

F.O.
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CLOSED UNTIL
1986

✓
114751

E

EASTERN DEPARTMENT

E

A1743/1

1955

ARABIA

FROM H. Burrows
Bahrein
to Mr Fry

No. 1745/1/55

Dated June 21

Received in
Registry— June 27

Discusses an offer by Egypt to send
school teachers & doctors to Sharjah.
Shaikh Sagar would like advice
but was keen to accept the offer.

References to former relevant papers

MINUTES

10316/13

The new Sharjah school,
which was built with funds
voted for Tuncial States development,
is by far the most advanced
educational establishment on the
Tuncial Coast, and it is understandable
that Shaikh Sagar should wish to
replace the locally engaged teachers,
whose academic qualifications are

(Print)

114751

(How disposed of)

D/H McCauley, Bahrain
from Mr Samuel. 29 July
comp. Mr. T. P. P. Dubai
3 Aug.

(Action
completed)RM3
3/8

(Index)

17/1/56

References to later relevant papers

EA1741/19/56

47754

are distressingly low. I agree
with Sir B. Burns, however,
that we should be suspicious of
this Egyptian offer. The Egyptian
Teachers in Kuwait have, I understand,
started to introduce politics into
the classroom, though their influence
has not been as great as might
have been expected. ^A The letter
solution to Shikhl Sog's problems
would ^{probably} be to engage Palestinian
refugees as Teachers; but his financial
resources are, I fear, too slender
for this, and there is little hope
that the Treasury would agree
to allocate any of the
Fiscal

Number of copies: 2

Number of copies
of enclosures

Tunisia States development
money for teachers' salaries.

I agree with Sir B.

Business that if any Egyptian
doctors are engaged, they should
work under the direction of
the Medical Officer, Tunisia Coast
at Durban. There are
surely not enough ^{potential} technical
students in Shanghai to justify
the presence of the "three engineers".

I should be grateful for

the views of :

African Dept
(Mr. Hilton).

Leisure Dept

Cultural Relations Dept.

217

8/

It is very difficult to try to stop this sort of thing. I think perhaps the wisest course would be to let it go ahead, while doing nothing to encourage it, and leave the horrors of Shefah to do their work on the sensitive souls of the imported Egyptians. They really are not likely to stick it for very long in the sort of accommodation & conditions Sh. Sage can provide them with. (Palestinians are tougher material, and have in many cases no alternative chances of employment.) There is a shortage of teachers in Egypt, and there are better places nearer home, e.g. to Libya, to which those who have a wanderlust can be sent. I think /

think that the Egyptian Government would have great difficulty in maintaining a force of 6 teachers in Sharjah (they have endless trouble recruiting for Aden, which is a metropolis by comparison) and the standard of any teachers supplied is unlikely to be very high. Sh. Lager would be well advised to be very cautious about breaking with his existing teachers.

2. Col. Mohamed Kamal Abdel Hamid is not a member of the C.R.C. He is one of the régimes "experts" on the Persian Gulf which, unlike most Egyptians, he has visited, and he is appointed to bear-lead Gulf Sheikhs in Cairo. There is no reason to suppose that he did not have authority to make the offer.

Phillips

Our interest in this is largely marginal. On the whole I think we should prefer Palestinians if they could be paid for. Even better would be the training up of local men, especially as technical teachers as suggested by Sir B. Burrows.

As an ex-Political Officer, Trench Coast I am inclined to agree that the "horrors of Sharjah" will see off any Egyptian, if appointed. But if they stay they will be dangerous as it will mean they are probably employed by the Egyptian Govt. at high salaries purely for political purposes.

R. M. Hadwin
18/7.

The British Council lack the funds to subsidise teaching-posts in the Trench States sufficiently to attract British staff. I agree that Palestinians would be better than Egyptians; but I cannot

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

cannot be found then I agree that we should let the matter go ahead in the hope that the Egyptians will soon face the horrors of drought.

2. If those engineers really would be useful, would it be out of the question for us to supply them and pay for them from the Technical Development money? I fully realise that this money could not be used for the other six teachers.

Ben Lawer

25/7.

Eastern Dept (Mr. Buchan).

See separate note
Indicible
29/7/47

The Ruler of Sharjah has been offered by the Egyptian Government, free of cost, the services of:-

Six school teachers,
Three engineers (to train students
in mechanical and electrical
engineering)
Two doctors (one male and one female).

2. The Political Resident fears these characters may not only infect the Sharjahis but also the Ruler himself with Egyptian ideas and asks for our comments and guidance.

3. Other Departments interested have been consulted and the consensus of opinion is that:

(a) we are in no position to make an alternative offer ourselves.

(b) In view of (a) it will be difficult to persuade the Ruler not to accept an offer that he believes advantageous.

4. There is, however, reason to hope that the appalling living conditions of Sharjah may prove too much for the Egyptians and that the scheme will die naturally. It is also believed that the Egyptians are very short of teachers and that the quality provided will be low grade. It is, however, suggested that if any do stay on for any length of time it will mean that they have received so handsome a salary from Cairo that they will be dangerous. The financial implications, on the other hand, of accommodation, transport, etc. will prove a discouragement to the Ruler and he is at present considering them in conjunction with the Political Agent.

5. As the Ruler will wish to economise on the salaries of the local teachers he is now paying himself, he will not easily be put off and we must accept the prospect of at least some of the elementary teachers from Egypt. As the Political Resident stresses the need for some technical education we may as well bow gracefully to the idea of the engineers (three of them, however, seem excessive). In view of the fact that the Dubai Hospital will shortly have an Indian lady doctor as well as an Indian assistant to Dr. McCauley and that there is also a resident American mission lady doctor in Sharjah itself, I doubt if there is any real need for further medical assistance. It may therefore be possible to induce the Ruler at least to postpone the proposal for doctors until a later date.

Minutes.

6. I suggest that our only line is to make efforts to induce Saqr to limit numbers and where suitable delay the executing of the offer, in the hope that the Egyptians will be satisfied with a smaller foothold than now contemplated. We should also indicate to Saqr the truth of the tag "Timeo Daneos et dona ferentes". J. J. Schmitt.

(Signature)
11/24/54

(C. Pirie-Gordon)

July 27, 1955.

Seen hand drawn with M. Samuel.

(Signature)
B.

50 Aug.

(Signature)
B S

A) Political Agency, Dubai &
Mr Samuel 10 10 12 / 9 / 55
Aug 13

JCT.
24/8

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.



Enter

23/6
E

(1745/1/55)

British Residency,
Bahrain.

June 21, 1955.

Confidential

A1743/1

Dear Bunny

During my recent visit to the Trucial Coast I learnt that Shaikh Saqr of Sharjah had just previously told the Political Agent that he had received a letter from a member of the Egyptian Council of the Revolution offering to send a number of school teachers and doctors to Sharjah at the Egyptian Government's expense. The Ruler wished to discuss the matter with me. It turned out that the letter, which he showed me, was a private one, in manuscript and without any official heading, from a Colonel Abdel Hamid, whom Saqr had apparently met during his visit to Egypt last year, and who now wrote offering to show him the sights of Alexandria if he paid a further visit this year, and going on to suggest that the Egyptian Government should send to Sharjah six school teachers for the primary school there, and in addition, three engineers who would train students in mechanical and electrical engineering, also a doctor and a lady doctor. He said that the Egyptian Government would pay all expenses except accommodation.

2. Shaikh Saqr wanted our advice but was keen to accept the offer. He said that he now had nine teachers in his school. Three were Ralestinians provided by the Kuwait Government and were reasonably satisfactory. The six others were local men and definitely below standard. He would therefore like to take the six Egyptians to replace these six whom he was now paying himself. He thought the accommodation could be provided by renting a house which a merchant was about to build near the school. He also said that he wished to increase the size of the school to accommodate two extra classes. He was also particularly keen to have the doctors and thought he could accommodate them quite easily in existing buildings.

3. I made the following comments to Saqr:

(a) While the Egyptians said that they would look after expenses other than accommodation it seemed certain in fact that many expenses would fall on the Ruler, e.g. the accommodation itself, lighting, heating, water supply and transport. The doctors in particular were unlikely to be able to work merely in rooms in local Arab houses, but would need something in the nature of a clinic, and it might be better in their case for them to be connected with the Dubai Hospital, where facilities

/existed.

L. A. C. Fry, Esq., C.M.G., O.B.E.,
Eastern Department,
Foreign Office,
London, S.W.1.



existed. I suggested that he and Tripp should go through a list of requirements of this kind, draw up an estimate of the expenditure, and see whether it could be met out of his resources.

(b) I wondered how much general education was required in Sharjah, and what was going to happen to the hundreds of boys who would be coming out of the school knowing how to read and write but being in consequence unwilling to work with their hands. I thought that there was probably enough general education going on for the time being, and that it would be better to start some elementary form of technical education which might possibly prepare selected students for more advanced work at the Kuwait Technical School.

(c) If the matter became an official one in which the Egyptian Government were concerned, it would have to be handled through us.

4. Saqr was inclined to brush aside the practical difficulties but readily agreed to study the problem in detail with Tripp, who will be reporting further on it. My general feeling is that while we must view this Egyptian Point 4 programme with some alarm because of its political implications, it is virtually impossible for us to prevent any of the Gulf States accepting something of the kind unless we are prepared to make similar offers ourselves. This is particularly the case with education, since Bahrain, Kuwait and Qatar have for some time been drawing their teachers from Egypt. In those cases the bulk of the expenses are met by the local Government, but I believe there is some kind of Egyptian Government subsidy.

5. Shaikh Saqr is by far the most sophisticated of the Trucial Rulers. (He has, I believe, even had a volume of poems published in Cairo). He is, therefore, the most likely of them to be influenced in this manner by Egypt, and we shall have to be careful that any such influence does not become too strong. He is, moreover, full of grandiose ideas about the development of his State, while, unfortunately, lacking almost completely the financial resources to carry them out. There is, therefore, quite a strong possibility of frustration and discontent. Tripp's discussion with him on the financial implications of this Egyptian offer will, I hope, give us some opportunity to discover more exactly than we know at present what his financial situation is. I shall be writing later in the year after Tripp has made further enquiries of a general nature about the subject of Trucial Coast development and administration in the future. Meanwhile I should be very grateful for any comments and guidance on this Egyptian offer.

6. I am sending copies of this letter to Cairo, B.M.E.O. at Nicosia and Beirut, Dubai and Kuwait.

Yours ever

Bernard Burrows

(B. A. B. Burrows)

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

Registry
No.

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~~XX~~ ~~SECRET~~
Confidential.
~~XX~~ ~~SECRET~~
~~XX~~ ~~SECRET~~

Draft.

C.A. Gault *22.03E*

The Registry
Bahrain.

From:

Mr. Fry

OUT FILE

We have been considering the situation created by the Egyptian offer of teachers, engineers, and doctors to the Ruler of Sharjah reported in Burrow's letter 1745 of June 21.

2. We agree with you that the proposal is disquieting and we also agree that in default of any more attractive offer of our own, which we are not in a position to make, there is little we can do about it if the Ruler really wishes to go ahead.

3. As regards the school teachers ^{we are informed that} ~~the information~~ is that Egypt is very short of men for ^{to} ~~this~~ job. Those who come are likely to be of low calibre and will probably prove less capable of standing up to the ~~climate~~ ^{be} than ~~Palestinians~~ have ~~been found to~~ ^{be} in the past. It might be worthwhile mentioning this to Saqr and suggesting that before he cuts adrift from all his existing local teachers he would be well advised to start in a small way with only two instead of six and see how things work out in practice.

4. The same principle would apply to the engineers. Saqr is unlikely to have sufficient demand or machinery for training ~~to have~~ ~~employment~~ for more than one or at the most two of the proposed engineers and in this case also, the advantages of starting in a small way could be emphasised.

5. The doctors are an even more difficult problem. We ^{inquire} ~~inquire~~ that Saqr would not be averse to having a medical ^{centre} ~~source~~ of his own as a ~~counter balance~~ ^{But it is} to the Hospital in Dubai. ~~It is~~ ^{however} obviously going to upset the

economics of McCauley's appointment and those of his assistants if cheaper competition is to be available close at hand. It seems necessary that in speaking to him we should harp on the difficulties Saqr will encounter in establishing and equipping clinics adequately for even ^{low grade} ~~too~~ ^{doctors} ~~greater~~ ^{medicos}, and suggest that it might be better to hold over this offer until the recent increases in the ^{staff} ~~size~~ of the Dubai hospital have had time to take effect.

6. ^{also} ~~Lastly~~ you may think it desirable to remind Saqr that as the Egyptian Government is not a charitable organisation they may be ^{assumed} ~~assumed~~ to expect advantage from the proposal; that they are allies of the Saudis whose interest in the Trucial Coast is well known to him; and that we rely on him to give us every support and help in the event of the ^{present} ~~any of those sent to him~~ proving incompatible with our joint interests.

7. We are sending a copy of this letter to Turco.

A... L
29/7.

Handwritten note in a circle: *Handwritten note* 2/7/44

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

OUT FILE

FOREIGN OFFICE S.W.1.

(EA.1743/1).
CONFIDENTIAL.

July 29, 1955.

We have been considering the situation created by the Egyptian offer of teachers, engineers and doctors to the Ruler of Sharjah reported in Burrows' letter 1745 of June 21.

2. We agree with you that the proposal is disquieting and we also agree that in default of any more attractive offer of our own, which we are not in a position to make, there is little we can do about it if the Ruler really wishes to go ahead.

3. As regards the school teachers, we are informed that Egypt is very short of men for the job. Those who come are likely to be of low calibre and will probably prove less capable of standing up to the climate than Palestinians have been found to be in the past. It might be worth while mentioning this to Saqr and suggesting that before he cuts adrift from all his existing local teachers he would be well advised to start in a small way with only two instead of six and see how things work out in practice.

4. The same principle would apply to the engineers. Saqr is unlikely to have sufficient demand or machinery for training for more than one, or at the most two, of the proposed engineers, and in this case also the advantages of starting in a small way could be emphasised.

5. The doctors are an even more difficult problem. We imagine that Saqr would not be averse to having a medical centre of his own as a counter-balance to the hospital in Dubai. But it is obviously going to upset the economics of McCauley's appointment and those of his assistants if cheaper competition is to be available close at hand. It seems necessary that in speaking to him we should harp on the difficulties Saqr will encounter in establishing and equipping clinics adequately for even low-grade doctors, and suggest that it might be better to hold over this offer until the recent increases in the staff of the Dubai hospital have had time to take effect.

6. You may also think it desirable to remind Saqr that as the Egyptian Government is not a charitable organisation they may be assumed to expect advantage from the proposal; that they are allies of the Saudis, whose interest in the Trucial Coast is well known to him; and that we rely on him to give us every support and help in the event of the presence of any of the Egyptians proving incompatible with our joint interests.

7. We are sending a copy of this letter to Tripp.

(A.C.I. Samuel).

C.A. Gault, Esq., O.B.E.,
Political Residency,
BAHRAIN.



Est. P.W.

E A1743/1 (A)

1012/9/55.
Confidential.

August 13, 1955.

WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF
HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S POLITICAL AGENCY
TRUCIAL STATES
DUBAI.

To: A.C.I. Samuel Esq.,
Eastern Department,
Foreign Office, S.W.1.

POLITICAL AGENCY,
TRUCIAL STATES,
DUBAI.

102
138

1012/9/55.

Confidential.

P.W.
Political Agency
Trucial States,
Dubai.
August 13, 1955.

N/A
I note from Samuel's letter to you, EA 1743/1 of July 29, that the line he suggested should be taken with the Ruler of Sharjah about Egyptian offers of teachers, engineers etc, corresponds with that which I in fact followed at my meeting with Shaikh Saqr on June 27 (reported to Mr.Burrows in my letter 1016/26/55 of June 29).

2. As you know, Shaikh Saqr is at present on holiday in the Lebanon. We do not know whether he has yet visited Cairo, as he had intended, or whether the Egyptians have pursued their offer. In any case, Shaikh Saqr promised me that he would tell Lt.Col.Kamal Abdul Hamad that any formal offer of help should be made through H.M.G. Since we have heard nothing from Cairo, it may well be that the Egyptians have not yet followed up their overtures.

3. I am sending a copy of this letter to Samuel at the Foreign Office.

(J.P.Tripp)

C.A. Gault Esquire., O.B.E.,
British Residency,
Bahrain.

1955

E

EASTERN DEPARTMENT

ARABIA

E A1743/2

FROM

Mr Bell
Kuwait
to Mr Fry

No.

17445/5/55

Dated

11 July

Received in
Registry—

18 July

Education in Kuwait

There is no sign at present
that Egyptian teachers are
spreading anti-West propaganda
in Kuwait

References to former relevant papers

- 1 - C.R. Dept.
DA10316/13

MINUTES

C.B.
207
Franklin
C.R. (M. Hume) 24/7 in.
Hume (M. Hume)

(Print)

(How disposed of)

Unless someone attends all the classes
given by the Egyptian teachers and listens for
an anti-Western "slant" it is difficult to
say categorically that there are no signs of it.
Mr Bell may be a little optimistic on
this point. The signs are likely to reveal
themselves later on, when the indoctrinated
generation reaches positions of responsibility. I
find it difficult to believe that Egyptian
teachers in Kuwait are completely objective in
their/

(Action
completed)

RA3
2/5

(Index)

17/11/56

References to later relevant papers

their attitude to the West. If they are they
are unique amongst Egyptians in this
respect.

2. I agree with previous minutes
(EA 10316/13)

~~(13)~~ that there is not much that can
be done about this problem, but we need
not delude ourselves that it does not exist.

Phillips
27/7.

as
29/7

Number of copies 1

Number of copies
of enclosures

17415/5/55

Confidential



Political Agency,
Kuwait.

11 July, 1855.

E A1743/2

Don Bunn

EA103/6/13

EA1743/1

The Political Resident's letters of June 20 and June 21 to you about approaches by the Egyptian Government to the Ruler of Sharjah and to the Bahrain Government call for comment from here about possible similar Egyptian approaches.

2. We have not heard of any approach by the Egyptian Government to the Government of Kuwait similar to that made to the Government of Bahrain. We hardly imagine that the Egyptian Government would think that such an approach to the Kuwait Government was necessary as the Kuwait educational system is now firmly integrated with the Egyptian and many young Kuwaitis already are sent to Egypt for further education by the Kuwait Government. As you know, this is an arrangement which grew up rapidly with the sudden expansion of the Kuwait educational system. It is an arrangement which we cannot hope to alter quickly; nor am I convinced that it is practicable to alter it at all. The great advantage, from the Kuwait point of view, which the Egyptian educational system has over the British is, of course, that it is conducted in the Kuwaitis' mother tongue. There are comparatively few Kuwaiti students with the knowledge and practice in English necessary to benefit from education in the United Kingdom and those who have it usually do go there for their further education. The remainder have the alternatives of Cairo and the American University at Beirut. We have not heard of many Kuwaitis going to Beirut recently but the well-known example of a Kuwaiti who has been there, Dr. Ahmad Khatib, does not suggest that that is a particularly good place for the further education of Kuwaitis. I believe that it is recognised that there is a communist influence in the American University and certainly there is a strong communist party in the Lebanon. In Egypt, on the other hand, the present regime have tried to reduce communist influence and propaganda.

3. There can be no doubt that the existence of a number of Egyptian teachers in Kuwait and Kuwaiti students in Egypt gives the Egyptian Government an opportunity of spreading anti-British and anti-Western propaganda among Kuwaitis should they wish to take it. There is no sign at present that they are using this opportunity. I think the only thing we can do about it is to hope that the British Council will succeed in extending British influence in educational circles, but their initial progress must necessarily be modest and slow.

4. We are not sure of the exact terms under which Egyptian teachers come here but they are certainly seconded from the Egyptian service and they continue to receive at least a portion if not all their Egyptian Government pay in addition to whatever the Kuwait Government may pay them.

L.A.C. Fry Esq., C.M.G., O.B.E.,
Eastern Department,
Foreign Office,
London, S.W.1.

/5. I am



5. I am sending a copy of this letter to Gault at Bahrain.

Yours ever

Gawroni

~~(G.W. Bell)~~

1955

E

EASTERN DEPARTMENT

ARABIA

EA1743/3

FROM Sir H. Tvedtjan,
Cairo

No. 1245

Dated September 12, 1955

Received in
Registry—September 13, 1955

Reports that Sheikh Sagan showed an interest in obtaining Egyptian teachers for Sharjah. I said he could see the Minister of Education on September 15. Wishes to know if he should say anything to the Sheikh to further the suggestion.
addressed) Bahrain no. 35
R) Dubai

References to former relevant papers

EA1743/1

MINUTES

We must await Bahrain's reply to Cairo which will presumably contain what they have already told Sagan.

JSP 13/9

(Print)

(How disposed of)

(Action completed)

(Index)

MR 14/9

6/27/26

References to later relevant papers

47524

CONFIDENTIAL

FROM CAIRO TO FOREIGN OFFICE

E

Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL
DISTRIBUTION

Sir H. Trevelyan

No. 1245

September 12, 1955

D. 6.46 p.m. September 12, 1955

R. 8.04 p.m. September 12, 1955

IMMEDIATE

CONFIDENTIAL

EA1743/3

Addressed to Bahrain telegram No. 35 of September 12.
Repeated for information to Foreign Office (Immediate)

Dubai

EA1743/1

Your letter 1745/1/55 of June 21.

When I returned Sheikh Saqr's call on September 12 he showed interest in obtaining Egyptian teachers for Sharjah, and mentioned that he would see the Minister of Education on September 15. He may intend discussing the offer described in your letter under reference.

2. Do you wish me to say anything to the Sheikh, e.g. that we will take the matter up on his behalf?

Foreign Office pass Immediate to Bahrain and routine to Dubai as my telegrams Nos. 35 and 5.

[Repeated to Bahrain and Dubai].

DISTRIBUTED TO:

Eastern Department

African Department

ADVANCE COPIES

Private Secretary

Sir H. Caccia

Mr. Shuckburgh

Head of Eastern Department

Resident Clerk

F F F F



E

EASTERN DEPARTMENT

ARABIA

✓
EA/743/4

1955

FROM Mr. Gault,
Bahrain

No. 674

Dated September 13

Received in
Registry—September 14

Egyptian teachers for Sharjah
Has advised Sheikh Sage against taking
on many teachers. Sheikh has promised the
Political Agent to tell Karel Abdel Harad that
any Special Egyptian offer should be made
through H.M. Government.
addressed, Cairo no. 34
P) Dubai

References

EA/743/3

MINUTES

I think the advice from Bahrain
is admirable and no comment is called for
from us at this stage.

John B. Denson
15/9

A-...
15/9

(Print)

(How disposed of)

Mr. Samuel.

(Action
completed)

emp
17/9

(Index)

for 17/1/56

E

CONFIDENTIAL

FROM BAHRAIN TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL
DISTRIBUTION

Mr Gault

No. 674

September 13, 1955.

D. 10.10 a.m. September 14, 1955

R. 8.40 a.m. September 14, 1955

PRIORITY

CONFIDENTIAL

Addressed to Cairo telegram No. 34 of September 13,
Repeated for information to Foreign Office,

Dubai,

EA 1743/3.

Your telegram 35: Sheikh Saqr.

(not to be)
Foreign Office instructions are that although in default of giving help ourselves we cannot oppose Egyptian offer, we should discourage Saqr by pointing out teachers will be of low calibre (due to shortage in Egypt itself) and that he would be well advised, if accepting the offer at all, to take on only one or two Egyptians and see how things work out.

2. We have followed this line and told Saqr that offer may involve political strings and in view especially of Egyptian-Saudi Arabian line up we rely on him to support us in case presence of Egyptians proves incompatible with our joint interests. He promised Political Agent to tell Kamal Abdel Hamad that any formal offer should be made through Her Majesty's Government.

3. The scarcity of Saqr's financial resources and the fact that we are underwriting development in his sheikhdom, give us right to be concerned in this proposal. While therefore I do not think we can or should prevent Saqr from seeing the Minister of Education and discussing offer himself I think it advisable that he should be accompanied by member of your staff to hold watching brief.

Foreign Office pass Cairo as my telegram No. 34.

[Repeated to Cairo]

DISTRIBUTED TO:

Eastern Department

African Department

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EASTERN DEPARTMENT

ARABIA

✓
EA1743/6

1955

FROM Sin H. Tzevelyan,
Cairo

No. 1317

Dated September 25

Received in
Registry— September 26

Reports on the decisions made by Sheikh Saqr.
The second report he gave was that (a) the
matter was to be settled by September 27 (b) he
would accept 4 or 5 teachers & a doctor from
Egypt unless British were prepared to pay for the
equivalent (c) he wished to see Sin H. Tzevelyan,
who will do so Sept. 26 at 12.45
add. Bahuan no. 40

References to former relevant papers

EA1743/4

MINUTES

sw -17
sm 20/9

(Print)

(How disposed of)

(Action
completed)EHP
28/9

(Index)

12/1/56

References to later relevant papers

E

Cypher/OTP

A1743/6

DEPARTMENTAL
DISTRIBUTION

Sir H. Trevelyan
No. 1317
September 25, 1955

D. 3.00 p.m. September 25, 1955
R. 3.30 p.m. September 25, 1955

IMMEDIATE
CONFIDENTIAL

Addressed to Bahrain telegram No. 40 of September 25.
Repeated for information to Foreign Office
Dubai

Sheikh Saqr.

EA-1743/4

Your telegram No. 34 arrived after meeting with Egyptian Minister of Education had taken place. Members of my staff subsequently called on Saqr twice, on the second occasion at his request. On the first occasion he said that:-

- (i) no decisions had been taken;
- (ii) he would inform us of any developments before departure;
- (iii) he would make British connexions clear to Egyptians.

On second occasion today he said that:-

- (i) he wanted to settle matter before leaving early on September 27;
- (ii) he would accept four or five teachers and a doctor from Egyptians unless British were willing to pay for equivalent;
- (iii) he wished to see me.

2. I will see him tomorrow at 1245. Grateful for urgent comments.

Foreign Office please pass (immediate) to Bahrain and routine to Dubai as my telegrams Nos. 40 and 4 respectively.

[Repeated to Bahrain and Dubai]

DISTRIBUTED TO:-

Eastern Department
African Department

ADVANCE COPIES:

Private Secretary
Sir H. Caccia
Mr. Shuckburgh
Head of Eastern Department
Resident Clerk

T T T

20 SEP 1955

1955

E
EASTERN DEPARTMENT

ARABIA

✓
EA 1743/7

FROM Mr. Gault,
Bahaim

No. 697

Dated September 25

Received in
Registry— September 26

Shirkh Saga

There can be no question of finding the equivalent number of teachers for H.T.C. as £5,000 has been spent on his new school. Suggests that the Shirkh be urged to compromise & accept one doctor & 2 teachers until wages & terms are discussed with Political Agent, Dubai (addressed), Cairo, 38

References to former relevant papers

EA 1743/6

MINUTES

The advice from Bahaim is sound.
We must await Sir H. Trevelyan's report on his interviews with the Shirkh.

(Print)

John B. Jensen

(How disposed of)

26/9

Mr. Samuel.

A-11
26/9

(Action completed)

EME
28/9

(Index)

6/12/42

References to later relevant papers

E

CONFIDENTIAL

FROM BAHRAIN TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Cypher/OTP

EA1743/7

DEPARTMENTAL
DISTRIBUTION

Mr. Gault

No. 697

September 25, 1955.

D. 12.45 a.m. September 25, 1955.

R. 10.25 p.m. September 25, 1955.

EMERGENCY
CONFIDENTIAL

EA1743/6

Addressed to Cairo telegram No. 38 of September 25
Repeated for information to Foreign Office Dubai

Your telegram No. 40: Sheikh Saqr.

There can, of course, be no question of our committing Her Majesty's Government to finding money for an equivalent number of teachers at the same time as we have spent £5,000 on building his new school and I think he might usefully be reminded of the fact. I suggest he should also be warned that Her Majesty's Government cannot, without full consideration, undertake to finance any of the consequential expenditure that acceptance of full Egyptian offer will entail. Indeed, his determination to settle the whole matter before September 27 seems quite inconsistent with his undertaking to the Political Agent in paragraph 2 of my telegram No. 34. I suggest you urge him to accept at this time as an experiment a token number e.g. one doctor and two teachers and to reserve acceptance of any larger number until he has had an opportunity of going into ways and means with the Political Agent, Dubai.

EA1743/4

Foreign Office pass Emergency Cairo as my telegram No. 38.

[Repeated to Cairo].

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Eastern Department

ADVANCE COPIES
Mr. Stuckburgh
Head of Eastern Department
Resident Clerk

B B B

1955

E

EASTERN DEPARTMENT

ARABIA

EA174 3/8

FROM Sir H. Trevelyan,
Cairo

No. 1337

Dated September 27

Received in
Registry— September 28Sheikh Saqr

Reports that the Sheikh plans to accept 2 teachers for English & one for agriculture, plus one doctor & one lady doctor. He himself was ready to pay expenses should they arise, & knew that any formal offer should be made through Her Majesty's Government. He asked if there was any objection to an Egyptian trade mission visiting Sharjah as well as Kuwait & Bahrain ^{add Bahrain 41}

References to former relevant papers

EA1743/7

MINUTES

This is as satisfactory as could be expected. Cairo will be sending a report on the trade mission to Kuwait and Bahrain if there is to be one.

(Print)

(How disposed of)

JBF 3/10

(Action
completed)RMR
4/10

(Index)

10/2/56

References to later relevant papers

47524

A1743/8

E

CONFIDENTIAL

FROM CAIRO TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Cypher/OTP.

DEPARTMENTAL DISTRIBUTION

Sir H. Trevelyan
No.1337

D. 5.57 p.m. September 27, 1955.

R. 7.34 p.m. September 27, 1955.

September 27, 1955

CONFIDENTIAL

Addressed to Bahrain telegram No.11 of September 27.

Repeated for information to Foreign Office
and Saving to Dubai.

Your telegram No.38.

E A1743 17.697 TO FO

Sheikh Saqr called on me on September 26. I spoke
on the lines of your telegram under reference.

2. Saqr said he planned to accept two teachers
for English and one for agriculture; also a doctor and
lady doctor if he could get them. He said that the
teachers would eventually replace others to whom he was
now paying a salary, but that in any case he was himself
ready to defray any consequential expenditure that might
arise. He fully understood that any formal offer should
be made through Her Majesty's Government and would follow
whatever procedure Bahrain and Kuwait adopted in similar
circumstances.

3. He also mentioned that Egyptians were planning
to send trade mission to Kuwait and Bahrain in November.
Would there be any objection to it visiting Sharjah?
I said that he would need to settle that with Gulf
authorities. (This is the first I have heard of a trade
mission. I am making enquiries.

Foreign Office please pass to Bahrain.

[Repeated to Bahrain]

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E

EASTERN DEPARTMENT

ARABIA

✓
EA 1743/9

1955

FROM

Mr. Bell,
Kuwait.

No.

206

Dated

8.10.55

Received in
Registry—

10.10.55

President of Education Dept. has opened central kitchen
erected by DC and William Press Partnership in Kuwait
for Department, to supply free meals to school children in
town and outlying villages.

References to former relevant papers

MINUTES

IPB. will arrange further
lib
11/10.

(Print)

(How disposed of)

(Action
completed)

572
13/10

(Index)

12/11/56

References to later relevant papers

47524

FROM KUWAIT TO FOREIGN OFFICE

15

En Clair

A1743/9

DEPARTMENTAL DISTRIBUTION

Mr. Bell

No: 206

October 8, 1955.

D: 1.45 p.m. October 8, 1955.

R: 12.49 p.m. October 8, 1955.

PRIORITY

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No: 206 of October 8

Repeated for information Saving to: Bahrain.

Beirut for B.M.E.O.

Information Officer.

Sheikh Abdullah Aljabir Assabah, President of Education Department, today opened central kitchen erected by DC and William Press Partnership in Kuwait for Department, to supply free meals to school children in town and outlying villages. He saw 34,000 sandwiches and 6,000 meals being prepared for despatch by refrigerated vans and also homogenized milk made from powder. Extra capacity for up to 14,000 meals a day.

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Information Department

Regional Advisers

Economic Relations Department

JJJJJ



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