 20 March
Copy to India 27 March

From Secretary of State to Viceroy, 19th March 1903.

P.—Your telegrams of 7th and 15th March. Your proposed instructions to Colonel Kemplah regarding El Katr are approved. Sir N. O'Connor, who was instructed on 20th February to act in accordance with India Office letter of 4th February, in the event of the Turks taking or contemplating active steps, now reports that he will make representations to the Porte of our objections to the proposed administrative appointments in El Katr or to other alterations in the status quo, but he proposes, if possible, to avoid directly raising at present the question of Turkish sovereignty.

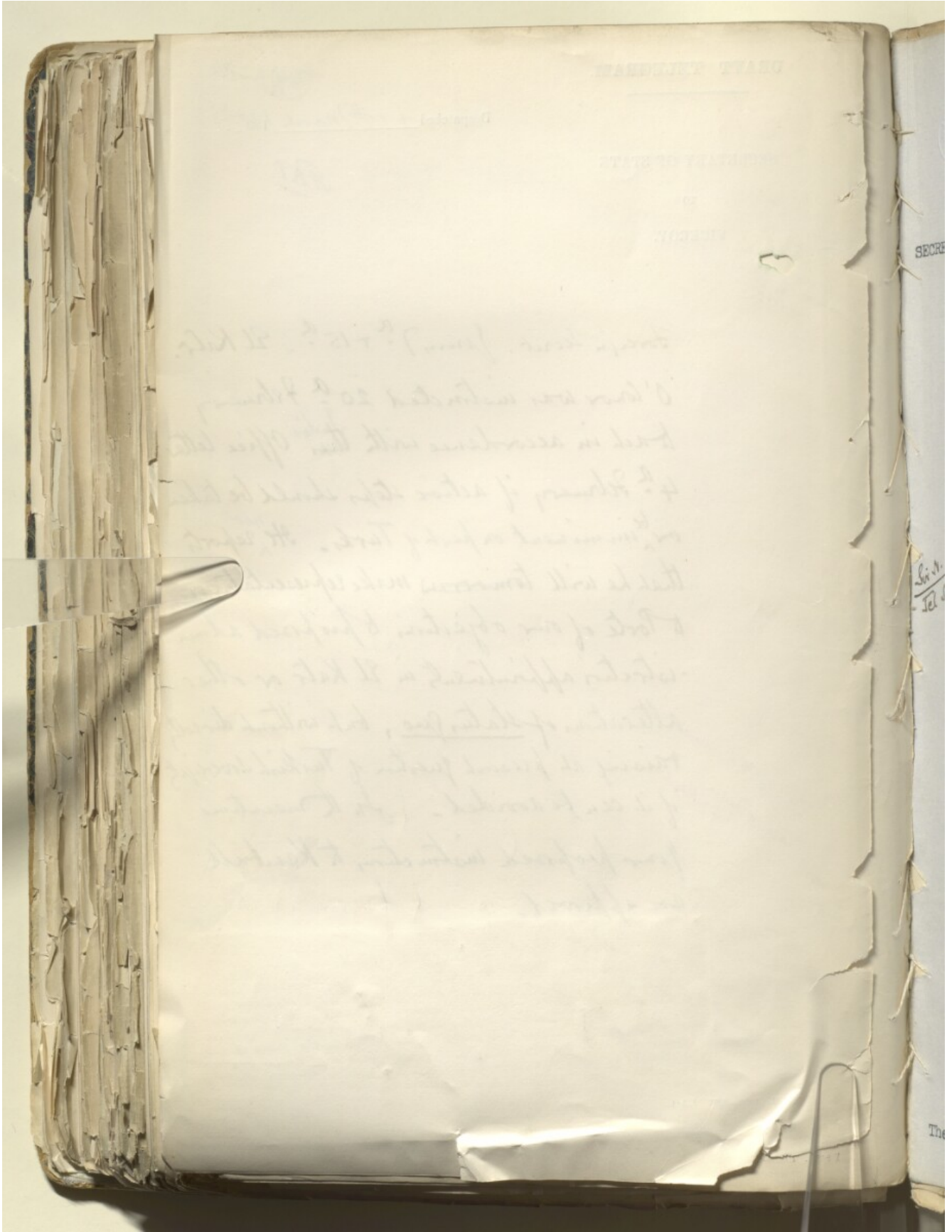
T 23121. 1000.—2/

Copy to SO 24/3/03

Copy to India 27/3/03

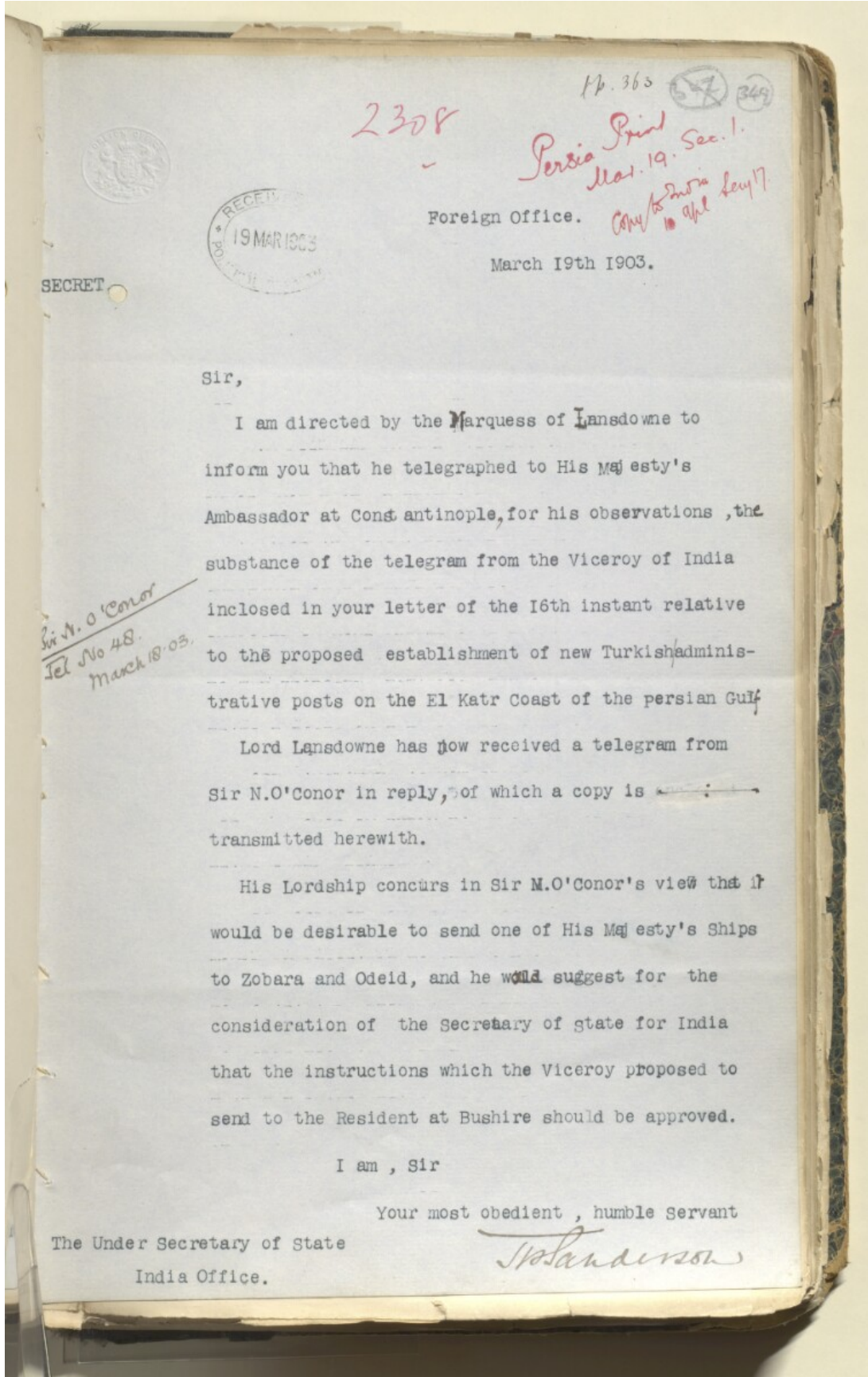


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٤٨ظ] (١٦٠/٧٠١)



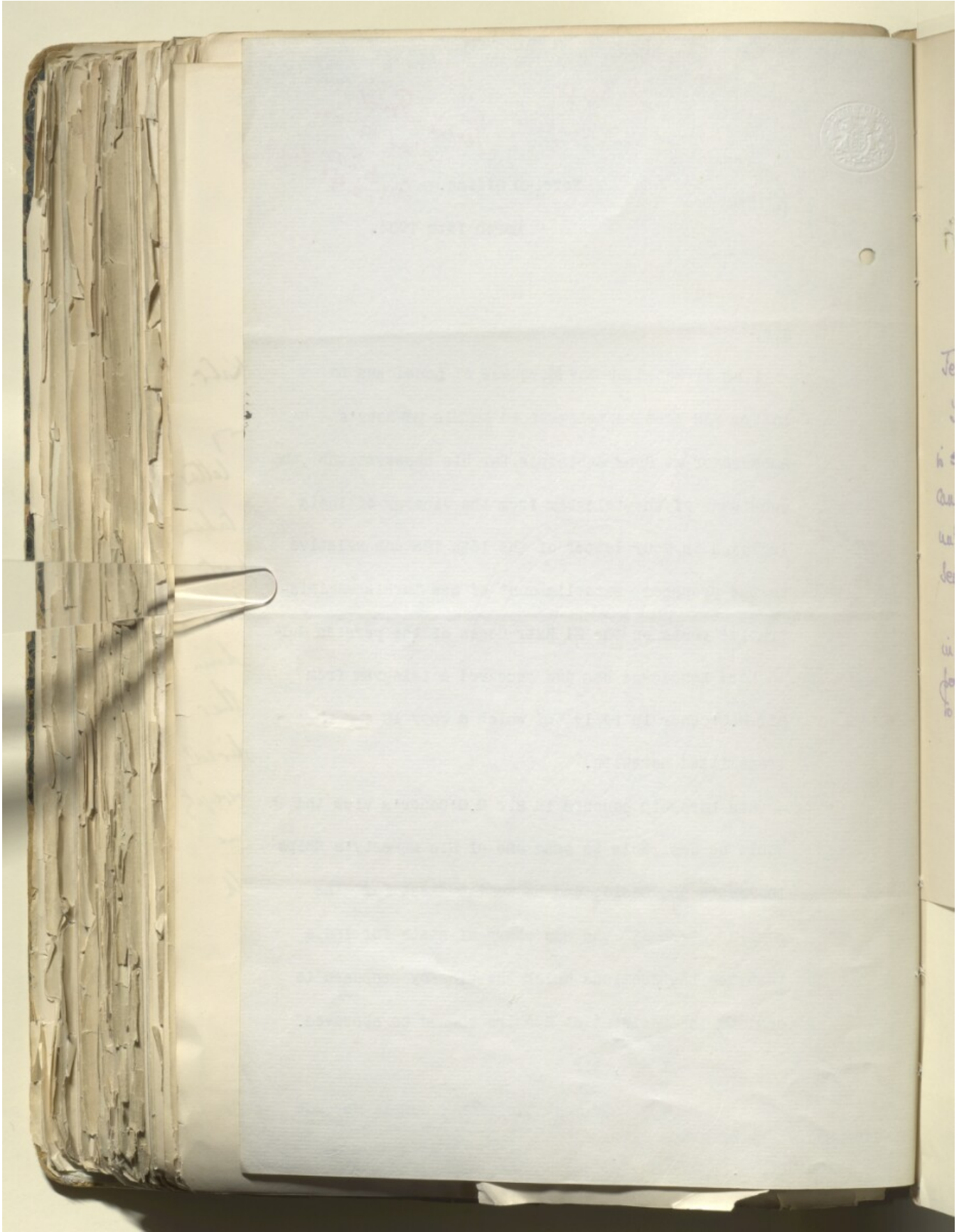


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٤٩و] (٨٦٠/٧٠٢)



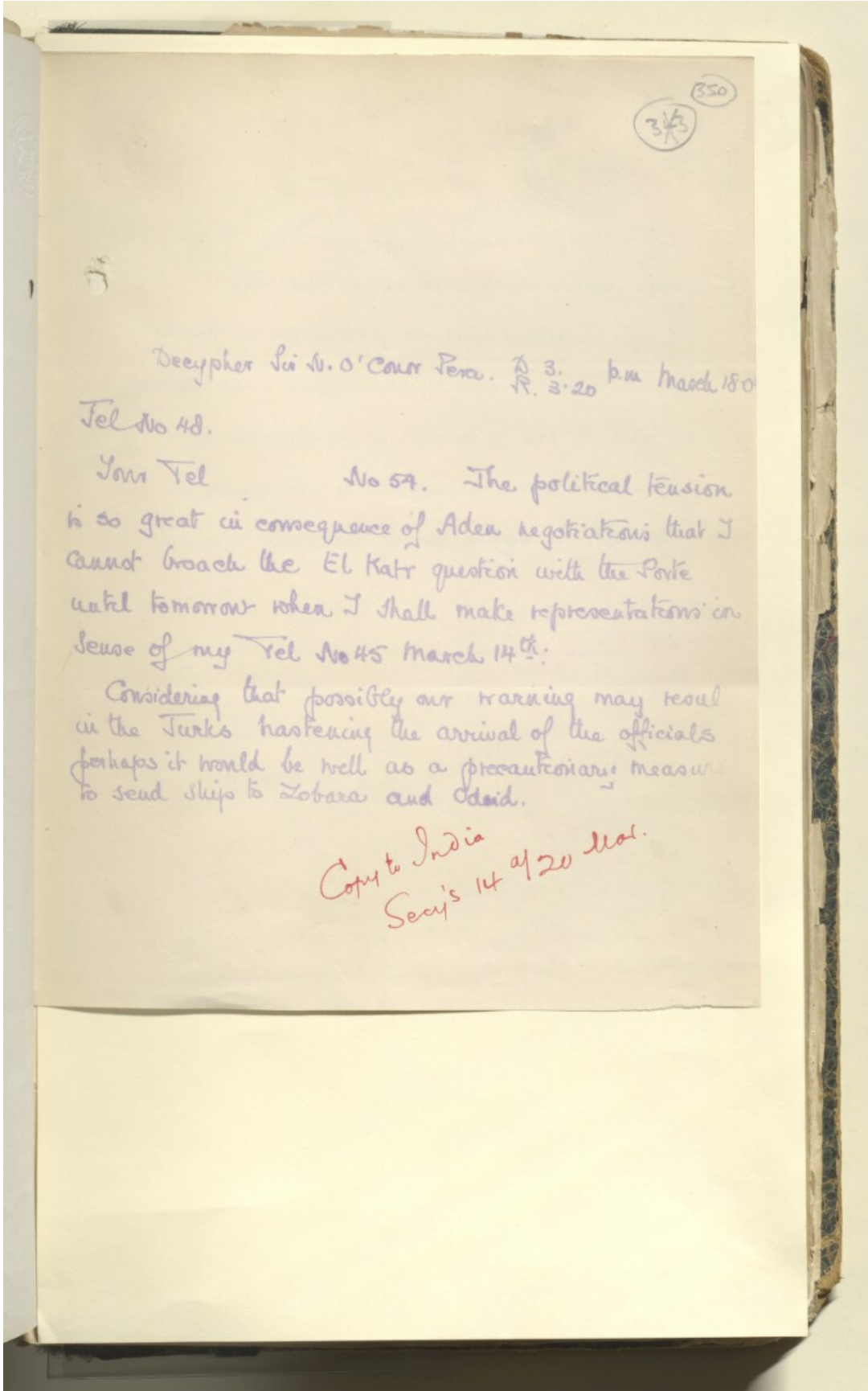


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٤٩ظ] (٨٦٠/٧٠٣)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٥٠] (٨٦٠/٧٠٤)



Decypher Sri No. 5 Cour Per. 3.20 p.m March 1801
R. 3.20

Tel No 48.

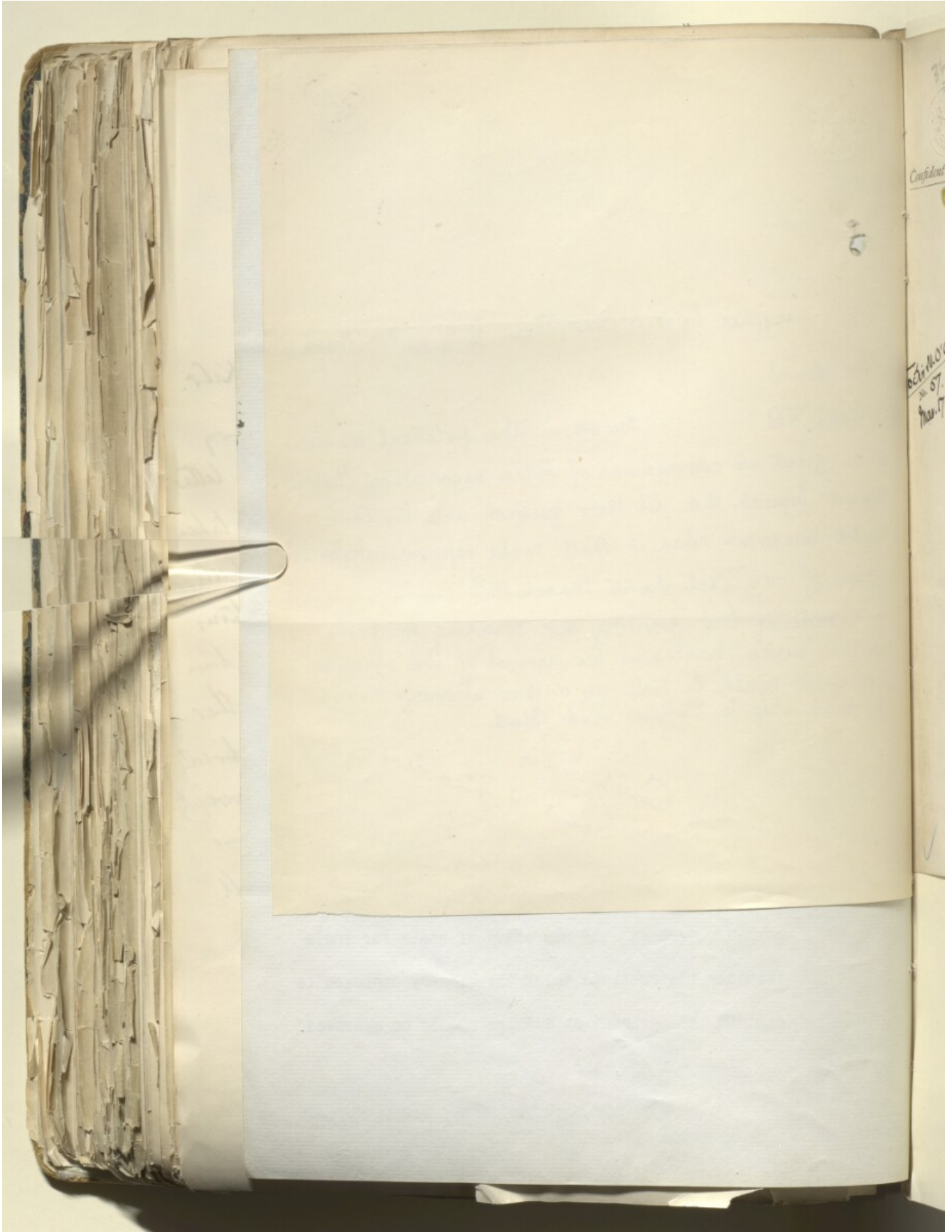
Your Tel No 57. The political tension
is so great in consequence of Aden negotiations that I
cannot broach the El Katr question with the Porte
until tomorrow when I shall make representations in
sense of my Tel No 45 March 14th:

Considering that possibly our warning may result
in the Turks hastening the arrival of the officials
perhaps it would be well as a precautionary measure
to send ships to Zohara and Adaid.

Copy to India
Secy's 14 of 20 Mar.

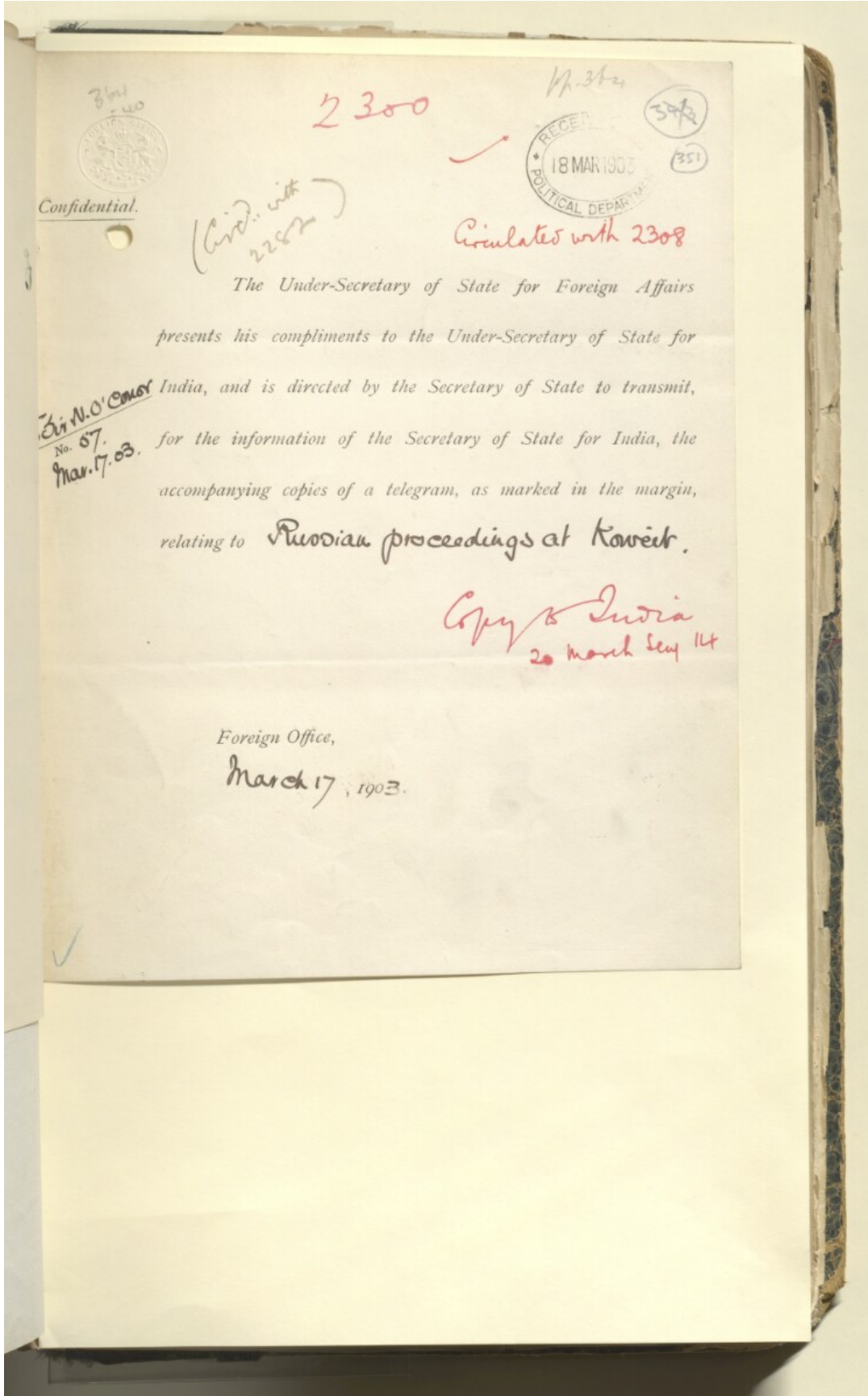


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٥٠ظ] (٨٦٠/٧٠٥)



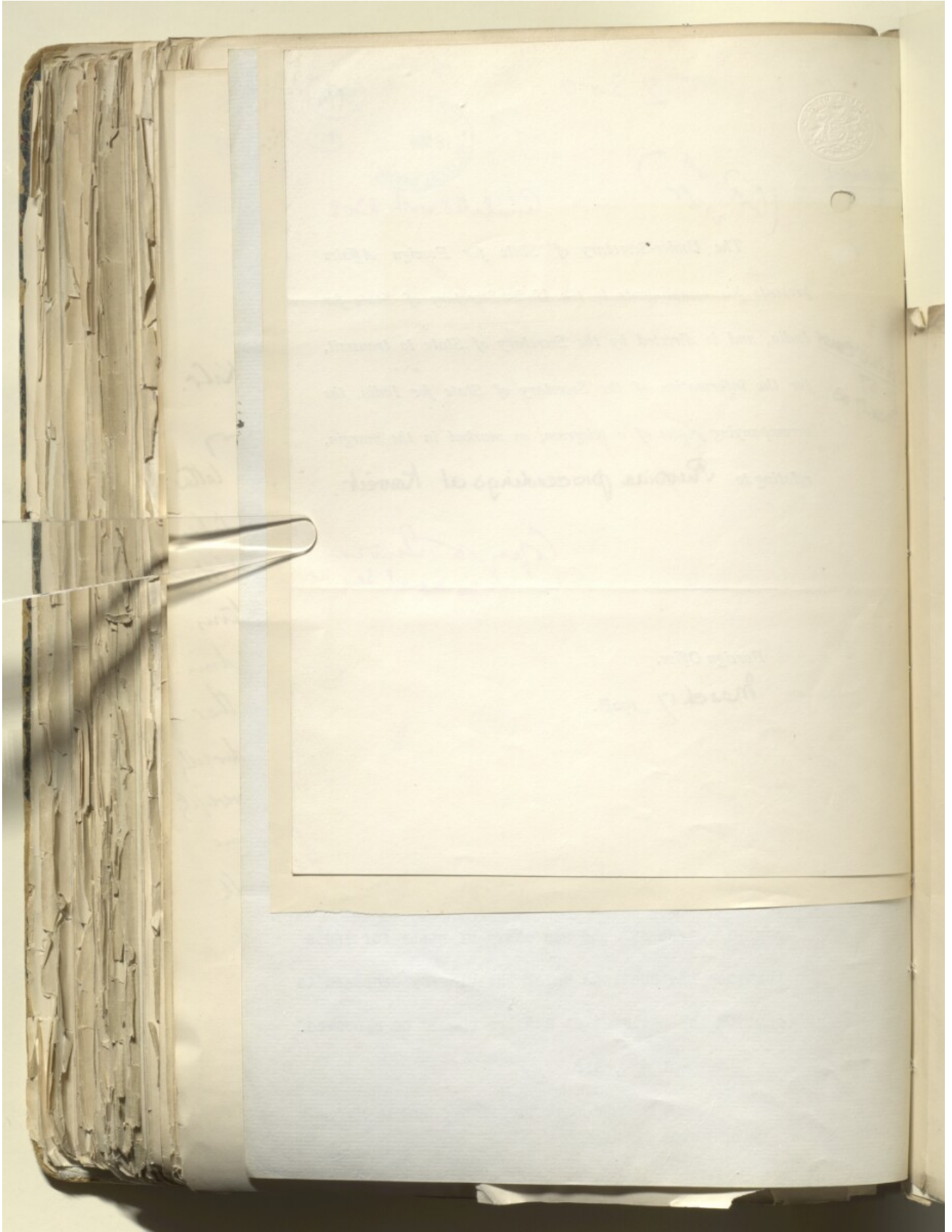


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٥١ و] (٨٦٠/٧٠٦)



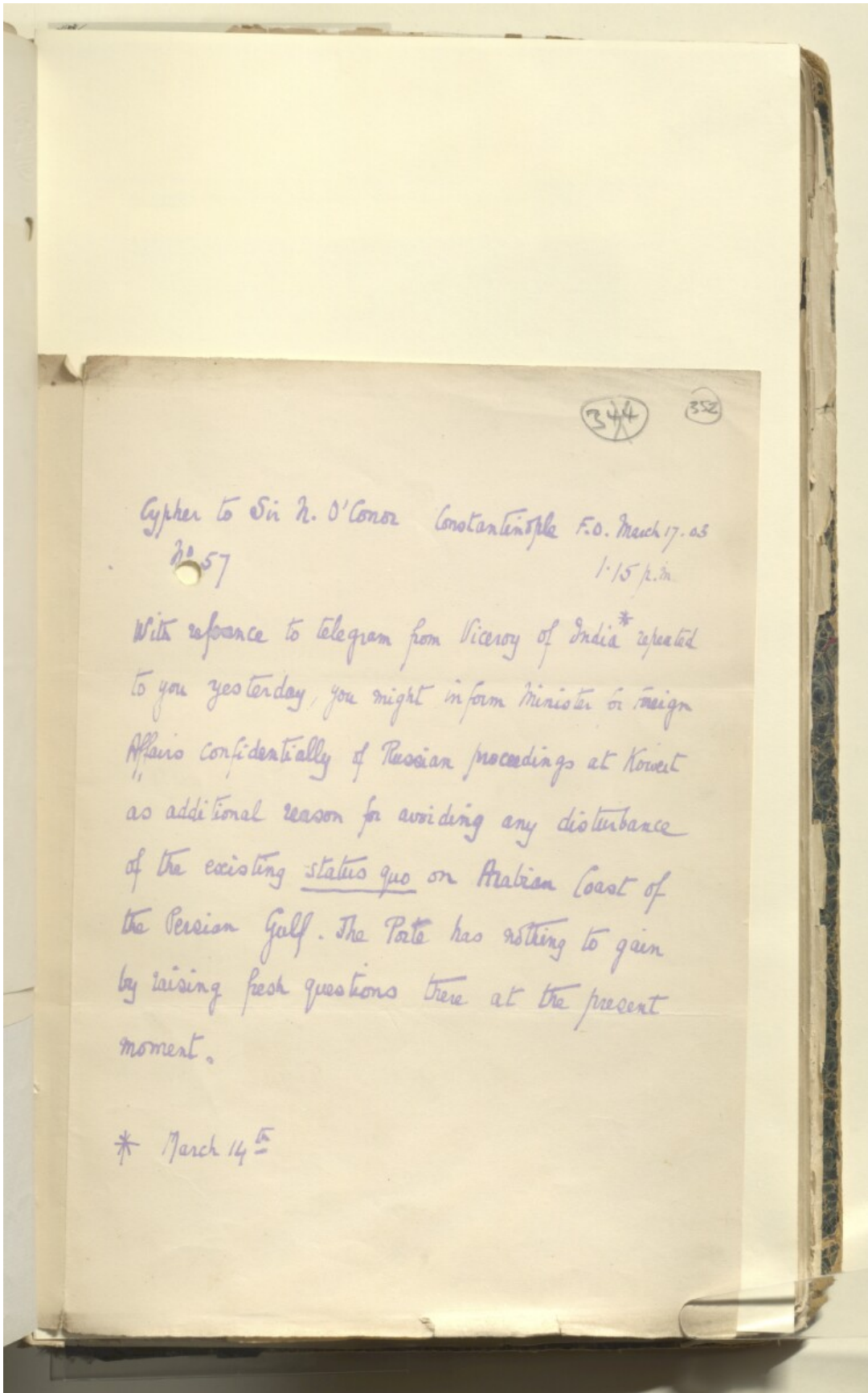


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٥١ظ] (٨٦٠/٧٠٧)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٥٢ و] (٨٦٠/٧٠٨)



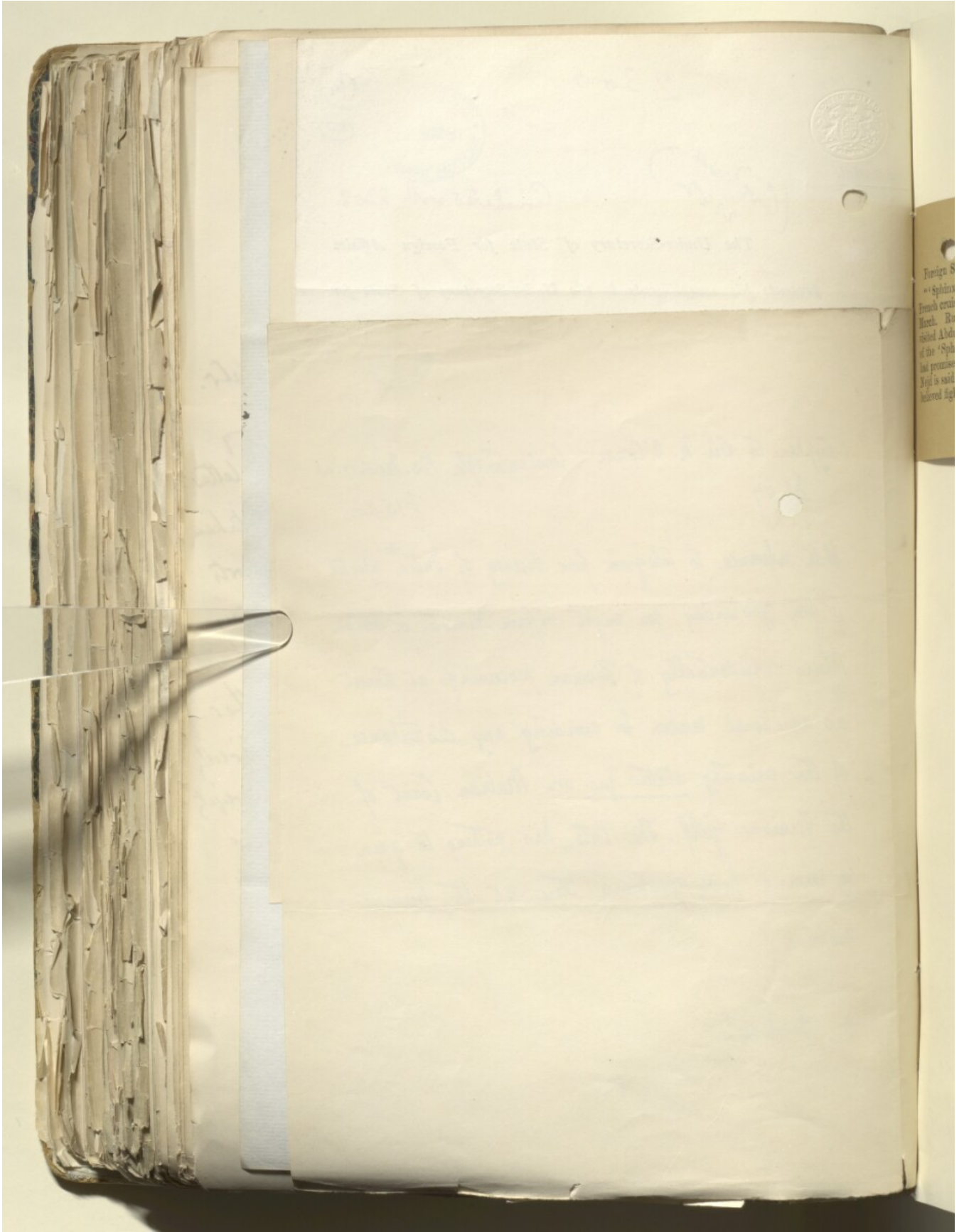
Cypher to Sir H. O'Connor Constantinople F.O. March 17. 05
No 57 1.15 p.m.

With reference to telegram from Viceroy of India* repeated
to you yesterday, you might inform Minister of Foreign
Affairs confidentially of Russian proceedings at Kuwait
as additional reason for avoiding any disturbance
of the existing status quo on Arabian Coast of
the Persian Gulf. The Porte has nothing to gain
by raising fresh questions there at the present
moment.

* March 14th

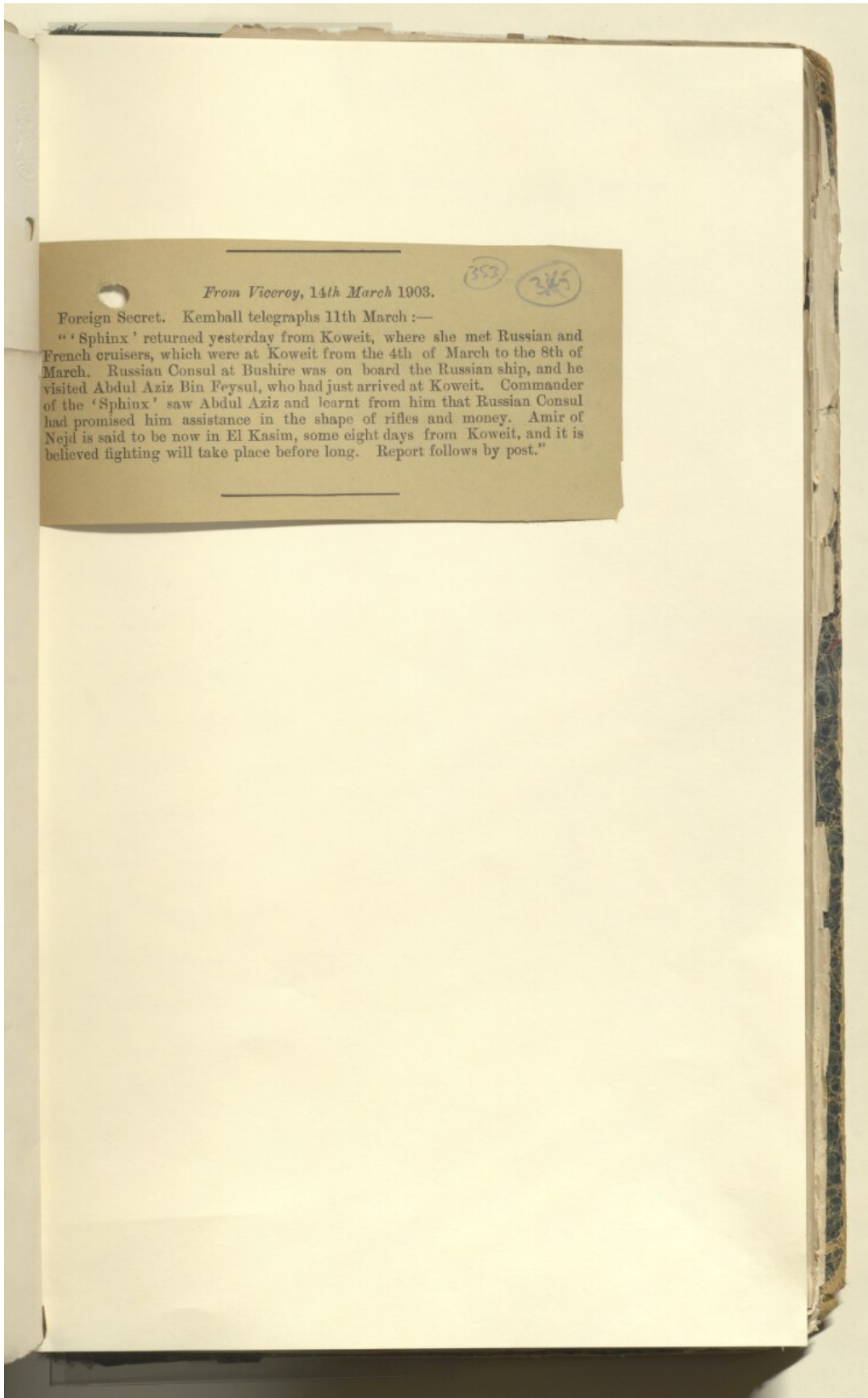


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٥٢ظ] (٨٦٠/٧٠٩)



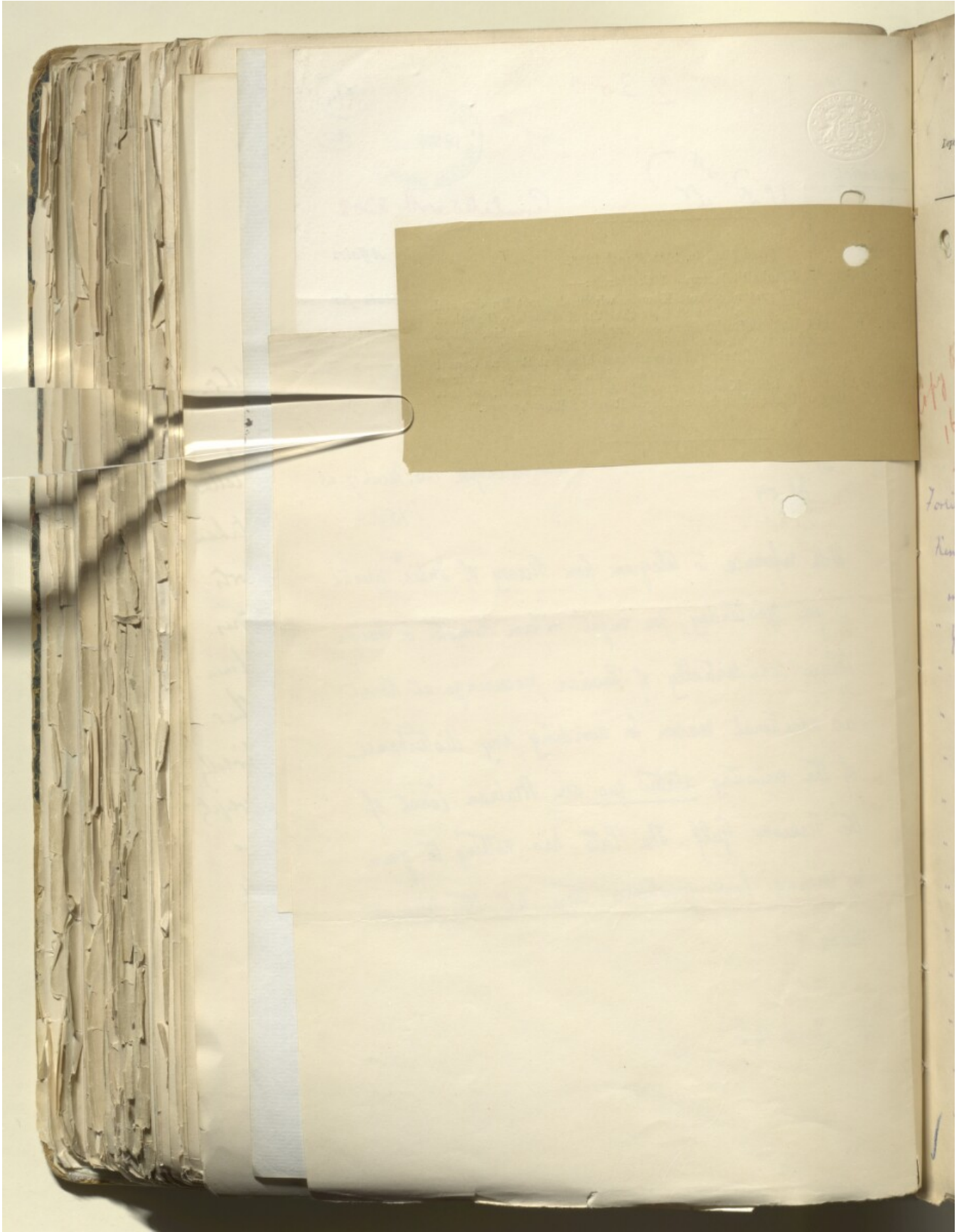


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٥٣و] (٨٦٠/٧١٠)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٥٣ظ] (٨٦٠/٧١١)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٥٤ و] (١٦٠/٧١٢)

363

17.351
2942
354

Departments are requested, if they suspect that there is any mistake in this telegram, to communicate immediately with the Private Secretary to the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State.

COPY OF TELEGRAM +

FROM
Viceroy

RECEIVED
16 MAR 1903
OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

DATED Calcutta. 15th March 1903

RECEIVED AT LONDON OFFICE 1.30 p.m.

16/3/03
Circulated with
2208

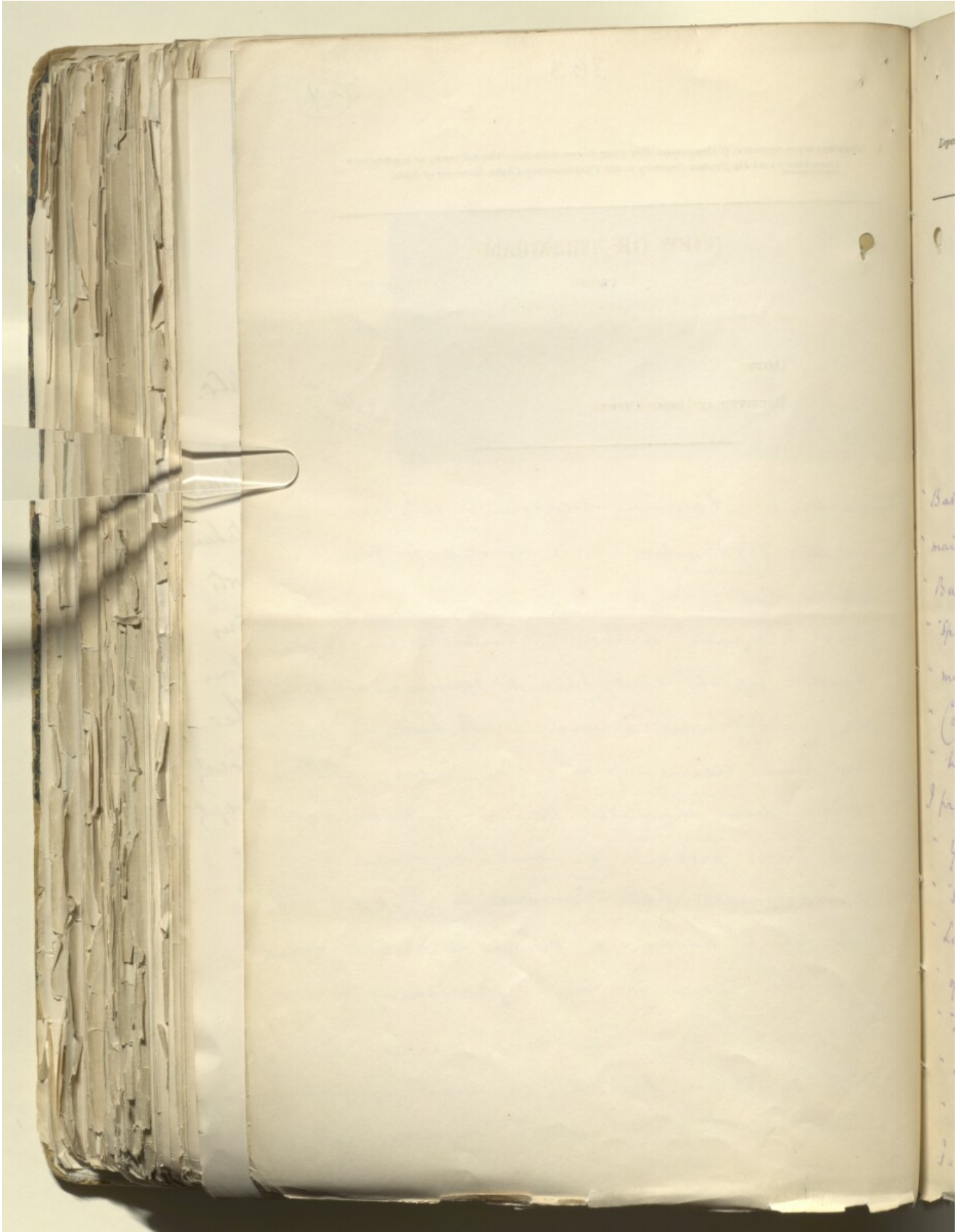
Foreign Secret. Following telegram of 12th March from
Kemball, (?) Bushire, is repeated for Your Lordship's
information:

- " Your telegram of the 7th instant. El Kater.
- " Gaskin reports that [Turkish officer named
- " Arabi Effendi arrived at Bahrein 3rd March
- " by mail steamer from [?], and states that
- " he had been appointed Mudir of Zobara, and
- " that Turks propose to establish series of
- " guard houses from Zobara to Ojeir. He
- " left for El hasa 5th March to receive orders
- " from the Governor before proceeding to take
- " up post. He states that another officer
- " named Abdul Karim had been appointed
- " Mudir of Odeid and is expected at

Bahrein

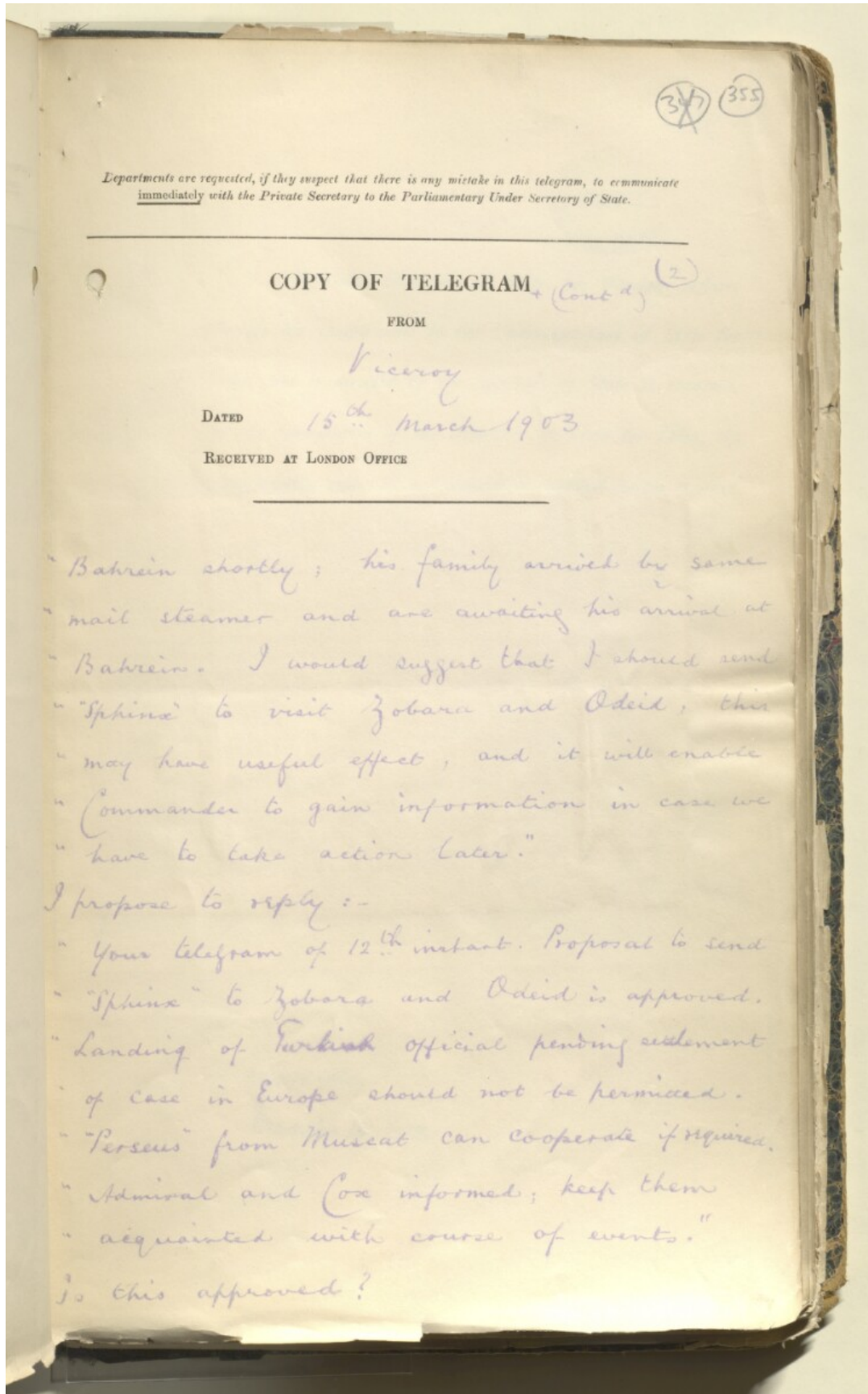


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٥٤ظ] (٨٦٠/٧١٣)



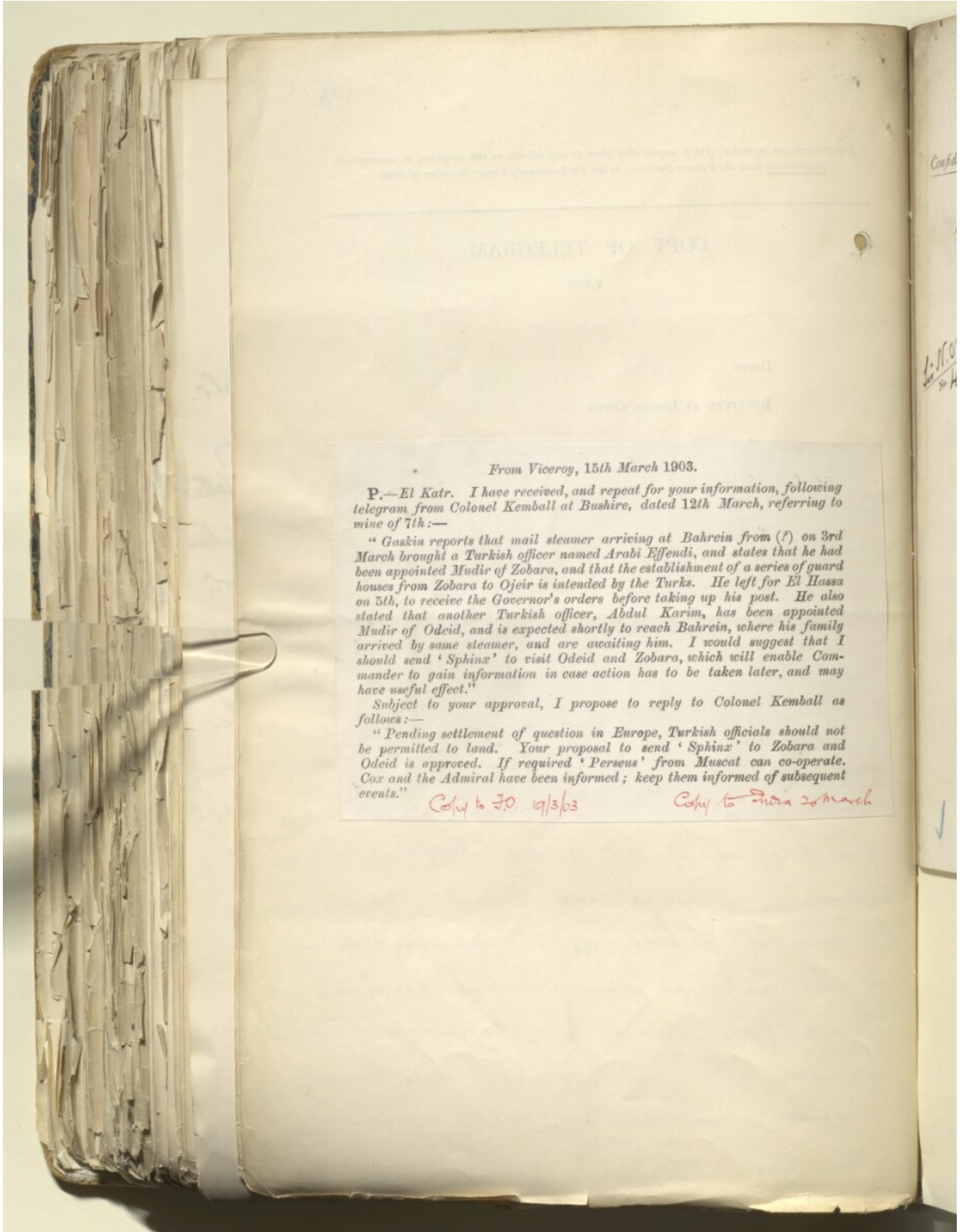


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٥٥ و] (٨٦٠/٧١٤)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٥٥ظ] (١٦٠/٧١٥)



From Viceroy, 15th March 1903.

P.—El Katr. I have received, and repeat for your information, following telegram from Colonel Kemball at Bushire, dated 12th March, referring to mine of 7th:—

"Gaskin reports that mail steamer arriving at Bahrein from (?) on 3rd March brought a Turkish officer named Arabi Effendi, and states that he had been appointed Mudir of Zobara, and that the establishment of a series of guard houses from Zobara to Ojeir is intended by the Turks. He left for El Hassa on 5th, to receive the Governor's orders before taking up his post. He also stated that another Turkish officer, Abdul Karim, has been appointed Mudir of Odeid, and is expected shortly to reach Bahrein, where his family arrived by same steamer, and are awaiting him. I would suggest that I should send 'Sphinx' to visit Odeid and Zobara, which will enable Commander to gain information in case action has to be taken later, and may have useful effect."

Subject to your approval, I propose to reply to Colonel Kemball as follows:—

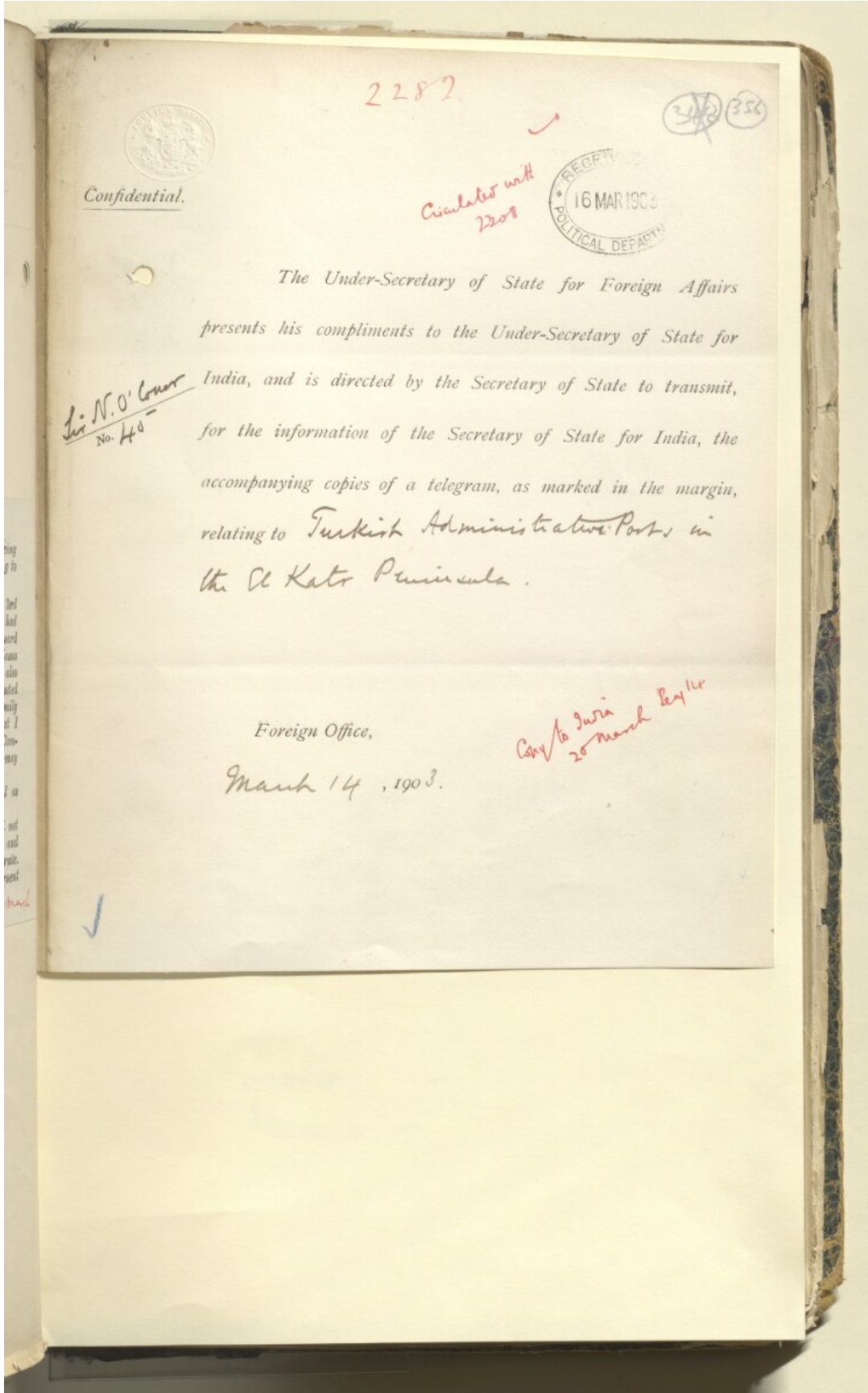
"Pending settlement of question in Europe, Turkish officials should not be permitted to land. Your proposal to send 'Sphinx' to Zobara and Odeid is approved. If required 'Perseus' from Muscat can co-operate. Cox and the Admiral have been informed; keep them informed of subsequent events."

Copy to ZO. 19/3/03

Copy to India 20 March

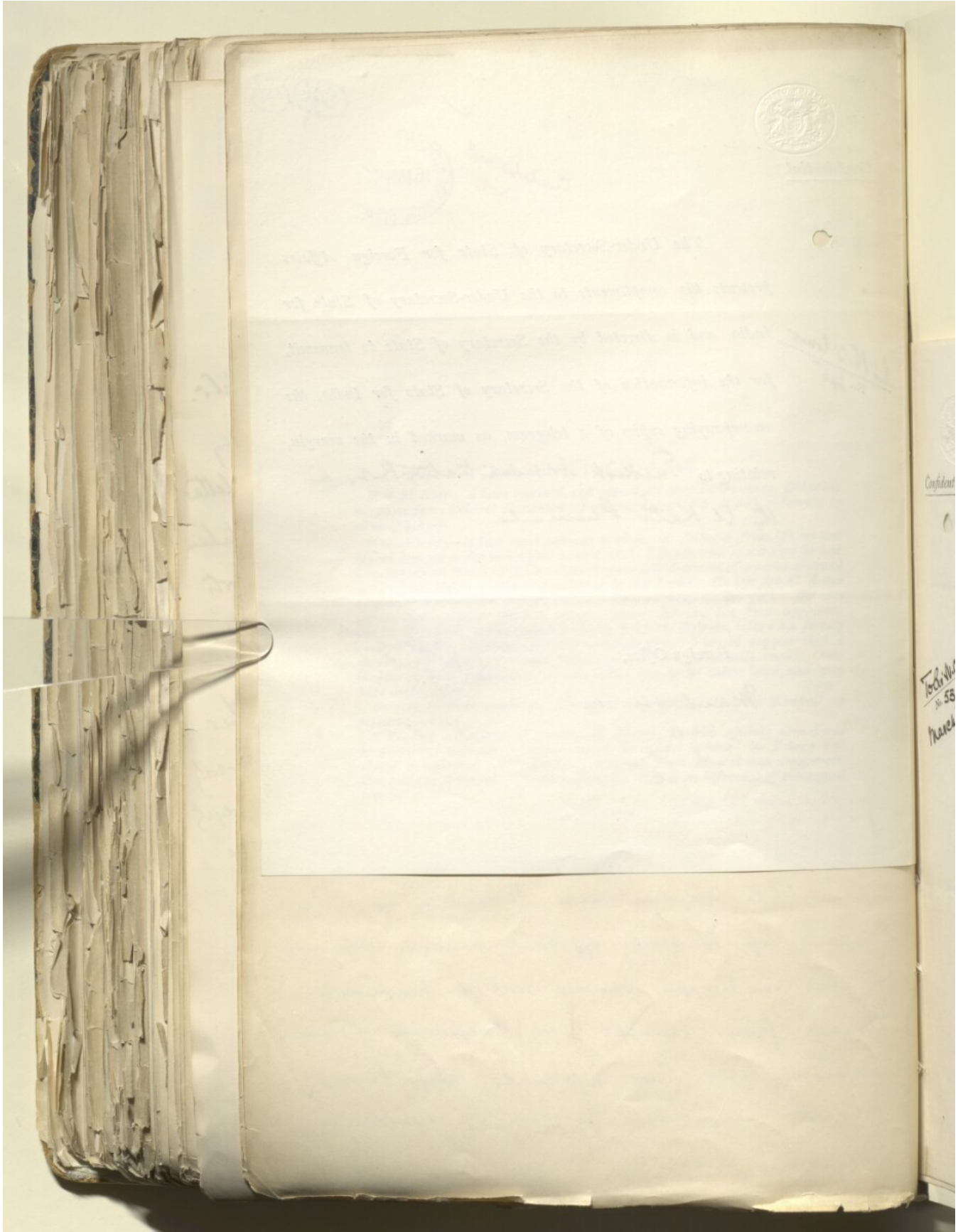


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٥٦ و] (٨٦٠/٧١٦)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٥٦ظ] (٨٦٠/٧١٧)

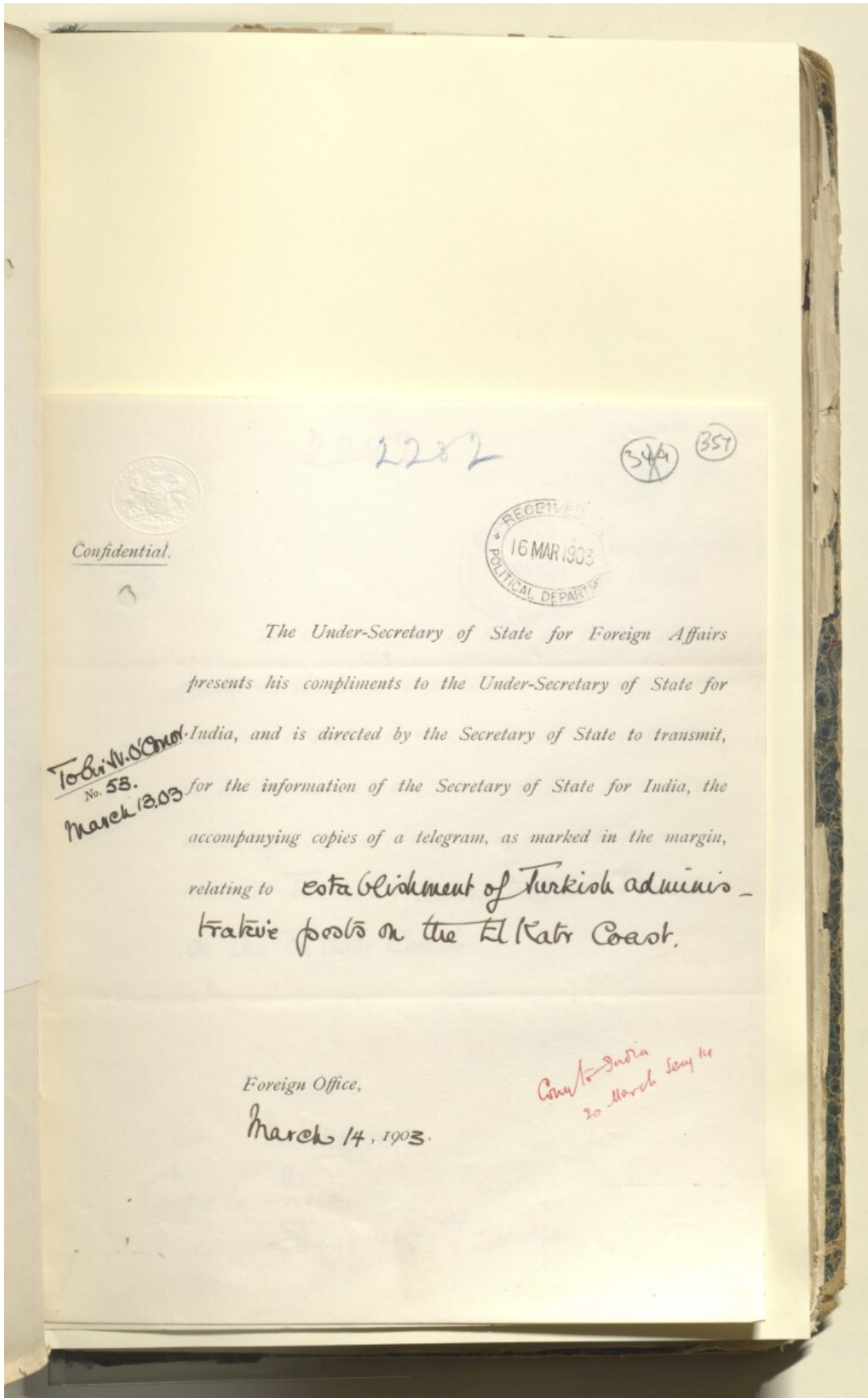


Confidential

Toda
58
Hana

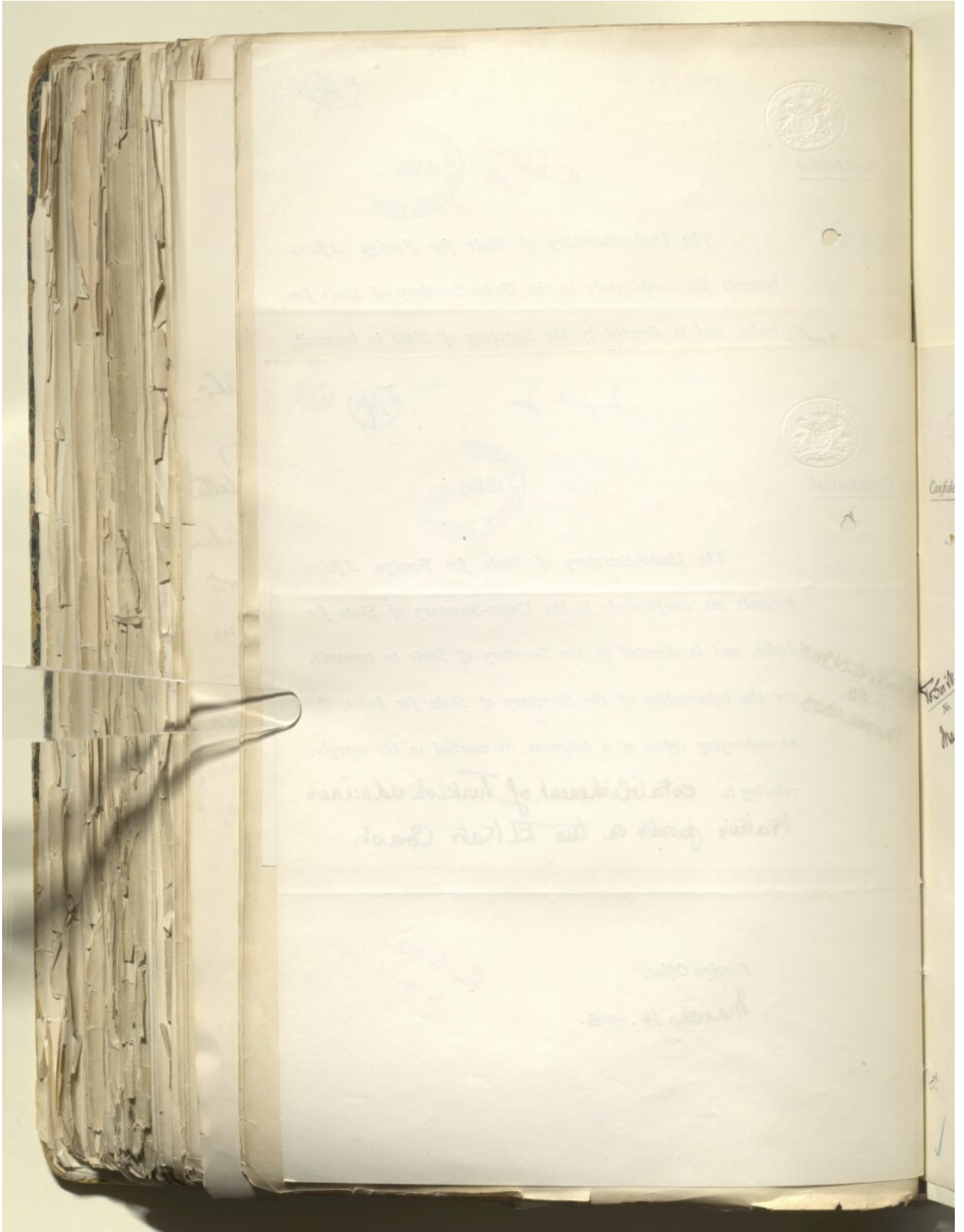


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٥٧و] (٨٦٠/٧١٨)



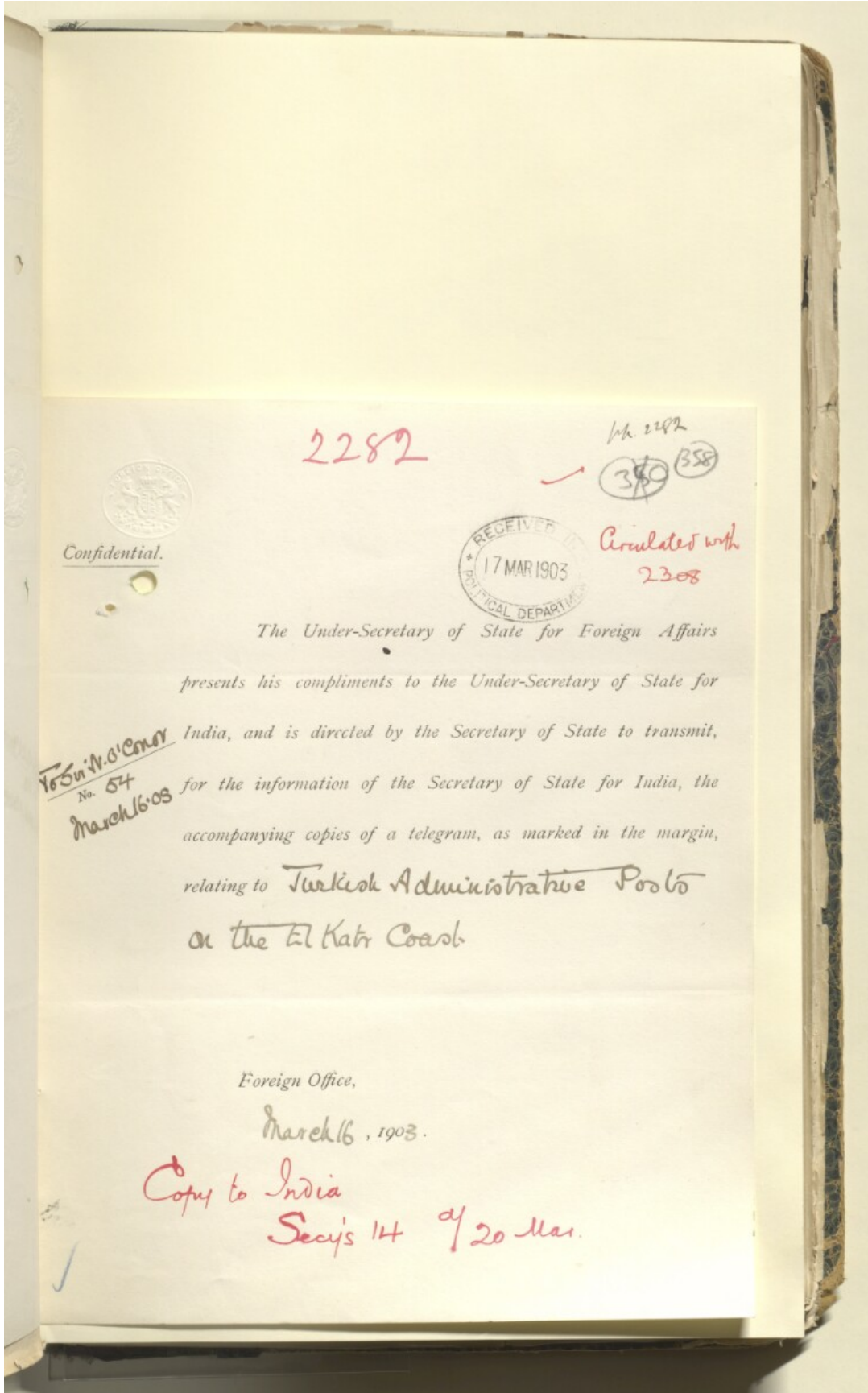


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٥٧ظ] (١٦٠/٧١٩)



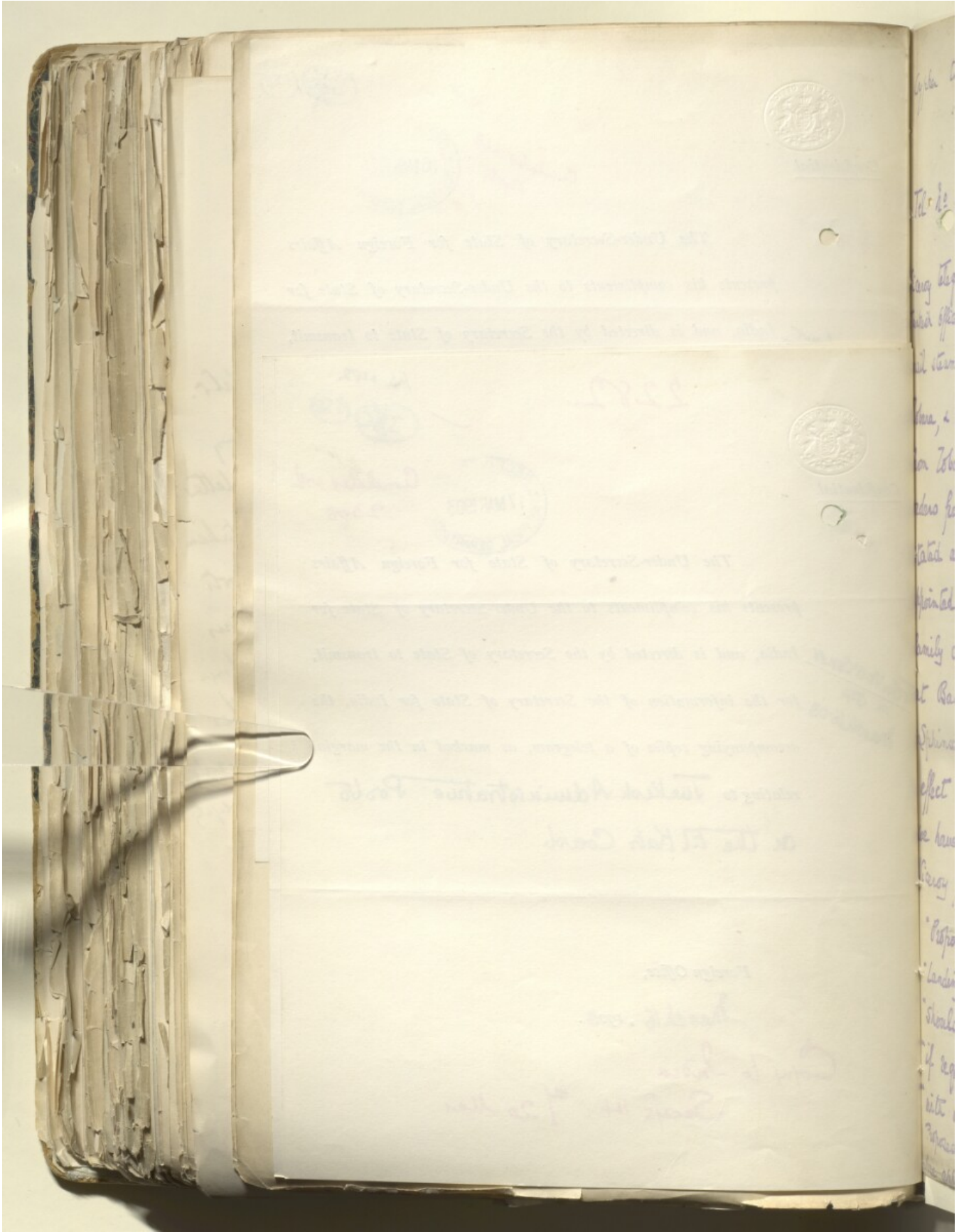


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٥٨ و] (٨٦٠/٧٢٠)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٥٨ظ] (٨٦٠/٧٢١)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٥٩و] (١٦٠/٧٢٢)

Cypher to Sir L. O'Conor Constantinople (358) (358)
F.O. March 16th 5 p.m.

Tel. No 54.

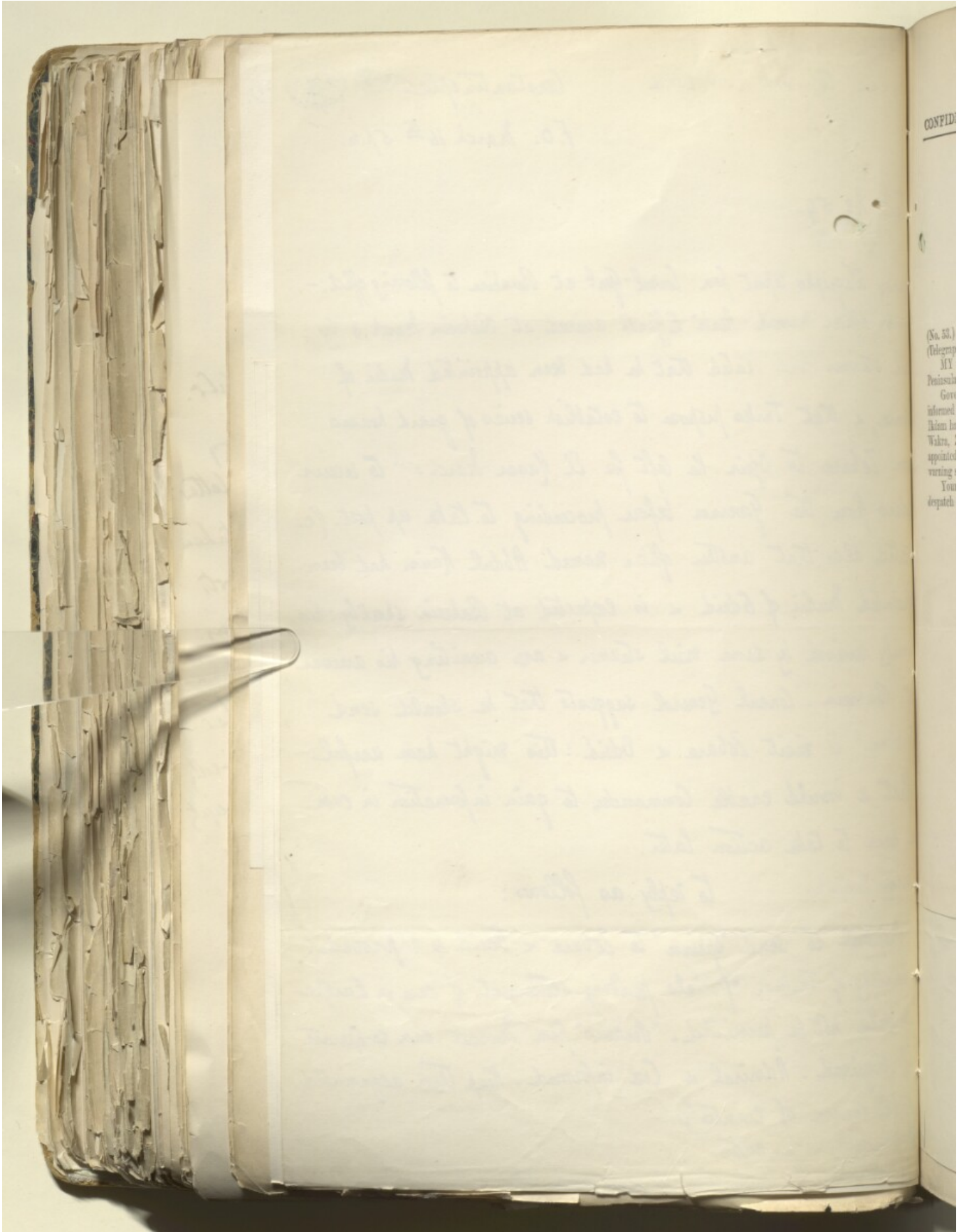
ency telegraph report from Consul-General at Bushira to following effect:-
Arab officer named Arabi Effendi arrived at Bahrain March 3 by
mail steamer and stated that he had been appointed Mudir of
Zobara, & that Turks propose to establish series of guard houses
on Zobara to Uqair. He left for El Massa March 5th to receive
orders from the Governor before proceeding to take up post. He
stated also that another officer named Abdul Karim had been
appointed Mudir of Uqair & is expected at Bahrain shortly: his
family arrived by same mail steamer & are awaiting his arrival
at Bahrain. Consul General suggests that he should send
"Sphinx" to visit Zobara & Uqair: this might have useful
effect & would enable Commander to gain information in case
we have to take action later.

ency proposes to reply as follows:

"Proposal to send 'Sphinx' to Zobara & Uqair is approved.
"Landing of Turkish officials pending settlement of case in Europe
should not be permitted. 'Pegasus' from Mascot can co-operate
if required. Admiral & Cox informed. Keep them acquainted
with course of events."
Proposed message ends.
In answering I should wish to have your observations.



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٥٩ظ] (١٦٠/٧٢٣)

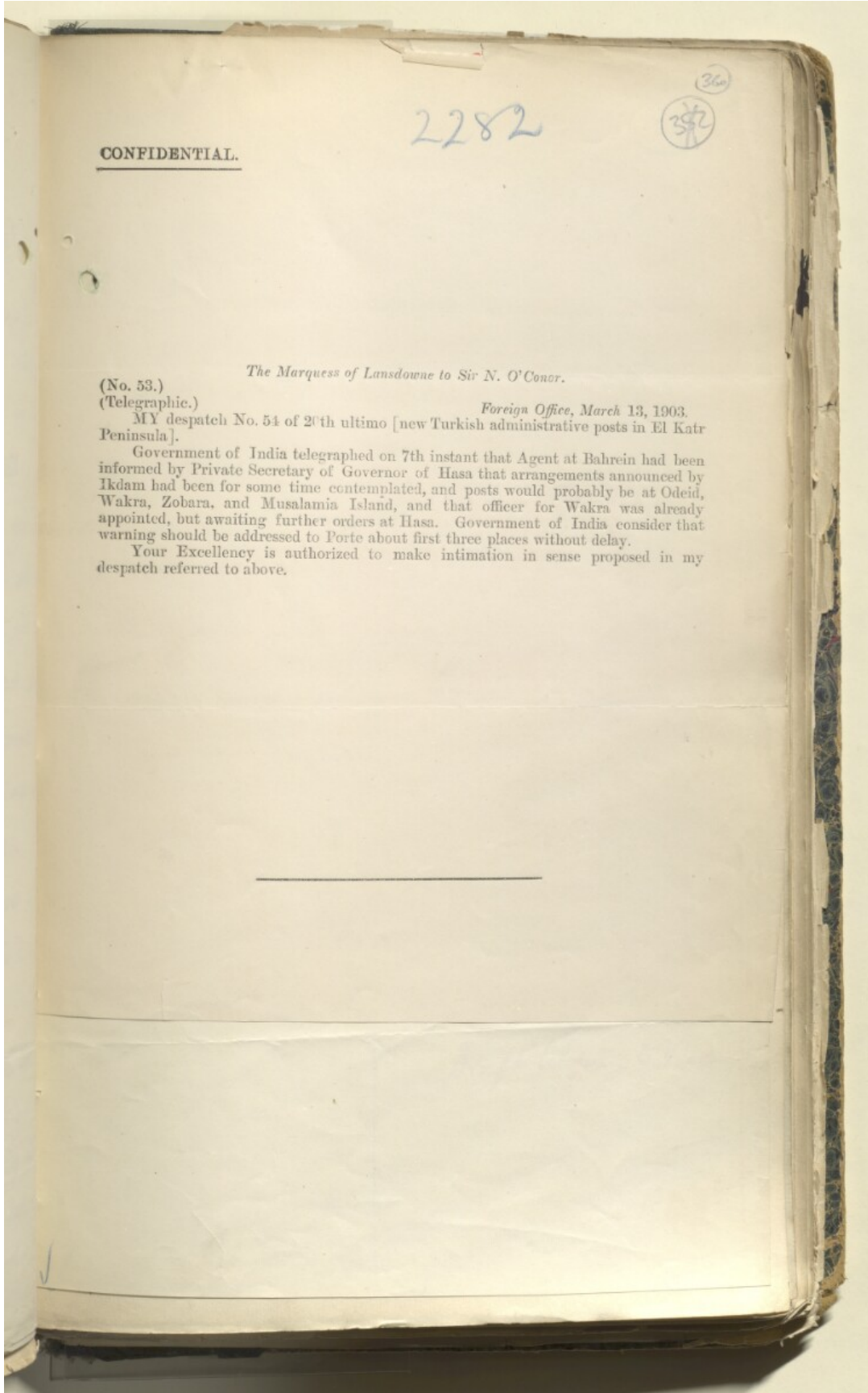


CONFIDENTIAL

(No. 55.)
(Telegram)
MY
Pensions
Govt
informed
Islam in
Wakra,
appointed
writing
You
despatch



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٦٠ و] (٨٦٠/٧٢٤)



CONFIDENTIAL.

2282

360

The Marquess of Lansdowne to Sir N. O'Connor.

(No. 53.)

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, March 13, 1903.

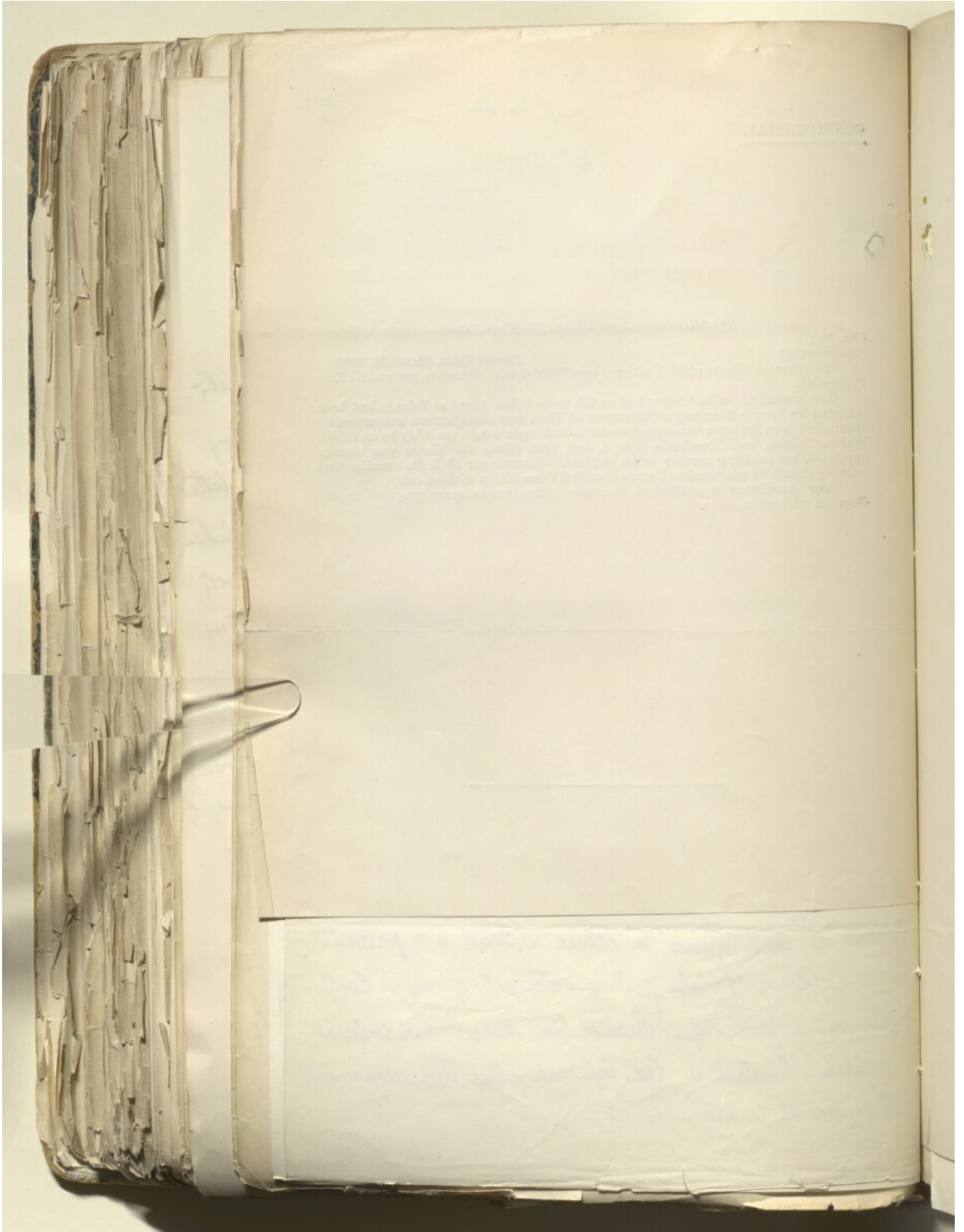
MY despatch No. 54 of 20th ultimo [new Turkish administrative posts in El Kattr Peninsula].

Government of India telegraphed on 7th instant that Agent at Bahrein had been informed by Private Secretary of Governor of Hasa that arrangements announced by Ikdam had been for some time contemplated, and posts would probably be at Odeid, Wakra, Zobara, and Musalamia Island, and that officer for Wakra was already appointed, but awaiting further orders at Hasa. Government of India consider that warning should be addressed to Porte about first three places without delay.

Your Excellency is authorized to make intimation in sense proposed in my despatch referred to above.

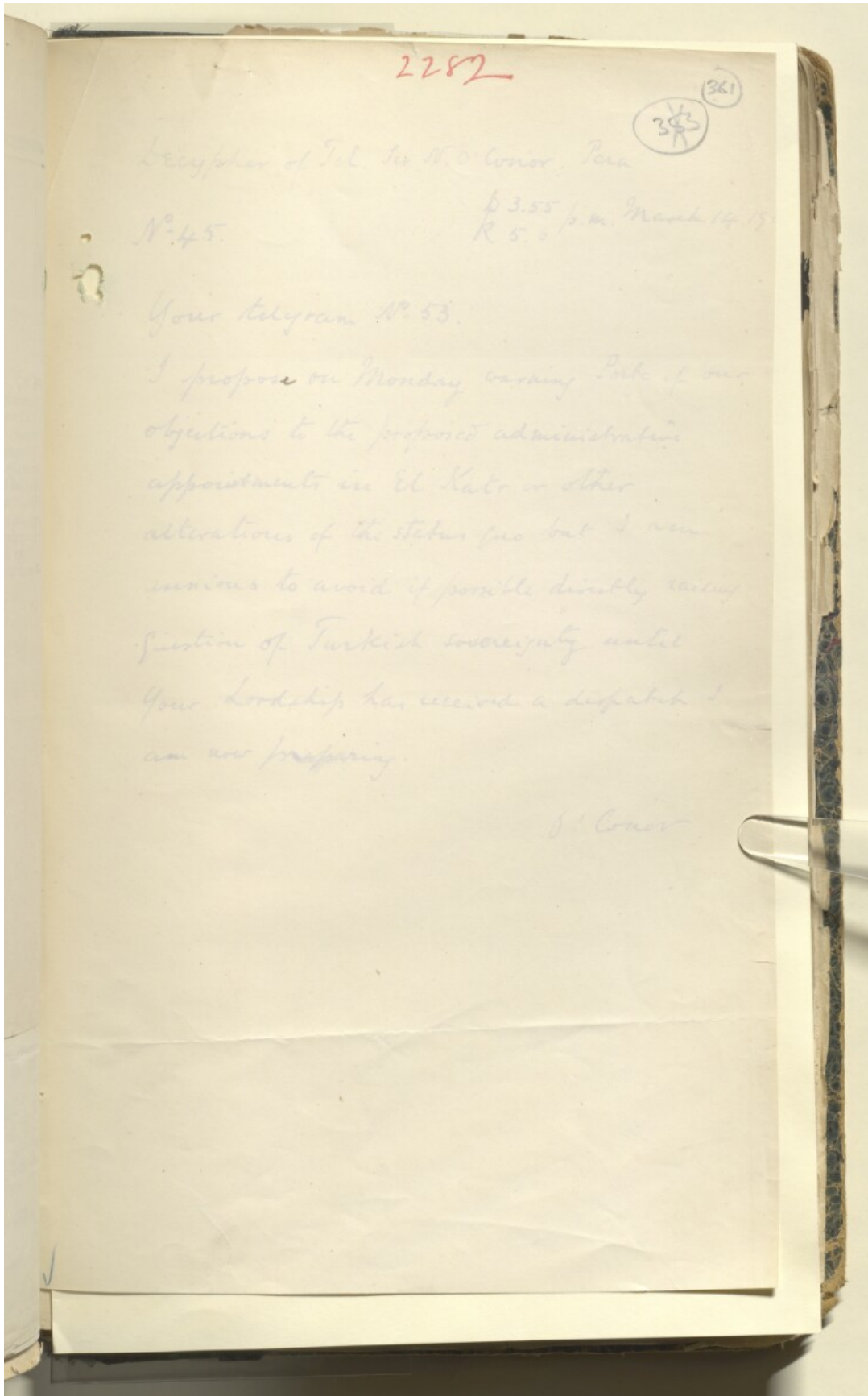


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٦٠ظ] (٨٦٠/٧٢٥)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٦١ و] (٨٦٠/٧٢٦)



2282

361
363

Telegraph of Tel. No. 10, Cour, Paris

N^o 45.

3.55 p.m. March 14/75
R 5.2

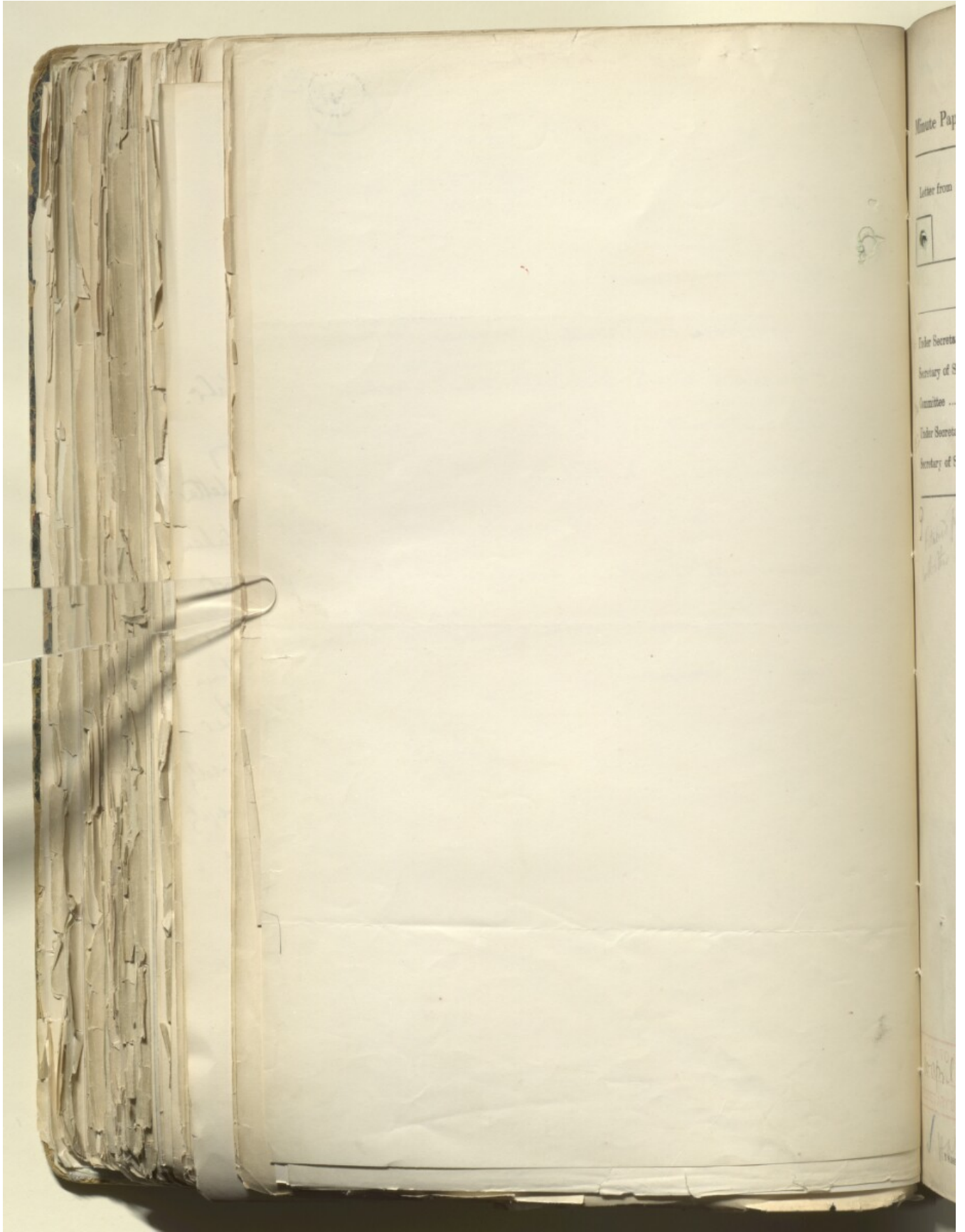
Your telegram N^o 53.

I propose on Monday warning Post of our
objections to the proposed administrative
appointments in El Kato or other
alterations of the status quo but I am
anxious to avoid if possible directly raising
question of Turkish sovereignty until
Your Lordship has received a dispatch I
am now preparing.

J. Cour



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٦١ظ] (٨٦٠/٧٢٧)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٦٢ و] (٨٦٠/٧٢٨)

Register No. **2268** 362

Minute Paper. **SECRET DEPARTMENT.**

Letter from *To,* Dated *10* } *March, 1903.*
Rec. *11* }

Formally acknowledged _____

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	<i>11/11/03</i>	<i>PK</i>	<i>Persian Gulf.</i>
Secretary of State	<i>12</i>	<i>ag</i>	
Committee			<i>Reported intention of British Govt. to create administrative post on the U.K. coast. Instructions to Sir N.O'Connor.</i>
Under Secretary.....	<i>13/11/03</i>	<i>PK</i>	
Secretary of State	<i>14</i>	<i>PK</i>	

Previous Papers:—
351

*Retained from self
with other papers*

PK heard 1903

*Since the draft on ^{to the F.O.} 351
was put forward on the 9th March,
we have received from the F.O.
a copy of their instructions to
Sir N. O'Connor of 20th February
last, which renders the draft
unnecessary.*

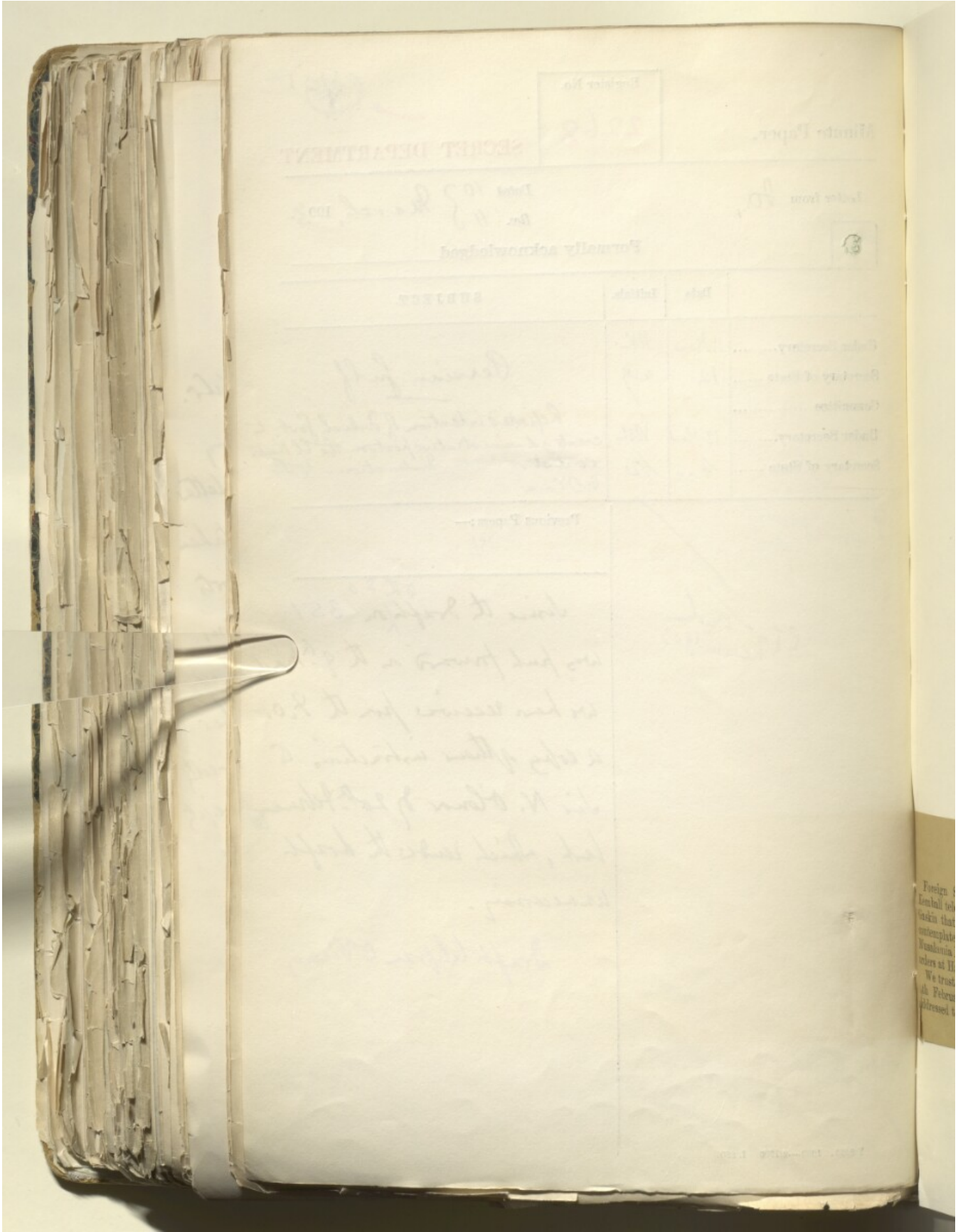
Draft telegram to Vicoy.

COPY TO INDIA
10 April 1903
SECRETARY'S NO. *17*

Y 8383. 1000.—2/1903. I. 280.

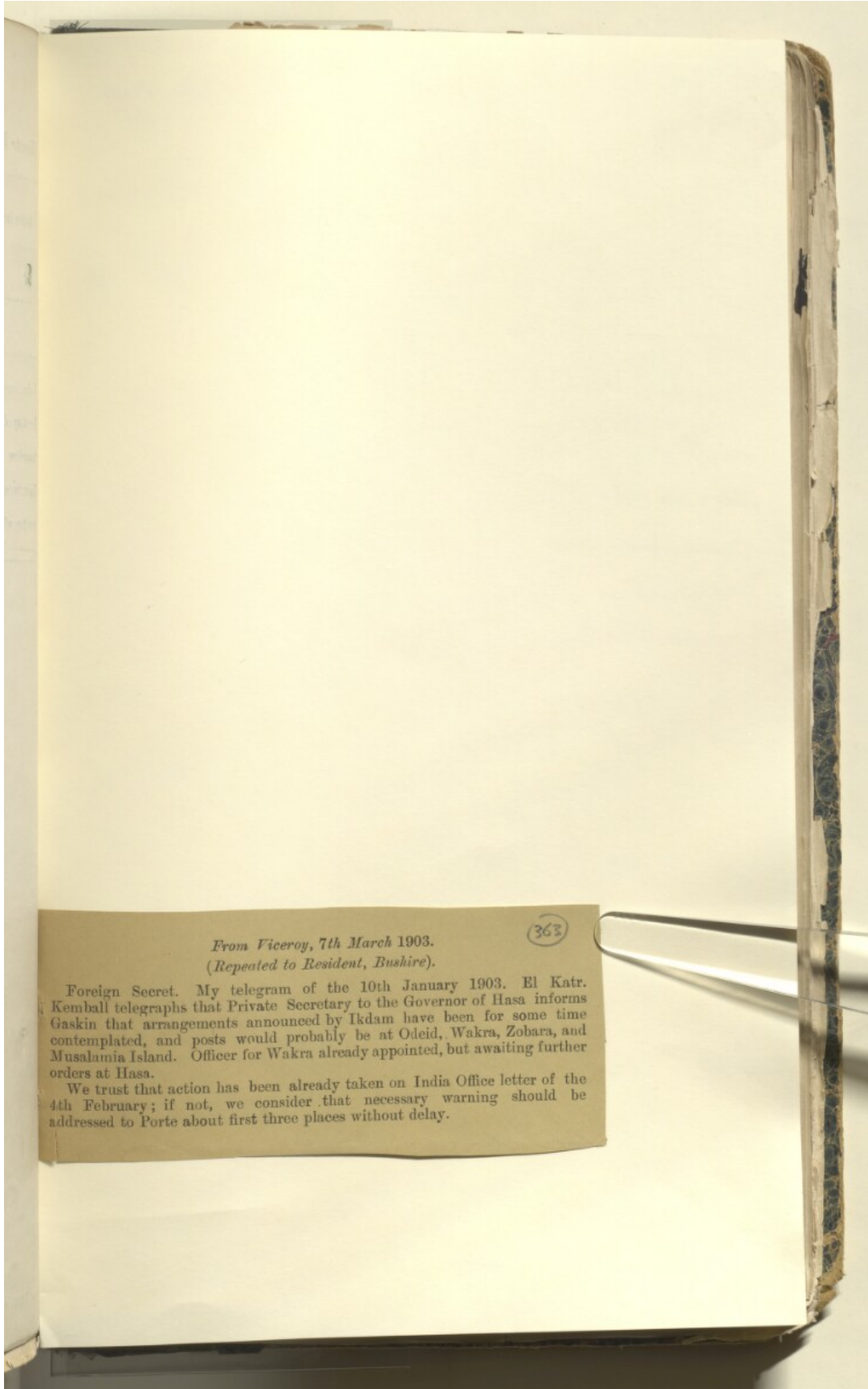


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٦٢ظ] (٨٦٠/٧٢٩)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٦٣و] (٨٦٠/٧٣٠)



*From Viceroy, 7th March 1903.
(Repeated to Resident, Bushire).*

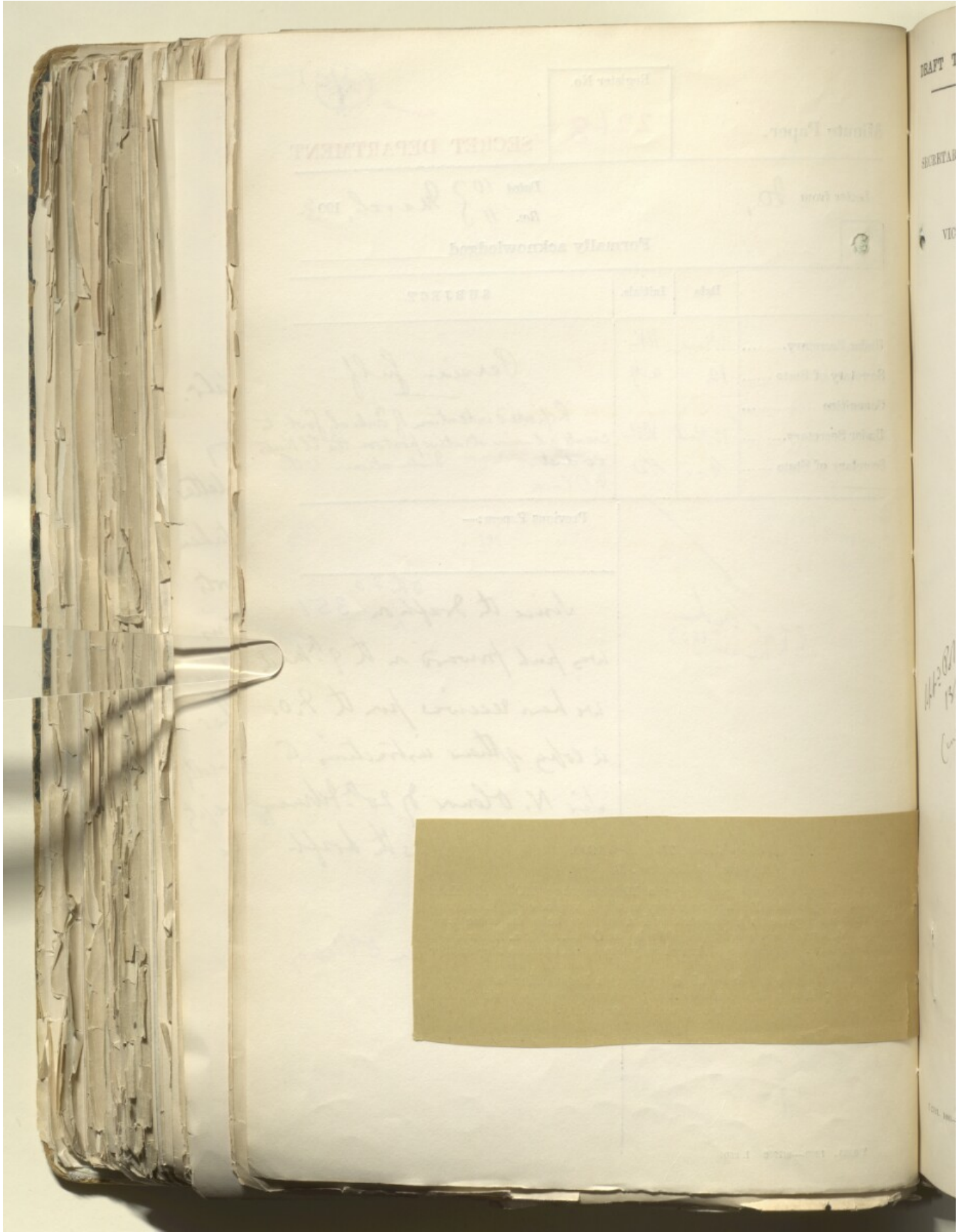
363

Foreign Secret. My telegram of the 10th January 1903. El Katr. Kembal telegraphs that Private Secretary to the Governor of Hasa informs Gaskin that arrangements announced by Ikdam have been for some time contemplated, and posts would probably be at Odeid, Wakra, Zobara, and Musalamia Island. Officer for Wakra already appointed, but awaiting further orders at Hasa.

We trust that action has been already taken on India Office letter of the 4th February; if not, we consider that necessary warning should be addressed to Porte about first three places without delay.

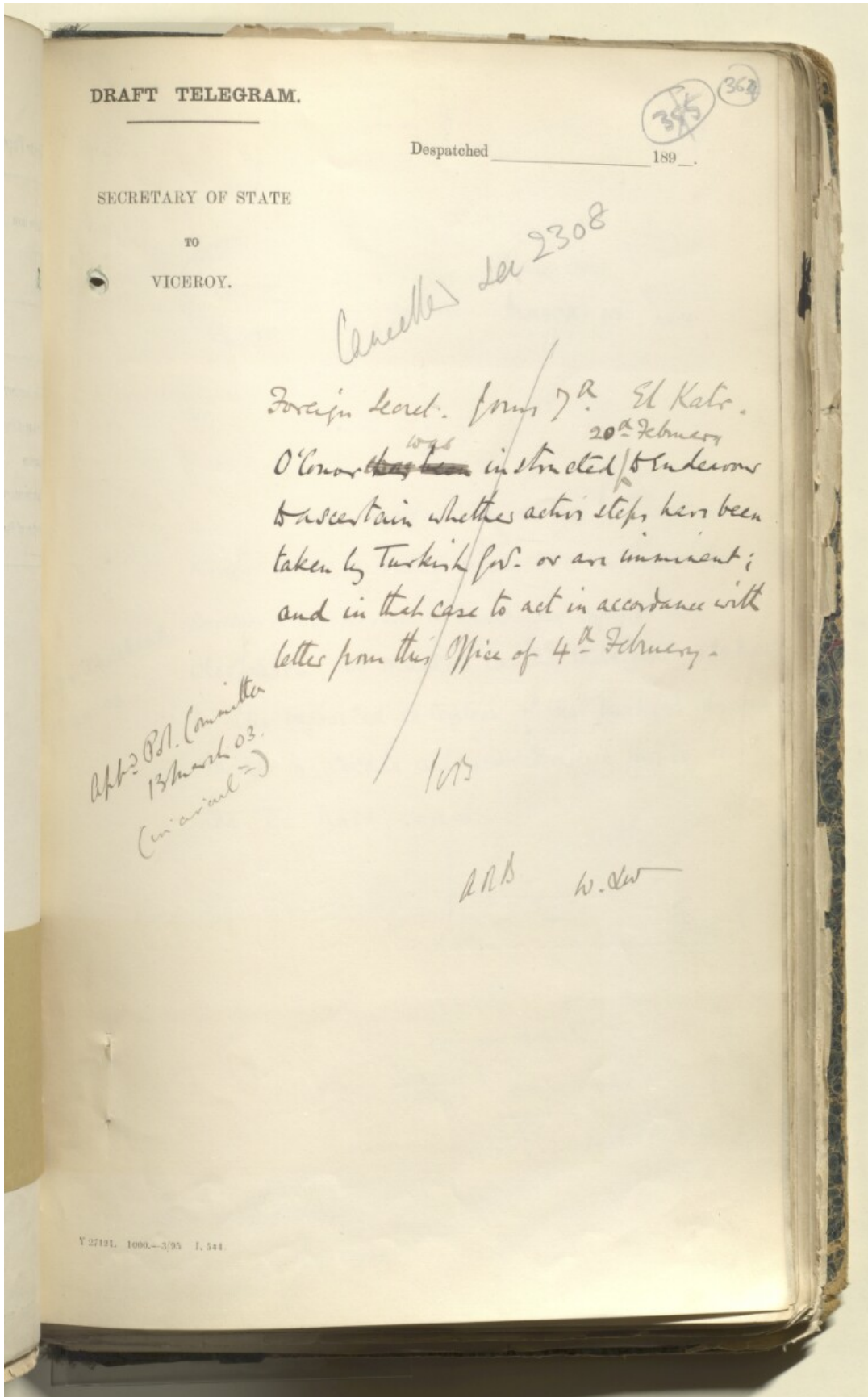


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٦٣ظ] (٨٦٠/٧٣١)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٦٤ و] (٨٦٠/٧٣٢)



DRAFT TELEGRAM.

Despatched 189.

SECRETARY OF STATE

TO

VICEROY.

Cancelled see 2308

Foreign Secy. from J^r El Kato.
O'Connor ^{10/15} ~~has been~~ instructed ^{20th February} to endeavor
to ascertain whether active steps have been
taken by Turkish Gov. or are imminent;
and in that case to act in accordance with
letter from this Office of 4th February.

Appt. P.N. Committee
13 March 03.
(in original -)

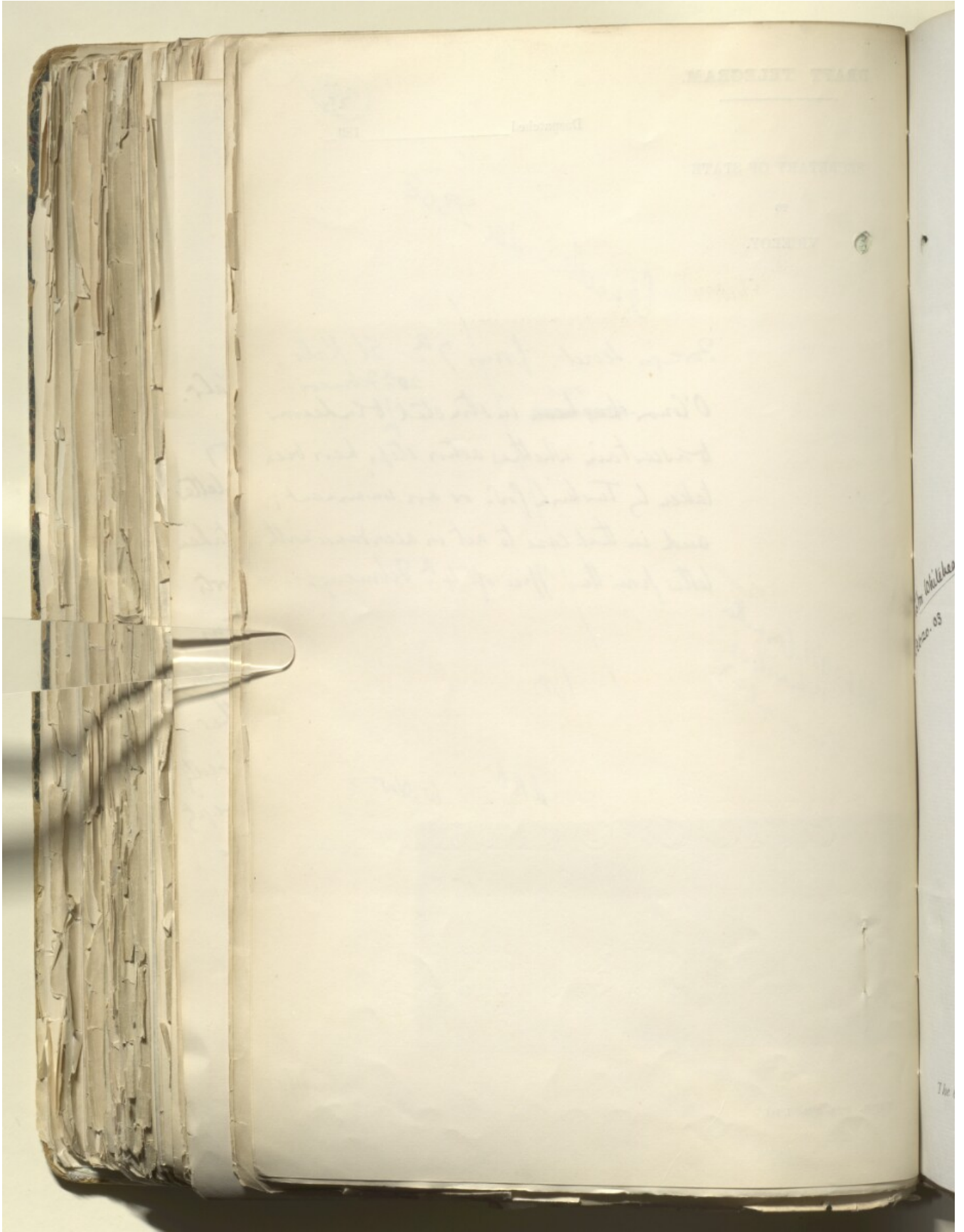
10/15

ARR W. Sw

Y 27191. 1000.-3/95 1.544.

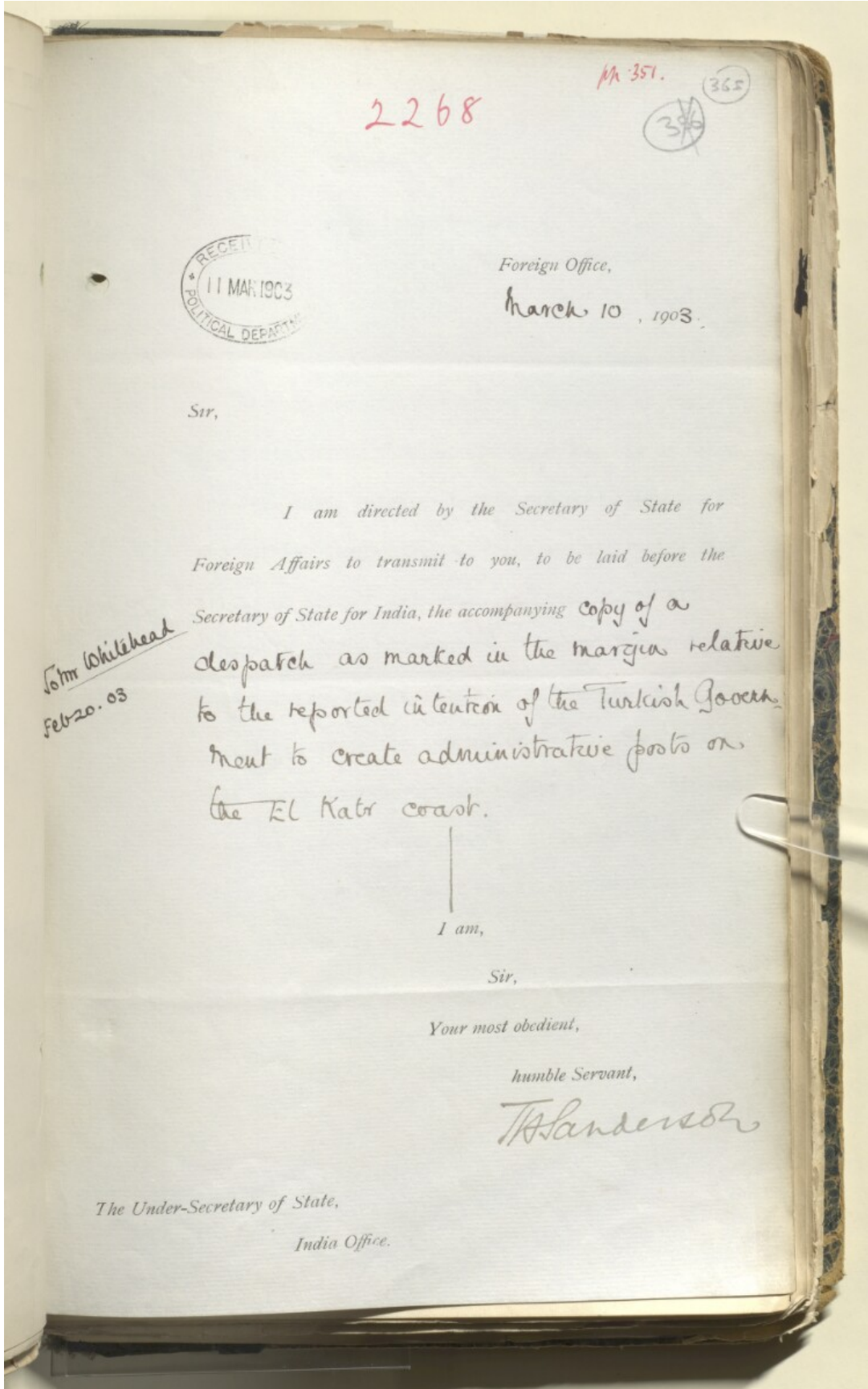


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٦٤ظ] (٨٦٠/٧٣٣)



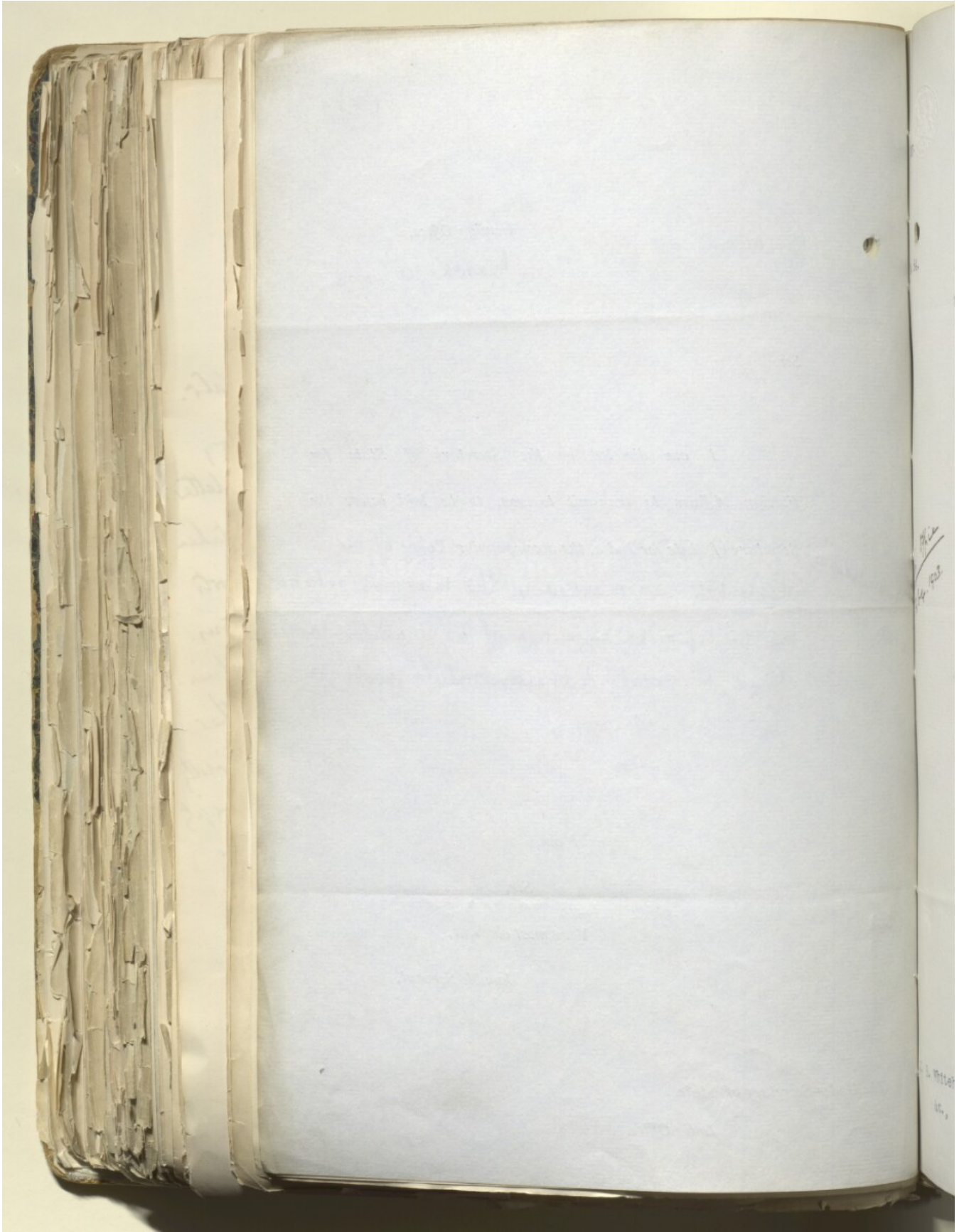


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٦٥ و] (٨٦٠/٧٣٤)



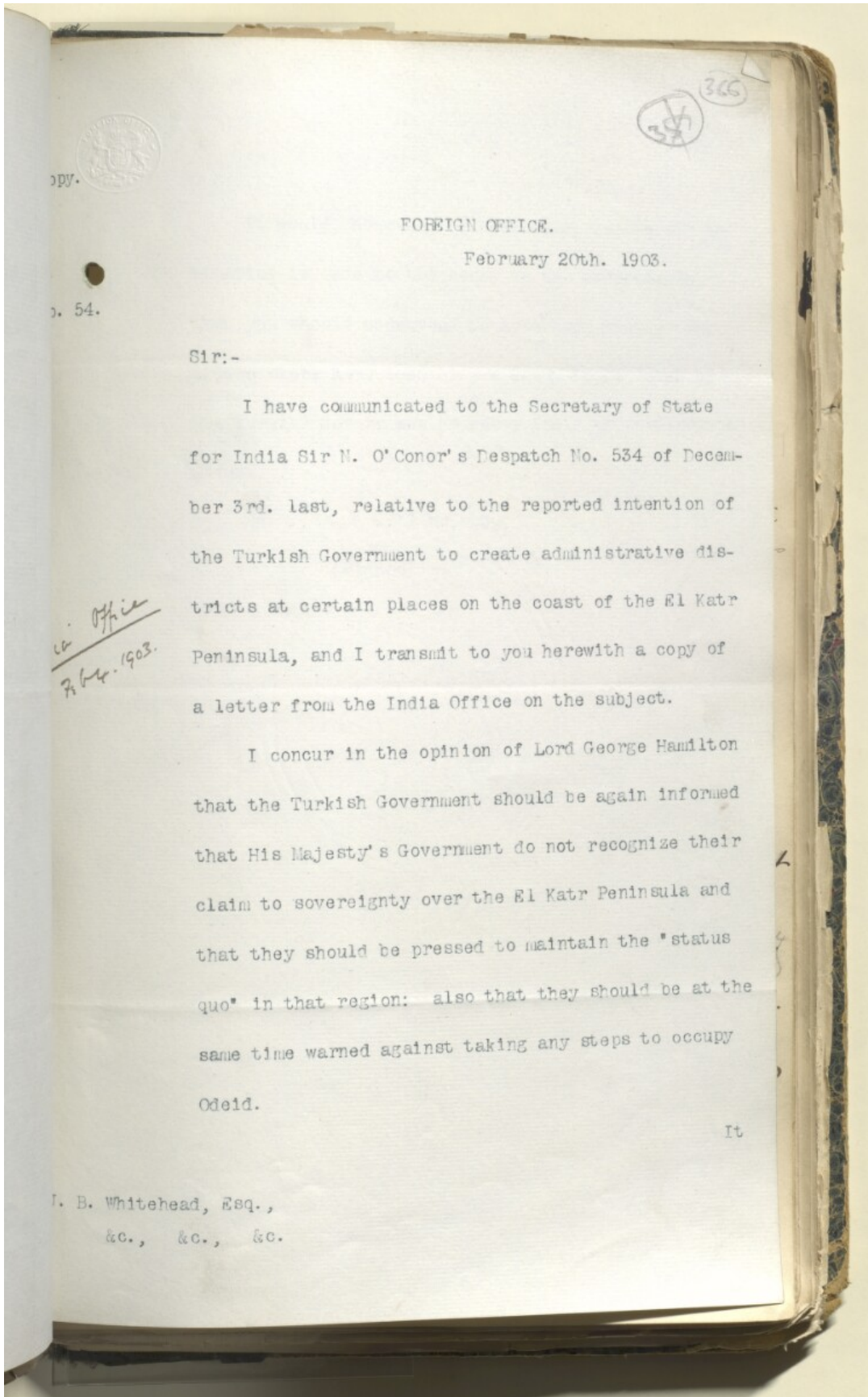


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٦٥ظ] (٨٦٠/٧٣٥)



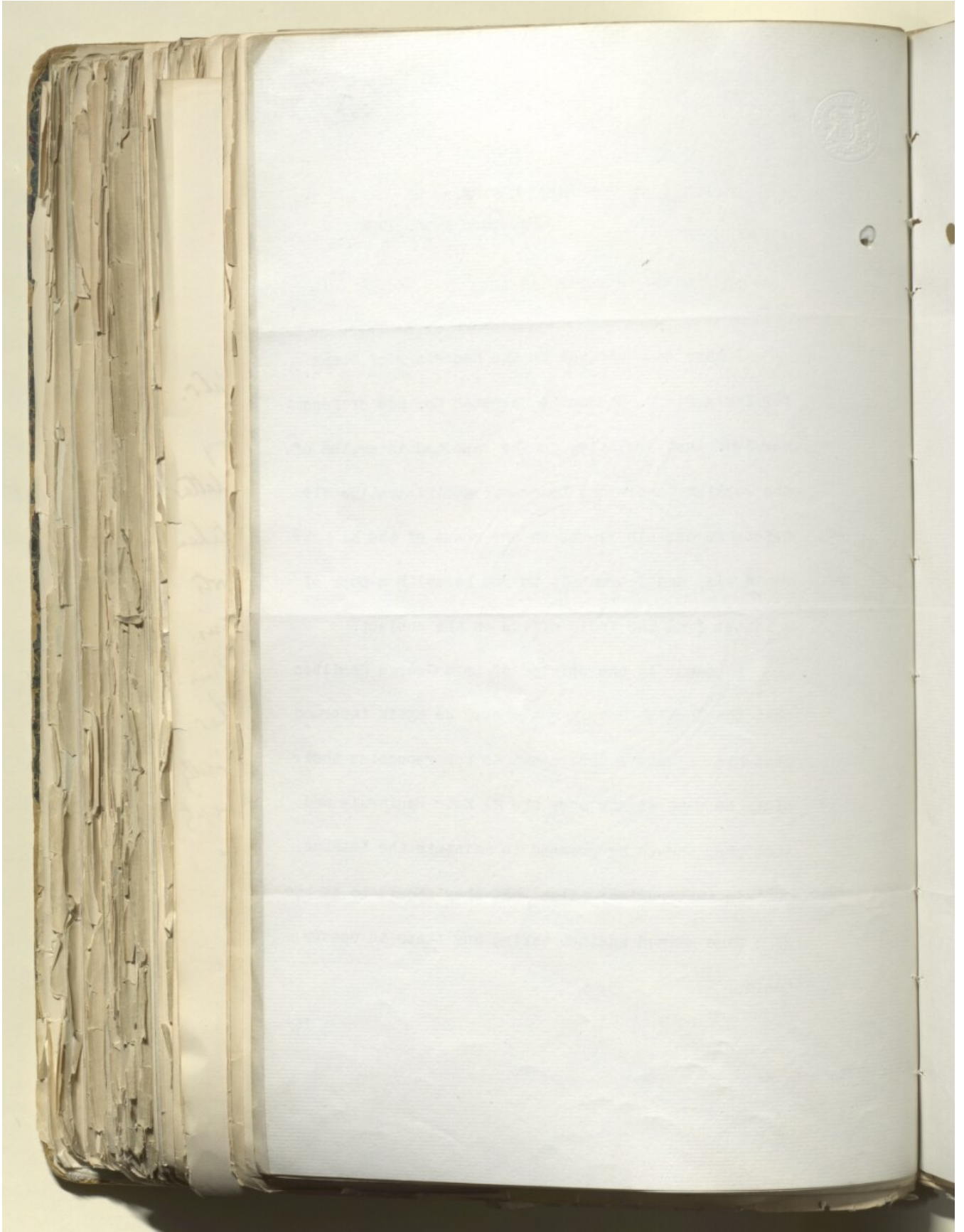


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٦٦ و] (٨٦٠/٧٣٦)



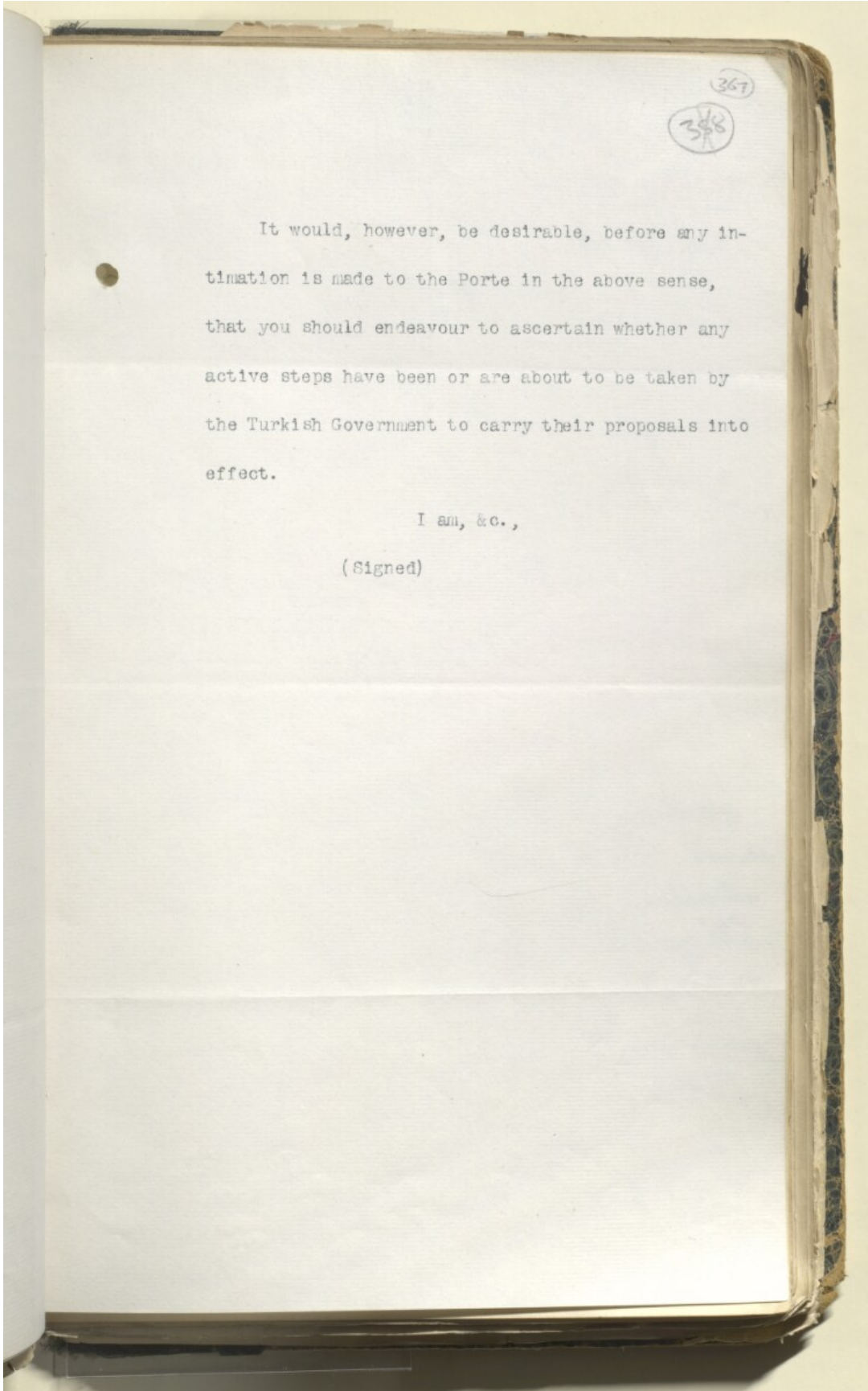


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٦٦ظ] (٨٦٠/٧٣٧)



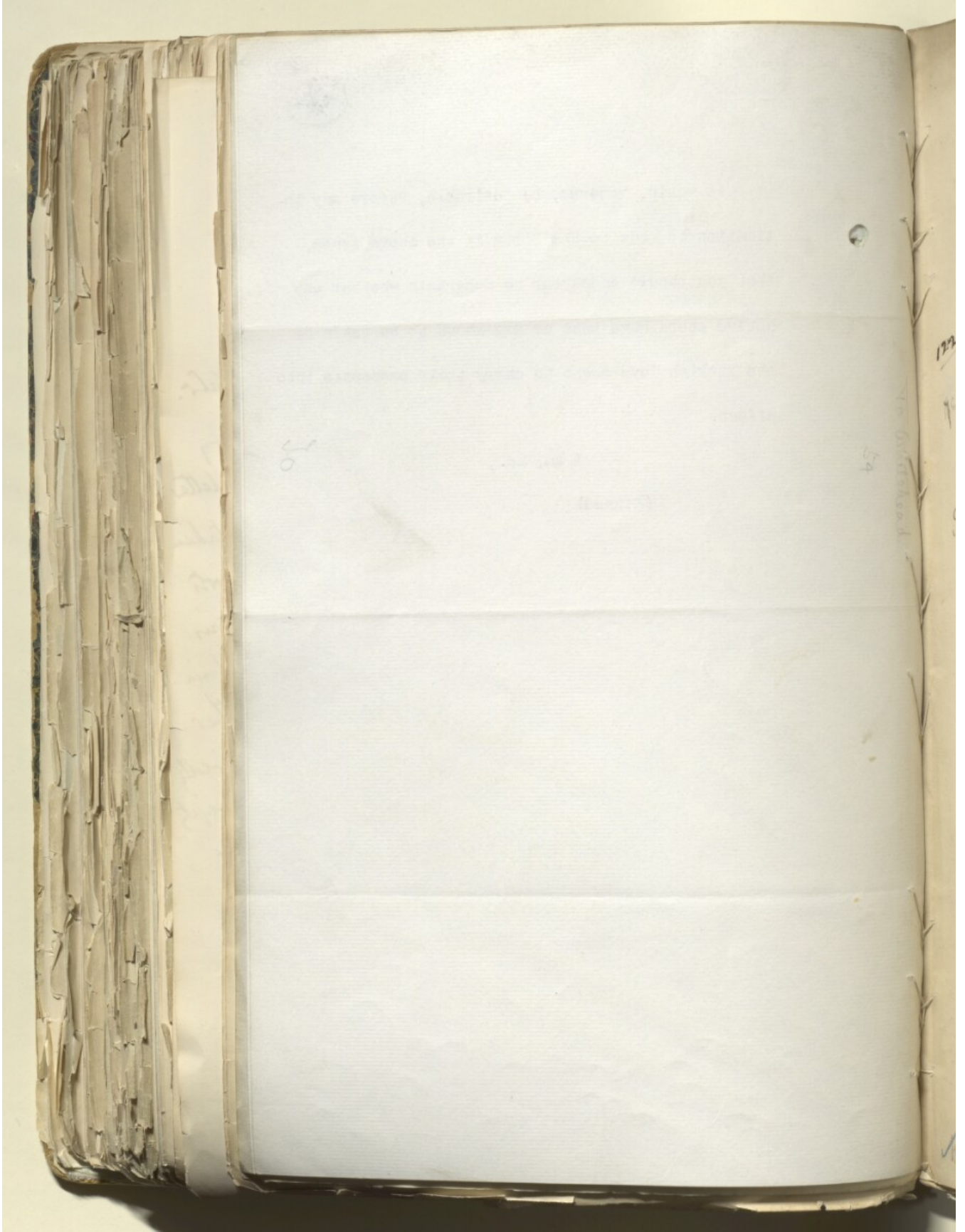


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٦٧ و] (٨٦٠/٧٣٨)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٦٧ظ] (٨٦٠/٧٣٩)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٦٨ و] (٨٦٠/٧٤٠)

Minute Paper. Register No. 351. SECRET DEPARTMENT. 368

Telegram Letter from Viceroy, Dated 7 } March, 1903. Rec. 9 }

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
127 Under Secretary.....	9/10/03	RN	Persian Gulf. Alleged intention of the Turks to occupy certain places on the El Kahr and Pirate Coasts. As to representations to Porte.
Secretary of State	10	AG	
170 Committee	10 "	ET	
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State			

Previous Papers:—
175
160

Copy to F.O., 9/2/03.
Draft to the F.O.

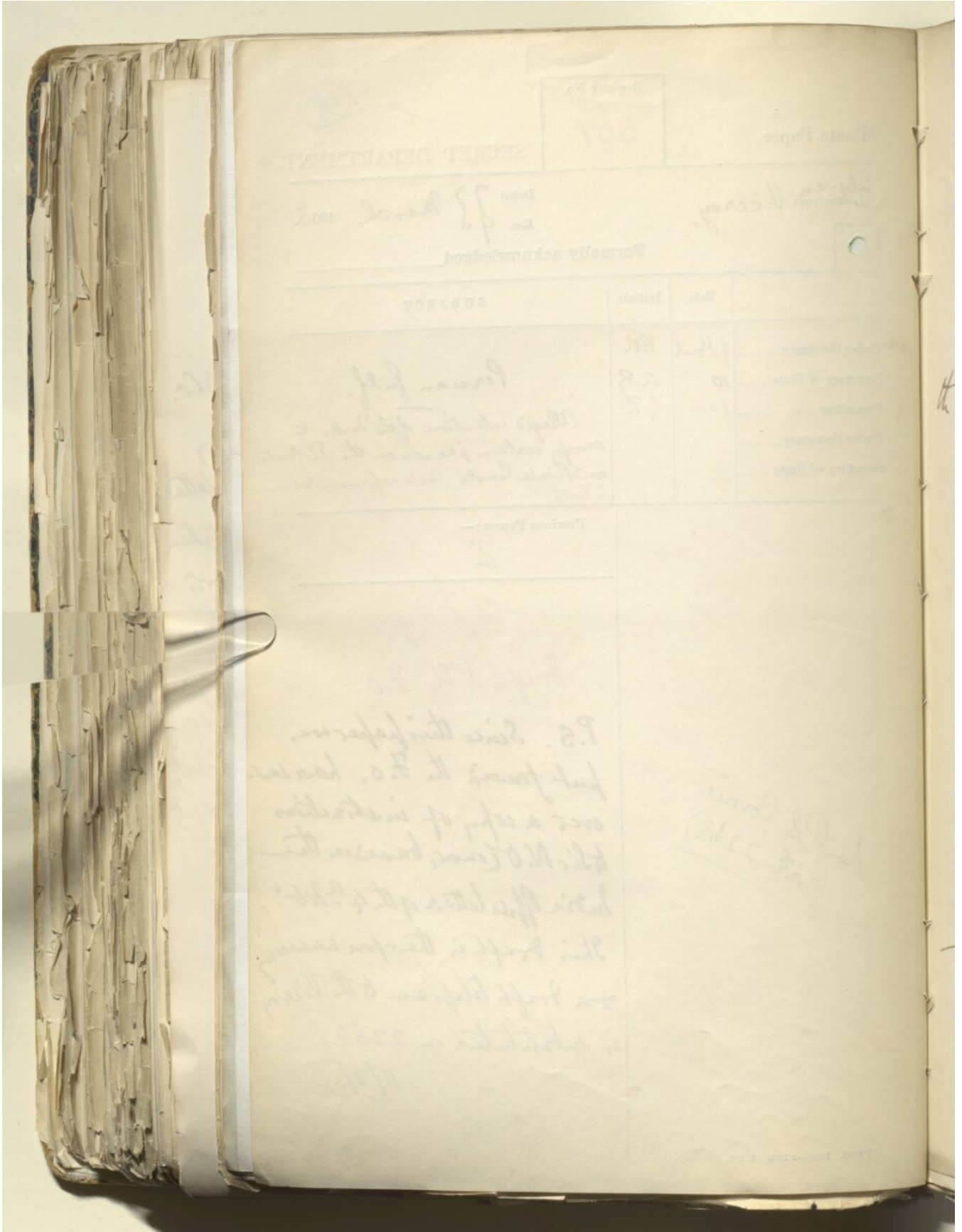
P.S. Since this paper was put forward the F.O. have sent over a copy of instructions to Sir N. O'Connor, based on the India Office letter of the 4th Feb^r. This draft is therefore unnecessary & a draft telegram to the Viceroy is substituted on 2268.
11/3/03.

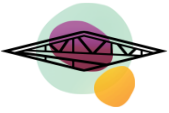
Seen Pol. Comtee (with 2268)

Y 8383. 1000.—2/1903. I. 280.

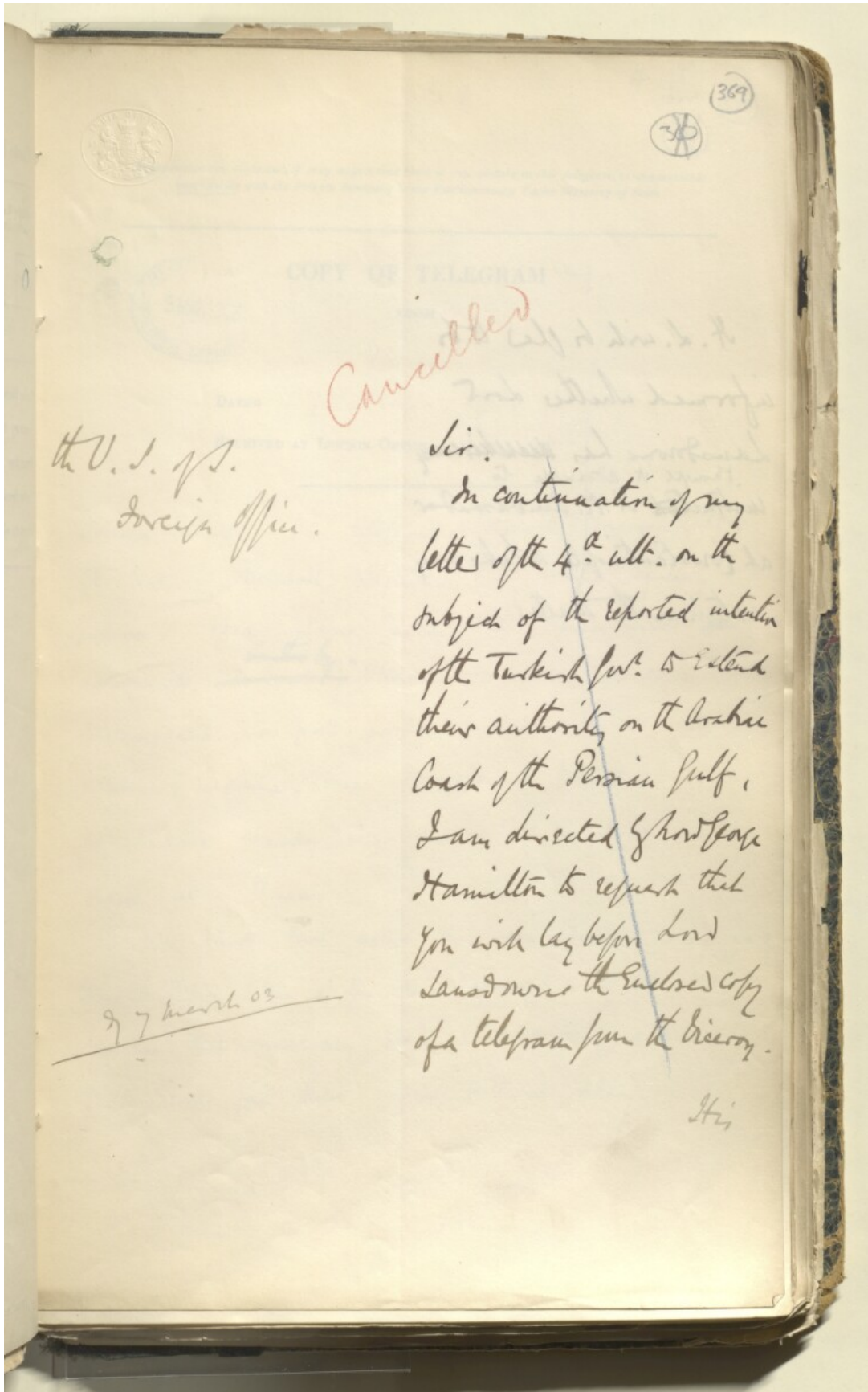


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٦٨ظ] (١٧٤١/٨٦٠)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٦٩ و] (٨٦٠/٧٤٢)



the U. S. S.
Foreign Office.

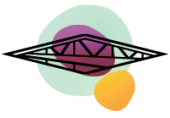
Cancelled

Sir.

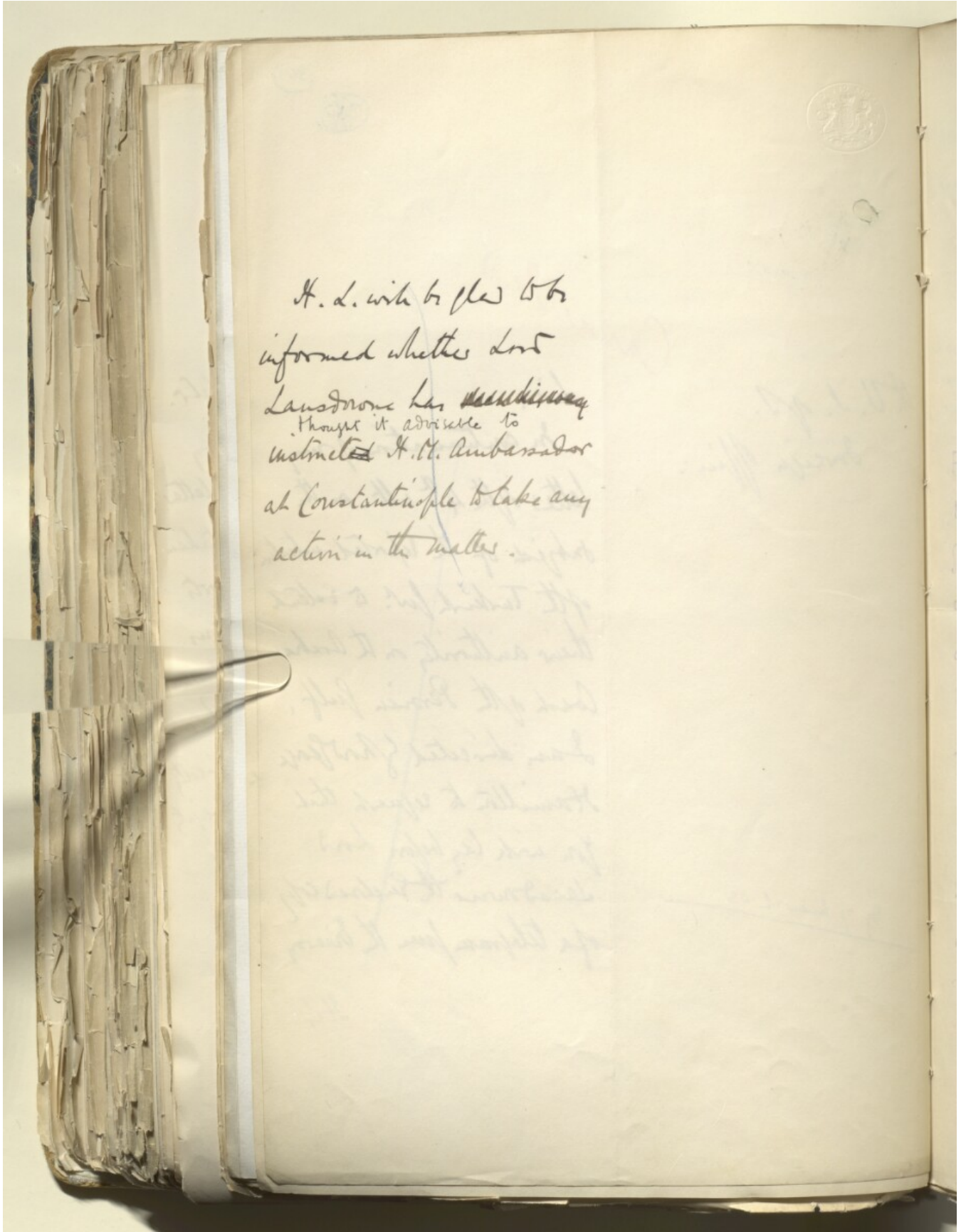
In continuation of my
letter of the 4th ult. on the
subject of the reported intention
of the Turkish Govt. to extend
their authority on the Arabian
Coast of the Persian Gulf,
I am directed by Lord George
Hamilton to request that
you will lay before Lord
Sandhurst the enclosed copy
of a telegram from the Secretary.

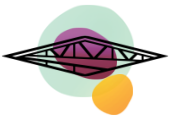
His

27 March 03

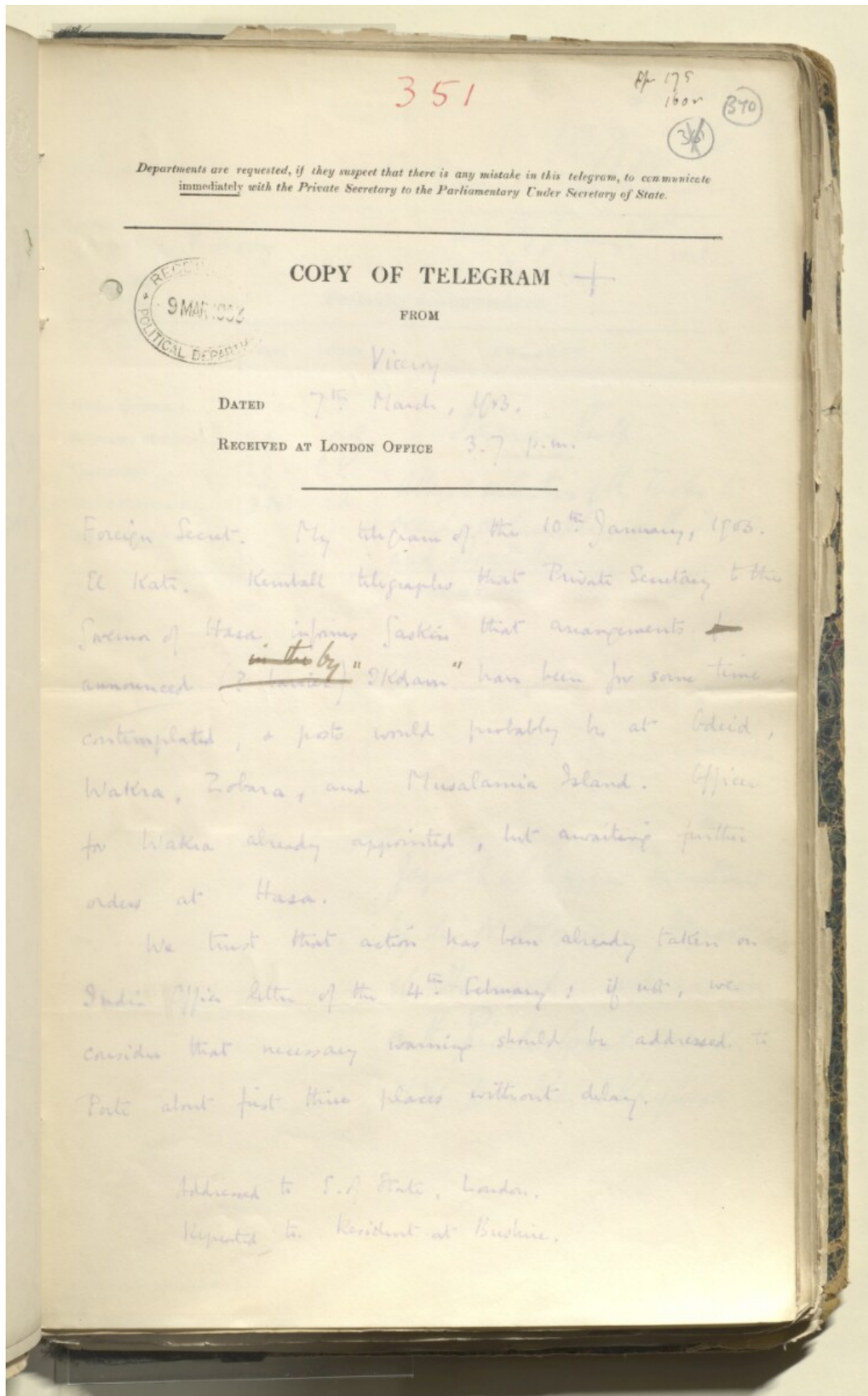


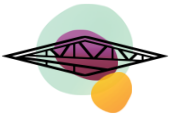
ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٦٩ظ] (٨٦٠/٧٤٣)



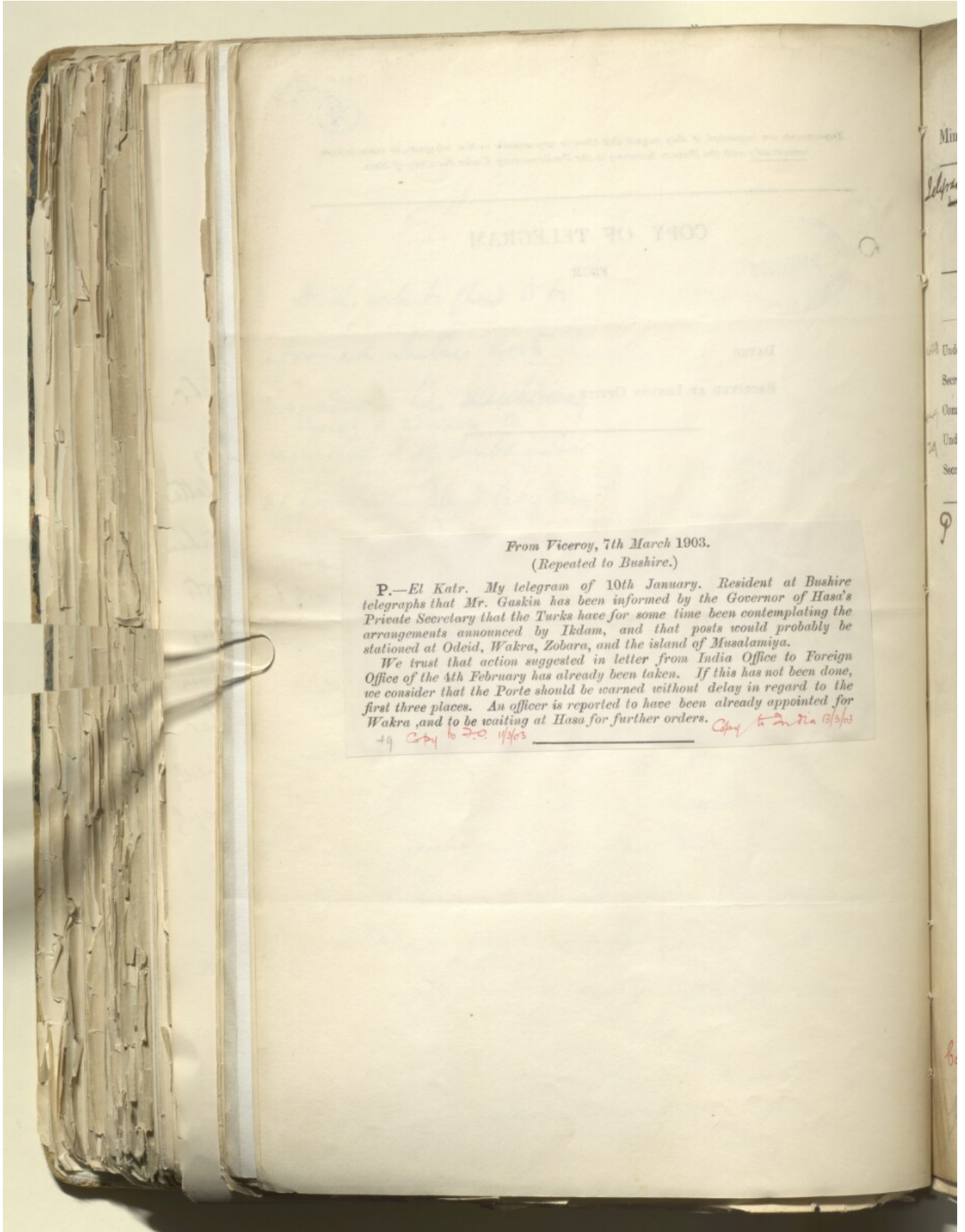


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٧٠ و] (٨٦٠/٧٤٤)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٧٠ظ] (٨٦٠/٧٤٥)

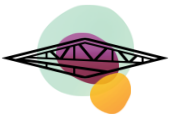


From Viceroy, 7th March 1903.
(Repeated to Bushire.)

P.—El Katr. My telegram of 10th January. Resident at Bushire telegraphs that Mr. Gaskin has been informed by the Governor of Hasa's Private Secretary that the Turks have for some time been contemplating the arrangements announced by Ikdam, and that posts would probably be stationed at Odeid, Wakra, Zobara, and the island of Musalamiya. We trust that action suggested in letter from India Office to Foreign Office of the 4th February has already been taken. If this has not been done, we consider that the Porte should be warned without delay in regard to the first three places. An officer is reported to have been already appointed for Wakra, and to be waiting at Hasa for further orders.

49 Copy to Sec 11/3/03

Copy to Sec 13/3/03



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٧١ و] (٨٦٠/٧٤٦)

Minute Paper.

Register No. 175

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Letter from Viceroys

Dated 19 January 1903.

Rec. 20 "

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	28 Jan	RM	<u>Permia Sulp.</u> Alleged intention of the Turks to occupy certain places on the El Kahr and Pirate Coasts.
Secretary of State	28	ag	
Committee	29 "	C.K.	
Under Secretary.....	3 Feb.	RM	
Secretary of State			

Previous Papers:—

A memorandum as draft to the F.O. as annexed.

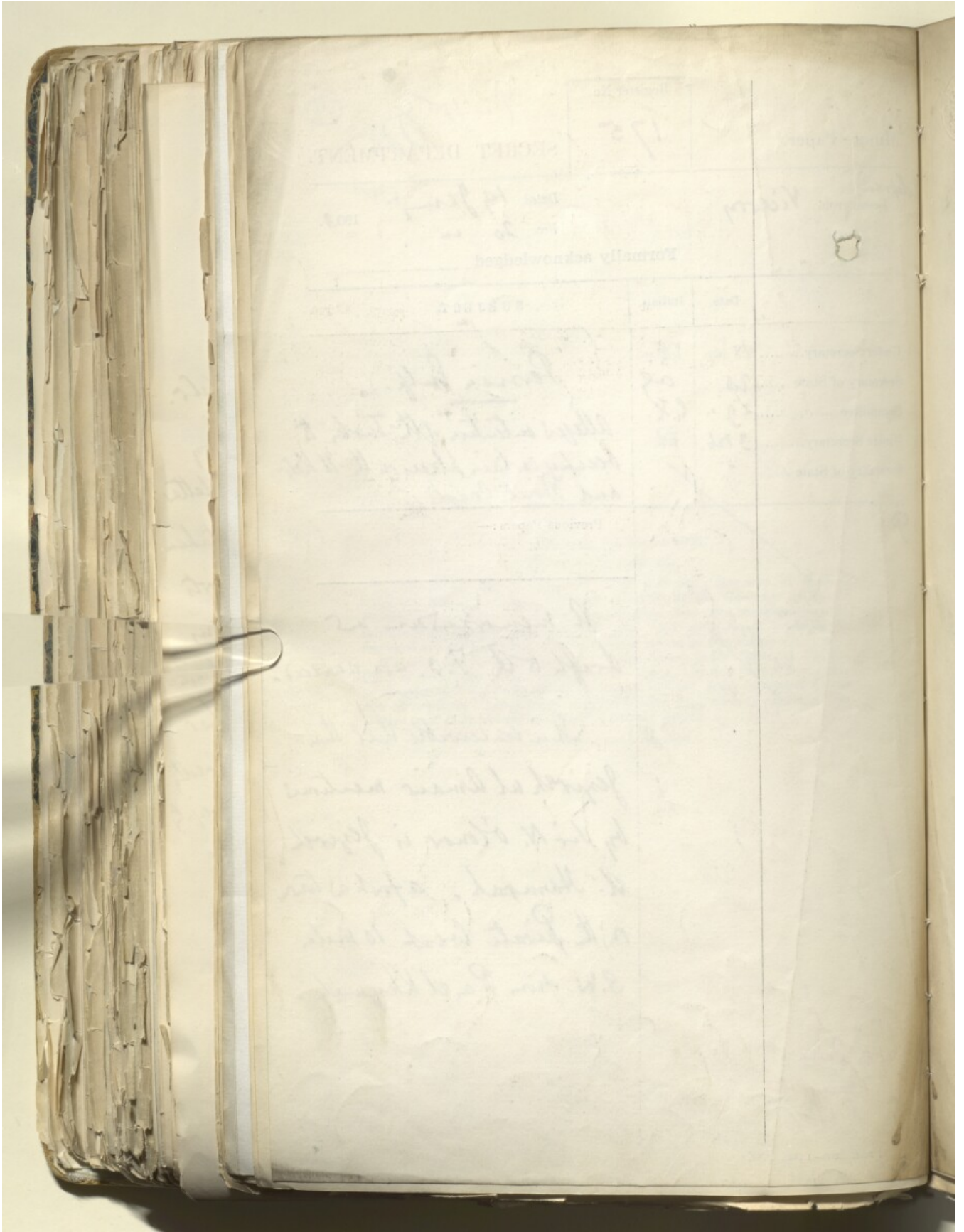
It is conceivable that the Jezirah ul Amair mentioned by Sir N. O'Connor is Jezirah el. Hampah. a fresh town on the Pirate Coast 10 miles S.W. from Ras el Khymer.

Copy to India
6 February 1903
Leaf 7.

Y 5892. 1000.—1/1901. I. 66.

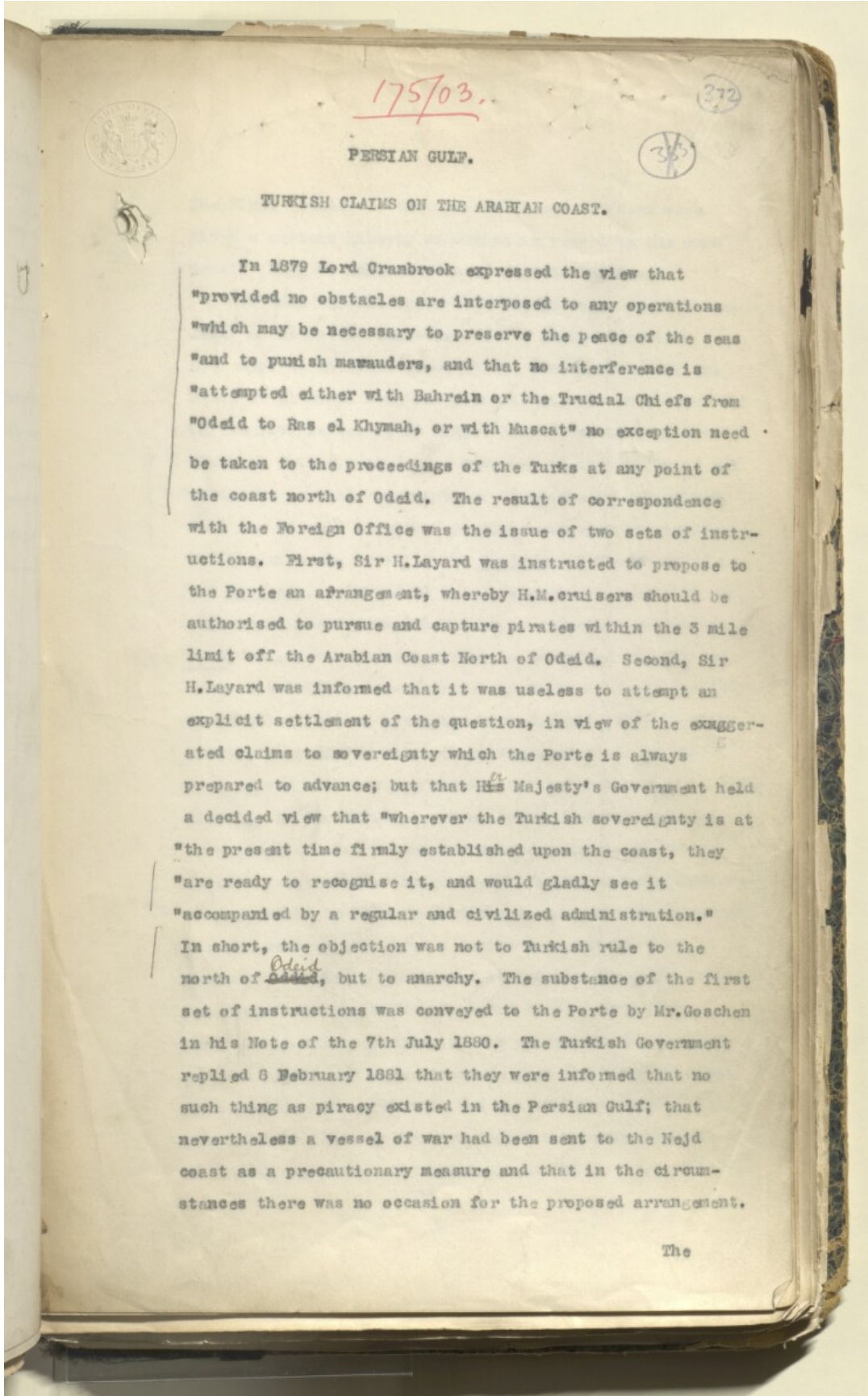


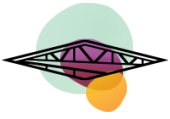
ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٧١ظ] (٨٦٠/٧٤٧)



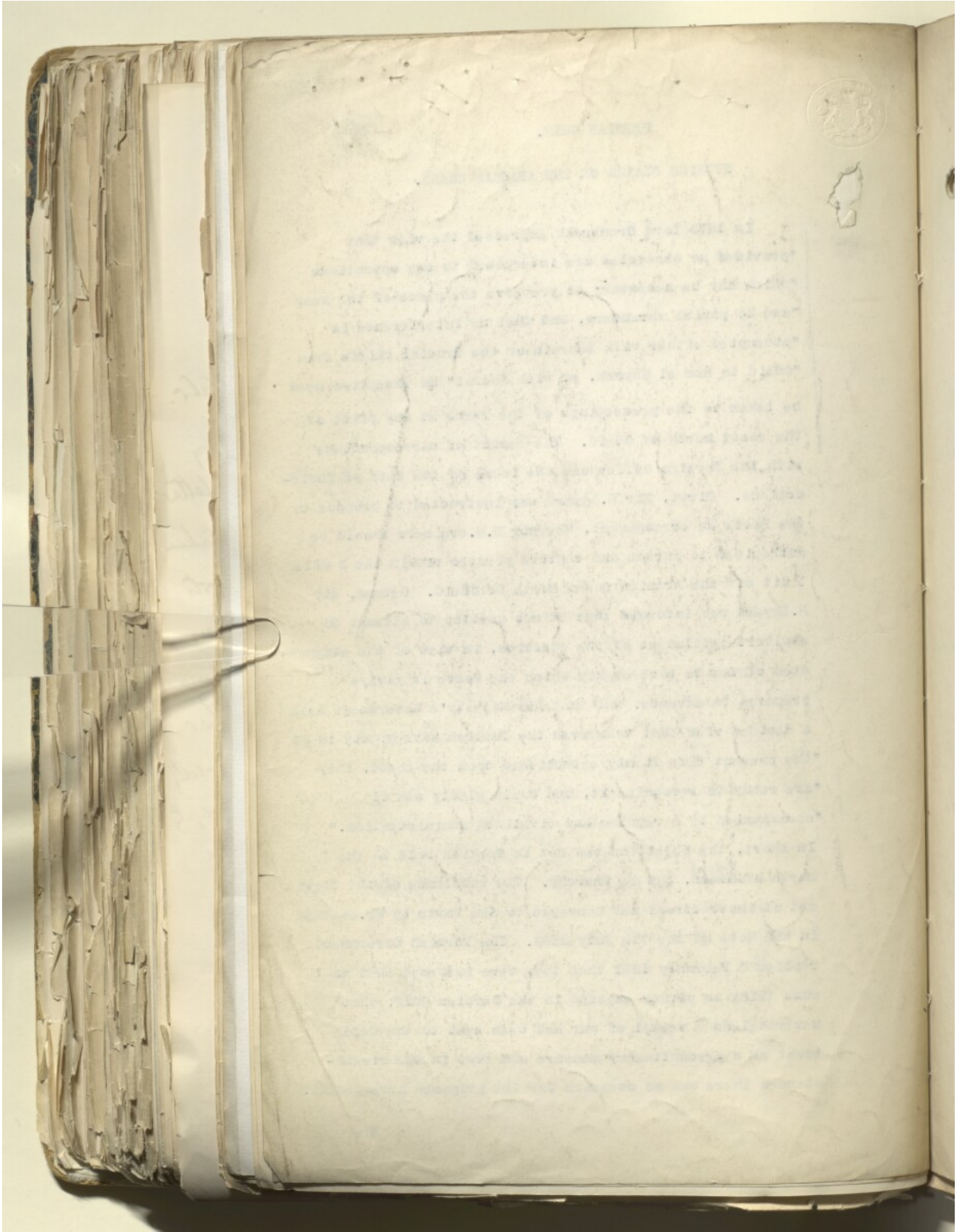


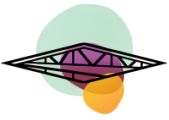
ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٧٢و] (٨٦٠/٧٤٨)



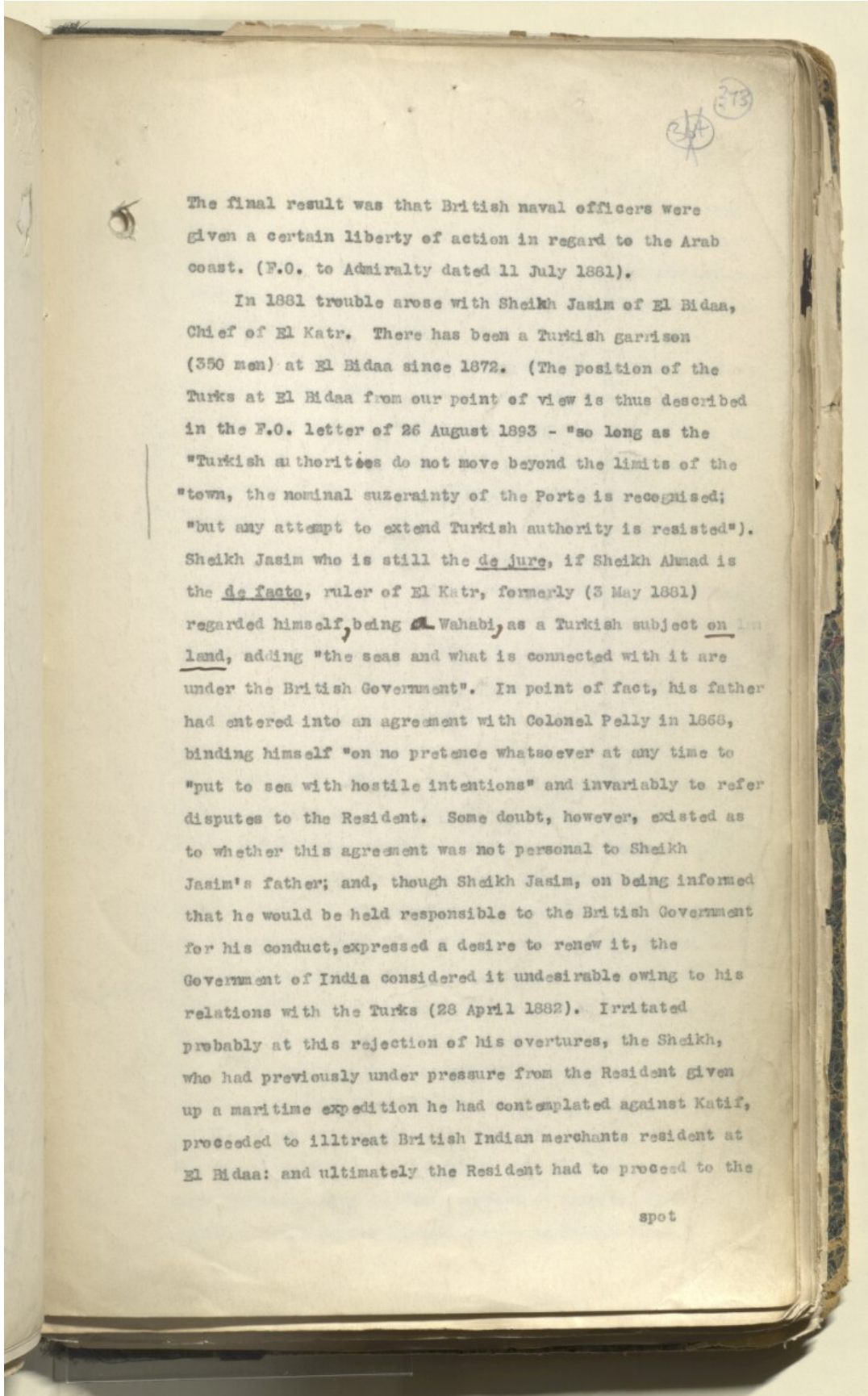


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٧٢ظ] (٨٦٠/٧٤٩)





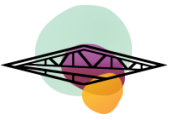
ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٧٣و] (٨٦٠/٧٥٠)



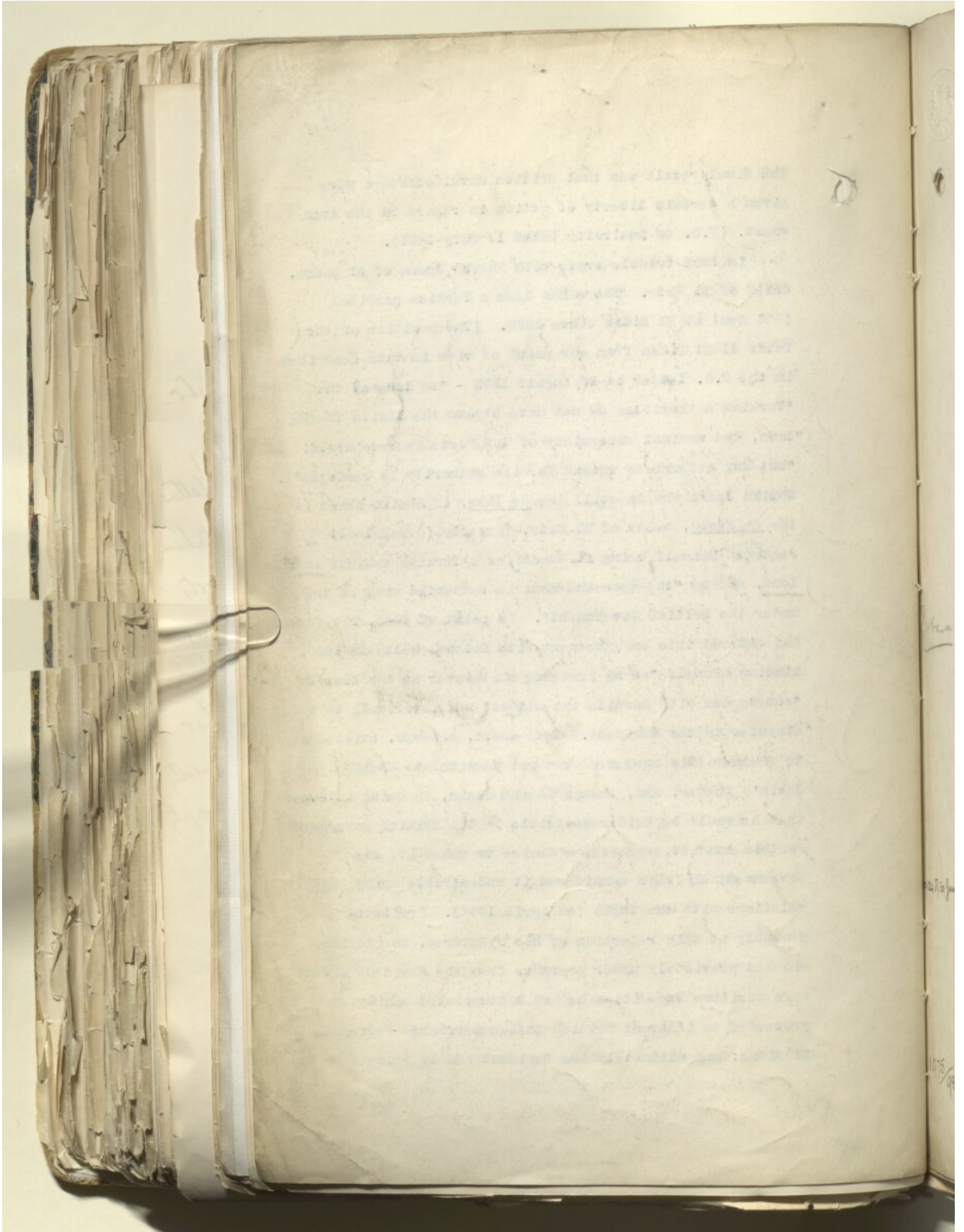
The final result was that British naval officers were given a certain liberty of action in regard to the Arab coast. (F.O. to Admiralty dated 11 July 1861).

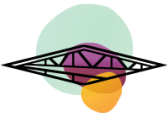
In 1861 trouble arose with Sheikh Jasim of El Bidaa, Chief of El Katr. There has been a Turkish garrison (350 men) at El Bidaa since 1872. (The position of the Turks at El Bidaa from our point of view is thus described in the F.O. letter of 26 August 1893 - "so long as the Turkish authorities do not move beyond the limits of the town, the nominal suzerainty of the Porte is recognised; but any attempt to extend Turkish authority is resisted"). Sheikh Jasim who is still the de jure, if Sheikh Ahmad is the de facto, ruler of El Katr, formerly (3 May 1861) regarded himself, being a Wahabi, as a Turkish subject on land, adding "the seas and what is connected with it are under the British Government". In point of fact, his father had entered into an agreement with Colonel Pelly in 1868, binding himself "on no pretence whatsoever at any time to put to sea with hostile intentions" and invariably to refer disputes to the Resident. Some doubt, however, existed as to whether this agreement was not personal to Sheikh Jasim's father; and, though Sheikh Jasim, on being informed that he would be held responsible to the British Government for his conduct, expressed a desire to renew it, the Government of India considered it undesirable owing to his relations with the Turks (28 April 1882). Irritated probably at this rejection of his overtures, the Sheikh, who had previously under pressure from the Resident given up a maritime expedition he had contemplated against Katif, proceeded to illtreat British Indian merchants resident at El Bidaa: and ultimately the Resident had to proceed to the

spot

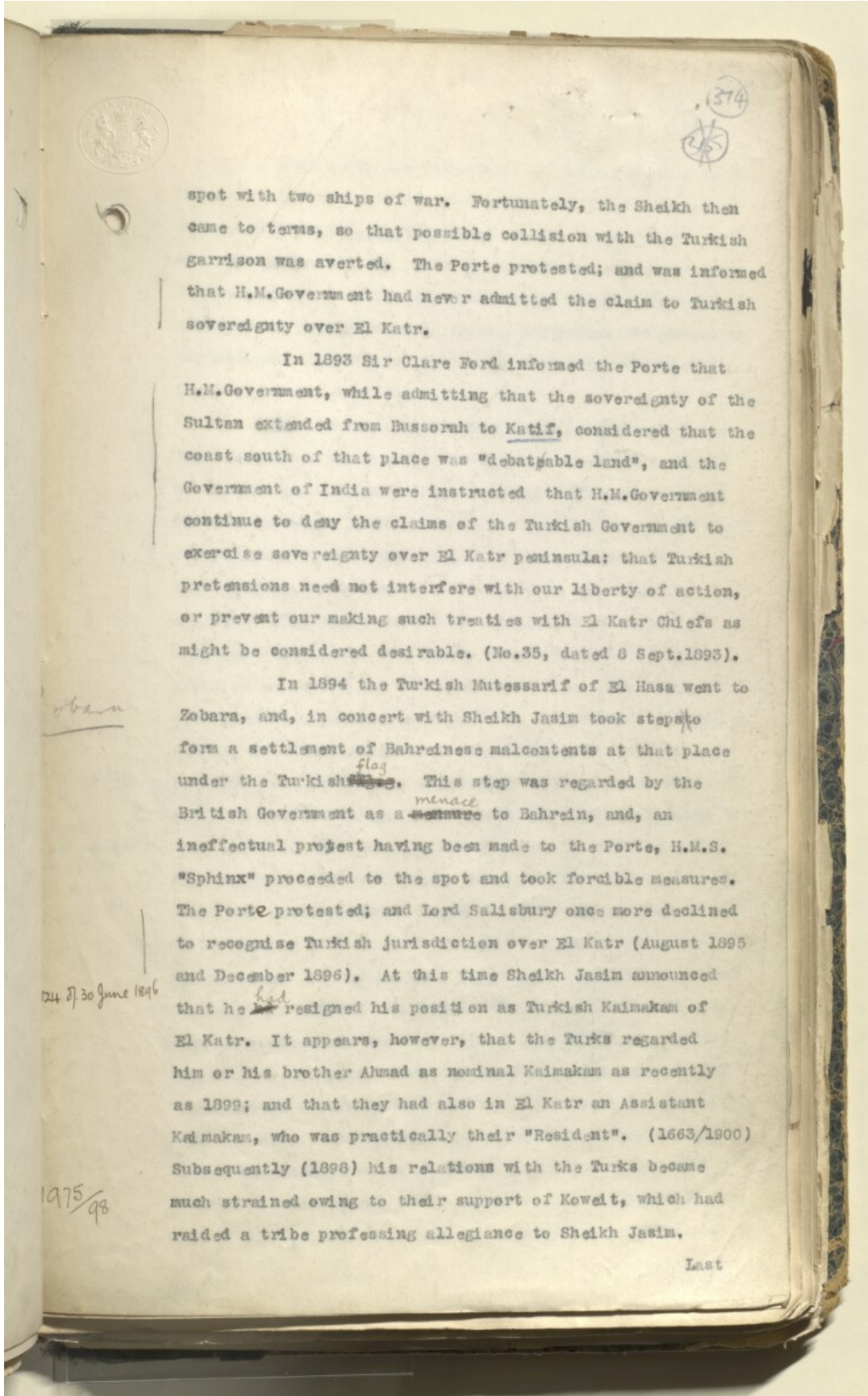


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٧٣ظ] (٨٦٠/٧٥١)



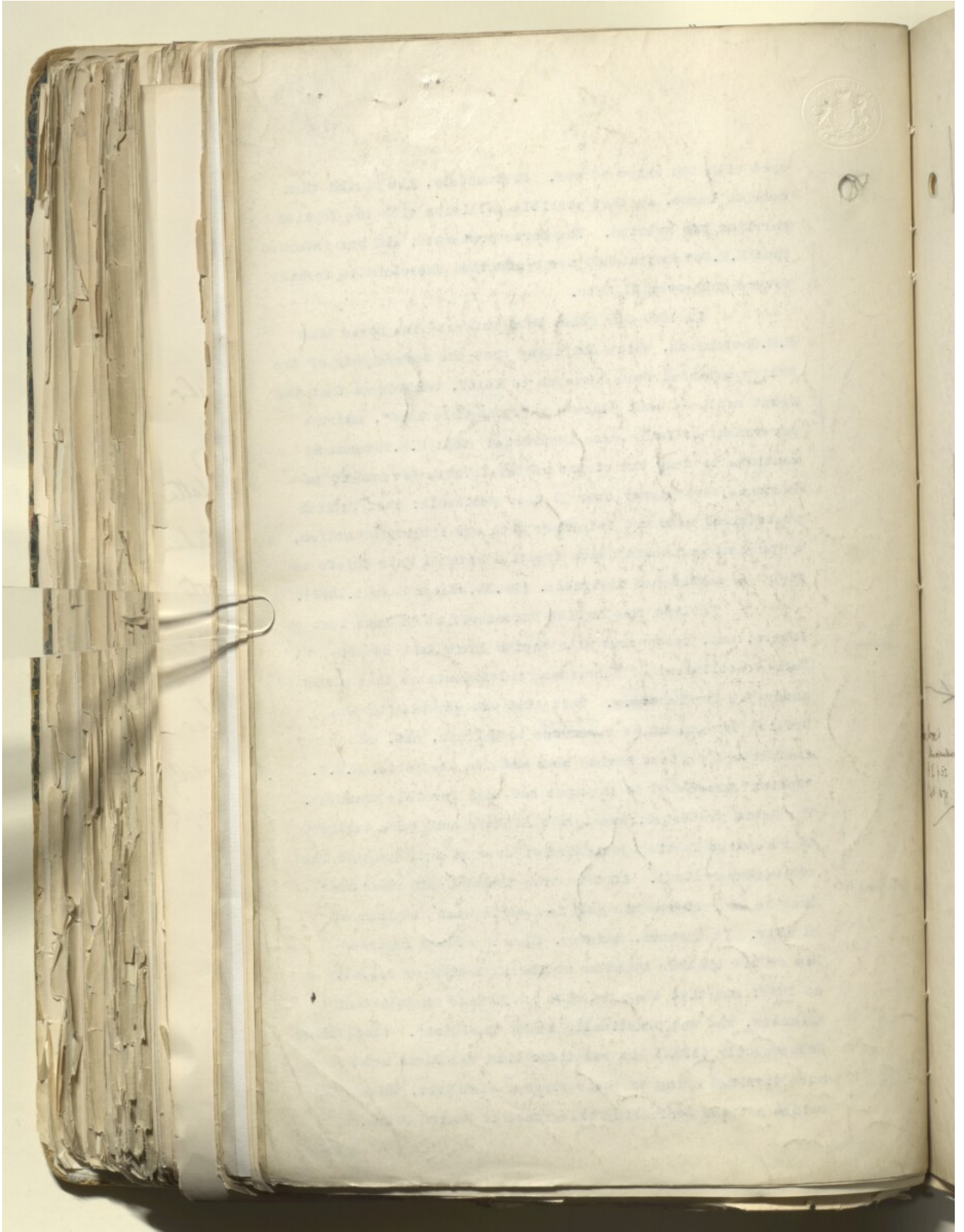


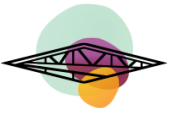
ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٧٤ و] (٨٦٠/٧٥٢)



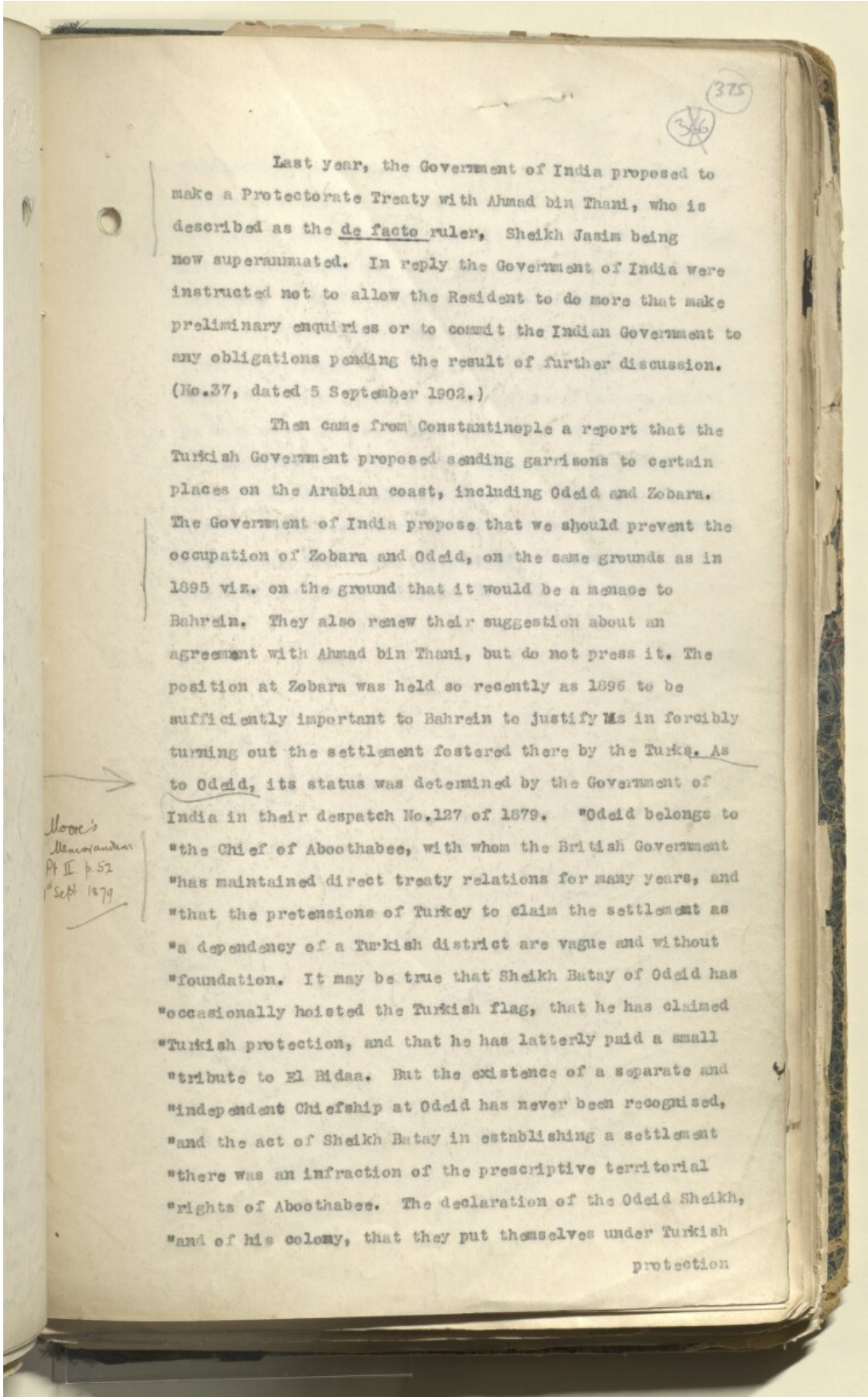


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٧٤ظ] (٨٦٠/٧٥٣)



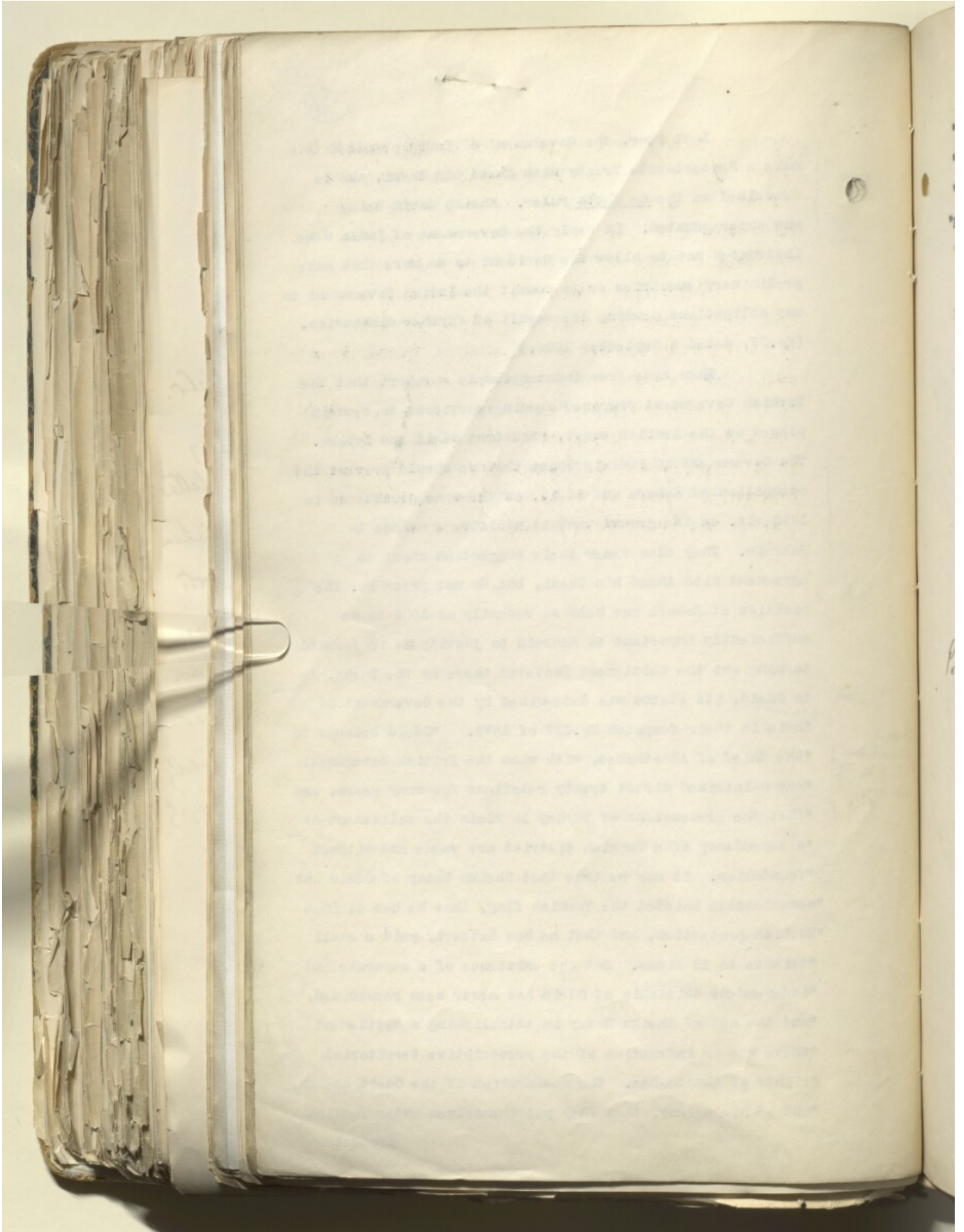


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٧٥ و] (٨٦٠/٧٥٤)



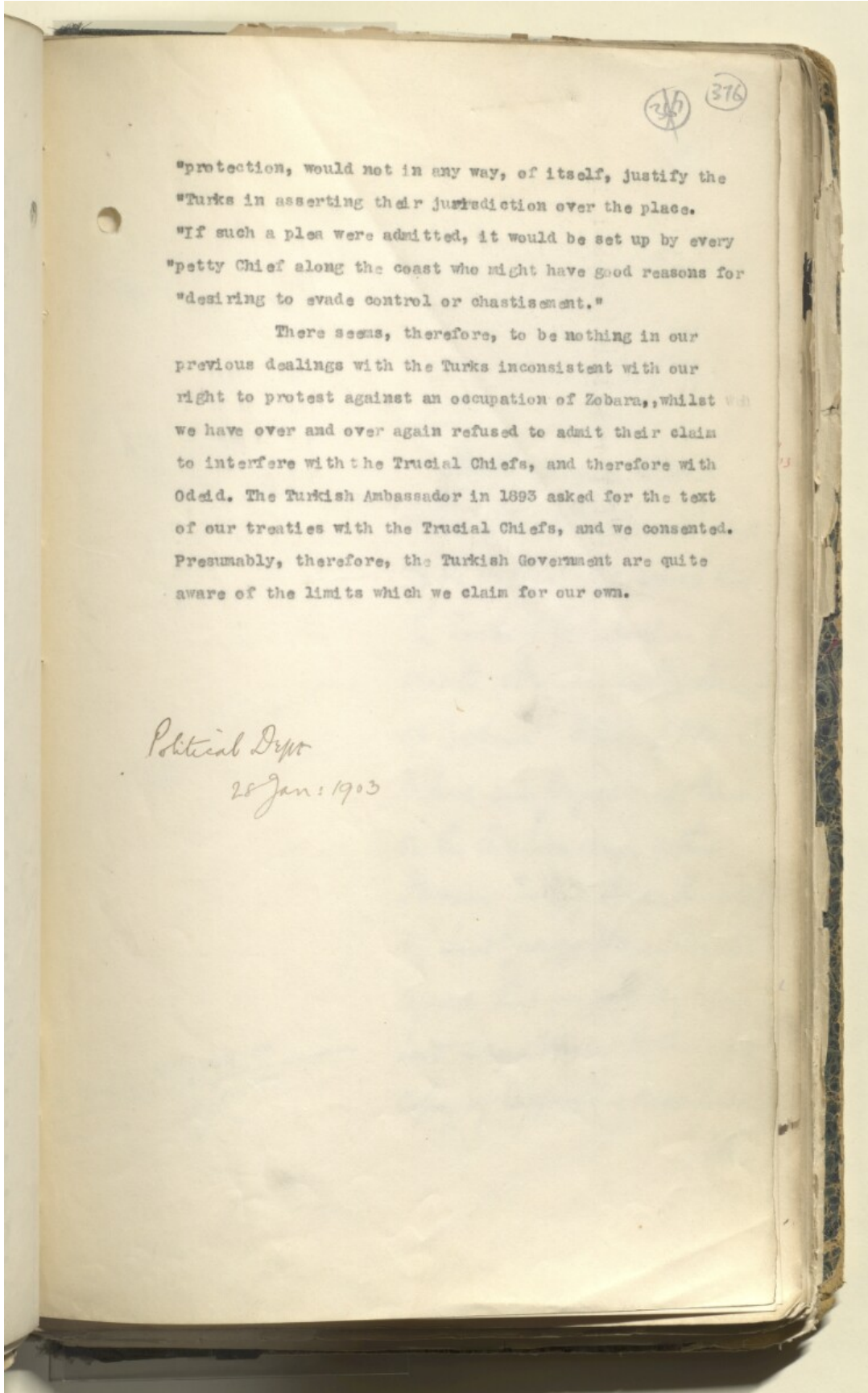


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٧٥ظ] (٨٦٠/٧٥٥)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أتراك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٧٦ و] (٨٦٠/٧٥٦)



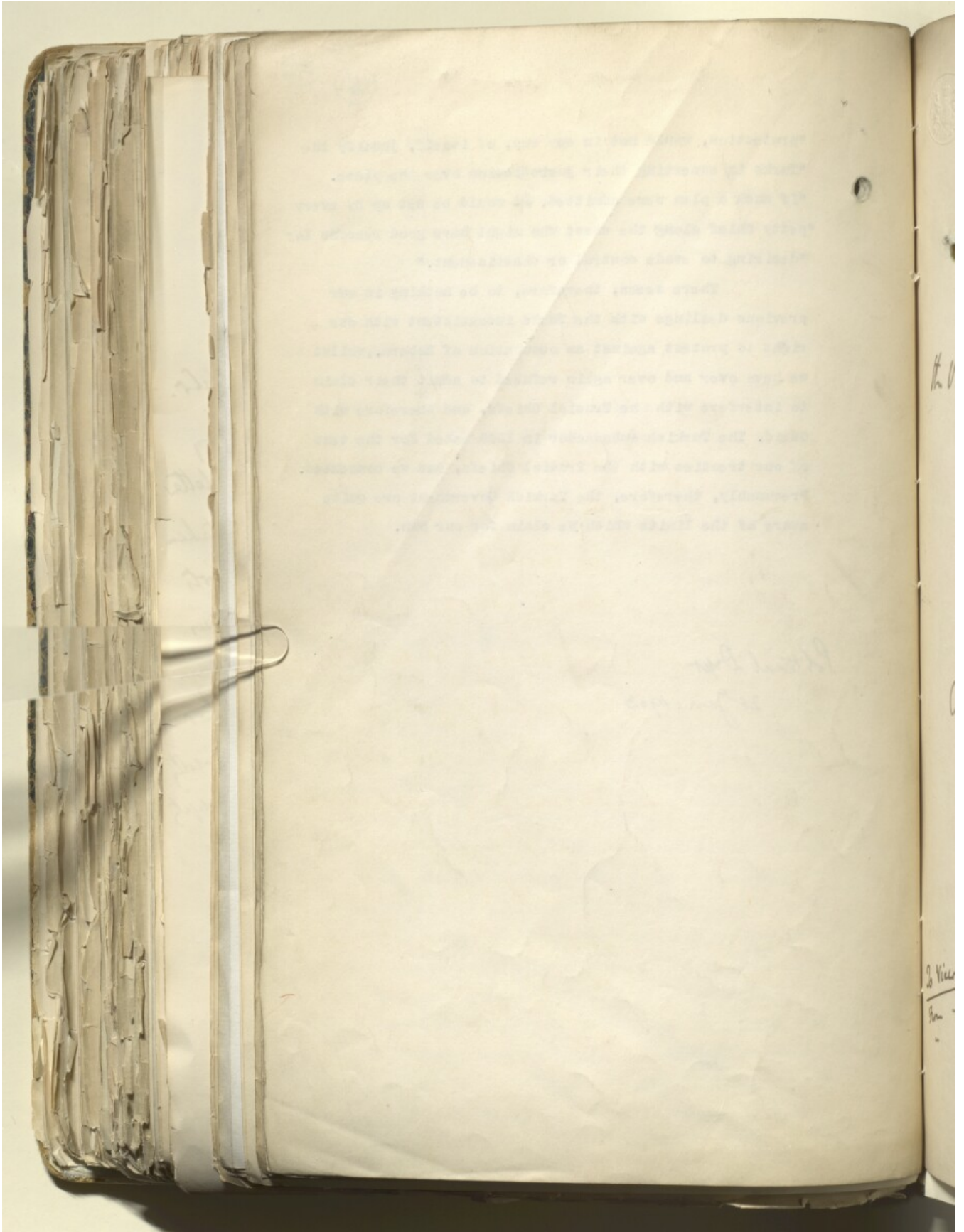
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376
"protection, would not in any way, of itself, justify the
"Turks in asserting their jurisdiction over the place.
"If such a plea were admitted, it would be set up by every
"petty Chief along the coast who might have good reasons for
"desiring to evade control or chastisement."

There seems, therefore, to be nothing in our
previous dealings with the Turks inconsistent with our
right to protest against an occupation of Zebara, whilst we
we have ever and over again refused to admit their claim
to interfere with the Trucial Chiefs, and therefore with
Odeid. The Turkish Ambassador in 1893 asked for the text
of our treaties with the Trucial Chiefs, and we consented.
Presumably, therefore, the Turkish Government are quite
aware of the limits which we claim for our own.

Political Dept
28 Jan: 1903

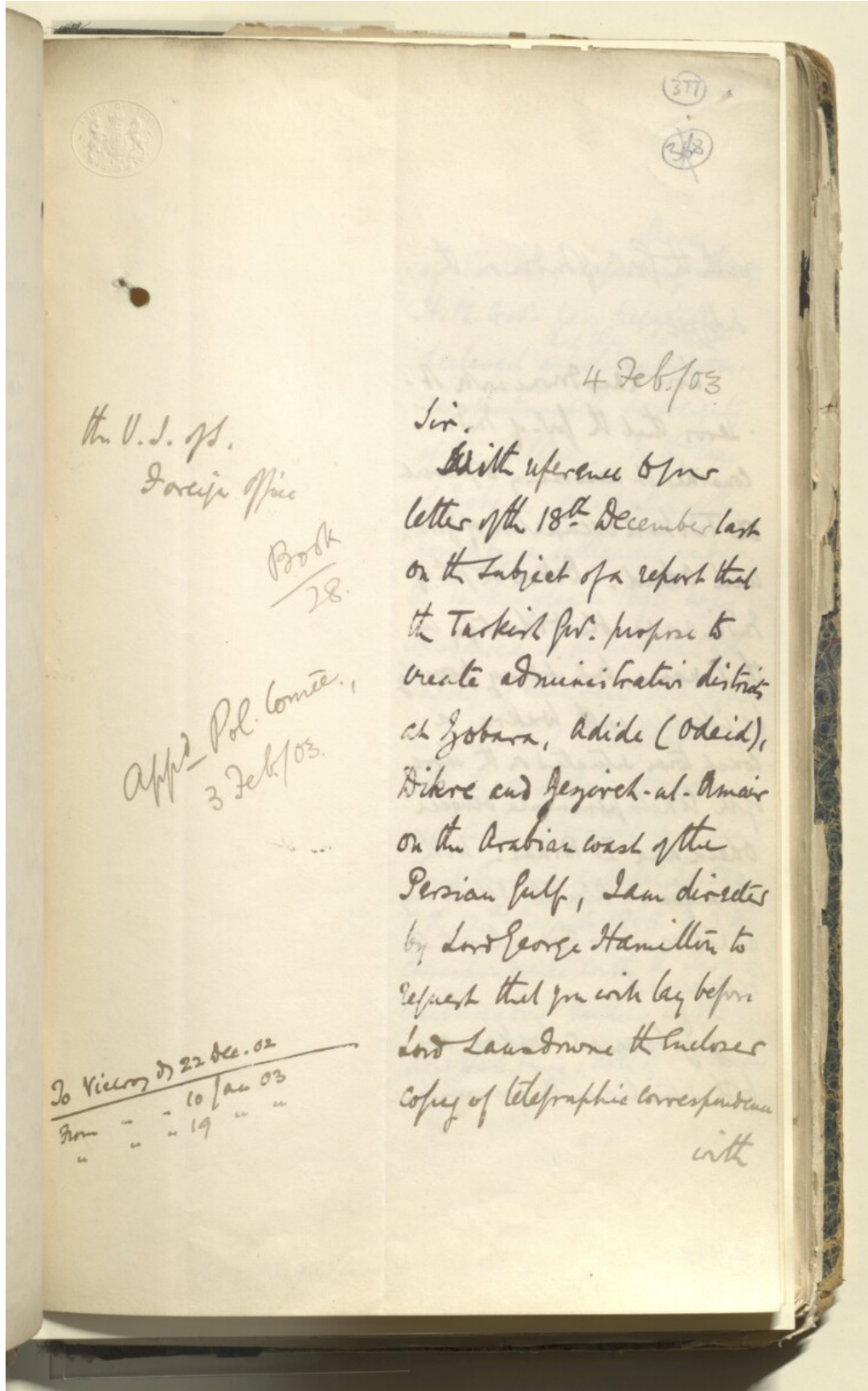


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٧٦ظ] (٨٦٠/٧٥٧)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٧٧و] (٨٦٠/٧٥٨)





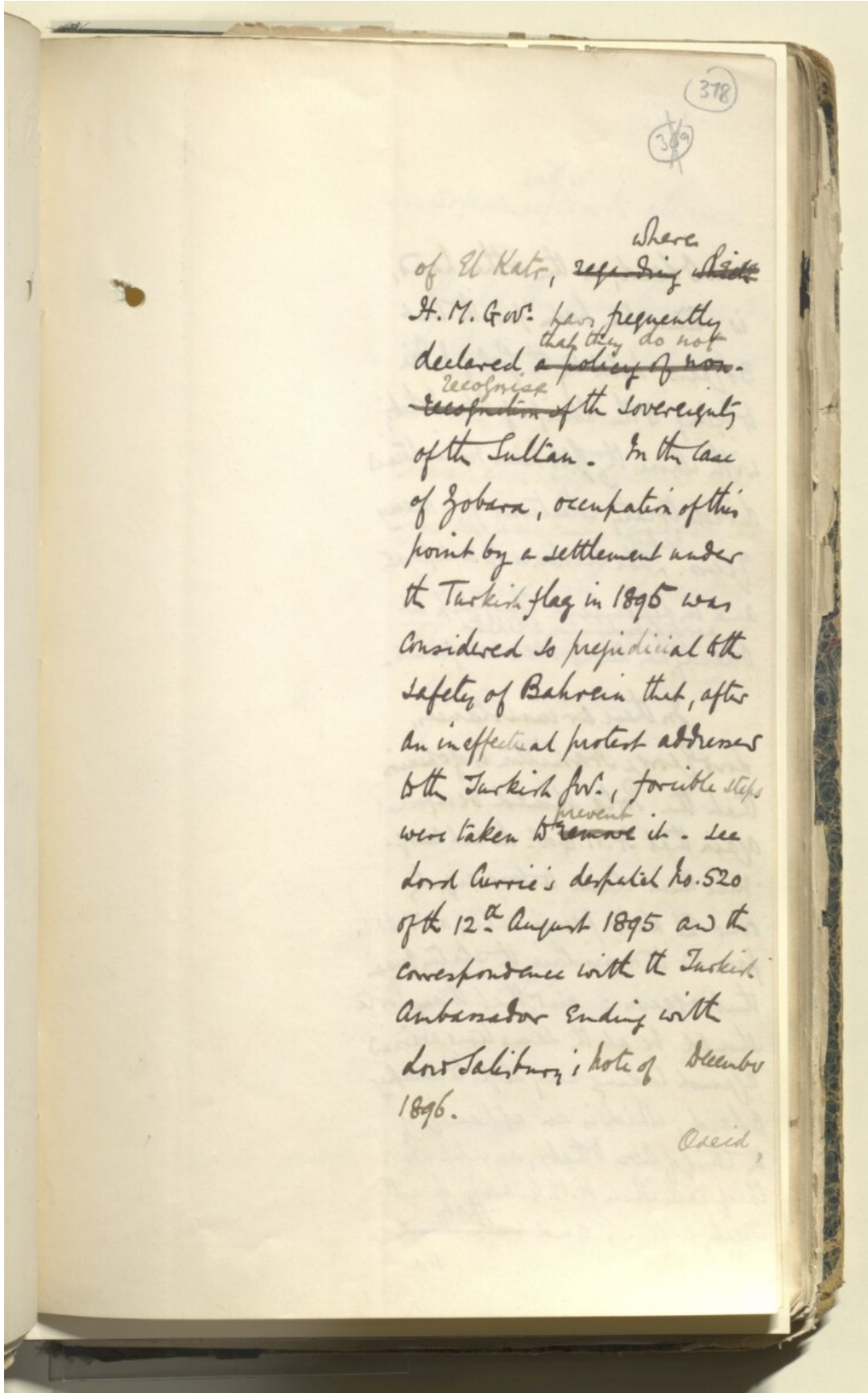
with the Gov. of India on the
subject.

Lord Lansdowne with St.
Levor that the Gov. of India
considers it necessary to prevent
a Turkish occupation of Jobera
and Odeid. Dikra the Gov. of
India are unable to identify by
that name, but it may possibly
be identical with Wakra, a
coast town situated on the shore
of the El Kato peninsula between
Odeid and El Bides - with
Amiafa or Abu Ali Island they
do not consider their interests to
be concerned.

Jobera as Wakra are
both situated in the peninsula
of



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٧٨ و] (٨٦٠/٧٦٠)



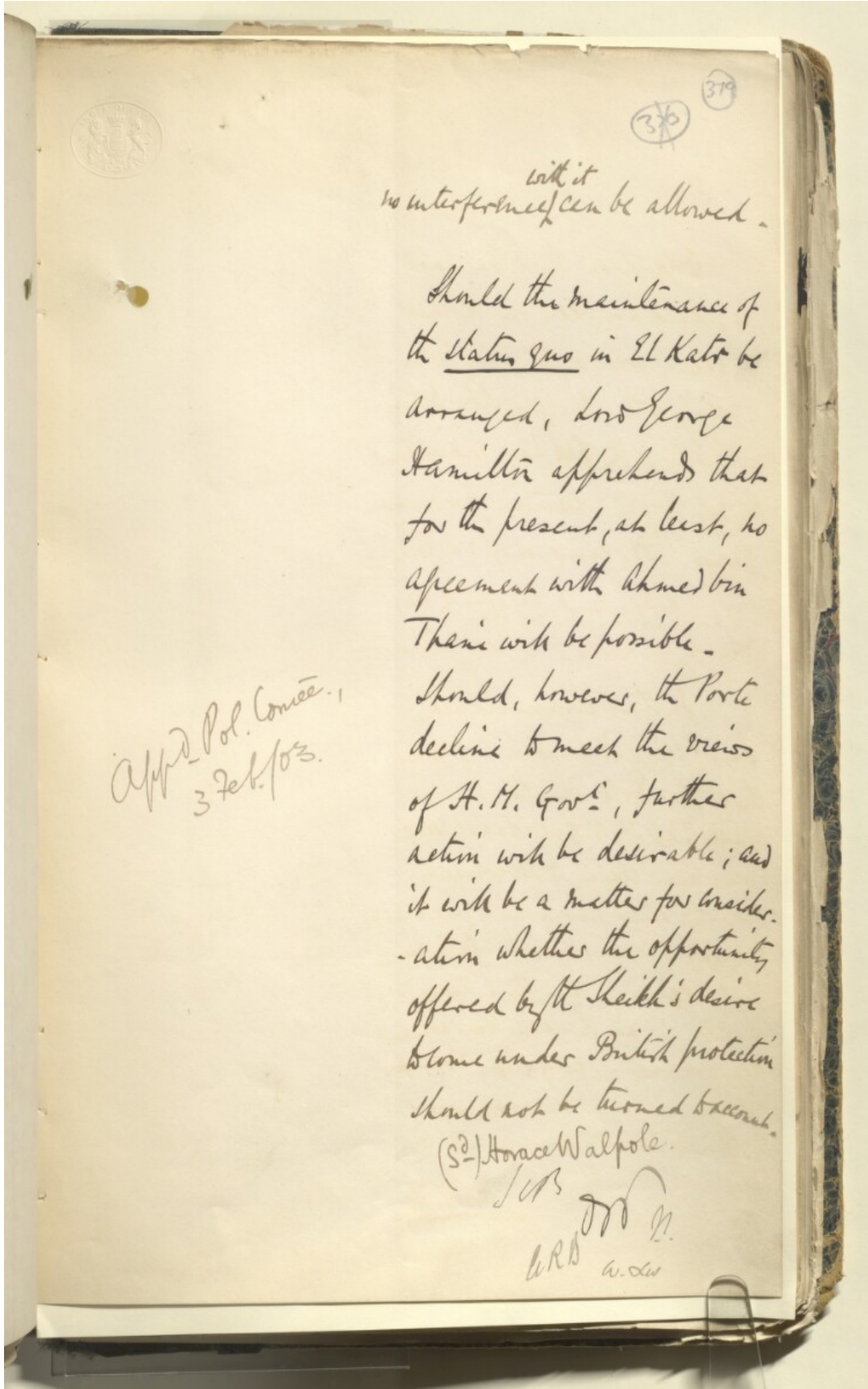


Odeid, on the other hand,
is, and has been for the last
30 years, held by the Gov. of India
to belong to the Chief of Abu Dhabbi,
with whom the Gov. has maintained
direct treaty relations for many
years. ^{rather} The existence of a separate
and independent Chiefship at
Odeid ^{not its subordination to El Kato} has never been recognised.

In these circumstances,
Lord George Hamilton is of opinion
that the Porte should be informed
again that H. M. Gov. do not recog-
nise their claim to sovereignty
over El Kato peninsula, and shd. be
pressed to maintain the status quo in
that region: ^{rather} and that the Porte
should be at the same time warned
against taking any steps to occupy
Odeid, which is an appanage of
the Chief of Abu Dhabbi, an independent
Chief with whom H. M. Gov. are in direct
Treaty relations, and ^{that} without
no

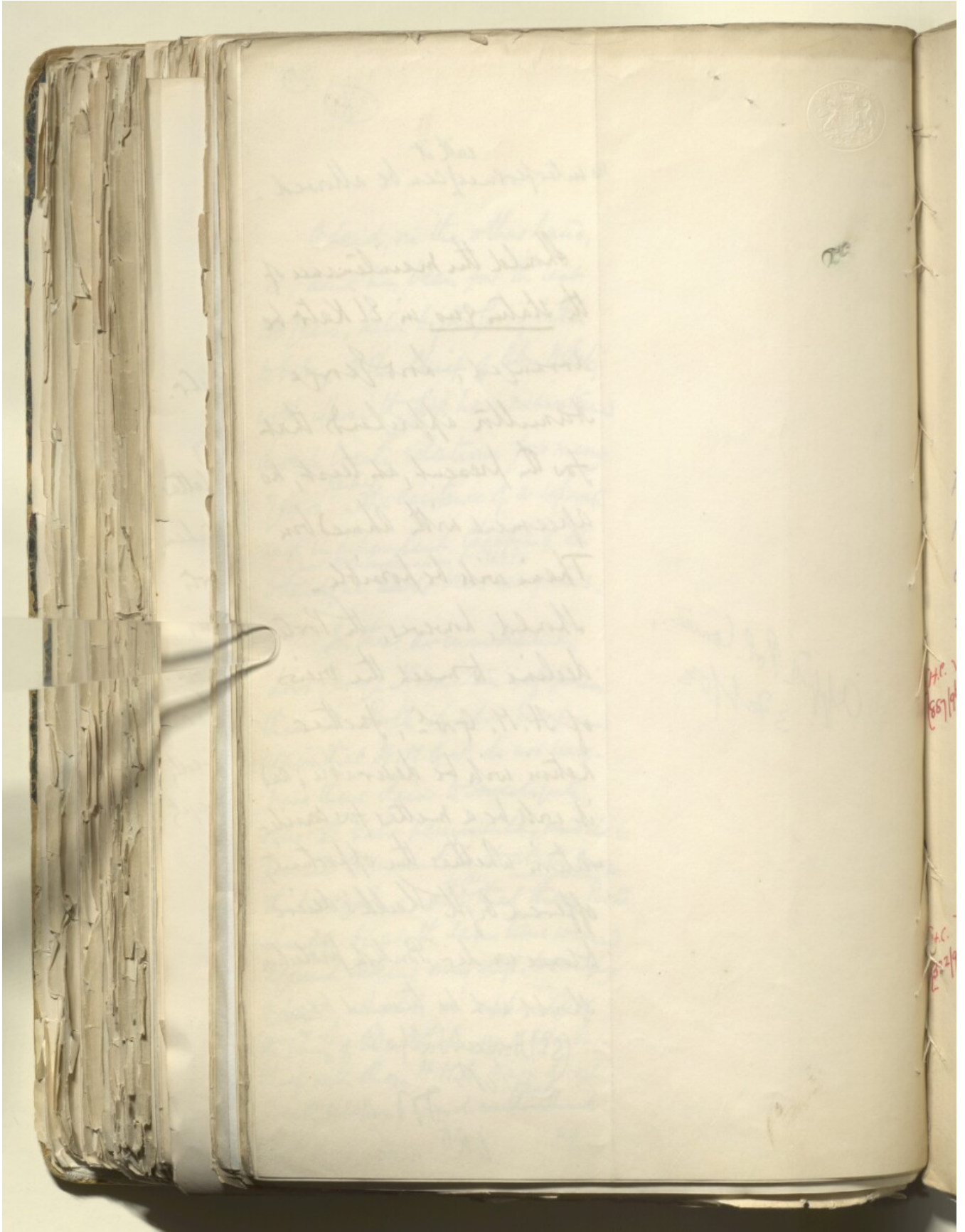


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٧٩و] (٨٦٠/٧٦٢)



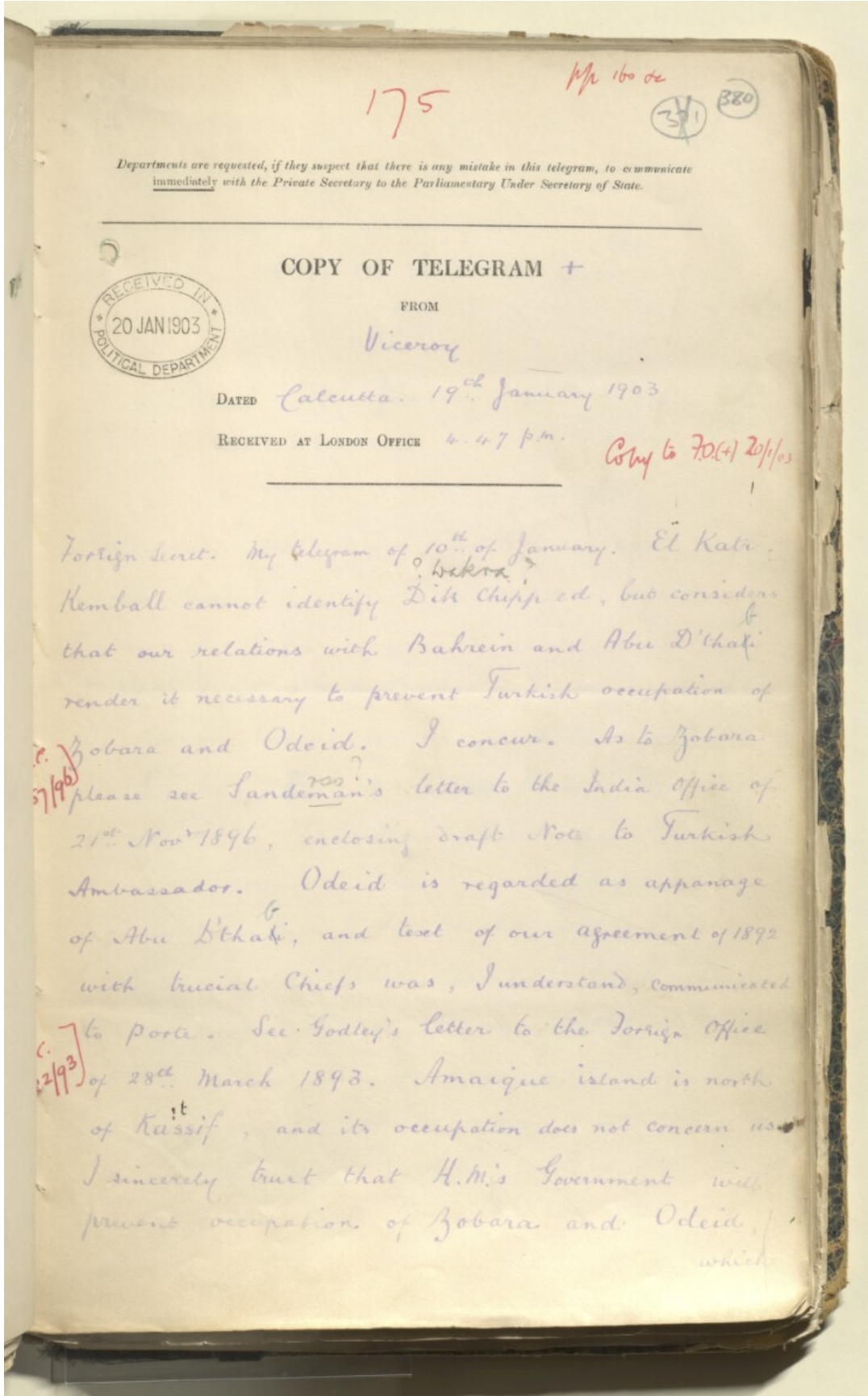


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٧٩ظ] (١٦٠/٧٦٣)



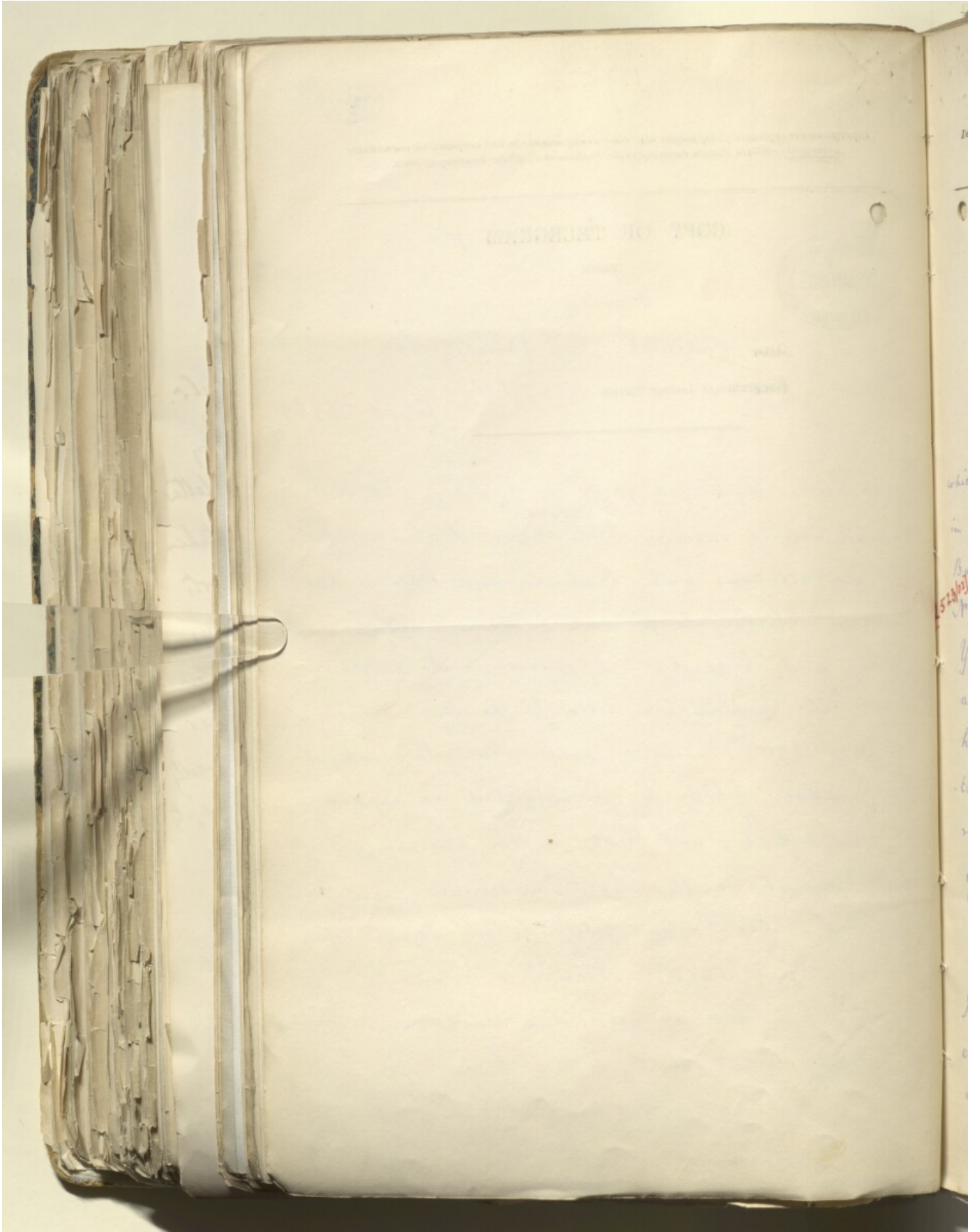


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٨٠ و] (٨٦٠/٧٦٤)



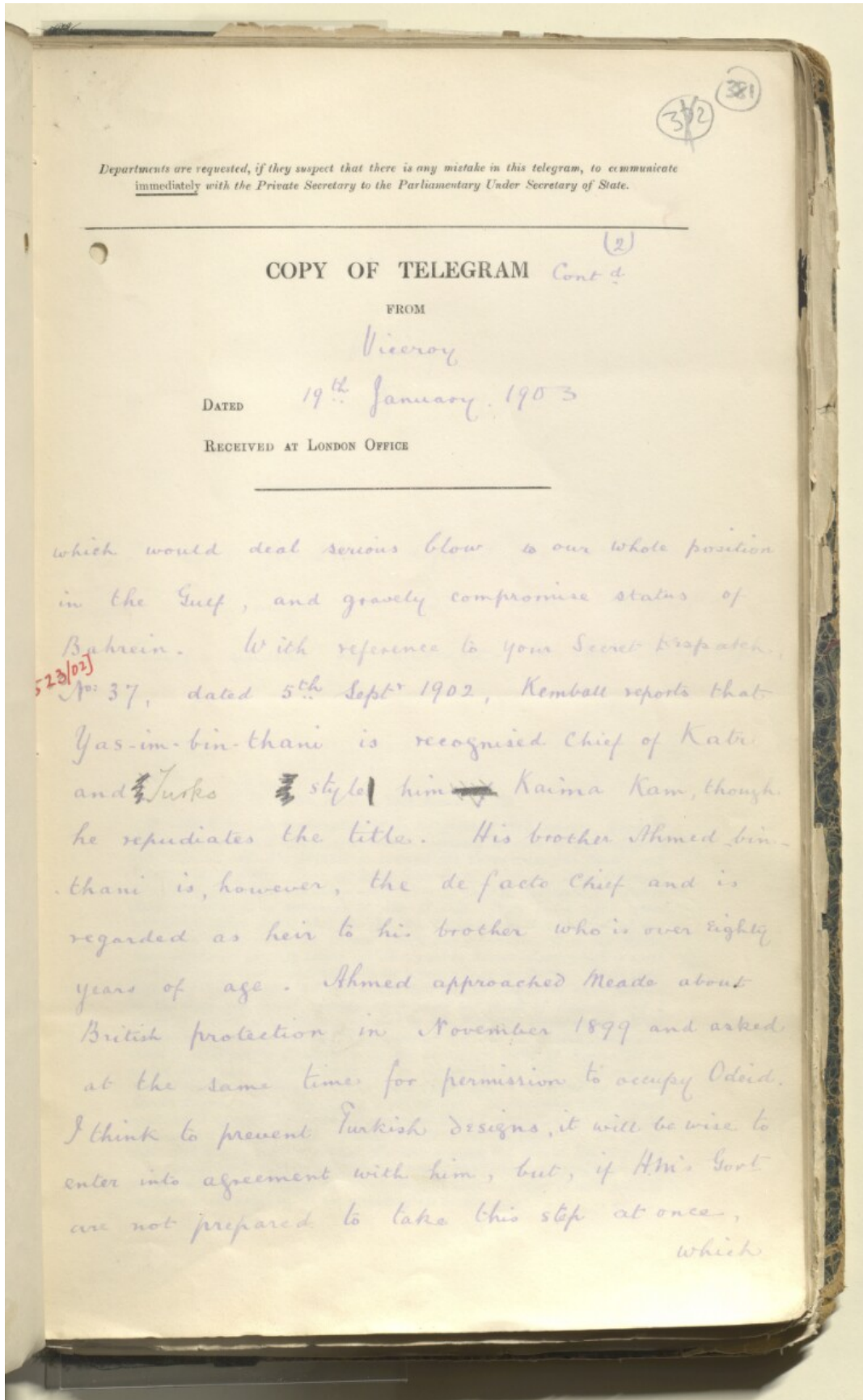


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٨٠ظ] (٨٦٠/٧٦٥)



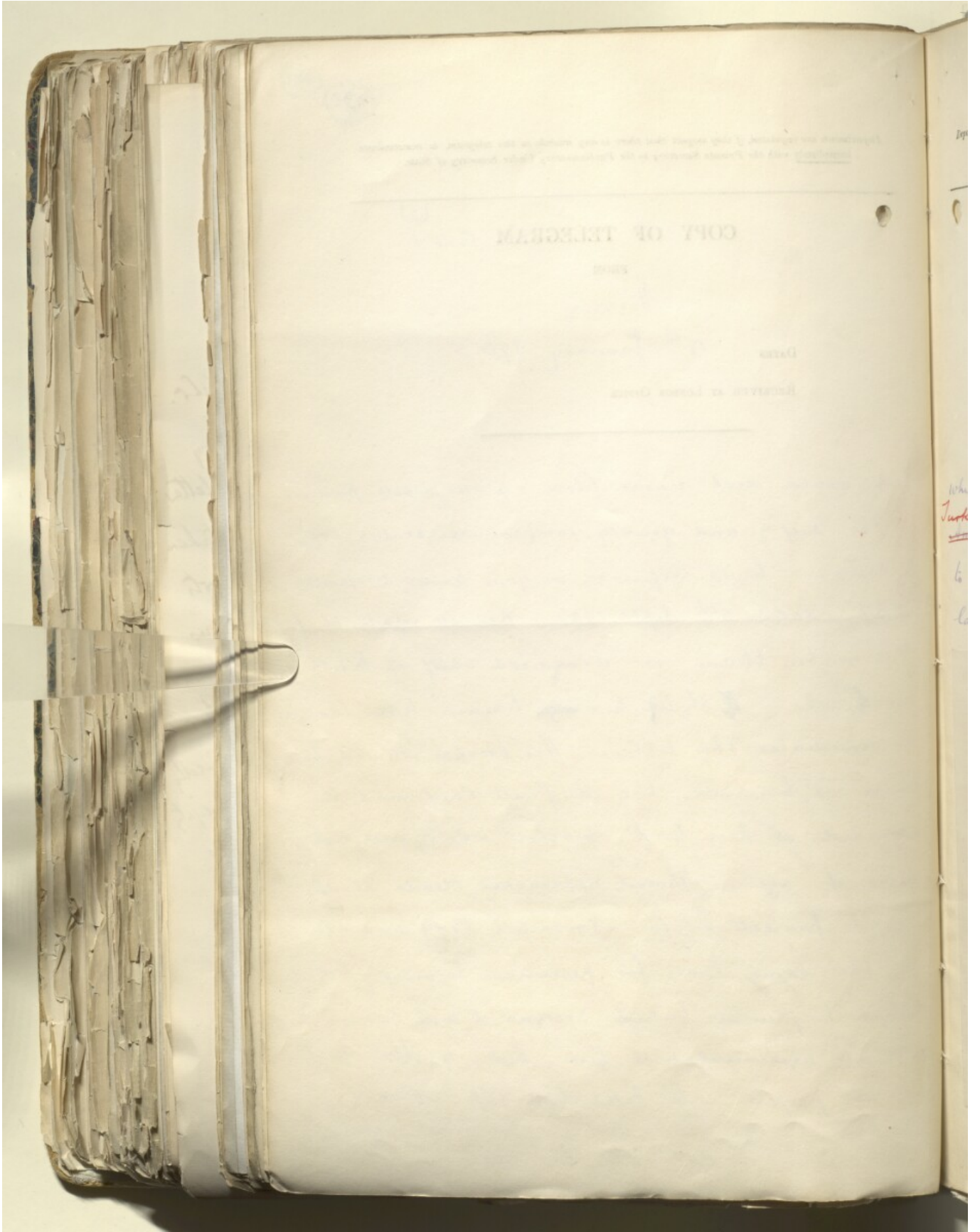


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٨١ و] (٨٦٠/٧٦٦)



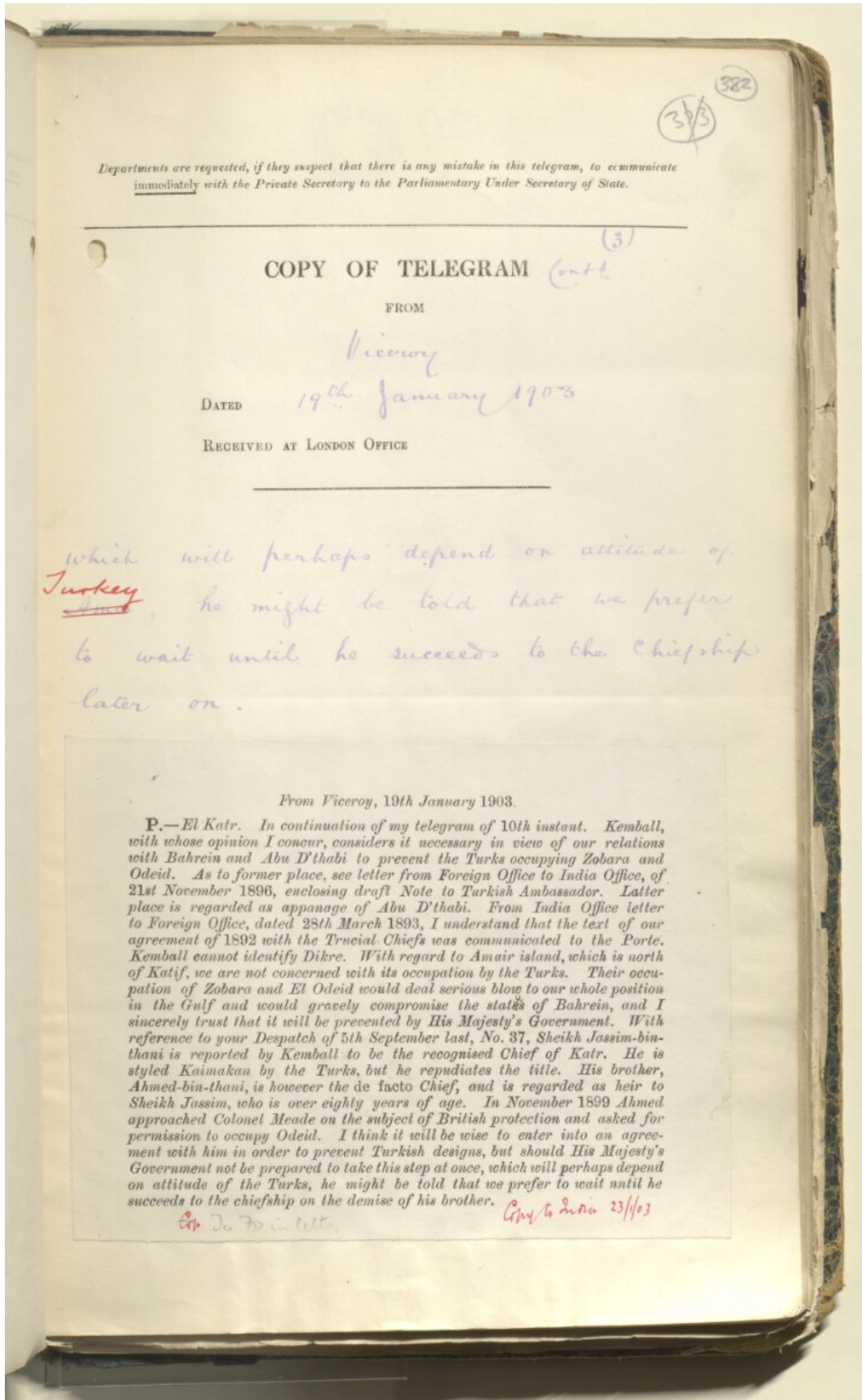


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٨١ظ] (٨٦٠/٧٦٧)



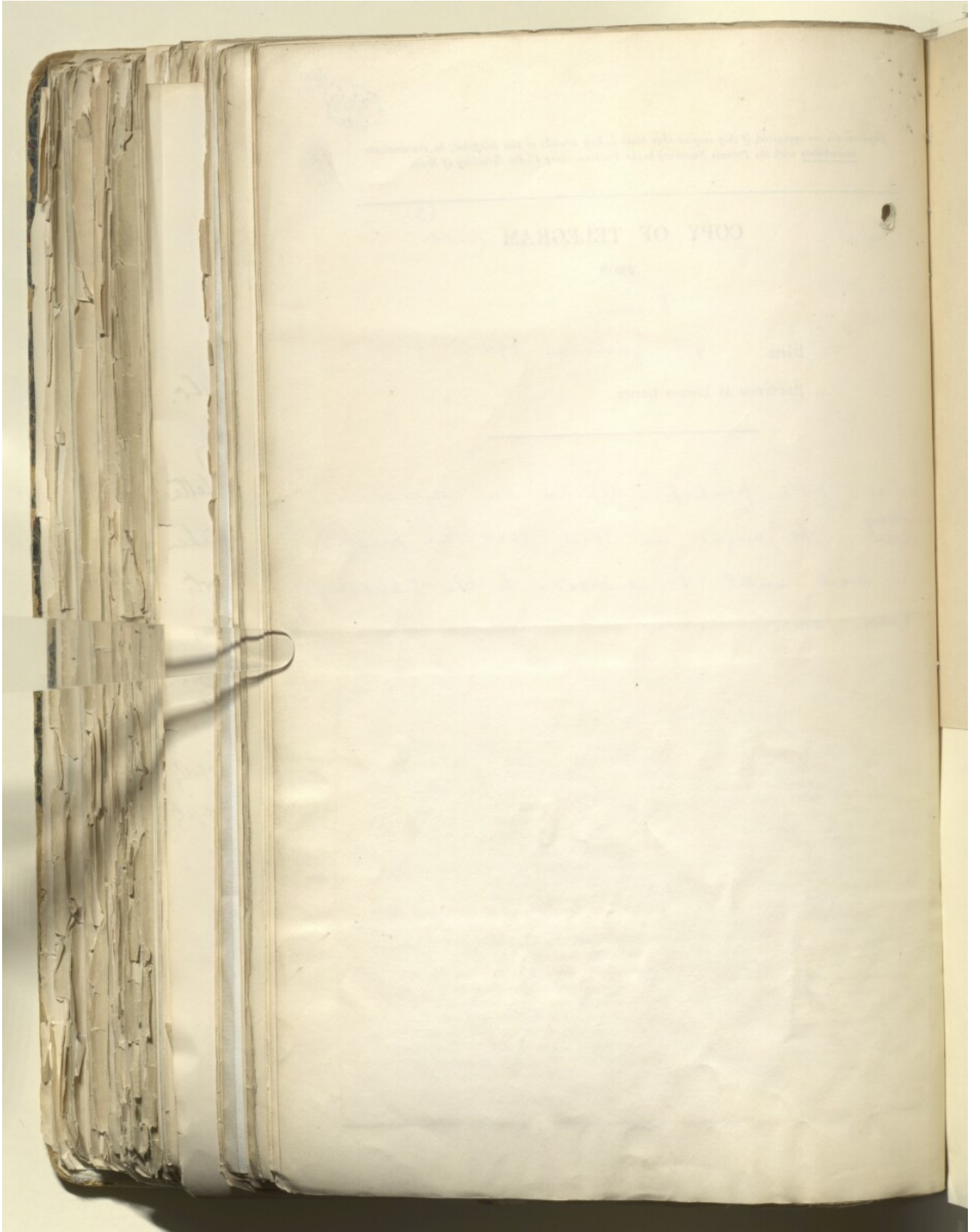


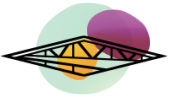
ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٨٢و] (٨٦٠/٧٦٨)



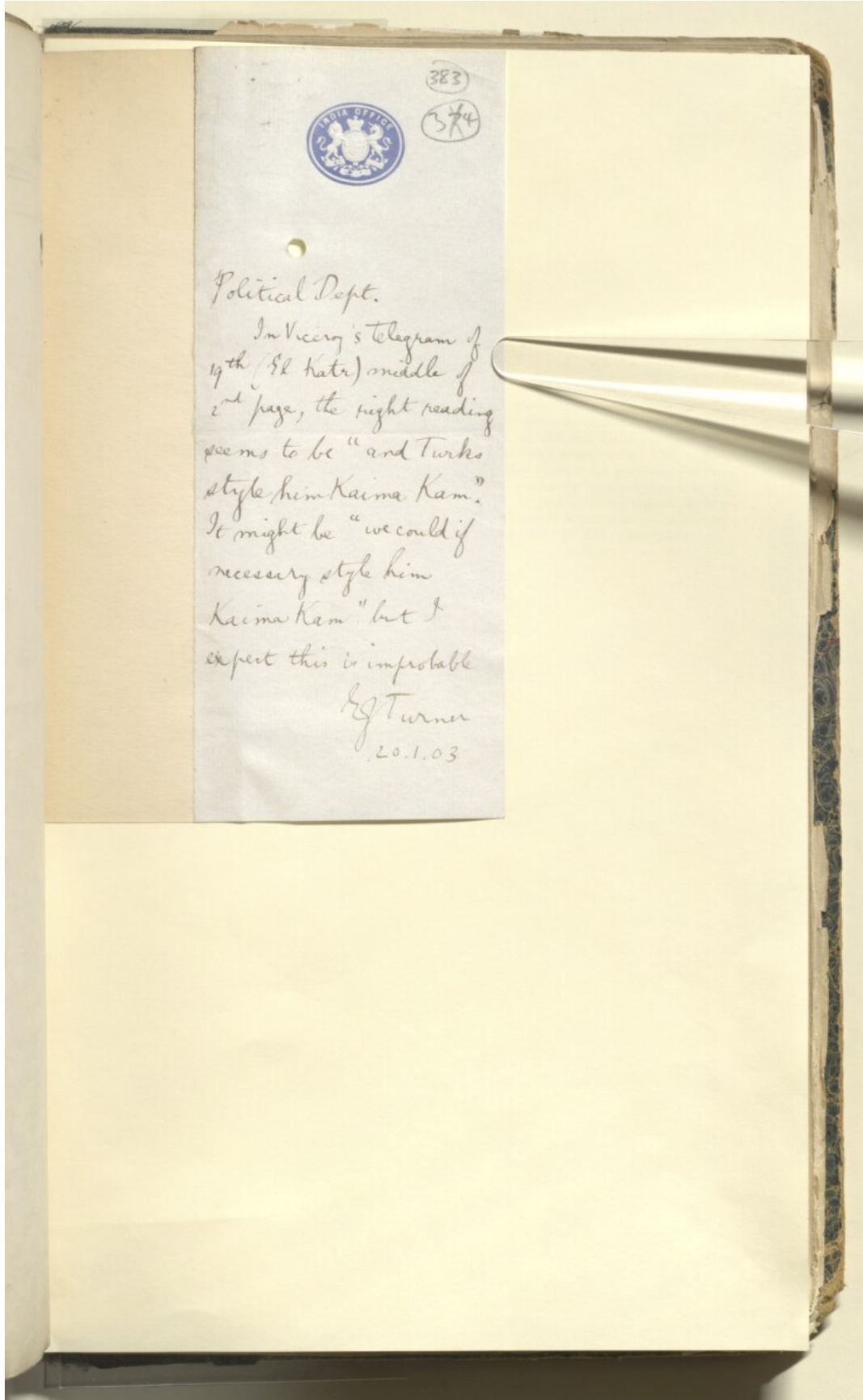


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٨٢ظ] (٨٦٠/٧٦٩)





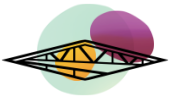
ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٨٣ و] (٨٦٠/٧٧٠)



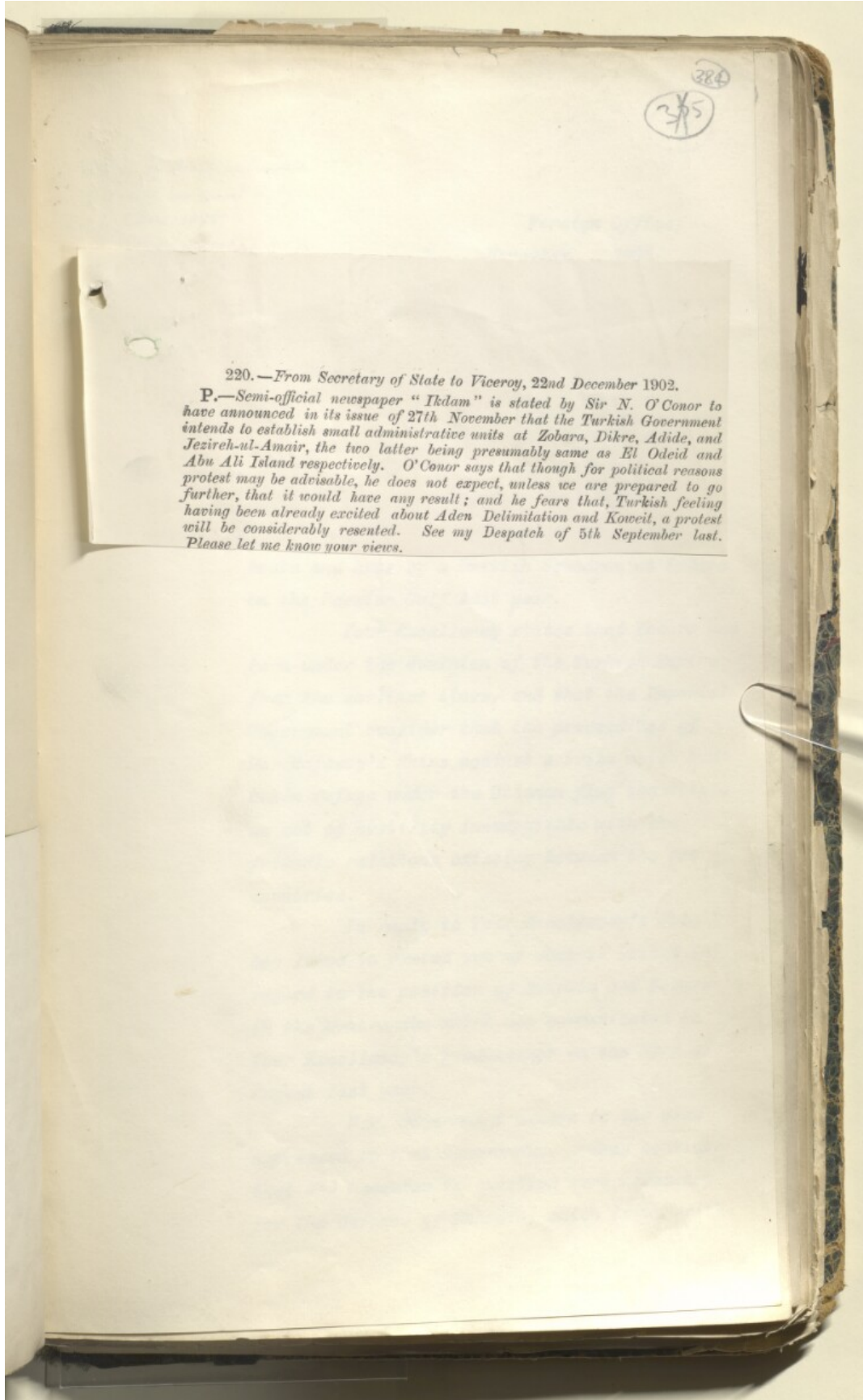


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٨٣ظ] (٨٦٠/٧٧١)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أتراك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٨٤ و] (٨٦٠/٧٧٢)

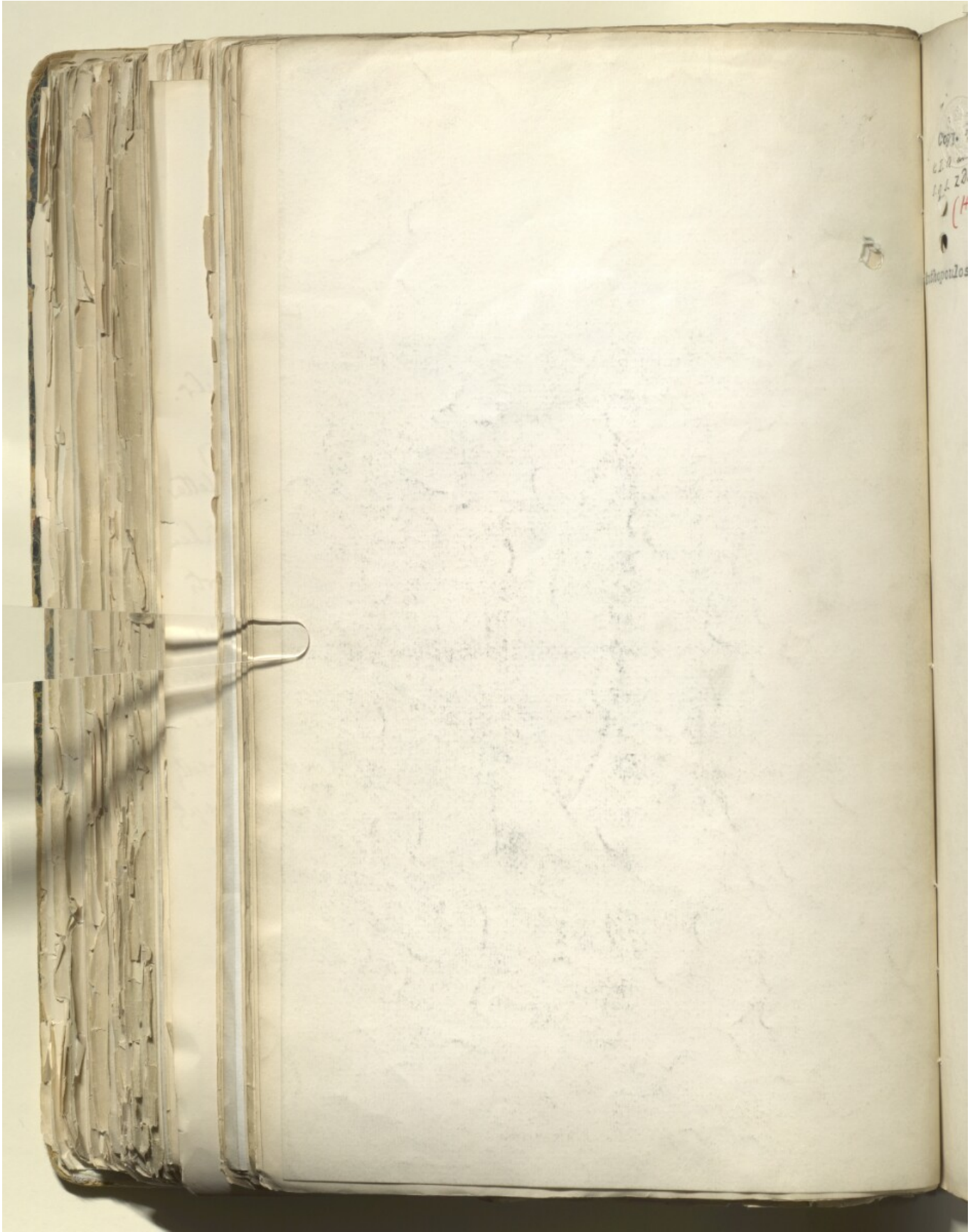


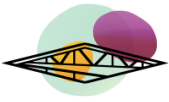
220. —From Secretary of State to Viceroy, 22nd December 1902.

P.—Semi-official newspaper "Ikdam" is stated by Sir N. O'Conor to have announced in its issue of 27th November that the Turkish Government intends to establish small administrative units at Zobara, Dikre, Adide, and Jezireh-ul-Amair, the two latter being presumably same as El Odeid and Abu Ali Island respectively. O'Conor says that though for political reasons protest may be advisable, he does not expect, unless we are prepared to go further, that it would have any result; and he fears that Turkish feeling having been already excited about Aden Delimitation and Kowcit, a protest will be considerably resented. See my Despatch of 5th September last. Please let me know your views.

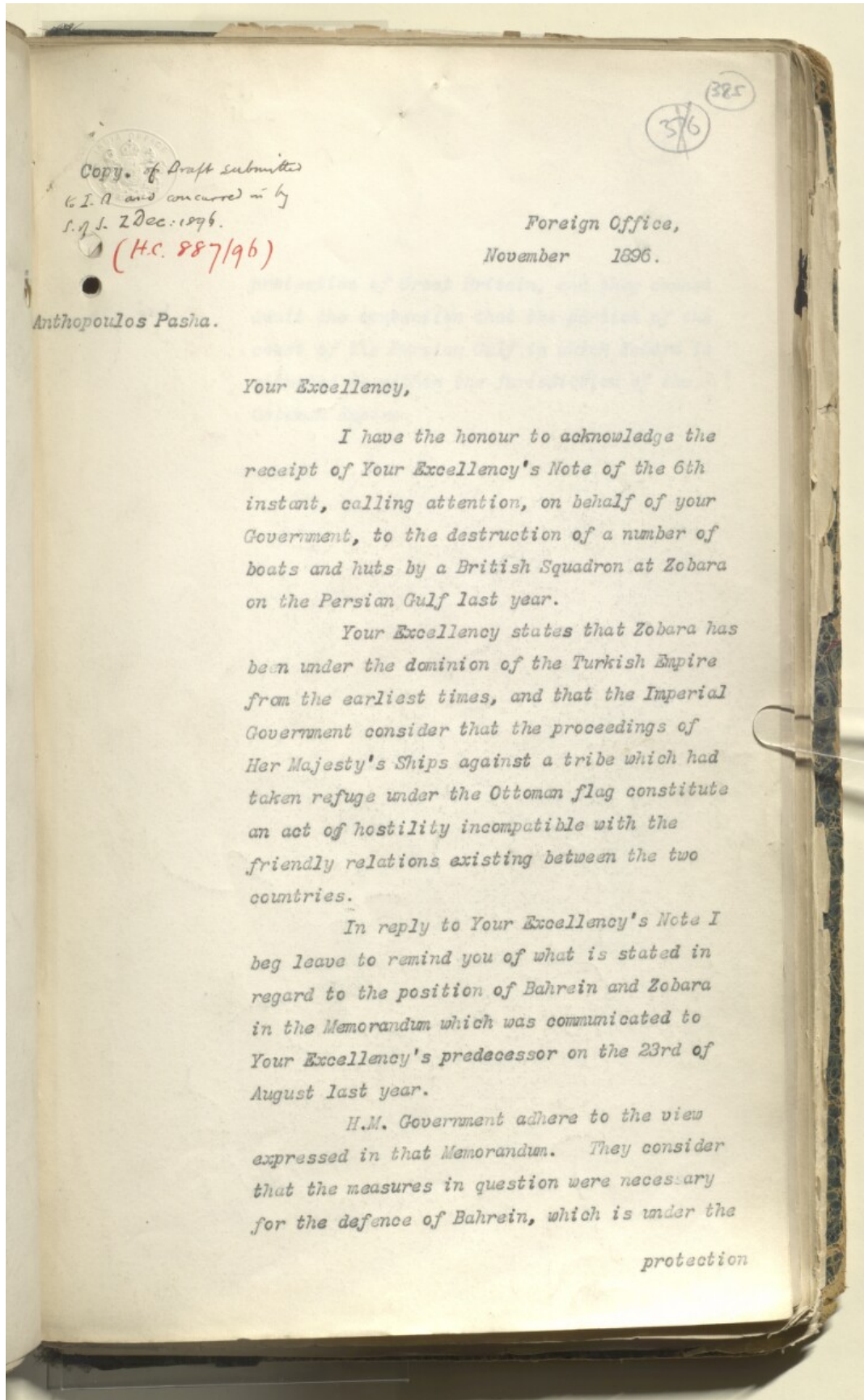


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٨٤ظ] (٨٦٠/٧٧٣)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٨٥ و] (٨٦٠/٧٧٤)



Copy of Draft submitted
to I. O. and concurred in by
S. J. S. 2 Dec. 1896.
(H.C. 887/96)

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Foreign Office,
November 1896.

Anthopoulos Pasha.

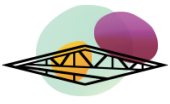
Your Excellency,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's Note of the 6th instant, calling attention, on behalf of your Government, to the destruction of a number of boats and huts by a British Squadron at Zobara on the Persian Gulf last year.

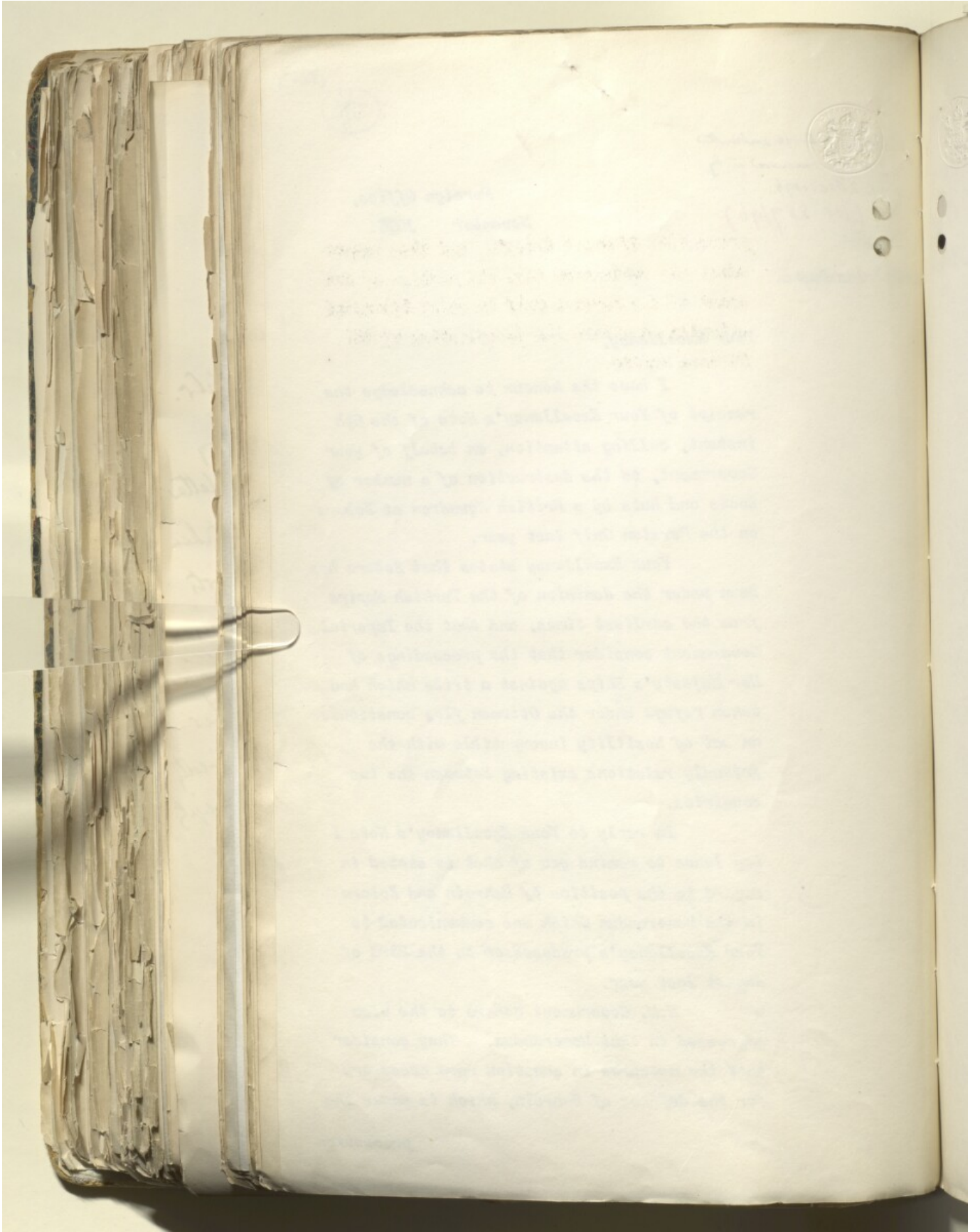
Your Excellency states that Zobara has been under the dominion of the Turkish Empire from the earliest times, and that the Imperial Government consider that the proceedings of Her Majesty's Ships against a tribe which had taken refuge under the Ottoman flag constitute an act of hostility incompatible with the friendly relations existing between the two countries.

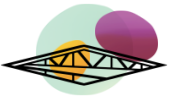
In reply to Your Excellency's Note I beg leave to remind you of what is stated in regard to the position of Bahrein and Zobara in the Memorandum which was communicated to Your Excellency's predecessor on the 23rd of August last year.

H.M. Government adhere to the view expressed in that Memorandum. They consider that the measures in question were necessary for the defence of Bahrein, which is under the
protection

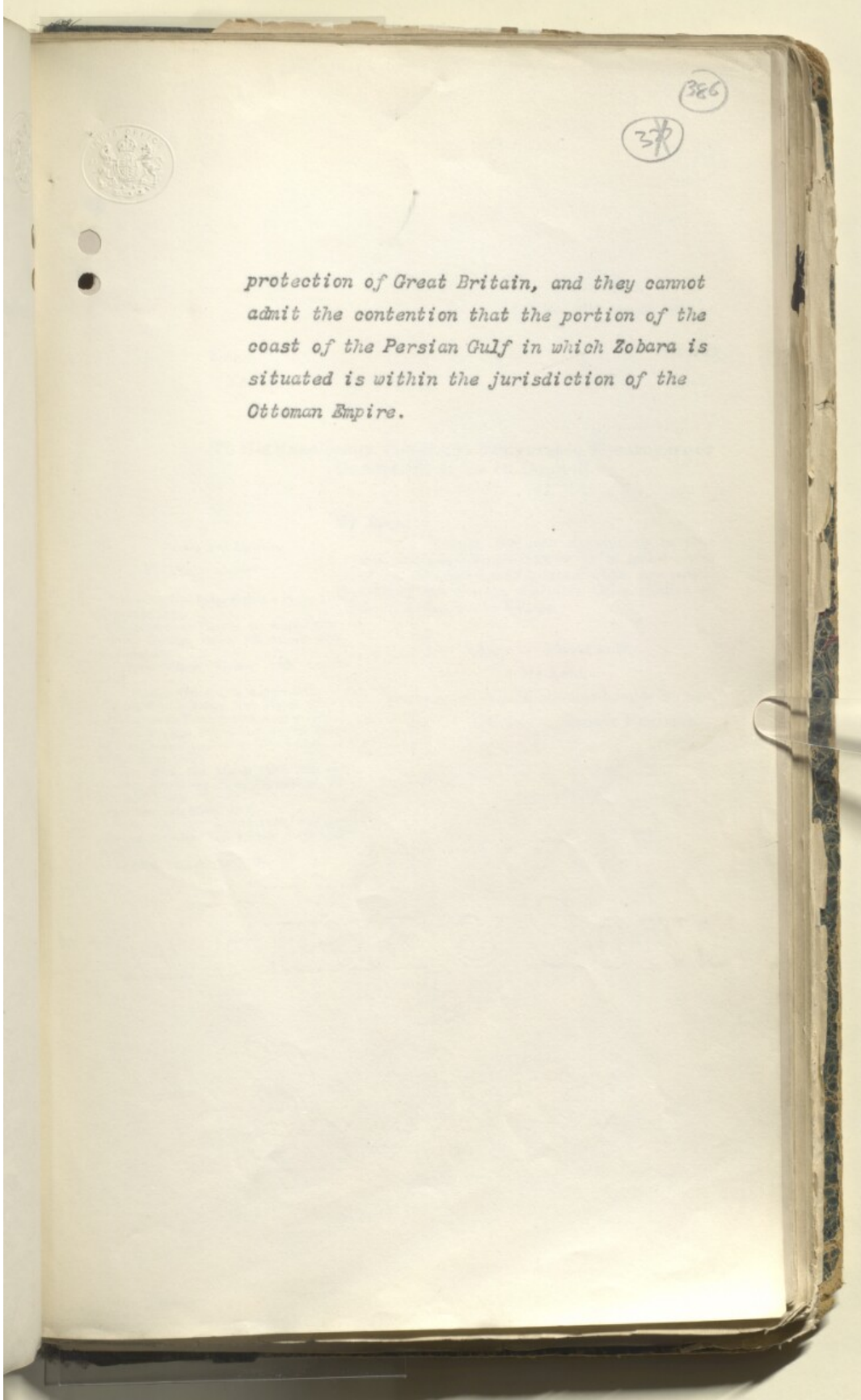


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٨٥ظ] (٨٦٠/٧٧٥)



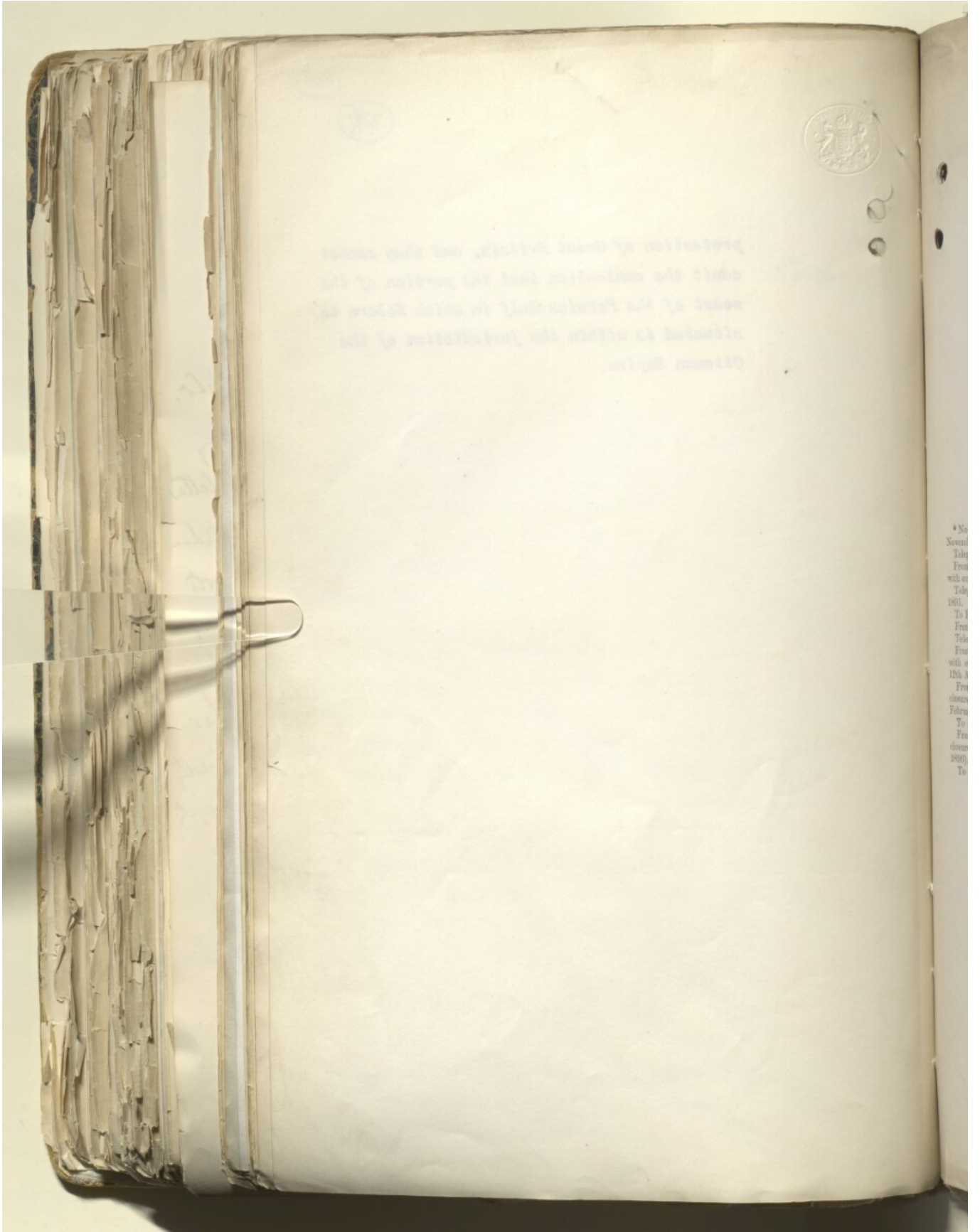


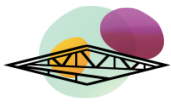
ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٨٦ و] (٨٦٠/٧٧٦)



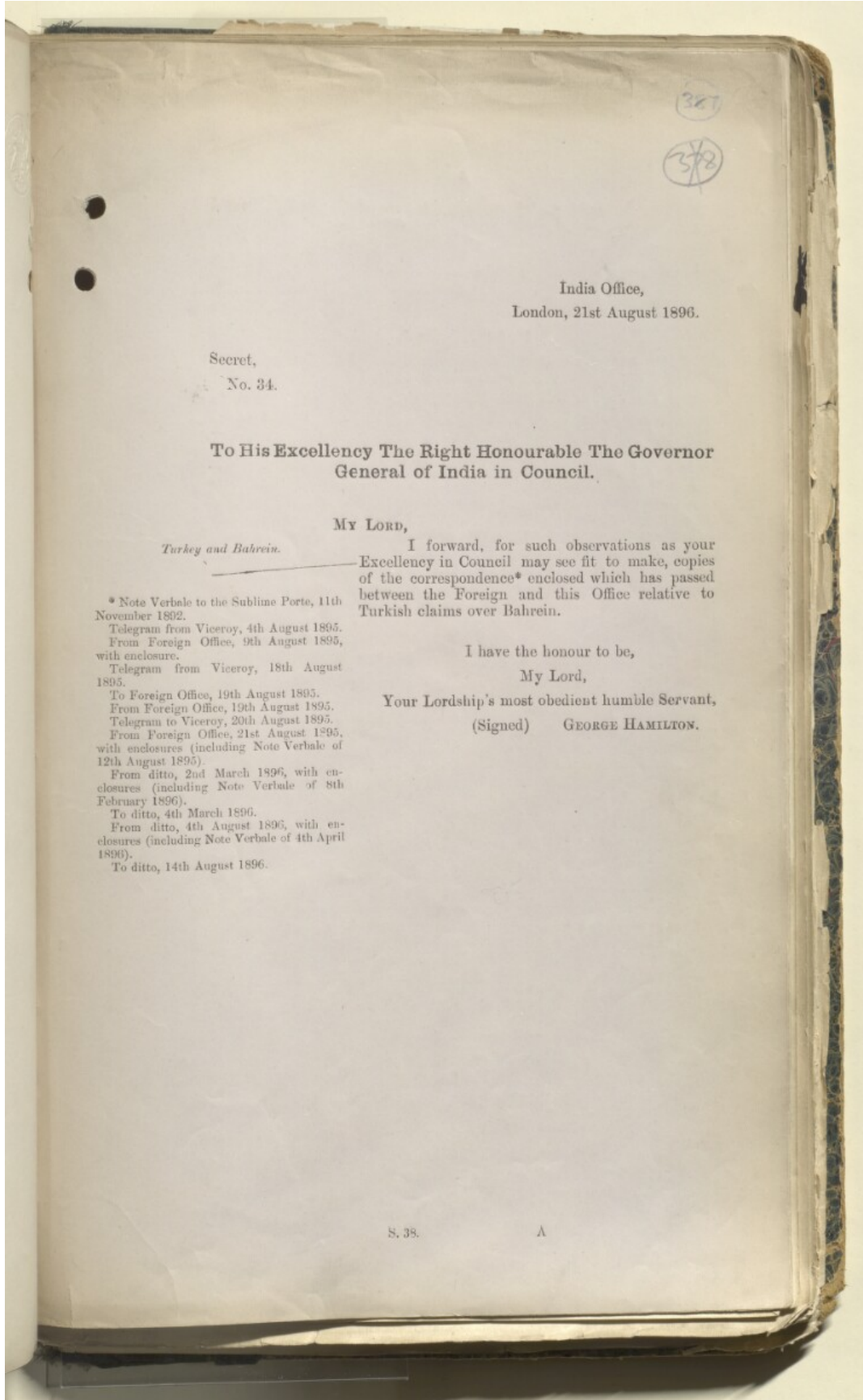


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٨٦ظ] (٨٦٠/٧٧٧)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٨٧ و] (٨٦٠/٧٧٨)



India Office,
London, 21st August 1896.

Secret,
No. 34.

To His Excellency The Right Honourable The Governor
General of India in Council.

MY LORD,

Turkey and Bahrein.

I forward, for such observations as your
Excellency in Council may see fit to make, copies
of the correspondence* enclosed which has passed
between the Foreign and this Office relative to
Turkish claims over Bahrein.

* Note Verbale to the Sublime Porte, 11th
November 1892.
Telegram from Viceroy, 4th August 1895.
From Foreign Office, 9th August 1895,
with enclosure.
Telegram from Viceroy, 18th August
1895.
To Foreign Office, 19th August 1895.
From Foreign Office, 19th August 1895.
Telegram to Viceroy, 20th August 1895.
From Foreign Office, 21st August 1895,
with enclosures (including Note Verbale of
12th August 1895).
From ditto, 2nd March 1896, with en-
closures (including Note Verbale of 8th
February 1896).
To ditto, 4th March 1896.
From ditto, 4th August 1896, with en-
closures (including Note Verbale of 4th April
1896).
To ditto, 14th August 1896.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

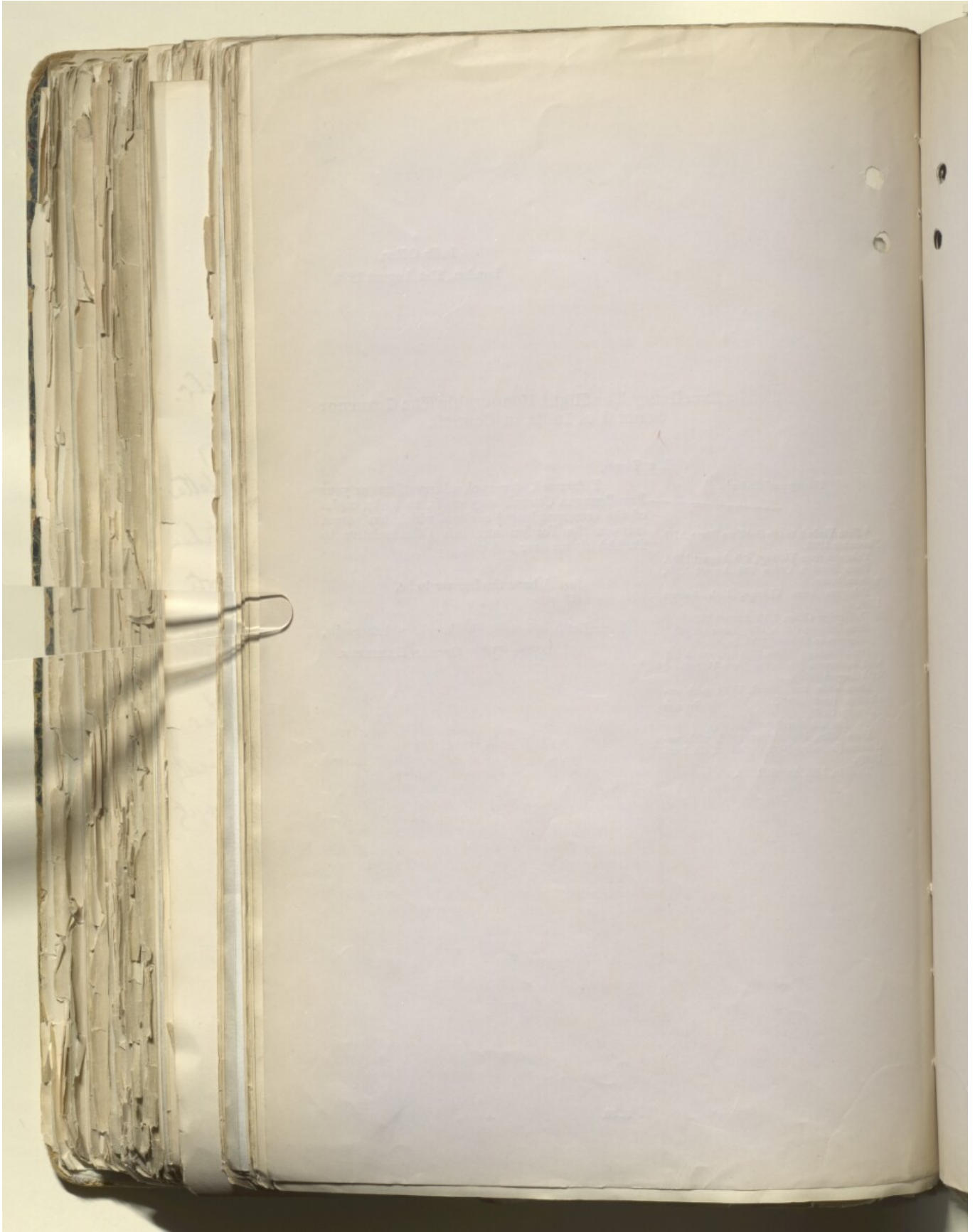
Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) GEORGE HAMILTON.

S. 38.

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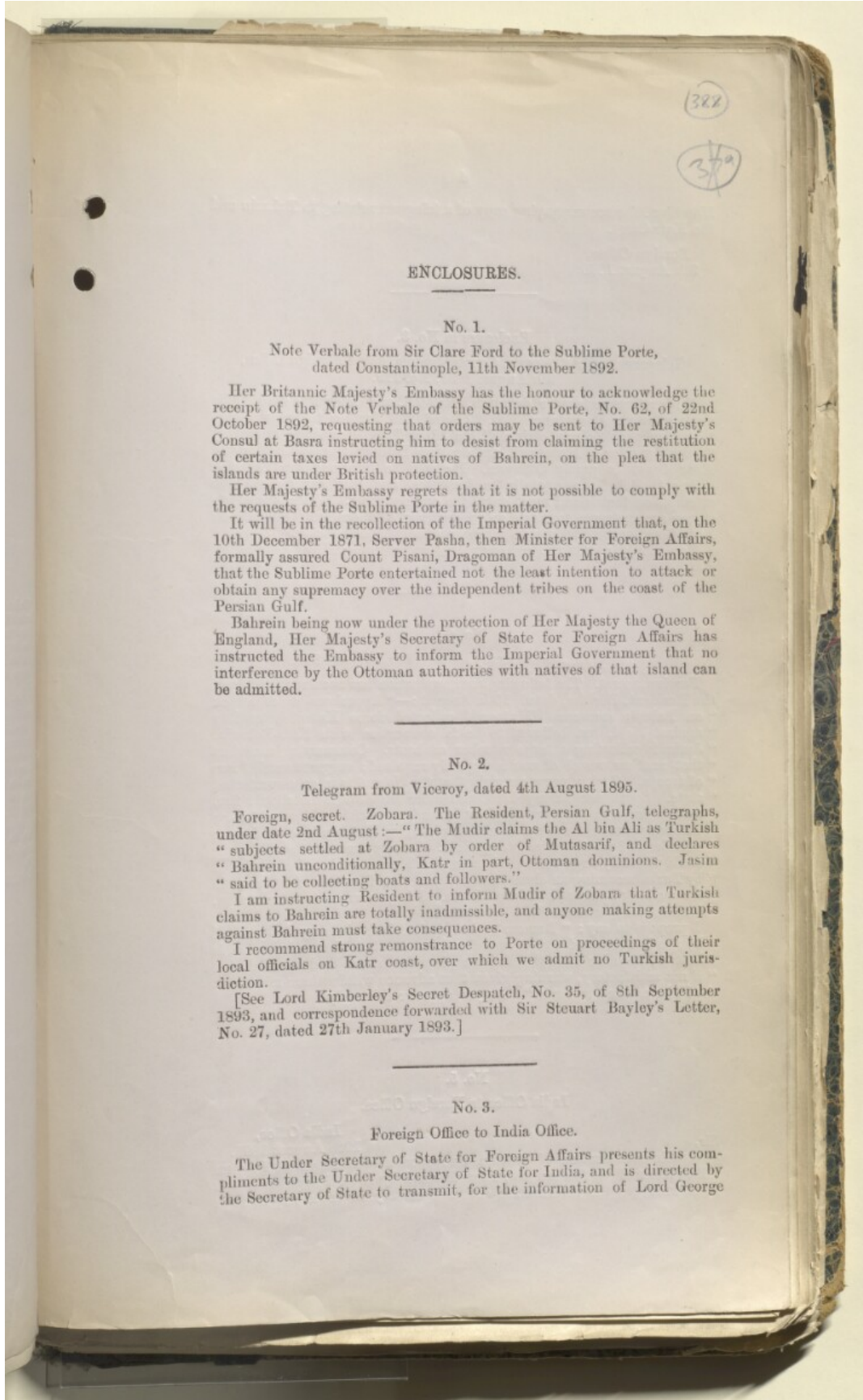


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٨٧ظ] (٨٦٠/٧٧٩)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٨٨ و] (٨٦٠/٧٨٠)



ENCLOSURES.

No. 1.

Note Verbale from Sir Clare Ford to the Sublime Porte,
dated Constantinople, 11th November 1892.

Her Britannic Majesty's Embassy has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Note Verbale of the Sublime Porte, No. 62, of 22nd October 1892, requesting that orders may be sent to Her Majesty's Consul at Basra instructing him to desist from claiming the restitution of certain taxes levied on natives of Bahrein, on the plea that the islands are under British protection.

Her Majesty's Embassy regrets that it is not possible to comply with the requests of the Sublime Porte in the matter.

It will be in the recollection of the Imperial Government that, on the 10th December 1871, Server Pasha, then Minister for Foreign Affairs, formally assured Count Pisani, Dragoman of Her Majesty's Embassy, that the Sublime Porte entertained not the least intention to attack or obtain any supremacy over the independent tribes on the coast of the Persian Gulf.

Bahrein being now under the protection of Her Majesty the Queen of England, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has instructed the Embassy to inform the Imperial Government that no interference by the Ottoman authorities with natives of that island can be admitted.

No. 2.

Telegram from Viceroy, dated 4th August 1895.

Foreign, secret. Zobara. The Resident, Persian Gulf, telegraphs, under date 2nd August:—"The Mudir claims the Al bu Ali as Turkish subjects settled at Zobara by order of Mutasarif, and declares "Bahrein unconditionally, Katr in part, Ottoman dominions. Jasim "said to be collecting boats and followers."

I am instructing Resident to inform Mudir of Zobara that Turkish claims to Bahrein are totally inadmissible, and anyone making attempts against Bahrein must take consequences.

I recommend strong remonstrance to Porte on proceedings of their local officials on Katr coast, over which we admit no Turkish jurisdiction.

[See Lord Kimberley's Secret Despatch, No. 35, of 8th September 1893, and correspondence forwarded with Sir Steuart Bayley's Letter, No. 27, dated 27th January 1893.]

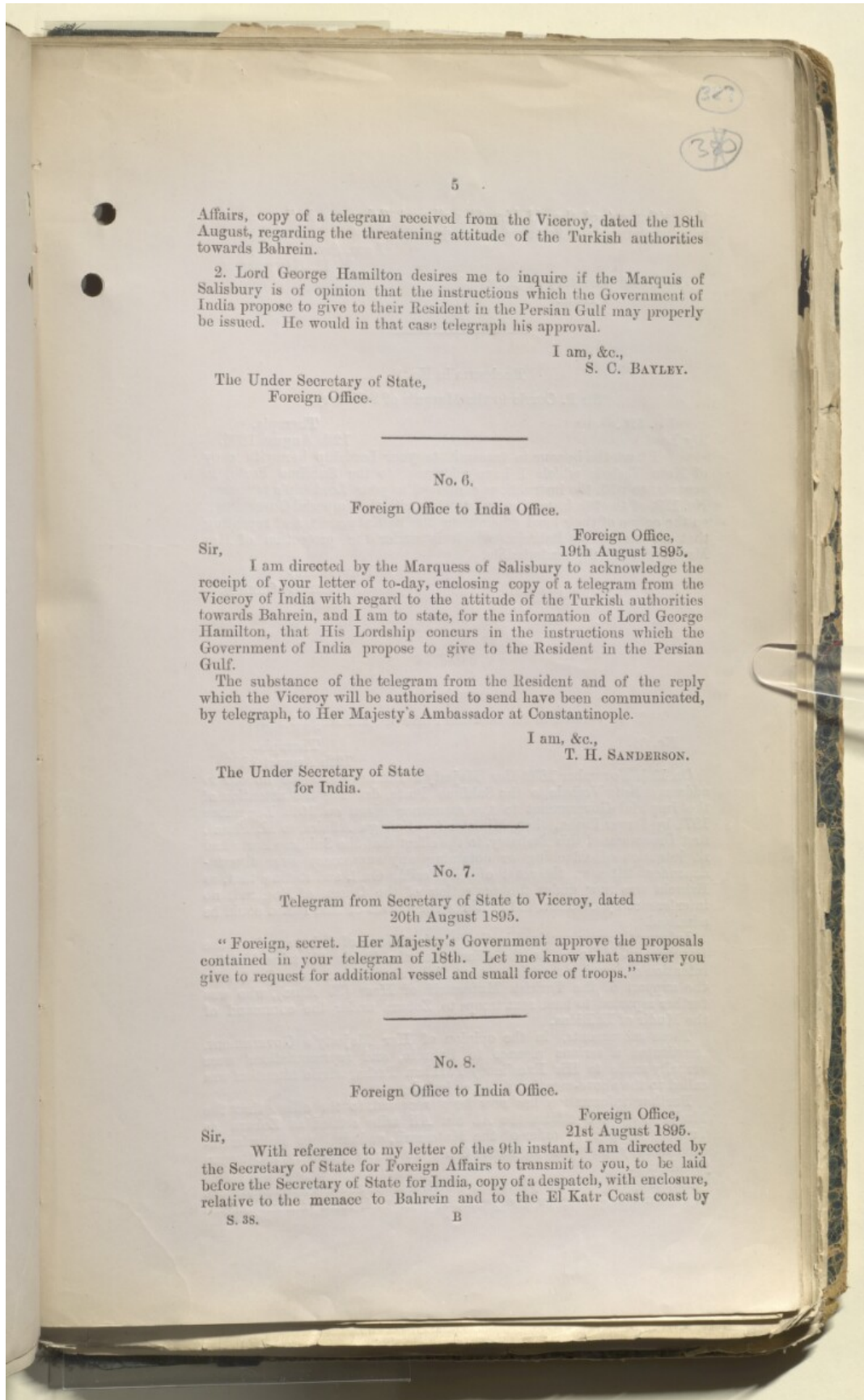
No. 3.

Foreign Office to India Office.

The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his compliments to the Under Secretary of State for India, and is directed by the Secretary of State to transmit, for the information of Lord George



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٨٩و] (٨٦٠/٧٨٢)



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Affairs, copy of a telegram received from the Viceroy, dated the 18th August, regarding the threatening attitude of the Turkish authorities towards Bahrein.

2. Lord George Hamilton desires me to inquire if the Marquis of Salisbury is of opinion that the instructions which the Government of India propose to give to their Resident in the Persian Gulf may properly be issued. He would in that case telegraph his approval.

I am, &c.,
S. C. BAYLEY.

The Under Secretary of State,
Foreign Office.

No. 6.

Foreign Office to India Office.

Sir,

Foreign Office,
19th August 1895.

I am directed by the Marquess of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of to-day, enclosing copy of a telegram from the Viceroy of India with regard to the attitude of the Turkish authorities towards Bahrein, and I am to state, for the information of Lord George Hamilton, that His Lordship concurs in the instructions which the Government of India propose to give to the Resident in the Persian Gulf.

The substance of the telegram from the Resident and of the reply which the Viceroy will be authorised to send have been communicated, by telegraph, to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople.

I am, &c.,
T. H. SANDERSON.

The Under Secretary of State
for India.

No. 7.

Telegram from Secretary of State to Viceroy, dated
20th August 1895.

"Foreign, secret. Her Majesty's Government approve the proposals contained in your telegram of 18th. Let me know what answer you give to request for additional vessel and small force of troops."

No. 8.

Foreign Office to India Office.

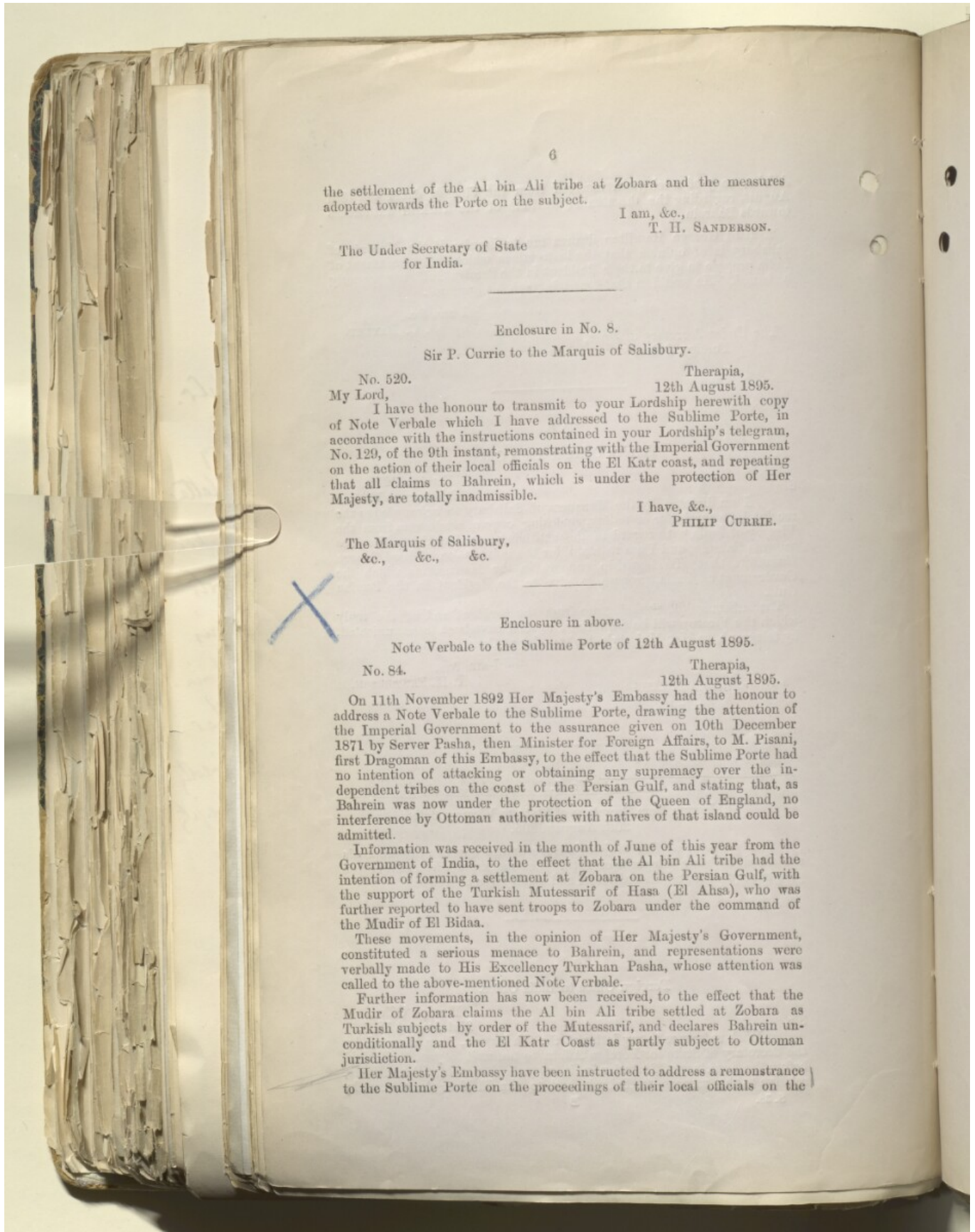
Sir,

Foreign Office,
21st August 1895.

With reference to my letter of the 9th instant, I am directed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to transmit to you, to be laid before the Secretary of State for India, copy of a despatch, with enclosure, relative to the menace to Bahrein and to the El Katr Coast coast by
S. 38. B



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٨٩ظ] (٨٦٠/٧٨٣)



6

the settlement of the Al bin Ali tribe at Zobara and the measures adopted towards the Porte on the subject.

I am, &c.,
T. H. SANDERSON.

The Under Secretary of State
for India.

Enclosure in No. 8.

Sir P. Currie to the Marquis of Salisbury.

No. 520.
My Lord,

Therapia,
12th August 1895.

I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith copy of Note Verbale which I have addressed to the Sublime Porte, in accordance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's telegram, No. 129, of the 9th instant, remonstrating with the Imperial Government on the action of their local officials on the El Katr coast, and repeating that all claims to Bahrein, which is under the protection of Her Majesty, are totally inadmissible.

I have, &c.,
PHILIP CURRIE.

The Marquis of Salisbury,
&c., &c., &c.

Enclosure in above.

Note Verbale to the Sublime Porte of 12th August 1895.

No. 84.

Therapia,
12th August 1895.

On 11th November 1892 Her Majesty's Embassy had the honour to address a Note Verbale to the Sublime Porte, drawing the attention of the Imperial Government to the assurance given on 10th December 1871 by Server Pasha, then Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Pisani, first Dragoman of this Embassy, to the effect that the Sublime Porte had no intention of attacking or obtaining any supremacy over the independent tribes on the coast of the Persian Gulf, and stating that, as Bahrein was now under the protection of the Queen of England, no interference by Ottoman authorities with natives of that island could be admitted.

Information was received in the month of June of this year from the Government of India, to the effect that the Al bin Ali tribe had the intention of forming a settlement at Zobara on the Persian Gulf, with the support of the Turkish Mutessarif of Hasa (El Ahsa), who was further reported to have sent troops to Zobara under the command of the Mudir of El Bidaa.

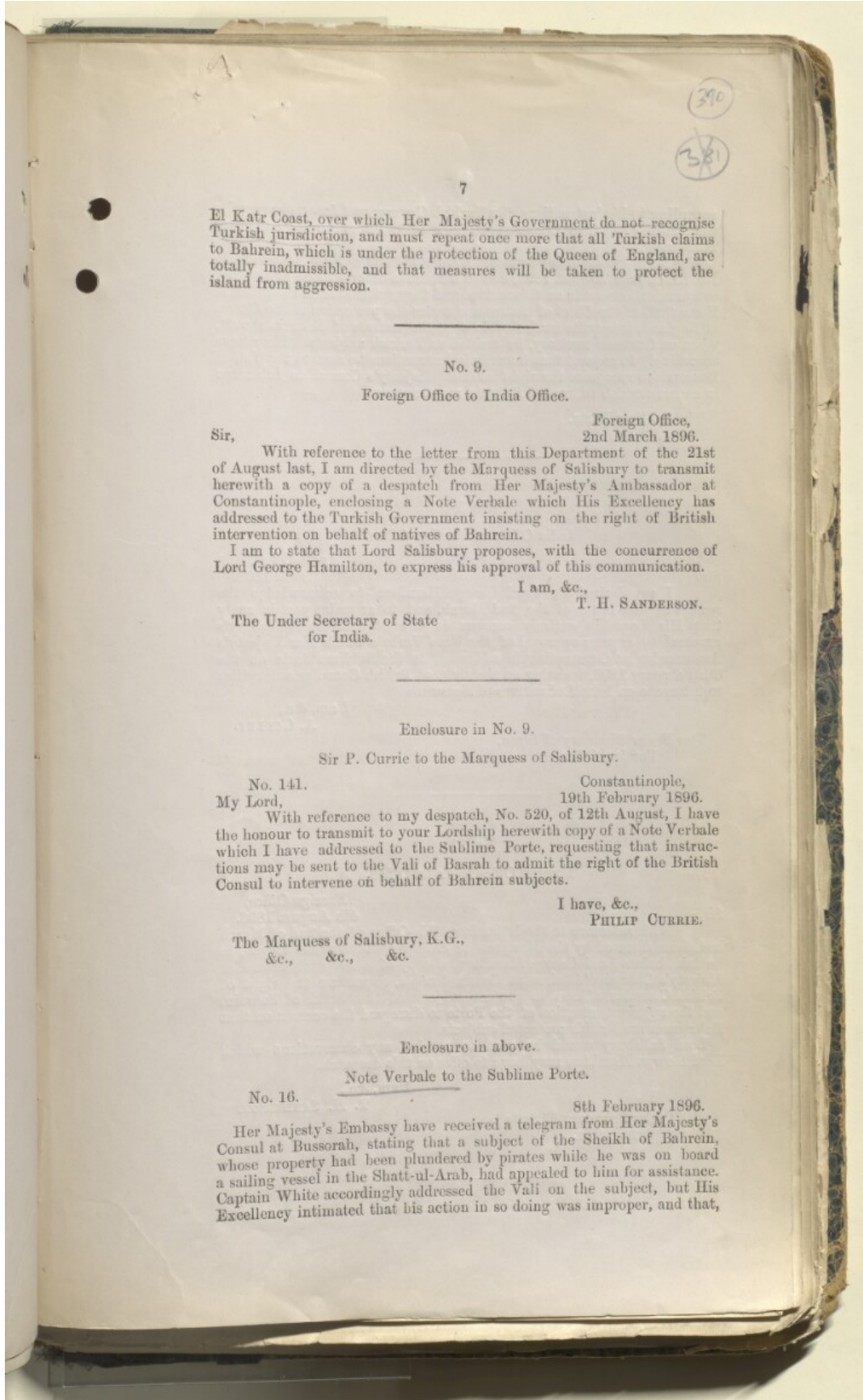
These movements, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, constituted a serious menace to Bahrein, and representations were verbally made to His Excellency Turkhan Pasha, whose attention was called to the above-mentioned Note Verbale.

Further information has now been received, to the effect that the Mudir of Zobara claims the Al bin Ali tribe settled at Zobara as Turkish subjects by order of the Mutessarif, and declares Bahrein unconditionally and the El Katr Coast as partly subject to Ottoman jurisdiction.

Her Majesty's Embassy have been instructed to address a remonstrance to the Sublime Porte on the proceedings of their local officials on the



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٩٠ و] (٨٦٠/٧٨٤)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٩٠ظ] (٨٦٠/٧٨٥)

8

according to his instructions, the Turkish Government does not recognise the claim of British Consular authorities to intervene on behalf of Bahreinese.

Her Majesty's Embassy have the honour to refer to their Note Verbale No. 84, of 12th August 1895, and to numerous other written and verbal communications made on this matter, and they would remind the Sublime Porte that, as the Chief of Bahrein is under the protection of the Queen of England, it is quite inadmissible that the natives of Bahrein should, when on Ottoman territory, be treated as Turkish subjects. They have accordingly to request that immediate instructions be sent to the Vali of Bussorah to recognise the right of Her Majesty's Consul to intervene in cases in which natives of Bahrein are concerned.

The Sublime Porte.

No. 10.

India Office to Foreign Office.

Sir,

I am desired by Lord George Hamilton to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd March, and to acquaint you in reply that His Lordship entirely concurs in the Marquis of Salisbury's proposal to express approval of the Note Verbale which Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople addressed to the Sublime Porte on the 8th February 1896, insisting on the right of British Consular authorities to intervene on behalf of natives of Bahrein.

India Office,
4th March 1896.

I am, &c.,
A. GODLEY.

The Under Secretary of State,
Foreign Office.

No. 11.

Foreign Office to India Office.

Sir,

With reference to the letter from this Office of the 2nd of March last, I am directed by the Marquess of Salisbury to transmit to you, to be laid before Lord George Hamilton, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople, respecting the right of British Consular officers to protect subjects of the Sheikh of Bahrein, and the apparent intention of the Porte to disregard the contention that Bahreinese are British protected subjects.

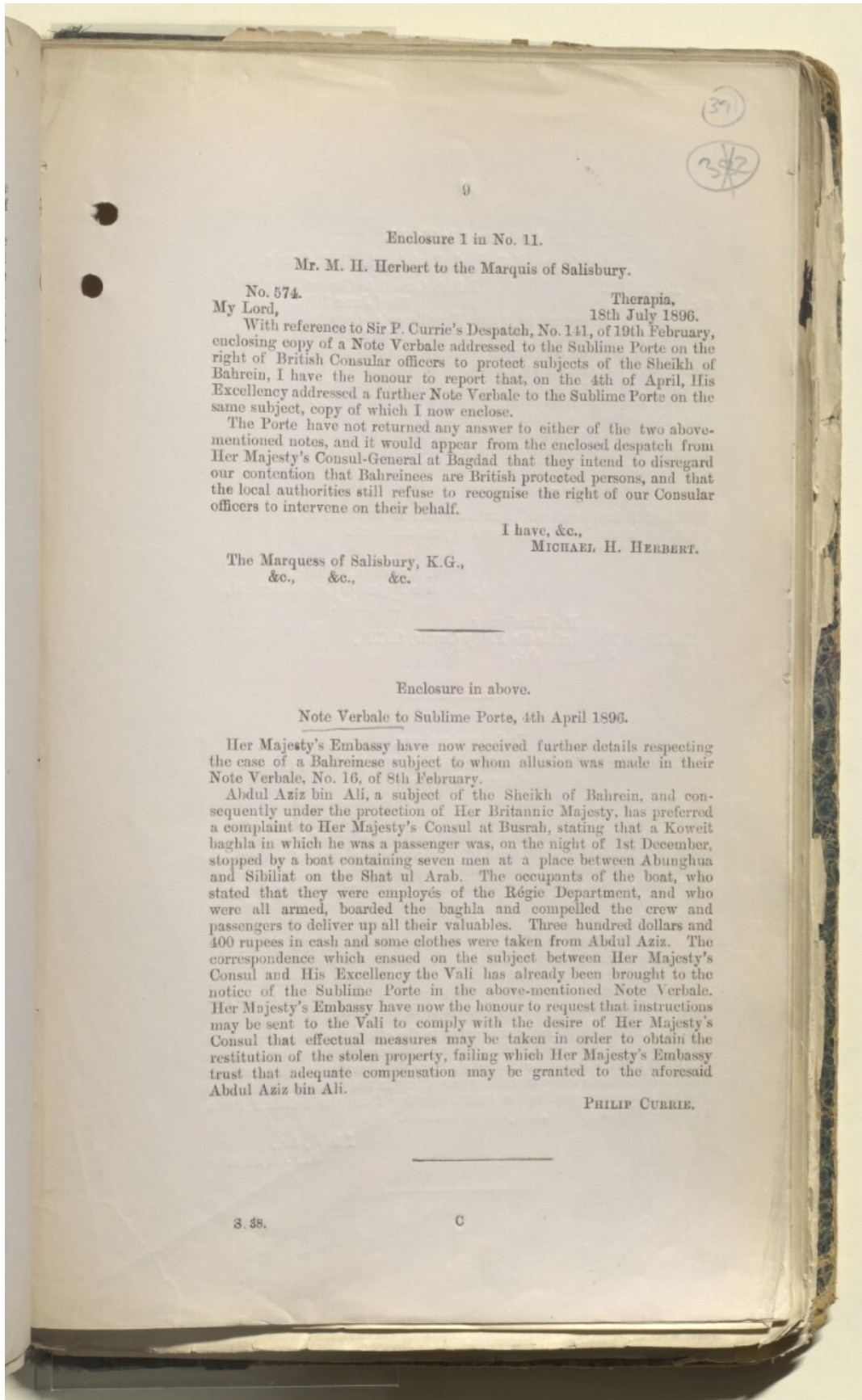
Lord Salisbury would be glad to receive any observations which Lord George Hamilton may have to offer on this despatch.

I am, &c.,
T. H. SANDERSON.

The Under Secretary of State
for India.



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٩١ و] (٨٦٠/٧٨٦)



Enclosure 1 in No. 11.

Mr. M. H. Herbert to the Marquis of Salisbury.

No. 574.
My Lord,

Therapia,
18th July 1896.

With reference to Sir P. Currie's Despatch, No. 141, of 19th February, enclosing copy of a Note Verbale addressed to the Sublime Porte on the right of British Consular officers to protect subjects of the Sheikh of Bahrein, I have the honour to report that, on the 4th of April, His Excellency addressed a further Note Verbale to the Sublime Porte on the same subject, copy of which I now enclose.

The Porte have not returned any answer to either of the two above-mentioned notes, and it would appear from the enclosed despatch from Her Majesty's Consul-General at Bagdad that they intend to disregard our contention that Bahreinese are British protected persons, and that the local authorities still refuse to recognise the right of our Consular officers to intervene on their behalf.

I have, &c.,
MICHAEL H. HERBERT.

The Marquess of Salisbury, K.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

Enclosure in above.

Note Verbale to Sublime Porte, 4th April 1896.

Her Majesty's Embassy have now received further details respecting the case of a Bahreinese subject to whom allusion was made in their Note Verbale, No. 16, of 8th February.

Abdul Aziz bin Ali, a subject of the Sheikh of Bahrein, and consequently under the protection of Her Britannic Majesty, has preferred a complaint to Her Majesty's Consul at Busrah, stating that a Koweit baghla in which he was a passenger was, on the night of 1st December, stopped by a boat containing seven men at a place between Abunghua and Sibilat on the Shat ul Arab. The occupants of the boat, who stated that they were employés of the Régie Department, and who were all armed, boarded the baghla and compelled the crew and passengers to deliver up all their valuables. Three hundred dollars and 400 rupees in cash and some clothes were taken from Abdul Aziz. The correspondence which ensued on the subject between Her Majesty's Consul and His Excellency the Vali has already been brought to the notice of the Sublime Porte in the above-mentioned Note Verbale. Her Majesty's Embassy have now the honour to request that instructions may be sent to the Vali to comply with the desire of Her Majesty's Consul that effectual measures may be taken in order to obtain the restitution of the stolen property, failing which Her Majesty's Embassy trust that adequate compensation may be granted to the aforesaid Abdul Aziz bin Ali.

PHILIP CURRIE.



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٩١ظ] (٨٦٠/٧٨٧)

10

Enclosure 2 in No. 11.

Her Majesty's Consul-General, Baghdad, to Sir P. Currie.

No. 293/52.

British Consulate-General, Baghdad,

22nd June 1896.

Sir,

With reference to your Excellency's despatch, dated 8th February 1896, respecting British protection to subjects of the Sheikh of Bahrein, copy of which with its enclosure was furnished by me to Her Majesty's Consul at Basrah, I have now the honour very respectfully to forward herewith, for your Excellency's information, copy of Despatch from Her Majesty's Consul there, reporting that His Excellency the Wali of Basrah had informed him that His Excellency had received (at date of despatch) no instructions from the Porte to recognise the right of Her Majesty's Consul at Basrah to protect Bahreinees visiting Basrah, but had been ordered to report on

the case of the plundering of the property of a subject* of the Sheikh of Bahrein on board a native vessel in the Shat ul Arab, only a few miles (about 10 miles) below the port of Basrah.

* Abdul Azeez.

I have, &c.,

E. MOCKLER, Colonel,

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General,
Baghdad.

His Excellency

The Right Honourable Sir Philip Currie, G.C.B.,

&c., &c., &c.

Enclosure in above.

From Her Majesty's Consul, Busrah, to Her Majesty's Consul-General, Baghdad.

No. 863.

Sir,

8th June 1896.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement, No. 188, dated 28th April, giving cover to a copy of a despatch from His Excellency the Ambassador, dated 6th April, on the subject of the refusal of His Excellency the Wali of Busrah to recognise the right of this Consulate to address him on behalf of a subject of the Shaikh of Bahrein.

2. I would inform you that, on receipt of the copy of His Excellency Sir Philip Currie's despatch, I inquired from His Excellency Hamdi Pasha whether any fresh instructions on this subject had reached him. As His Excellency's reply was in the negative I repeated the inquiry at an interview which I had with him on 30th May last.

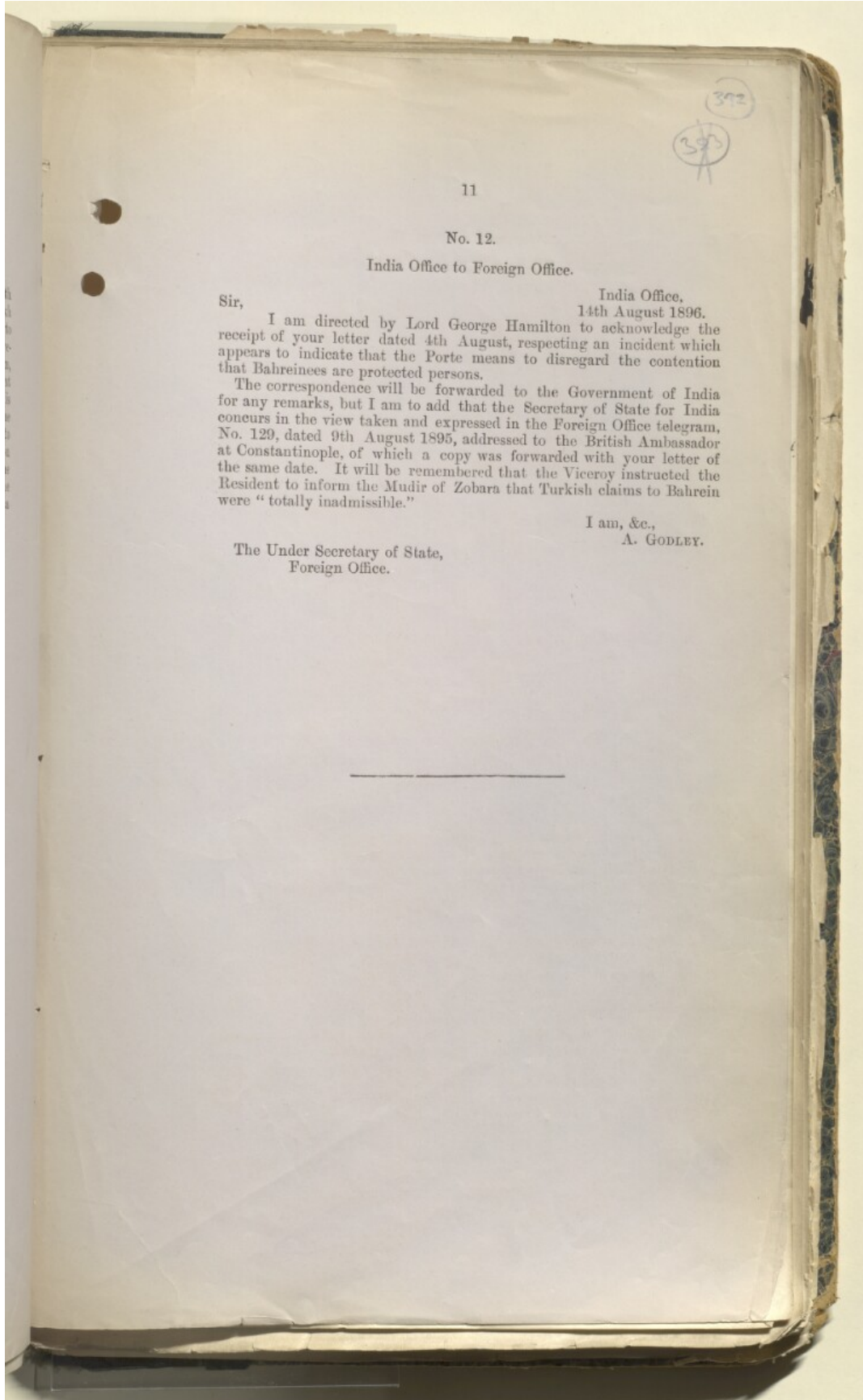
3. His Excellency's reply was again to the effect that he had received no instructions authorising him to discuss the case with me, or to admit the right of Her Britannic Majesty's Consul to protect subjects of the Shaikh of Bahrein while travelling or residing in the Ottoman dominions. He had, however, received a communication from the Sublime Porte directing him to submit a report on the case.

I have, &c.,

J. F. WHYTE.

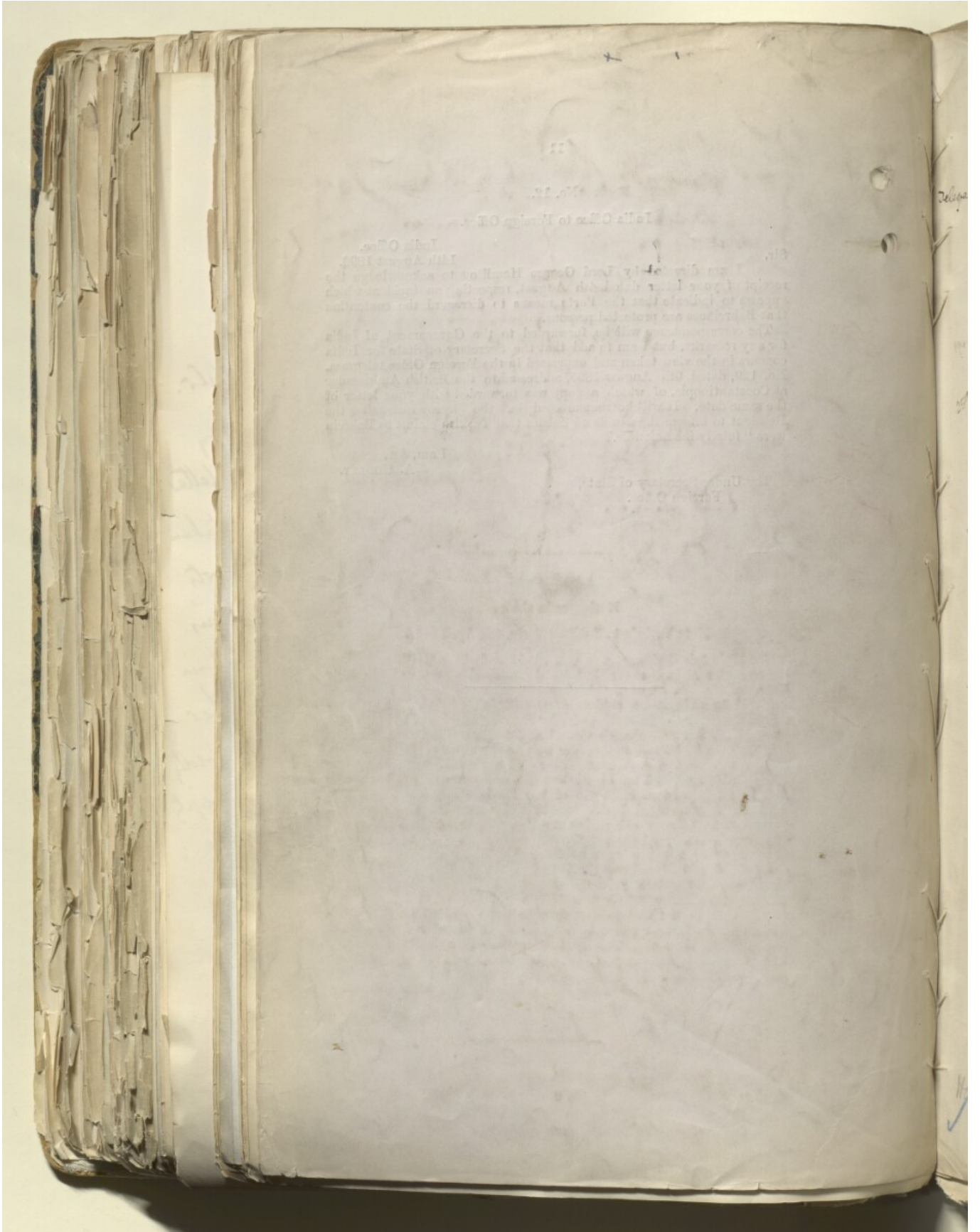


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٩٢و] (٨٦٠/٧٨٨)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٩٢ظ] (٨٦٠/٧٨٩)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أتراك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٩٣ و] (٨٦٠/٧٩٠)

Minute Paper.

Register No. 160

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Telegram Letter from Viceroy

Dated 10 } January 1903.
Rec. 12 }

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	13 Jan	PK	Persian Gulf.
Secretary of State	14	ag	Proposed creation by Turkish Govt.
257 Committee	18	E.K.	of administrative districts on the Arabian Coast.
Under Secretary.....			Enquiries being made of the Resident
Secretary of State			in the Persian Gulf.
			Viceroy's action will probably
			demand firm opposition

Previous Papers:— 248/02

For information.
Copy to 70+ 12/1/03

Seen PM-Com^{ee}
3 Feb - 1903.

W.H.H.

Y 6731. 3000—9/1901. I. 1903.

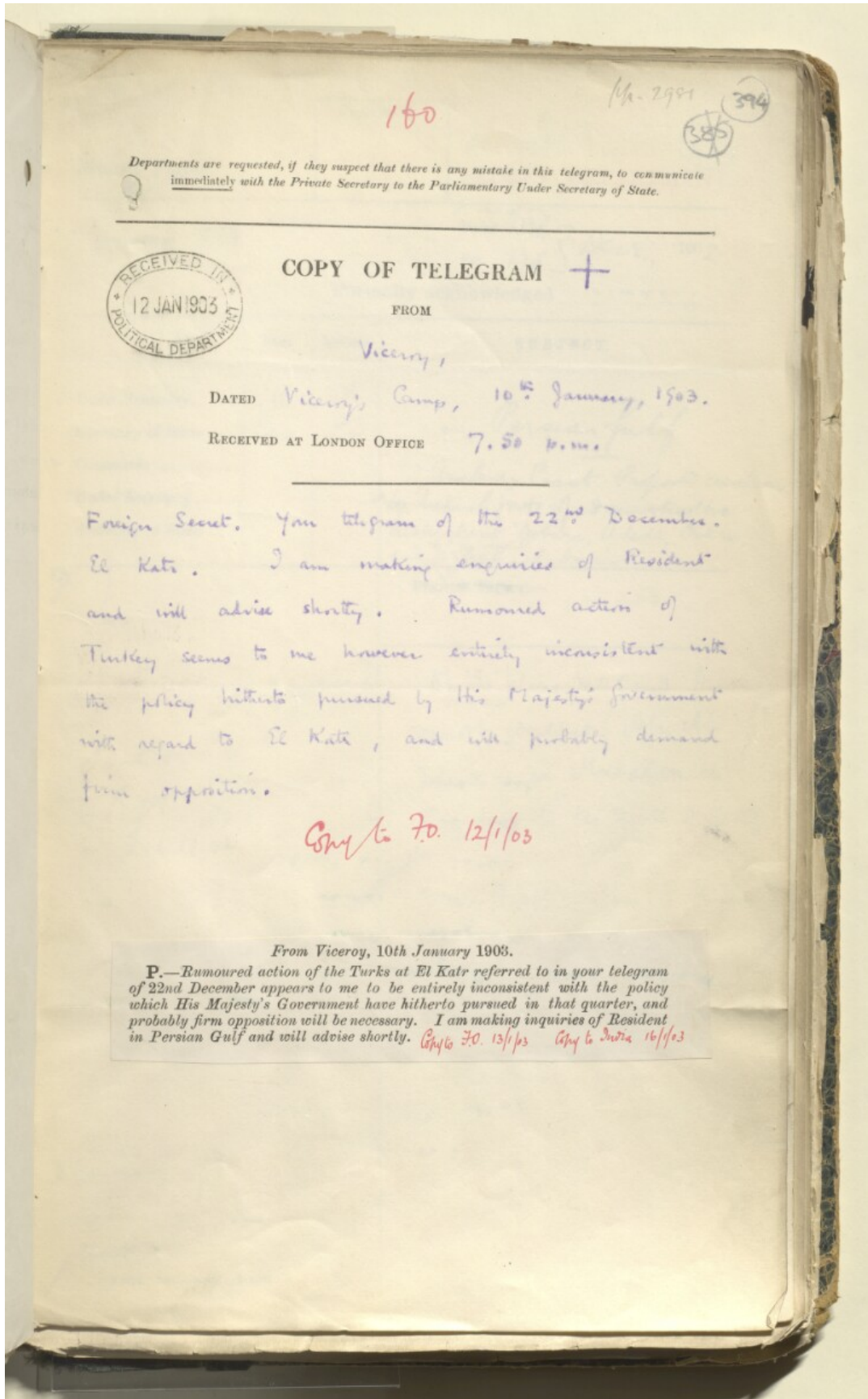


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٩٣ظ] (٨٦٠/٧٩١)



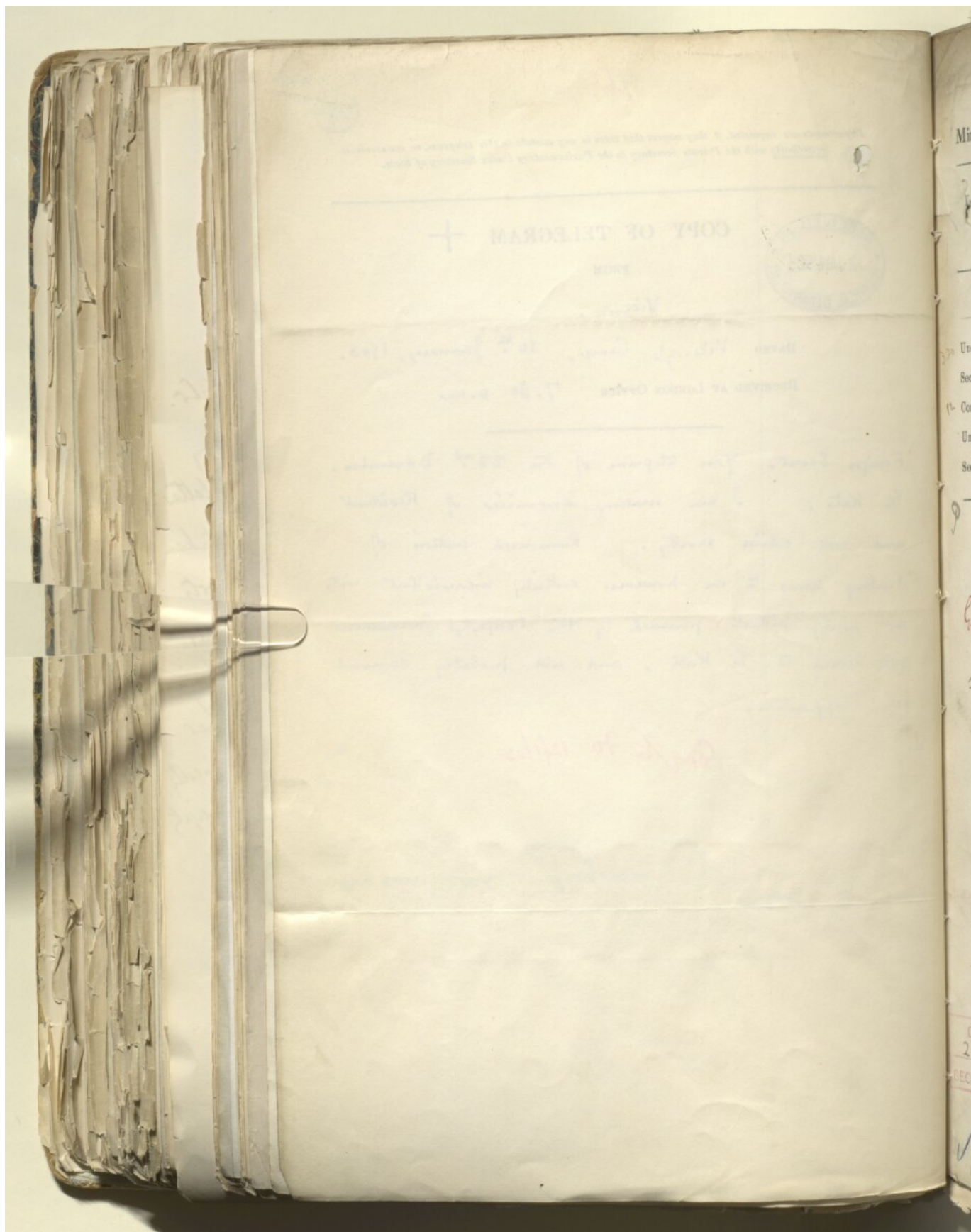


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٩٤ و] (٨٦٠/٧٩٢)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٩٤ظ] (٨٦٠/٧٩٣)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٩٥ و] (٨٦٠/٧٩٤)

Minute Paper.

Register No. 2981

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Letter from J.O.,

Dated 18th } Decr., 1902.
Rec. 19th }

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	19/11	NR	Persian fulf. Arabian Coast. Proposed creation by Turkish Govt of administrative districts at "Zobara, Adide, Dikre, and Jezireh - ul-Amair."
Secretary of State	20 ..	AB	
Committee			
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State			

Previous Papers:— (2523)

٤٢٦ Dec-21/1902 ? broken?

Sent +
Rgt
12.12.02

Of the places mentioned Dikre
cannot be identified. Abu Ali
Island is in Musalemich
Bay well to the north of Katarf
—
Draft Telegram to India

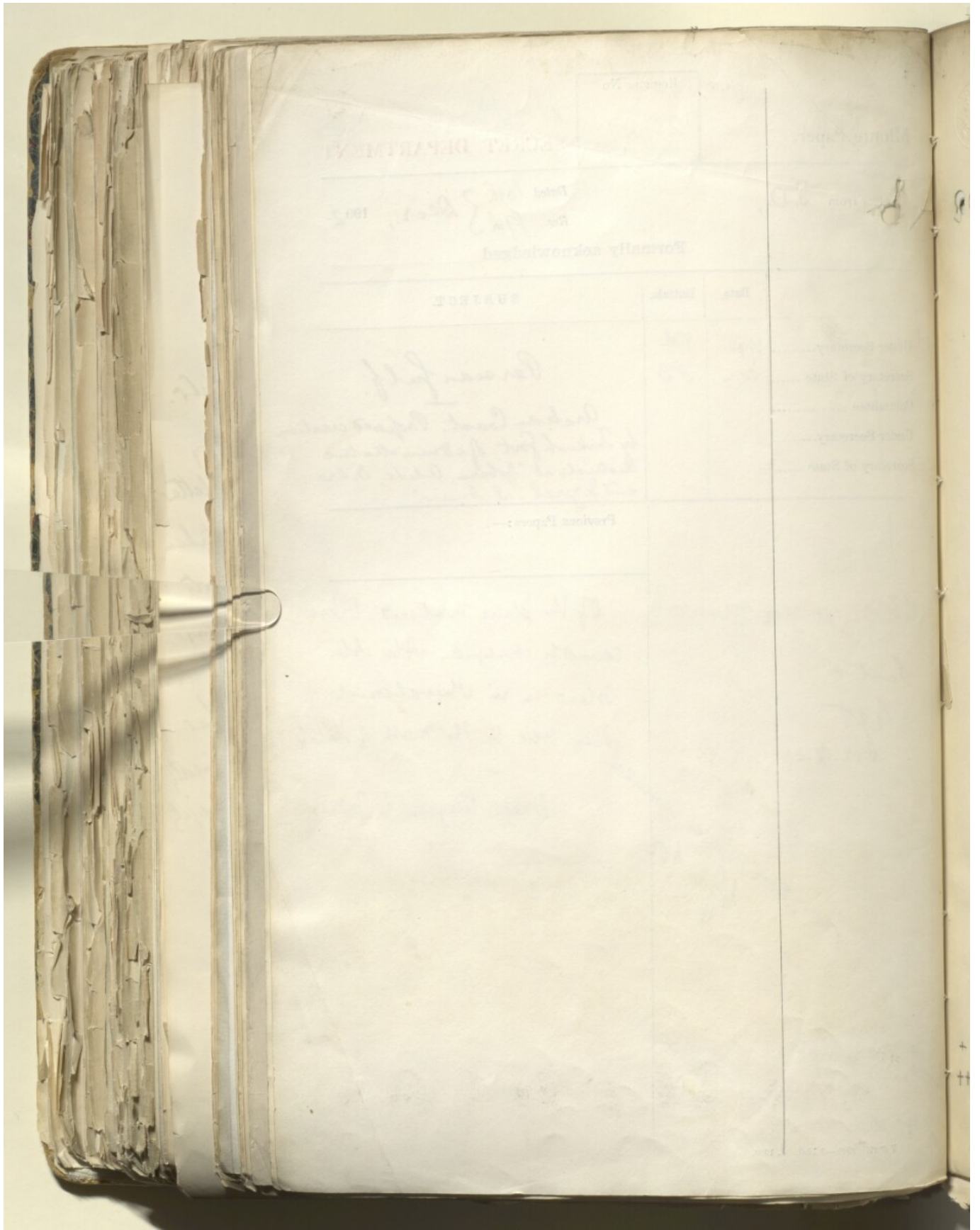
Seen Political Committee.
6 Jan/03

COPY TO INDIA
2 January 1903
SECRETARY'S N^o 1

Hatt
Y 6731. 2000—9/1901. I. 1909.

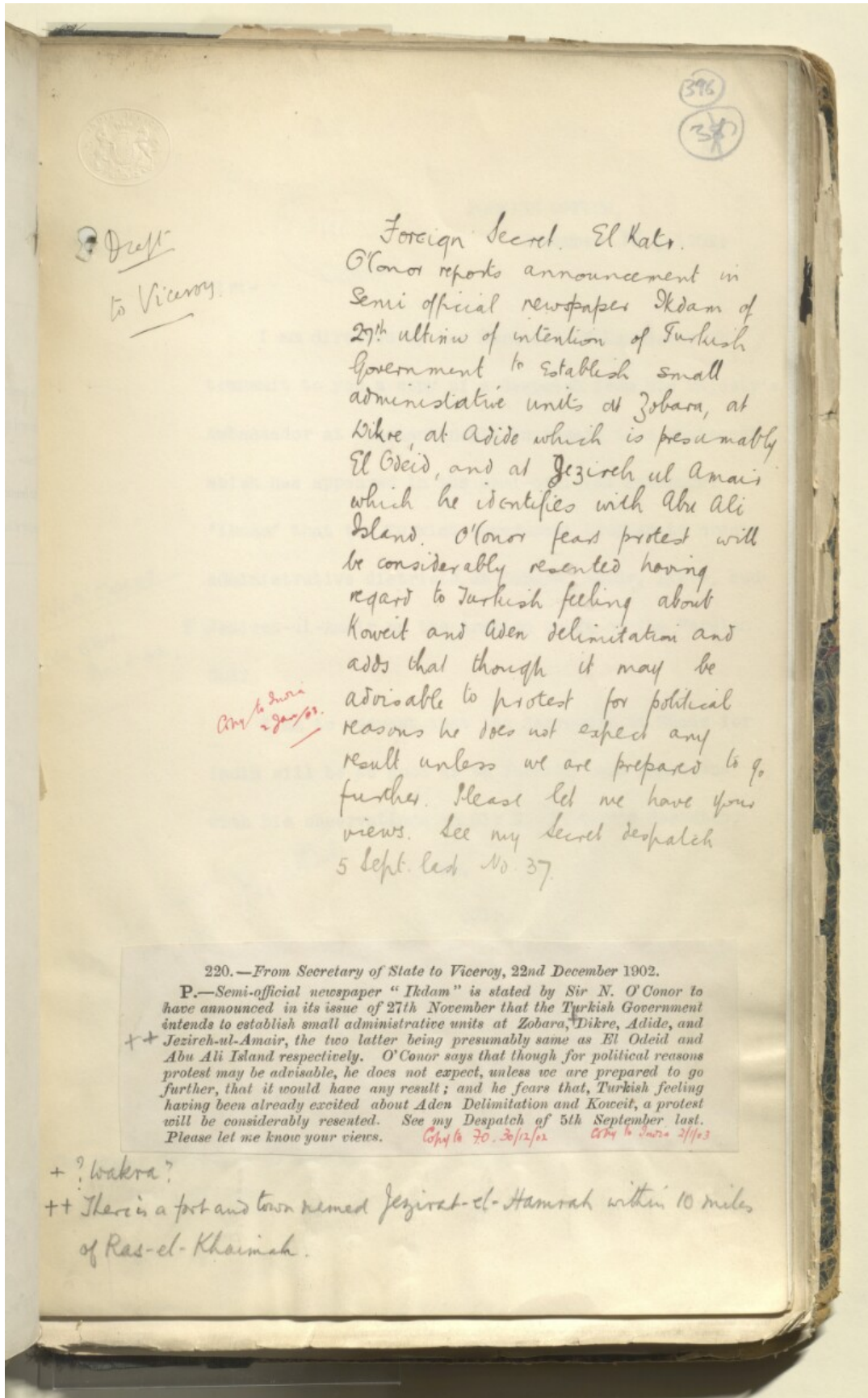


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٩٥ظ] (٨٦٠/٧٩٥)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٩٦و] (٨٦٠/٧٩٦)



Draft
to Viceroy.

Foreign Secret. El Kats.
O'Connor reports announcement in
Semi official newspaper Ikdam of
27th ultimo of intention of Turkish
Government to establish small
administrative units at Zobara, at
Dikre, at Adide which is presumably
El Odeid, and at Jezireh ul Amair
which he identifies with Abu Ali
Island. O'Connor fears protest will
be considerably resented having
regard to Turkish feeling about
Koweit and Aden delimitation and
adds that though it may be
advisable to protest for political
reasons he does not expect any
result unless we are prepared to go
further. Please let me have your
views. See my Secret despatch
5 Sept. last No. 37.

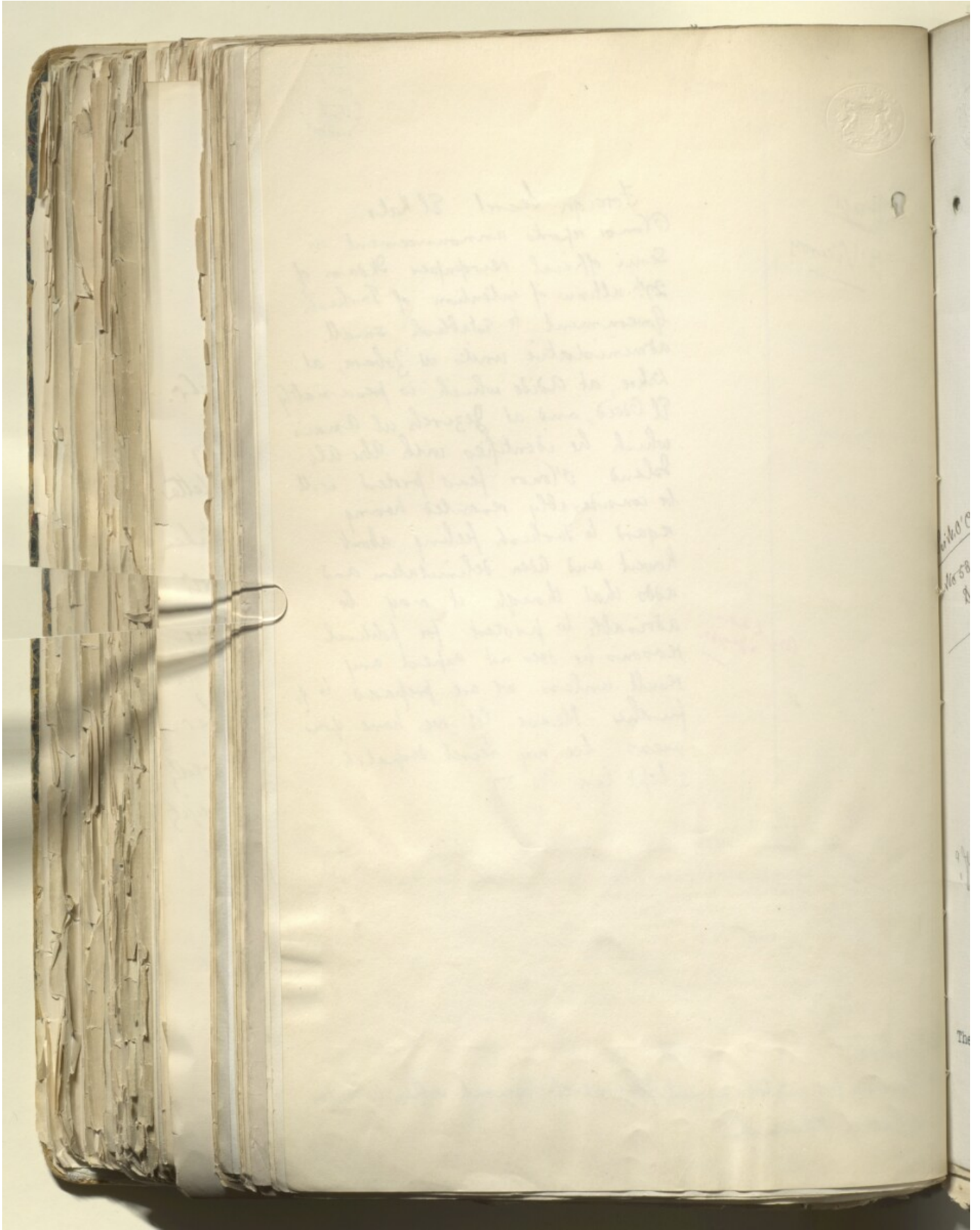
Am. to ...
2/12/02

220.—From Secretary of State to Viceroy, 22nd December 1902.
P.—Semi-official newspaper "Ikdam" is stated by Sir N. O'Connor to
have announced in its issue of 27th November that the Turkish Government
intends to establish small administrative units at Zobara, Dikre, Adide, and
++ Jezireh-ul-Amair, the two latter being presumably same as El Odeid and
Abu Ali Island respectively. O'Connor says that though for political reasons
protest may be advisable, he does not expect, unless we are prepared to go
further, that it would have any result; and he fears that, Turkish feeling
having been already excited about Aden Delimitation and Koweit, a protest
will be considerably resented. See my Despatch of 5th September last.
Please let me know your views. *Copy to 70. 26/12/02* *Copy to ... 2/12/02*

+ ? Wakra?
++ There is a fort and town named Jezirat-el-Hamrah within 10 miles
of Ras-el-Khaimah.

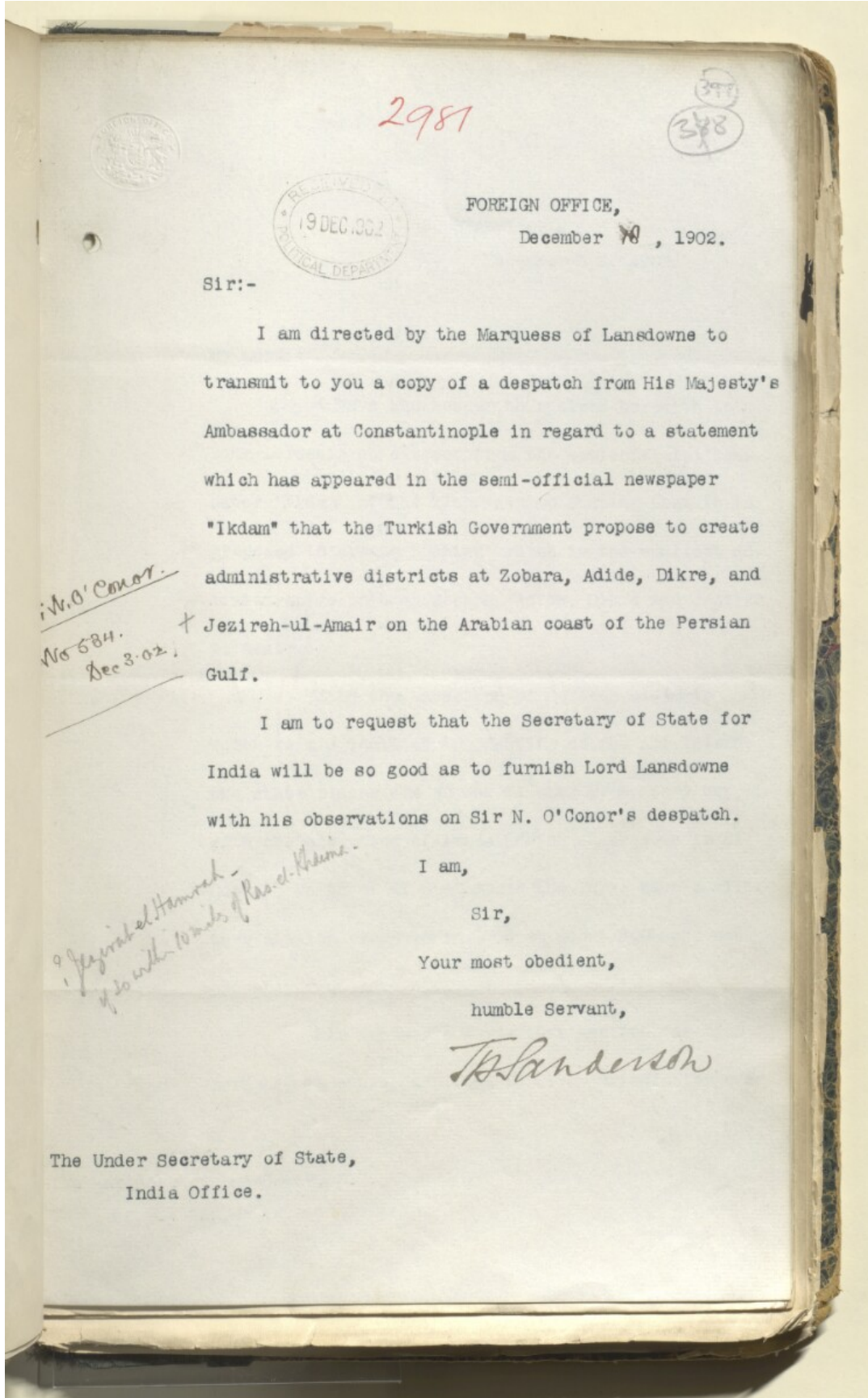


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٩٦ظ] (٨٦٠/٧٩٧)



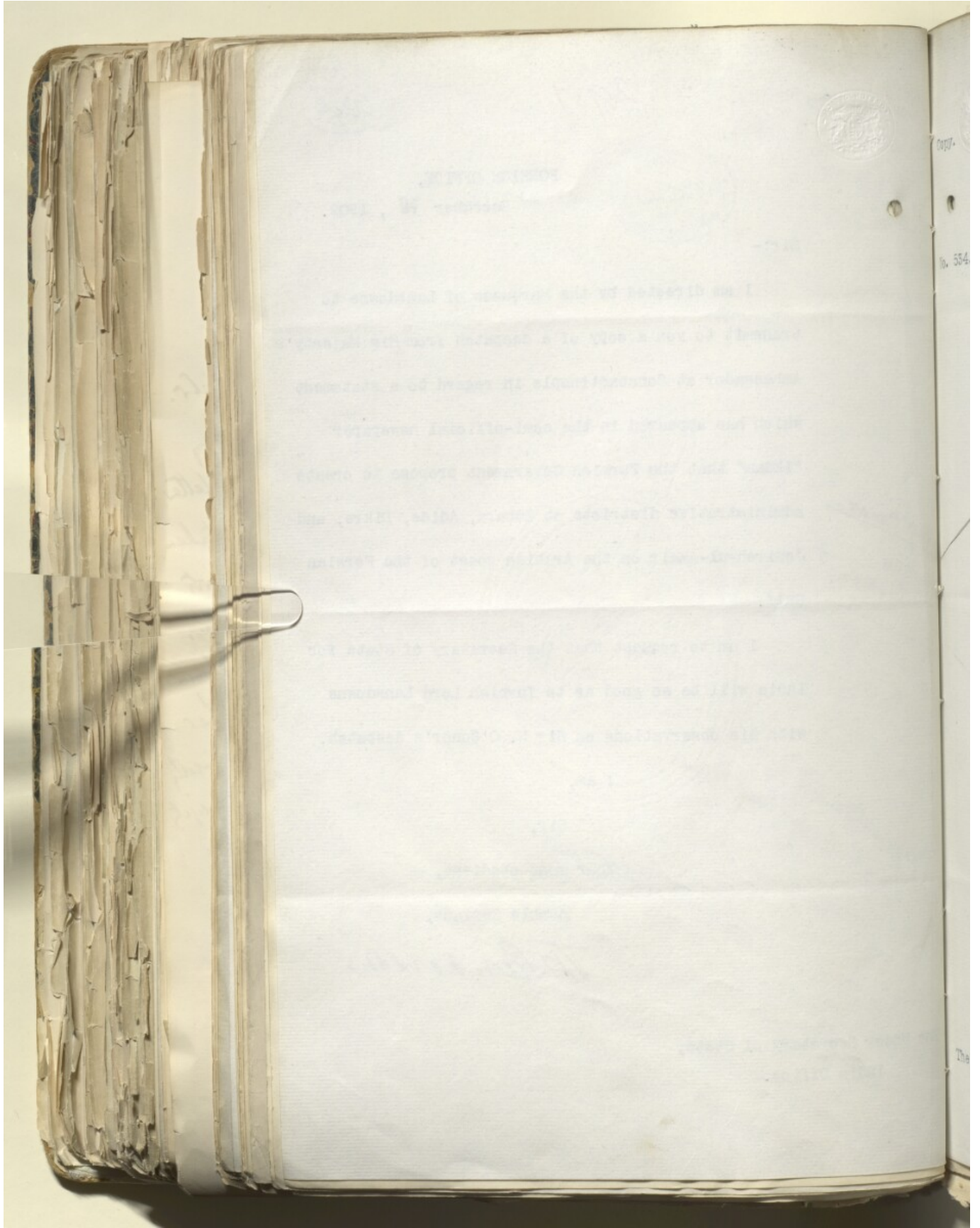


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٩٧و] (٨٦٠/٧٩٨)



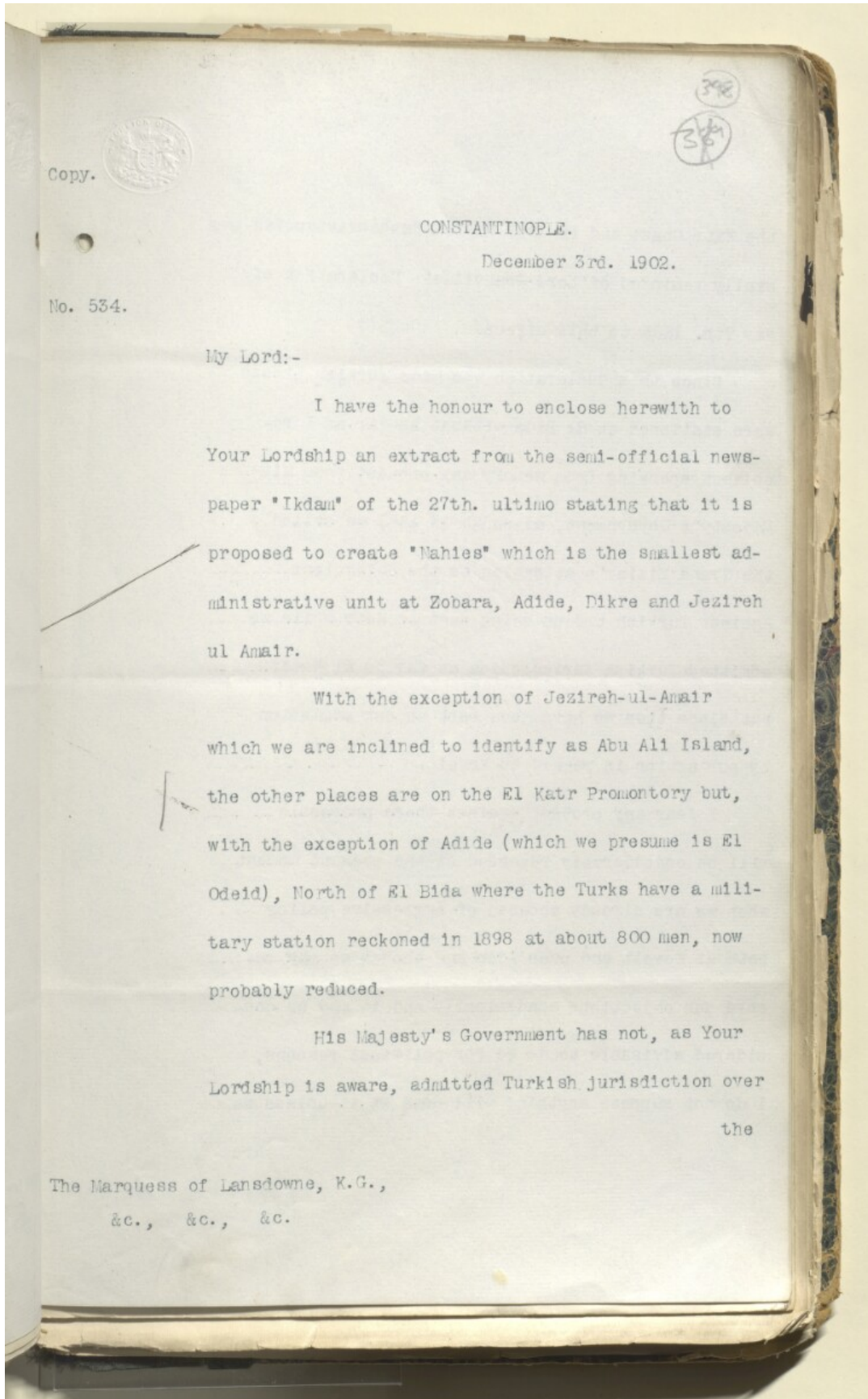


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٩٧ظ] (٨٦٠/٧٩٩)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٩٨ و] (٨٦٠/٨٠٠)



Copy.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

December 3rd. 1902.

No. 534.

My Lord:-

I have the honour to enclose herewith to Your Lordship an extract from the semi-official newspaper "Ikdam" of the 27th. ultimo stating that it is proposed to create "Nahies" which is the smallest administrative unit at Zobara, Adide, Dikre and Jezireh ul Amair.

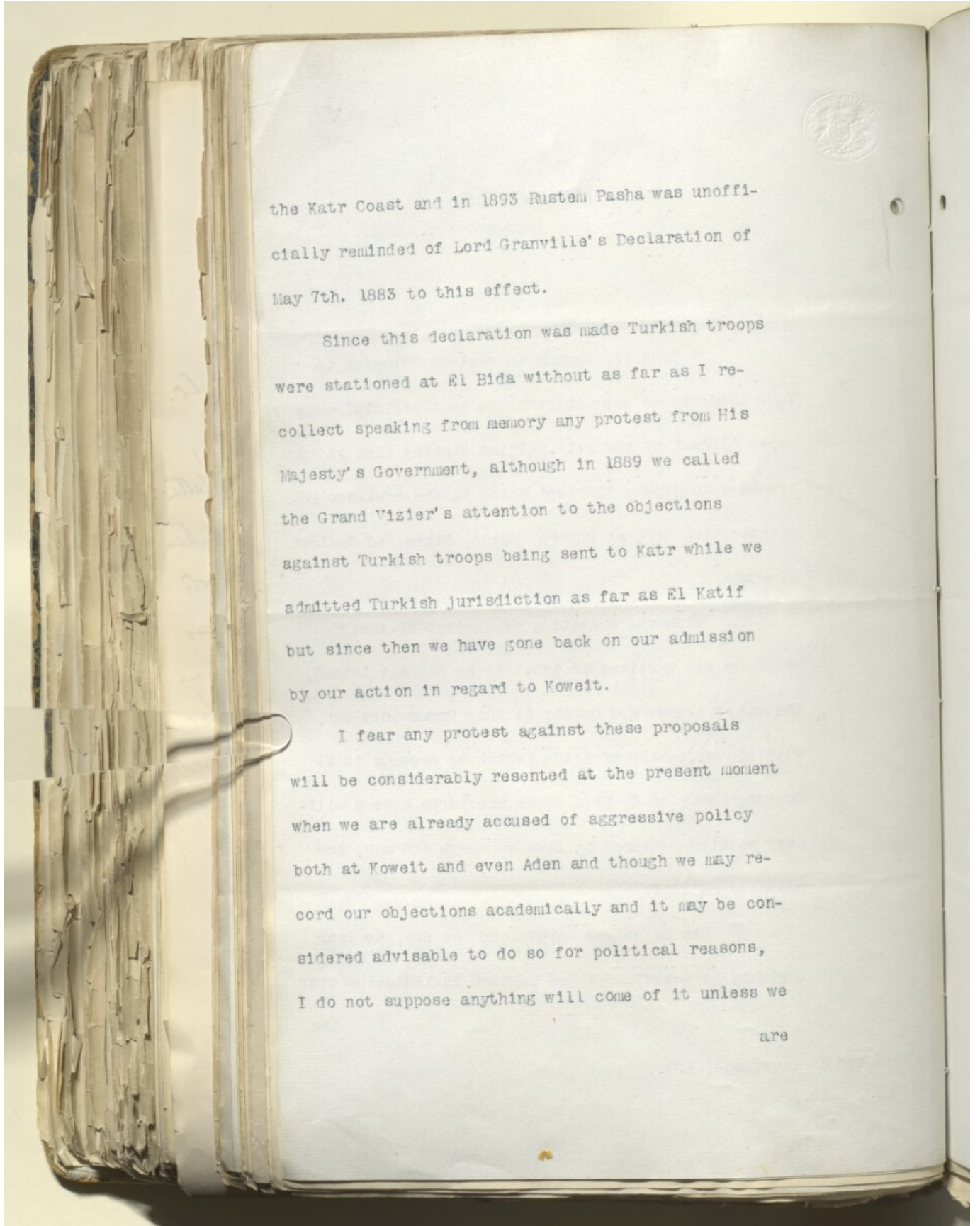
With the exception of Jezireh-ul-Amair which we are inclined to identify as Abu Ali Island, the other places are on the El Katr Promontory but, with the exception of Adide (which we presume is El Odeid), North of El Bida where the Turks have a military station reckoned in 1898 at about 800 men, now probably reduced.

His Majesty's Government has not, as Your Lordship is aware, admitted Turkish jurisdiction over the

The Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G.,
&c., &c., &c.



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٩٨ظ] (٨٦٠/٨٠١)



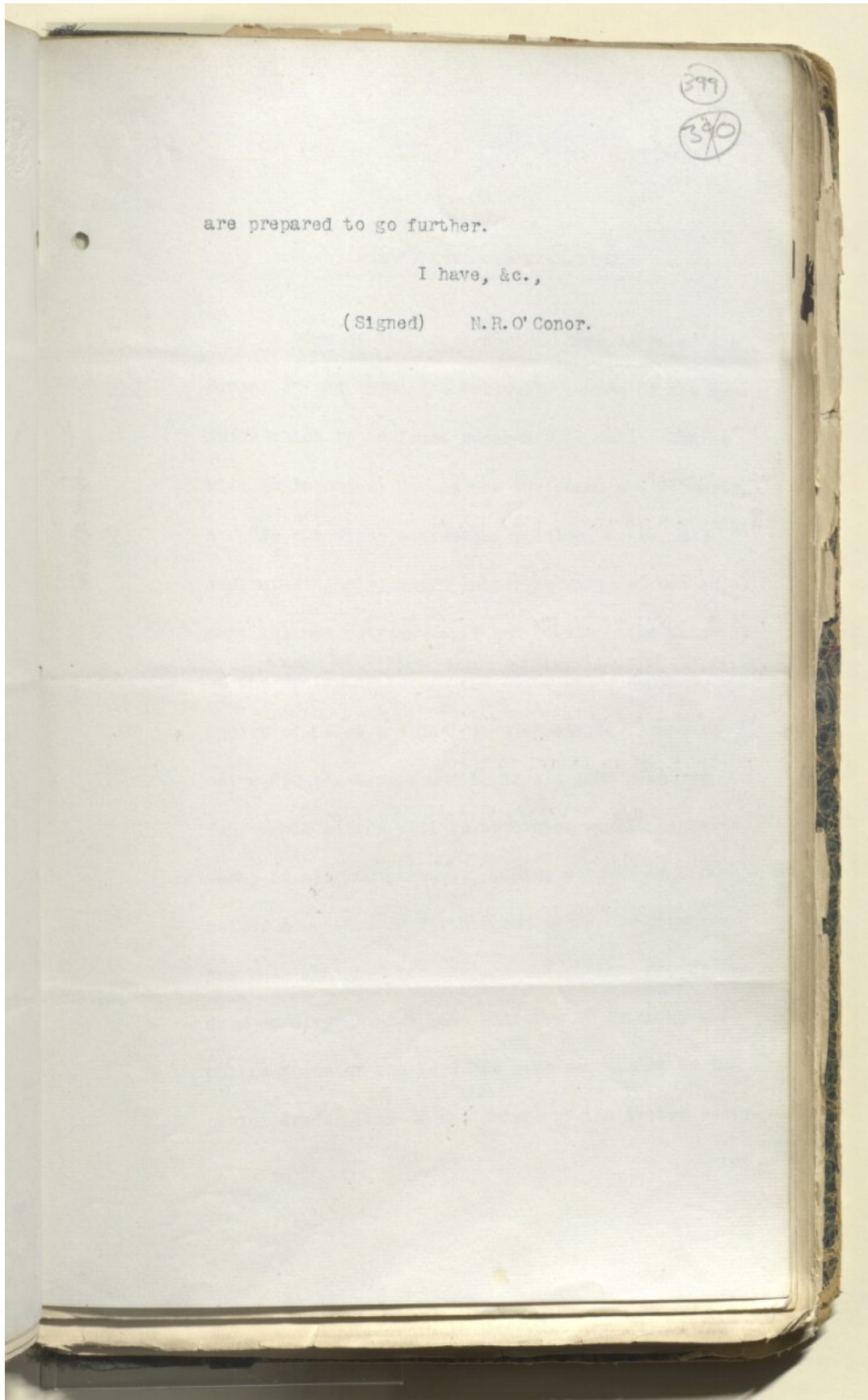
the Katr Coast and in 1893 Rustem Pasha was unofficially reminded of Lord Granville's Declaration of May 7th. 1883 to this effect.

Since this declaration was made Turkish troops were stationed at El Bida without as far as I recollect speaking from memory any protest from His Majesty's Government, although in 1889 we called the Grand Vizier's attention to the objections against Turkish troops being sent to Katr while we admitted Turkish jurisdiction as far as El Katif but since then we have gone back on our admission by our action in regard to Koweit.

I fear any protest against these proposals will be considerably resented at the present moment when we are already accused of aggressive policy both at Koweit and even Aden and though we may record our objections academically and it may be considered advisable to do so for political reasons, I do not suppose anything will come of it unless we
are

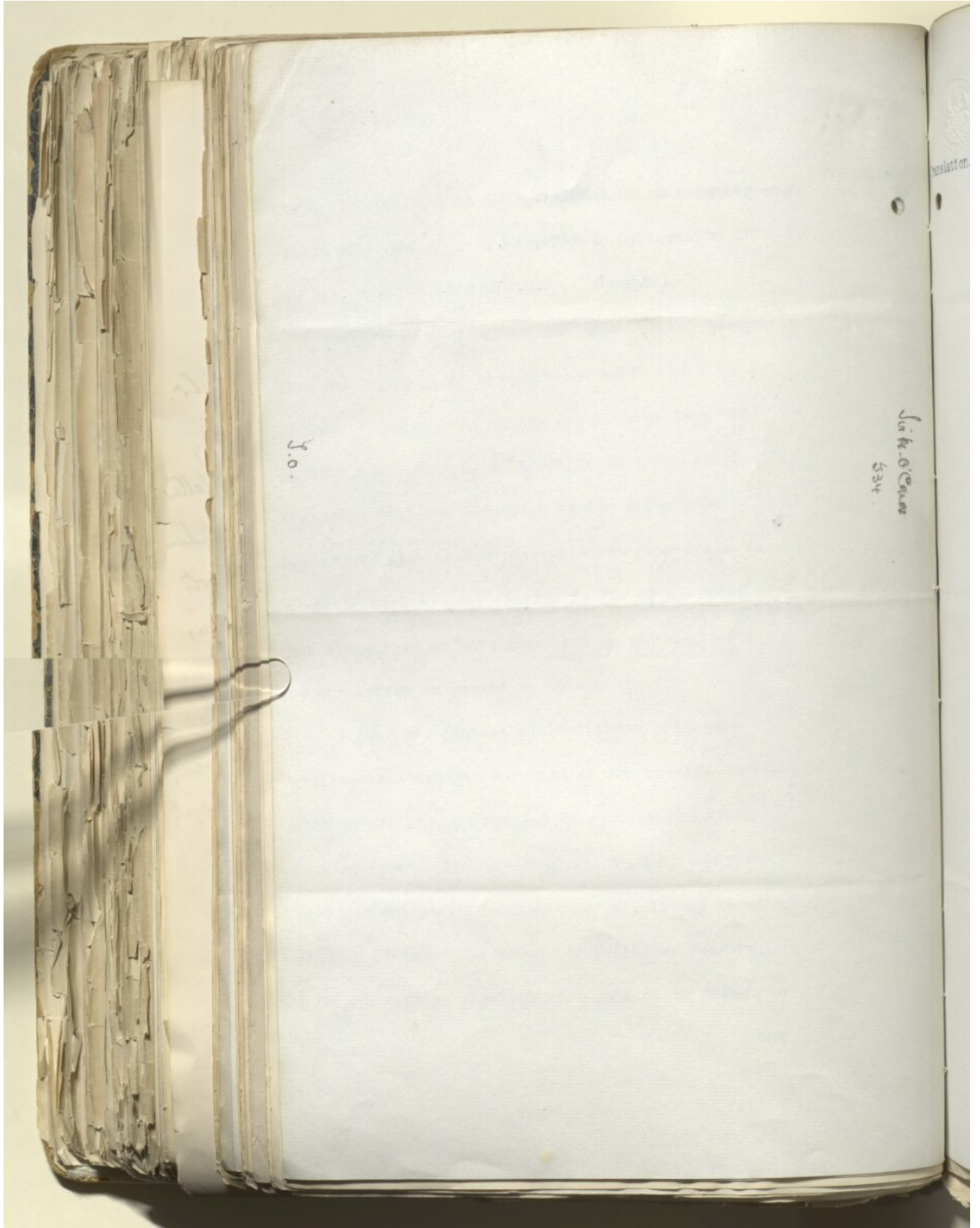


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٩٩و] (٨٦٠/٨٠٢)



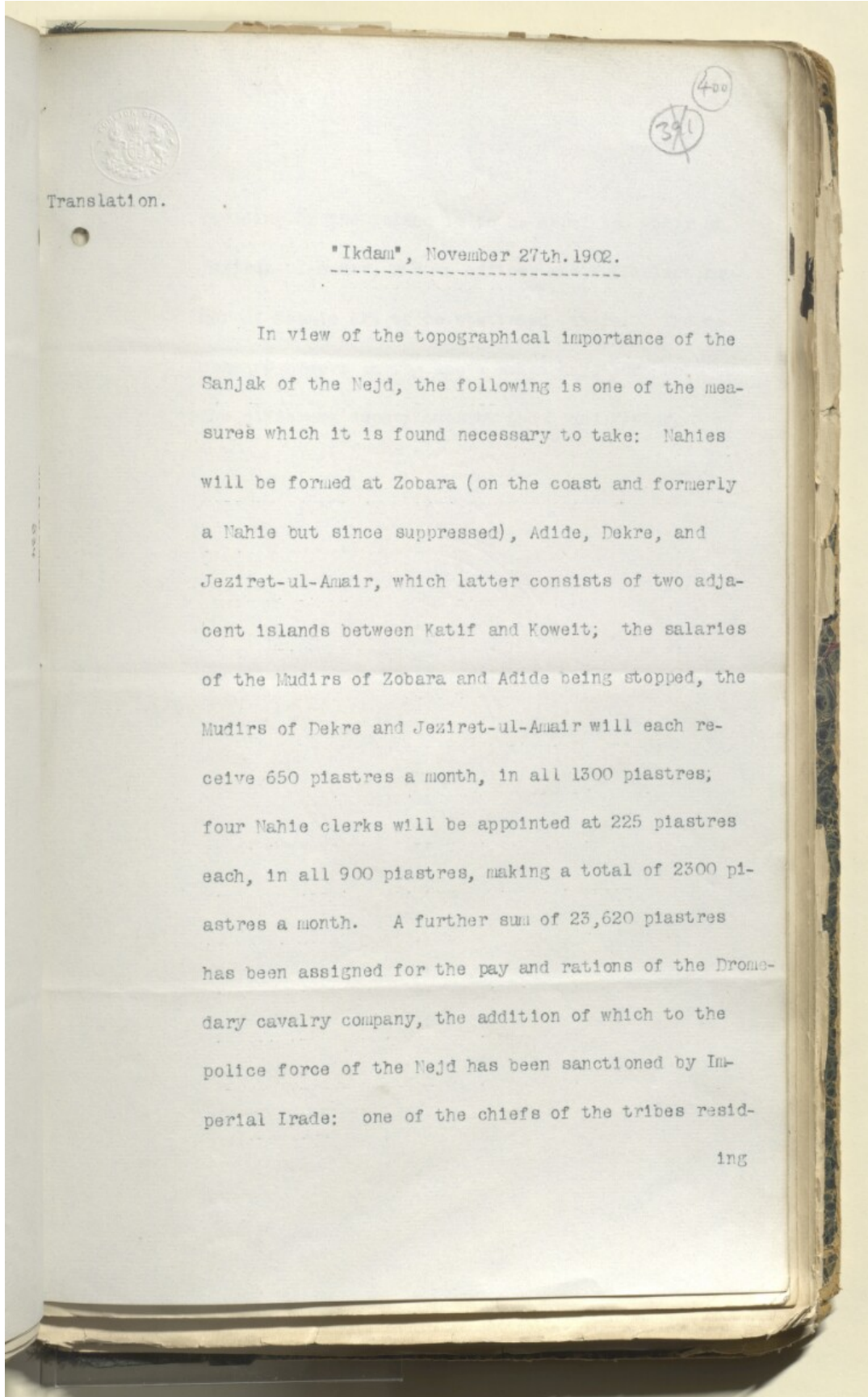


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٣٩٩ظ] (٨٦٠/٨٠٣)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٤٠٠ و] (٨٦٠/٨٠٤)



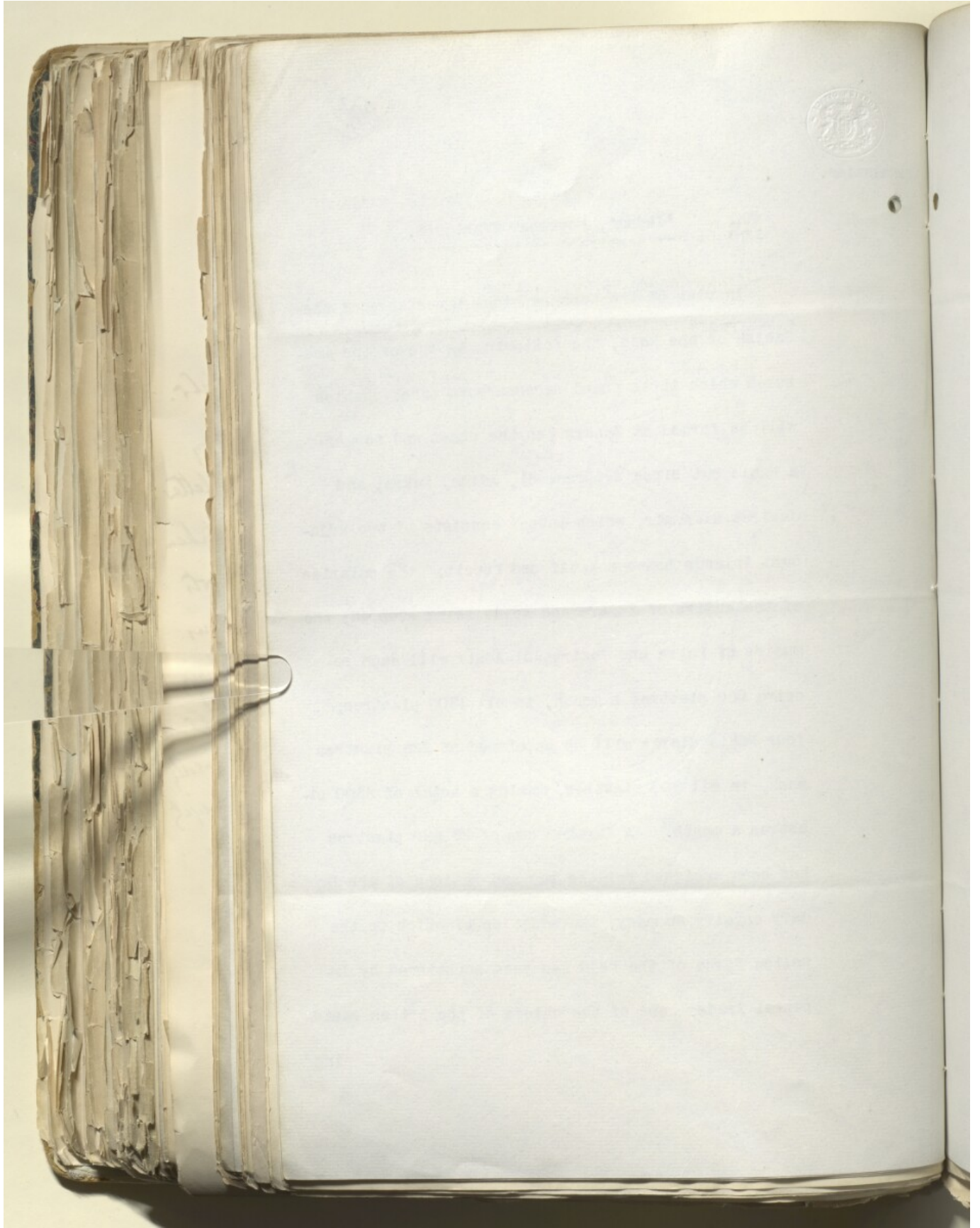
Translation.

"Ikdam", November 27th. 1902.

In view of the topographical importance of the Sanjak of the Nejd, the following is one of the measures which it is found necessary to take: Nahies will be formed at Zobara (on the coast and formerly a Nahie but since suppressed), Adide, Dekre, and Jeziret-ul-Amair, which latter consists of two adjacent islands between Katif and Koweit; the salaries of the Mudirs of Zobara and Adide being stopped, the Mudirs of Dekre and Jeziret-ul-Amair will each receive 650 piastres a month, in all 1300 piastres; four Nahie clerks will be appointed at 225 piastres each, in all 900 piastres, making a total of 2300 piastres a month. A further sum of 23,620 piastres has been assigned for the pay and rations of the Dromedary cavalry company, the addition of which to the police force of the Nejd has been sanctioned by Imperial Irade: one of the chiefs of the tribes residing

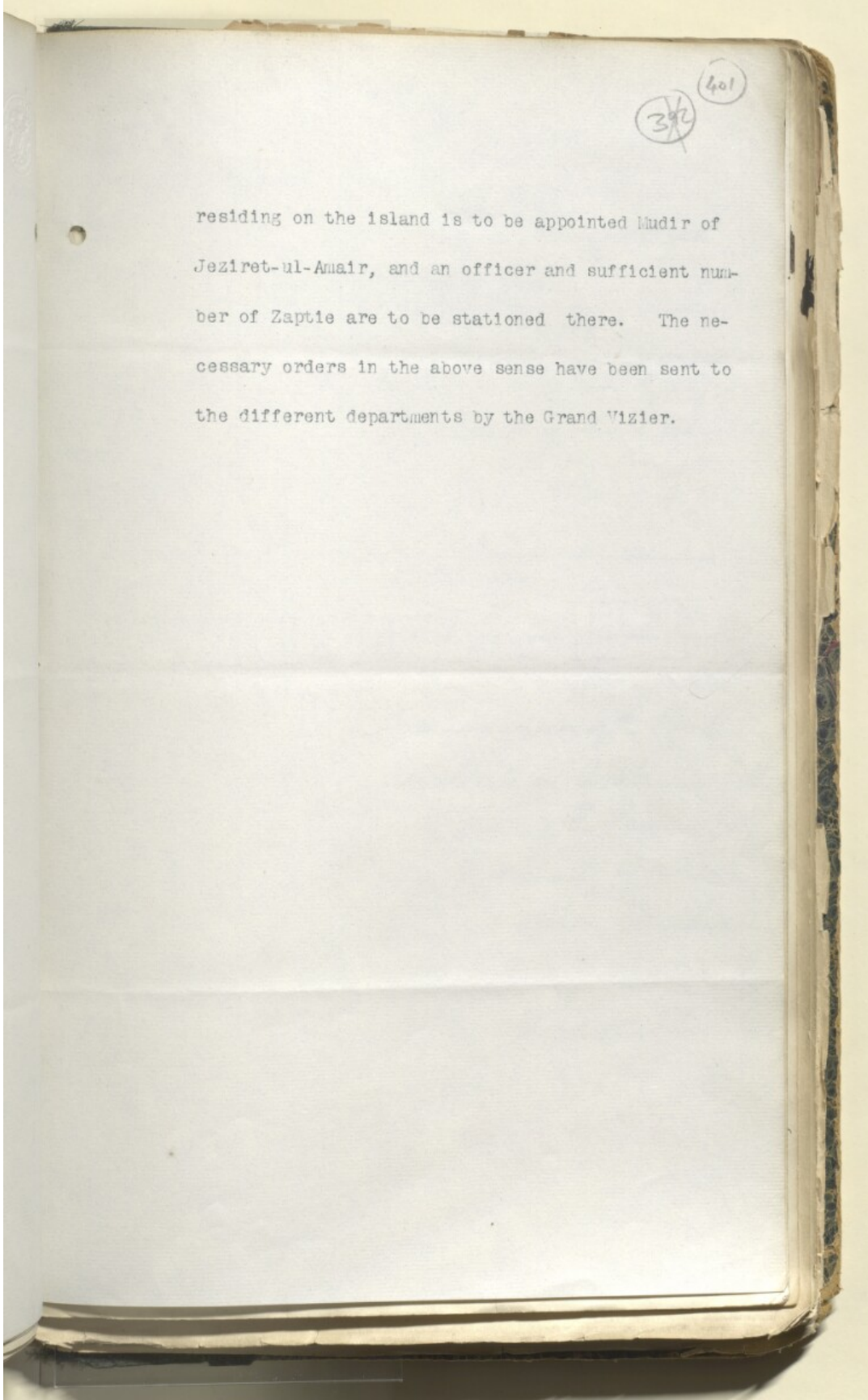


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٤٠٠ظ] (٨٦٠/٨٠٥)





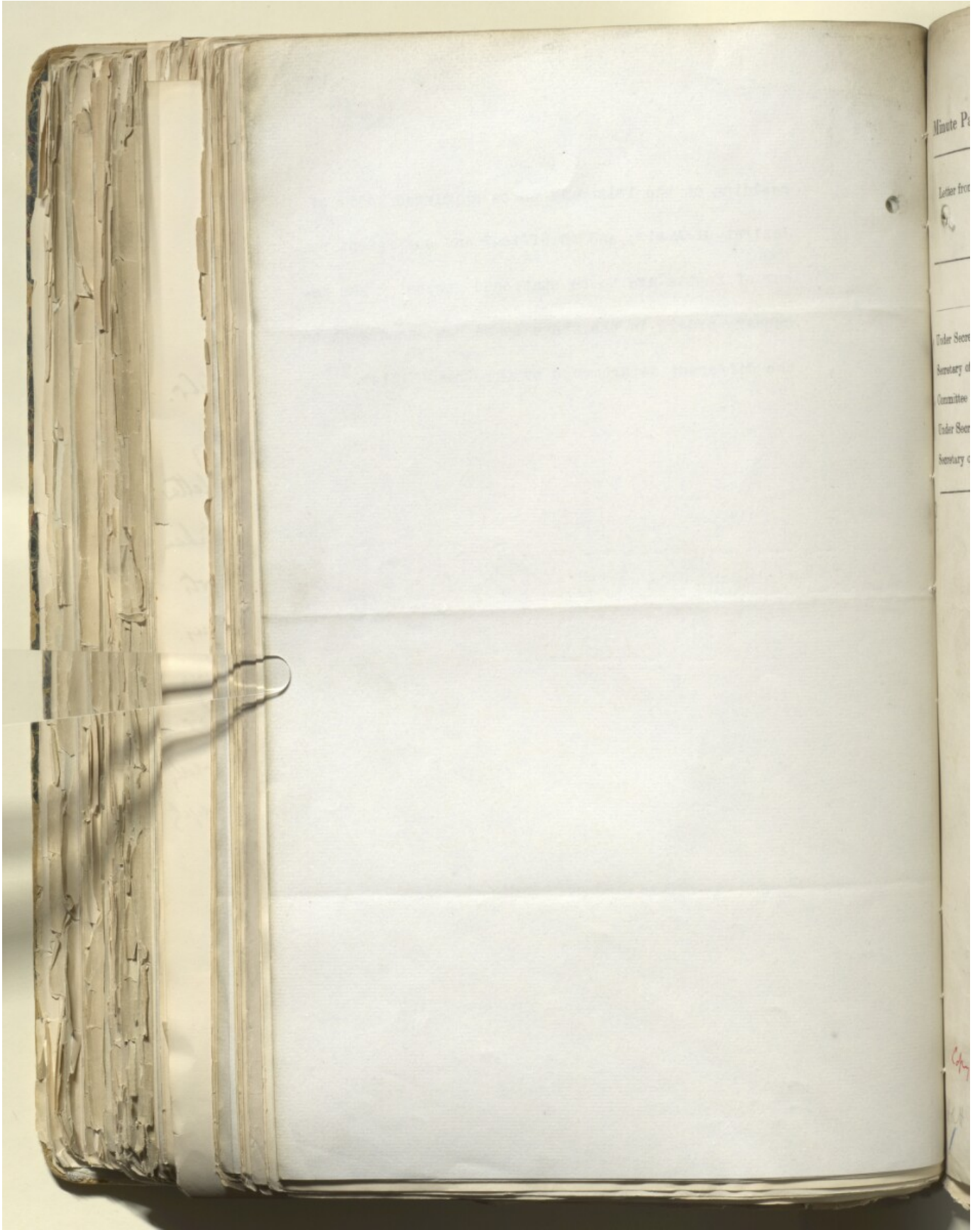
ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٤٠١ و] (٨٦٠/٨٠٦)



residing on the island is to be appointed Mudir of
Jeziret-ul-Amair, and an officer and sufficient num-
ber of Zaptie are to be stationed there. The ne-
cessary orders in the above sense have been sent to
the different departments by the Grand Vizier.



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٤٠١ظ] (٨٦٠/٨٠٧)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٤٠٢ و] (٨٠٨/٨٦٠)

Minute Paper.

Register No. 2523

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Letter from F.O. Dated 25th August 1902
Rec. 27

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	27 Aug	off.	Persian Gulf. The request of Sheikh Ahmed bin Thani of Qatar for British protection. Views of the F.O.
Secretary of State	27 "		
Committee	28 "	E.T.	
Under Secretary.....	3 Sept.	G. W.	
Secretary of State			

Previous Papers:— 997

The Foreign Office are opposed to any extension of the British Protectorate in Arabia, whether on the shores of the Persian Gulf or in the vicinity of Aden - without a serious consideration of the military as well as the political responsibilities which it would entail.

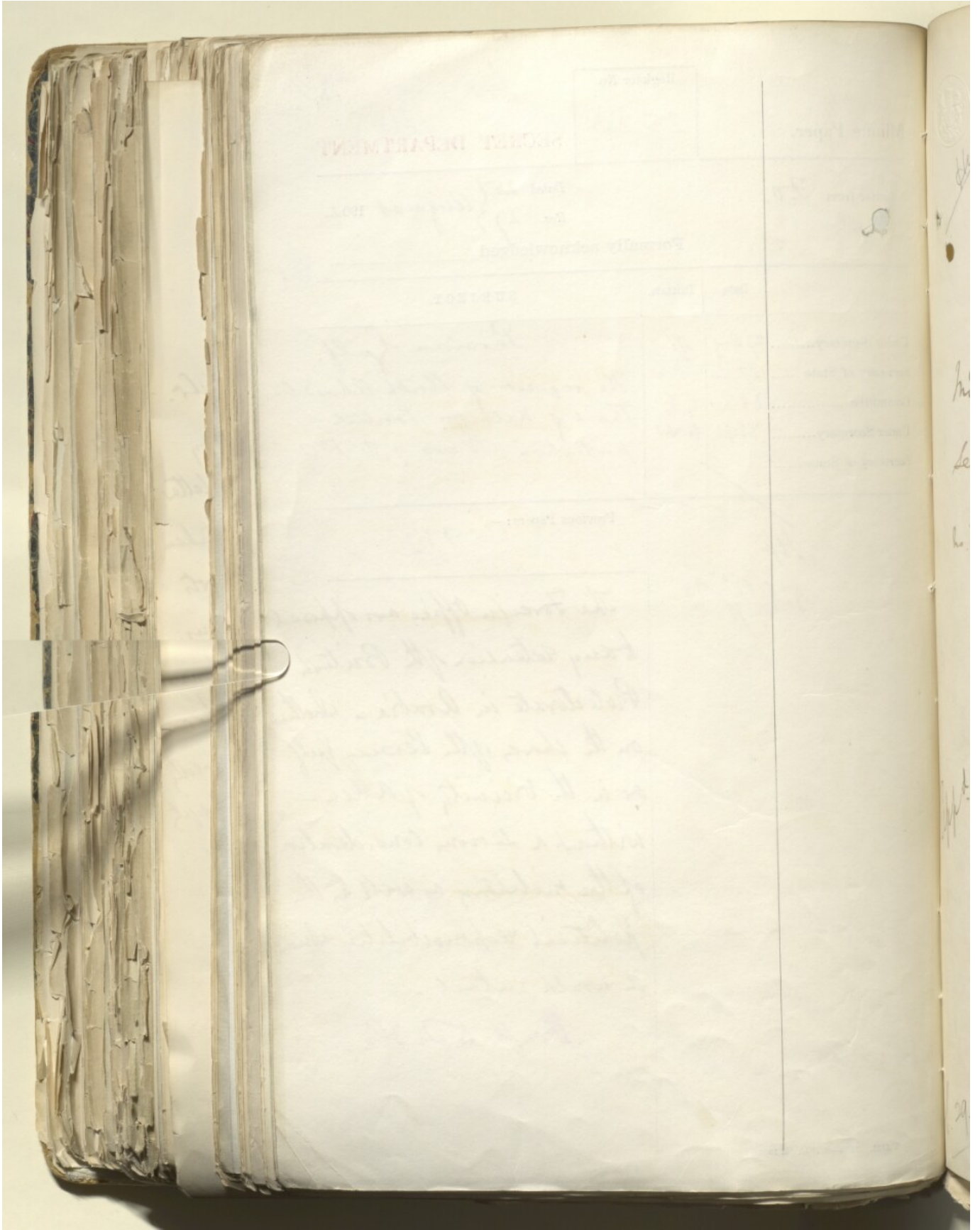
Draft to India.

Copy to F.O. 10/9/02

Y 6731. 2000.—9/1901. I. 1909.



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٤٠٢ظ] (٨٦٠/٨٠٩)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٤٠٣و] (٨٦٠/٨١٠)

403
304

India Office
5 Sept 1902

Desire of Sheikh
Ahmed bin Thani
of El Kato, to be
taken under
British Protection

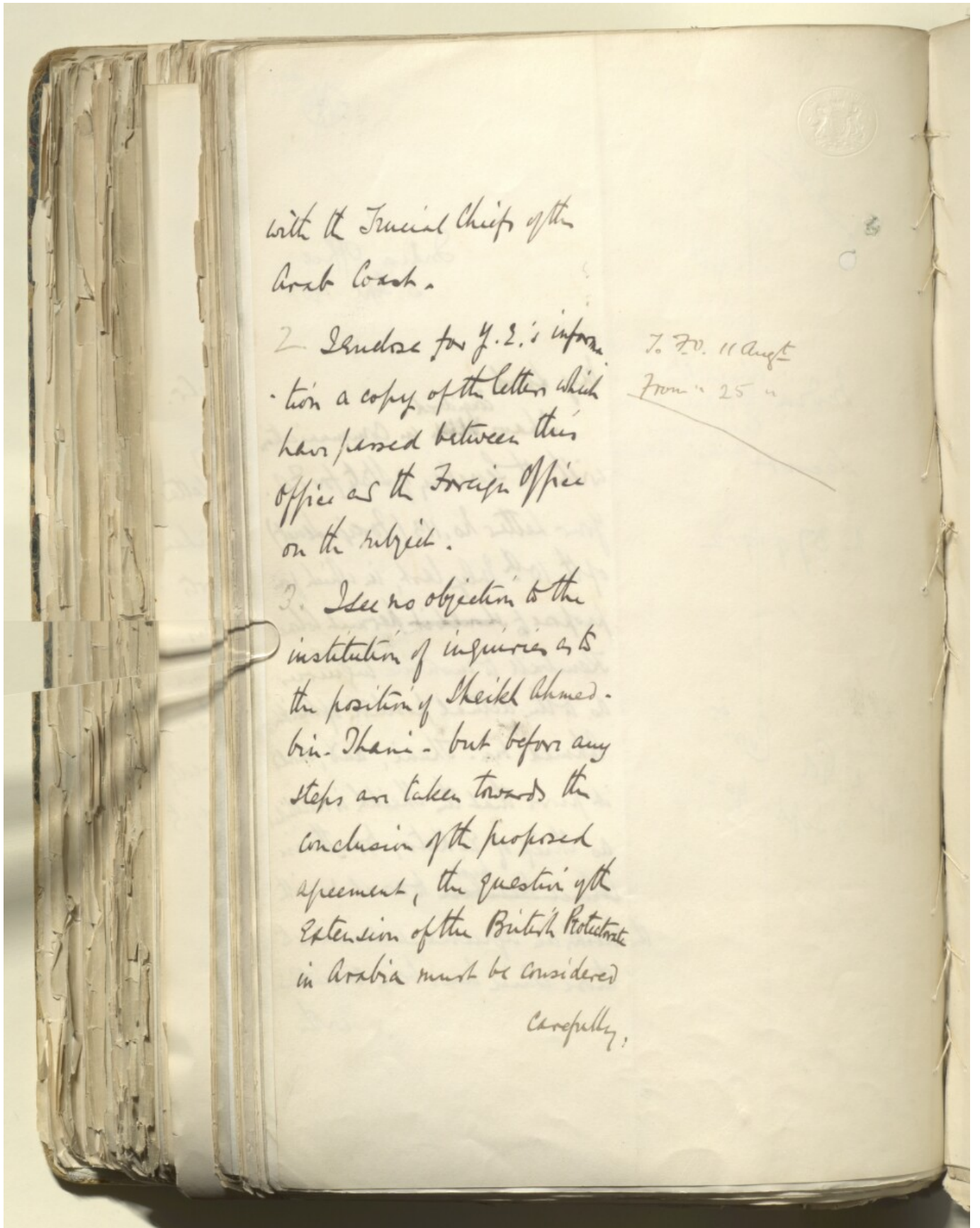
India
Secret

My Lord
I have ~~been~~ ^{considered} in communication
with the Secretary of State for F.A.
Your letter no. 113 (Foreign Secret)
of the 10th July last, in which you
propose to ~~submit~~ permit Colonel
Kemball to institute inquiries
as to the actual position of Sheikh
Ahmed bin Thani, and, should
it prove that the Sheikh is ~~established~~
as Chief of El Kato, to authorize
Colonel ~~Kemball~~ ^{him} to conclude with
the Sheikh an agreement similar to
those which have been executed
with

ho 37 of 1902

App'd Pol. Com^e
3 Sept. 1902

29.



with the Tribal Chiefs of the
Arab Coast.

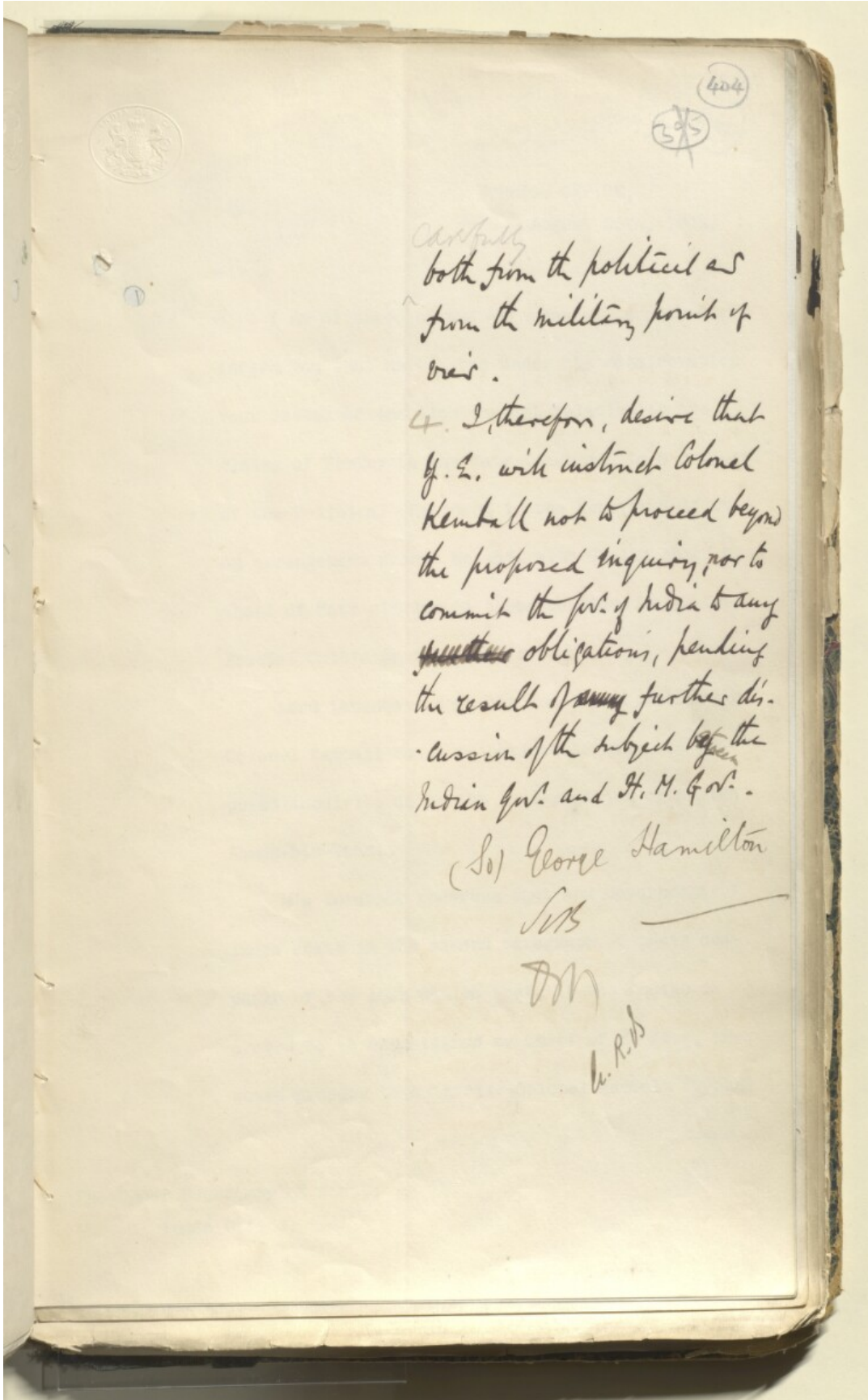
2. I enclose for Y. S.'s informa-
-tion a copy of the letter which
has passed between this
office and the Foreign Office
on the subject.

To F.O. 11 Augt
From " 25 "

3. I see no objection to the
institution of inquiries as to
the position of Sheikh Ahmed-
bin-Thani - but before any
steps are taken towards the
conclusion of the proposed
agreement, the question of the
Extension of the British Protectorate
in Arabia must be considered
carefully.

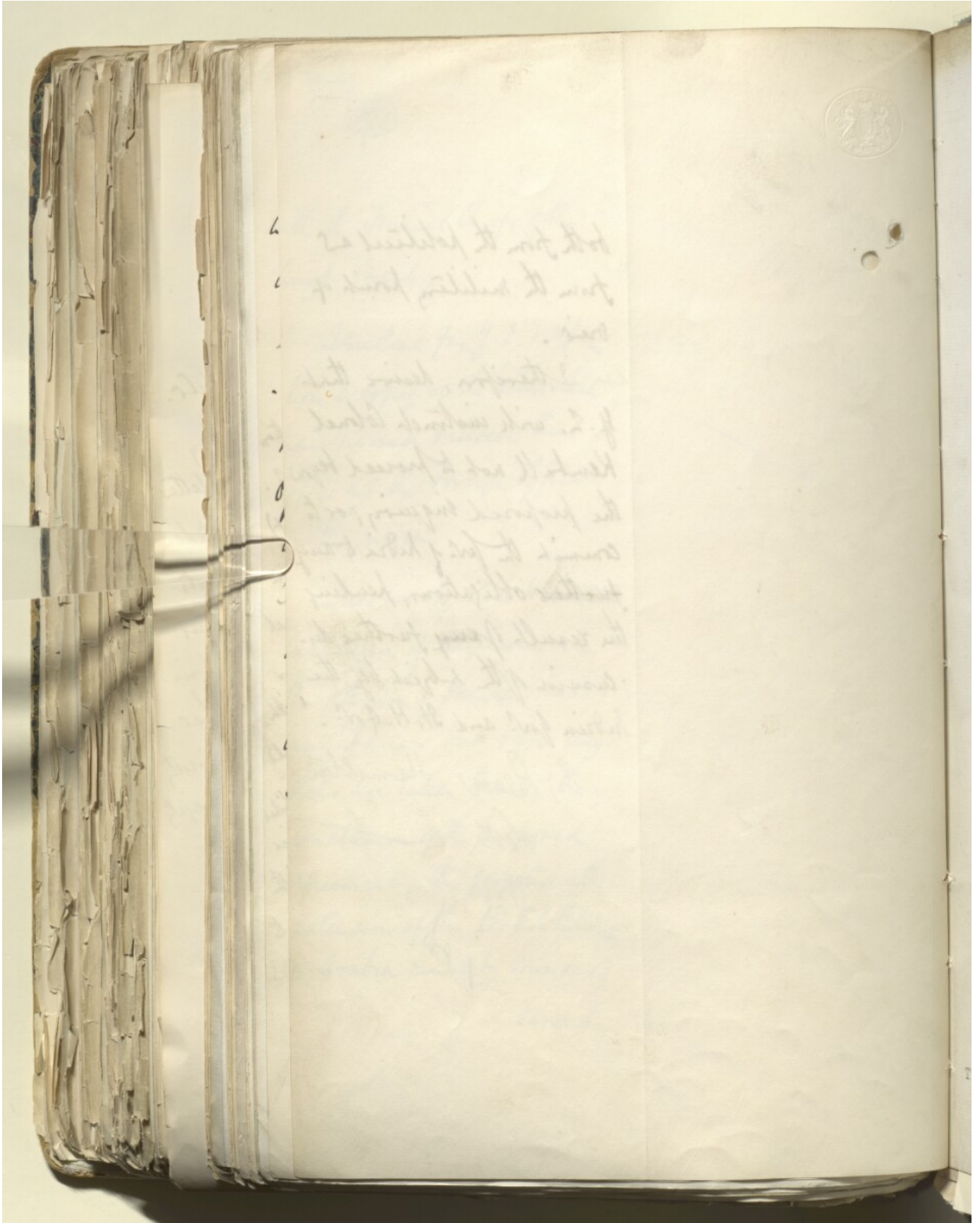


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٤٠٤ و] (٨٦٠/٨١٢)



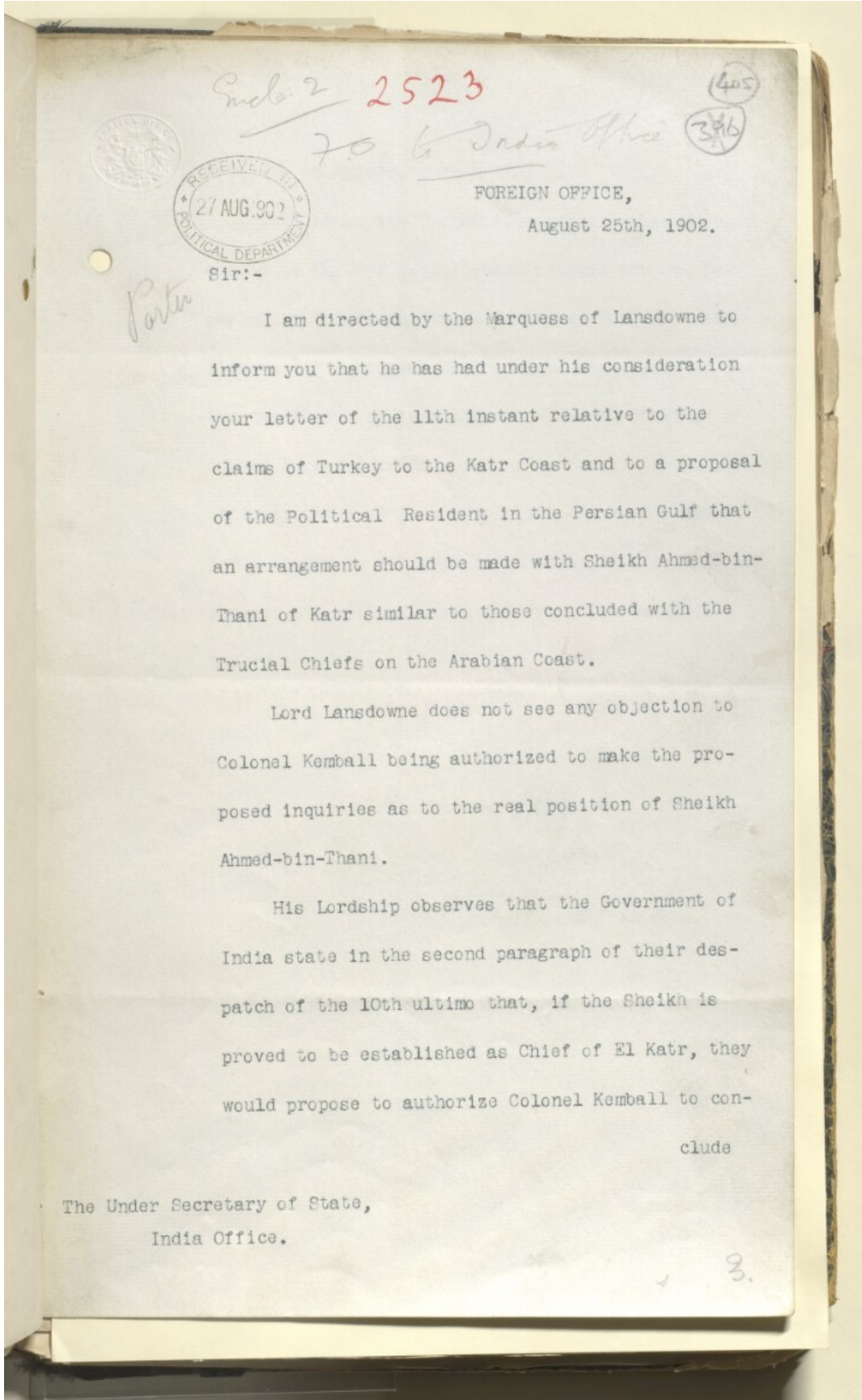


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٤٠٤ظ] (٨٦٠/٨١٣)



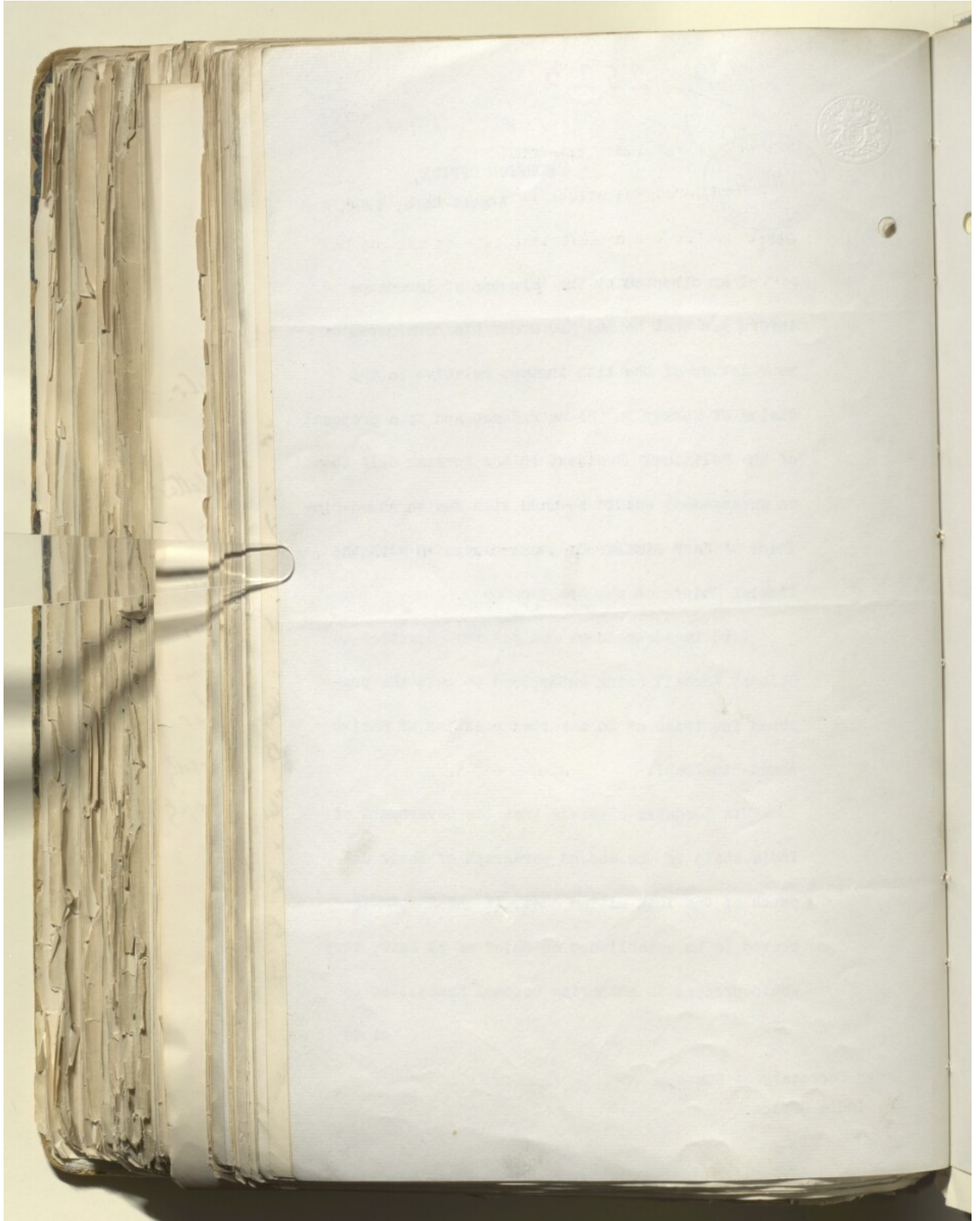


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٤٠٥ و] (٨٦٠/٨١٤)



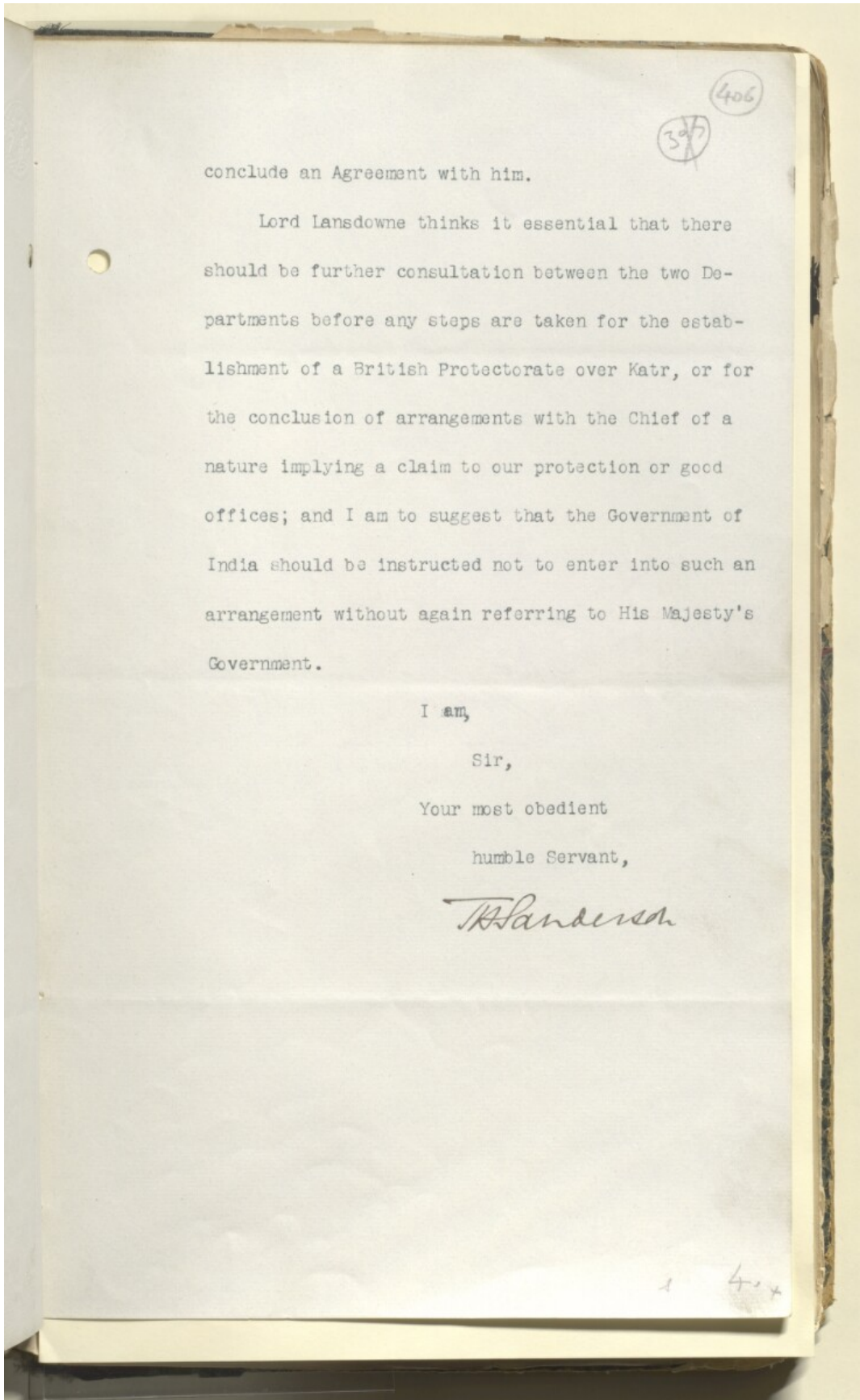


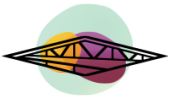
ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٤٠٥ظ] (٨٦٠/٨١٥)



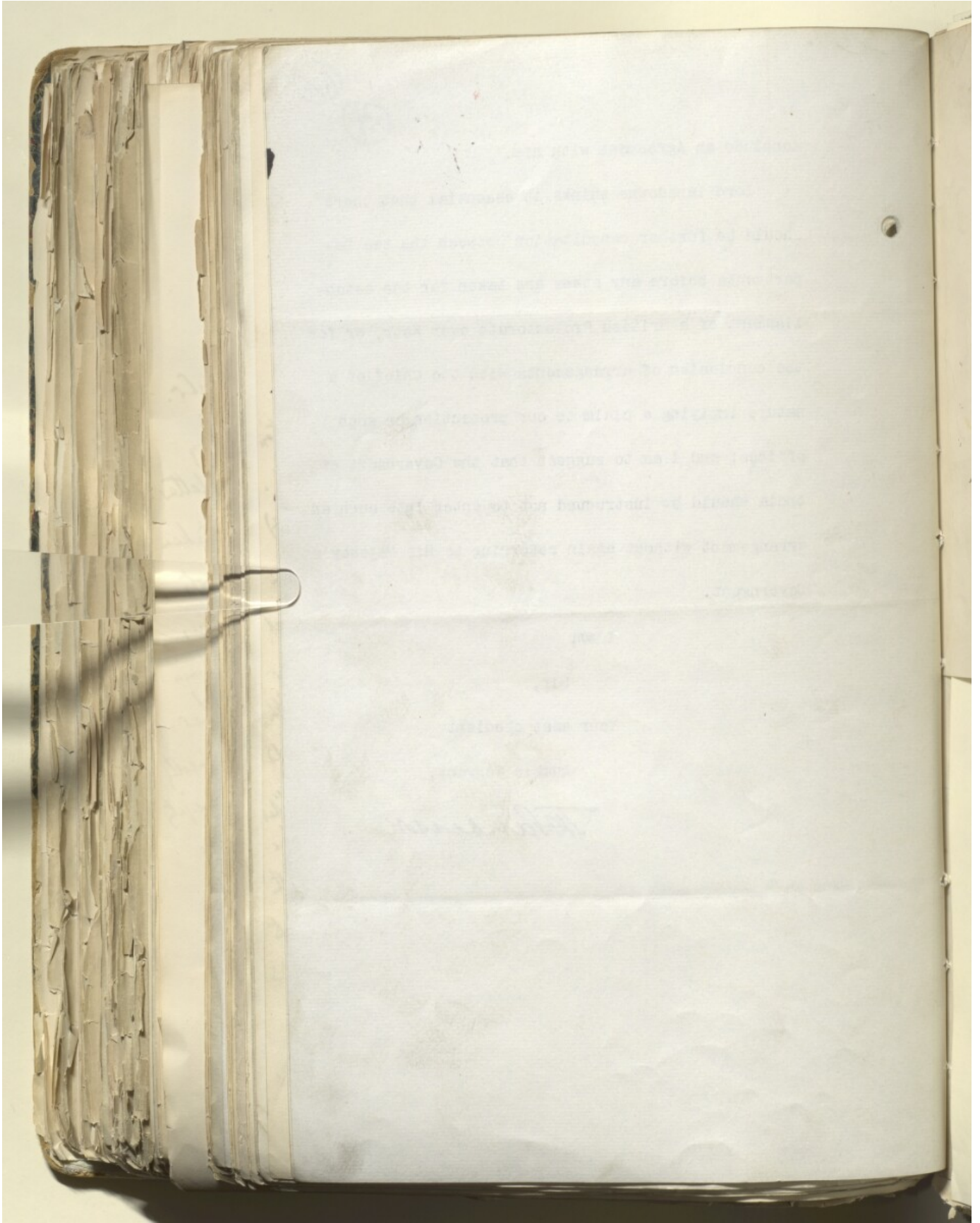


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٤٠٦ و] (٨٦٠/٨١٦)



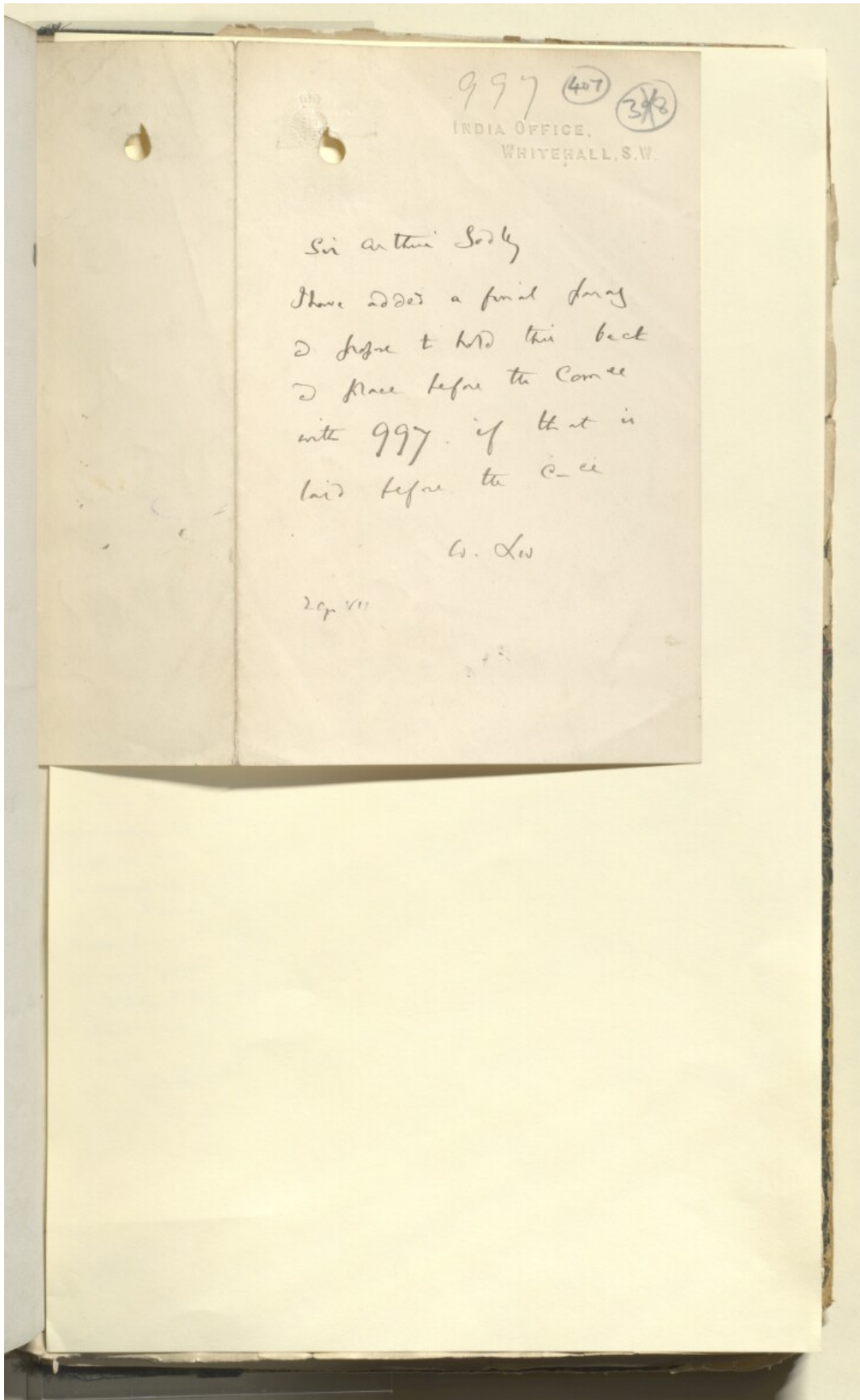


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٤٠٦ظ] (٨٦٠/٨١٧)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٤٠٧و] (٨٦٠/٨١٨)



997 (407) (3/2)
INDIA OFFICE,
WHITEHALL, S.W.

Sir Arthur Soley
I have 2222 a final drawing
I figure to be the best
I place before the corner
into 997. if that is
laid before the c-c

G. L. W.

29 July



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٤٠٧ظ] (٨٦٠/٨١٩)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٤٠٨ و] [٨٢٠/٨٦٠]

(402)
349

Register No. 997. SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Minute Paper.

Recd Letter from India, no. 113, Dated 15th July 1902. Rec. 28th July 1902.

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	29. vii	W. O. W.	Persian full. Desire of Sheikh Ahmed-ben-Thani of El-Katar to be taken under British protection.
Secretary of State	29	AG	
Committee	1 Aug	W. O. W.	
Under Secretary.....	6	W. O. W.	
Secretary of State	7	AG	

Previous Papers:— See 2281.
806

Draft to the F.O.

I agree with the defuncted note. The best position is that the Turks claim and have tried to exercise jurisdiction over El-Katar, and that we have refused to recognize it. By making a treaty that is to affirm the Great British chief of protection against Turkey, we are likely to bring the matter to a dead issue between the Turks and ourselves. I do not know with what basis about this is proposed at the present moment. A.L.H.

5 Sept 02
Secret 37
(2523)

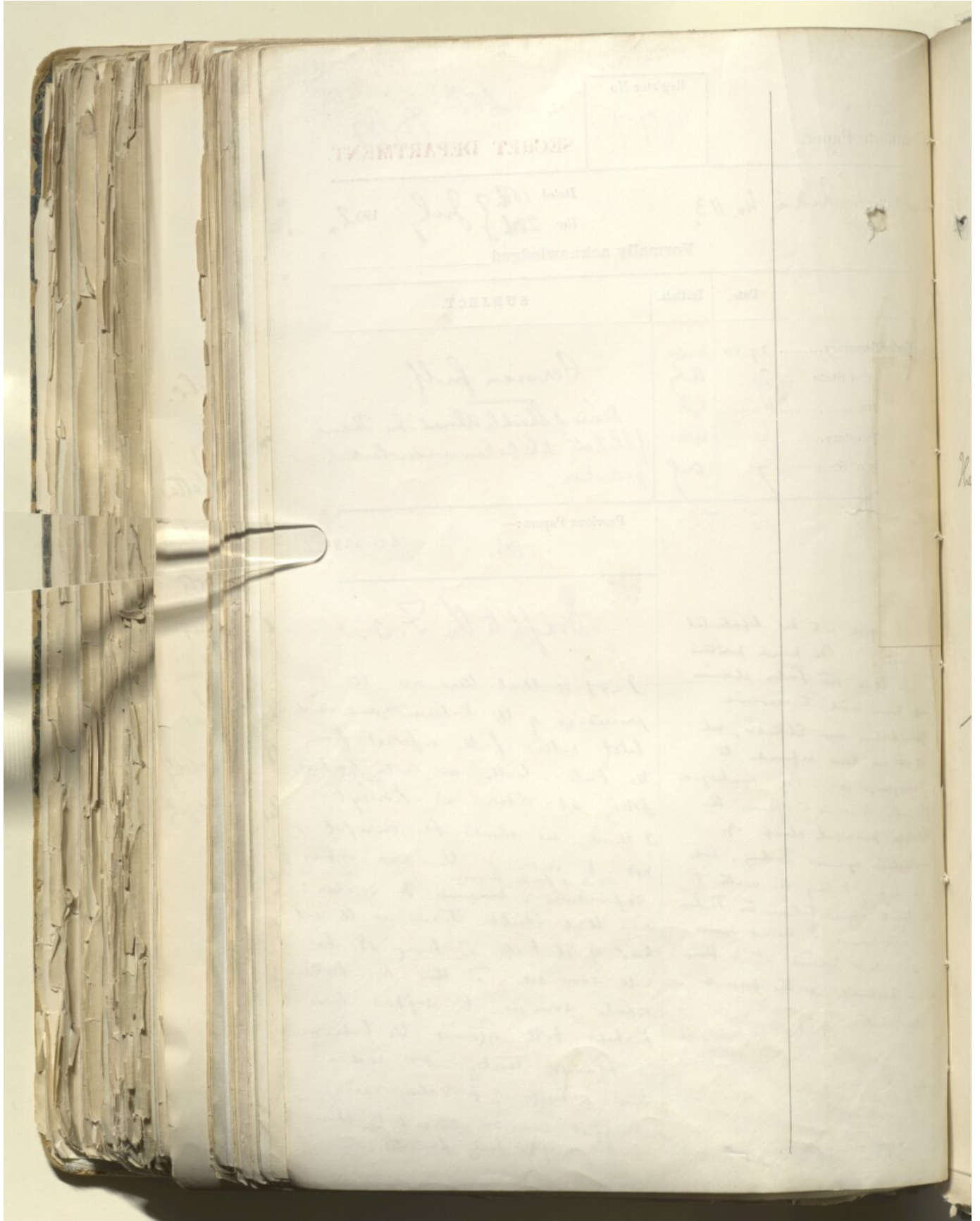
copy to India
5 Sept 02

I expect that there are the proceedings of the Bahrain agent which lately called forth a protest from the Porte, with an anti-turkish policy at Aden & Kowest. I think we should be careful not to increase the area of our expansion ^{without further inquiry}. It is clear that Sheikh Jassim is the real chief of El Katar & being old he will soon die, & thus his brother wants someone to support him perhaps both against the tribesmen & against Turkey. at such a time a treaty of protection needs careful consideration as to the choice and fitness of the party protected.

Y 671. 2930-91901. 1902.
Secret No. 37

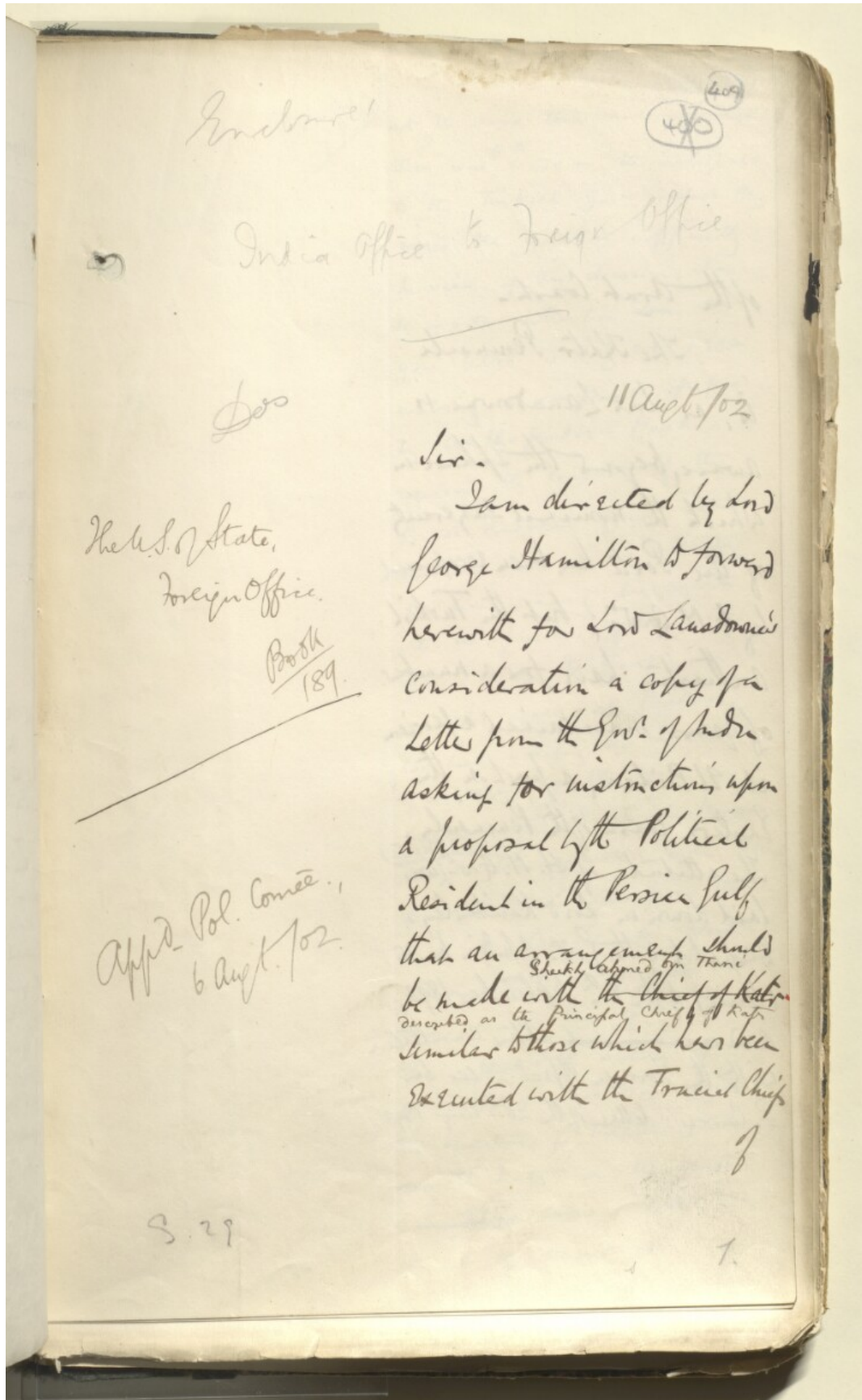


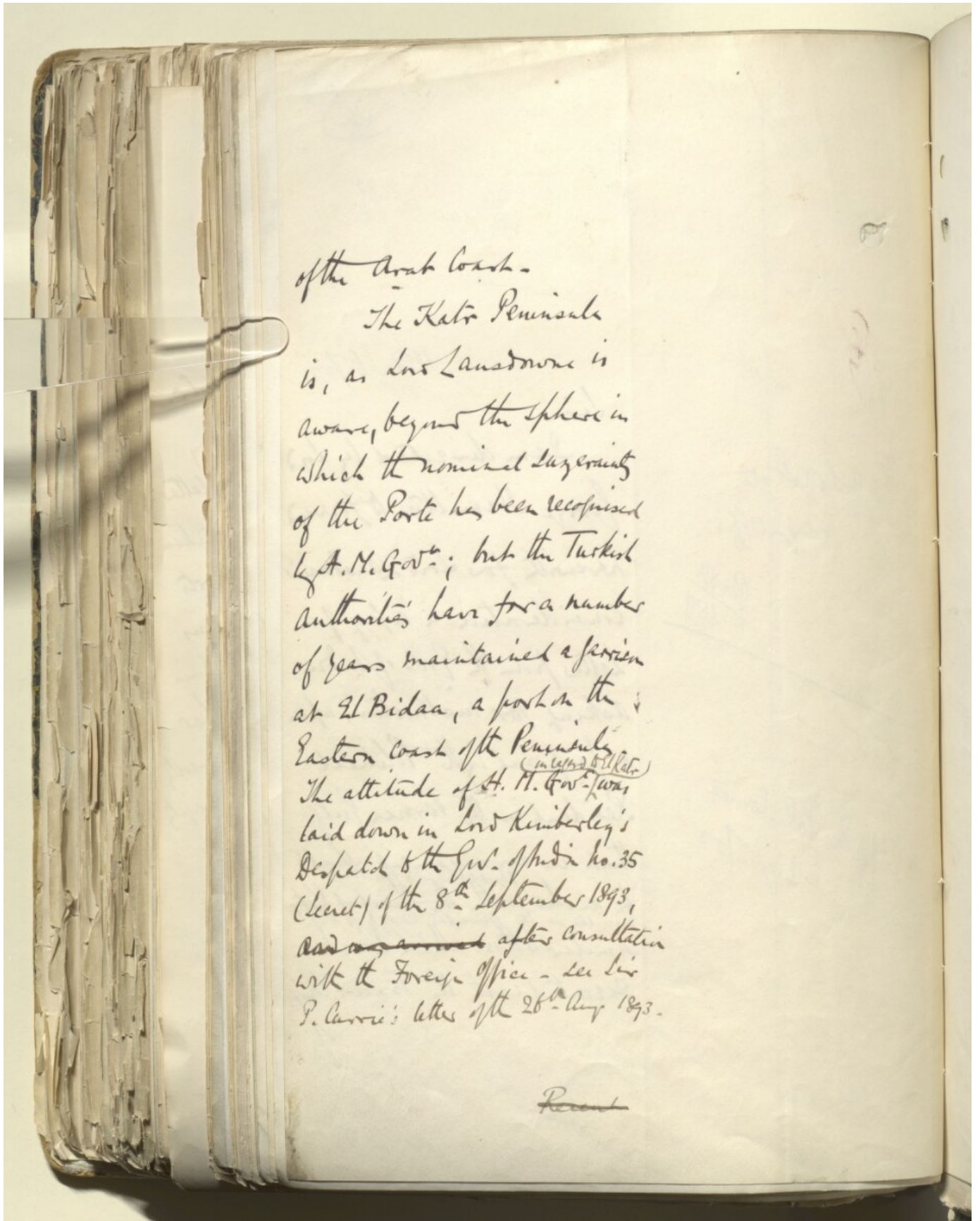
ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٤٠٨ظ] (٨٦٠/٨٢١)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٤٠٩ و] (٨٦٠/٨٢٢)





of the Arab Coast.

The Kato Peninsula
is, as Lord Lansdowne is
aware, beyond the sphere in
which the nominal suzerainty
of the Porte has been recognised
by A. M. Gov^{rs}; but the Turkish
authorities have for a number
of years maintained a garrison
at El Bidaa, a post on the
Eastern coast of the Peninsula.
The attitude of A. M. Gov^{rs} ^(in regard to Kato) was
laid down in Lord Kimberley's
Despatch to the Gov^{rs} of India no. 35
(Secret) of the 8th September 1893,
and ~~was approved~~ after consultation
with the Foreign Office - see Sir
P. Currie's letter of the 26th Aug 1893.

Recent



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٠٤و] (٨٦٠/٨٢٤)

at the same time no communication was made on the subject to the Turkish Govt unless they raised the question officially. In view of this decision, I am to invite attention to your letter of July 21. 1902 enclosing a complaint preferred by Anthopoulos Pasha regarding the conduct of the British Consular Officer at Bahrain who it is alleged has been sending his agents into the province of Nejd. It appears that Dr Gaskin, the asst. P.A. agent at Bahrain, has been watching the movements of an agent of the Amir of Nejd named Saad ul Hageini who has been entrusted with letters from the Amir and from the Wali of Basrah to Sheikh Jasim bin Thami of Katar. It seems to the Sec. of S. for India that the action of the Turkish ambassador raises the question of Turkish jurisdiction over El Katar in the sense of Sir Philip Currie's letter of the 26 of August 1892.



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أتراك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٠٤١ ظ] (٨٦٠/٨٢٥)

But apart from such action
as the Lord Commodore may think
fit to take in communication
with the Turkish Govt, it seems
desirable that no time should
be lost in collecting the
further information indicated in
Mr. Kemball's letter No 93
of the 26 of April 1902.
It will be observed that the
Port. Res. in the Persian Gulf
arrives at the conclusion of a
protectorate agreement with the
Chief of Katar, and that he
wants desire if possible to
secure the consent of the Turks
to the withdrawal of their
garrison from El Bida. But
as a prelude to the discussion
of these questions, it is necessary
to ascertain the real position of
Sheikh Ahmed and to consider
more fully the choice of a residence
for the Chief of Katar on the
Coast. I am to inquire whether
the Marquis of Lansdowne approves
of the necessary steps being taken
with this object.

(Sd) Alfordley J. B. [Signature]



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٢٤ و] (٨٦٠/٨٢٨)

(412)

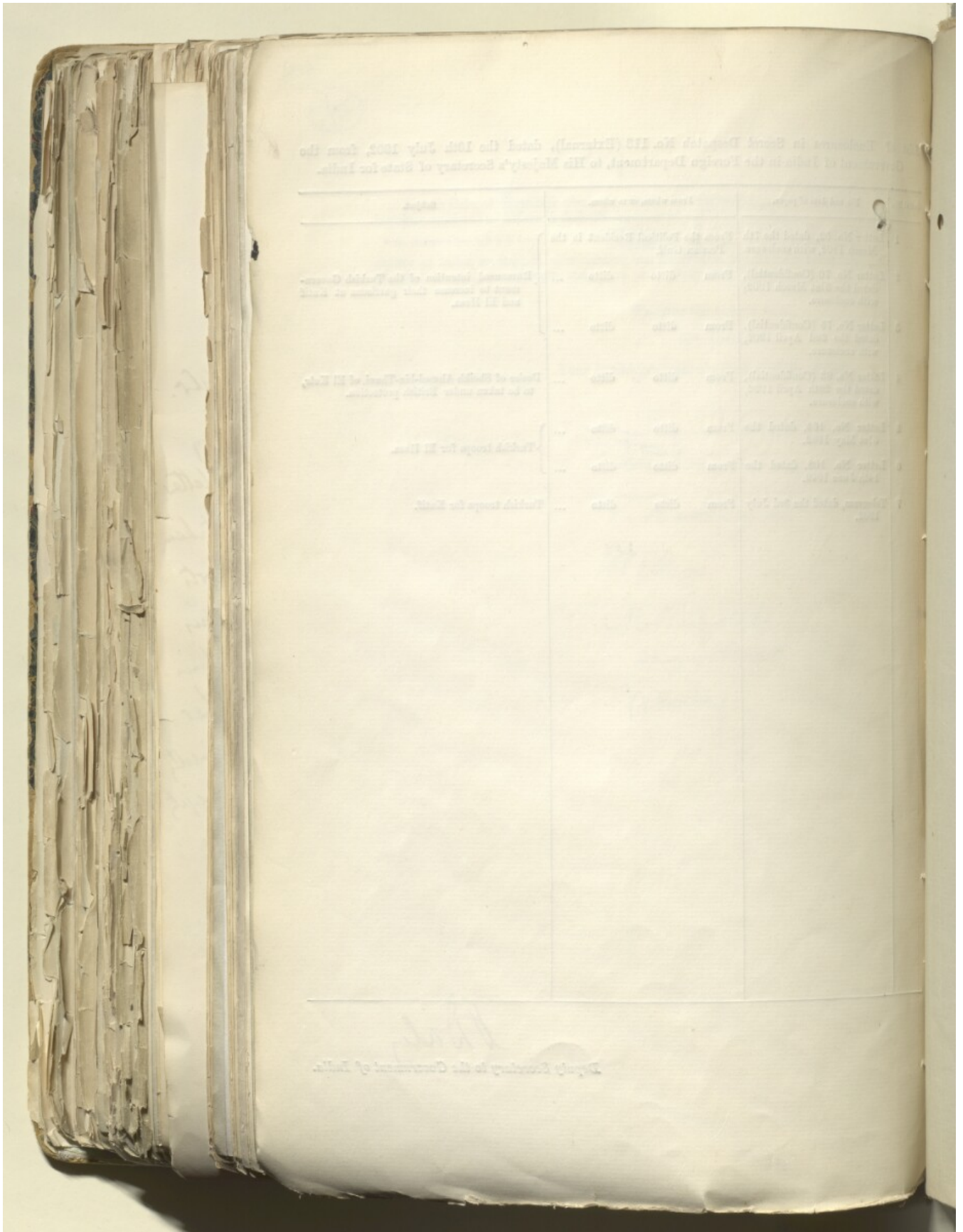
List of Enclosures in Secret Despatch No. 113 (External), dated the 10th July 1902, from the Government of India in the Foreign Department, to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

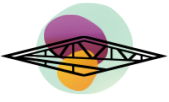
Serial No.	No. and date of paper.	From whom, or to whom.	Subject.
1	Letter No. 52, dated the 7th March 1902, with enclosure.	From the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.	Rumoured intention of the Turkish Government to increase their garrisons at Katif and El Hasa.
2	Letter No. 70 (Confidential), dated the 31st March 1902, with enclosure.	From ditto ditto ...	
3	Letter No. 75 (Confidential), dated the 2nd April 1902, with enclosure.	From ditto ditto ...	
4	Letter No. 93 (Confidential), dated the 26th April 1902, with enclosure.	From ditto ditto ...	Desire of Sheikh Ahmed-bin-Thani, of El Katr, to be taken under British protection.
5	Letter No. 104, dated the 31st May 1902.	From ditto ditto ...	Turkish troops for El Hasa.
6	Letter No. 108, dated the 14th June 1902.	From ditto ditto ...	
7	Telegram, dated the 3rd July 1902.	From ditto ditto ...	Turkish troops for Katif.

H. Daly
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

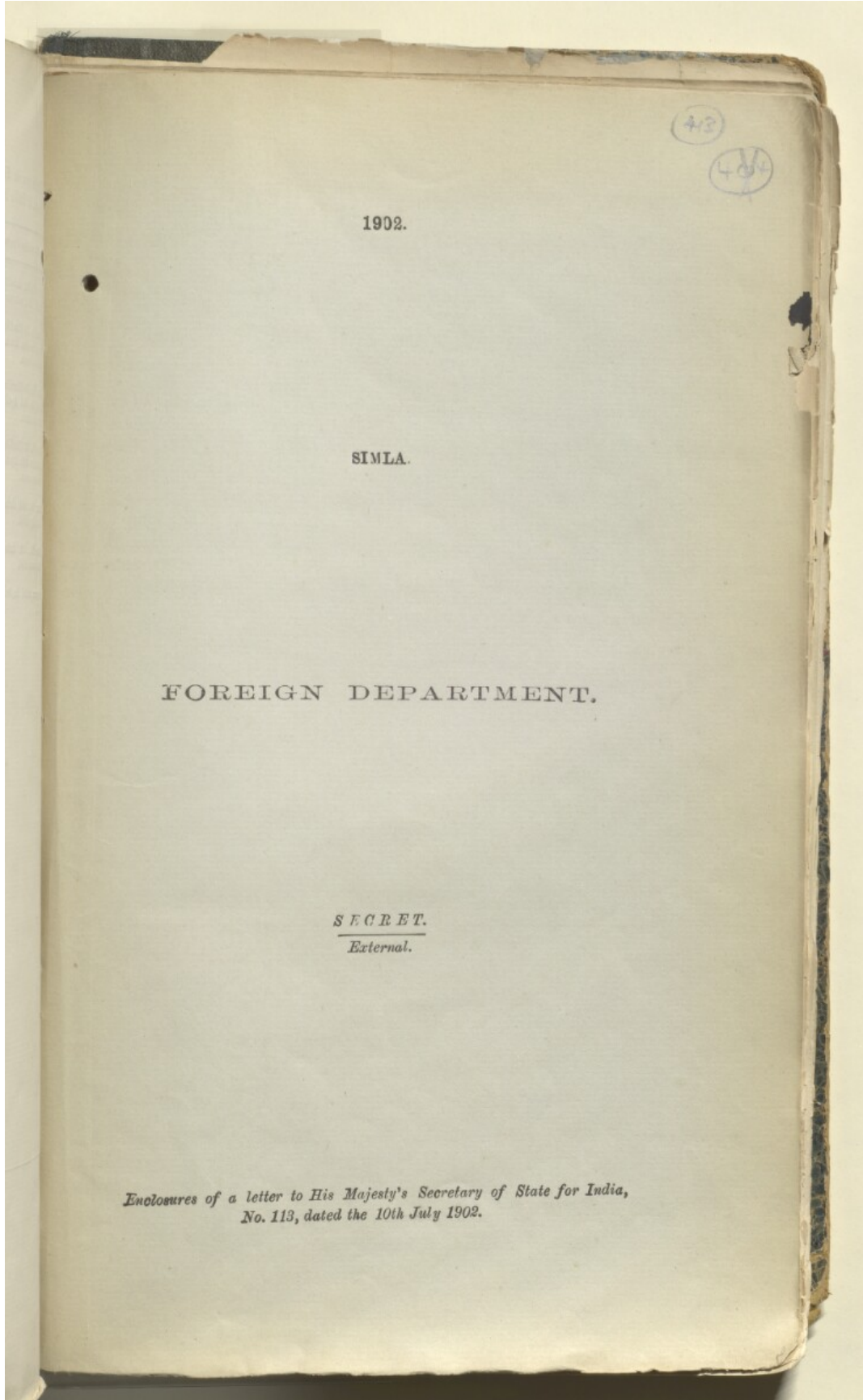


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٢٤٤ظ] (٨٦٠/٨٢٩)



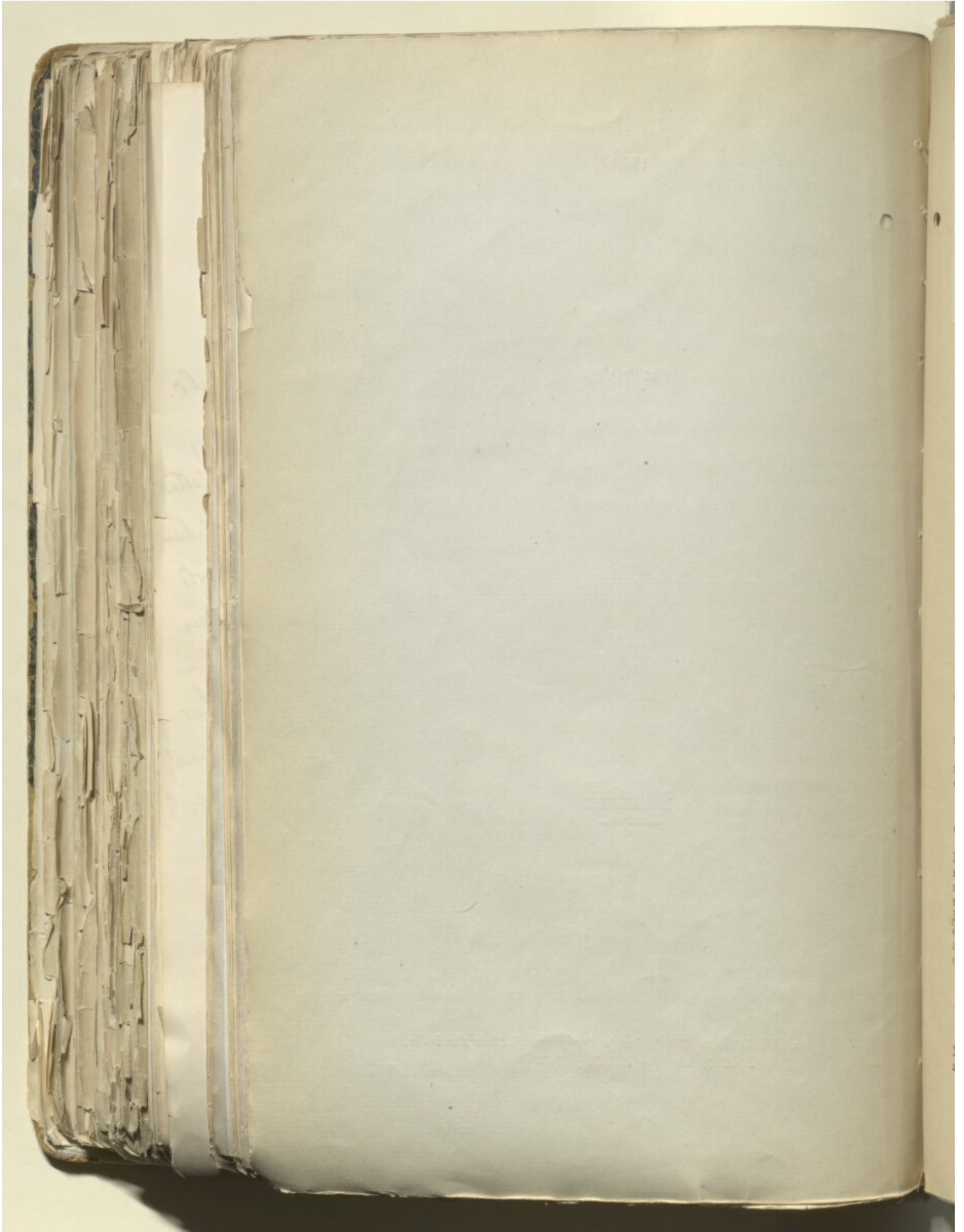


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٣ و٤] (٨٦٠/٨٣٠)



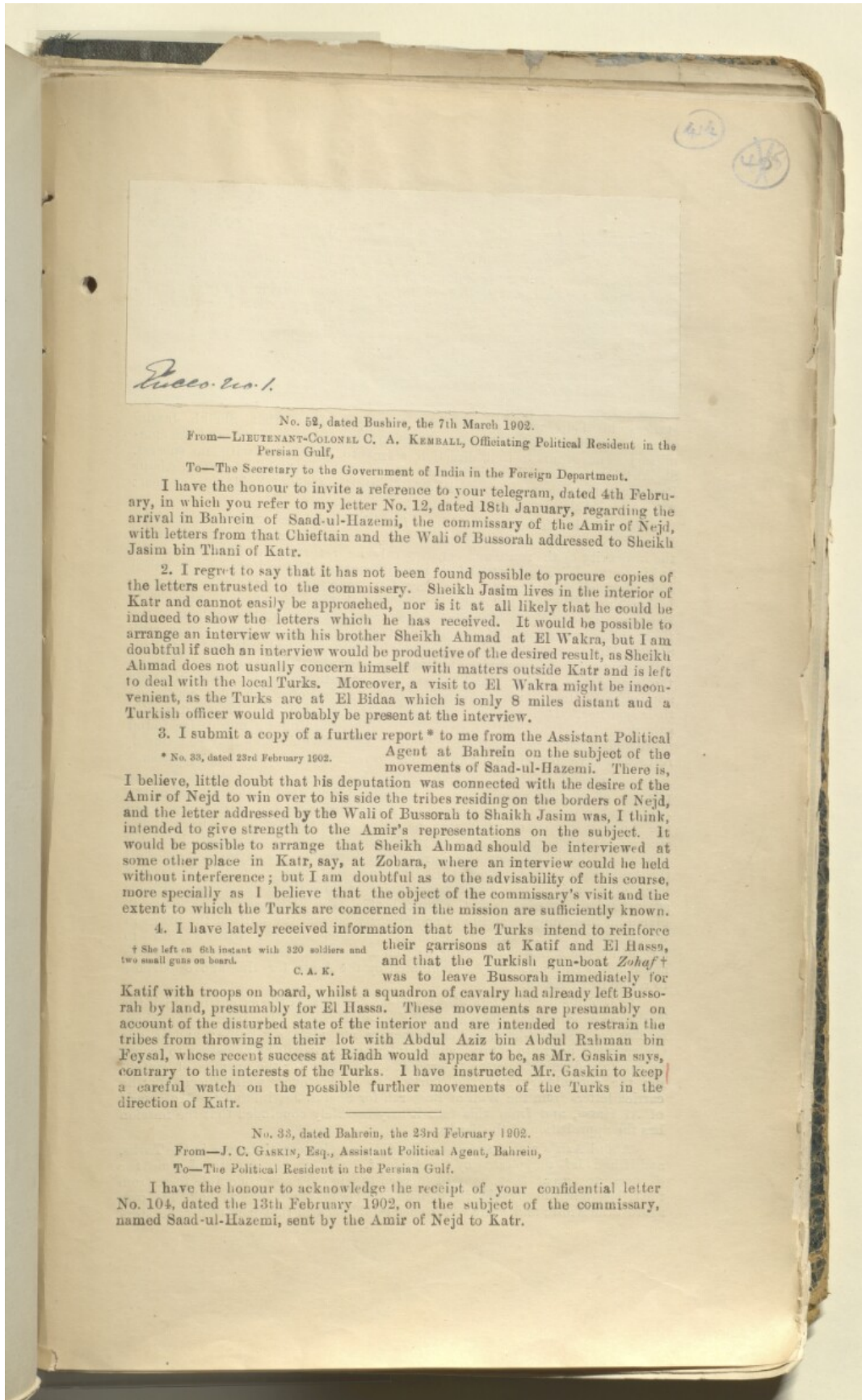


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٤١٣ظ] (٨٦٠/٨٣١)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٤ و] (٨٦٠/٨٣٢)



Encl. No. 1.

No. 52, dated Bushire, the 7th March 1902.

From—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. A. KEMBALL, Officiating Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

I have the honour to invite a reference to your telegram, dated 4th February, in which you refer to my letter No. 12, dated 18th January, regarding the arrival in Bahrein of Saad-ul-Hazemi, the commissary of the Amir of Nejd, with letters from that Chieftain and the Wali of Bussorah addressed to Sheikh Jasim bin Thani of Katr.

2. I regret to say that it has not been found possible to procure copies of the letters entrusted to the commissary. Sheikh Jasim lives in the interior of Katr and cannot easily be approached, nor is it at all likely that he could be induced to show the letters which he has received. It would be possible to arrange an interview with his brother Sheikh Ahmad at El Wakra, but I am doubtful if such an interview would be productive of the desired result, as Sheikh Ahmad does not usually concern himself with matters outside Katr and is left to deal with the local Turks. Moreover, a visit to El Wakra might be inconvenient, as the Turks are at El Bidaa which is only 8 miles distant and a Turkish officer would probably be present at the interview.

3. I submit a copy of a further report* to me from the Assistant Political Agent at Bahrein on the subject of the movements of Saad-ul-Hazemi. There is,

I believe, little doubt that his deputation was connected with the desire of the Amir of Nejd to win over to his side the tribes residing on the borders of Nejd, and the letter addressed by the Wali of Bussorah to Shaikh Jasim was, I think, intended to give strength to the Amir's representations on the subject. It would be possible to arrange that Sheikh Ahmad should be interviewed at some other place in Katr, say, at Zobara, where an interview could be held without interference; but I am doubtful as to the advisability of this course, more specially as I believe that the object of the commissary's visit and the extent to which the Turks are concerned in the mission are sufficiently known.

4. I have lately received information that the Turks intend to reinforce their garrisons at Katif and El Hassa, and that the Turkish gun-boat *Zohaf*† was to leave Bussorah immediately for Katif with troops on board, whilst a squadron of cavalry had already left Bussorah by land, presumably for El Hassa. These movements are presumably on account of the disturbed state of the interior and are intended to restrain the tribes from throwing in their lot with Abdul Aziz bin Abdul Rahman bin Feysal, whose recent success at Riadh would appear to be, as Mr. Gaskin says, contrary to the interests of the Turks. I have instructed Mr. Gaskin to keep a careful watch on the possible further movements of the Turks in the direction of Katr.

No. 33, dated Bahrein, the 23rd February 1902.

From—J. C. GASKIN, Esq., Assistant Political Agent, Bahrein,
To—The Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your confidential letter No. 104, dated the 13th February 1902, on the subject of the commissary, named Saad-ul-Hazemi, sent by the Amir of Nejd to Katr.



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٤٤١ ظ] (٨٦٠/٨٣٣)

16

I regret to report that it is not possible to procure copies of the letters entrusted to the commissary by the Amir and Wali of Bussorah to Sheikh Jassim bin Thani, who resides in the interior of Katr and consequently cannot be approached. Saad-ul-Hazemi was entertained by Haji Mukbil-ul-Thakair before his departure for Katr, and the information reported in my letter No. 7, dated the 13th January 1902, was obtained from that source as well as the Chief of Bahrein.

Further confidential reports have been received to the effect that the commissary on behalf of the Amir asked Sheikh Jassim to take measures towards expelling Abdul Aziz bin Abdul Rahman bin Faisal from the environs of El Hassa, and before he gave a definite reply the news of the taking of Riadh reached them, when Sheikh Jassim was able to state that under the circumstances his help was unnecessary. It appears also that Sheikh Jassim discouraged the idea of making overtures to the tribes in Katr, and the commissary's endeavours in that direction seems to have met with no success. Sheikh Jassim is a Wahabi of the same creed as Abdul Aziz bin Abdur Rahman, and while professing friendship with the Amir of Nejd, he is at heart with Abdul Aziz bin Abdur Rahman.

Though Sheikh Jassim could have furnished ample escort to take Saad-ul-Hazemi to El Hassa, he dissuaded him from going direct on the ground of the insecurity of the route and consequently he returned to Bahrein on the 3rd instant. With a view to delude the adherents of Abdur Rahman bin Faisal and the Sheikh of Koweit, who may have entertained the intention of way-laying him on the way to Ojair, he gave out that he intended to proceed to Bussorah by the S. S. *Crescent* which was at anchor in the harbour at the time, and subsequently left secretly on the 6th instant in the evening with Sheikh Muhammad bin Abdal Wahab of Darein, who had ordered forty of his followers to proceed in advance to Ojair for their escort to El Hassa. Finding the road between Ojair and El Hassa infested with marauding Bedouins, they applied to El Hassa for reinforcements, on the arrival of which they continued their journey. It is stated that Saad-ul-Hazemi took up his quarters at a suburb, but the inhabitants fearing that some morning he might be found murdered by adherents of the Saud family, and of which they may be accused, refused to have in their midst and he had to remove into the fort of El Hassa.

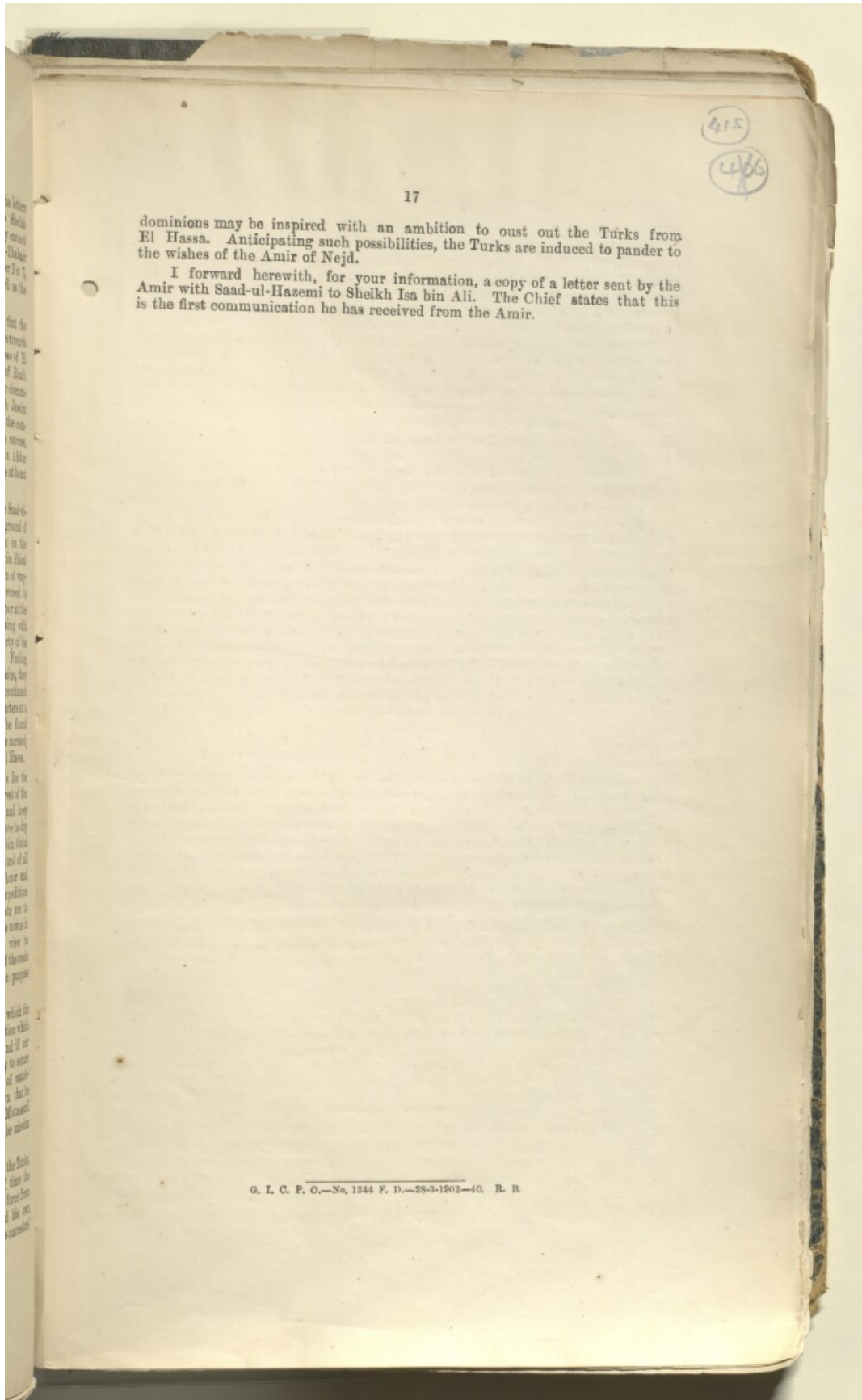
The general opinion in Bahrein is that his going to El Hassa is for the purpose of gaining over the tribes on the border of Nejd to the interest of the Amir, and to watch the movements of Abdur Rahman bin Faisal, and keep the Amir informed of what may be going on in the district. I have to-day received a confidential report as emanating from Sheikh Muhammad bin Abdal Wahab to the effect that the Turks have entrusted the entire control of all the Arab tribes in Nejd, Koweit, El Hassa and Katr districts to the Amir and have given him a free hand to organize within those regions expeditions against refractory tribes, and the Turkish officials in El Hassa and Katr are to give him their support and have no authority beyond the walls of the towns in which they reside. This arrangement has been adopted with a view to strengthen the hands of the Amir, as well as to ensure the security of the roads and Saad-ul-Hazemi has been nominated by the Amir for the above purpose to reside in El Hassa.

It is difficult to obtain direct evidence as regards the extent to which the Turks are concerned in the mission of Saad-ul-Hazemi. The information which reaches me is second-hand and consequently not always reliable; and if our Government desire to obtain definite information, it will be necessary to secure an astute and reliable person to proceed to El Hassa for the purpose of watching the commissary and the Turks. It is, however, well known that he carried letters from the Wali of Bussorah for Sheikh Jassim and the Mutassarif of Al Hassa, and from this fact it may be safely concluded that the mission has the approbation of the Turks.

Abdul Aziz's recent success at Riadh is an element of danger to the Turks, and if he is left unmolested by the Amir of Nejd for any length of time the chances are great that he will succeed to win over a considerable force from the tribes in southern Nejd, in which case he may be able to hold his own against the Amir; and Abdul Aziz once established in that part of his ancestors'

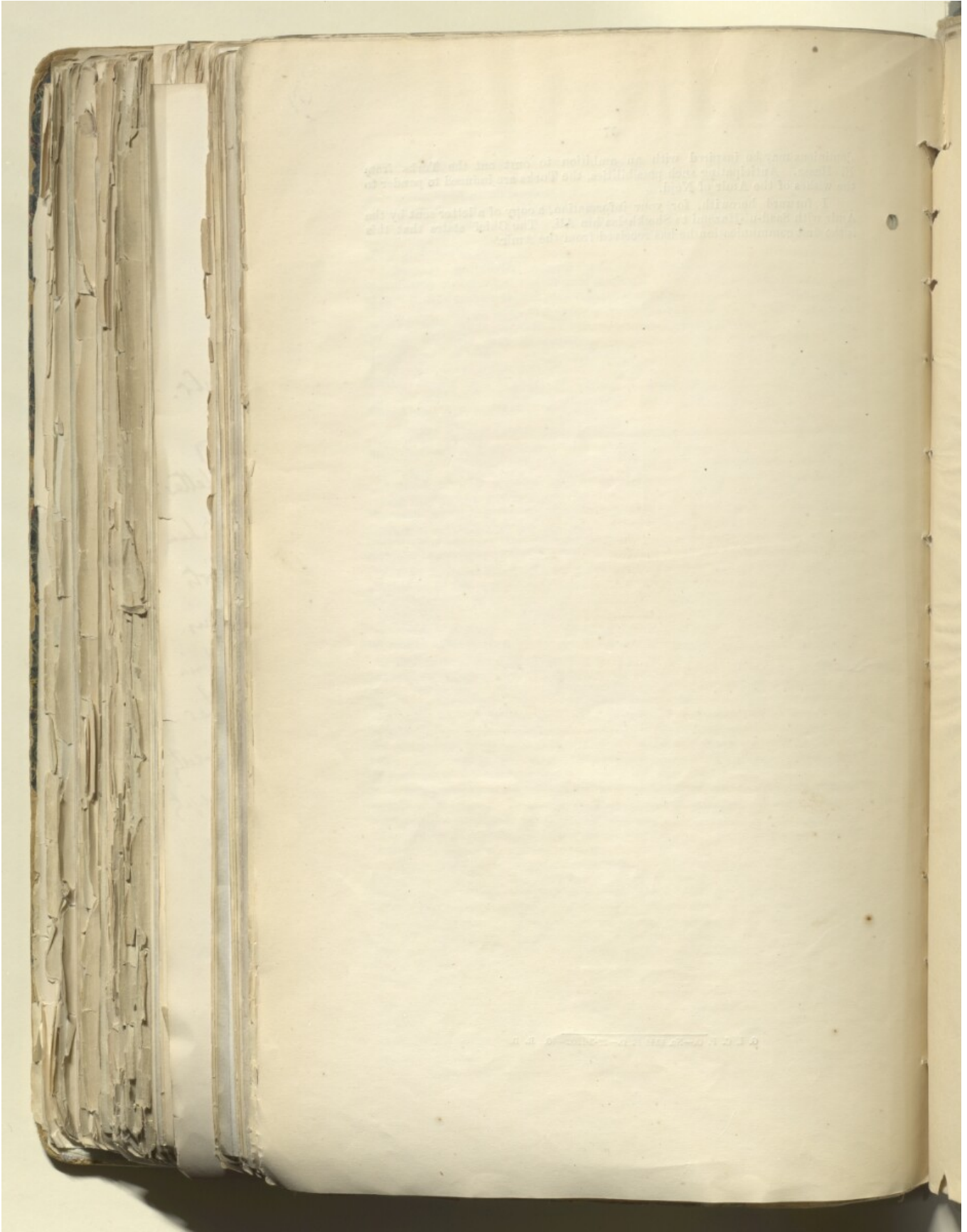


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٥ و] (٨٦٠/٨٣٤)



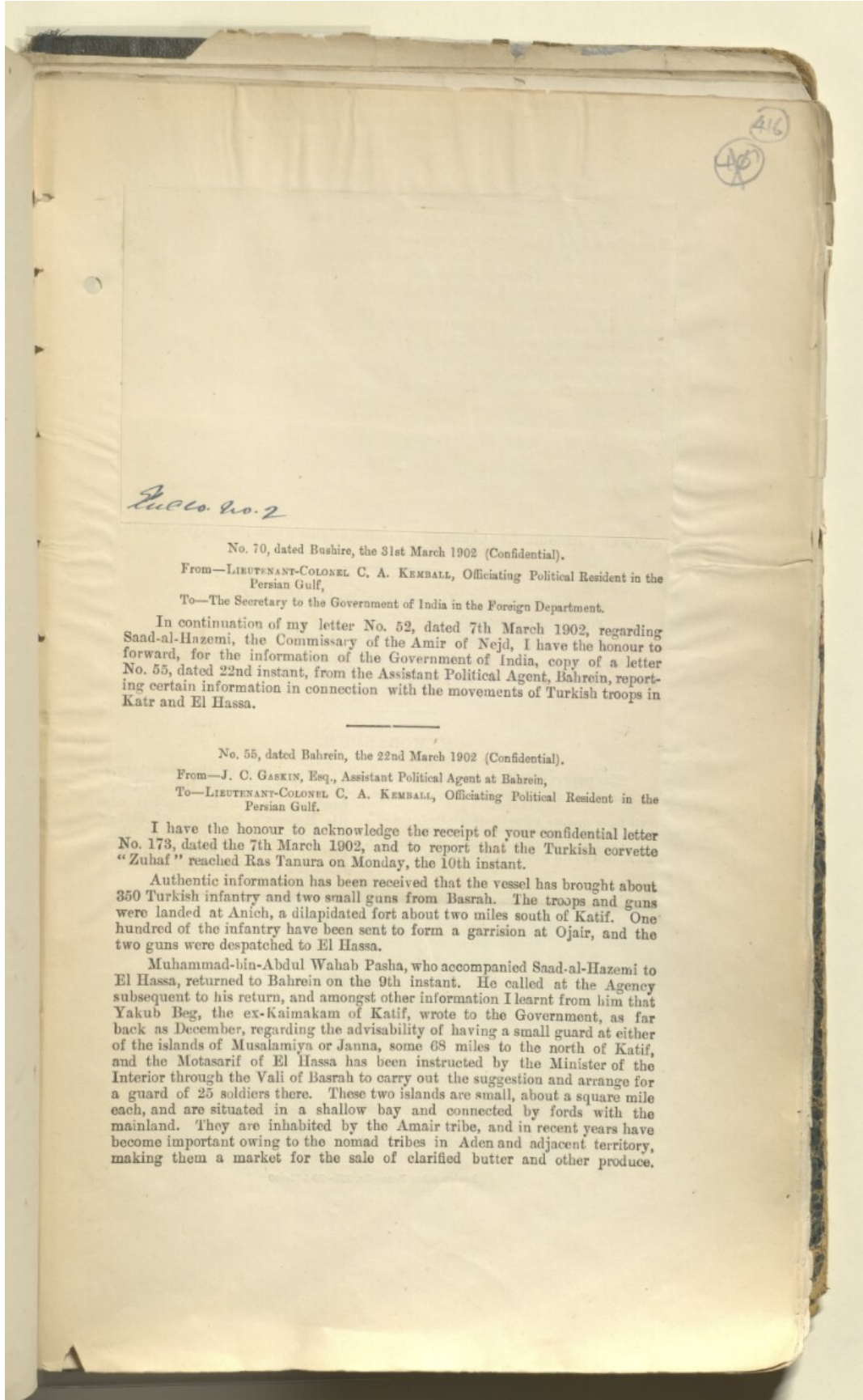


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٥٤ظ] (٨٦٠/٨٣٥)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٦ و] (٨٦٠/٨٣٦)



Encl. no. 2

No. 70, dated Bushire, the 31st March 1902 (Confidential).

From—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. A. KEMBALL, Officiating Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

In continuation of my letter No. 52, dated 7th March 1902, regarding Saad-al-Hazemi, the Commissary of the Amir of Nejd, I have the honour to forward, for the information of the Government of India, copy of a letter No. 55, dated 22nd instant, from the Assistant Political Agent, Bahrein, reporting certain information in connection with the movements of Turkish troops in Katir and El Hassa.

No. 55, dated Bahrein, the 22nd March 1902 (Confidential).

From—J. C. GASKIN, Esq., Assistant Political Agent at Bahrein,

To—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. A. KEMBALL, Officiating Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

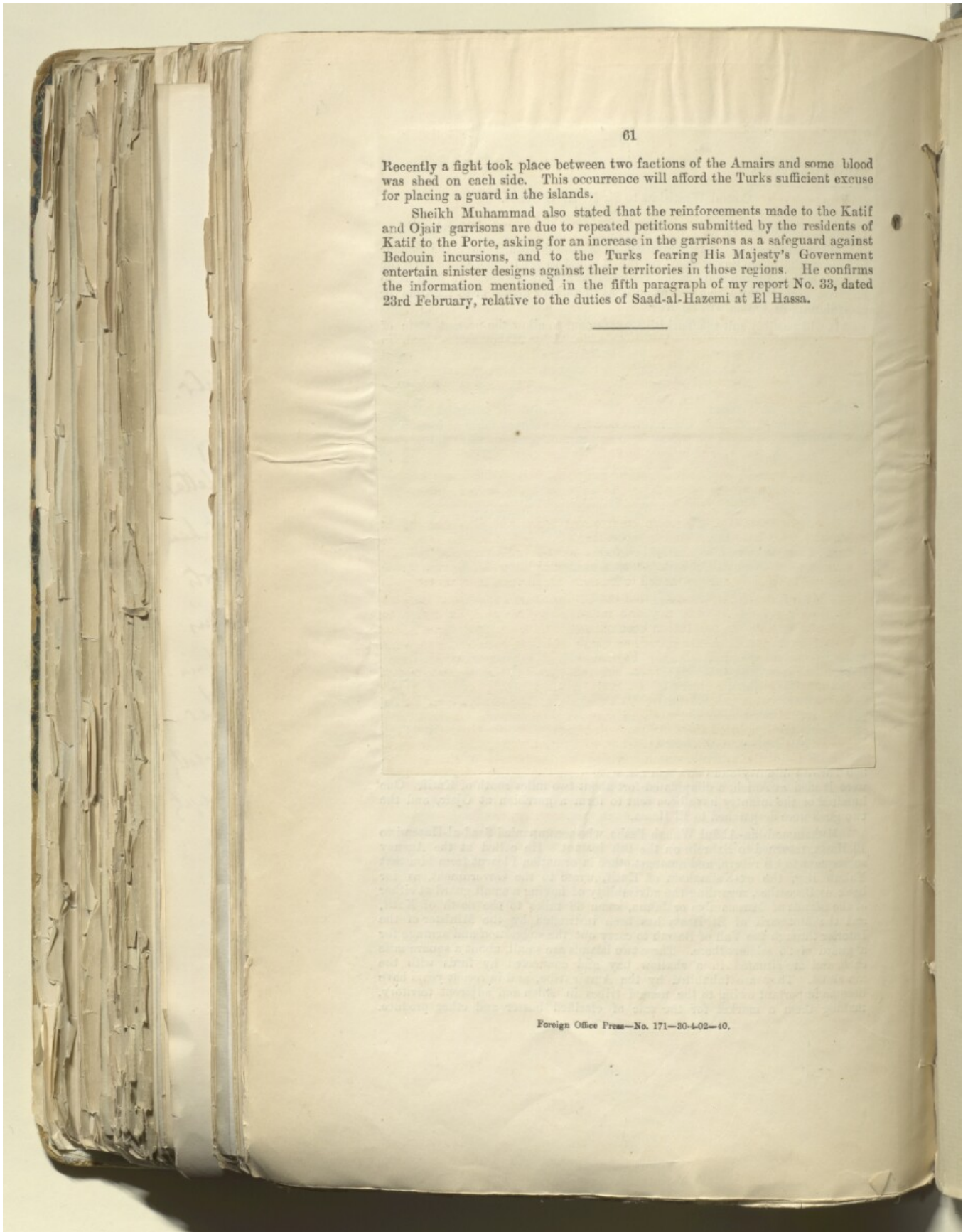
I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your confidential letter No. 173, dated the 7th March 1902, and to report that the Turkish corvette "Zuhaf" reached Ras Tanura on Monday, the 10th instant.

Authentic information has been received that the vessel has brought about 350 Turkish infantry and two small guns from Basrah. The troops and guns were landed at Anich, a dilapidated fort about two miles south of Katif. One hundred of the infantry have been sent to form a garrison at Ojair, and the two guns were despatched to El Hassa.

Muhammad-bin-Abdul Wahab Pasha, who accompanied Saad-al-Hazemi to El Hassa, returned to Bahrein on the 9th instant. He called at the Agency subsequent to his return, and amongst other information I learnt from him that Yakub Beg, the ex-Kaimakam of Katif, wrote to the Government, as far back as December, regarding the advisability of having a small guard at either of the islands of Musalamiya or Janna, some 68 miles to the north of Katif, and the Motasarif of El Hassa has been instructed by the Minister of the Interior through the Vali of Basrah to carry out the suggestion and arrange for a guard of 25 soldiers there. These two islands are small, about a square mile each, and are situated in a shallow bay and connected by fords with the mainland. They are inhabited by the Amair tribe, and in recent years have become important owing to the nomad tribes in Aden and adjacent territory, making them a market for the sale of clarified butter and other produce.



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٦٤ ظ] (٨٦٠/٨٣٧)



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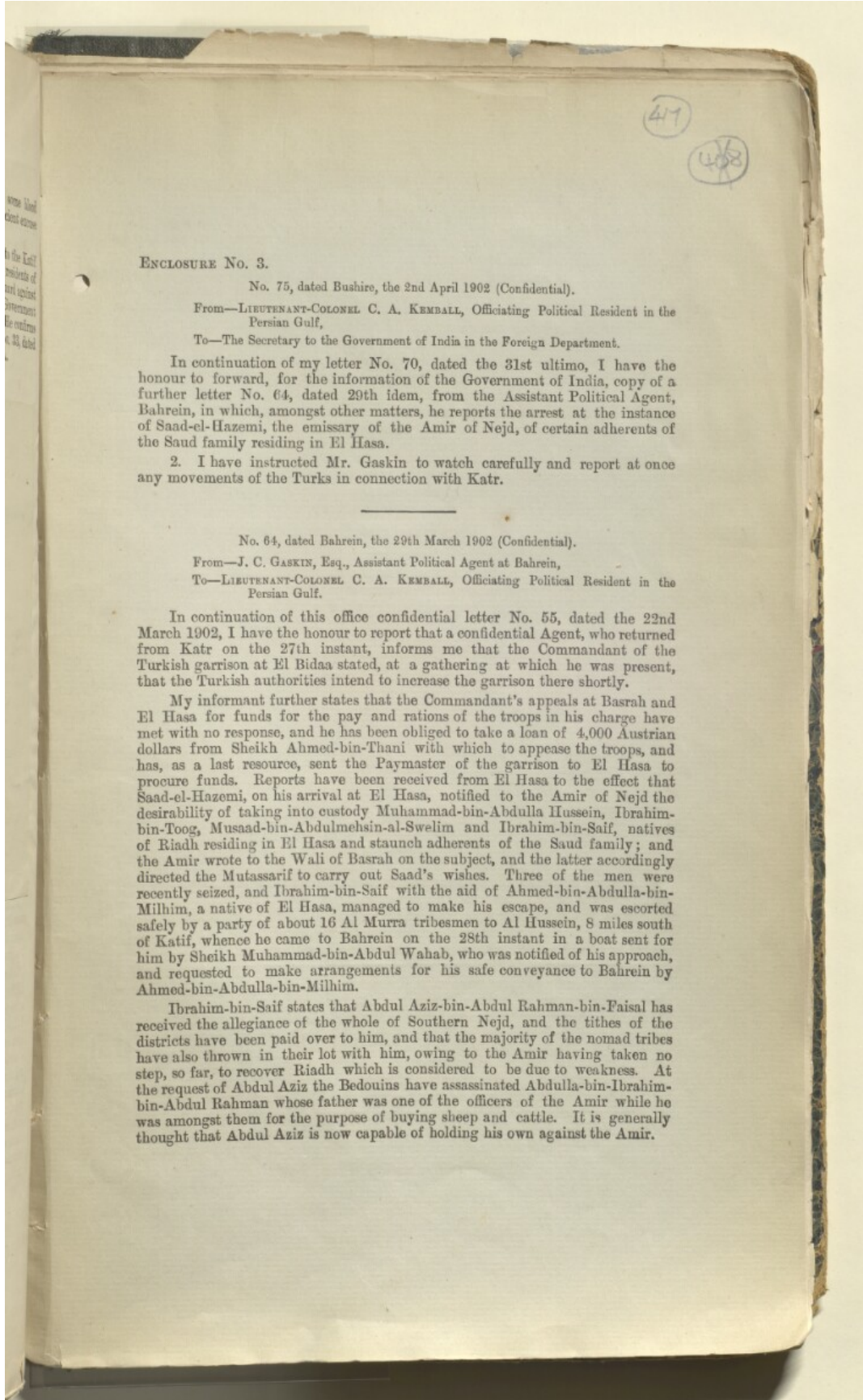
Recently a fight took place between two factions of the Amairs and some blood was shed on each side. This occurrence will afford the Turks sufficient excuse for placing a guard in the islands.

Sheikh Muhammad also stated that the reinforcements made to the Katif and Ojair garrisons are due to repeated petitions submitted by the residents of Katif to the Porte, asking for an increase in the garrisons as a safeguard against Bedouin incursions, and to the Turks fearing His Majesty's Government entertain sinister designs against their territories in those regions. He confirms the information mentioned in the fifth paragraph of my report No. 33, dated 23rd February, relative to the duties of Saad-al-Hazemi at El Hassa.

Foreign Office Press—No. 171—80-4-02—10.



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٧٤ و] (٨٣٨/٨٦٠)



ENCLOSURE No. 3.

No. 75, dated Bushire, the 2nd April 1902 (Confidential).

From—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. A. KEMBALL, Officiating Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

In continuation of my letter No. 70, dated the 31st ultimo, I have the honour to forward, for the information of the Government of India, copy of a further letter No. 64, dated 29th idem, from the Assistant Political Agent, Bahrein, in which, amongst other matters, he reports the arrest at the instance of Saad-el-Hazemi, the emissary of the Amir of Nejd, of certain adherents of the Saud family residing in El Hasa.

2. I have instructed Mr. Gaskin to watch carefully and report at once any movements of the Turks in connection with Katr.

No. 64, dated Bahrein, the 29th March 1902 (Confidential).

From—J. C. GASKIN, Esq., Assistant Political Agent at Bahrein,

To—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. A. KEMBALL, Officiating Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

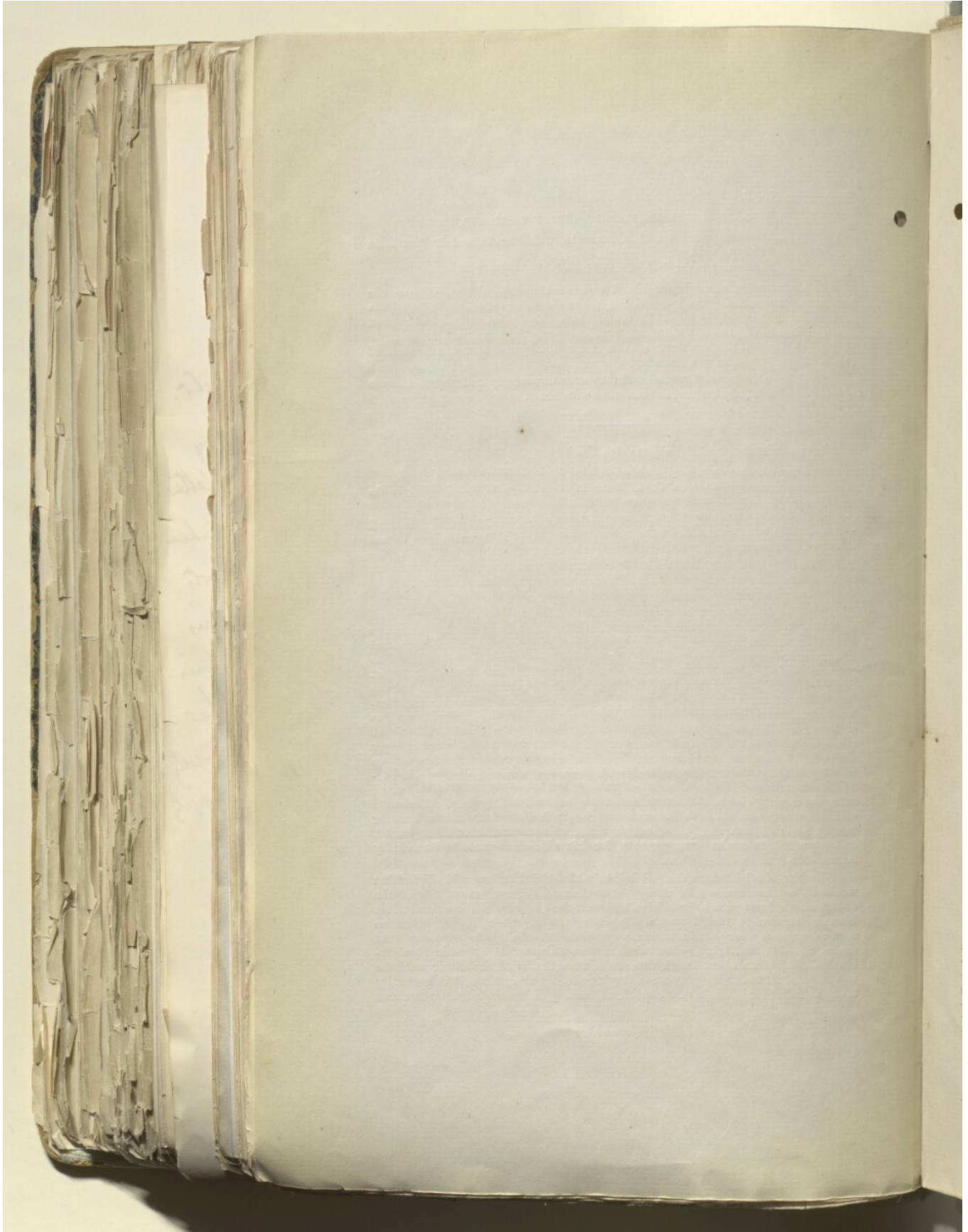
In continuation of this office confidential letter No. 55, dated the 22nd March 1902, I have the honour to report that a confidential Agent, who returned from Katr on the 27th instant, informs me that the Commandant of the Turkish garrison at El Bidaa stated, at a gathering at which he was present, that the Turkish authorities intend to increase the garrison there shortly.

My informant further states that the Commandant's appeals at Basrah and El Hasa for funds for the pay and rations of the troops in his charge have met with no response, and he has been obliged to take a loan of 4,000 Austrian dollars from Sheikh Ahmed-bin-Thani with which to appease the troops, and has, as a last resource, sent the Paymaster of the garrison to El Hasa to procure funds. Reports have been received from El Hasa to the effect that Saad-el-Hazemi, on his arrival at El Hasa, notified to the Amir of Nejd the desirability of taking into custody Muhammad-bin-Abdulla Hussein, Ibrahim-bin-Toog, MUSAAD-bin-Abdulmehsin-al-Swelim and Ibrahim-bin-Saif, natives of Riyadh residing in El Hasa and staunch adherents of the Saud family; and the Amir wrote to the Wali of Basrah on the subject, and the latter accordingly directed the Mutassarif to carry out Saad's wishes. Three of the men were recently seized, and Ibrahim-bin-Saif with the aid of Ahmed-bin-Abdulla-bin-Milhim, a native of El Hasa, managed to make his escape, and was escorted safely by a party of about 16 Al Murra tribesmen to Al Hussein, 8 miles south of Katif, whence he came to Bahrein on the 28th instant in a boat sent for him by Sheikh Muhammad-bin-Abdul Wahab, who was notified of his approach, and requested to make arrangements for his safe conveyance to Bahrein by Ahmed-bin-Abdulla-bin-Milhim.

Ibrahim-bin-Saif states that Abdul Aziz-bin-Abdul Rahman-bin-Faisal has received the allegiance of the whole of Southern Nejd, and the tithes of the districts have been paid over to him, and that the majority of the nomad tribes have also thrown in their lot with him, owing to the Amir having taken no step, so far, to recover Riyadh which is considered to be due to weakness. At the request of Abdul Aziz the Bedouins have assassinated Abdulla-bin-Ibrahim-bin-Abdul Rahman whose father was one of the officers of the Amir while he was amongst them for the purpose of buying sheep and cattle. It is generally thought that Abdul Aziz is now capable of holding his own against the Amir.

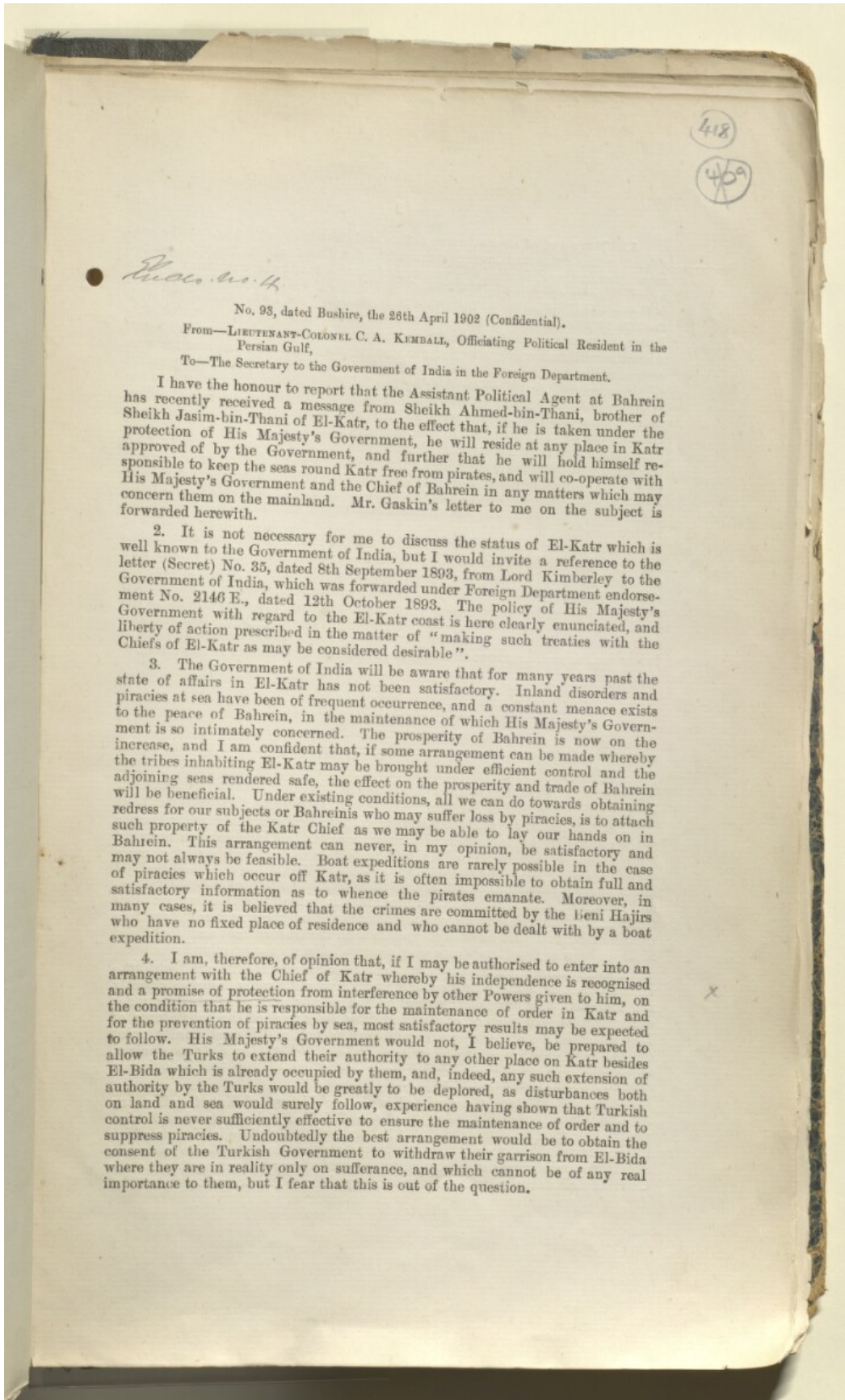


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٧٤ظ] (٨٦٠/٨٣٩)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٨٤٠ و] (٨٦٠/٨٤٠)



Handwritten: No. 93

No. 93, dated Bushire, the 26th April 1902 (Confidential).

From—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. A. KEMBALL, Officiating Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

I have the honour to report that the Assistant Political Agent at Bahrein has recently received a message from Sheikh Ahmed-bin-Thani, brother of Sheikh Jasim-bin-Thani of El-Katr, to the effect that, if he is taken under the protection of His Majesty's Government, he will reside at any place in Katr approved of by the Government, and further that he will hold himself responsible to keep the seas round Katr free from pirates, and will co-operate with His Majesty's Government and the Chief of Bahrein in any matters which may concern them on the mainland. Mr. Gaskin's letter to me on the subject is forwarded herewith.

2. It is not necessary for me to discuss the status of El-Katr which is well known to the Government of India, but I would invite a reference to the letter (Secret) No. 35, dated 8th September 1893, from Lord Kimberley to the Government of India, which was forwarded under Foreign Department endorsement No. 2146 E., dated 12th October 1893. The policy of His Majesty's Government with regard to the El-Katr coast is here clearly enunciated, and liberty of action prescribed in the matter of "making such treaties with the Chiefs of El-Katr as may be considered desirable".

3. The Government of India will be aware that for many years past the state of affairs in El-Katr has not been satisfactory. Inland disorders and piracies at sea have been of frequent occurrence, and a constant menace exists to the peace of Bahrein, in the maintenance of which His Majesty's Government is so intimately concerned. The prosperity of Bahrein is now on the increase, and I am confident that, if some arrangement can be made whereby the tribes inhabiting El-Katr may be brought under efficient control and the adjoining seas rendered safe, the effect on the prosperity and trade of Bahrein will be beneficial. Under existing conditions, all we can do towards obtaining redress for our subjects or Bahreinis who may suffer loss by piracies, is to attach such property of the Katr Chief as we may be able to lay our hands on in Bahrein. This arrangement can never, in my opinion, be satisfactory and may not always be feasible. Boat expeditions are rarely possible in the case of piracies which occur off Katr, as it is often impossible to obtain full and satisfactory information as to whence the pirates emanate. Moreover, in many cases, it is believed that the crimes are committed by the Beni Hajirs who have no fixed place of residence and who cannot be dealt with by a boat expedition.

4. I am, therefore, of opinion that, if I may be authorised to enter into an arrangement with the Chief of Katr whereby his independence is recognised and a promise of protection from interference by other Powers given to him, on the condition that he is responsible for the maintenance of order in Katr and for the prevention of piracies by sea, most satisfactory results may be expected to follow. His Majesty's Government would not, I believe, be prepared to allow the Turks to extend their authority to any other place on Katr besides El-Bida which is already occupied by them, and, indeed, any such extension of authority by the Turks would be greatly to be deplored, as disturbances both on land and sea would surely follow, experience having shown that Turkish control is never sufficiently effective to ensure the maintenance of order and to suppress piracies. Undoubtedly the best arrangement would be to obtain the consent of the Turkish Government to withdraw their garrison from El-Bida where they are in reality only on sufferance, and which cannot be of any real importance to them, but I fear that this is out of the question.



ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٨٤١ظ] (٨٤١/٨٦٠)

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5. There are, of course, many other points which will have to be considered before a definite arrangement with the Chief of El-Katr is entered into. For instance, it would be necessary to make further enquiries as to the actual position occupied in Katr by Sheikh Ahmed. His brother Sheikh Jasim is the actual Chief so far as the tribes are concerned, but so far as dealings with the Turks are concerned, he has retired in favour of Sheikh Ahmed. Sheikh Jasim is over 80 years of age, and before any arrangement is made with Sheikh Ahmed, it will be necessary to find out more about his position and how the succession to the Chiefship will devolve on Sheikh Jasim's death. Again, the question of the choice of residence on Katr by the Chief with whom we enter into the arrangement will have to be considered. The probability is that some other place than Zobara on the opposite coast of Katr will be found to be more suitable, on account of the proximity of the pearling banks. I would, therefore, ask that this letter may be considered merely as an *ad interim* report submitted for the purpose of informing the Government of India of the wish expressed by Sheikh Ahmed to enter into relations with the British Government, and I would solicit the instructions of Government as to what action I should take. Meanwhile, I have told the Assistant Political Agent that there is no objection to his meeting Sheikh Ahmed should the latter visit Bahrein, as he talks of doing shortly for the purpose of seeing Sheikh Esa, and hearing what he has to say, without, however, making him any promise or offering him any encouragement whatever. In conclusion, I would beg to remark that the reference made by Sheikh Ahmed in his message to Mr. Gaskin regarding his readiness to co-operate in matters on the mainland probably refers to the murder of Sheikh Salman-bin-Diaij, the cousin of the Sheikh of Bahrein, and his followers. There is little doubt that, if Sheikh Ahmed were assured of our protection, he could arrange to bring to justice the perpetrators of this crime.

No. 56, dated Bahrein, the 22nd March 1902 (Confidential).

From—J. C. GASKIN, Esq., Assistant Political Agent, Bahrein,
To—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. A. KEMBALL, Officiating Political Resident in the
Persian Gulf.

I have the honour to report that Sheikh Ahmed-bin-Muhammad Thani of Katr is anxious to come under the protection of His Majesty's Government.

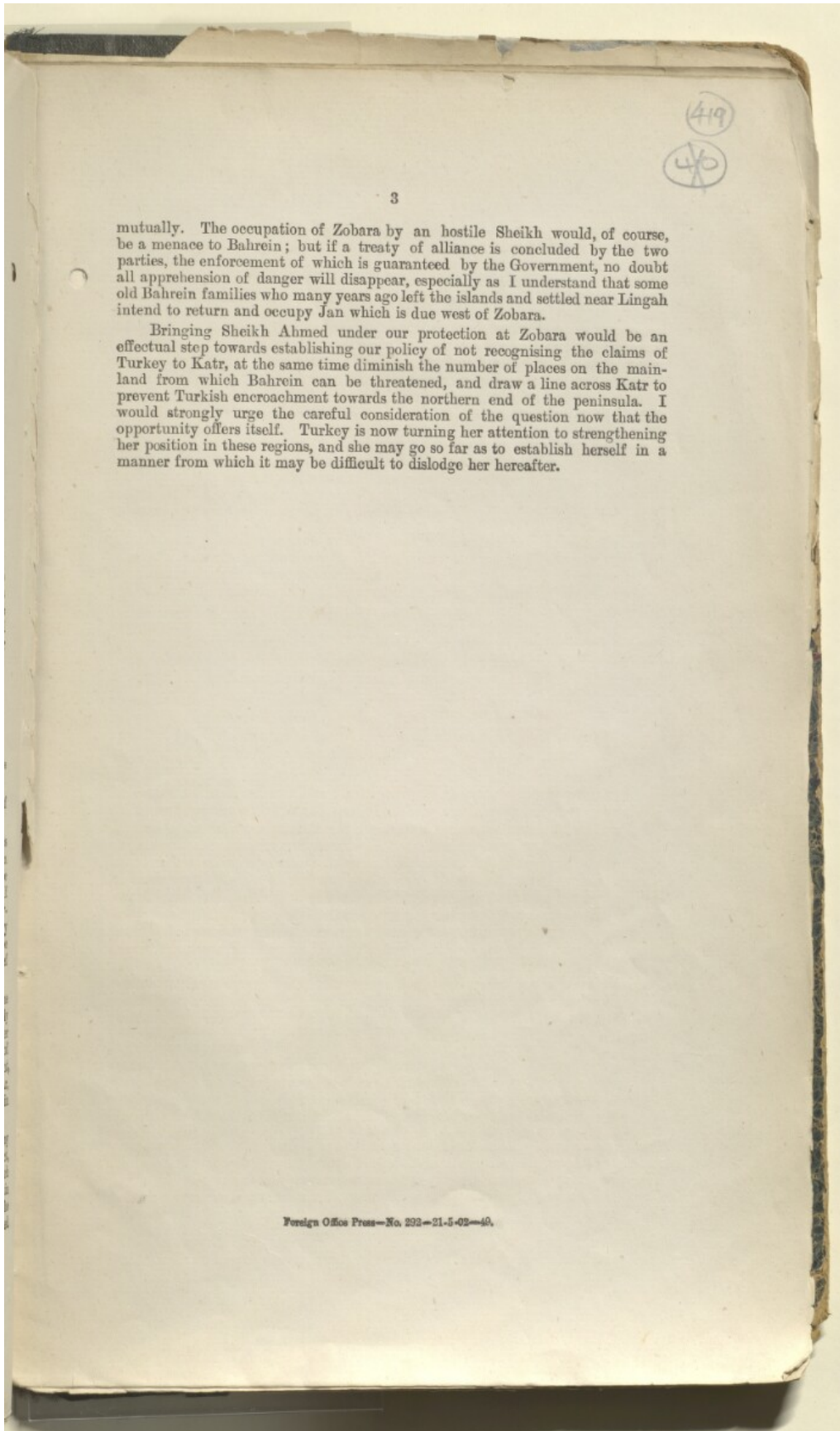
For the last two years he has been periodically sending me messages to the effect that he is desirous of meeting me privately, and on each occasion hinted that he wished to obtain our protection. He recently sent a more urgent message with one named Abdur Rahman Wazzan to the effect that, if His Majesty's Government will extend their protection to him and his following, he will be glad to reside at any place in Katr which the Government may think fit, that he will hold himself responsible to keep the seas round Katr free from pirates, and that he will co-operate with the Government and the Chief of Bahrein in any matters which may concern them on the mainland.

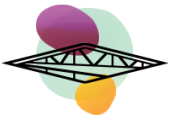
Sheikh Ahmed is a wealthy Chief and consequently is influential with the nomad tribes, and his influence and prestige would rapidly increase directly it is known that he enjoys our protection. Also, any settlement in Katr under our protection will quickly expand and draw away most of the inhabitants of El-Bida. The piracy question is an important one, and I need hardly point out the desirability of having a responsible Chief to keep the Katr coast clear, and I am inclined to think that Sheikh Ahmed could keep the Bedouins in check in this as well as other respects.

I am not sufficiently acquainted with the history of Katr to offer any definite opinion as regards the rights of the Chief of Bahrein to that district, but I understand from the Chief that Zobara is the only place in Katr to which he can lay claim. Should His Majesty's Government decide to entertain Sheikh Ahmed's proposal, I am of opinion that it may be arranged with the Chief of Bahrein to permit him to occupy Zobara on terms to be settled

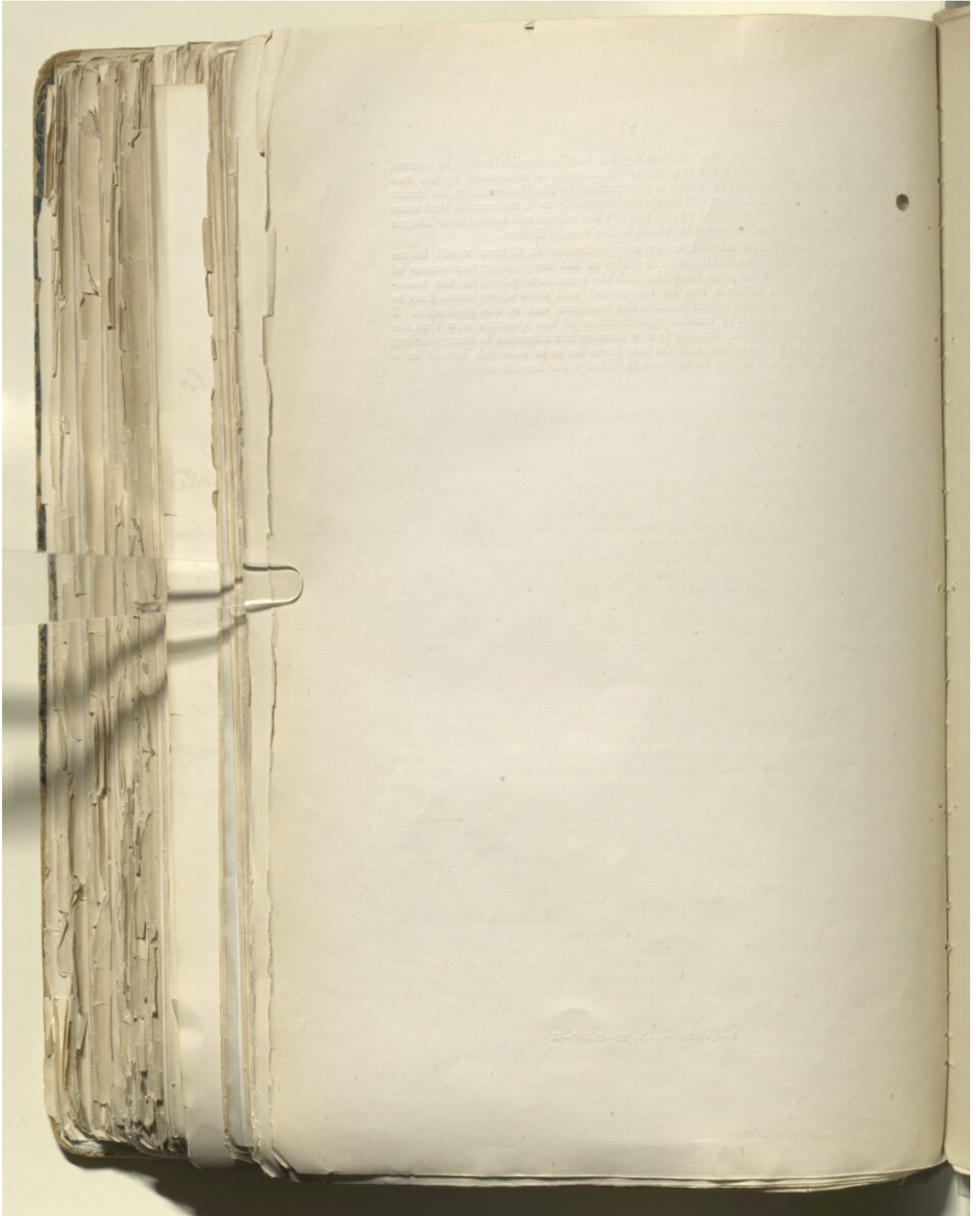


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٩٤١ و] (٨٦٠/٨٤٢)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [١٩٤٣/٨٤٣]





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٠٤ و] (٨٦٠/٨٤٤)

ENCLOSURE No. 5.

No. 104, dated Bushire, the 31st May 1902.

From—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. A. KEMBALL, Officiating Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

I have the honour to report, for the information of the Government of India, that the Assistant Political Agent, Bahrein, has received information from Sheikh Ahmed-bin-Thani of Katr, to the effect that he had received a letter from the Deputy Governor of El-Hasa, in which it was stated that the Turkish Government had decided to send four more regiments of infantry to their territories in those parts, and that the Wali of Basrah and the Mushir (Commander-in-Chief) were to accompany the force.

ENCLOSURE No. 6.

No. 108, dated Bushire, the 14th June 1902.

From—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. A. KEMBALL, Officiating Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

In supersession of this office letter No. 104, dated 31st ultimo, I have the honour to report, for the information of the Government of India, that His Majesty's Consul at Basrah, from whom I had made enquiries, has informed me that there are not four regiments of infantry there to send to El-Hasa, and that the Wali and the Mushir are not likely to go there at this time of the year.

Mr. Wratishaw further explains that what really happened was this that, after the disaster to the Ojair-Hasa caravan mentioned in this office diary entry No. 2, dated 8th May last, the Turkish authorities decided to send one battalion—about 400 men—to El-Hasa; that they wanted the Anglo-Arabian and Persian Steam Ship Company's lightering steamer the "Dwina" to take the men, but failed to come to terms, and that it is now said that the Mahsoussé Company's steamer "Adana", which recently took troops from Constantinople to the Yemen, is to go to Basrah for them and will probably be accompanied by the gun-boat "Kilid-el-Bahr", which was despatched from Constantinople last year for the Persian Gulf, but which has not yet come out of the Red Sea.

ENCLOSURE No. 7.

Telegram, dated the 3rd July 1902.

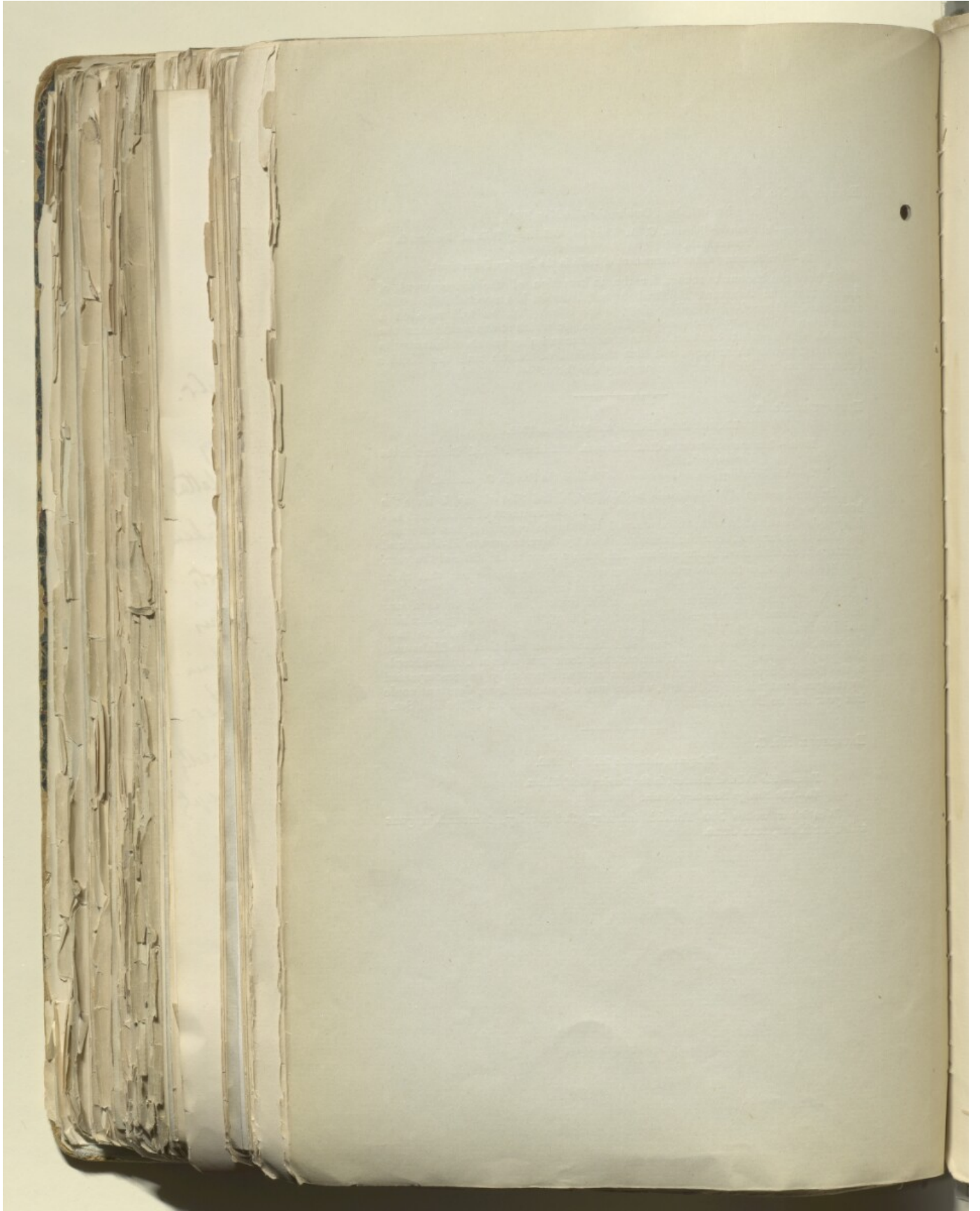
From—The Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, Shiraz,

To—The Foreign Secretary, Simla.

Wratishaw writes 500 Turkish infantry, 200 cavalry, 4 mountain guns sailed for Katif, 28th June.

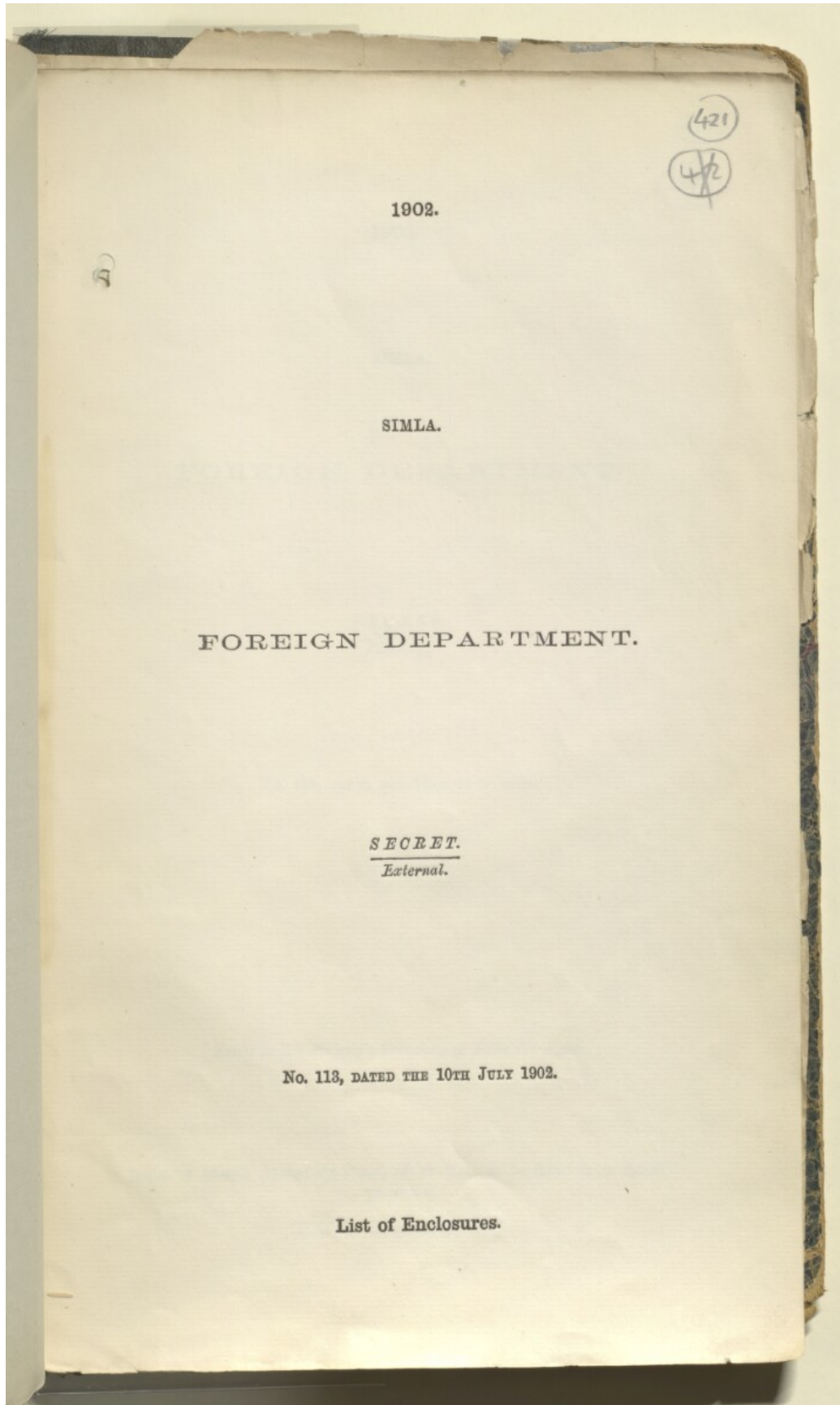


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٠٤٥] (٨٦٠/٨٤٥)



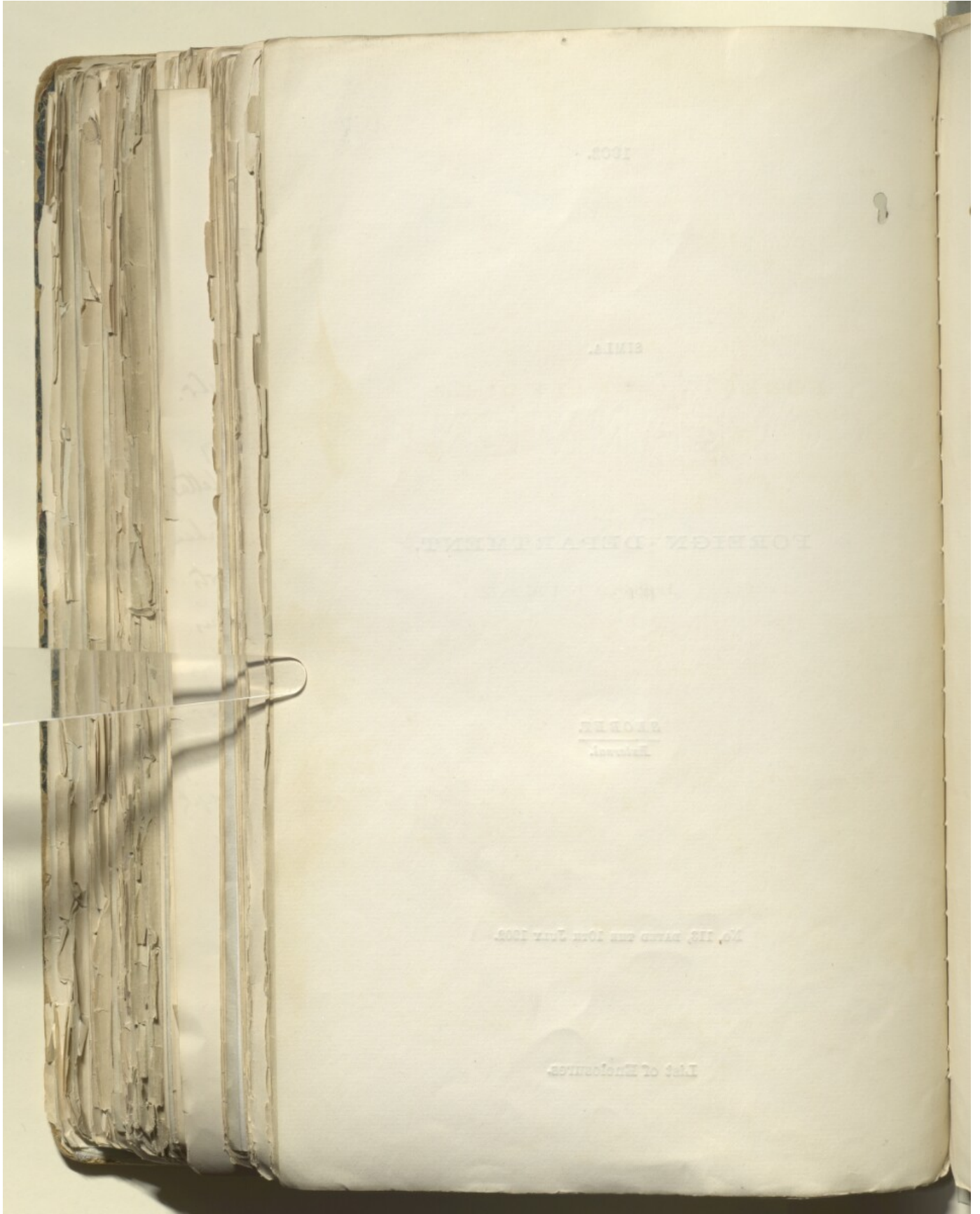


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢١ و٤] (٨٦٠/٨٤٦)



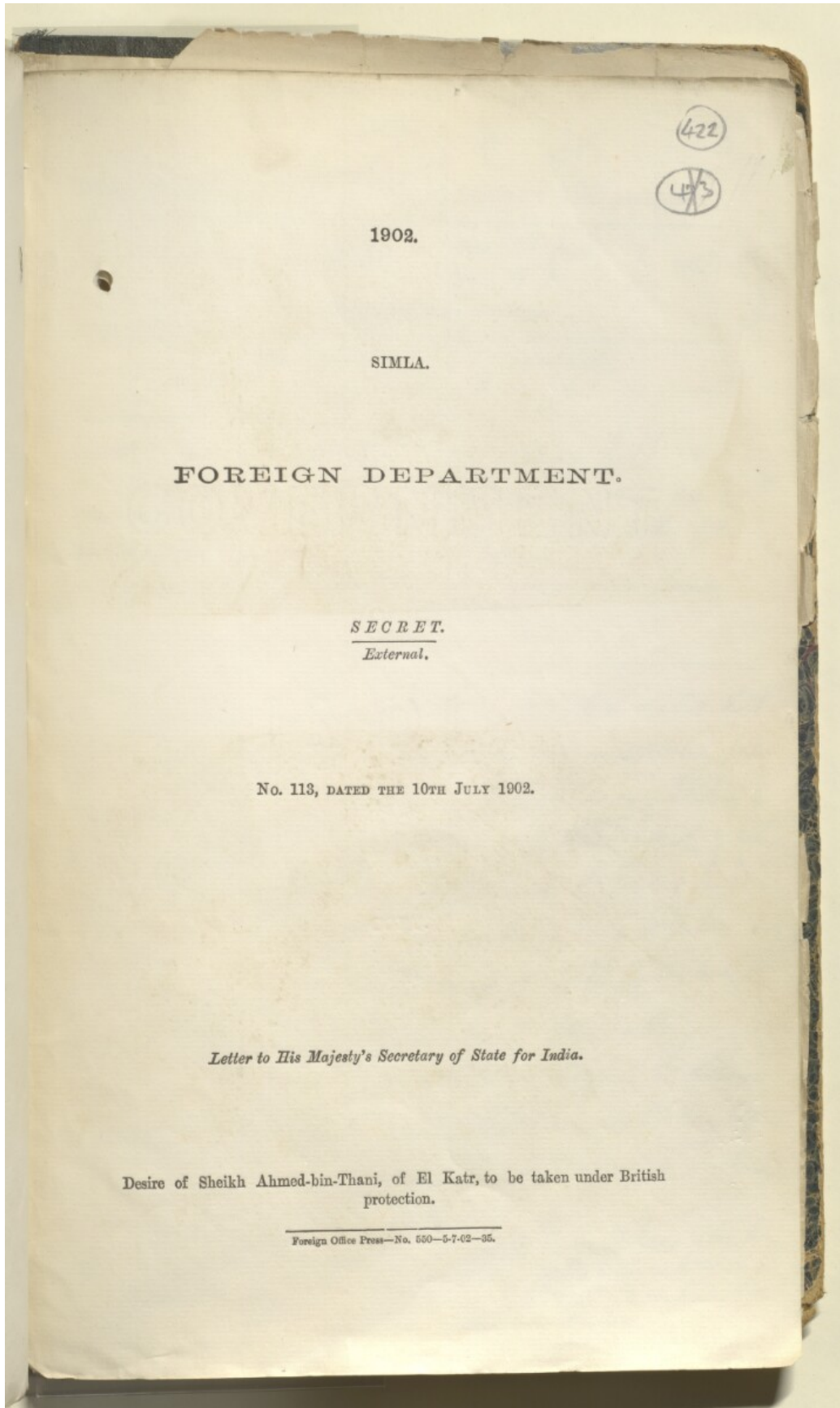


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢١٤ظ] (٨٦٠/٨٤٧)



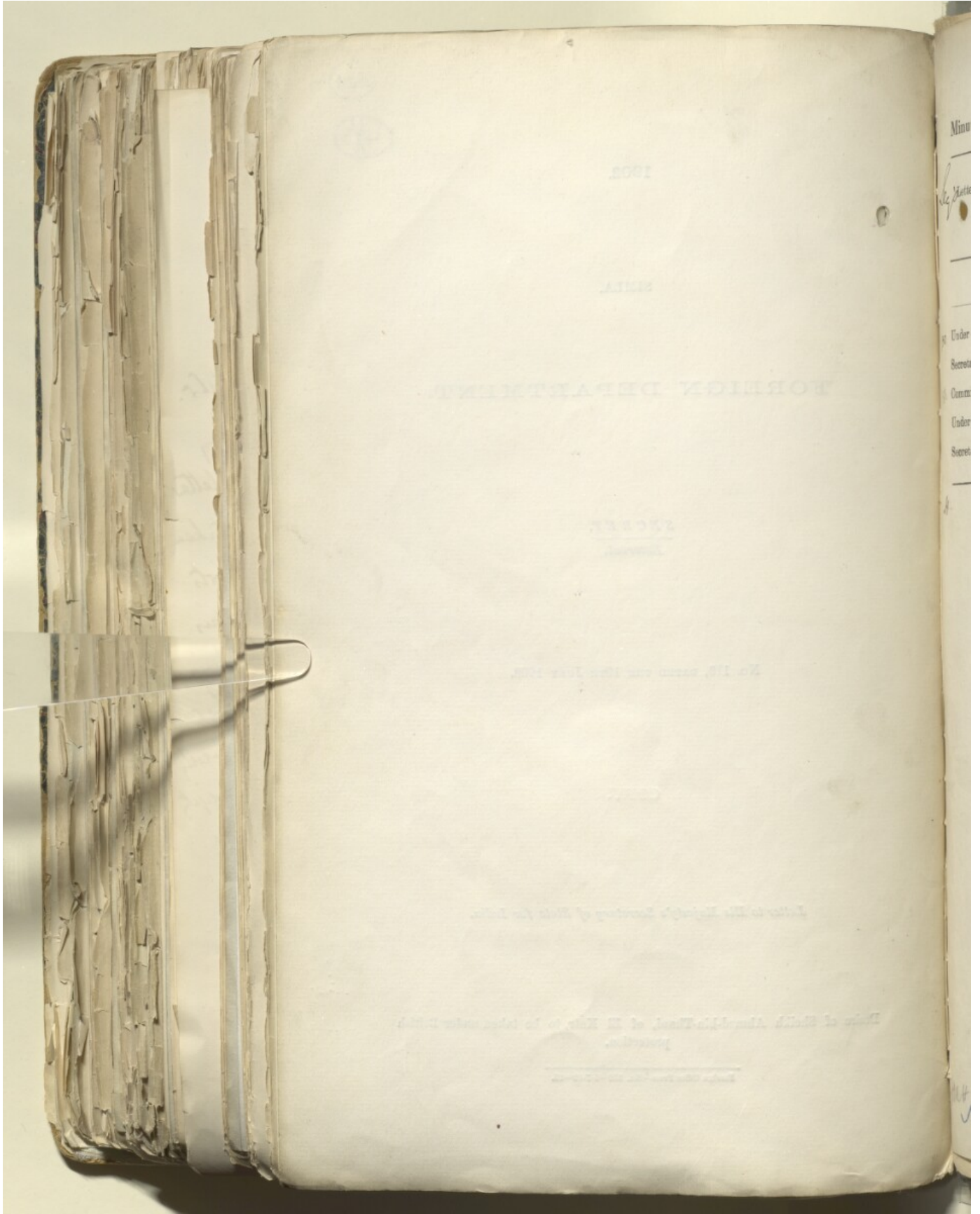


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٢ و] (٨٤٨/٨٦٠)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٢٤ ظ] (٨٦٠/٨٤٩)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٣ و٤] [٨٦٠/٨٥٠]

Register No. **806** 423

Minute Paper. **SECRET DEPARTMENT.**

Letter from *Hadi*, no. 21 M., Dated 22 May 1902.
Rec. 9 June 1902.

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
130 Under Secretary.....	10 June	W.	Persian full. As to protection of H. his fort. to Sheikh Ahmed bin Thani, brother of the Sheikh of El Kato.
Secretary of State	10	as	
181 Committee	11	G.H.	
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State			

Previous Papers:—
355/93.

In 1893 H. M. Gov. states that there was no sufficient reason for allowing the pretending of Turkey to interfere with ~~their~~ liberty of action as to prevent the Gov. of India from making such treaties with the Chiefs of El Kato as may be considered desirable.

El Kato is beyond the sphere within which we are to some extent committed to recognizing Turkish suzerainty.

We shall no doubt hear later from the Gov. of India if they propose to accept Colonel Kumbell's view - meantime no action seen to be required.

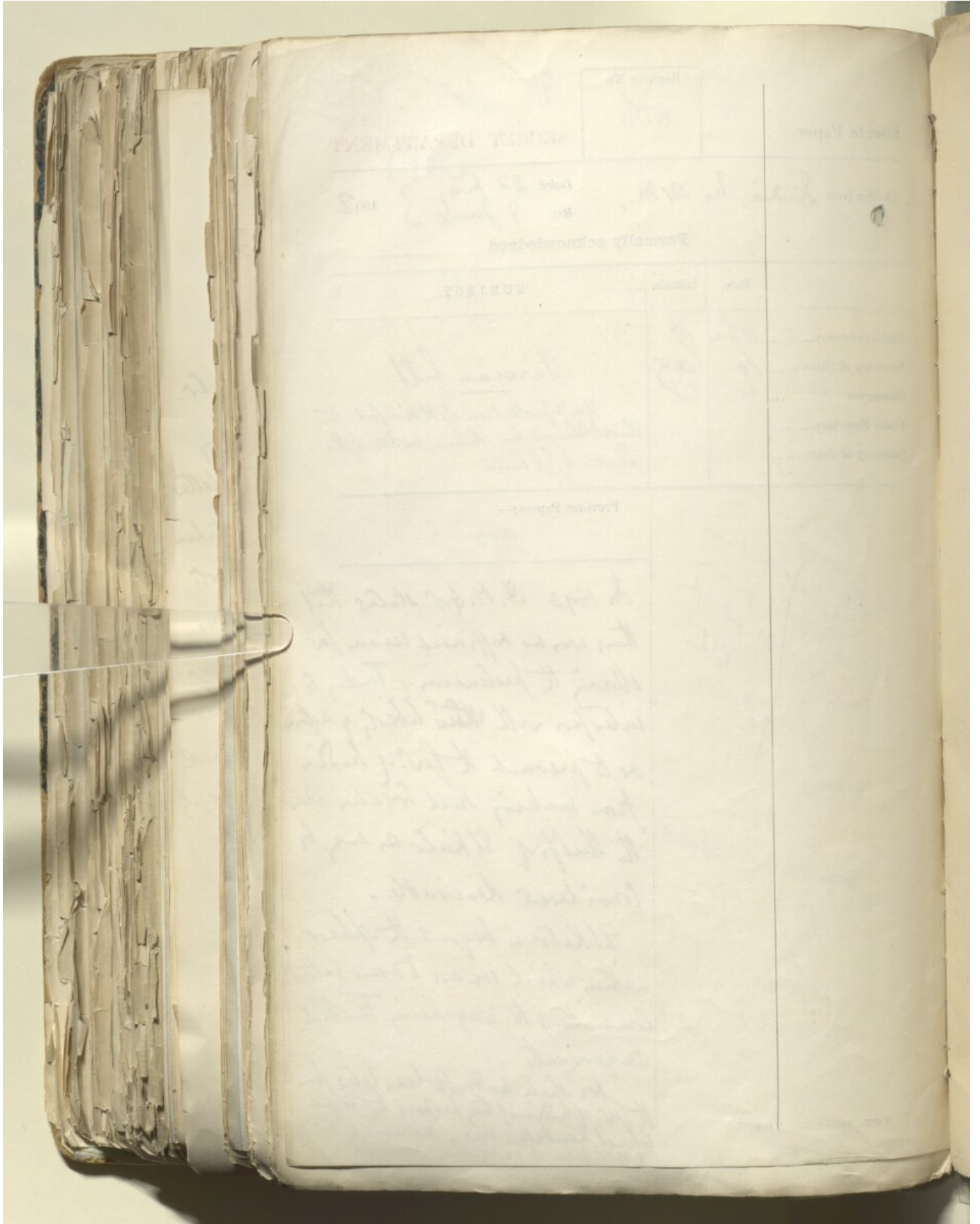
*The independence of Hadi from a...
...the but not...
...ALL*

Seen Political Committee
17 June 1902

Y 6781. 2000.—9/1901. I. 1909.

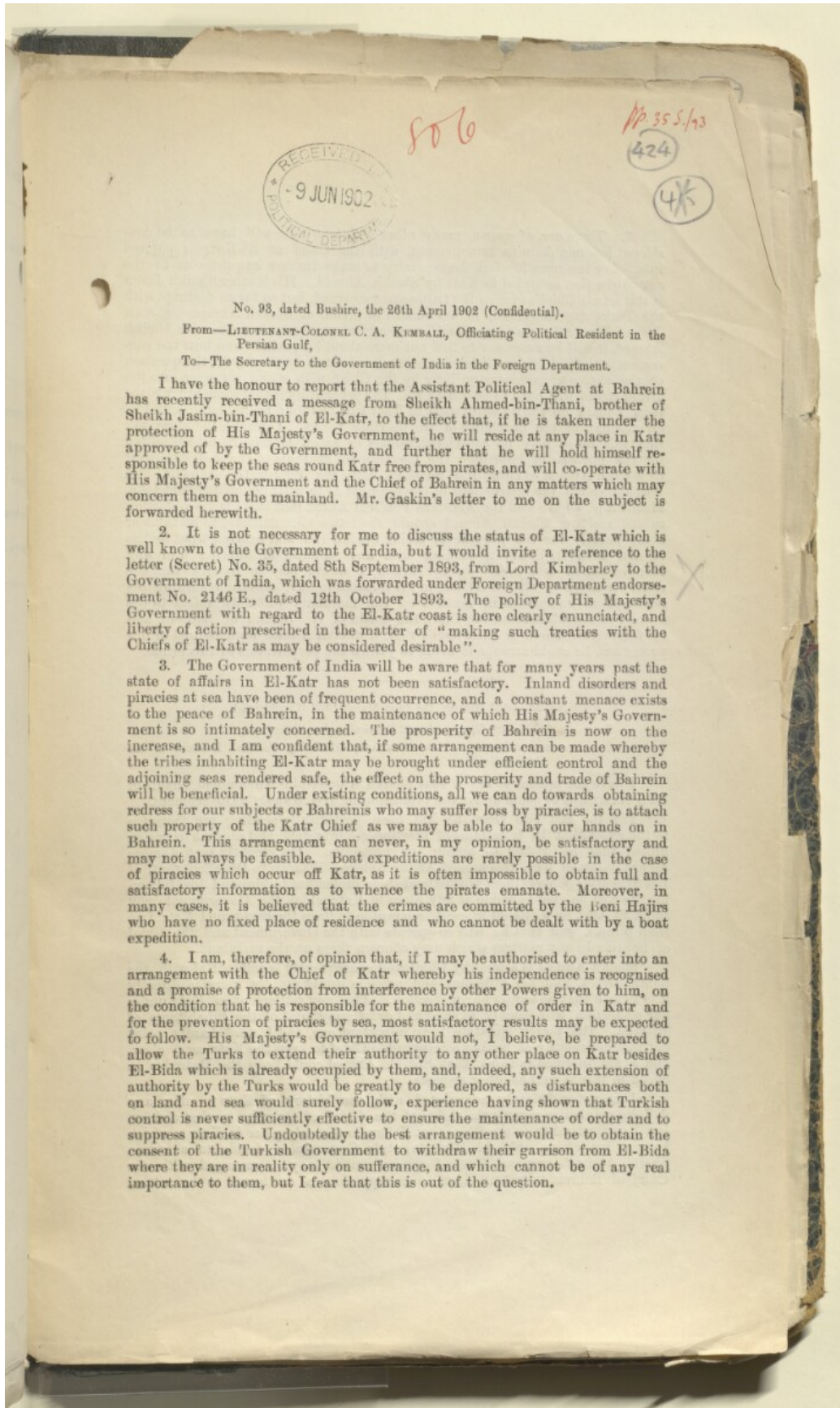


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
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ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديريين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٤:ظ] (٨٦٠/٨٥٣)

2

5. There are, of course, many other points which will have to be considered before a definite arrangement with the Chief of El-Katr is entered into. For instance, it would be necessary to make further enquiries as to the actual position occupied in Katr by Sheikh Ahmed. His brother Sheikh Jasim is the actual Chief so far as the tribes are concerned, but so far as dealings with the Turks are concerned, he has retired in favour of Sheikh Ahmed. Sheikh Jasim is over 80 years of age, and before any arrangement is made with Sheikh Ahmed, it will be necessary to find out more about his position and how the succession to the Chiefship will devolve on Sheikh Jasim's death. Again, the question of the choice of residence on Katr by the Chief with whom we enter into the arrangement will have to be considered. The probability is that some other place than Zobara on the opposite coast of Katr will be found to be more suitable, on account of the proximity of the pearling banks. I would, therefore, ask that this letter may be considered merely as an *ad interim* report submitted for the purpose of informing the Government of India of the wish expressed by Sheikh Ahmed to enter into relations with the British Government, and I would solicit the instructions of Government as to what action I should take. Meanwhile, I have told the Assistant Political Agent that there is no objection to his meeting Sheikh Ahmed should the latter visit Bahrein, as he talks of doing shortly for the purpose of seeing Sheikh Esa, and hearing what he has to say, without, however, making him any promise or offering him any encouragement whatever. In conclusion, I would beg to remark that the reference made by Sheikh Ahmed in his message to Mr. Gaskin regarding his readiness to co-operate in matters on the mainland probably refers to the murder of Sheikh Salman-bin-Diaij, the cousin of the Sheikh of Bahrein, and his followers. There is little doubt that, if Sheikh Ahmed were assured of our protection, he could arrange to bring to justice the perpetrators of this crime.

No. 56, dated Bahrein, the 22nd March 1902 (Confidential).

From—J. C. GASKIN, Esq., Assistant Political Agent, Bahrein,
To—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. A. KEMBALL, Officiating Political Resident in the
Persian Gulf.

I have the honour to report that Sheikh Ahmed-bin-Muhammad Thani of Katr is anxious to come under the protection of His Majesty's Government.

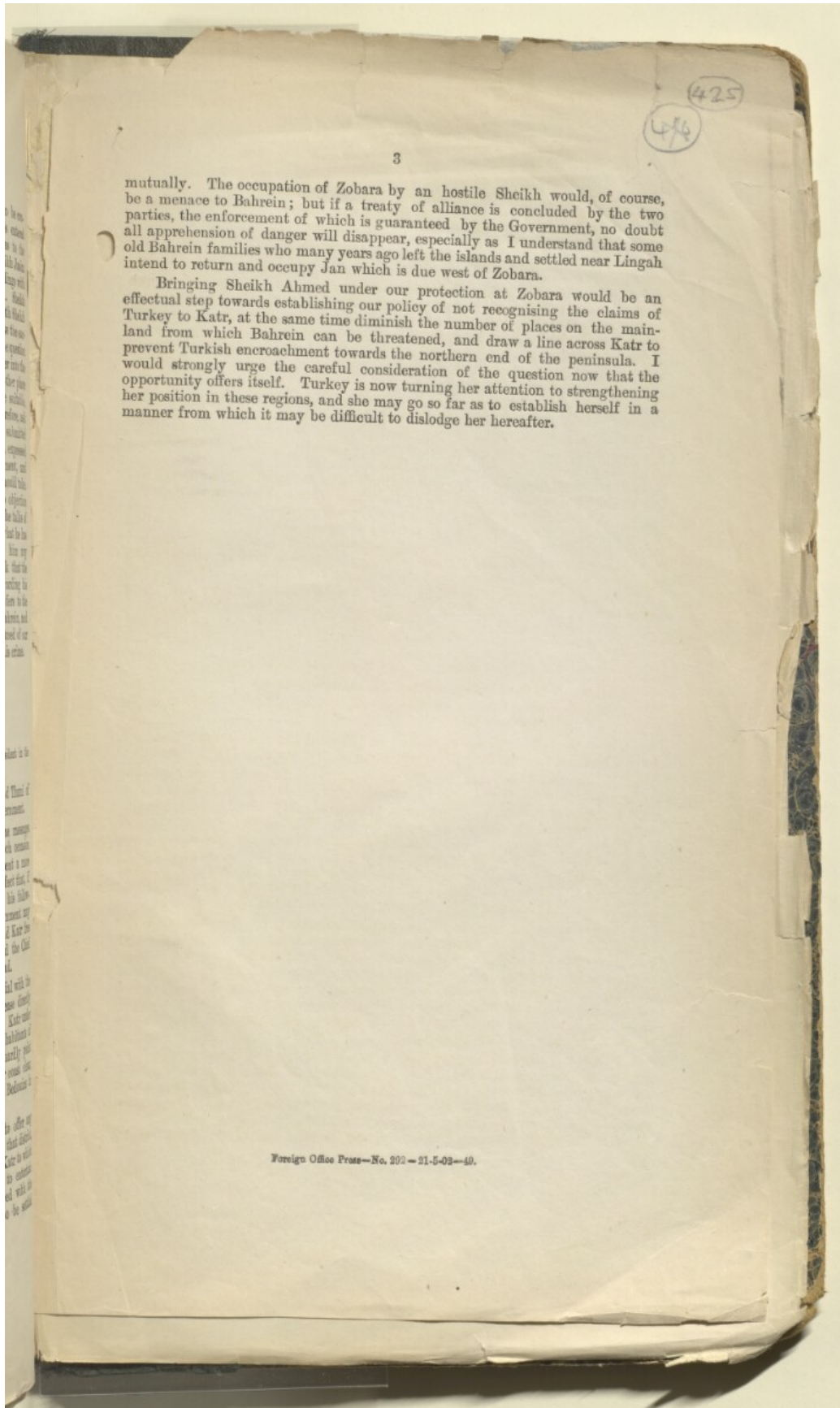
For the last two years he has been periodically sending me messages to the effect that he is desirous of meeting me privately, and on each occasion hinted that he wished to obtain our protection. He recently sent a more urgent message with one named Abdur Rahman Wazzan to the effect that, if His Majesty's Government will extend their protection to him and his following, he will be glad to reside at any place in Katr which the Government may think fit, that he will hold himself responsible to keep the seas round Katr free from pirates, and that he will co-operate with the Government and the Chief of Bahrein in any matters which may concern them on the mainland.

Sheikh Ahmed is a wealthy Chief and consequently is influential with the nomad tribes, and his influence and prestige would rapidly increase directly it is known that he enjoys our protection. Also, any settlement in Katr under our protection will quickly expand and draw away most of the inhabitants of El-Bida. The piracy question is an important one, and I need hardly point out the desirability of having a responsible Chief to keep the Katr coast clear, and I am inclined to think that Sheikh Ahmed could keep the Bedouins in check in this as well as other respects.

I am not sufficiently acquainted with the history of Katr to offer any definite opinion as regards the rights of the Chief of Bahrein to that district, but I understand from the Chief that Zobara is the only place in Katr to which he can lay claim. Should His Majesty's Government decide to entertain Sheikh Ahmed's proposal, I am of opinion that it may be arranged with the Chief of Bahrein to permit him to occupy Zobara on terms to be settled

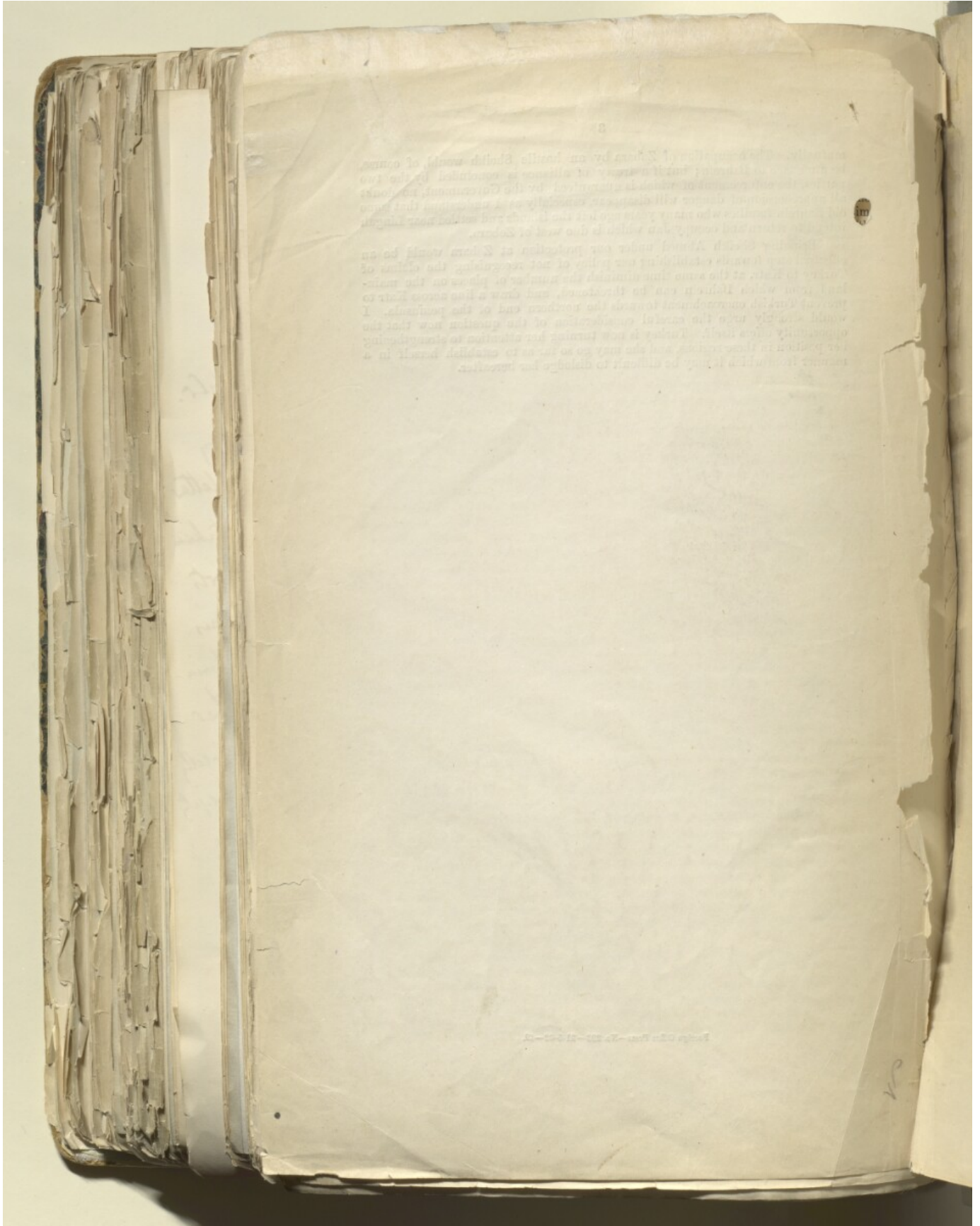


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٥ و] (٨٦٠/٨٥٤)



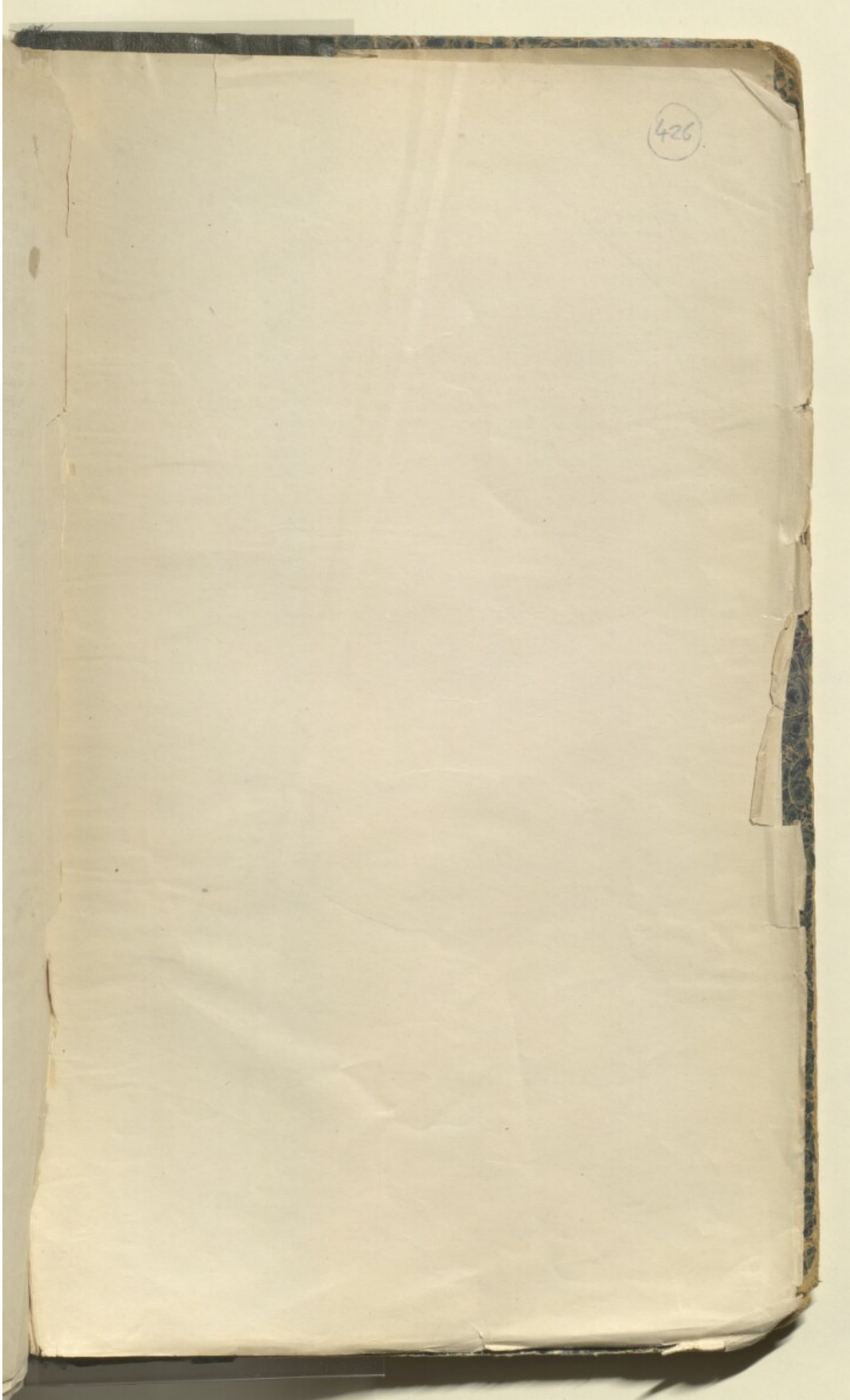


ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
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معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٦ و٤] (٨٦٠/٨٥٦)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٦٤ ظ] (٨٥٧/٨٦٠)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٧ و٤] (٨٦٠/٨٥٨)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [٢٧٤ظ] (٨٥٩/٨٦٠)





ملف رقم ١٦٠ لسنة ١٩٠٣ "الخليج الفارسي: قطر؛ تعيين مديرين أترك؛ مسألة
معاهدة الحماية مع قطر" [خلفي-داخلي] (٨٦٠/٨٦٠)

