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

"الحدود الكويتية-السعودية".

المكتبة البريطانية: أوراق خاصة وسجلات من مكتب الهند

IOR/R/15/5/125

٢١ يونيو ١٩٤٨-٠٥ أكتوبر ١٩٤٩ (ميلادي)

الإنجليزية في اللاتينية

ملف واحد (٢٢ ورقة)

غير معروف

المؤسسة المالكة

المرجع

التاريخ/ التواريخ

لغة الكتابة

الحجم والشكل

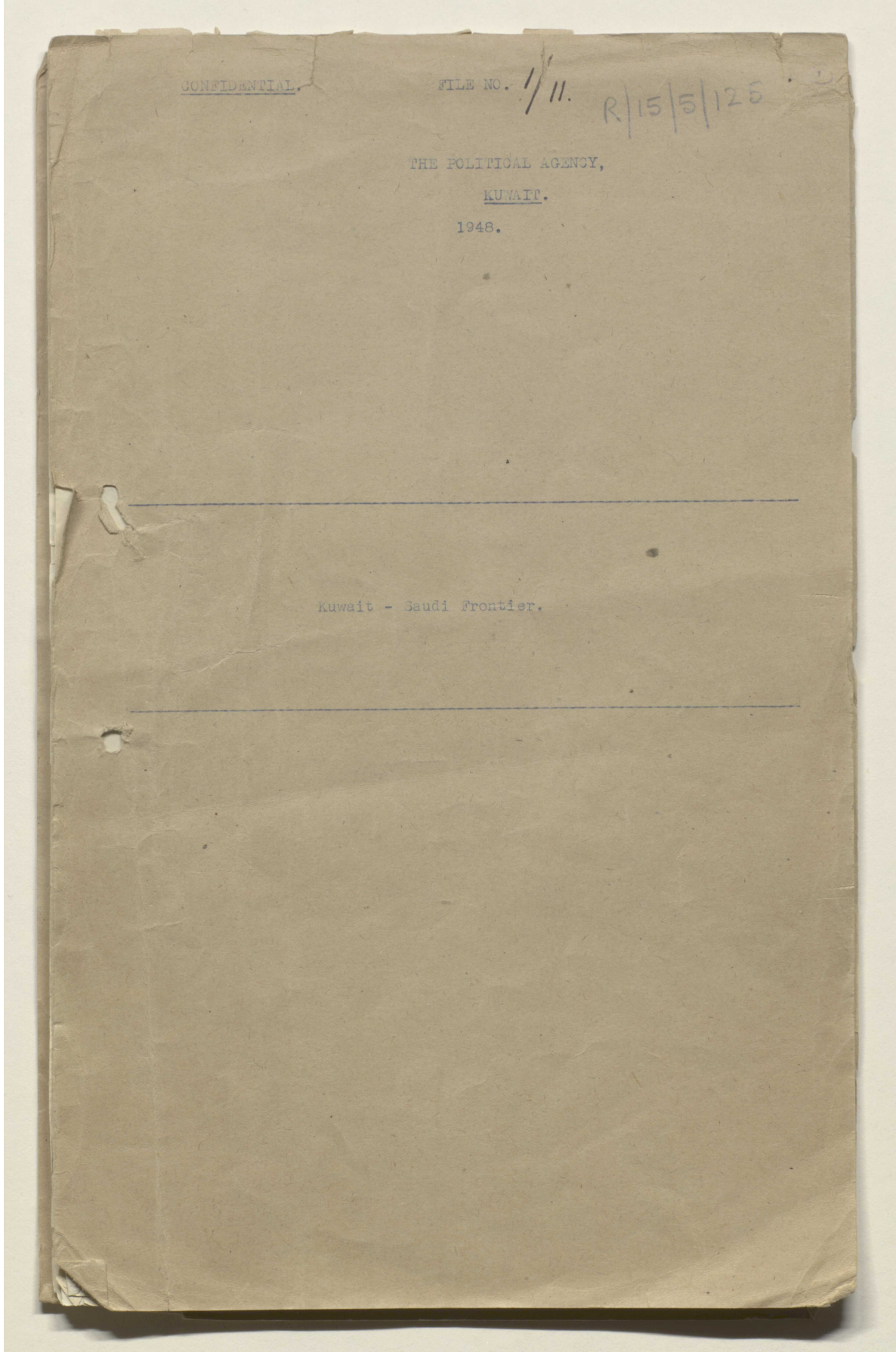
حق النشر



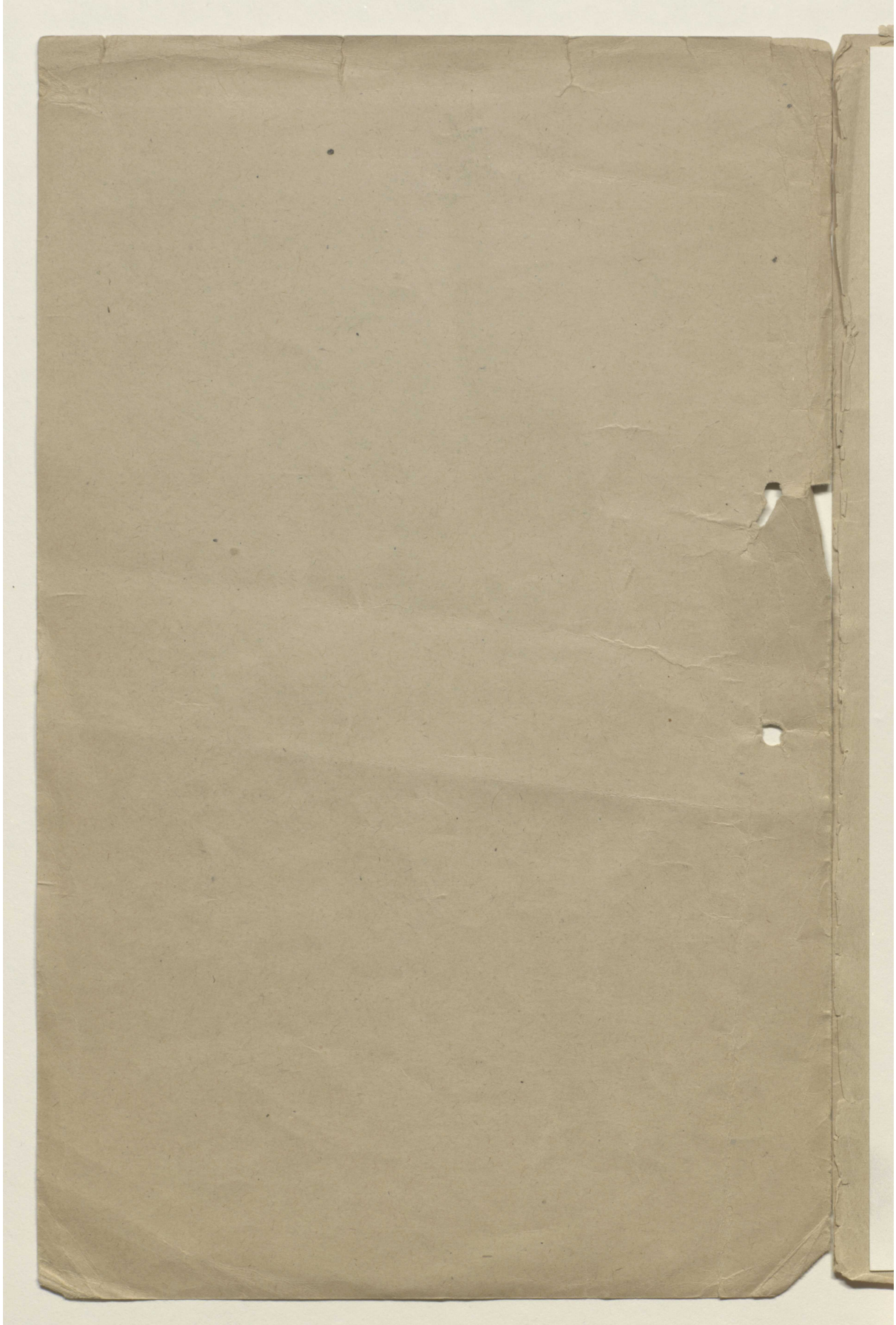
حول هذا السجل

مراسلات متبادلة بين الوكيل السياسي في الكويت (جوردون نويل جاكسون)، المقيم السياسي في الخليج العربي (المقدم ويليام روبرت هاي)، ومسؤولين حكوميين بريطانيين آخرين، بخصوص وضع منطقة القرين الواقعة ضمن المنطقة المحايدة بين السعودية والكويت. استفسارات تتعلق بالحاجة إلى تثبيت الحدود بين البلدين أثارتها خطط شركة نفط الكويت لاستكشاف المنطقة المحيطة بالقرين.

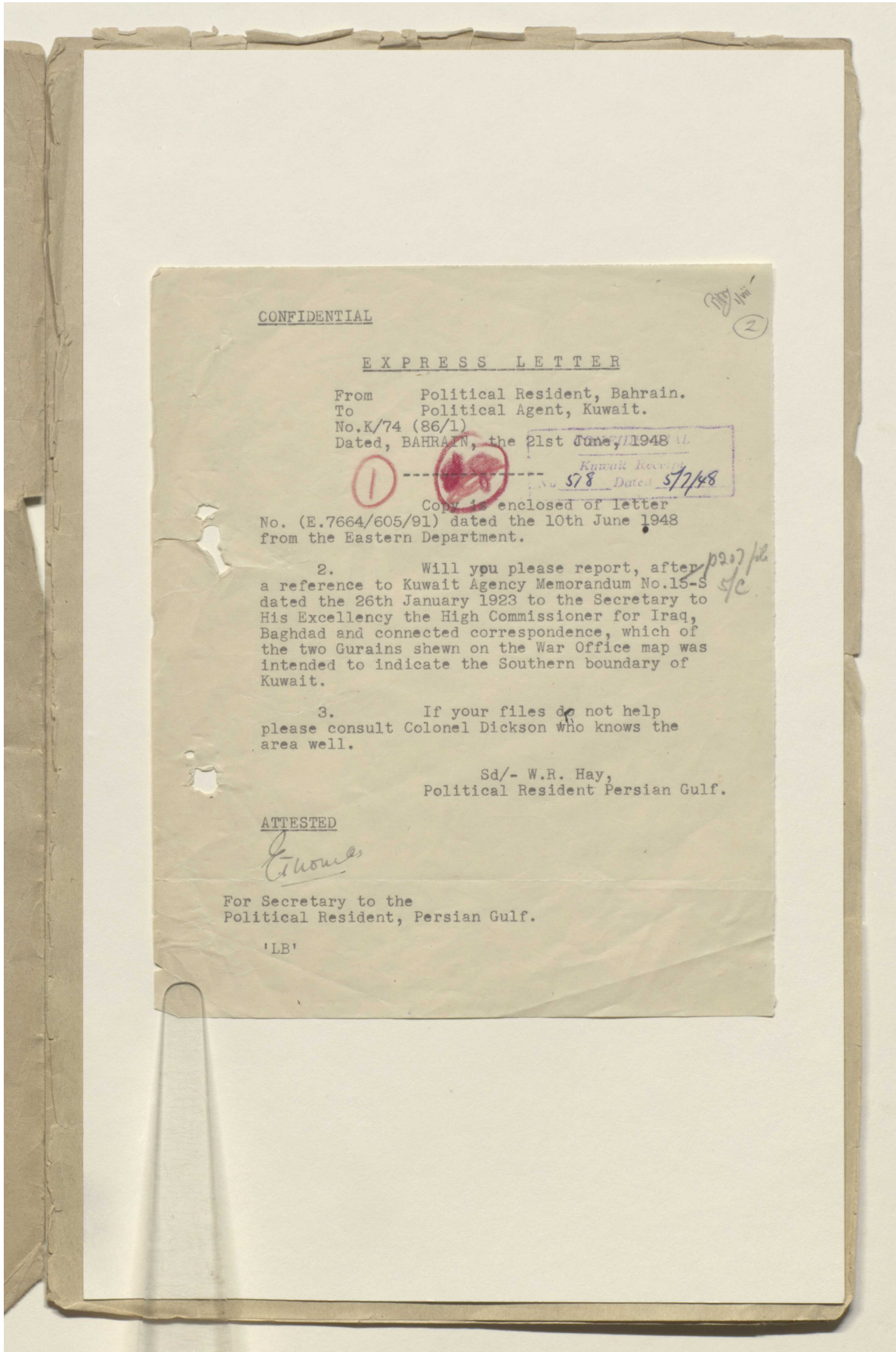
"الحدود الكويتية-السعودية". [أمامي] (٤٨/١)



"الحدود الكويتية-السعودية". [أمامي-داخلي] (٤٨/٢)



"الحدود الكويتية-السعودية". [٢] [٤٨/٣]



CONFIDENTIAL

EXPRESS LETTER

From Political Resident, Bahrain.
To Political Agent, Kuwait.
No.K/74 (86/1)
Dated, BAHRAIN, the 21st June, 1948.

Copy is enclosed of letter
No. (E.7664/605/91) dated the 10th June 1948
from the Eastern Department.

2. Will you please report, after a reference to Kuwait Agency Memorandum No.15-S dated the 26th January 1923 to the Secretary to His Excellency the High Commissioner for Iraq, Baghdad and connected correspondence, which of the two Gurains shewn on the War Office map was intended to indicate the Southern boundary of Kuwait.

3. If your files do not help please consult Colonel Dickson who knows the area well.

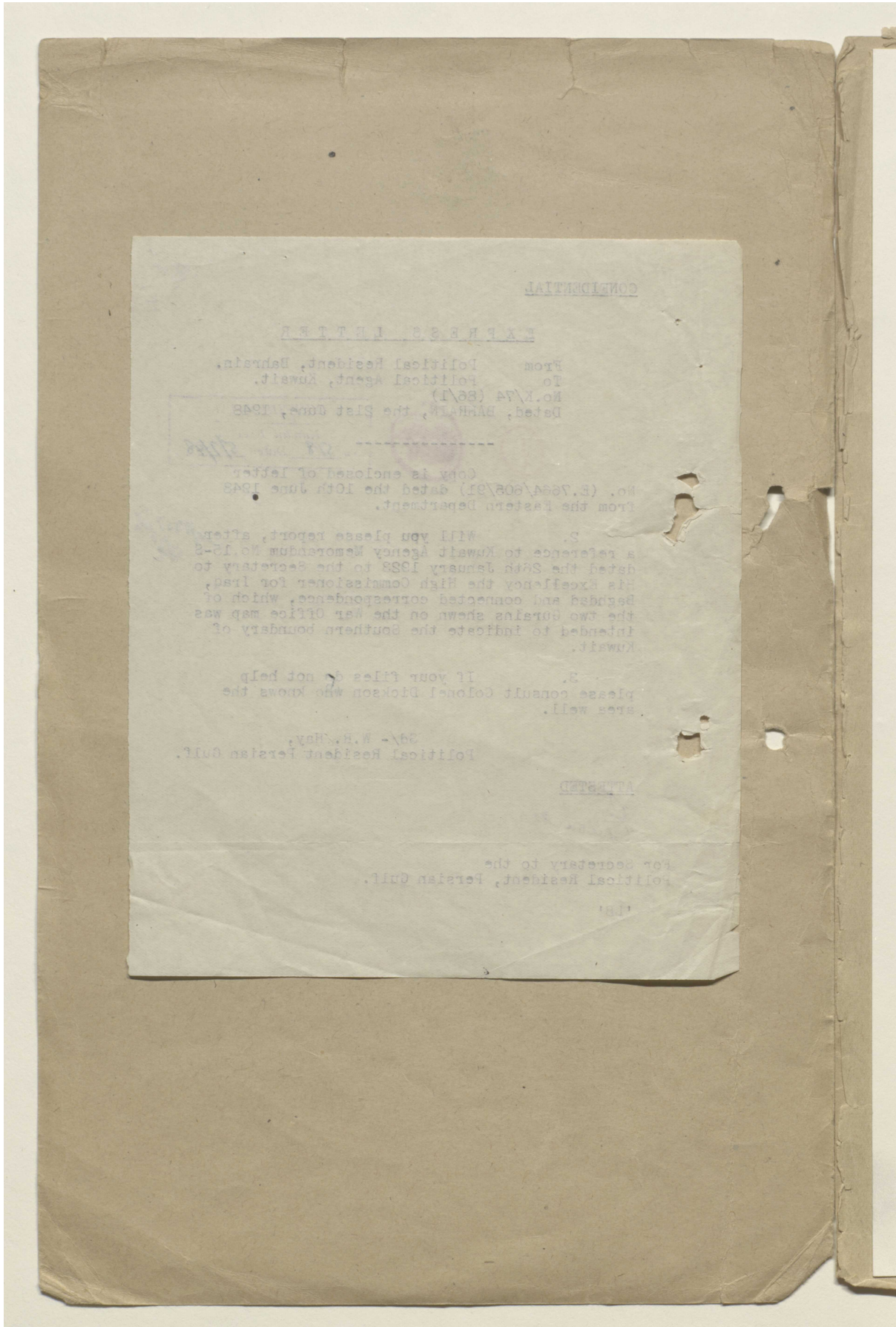
Sd/- W.R. Hay,
Political Resident Persian Gulf.

ATTESTED

For Secretary to the
Political Resident, Persian Gulf.

'LB'

"الحدود الكويتية-السعودية". [ظ٢] (٤٨/٤)



"الحدود الكويتية-السعودية". [٣] [٤٨/٥]

Copy of F.O. letter No.E.7664/605/91 dt.10/6/48 to
Residency, Bahrain:-

Dear Residency,

We enclose a copy of letter dated 2nd June from
Mr.R.I. Hallows of the Kuwait Oil Company and should
be grateful to receive any observations you may have
to make.

Yours ever,
Eastern Department,

-----oOo-----

Copy of letter dated 2nd June from K.O.C.Ltd. 1, Great
Cumberland Place, London, W.1. to Mr. Pyman, Foreign
Office, London.

Dear Pyman,

We should like to be quite clear as to the
position of Gurain on the Southern limit of our
Concession area. As you know this place is mentioned in
the Anglo-Turkish Convention of 1913 referred to in the
Kuwait-Nejd Boundary Convention of 1922.

I see from War Office map No.3954 scale 1:
500,000 that two Gurains are shewn. The first is
apparently a small hill and the second a group of wells.
I should be grateful if you could let me know which of
these two Gurains is to be taken for the purpose of
defining Kuwait's Southern frontier.

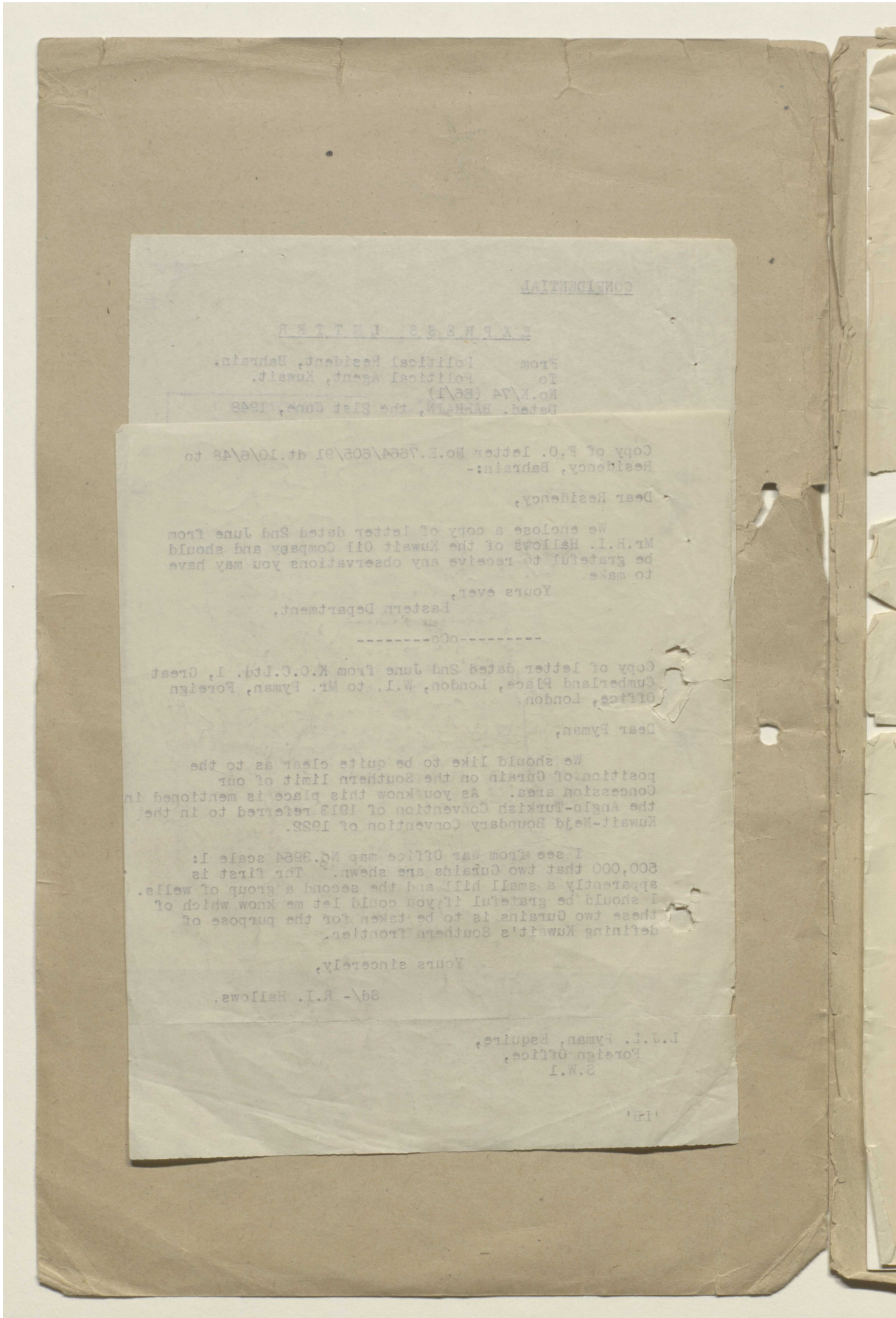
Yours sincerely,

Sd/- R.I. Hallows.

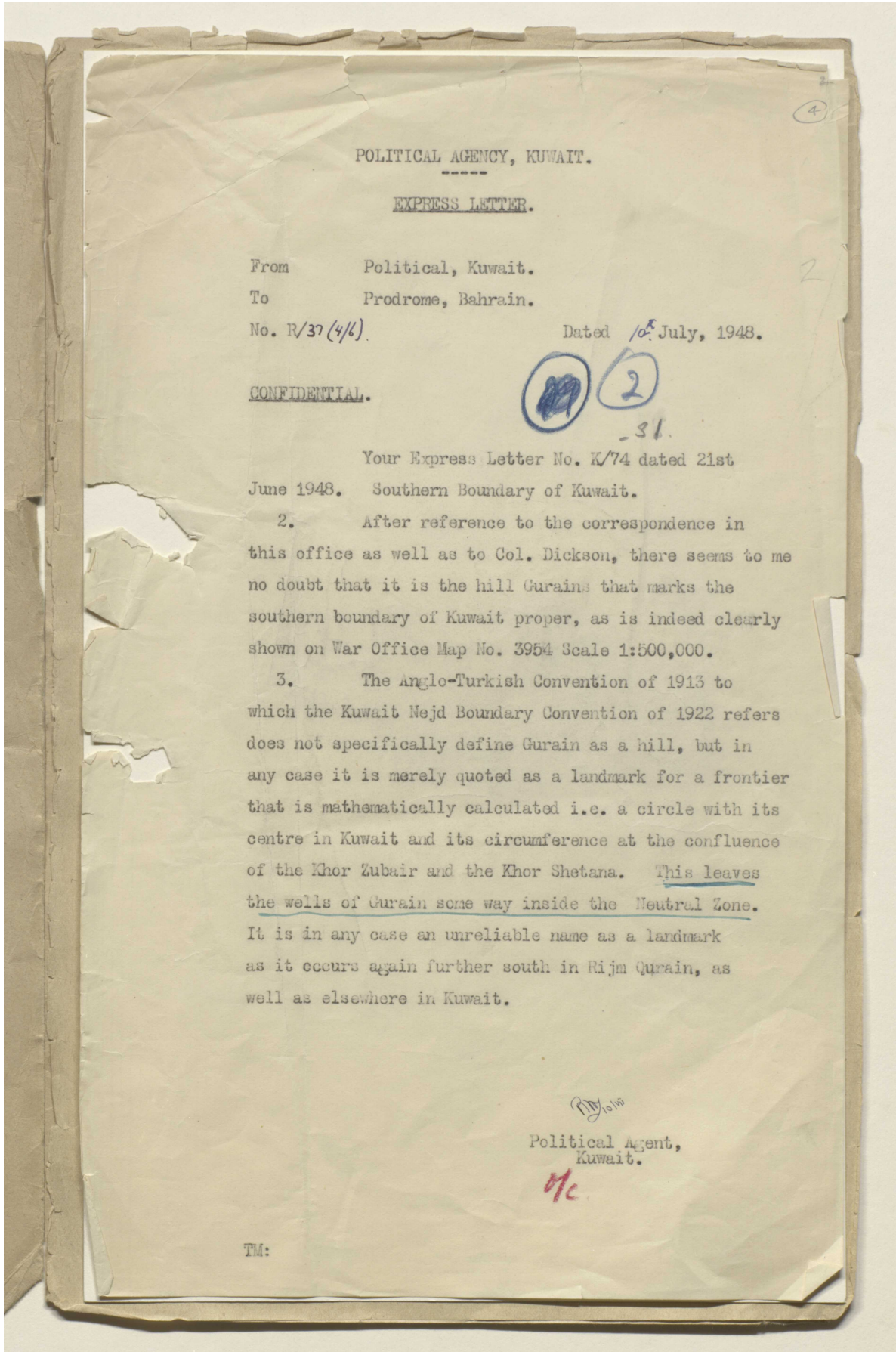
L.J.L. Pyman, Esquire,
Foreign Office,
S.W.1

'IB'

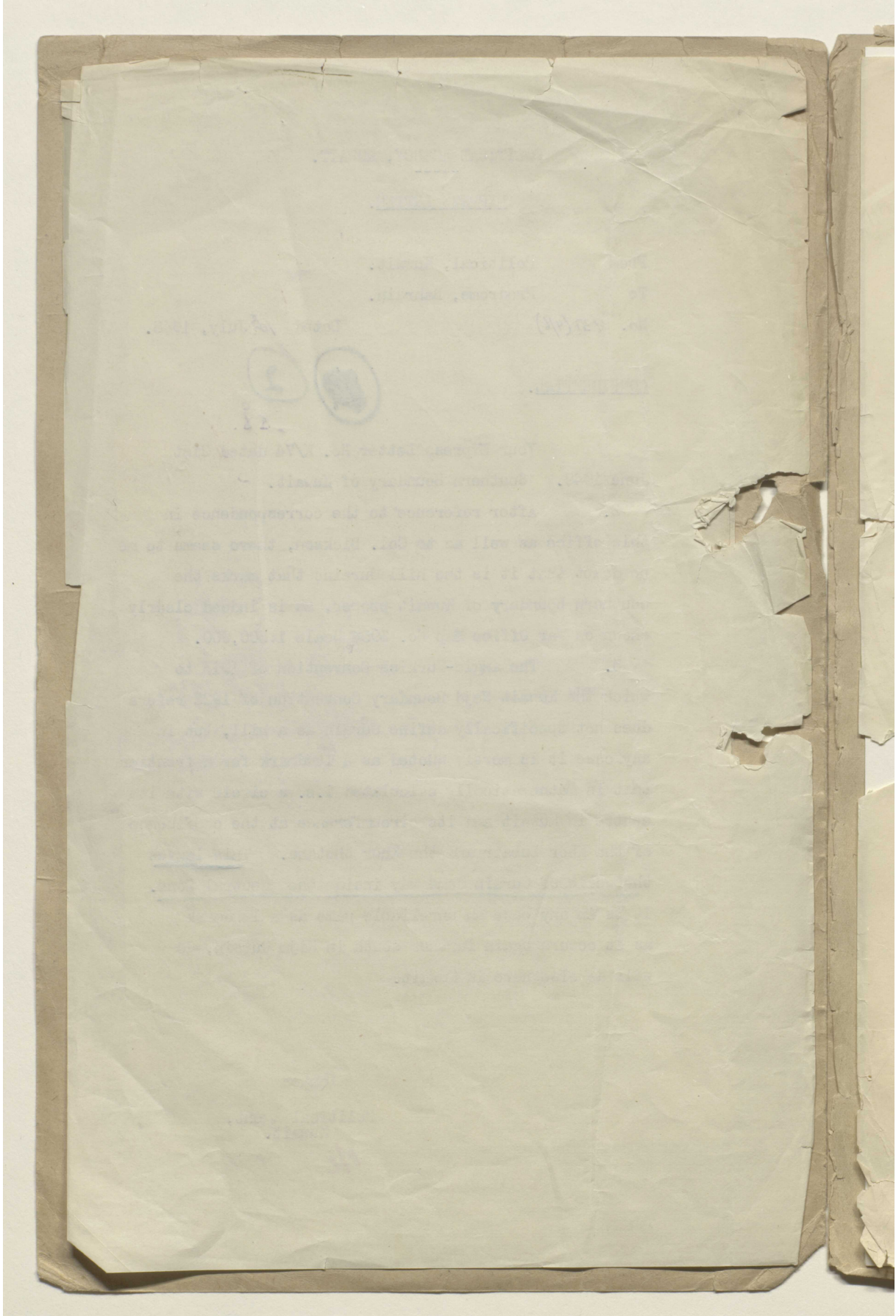
"الحدود الكويتية-السعودية". [٣ ظ] (٤٨/٦)



"الحدود الكويتية-السعودية". [٤ و] (٤٨/٧)



"الحدود الكويتية-السعودية". [٤٤] (٤٨/٨)



"الحدود الكويتية-السعودية". [٥] [٨/٩]

Telegram OTP
From Prodrome, ~~Kuwait~~ London.
To Prodrome, Bahrain. Telegram No.154.
Repeated for information to Political, Kuwait No.15.
Dated 28th, received 30th July, 1948.

Confidential.

Your letter No.86/1 July 15th.

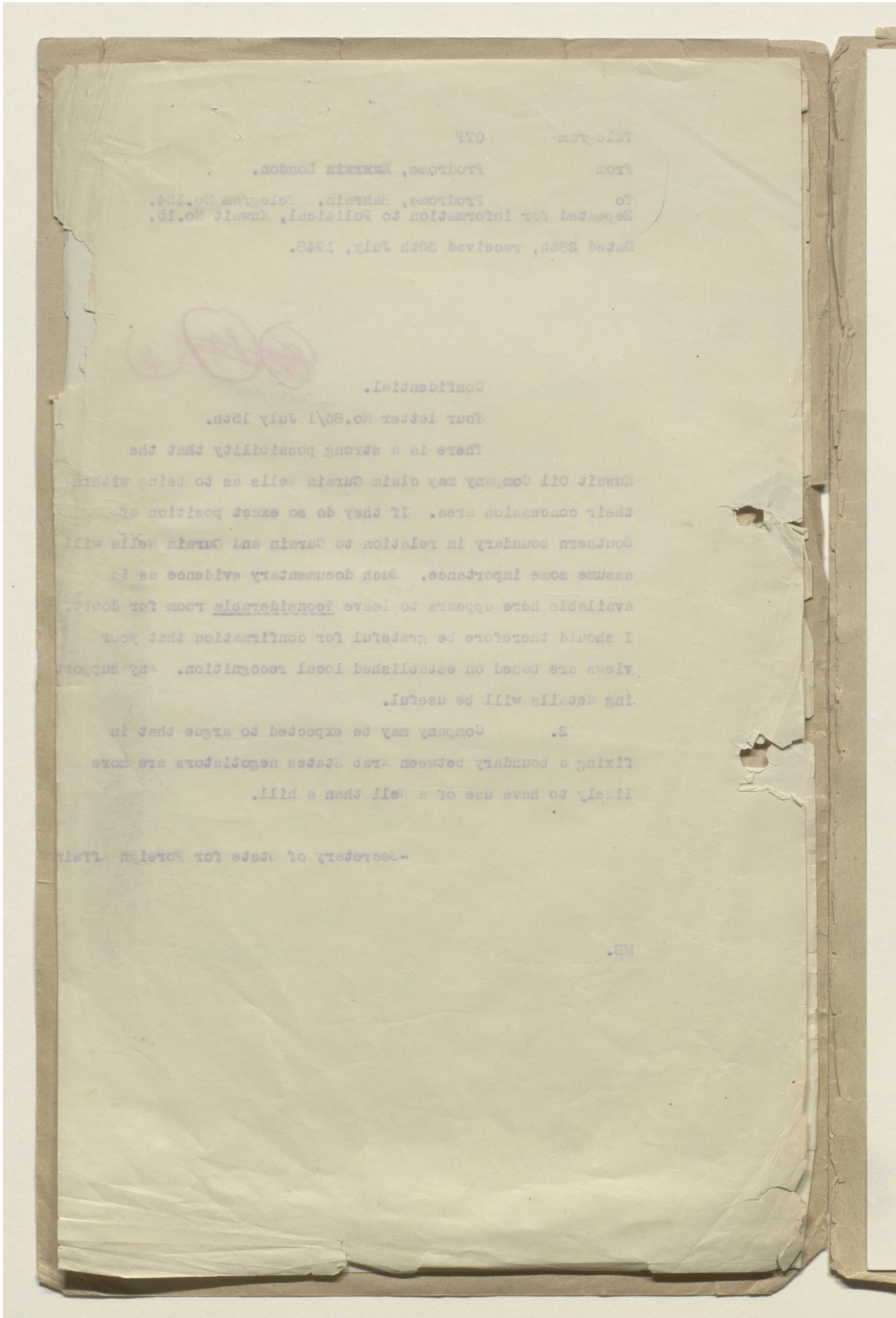
There is a strong possibility that the Kuwait Oil Company may claim Gurain Wells as to being within their concession area. If they do so exact position of Southern boundary in relation to Gurain and Gurain Wells will assume some importance. Such documentary evidence as is available here appears to leave considerable room for doubt. I should therefore be grateful for confirmation that your views are based on established local recognition. Any supporting details will be useful.

2. Company may be expected to argue that in fixing a boundary between Arab States negotiators are more likely to have use of a Well than a hill.

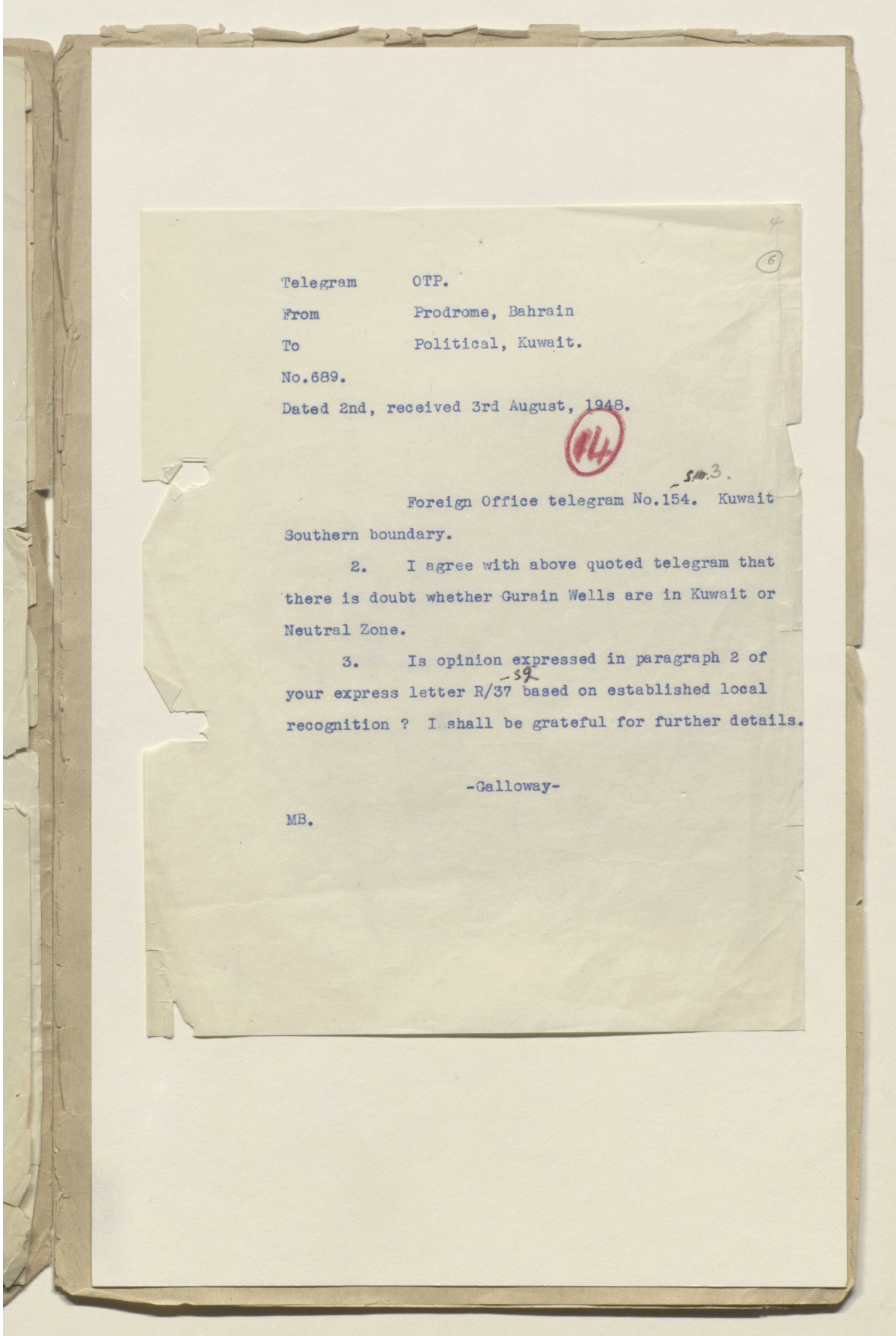
-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs

MB.

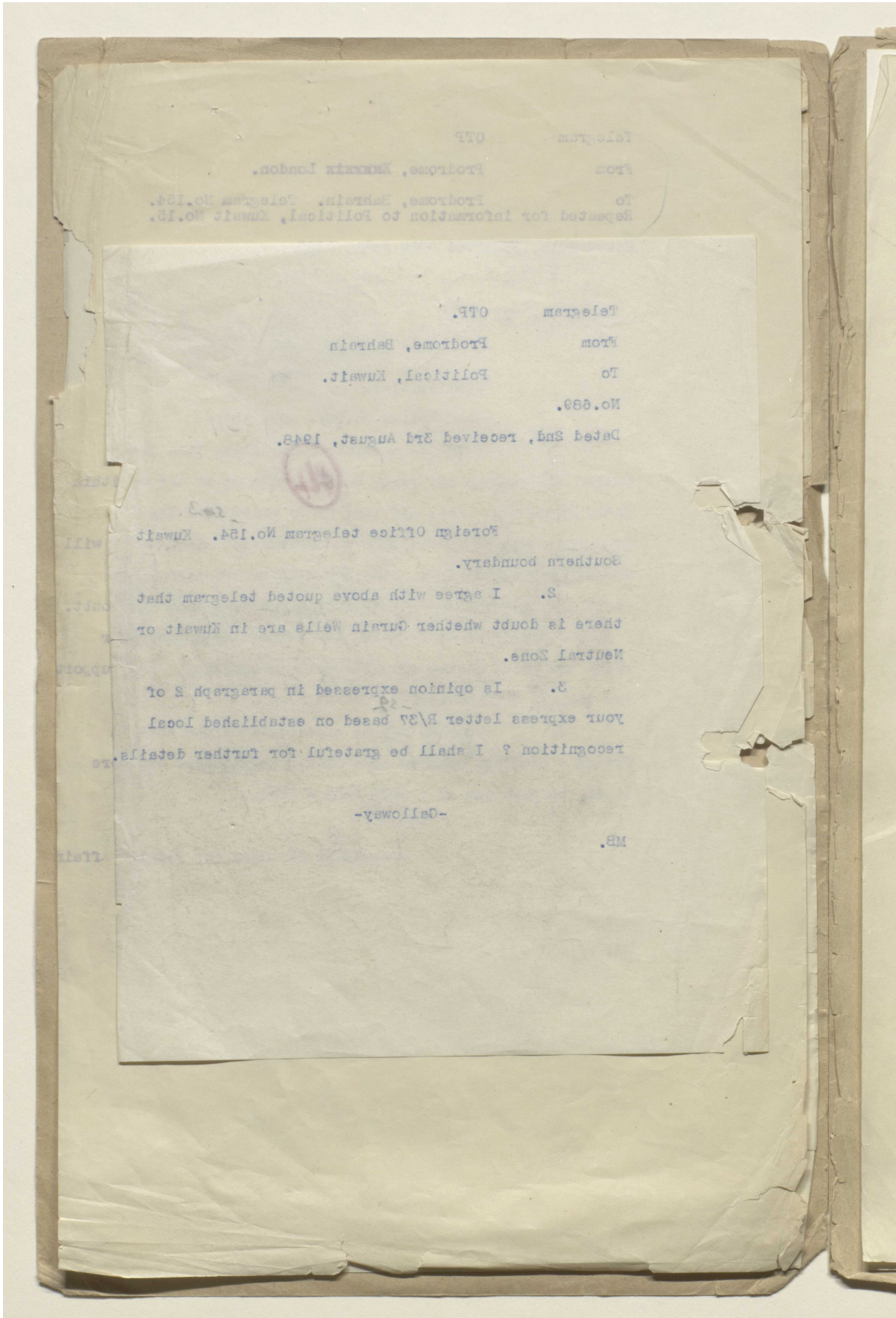
"الحدود الكويتية-السعودية". [هظ] (٤٨/١٠)



"الحدود الكويتية-السعودية". [و٦] (٤٨/١١)



"الحدود الكويتية-السعودية". [ظ ٦] (٤٨/١٢)



"الحدود الكويتية-السعودية". [٧] [٤٨/١٣]

EXPRESS LETTER

From Political, Kuwait.

To Prodrone, Bahrain .

No.R/54 (4/1).

Dated the 25th August, 1948.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Reference your telegram No.689 dated the 2nd August, 1948 about Gurain.

2. I have discussed the matter with both His Highness the Shaikh and Abdulla Mulla, as well as paying a visit to the site in question.

3. When I brought the subject up during an interview with His Highness, both he and Abdulla Mulla claimed that Gurain Wells as well as Gurain Hill were within the Kuwait boundary. However, His Highness made the topographical mistake of claiming that it did not make much difference which was treated as the boundary mark, as the Wells and the Hill were situated on an East - West line: and he also admitted that he was relying on the "Map of the Kuwait Hinterland" compiled by Knox and Shakespear, where he may have been misled by the fact that the boundary is marked by a thick coloured line which embraces some of the Neutral Zone as well.

4. On Monday the 16th August I drove down to Gurain accompanied by one of Shaikh Abdulla Mubarak's guides, Saud Feshetan: I asked the guide, and also several Bedouin on the way, what they would understand by a simple reference to "Gurain", and they all agreed ~~that~~ they would mean the Hill. This seems to me natural, as the Hill is an obvious landmark, a clear pillar of rock in an otherwise featureless landscape. It was some time however, before the guide could find the Wells, which consisted of five or six, all silted up: and the situation was further complicated by the fact that the guide claimed that slightly larger wells, some 6 miles to the North East and which I presume are those marked on the General Staff Map No.3954 War Office 1936 as GARUT, were also known as Gurain Wells. He said he had never heard the name Garut.

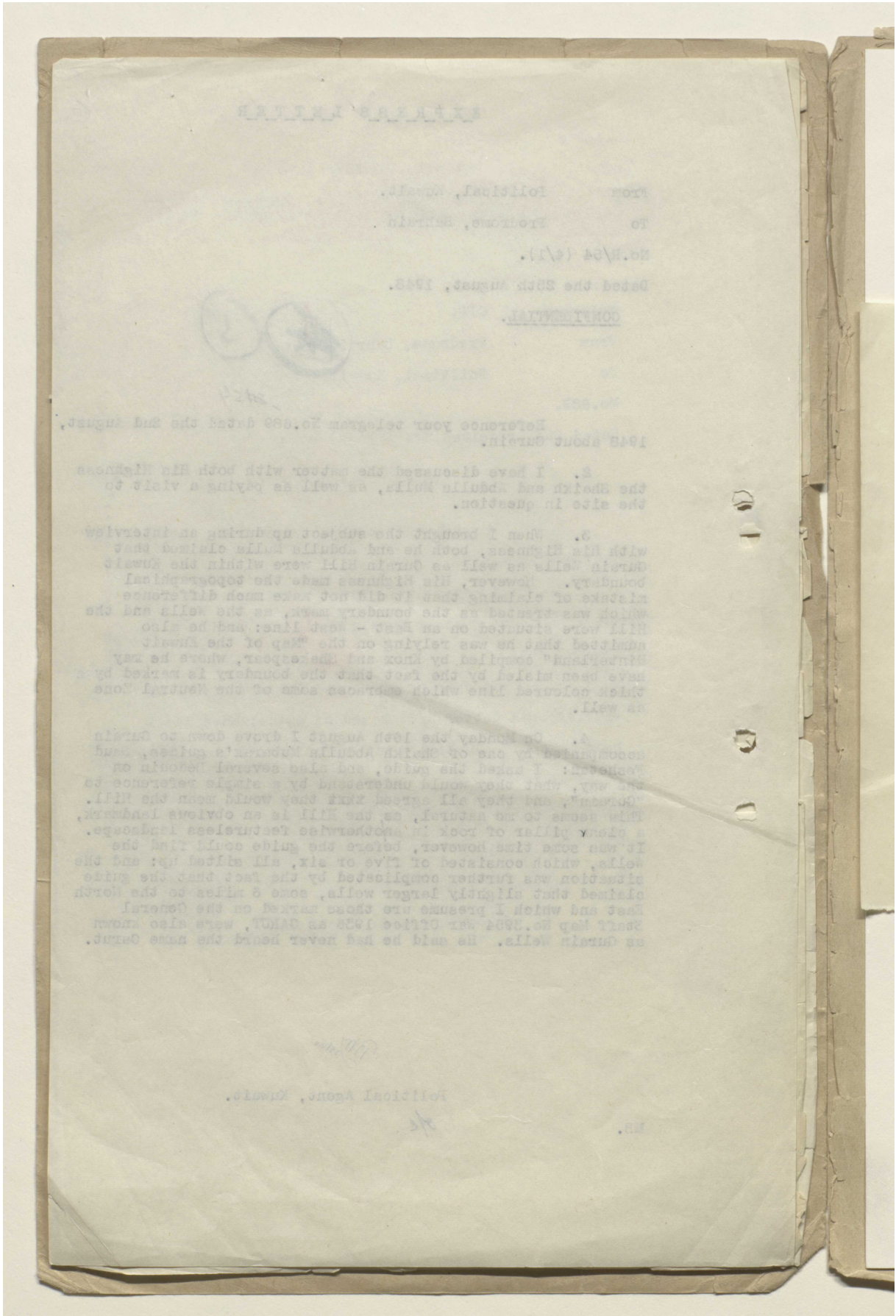
Political Agent, Kuwait.

MB.

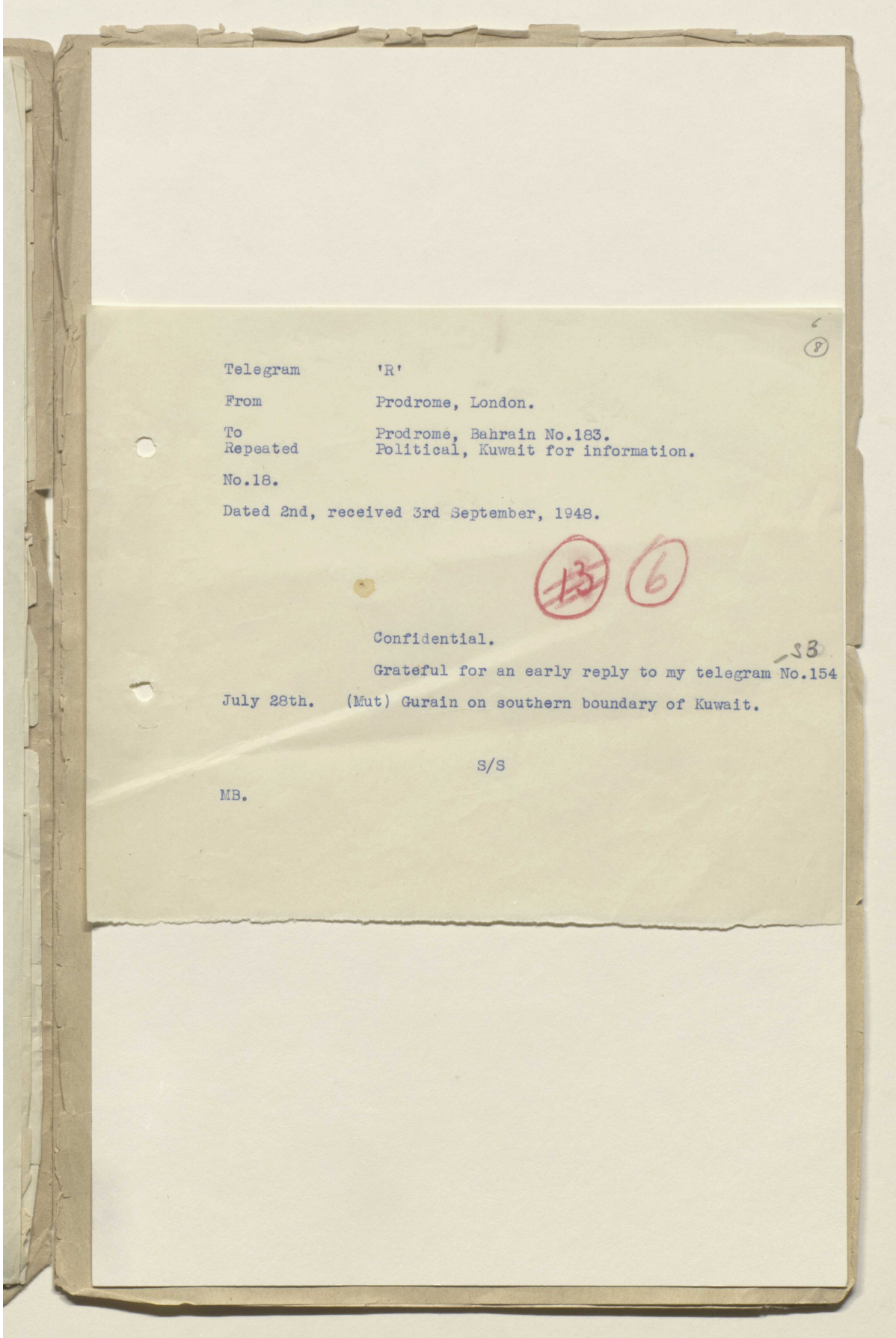
MB
25/8/48

MB

"الحدود الكويتية-السعودية". [٧ظ] (٤٨/١٤)



"الحدود الكويتية-السعودية". [و٨] (٤٨/١٥)



Telegram 'R'
From Prodrome, London.
To Prodrome, Bahrain No.183.
Repeated Political, Kuwait for information.
No.18.
Dated 2nd, received 3rd September, 1948.

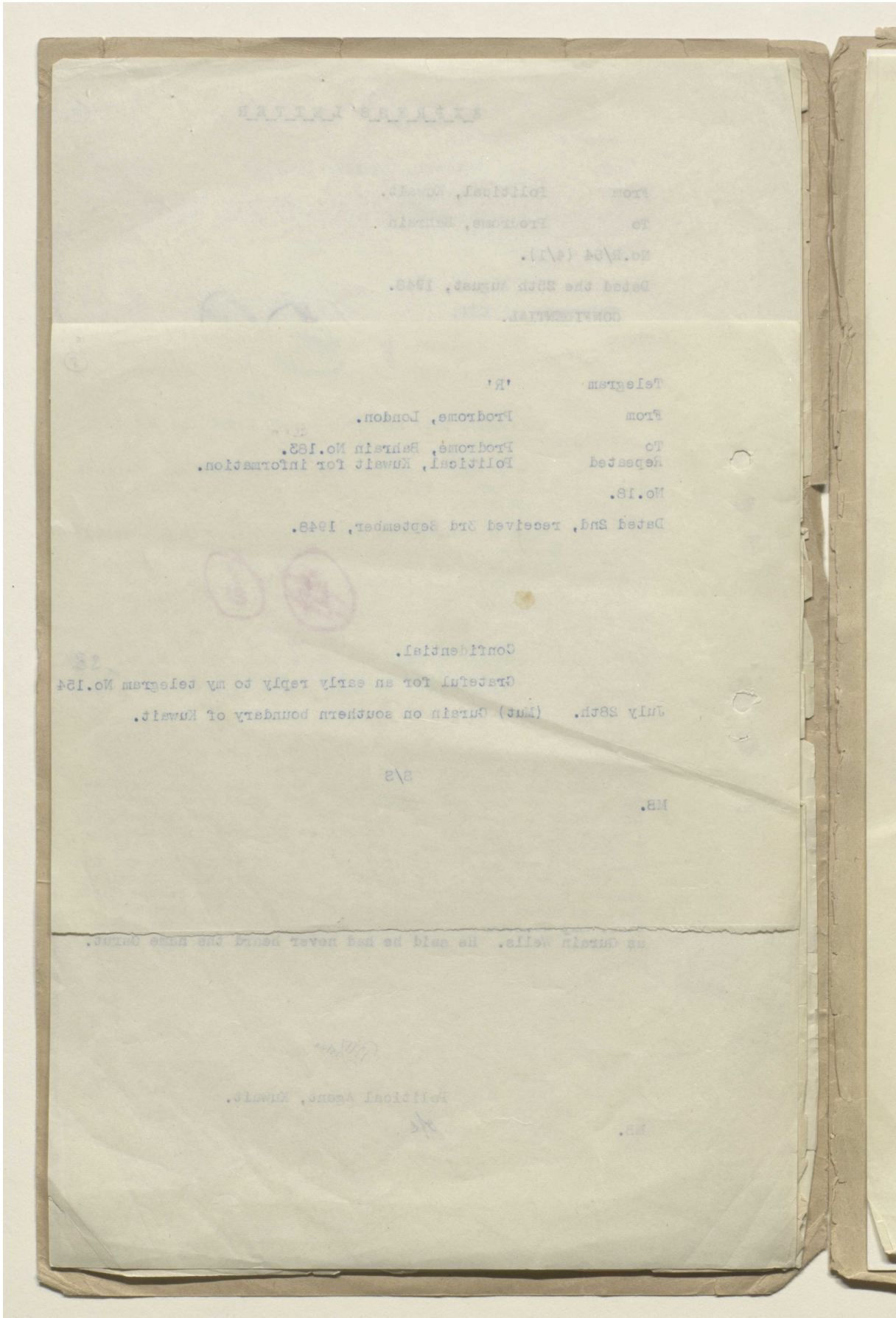
Confidential.

Grateful for an early reply to my telegram No.154
July 28th. (Mut) Gurain on southern boundary of Kuwait.

S/S

MB.

"الحدود الكويتية-السعودية". [ظ ٨] (١٦/٨٤)



"الحدود الكويتية-السعودية". [٩و] (٤٨/١٧)

Telegram OTP
From Political, Kuwait.
To Political, ~~Kuwait~~. MUSCAT
No.C/28.
Dated the 24th November, 1948.

(7)

For Political Resident.
Neutral Zone Frontier.

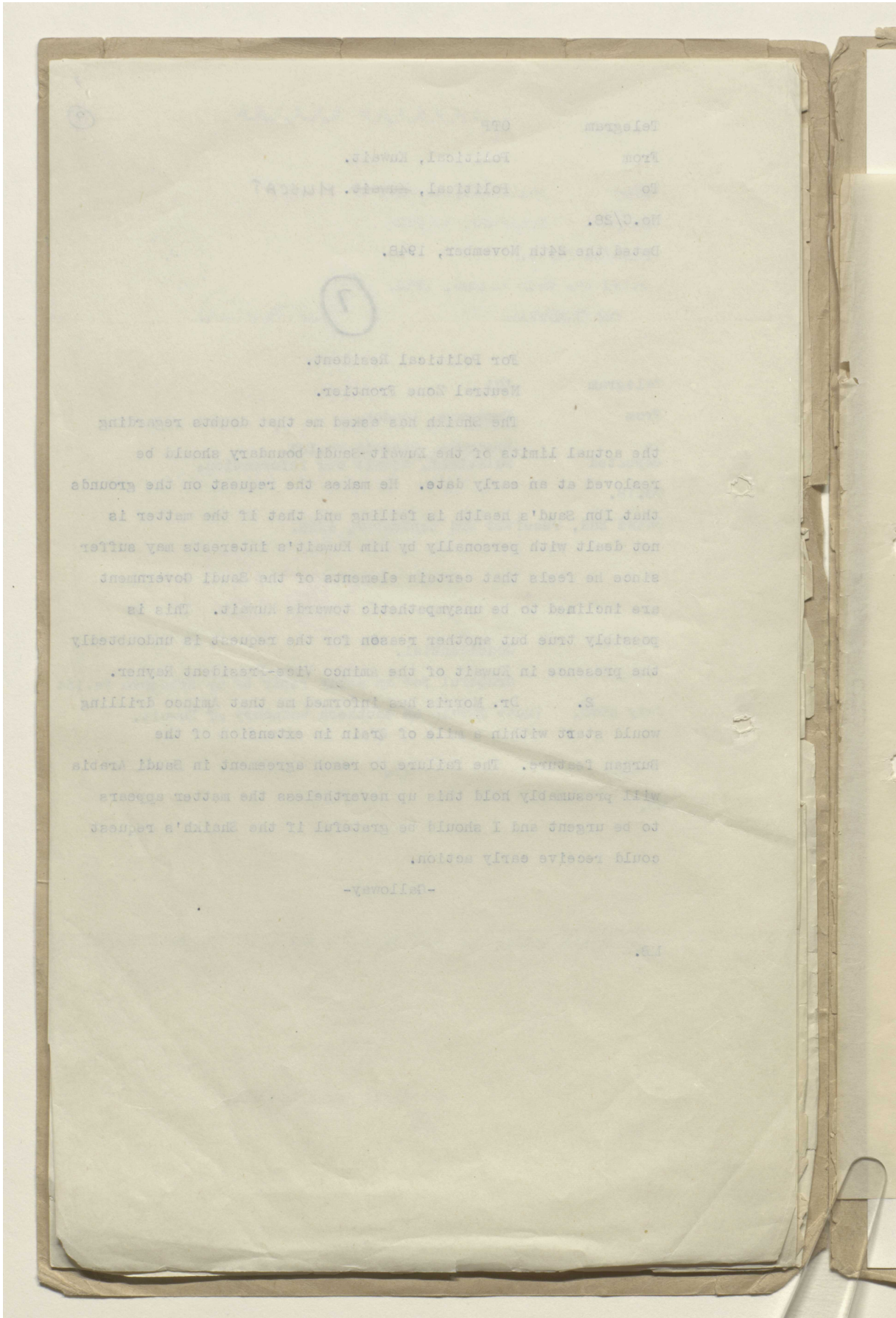
The Shaikh has asked me that doubts regarding the actual limits of the Kuwait-Saudi boundary should be resolved at an early date. He makes the request on the grounds that Ibn Saud's health is failing and that if the matter is not dealt with personally by him Kuwait's interests may suffer since he feels that certain elements of the Saudi Government are inclined to be unsympathetic towards Kuwait. This is possibly true but another reason for the request is undoubtedly the presence in Kuwait of the Aminco Vice-President Rayner.

2. Dr. Morris has informed me that Aminco drilling would start within a mile of Qrain in extension of the Burgan feature. The failure to reach agreement in Saudi Arabia will presumably hold this up nevertheless the matter appears to be urgent and I should be grateful if the Shaikh's request could receive early action.

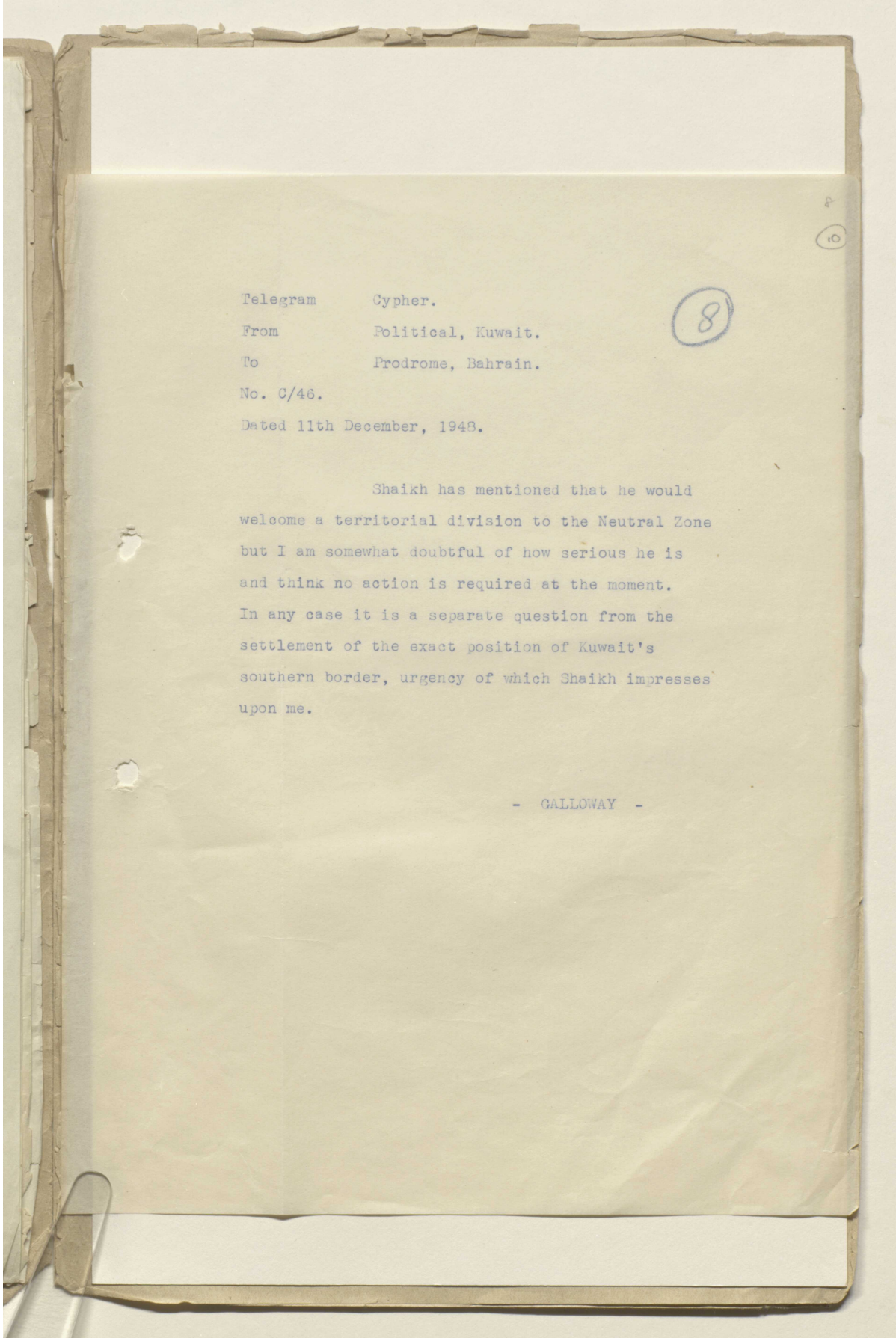
-Galloway-

MB.

"الحدود الكويتية-السعودية". [٩ ظ] (٤٨/١٨)



"الحدود الكويتية-السعودية". [١٠] (٤٨/١٩)

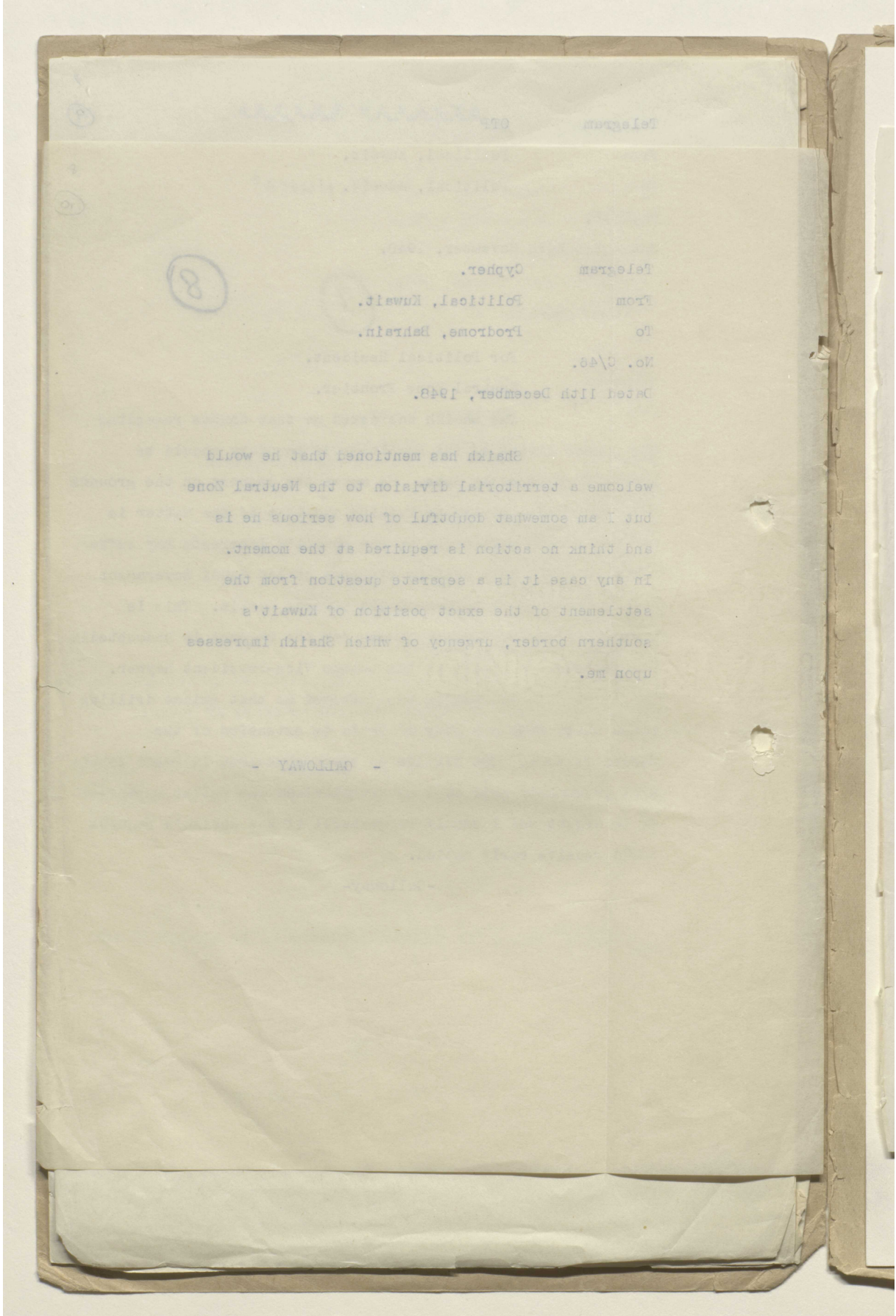


Telegram Cypher.
From Political, Kuwait.
To Prodrome, Bahrain.
No. C/46.
Dated 11th December, 1948.

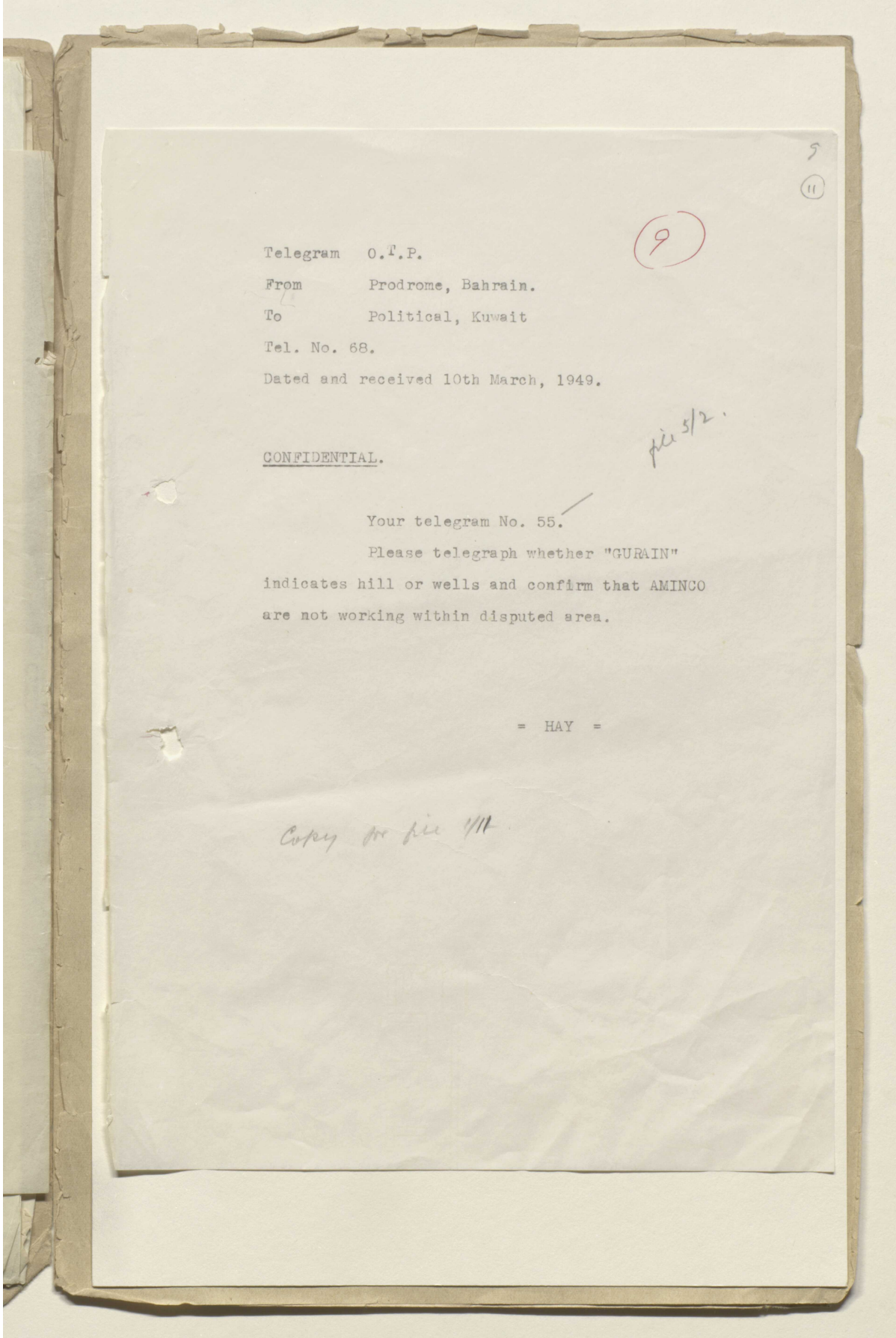
Shaikh has mentioned that he would welcome a territorial division to the Neutral Zone but I am somewhat doubtful of how serious he is and think no action is required at the moment. In any case it is a separate question from the settlement of the exact position of Kuwait's southern border, urgency of which Shaikh impresses upon me.

- GALLOWAY -

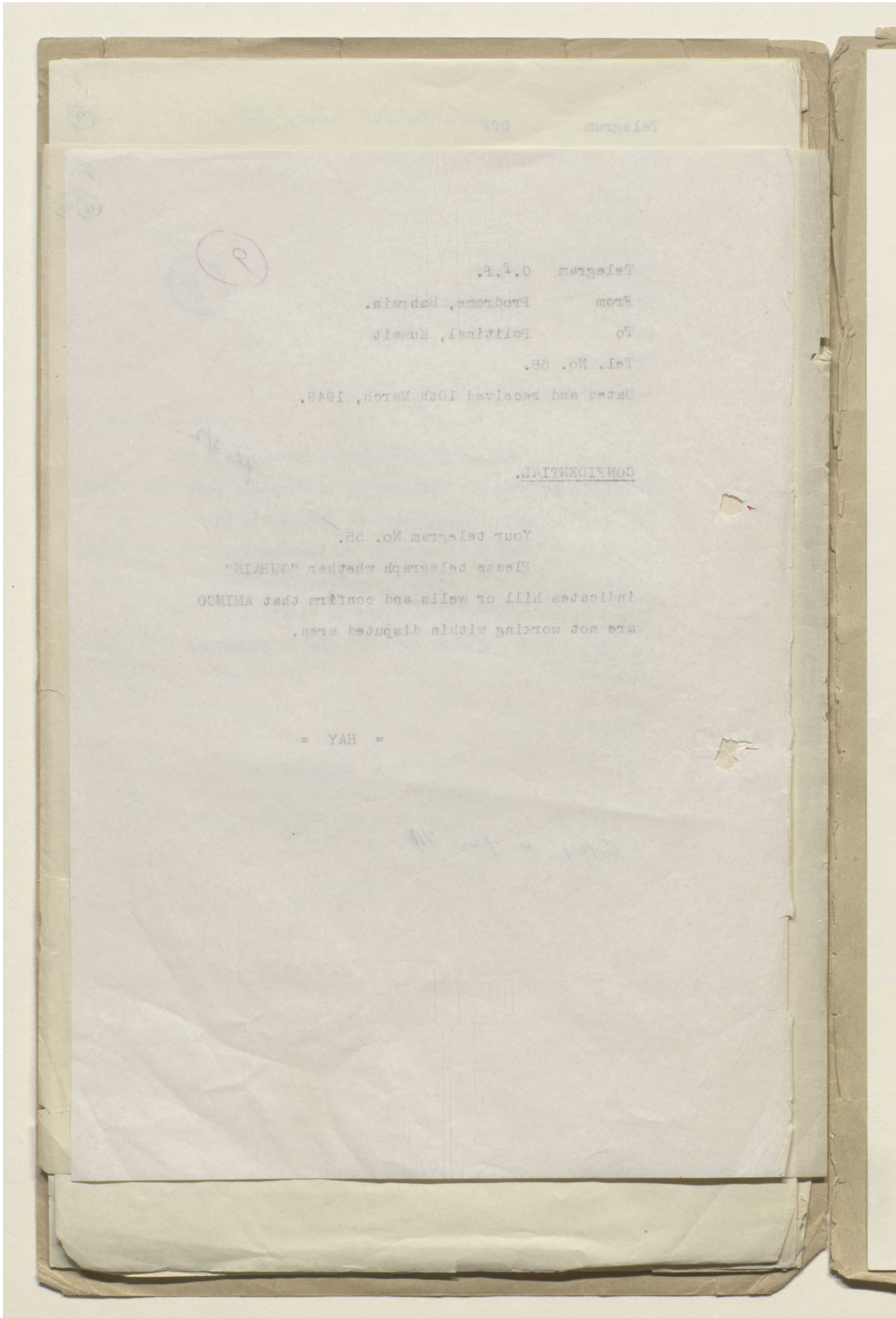
"الحدود الكويتية-السعودية". [١٠ ظ] (٤٨/٢٠)



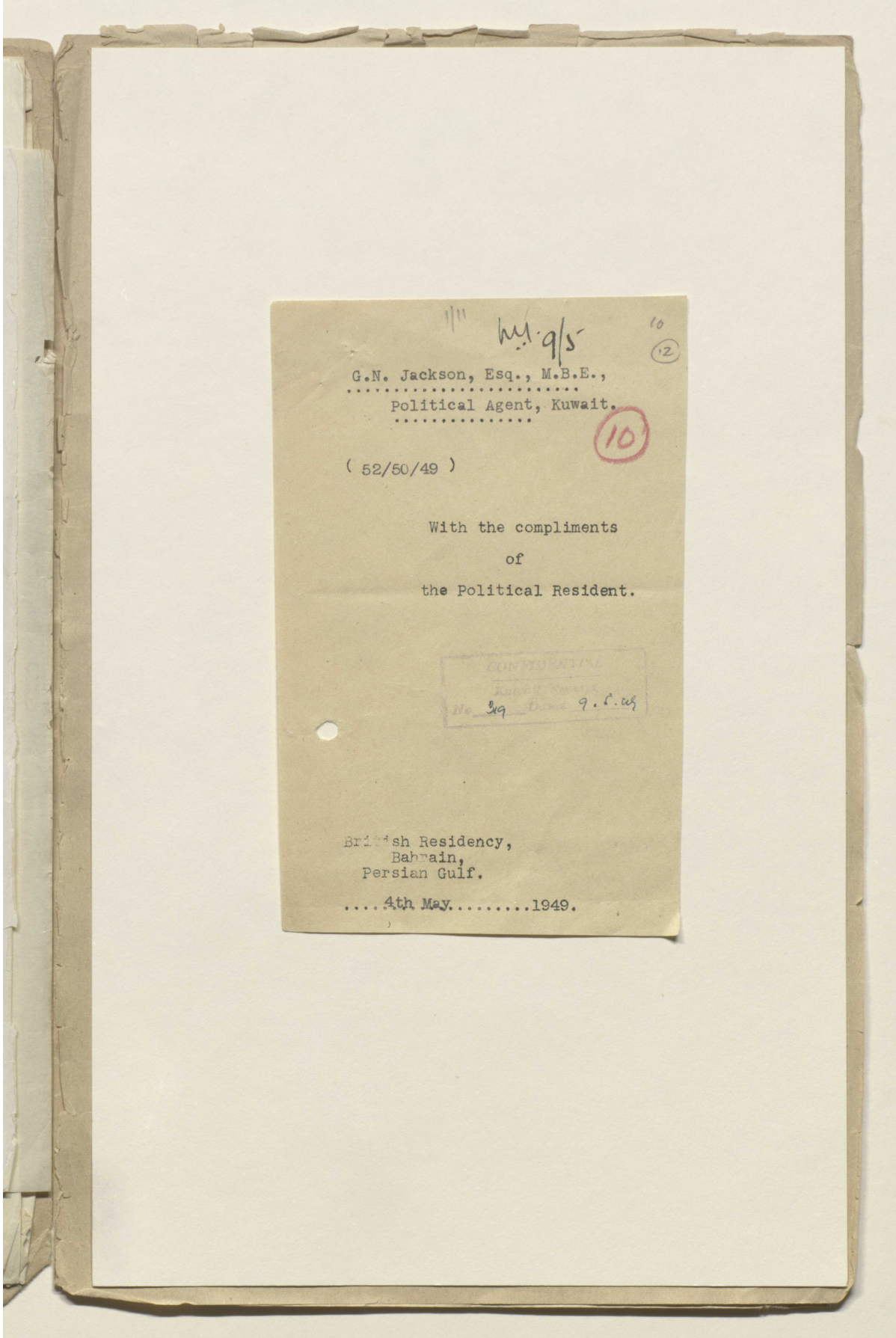
"الحدود الكويتية-السعودية". [١١] (٤٨/٢١)



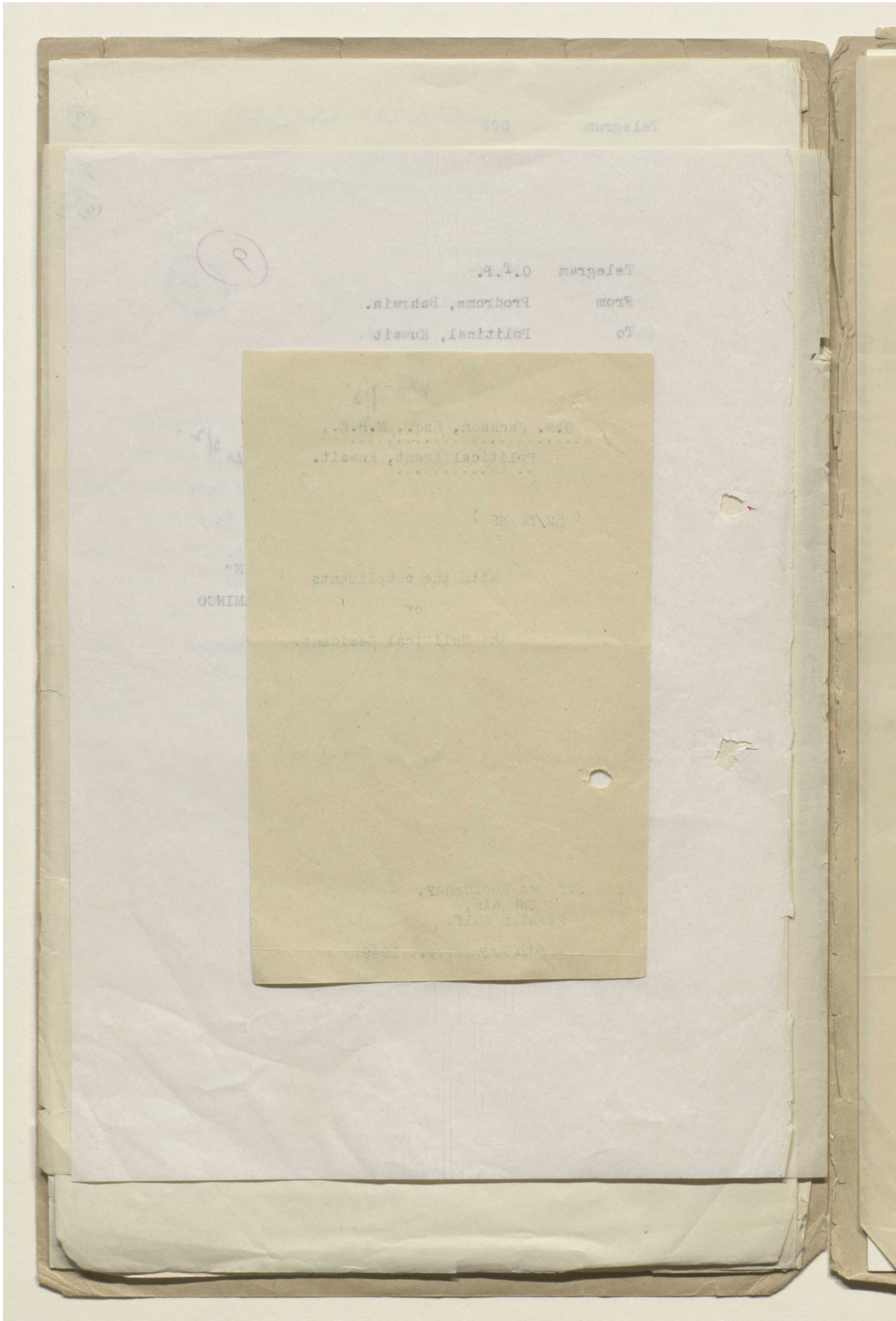
"الحدود الكويتية-السعودية". [١١ ظ] (٤٨/٢٢)



"الحدود الكويتية-السعودية". [١٢ و] (٤٨/٢٣)



"الحدود الكويتية-السعودية". [٢١ ظ] (٤٨/٢٤)



"الحدود الكويتية-السعودية". [١٣] [٤٨/٢٥]

COPY.

No. 81
276/3/49

British Embassy,
Jedda.

SECRET
GUARD

21st April, 1949.

Sir,

When Sir W.R. Hay passed through Jedda on tour a few days ago, he brought me a copy of his secret telegram to you of the 25th March last No.130, concerning the latest developments connected with oil exploitation in the Saudi-Kuwait Neutral Zone. I was also glad to have the opportunity of discussing that matter with him in its general aspects. I take this opportunity of mentioning that I am in complete agreement with the suggestion made by him in paragraph 5 of his despatch to you No.173(59/47/48) of the 30th December 1948. The Saudi Arabian Government have not so far approached me in this matter but it seems to me most desirable that the exact situation of the frontier should be determined as far as possible, even though, for reasons unknown to me, one of the representatives of American Independent Oil Company named Morris is reported in the telegram referred to above to oppose that plan.

2. My American colleague has already raised the question with me and at his request I showed to a member of his staff the text of the Kuwaiti Nejd Boundary Convention of 1922 and article 5 of the unratified Anglo Turkish Agreement of 1913: he already possessed Aitchison's "Treaties Engagements and Sanads" Vol. XI, and I therefore had only to direct him to pages 213 and 266 of that work. I explained that I possessed no copy of the map referred to in article 5 of the latter Agreement. The official concerned drew my attention to the words "until through the good offices of the Government of Great Britain..." which occur in the 1922 Convention. I understand that the report which Mr. Childs sent to the State Department in this matter was factual, but I expect that in some way or other our good offices will be invoked fairly soon. The signing of the agreement, between the Saudi Arabian Government and the Pacific Western Oil Company concerning the Saudi undivided share of the Neutral Zone increases the urgency of this question and many others, some of which I propose to allude to in this despatch.

3. The administration of the Neutral Zone is perhaps the most important of these questions in practice. Mr. Childs tells me that he raised it with Fuad Hamza during his recent visit to Riyadh. Fuad had suggested to him that some kind of ex-territorial regime should be established in the Zone. This suggestion brought to my mind the three agreements of April 1942 between this country and Kuwait: on reading them through I find that the clause which is most relevant to Fuad Hamza's suggestion is Article 8 of the Extradition Agreement. It has also been suggested that the Zone should be divided, by mutual arrangement, by an east-west line through the middle, so that Kuwait could administer the northern part and Saudi Arabia the southern.

4. A small point, which may perhaps give rise to a good deal of friction, is the very extraordinary wording of Article 37 of the Pacific Western concession: it says "the Company shall fly the flag of Saudi Arabia within the Neutral Zone". I have not yet received a copy of the American Independent Oil Company's concession of the 28th June 1948 but even if it contains a similar provision

The Right Honourable C.R. Attlee, M.C., M.P.,
etc., etc., etc.,
FOREIGN OFFICE.

"الحدود الكويتية-السعودية". [٣ اظ] (٤٨/٢٦)

COPY

No. 81
SECRET
SECRET

British Embassy,
Jeddah.
21st April, 1948.

211

When Sir W.H. May passed through Jeddah on four or five days ago, he brought me a copy of his secret telegram to you of the 23rd March last No. 130, concerning the latest developments connected with oil exploitation in the Neutral Zone. I was also glad to have the opportunity of discussing that matter with him in its general aspects. I take this opportunity of mentioning that I am in complete agreement with the suggestion made by him in paragraph 5 of his despatch to you No. 173 (29/4/48) of the 30th December 1948. The Saudi Arabian Government have not so far approached me in this matter but it seems to me most desirable that the exact situation of the frontier should be determined as far as possible, even though, for reasons unknown to me, one of the representatives of American Independent Oil Company named Morris is reported in the telegram referred to above to oppose that plan.

2. My American colleagues have already raised the question with me and at his request I showed to a member of his staff the text of the Kuwaiti Nejd Boundary Convention of 1932 and article 5 of the unratified Anglo-Turkish Agreement of 1913; he already possessed Adhikari's "Treaties, Engagements and Sanads" Vol. XI, and I therefore had only to direct him to pages 213 and 266 of that work. I explained that I possessed no copy of the map referred to in article 5 of the latter agreement. The official concerned drew my attention to the words "until through the good offices of the Government of Great Britain..." which occur in the 1932 Convention. I understand that the report which Mr. Childs sent to the State Department in this matter was factual, but I expect that in some way or other our good offices will be invoked fairly soon. The signing of the agreement between the Saudi Arabian Government and the Pacific Western Oil Company concerning the Saudi undivided share of the Neutral Zone increases the urgency of this question and many others, some of which I propose to allude to in this despatch.

3. The administration of the Neutral Zone is perhaps the most important of these questions in practice. Mr. Childs tells me that he raised it with Foad Hamza during his recent visit to Riyadh. Foad had suggested to him that some kind of extrajudicial regime should be established in the Zone. This suggestion brought to my mind the three agreements of April 1942 between this country and Kuwait: on reading them through I find that the clause which is most relevant to Foad Hamza's suggestion is Article 8 of the Extrajudicial Agreement. It has also been suggested that the Zone should be divided, by mutual arrangement, by an east-west line through the middle, so that Kuwait could administer the northern part and Saudi Arabia the southern.

4. A small point, which may perhaps give rise to a good deal of friction, is the very extraordinary wording of Article 37 of the Pacific Western concession: it says "the Company shall fly the flag of Saudi Arabia within the Neutral Zone". I have not yet received a copy of the American Independent Oil Company's concession of the 28th June 1948 but even if it contains a similar provision

The Right Honourable G.R. Attlee, M.C., M.P.,
etc., etc., etc.
FOREIGN OFFICE.

"الحدود الكويتية-السعودية". [٤ و١] (٤٨/٢٧)

2.

provision about that company's flying the Kuwaiti flag I fear that there may be some acrimonious argument about flags: and if there is no such article in the Kuwait concession I fear the argument may be even more acrimonious. I understand that Article 37 was put in by the Egyptian lawyer employed by the Saudi-Arabian Government, Ahmed Taufiq.

5. It may perhaps be of interest if I draw attention in this despatch to a philological point: the word "qurain" seems to me to be the diminutive of the word "qarn" one of the meanings of which is "a horn": can it therefore be possible that the mountain alluded to by one of the surveyors bears at its top a protuberance which resembles a little horn? It seems at any rate more likely that the word would apply to a mountain than to a well.

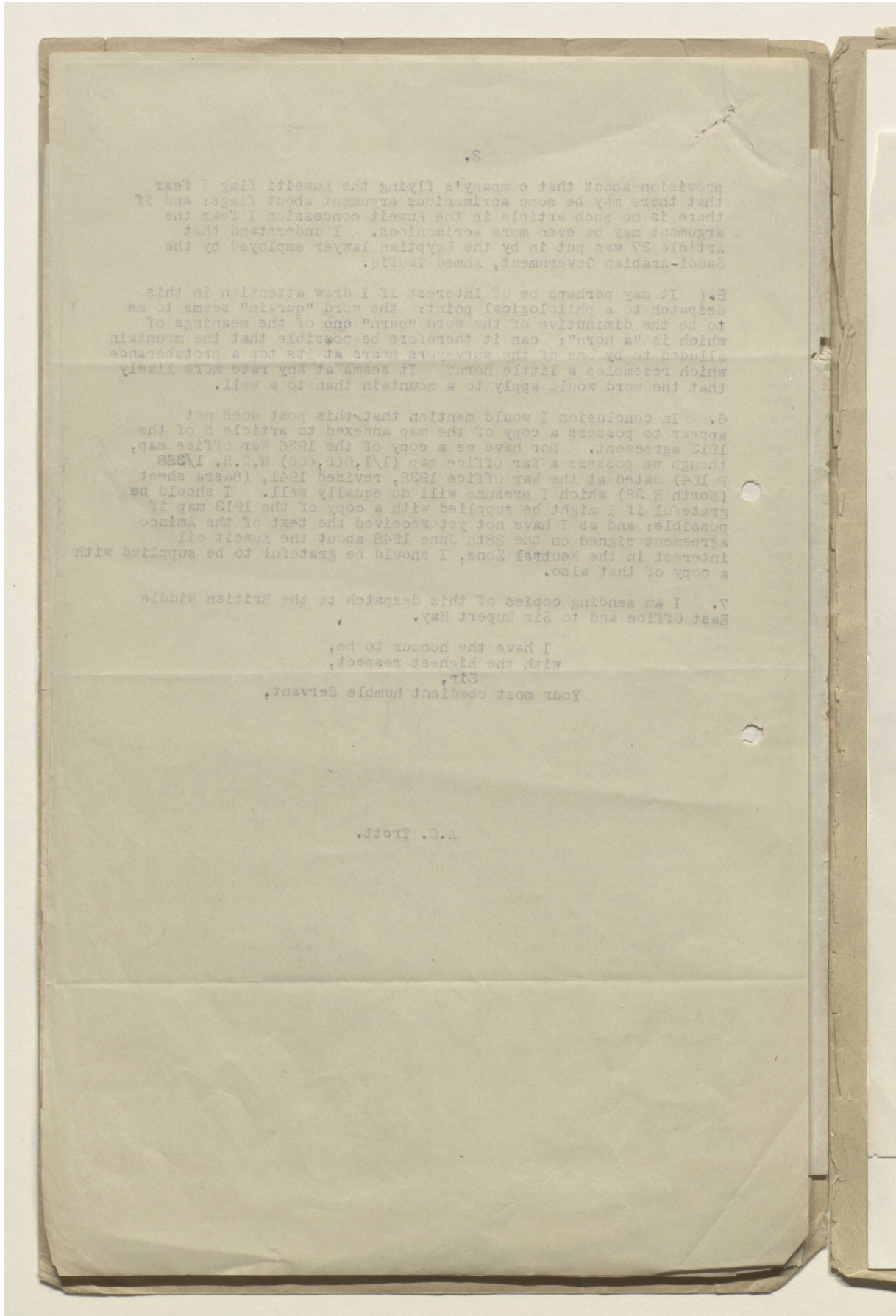
6. In conclusion I would mention that this post does not appear to possess a copy of the map annexed to article 5 of the 1913 agreement. Nor have we a copy of the 1936 War Office map, though we possess a War Office map (1/1,000,000) M.D.R. 1/388 P 104 dated at the War Office 1938, revised 1941, (Basra sheet (North H 38) which I presume will do equally well. I should be grateful if I might be supplied with a copy of the 1913 map if possible; and as I have not yet received the text of the Aminco agreement signed on the 28th June 1948 about the Kuwait oil interest in the Neutral Zone, I should be grateful to be supplied with a copy of that also.

7. I am sending copies of this despatch to the British Middle East Office and to Sir Rupert Hay.

I have the honour to be,
with the highest respect,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,

A.C. Trott.

"الحدود الكويتية-السعودية". [٤ اظ] (٤٨/٢٨)



5.

provision about that company's flying the Kuwait flag I fear that there may be some serious argument about flag; and if there is no such article in the Kuwait concession I fear the argument may be even more serious. I understand that Article 27 was put in by the Egyptian lawyer employed by the Saudi-Arabian Government, Ahmed Tawfik.

6. It may perhaps be of interest if I draw attention in this despatch to a philological point: the word "dharin" seems to be the diminutive of the word "dhar" one of the meanings of which is "a horn"; can it therefore be possible that the mountain alluded to by one of the surveyors bears its name in a pronunciation which resembles a little horn? It seems at any rate more likely that the word would apply to a mountain than to a well.

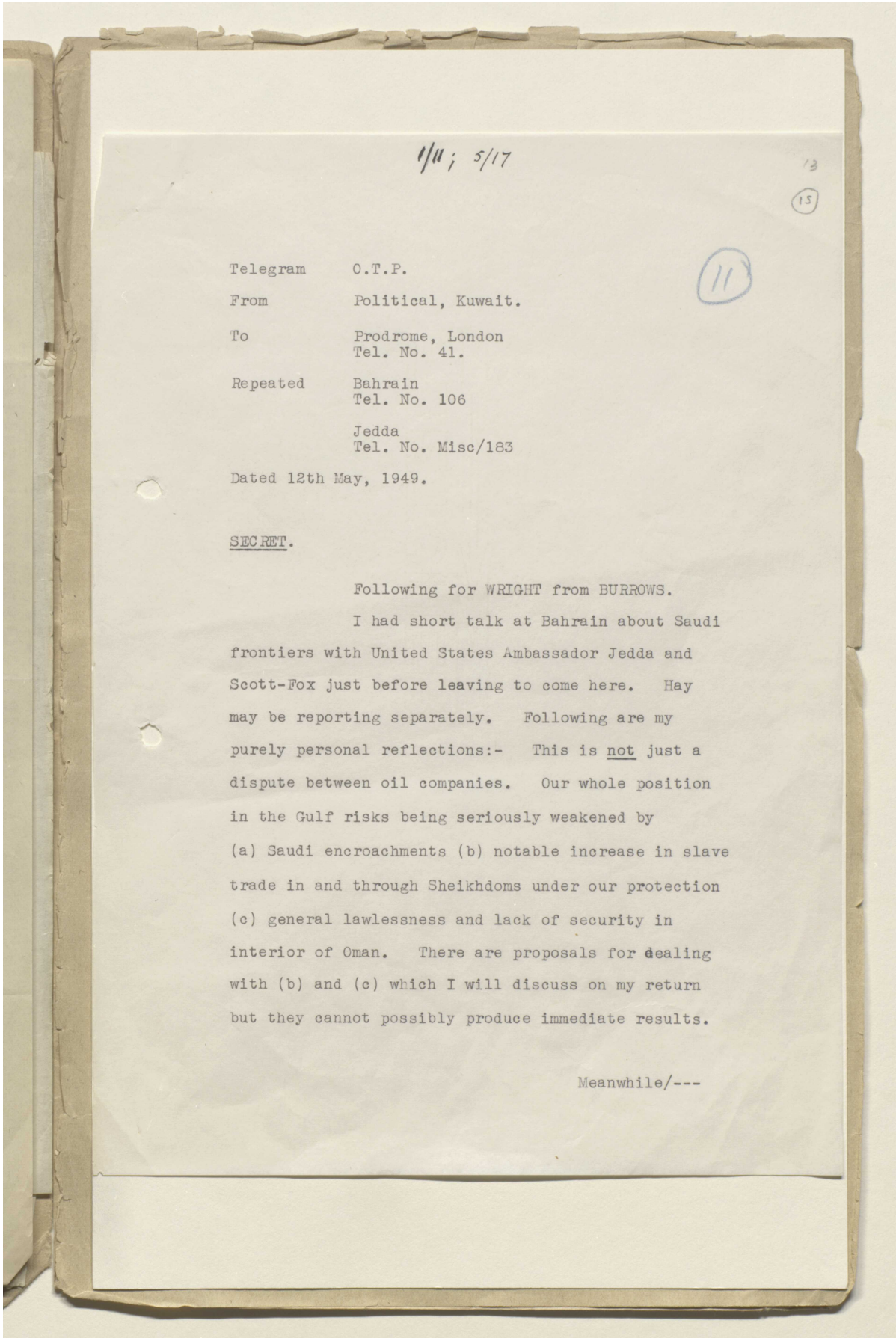
7. In conclusion I would mention that this post does not appear to possess a copy of the map annexed to article 2 of the 1913 agreement. Nor have we a copy of the 1926 War Office map, though we possess a War Office map (1/1,000,000 M.S.R. 1/388 P.104) dated at the War Office 1926, revised 1941 (Bears sheet North H 38) which I presume will do equally well. I should be grateful if I might be supplied with a copy of the 1913 map if possible; and as I have not yet received the text of the Amman agreement signed on the 28th June 1948 about the Kuwait oil interest in the Neutral Zone, I should be grateful to be supplied with a copy of that also.

8. I am sending copies of this despatch to the British Middle East Office and to Sir Rupert Hay.

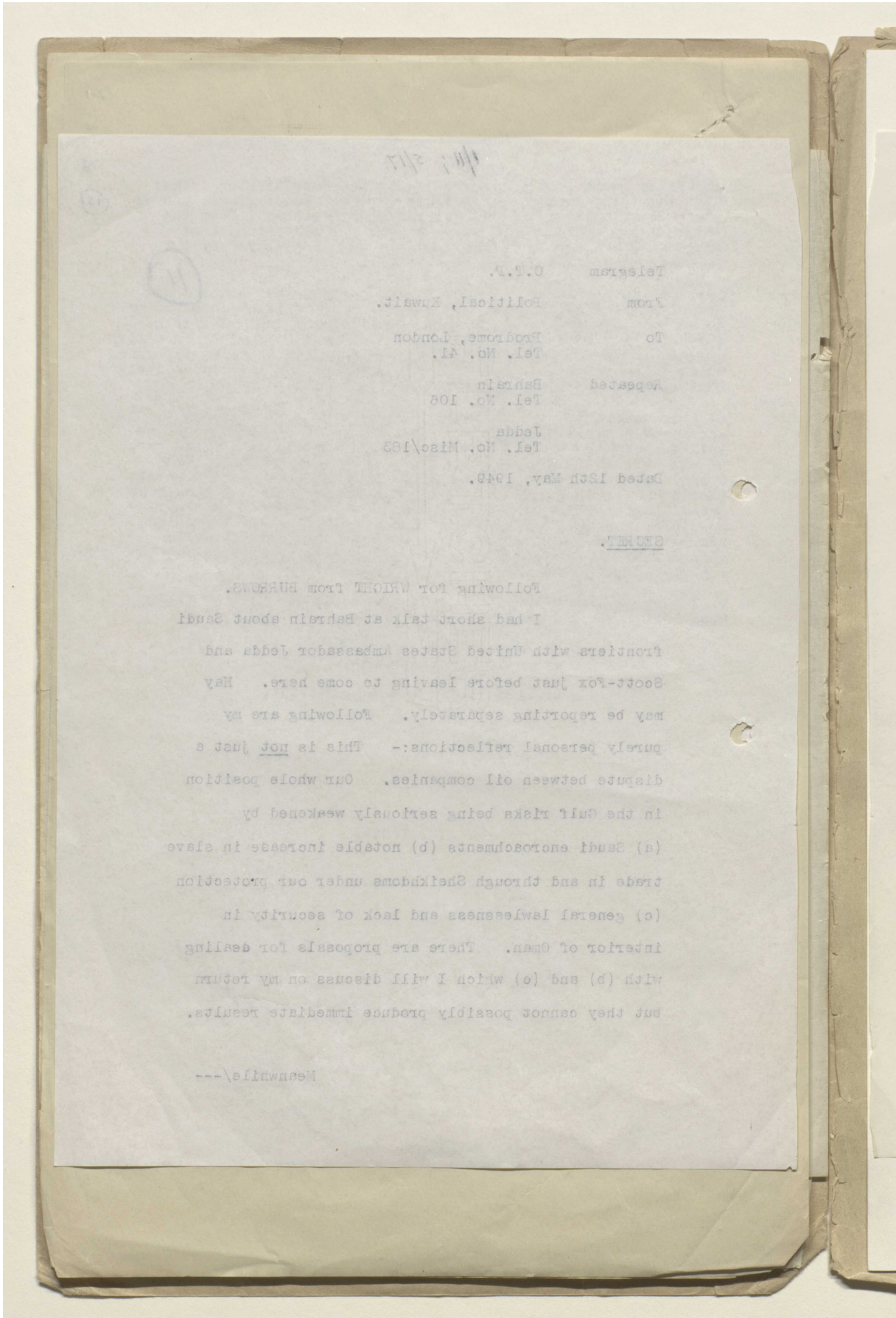
I have the honour to be,
with the highest respect,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,

A.C. Trotter.

"الحدود الكويتية-السعودية". [١٥ و] (٤٨/٢٩)



"الحدود الكويتية-السعودية". [٥١ ظ] (٤٨/٣٠)



"الحدود الكويتية-السعودية". [١٦ و] (٤٨/٣١)

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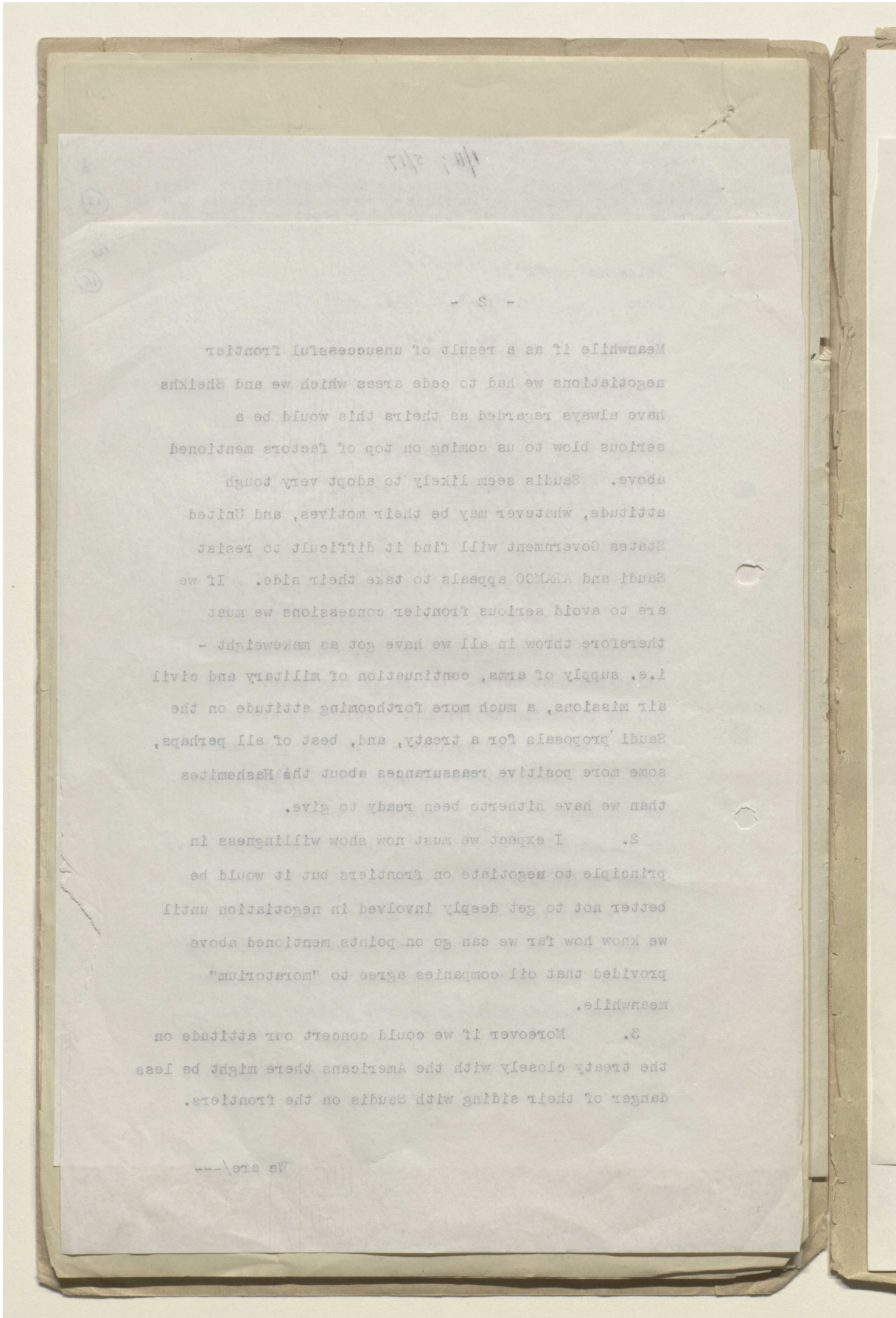
Meanwhile if as a result of unsuccessful frontier negotiations we had to cede areas which we and Sheikhs have always regarded as theirs this would be a serious blow to us coming on top of factors mentioned above. Saudis seem likely to adopt very tough attitude, whatever may be their motives, and United States Government will find it difficult to resist Saudi and ARAMCO appeals to take their side. If we are to avoid serious frontier concessions we must therefore throw in all we have got as makeweight - i.e. supply of arms, continuation of military and civil air missions, a much more forthcoming attitude on the Saudi proposals for a treaty, and, best of all perhaps, some more positive reassurances about the Hashemites than we have hitherto been ready to give.

2. I expect we must now show willingness in principle to negotiate on frontiers but it would be better not to get deeply involved in negotiation until we know how far we can go on points mentioned above provided that oil companies agree to "moratorium" meanwhile.

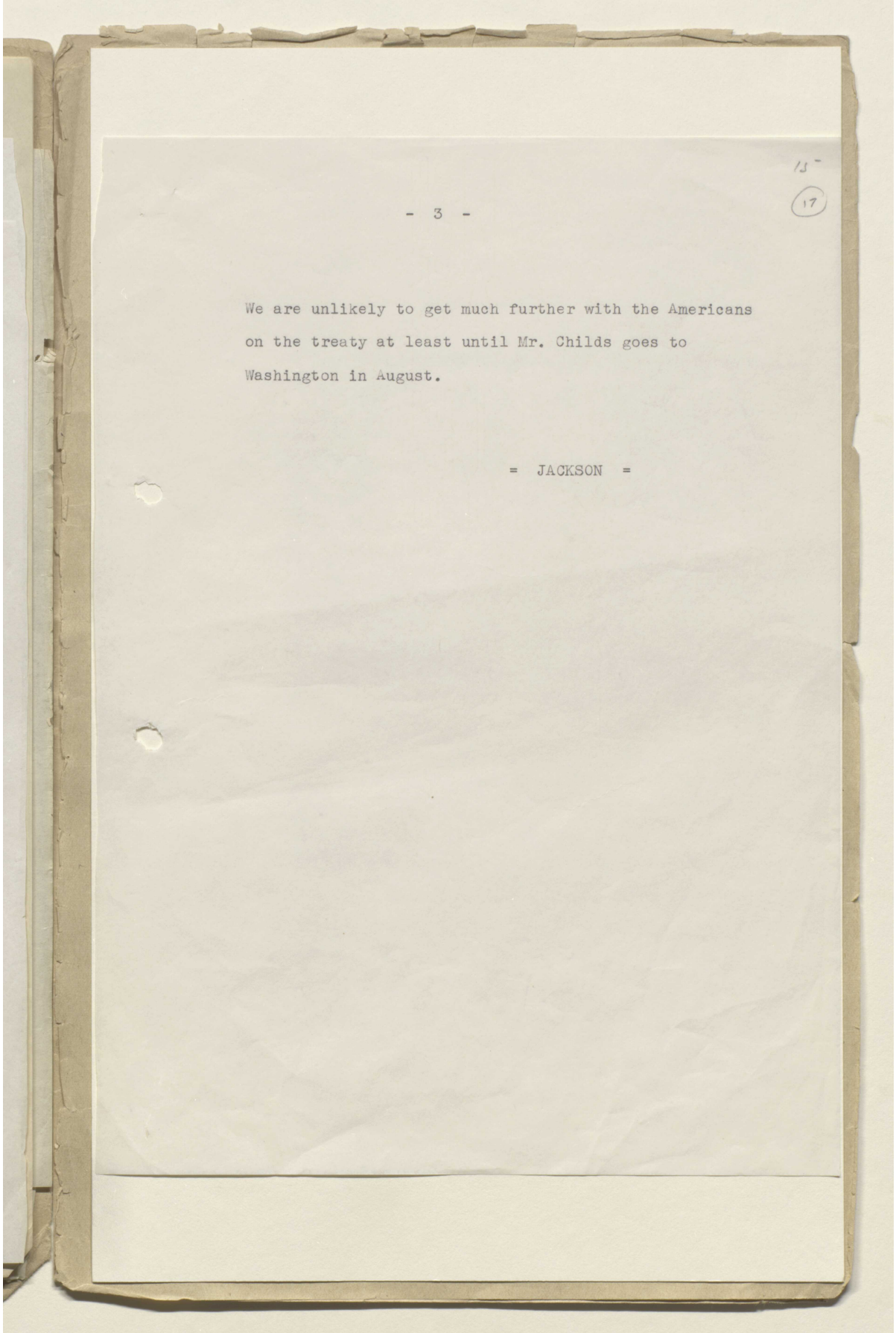
3. Moreover if we could concert our attitude on the treaty closely with the Americans there might be less danger of their siding with Saudis on the frontiers.

We are/---

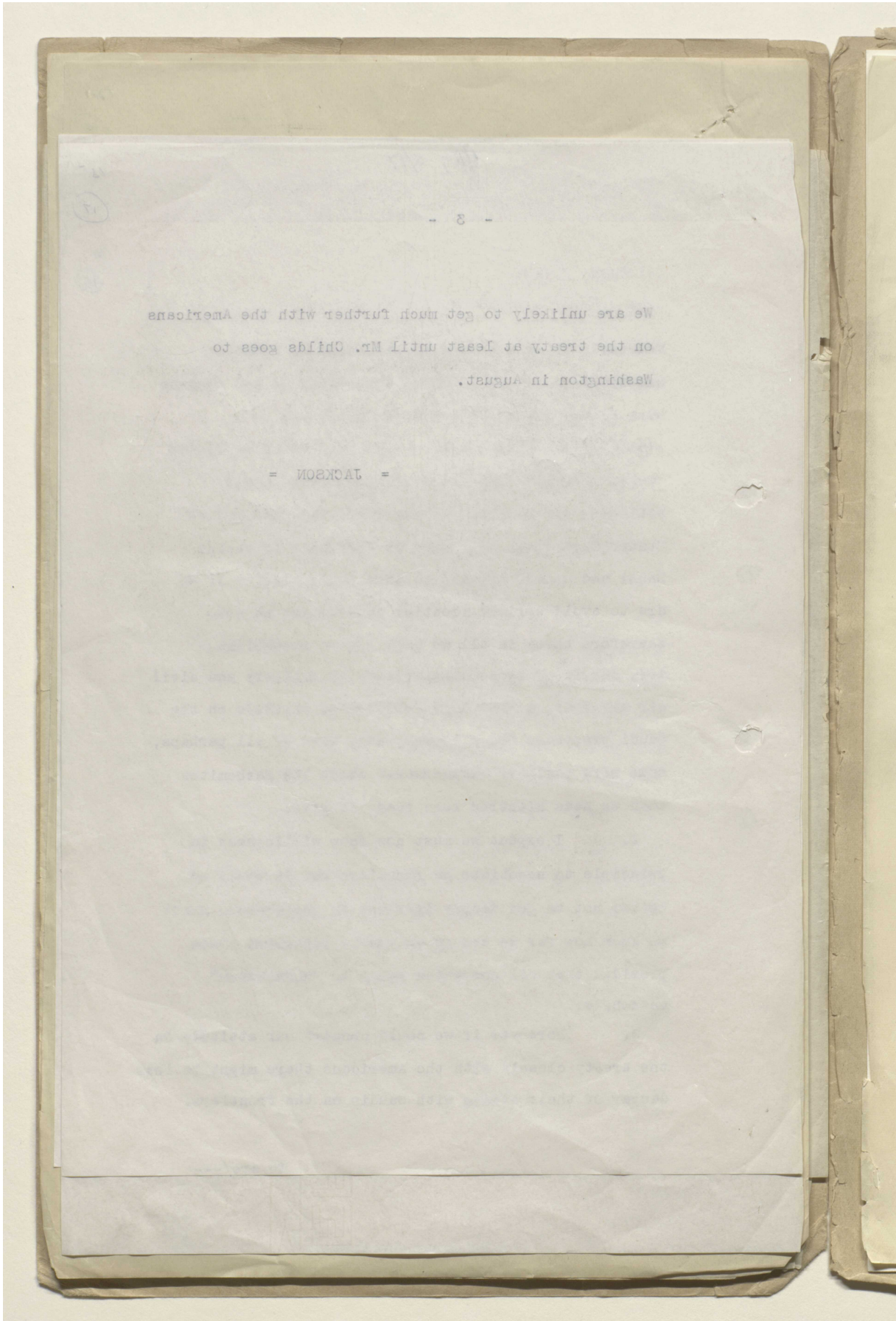
"الحدود الكويتية-السعودية". [٦١ ظ] (٤٨/٣٢)



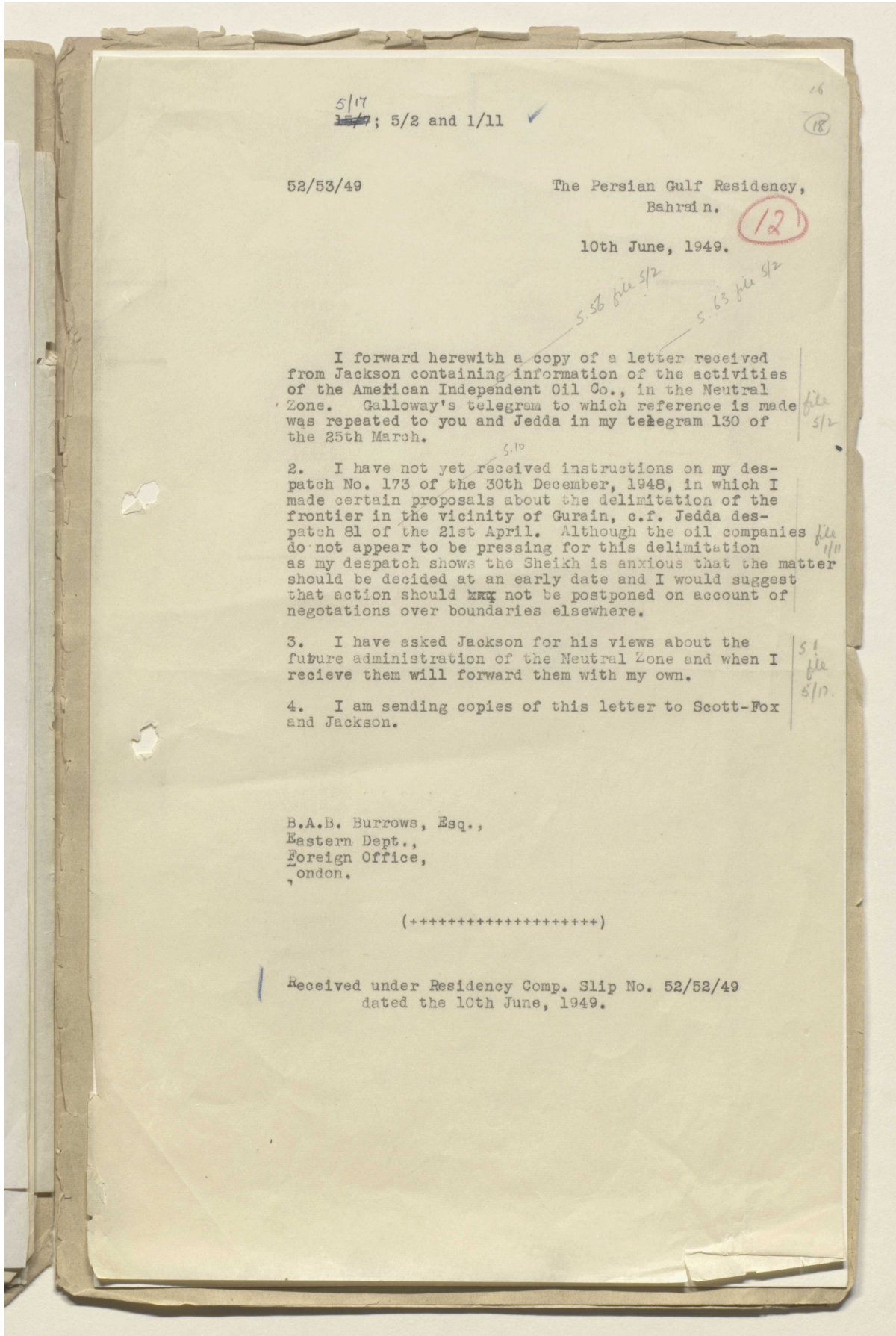
"الحدود الكويتية-السعودية". [١٧] (٤٨/٣٣)



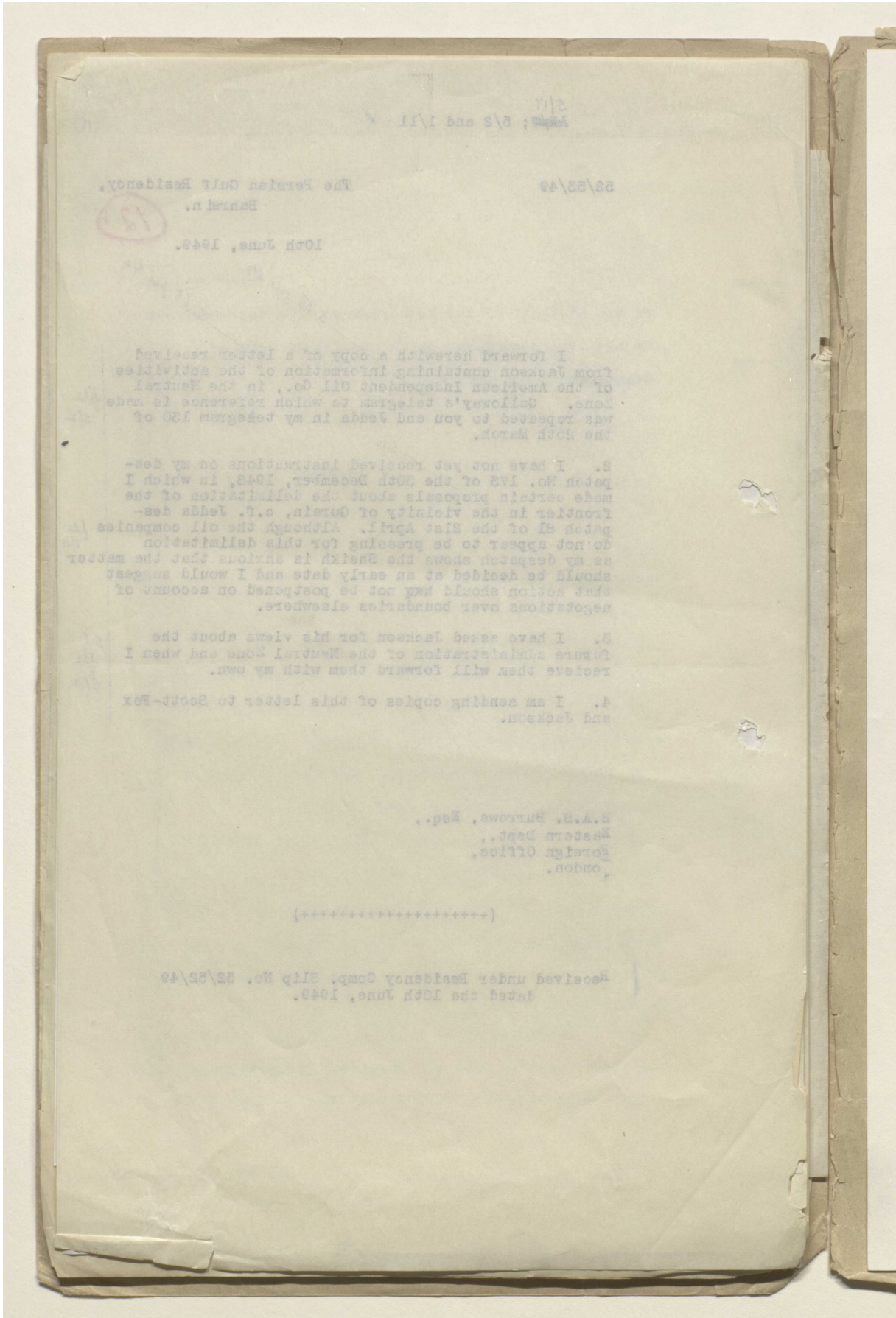
"الحدود الكويتية-السعودية". [١٧ ظ] (٤٨/٣٤)



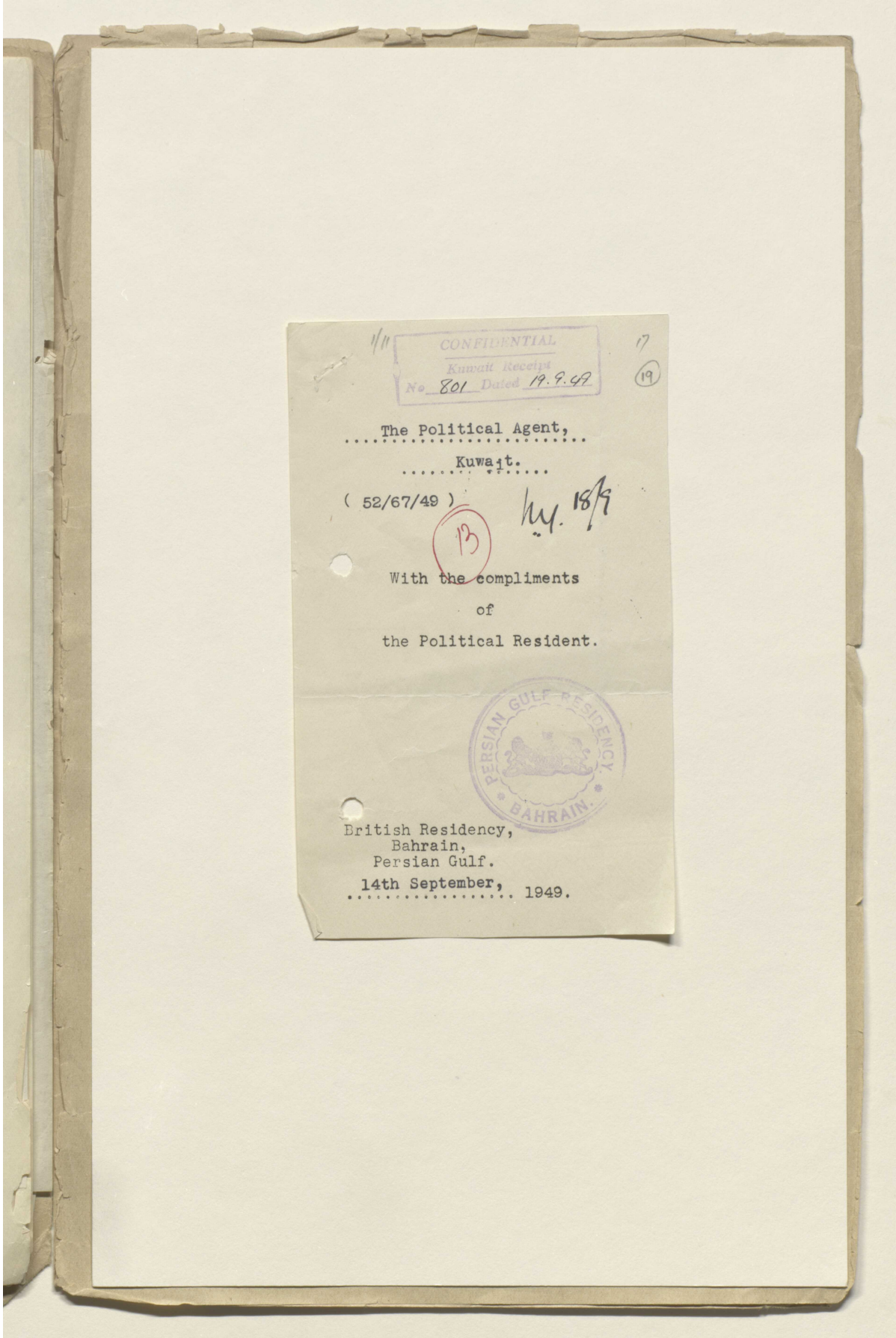
"الحدود الكويتية-السعودية". [١٨ و] (٤٨/٣٥)



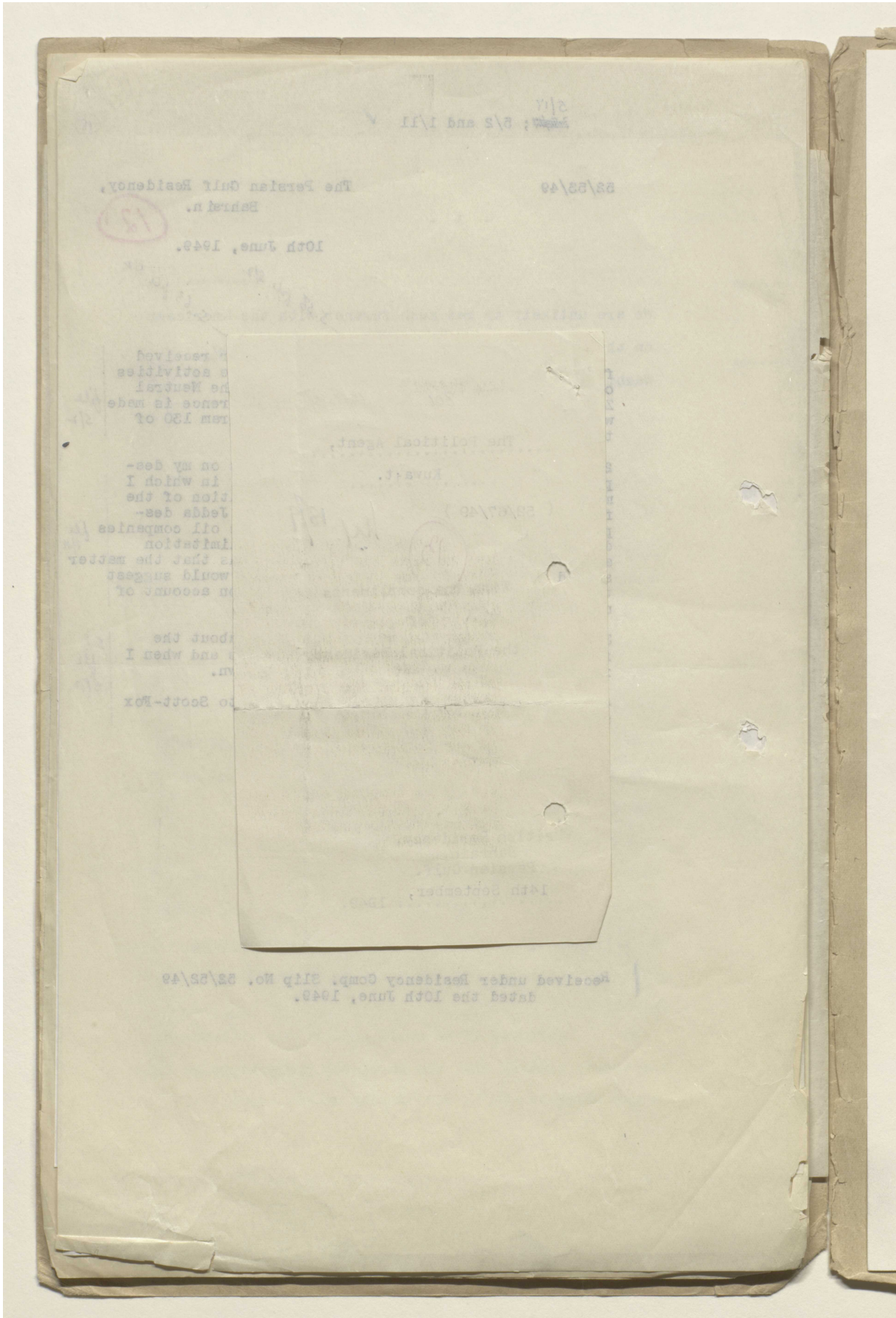
"الحدود الكويتية-السعودية". [٨ ظ] (٤٨/٣٦)



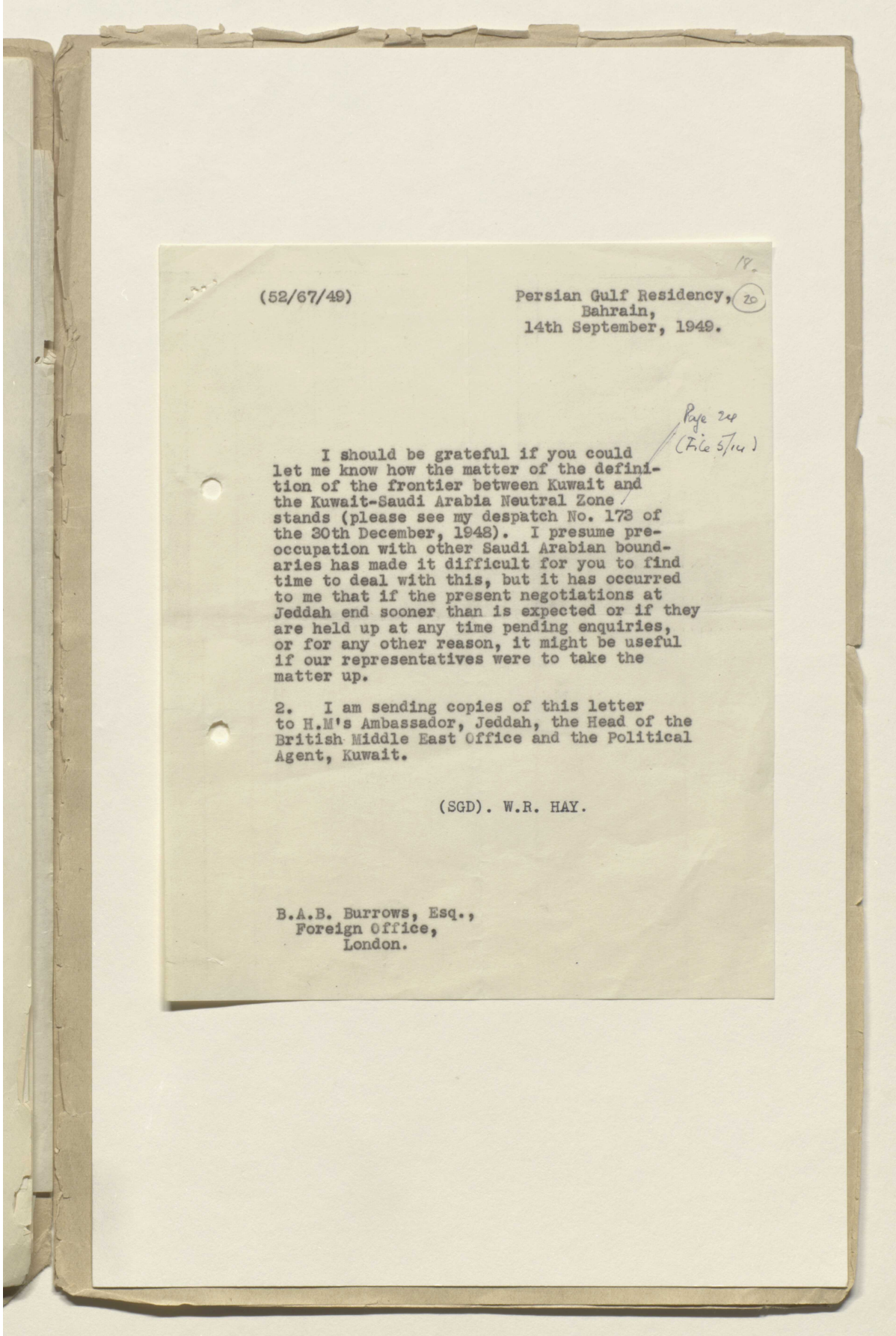
"الحدود الكويتية-السعودية". [١٩] (٤٨/٣٧)



"الحدود الكويتية-السعودية". [٩١ ظ] (٤٨/٣٨)



"الحدود الكويتية-السعودية". [٢٠ و] (٤٨/٣٩)



(52/67/49)

Persian Gulf Residency, 18
Bahrain, 20
14th September, 1949.

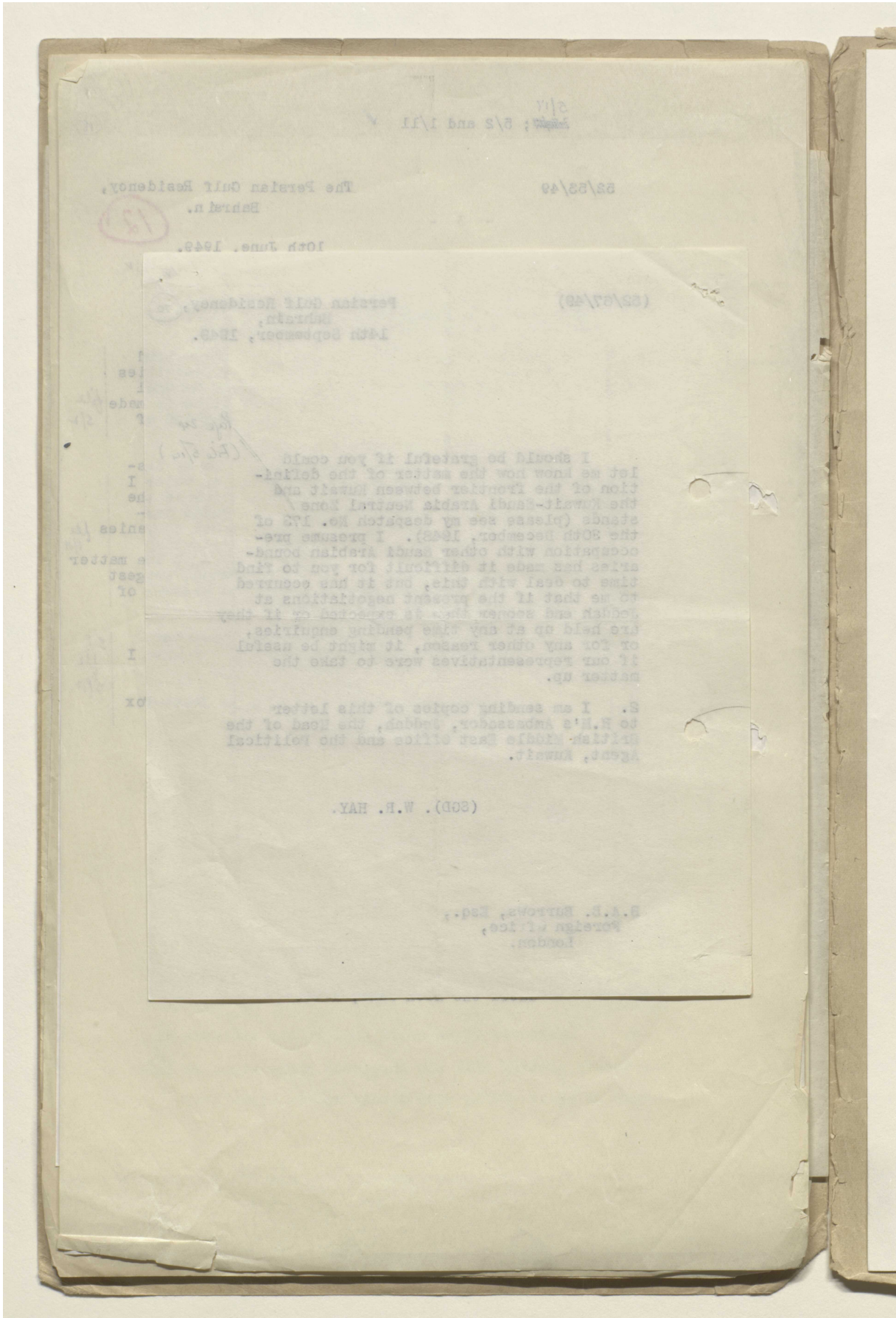
I should be grateful if you could let me know how the matter of the definition of the frontier between Kuwait and the Kuwait-Saudi Arabia Neutral Zone stands (please see my despatch No. 173 of the 30th December, 1948). I presume pre-occupation with other Saudi Arabian boundaries has made it difficult for you to find time to deal with this, but it has occurred to me that if the present negotiations at Jeddah end sooner than is expected or if they are held up at any time pending enquiries, or for any other reason, it might be useful if our representatives were to take the matter up.

2. I am sending copies of this letter to H.M.'s Ambassador, Jeddah, the Head of the British Middle East Office and the Political Agent, Kuwait.

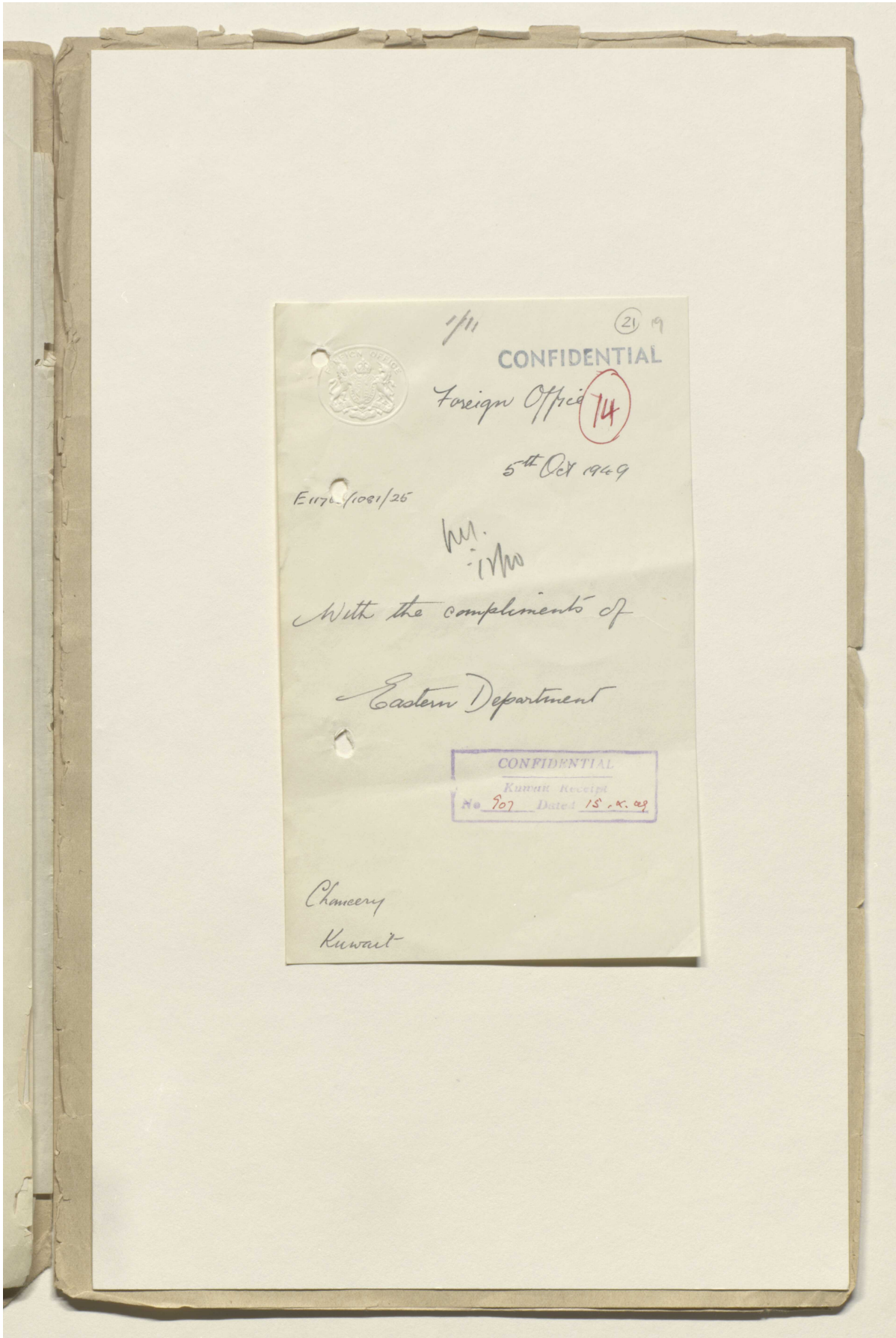
(SGD). W.R. HAY.

B.A.B. Burrows, Esq.,
Foreign Office,
London.

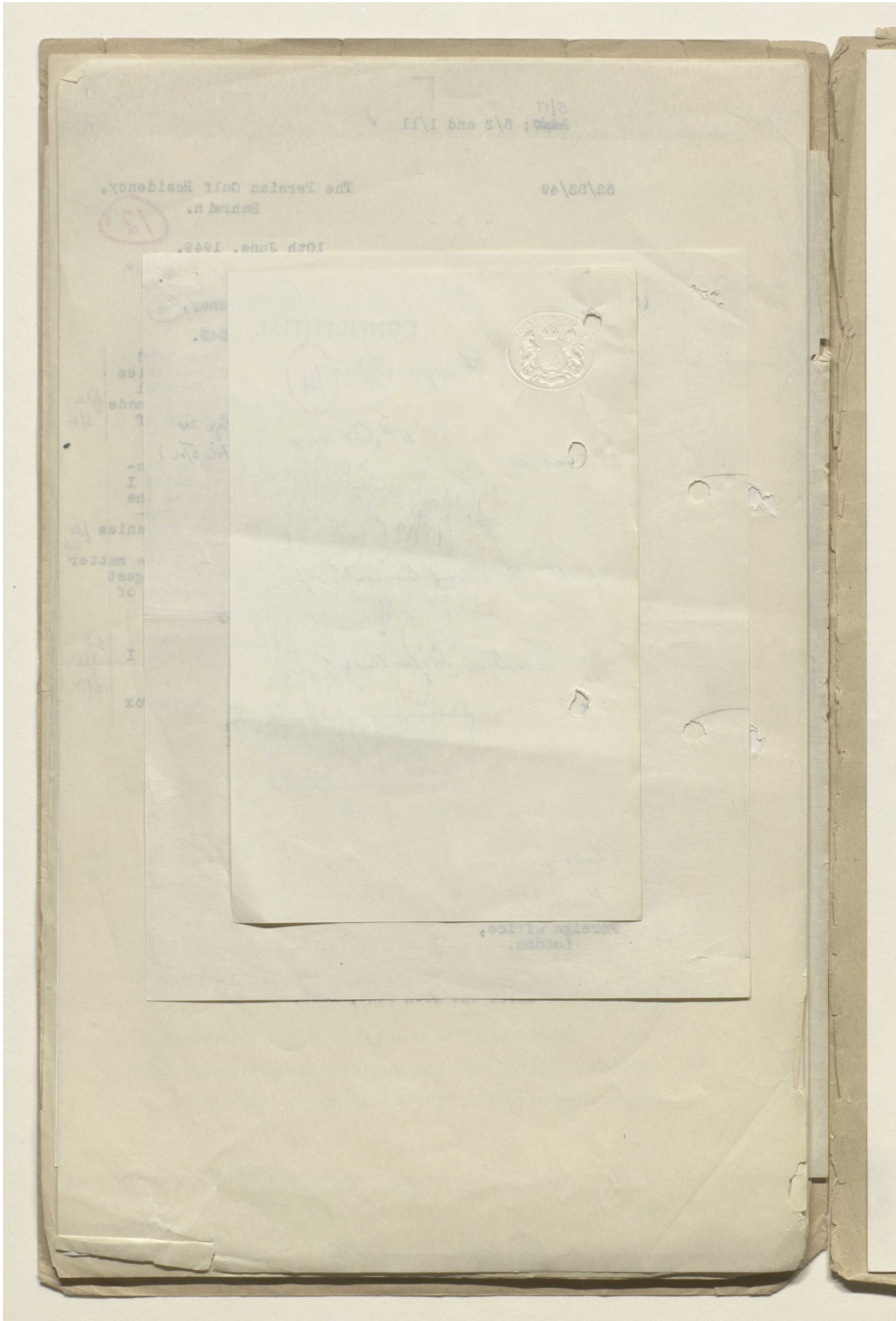
"الحدود الكويتية-السعودية". [٢٠ ظ] (٤٨/٤٠)



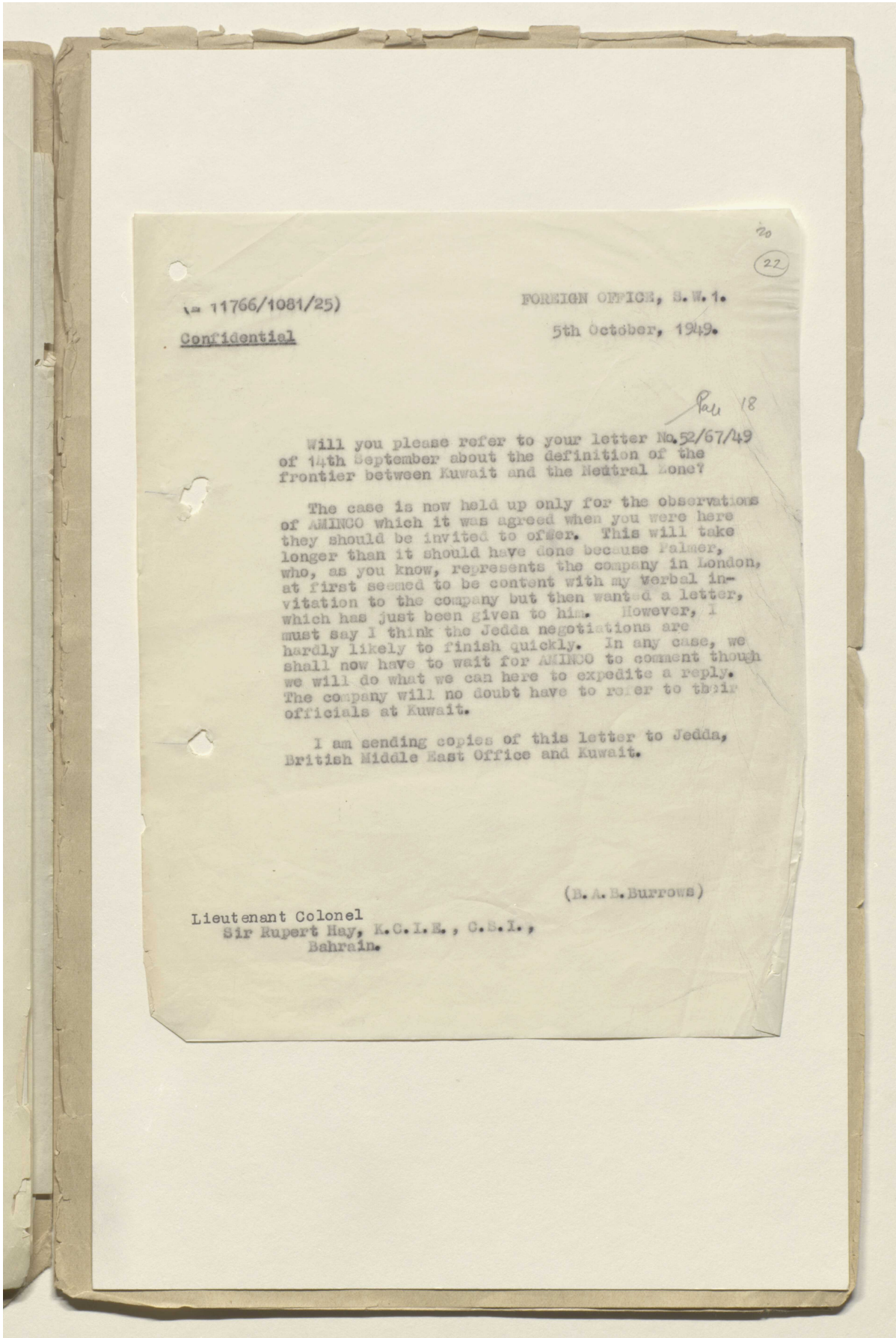
"الحدود الكويتية-السعودية". [٢١ و] (٤٨/٤١)



"الحدود الكويتية-السعودية". [٢١ ظ] (٤٨/٤٢)



"الحدود الكويتية-السعودية". [٢٢ و] [٤٣/٤٨]



11766/1081/25

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W. 1.

5th October, 1949.

Confidential

Will you please refer to your letter No. 52/67/49 of 14th September about the definition of the frontier between Kuwait and the Neutral Zone?

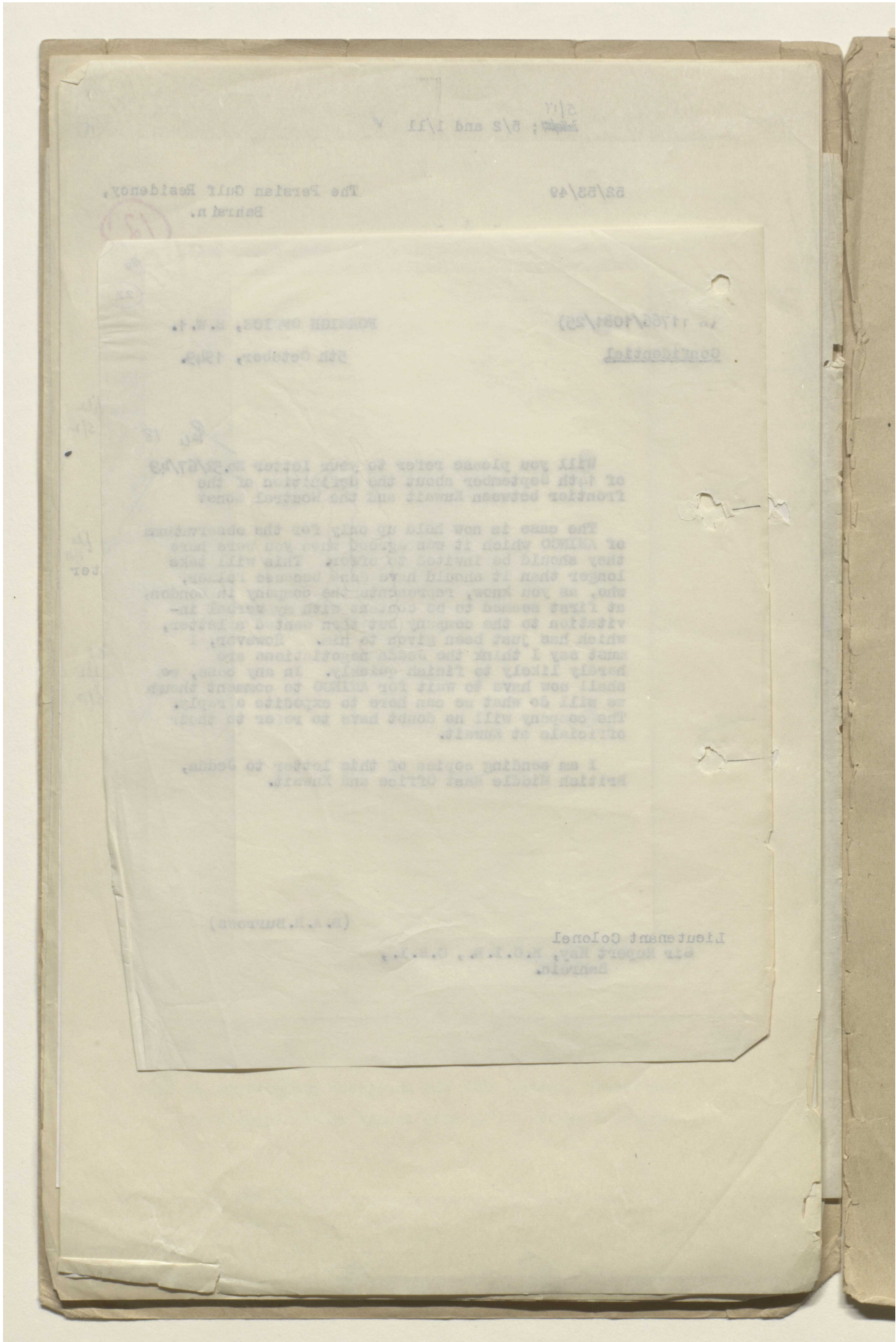
The case is now held up only for the observations of AMINCO which it was agreed when you were here they should be invited to offer. This will take longer than it should have done because Palmer, who, as you know, represents the company in London, at first seemed to be content with my verbal invitation to the company but then wanted a letter, which has just been given to him. However, I must say I think the Jeddah negotiations are hardly likely to finish quickly. In any case, we shall now have to wait for AMINCO to comment though we will do what we can here to expedite a reply. The company will no doubt have to refer to their officials at Kuwait.

I am sending copies of this letter to Jeddah, British Middle East Office and Kuwait.

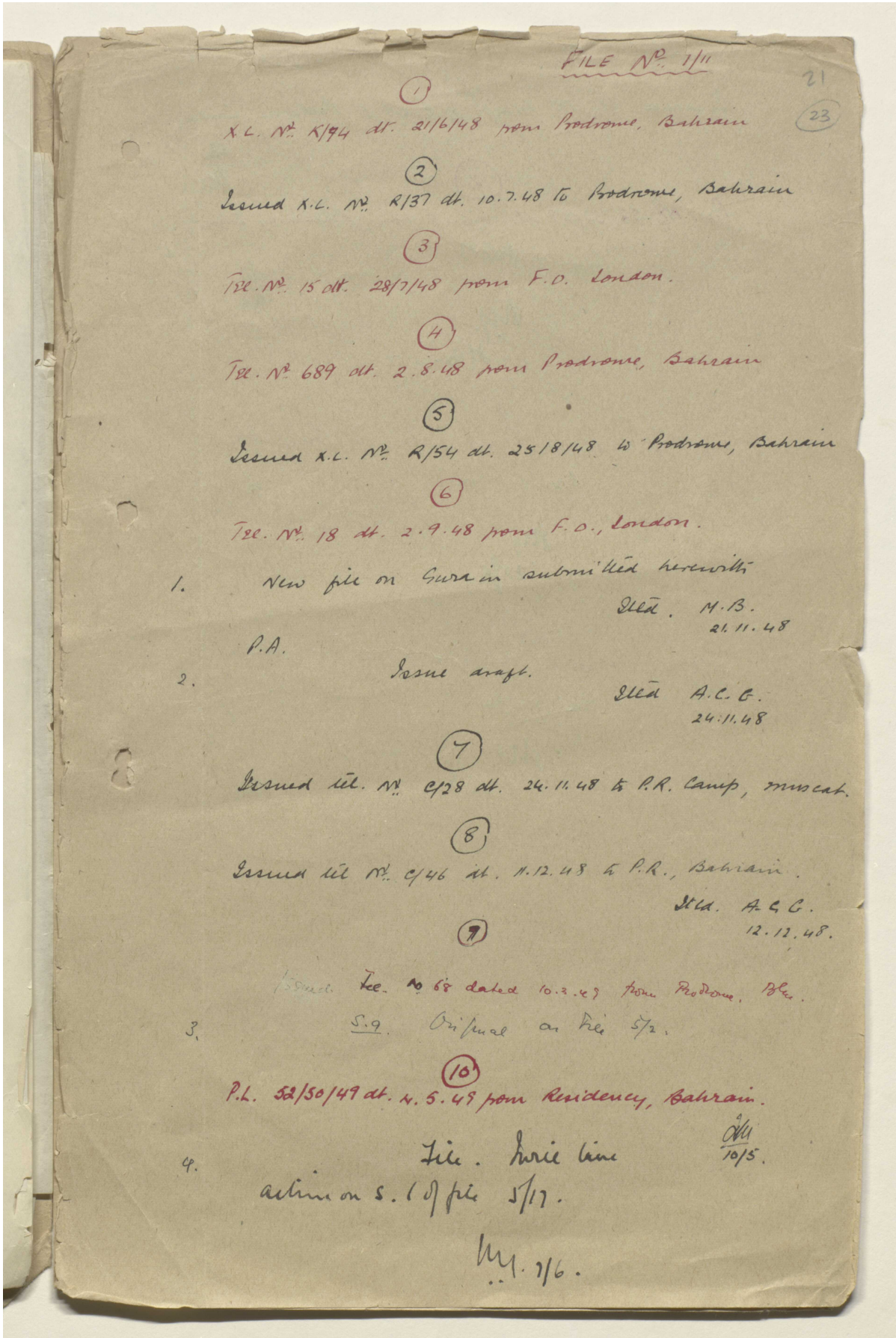
(B. A. B. Burrows)

Lieutenant Colonel
Sir Rupert Hay, K.C.I.E., C.B.I.,
Bahrain.

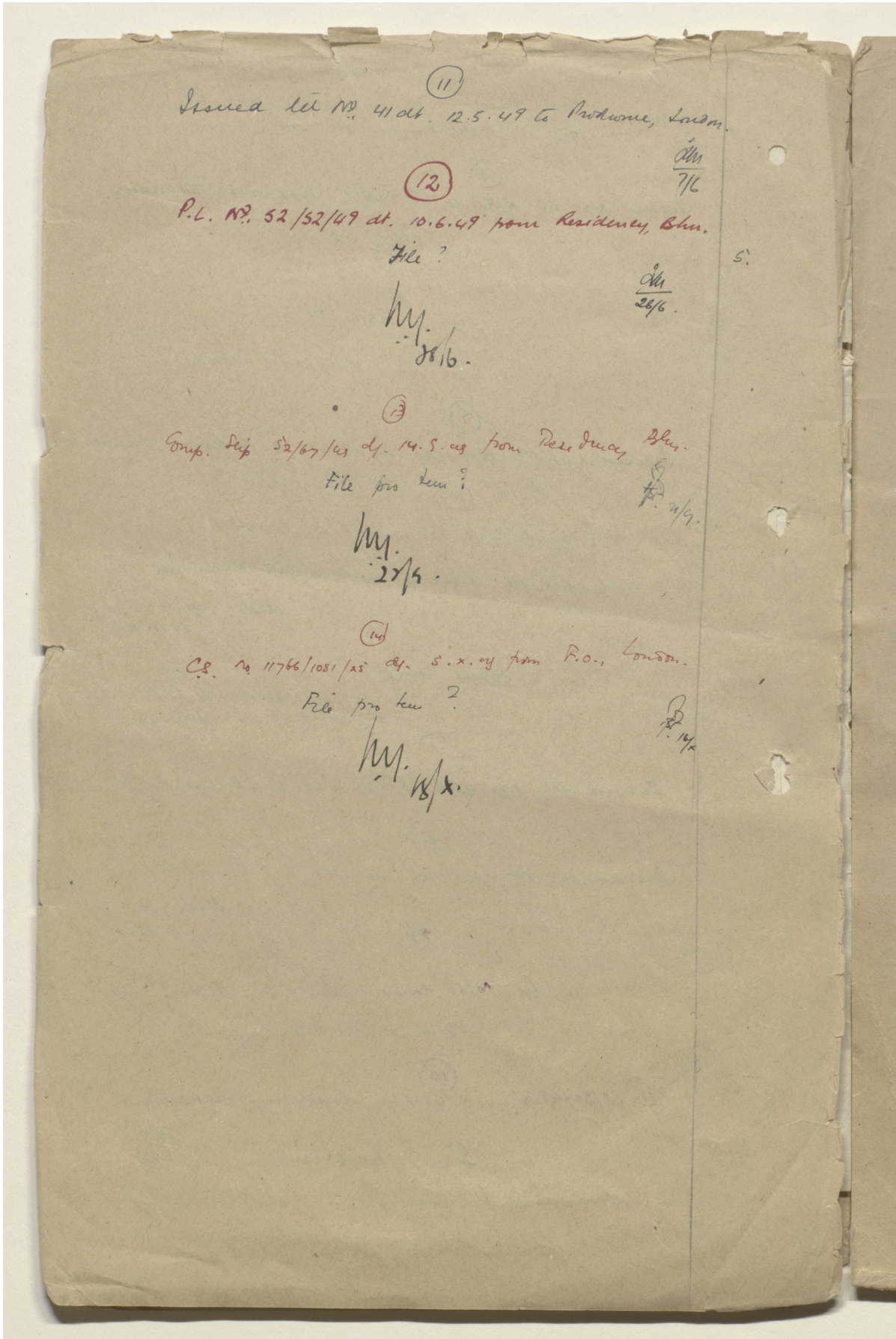
"الحدود الكويتية-السعودية". [٢٢ ظ] (٤٤/٤٨)



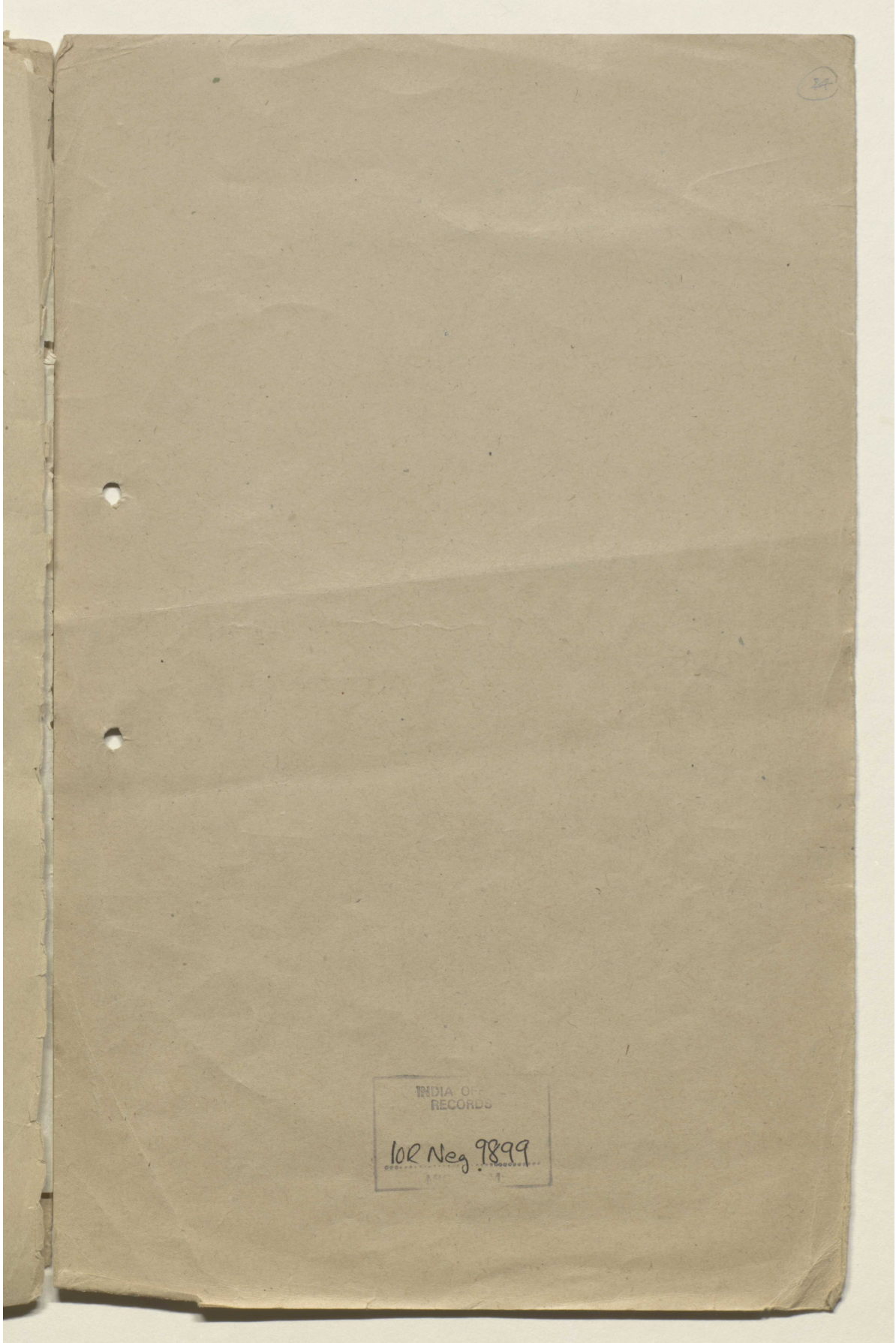
"الحدود الكويتية-السعودية". [٢٣ و] (٤٨/٤٥)



"الحدود الكويتية-السعودية". [٢٣ ظ] (٤٨/٤٦)



"الحدود الكويتية-السعودية". [خلفي-داخلي] (٤٨/٤٧)



"الحدود الكويتية-السعودية". [خلفي] (٤٨/٤٨)

