Qatar in the American strategy 1900-1917

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Introduction

Qatar has occupied an important place in the American strategy since the beginning of the twentieth century, especially after the discovery of oil in it and in some Gulf regions. American oil companies sought to invest in the Qatari lands and tried to obtain fixed sites that serve their oil interests, but that desire collided with many obstacles. The most important of them are the prohibiting treaties and agreements that Britain imposed on sheikhs, princes and the Persian Gulf, which obliged them not to give up or rent part of their lands or grant concessions in them to any country without their consent.

Qatar was not outside these treaties, and its sheikh was not able to exceed those obligations that restrict his authority, because that represents a great adventure in his authority and standing, and it is very possible that Britain excludes him, like other Sheikhs of the Arab Gulf, as his rule is closely linked to his implementation of politics British, which transformed the entire Arabian Gulf region into a British lake throughout the first half of the twentieth century.

Because of the strategic location that Qatar has enjoyed, and the expectations of American oil companies that there are quantities of oil in them, these companies have made repeated attempts to breach the British embargo and seek to find a foothold in Qatar from time to time, despite the discovery of oil reserves in Oklahoma State (Oklahoma) in 1907, and the United States guaranteed important and adequate reserves.

Nevertheless, American oil companies, including the US State Department and the Washington government, rushed to throw all their weight to gain oil spheres of
influence, and prevented the British from closing the gates of the Arab Gulf against them under any pretext, and working to open the doors to their economy, whose appetite opened to the external oil reserves to boost their buried reserves in The bottom of their land.

The research aims to shed light on the importance of Qatar in the contemporary American strategy that it initially tried to push its oil companies to as a first step to extend its political influence, so the years that stretched between the thirties of the twentieth century until the end of World War II formed the preliminary stage of American influence in Qatar, while it formed The following years, until Qatar gained its political independence in 1971, is a new stage in the orientations of the United States of America toward it, as the latter realized the importance of Qatar with regard to its interests, and the effective role it can play at the regional and international levels, as it is a model for Ululation in a small area and its inhabitants with an economic and political influence of the course of events.

Research Structure:

The research was divided into an introduction, two studies and a conclusion. The first topic dealt with a historical background of the trends of the United States of America towards Qatar since the beginning of the twentieth century, and the American oil companies were able to obtain multiple investments in Qatar in the thirties until the end of the Second World War, and the second topic dealt with the American trends towards Qatar From 1945 until Qatar gained its independence in 1971. The conclusion has written down the conclusions of the research.

The first topic: Qatar in American strategy since the first half of the twentieth century in 1945

The aspirations of the United States of America began heading towards Qatar since the beginning of the twentieth century, following the discovery of oil in the area (the Solomon Mosque) southwest of Persia in 1908, so the enthusiasm of the American oil companies that tried to find a place in the areas adjacent to that region Because she expected that there will be large oil reserves, and that Qatar would be among the regions in which she expected the presence of oil resources (1).
Britain tried to close any port for the entry of American oil companies to Qatar and other Gulf emirates, so it concluded with the Sheikh of Qatar Abdullah bin Jassim Al Thani (1913-1949) an agreement in 1916 stipulating that no concessions or oil monopolies on the Qatari lands be granted to any company Foreigner without the consent of the British government (2), and Britain confirmed the content of the agreement when I took a pledge of it in 1922, saying: "I am writing this letter of my own accord to pledge to your sovereignty that if there is hope for oil in my lands, I will not be given a concession to any foreigner Oh God, except the one whom the appointed The British High Government ")(3).

The American oil companies did not fill in the pledges that Sheikh Abdullah bin Jassim gave to the British, because they promised that the variables produced by the post-World War I era, and the exit of the United States of America from them as a military, political and economic force (4), pushed them with all determination to search for oil concessions in one of the most vital regions in the world, namely the Arab Gulf region.

The beginnings of American interest in Qatar

Frank Holmes, an officer in the British army and mining engineer, who attracted his attention to loose Gulf oil and sparked his imagination in the discovery, richness and adventure, was able to visit Qatar in 1922 in an attempt to meet its sheikh and obtain an oil concession for the Eastern General Company known as ( The Syndicate (5) (Eastern and General Syndicate Co.), but his endeavor did not produce anything to mention, because Sheikh Abdullah Bin Thani (6) feared the reaction of the British political resident due to the promises and pledges he made to the British government through him not to grant any concession Without her consent (7).

Holmes' visit to Qatar was an attempt to feel the pulse and learn the reactions of the British political resident, who was not based in Doha, but was in Bahrain, as Holmes was so smart that he did not fear that the ruler of Qatar did not have anything from his country, and that all Matters, especially those related to oil, from his powers, however, did not lose anything when he knocked on the door of the Sheikh of Qatar and found it closed because he did not knock it through the British resident, who alone had the right to allow anyone to meet the Qatari Sheikh face to face.
Holmes' preoccupation with the ruler of Qatar did not prevent him from returning to the ball again, especially since Qatar had not discovered any oil fields in it, nor was a preliminary survey conducted to find out whether its coasts included oil stored inside it or not, however, pre-emption The events and obtaining sufficient information about how to enter the Qatari portal remained a happy dream that Holmes entertained and worried, so he submitted an application to the British Political Resident in 1923 in order to be allowed to meet the Sheikh of Qatar to obtain an oil concession in the region, but the Political Resident was aware that Holmes wanted a gateway to enter Qatar, so his reaction was negative, and he did not Holmes aspires to achieve something (8).

After five years, the American oil companies were making many attempts to gain an oil concession in Qatar, until they finally had the opportunity through an agreement (the Red Line), and they were signed on the thirty-first of July 1928, according to which American companies had the right to enter the Arab Gulf region And invest in it (9).

The United States of America increased its rush to Qatari oil in 1932, which made the British Foreign Office subject to severe criticism because of its indifference to face the dangerous rush that was being made by the Americans. For example, the British Subcommittee on Middle East Affairs confirmed that the British Foreign Office’s lack of interest in what The Americans seek it in Qatar and the coast of Oman will lead to the loss of Britain the two regions in favor of American influence (10).

Thus, it can be said that the competition showed the American and British oil companies, such as a motive for heading towards Qatari oil. When Holmes and his company renewed their interest in obtaining an oil concession in Qatar, the British Anglo-Persian Oil Company asked the Qatari Sheikh Abdullah bin Jassim Al Thani to grant it an oil concession within Qatar And, in fact, I obtained it on the twenty-fifth of August 1932, and it included conditions that were more important to determine the period of exploration for two years, and that the British company pay the amount of (1500) rupees to the sheikh per month during that period (11).

The process of obtaining the British company an oil concession within Qatar sparked the American oil companies that saw this as an exclusion, and it started, with great support from the US State Department, to move towards the Sheikh of Qatar, which
prompted Trenchard Fowle, the British political agent in the Persian Gulf to visit Sheikh Abdullah bin Jassim on November 12, 1933, and in turn, he told him to inform the British government if the companies of the United States of America applied to obtain oil concessions in Qatar, and the necessity not to bow to their pressures and material temptations, because this would prompt Britain to enter in a competition Sadiyah with the Washington government, and the Qatari Sheikh will be the first responsible for that (12).

The restrictions imposed by Britain through its political resident in the Persian Gulf on the Sheikh of Qatar were the main objective of it to close the region that has become more important than before after the discovery of oil in the face of American oil companies, because the London government was aware that the Americans had paid their oil companies as a first line to enter them To the region, and those companies are not private capitalist companies but rather companies that have government support, so the Washington government was trying to break the restrictions of the Sheikh of Qatar and circumvent him by luring him in various ways, but he did not have the ability to maneuver the political and play on the contradictions of the major powers And its oil companies, which kept him captive of the British mold and honest outlet for its policies in the region.

The subsequent events proved the validity of what the British diplomat expected, which realized that the American companies’ acquisition of any foothold in the Gulf region via Qatar would later push them to move on to Sheikh Abdullah and try to force him to grant them oil concessions, and indeed those expectations proved their validity, as soon the company obtained Standard Oil of California on a oil concession in Bahrain and Al-Ahsa in 1933, and vigorously sought another concession in Qatar through a memorandum sent to its Sheikh in December 1933, in which it requested that it be observed in granting the concession as it took into account British oil companies (13).

The American offers for the Sheikh of Qatar formed a better case than the offers of British oil companies, so the Sheikh of Qatar hesitated to reject them because he found in it a benefit for his country, in addition to that, Abdul Aziz bin Saud, King of Saudi Arabia, advised him to consider American companies because they offer better
offers than British companies' offers (14). However, the ruler of Qatar hesitated a lot, and was forced to respond to British interests (15).

These American moves raised the British Ministry of India and prompted it to move strongly on the source of the political decision in London. Perhaps in the memorandum sent by the Ministry on December 16, 1933 to the British Foreign Office, there is evidence of that. It stated: “The Sheikdom of Qatar is of importance to Britain because of its geographical location. On the southern coast of the Arabian Gulf, and the establishment of any non-British oil company in Qatar, especially if it is an American, will have a bad reaction sooner or later on the position of His Majesty the British, and that this will lead to a threat to Britain’s position in the areas located on the coast of Oman” (16).

On the other hand, the Sheikh of Qatar Abdullah bin Jassim Al Thani remained confined between the hammer of British companies and the anvil of American companies and the pressures of Ibn Saud who was not interested in granting the oil concession to the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, and through those gates and directions things were going on, the British government was seeing that The companies of the United States of America on the oil concession from the Sheikh of Qatar means an extension of their interests in the region in the event of disturbances in it, which will consolidate their influence in them forever, because the Americans cannot leave their oil interests subject to political turmoil without moving a resident Toward it, while the United States of America believed that the British influence remained inside Qatar through the authority of the political resident, a wall that repelled it and its companies that would remain far from that vital region, and that Britain, under the pressure of its oil companies, would announce protection to Qatar to face Saudi threats aimed at To own areas of southern Qatar and their desire to annex them to their lands on the one hand (17), and to prevent US companies from finding a foothold in Qatar as a first stage towards another competition in the Persian Gulf on the other hand.

The British government did not leave the Sheikh of Qatar the slightest amount of flexibility in order to consider choosing which is better in order to grant it oil concessions in his country, so I practiced the harshest types of pressure on him, and he was forced by virtue of his weakness, and the strength of those pressures to reject the American requests submitted by the California company, despite the multiplicity
of its temptations, and In the end, the Anglo-Persian British Company responds to this, so the American efforts failed to gain a foothold in Qatar, and the British benefited from the results of that thanks to the pressure exerted by their political resident in the Persian Gulf who went on the seventeenth of April In 1935 L. Doha on board a warship to meet Sheikh Abdullah and lead the negotiations with him, the result of which was the signing of the agreement of the eleventh of May 1935, which included that the concession period be (75) years, and that it covers the whole of Qatar in terms of oil for the company, and Britain guarantees Qatar to protect its land in front of The Saudi threat that he was facing (18), recognition of Sheikh Hamad bin Abdullah Al Thani as crown prince, and that disputes between foreign nationals and nationals of non-Muslim countries and residents of Qatar be resolved in accordance with a special agreement in exchange for Britain to meet Sheikh Abdullah's military demands of weapons and artillery and other vehicles To confront Jamat Ibn Saud and the nomadic tribes (19).

The acceptance by the United States of America of American oil companies obtaining oil concessions in Qatar did not comply with the British, but rather was due to the political developments that were taking place in the international scene at the time, which foreshadowed a new era of events after the Nazi party came to power in Germany in 1933, And the aspirations of that party resulted in an expansionary desire and an attempt to change the map of the world in line with the calls to find a place for Germany under the sun, and the accompanying fascist moves of Italy and its desire to occupy Abyssinia in 1935, which prompted the Americans to read what is happening on the ground readers Minutes, and try not to enter into conflict and compete with Britain's oil interests, making the recent intervention with her in front of the block rather than rivalry agreement, Vistvid that the Germans on the one hand, and the Italian fascists on the other.

On the other hand, Sheikh Abdullah bin Qasim Al Thani, the ruler of Qatar, realized that giving the American companies the oil concession would not achieve what he promised Britain if the company obtained the concession in 1935, which is standing by his side in his struggle with Ibn Saud about stabilizing the borders between the two countries, Indeed, Britain entered with Ibn Saud in a dispute during the years leading up to the Second World War, as Britain is a protector of Qatar on the issue of the Qatari-Saudi borders without reaching a small result (20).
The granting of the Qatari Sheikh oil concession to the British company led to the establishment of the Qatar Petroleum Development Company Limited, which became subsidiary of the Iraq Petroleum Company, and which is made up of the shareholders of the company themselves, and with the same shares. The ownership of the concession was transferred from the Anglo-Persian Oil Company to the new company with the approval of the British government, and was informed The Sheikh of Qatar by that conversion (21), and in that way companies in the United States of America were able to enter into the oil concession in Qatar through their participation in the Iraq Oil Company (22).

The second topic: Qatar in the American strategy (1945 - 1971)

American companies did not accept defeat in front of British oil companies, and the Second World War came to pay its final results in Britain after the war ended its ranks to a second-class colonial state, and the United States of America turned into a strong first country, which has serious consequences for the oil interests that were Re-arranging them in a new way that is commensurate with the results of the war, as calls have increased for the distribution of the economic map of the major countries in proportion to the military strength of those countries and their military victories, and that is one of the most important lessons of history. big fish cannot show mercy to those who are weak in the open sea, even if they are of their own kind. Then friendship relations declined to be replaced by foundations of interests that do not know a permanent friend or a steadfast enemy.

Accordingly, the United States of America did not accept the profits it received from the Iraq Petroleum Company, and announced its contribution to that company in October 1946, and the Red Line Agreement (23) was canceled, and it was doing the same work separately by my company (Standard Oil of New Jersey). (Standard Oil. Of New Jersey) and (Socony Vakom Co.), in cooperation with the Near East Development Corporation (24).

After the Second World War, American interests were no longer subject to any country that dominated the Arab Gulf region, especially Britain. The war brought down Britain’s prestige and previous strength, and brought it out militarily and economically weak, so that the United States left the London government to exercise its hegemony over a region The Arab Gulf has become a legacy of the past and its
past heritage, and the data generated by the war imposed on reality new results that the American capitalists could not condone, or leave them to emotions, so new arrangements emerged that obligated them to interact with it, the first of which was to remove any competition British through their path, and their access to Gulf oil, including Qatari oil, which was not within their reach before the war, and this was one of the most important priorities of their new role commensurate with the size of their economic and military power, and American oil companies practically embodied their desire to obtain oil concessions throughout The Arab Gulf, and the lack of space for any other competing company for it, especially after geological surveys were conducted in the whole of Qatar, so pits were drilled in the peninsula and (58) wells were drilled between the years (1948-1949), (48) of which were produced And of high quality oil in terms of density and quality (25).

It was natural that the interests of the United States of America clashed with its British counterpart sooner or later, because the areas of its oil activities were similar, and the two worked in one working field, the fields of the Arab Gulf, and this actually happened when the American Aramco oil company operating in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia objected to the operations carried out by the Iraq Petroleum Company in the disputed region between Qatar and Saudi Arabia, because it was considered an area of oil influence affiliated to it, and as a result of that, the drilling operations that the British companies had come a long way due to the Saudi border dispute - Cat Irrigation, one of the most important aspects of which was the presence of oil in conflict areas (26).

The problem of the Saudi-Qatari border has emerged to the surface as part of the struggle over oil. Although Qatar’s Sheikh Abdullah bin Jassim Al Thani had previously signed an agreement with Ibn Saud in September 1933, in which he pledged not to grant him any oil concession in the interior lands For Qatar, and it does not exceed the concessions granted by the city of Doha, because Britain found in the agreement an entry for American companies to Qatar, as the companies operating in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia were American companies, and the British government warned Qatar that Ibn Saud is not only seeking to swallow Qatar's sheikhdom, but rather paves the way To swallow up all the little sheikhdoms in the bay also (27) and he shall rise Thereby serving the American oil companies.
The year 1949 was a busy year for American companies to obtain oil concessions in Qatar. On June 8, 1949, the Superior Oil Company obtained a joint oil concession with the American Central Mining and Investment Company in the flooded areas of Qatar’s seawater for a period of 65 years. General, and that agreement included the following (28):

1- Only the two companies have the right to prospect, drill, develop and sell oil extracted from under the waters of the Arabian Gulf in the territorial waters of Qatar.

2- The payment to the Sheikh of Qatar is in Indian rupee (29).

3- The Qatari sheikh receives an amount of half a million rupees upon signing the agreement directly, and an amount of one million rupees annually after a year from the date of signing the agreement.

In contrast, the British protests by the Qatar Petroleum Company, affiliated to the Iraq Petroleum Company, and its assertion that the region that was granted to the two American companies fall within the scope of its concessions were not successful, because the international arbitrators who were chosen to consider the British protests gave the right to Qatar in late January 1950, so the two companies took The Americans explored for oil on the Qatari seabed, but they did not find what encouraged them to continue to obtain land formations indicating the presence of oil reserves, and so they gave up the concession (30).

The failure of the franchisees in 1949 to prevent the Americans from obtaining their desired way from the Qatari oil did not prevent the American company Superior returning to the ball again in September 1952, as a result of that attempt to sign an agreement with the Qatari ruler Sheikh Ali bin Abdullah, who assumed power after his father in 1949, the agreement included the following (31):

1- The company undertakes to pay 50% to the Sheikh of Qatar from the profit arising from the exported oil, and from the asphalt, azocrit, and natural gas produced by the company in Qatar, free of water and foreign materials.

2- The company undertakes to pay an income tax to the Sheikh of Qatar on all the above-mentioned items.
3- If the total amounts payable as income tax for Qatar in any year with respect to transactions in exported oil, natural gas and asphalt exported during the previous year when they were added to the due concession payments are less than an amount equivalent to 50% of the profit originating in Qatar on the exported oil and on asphalt and gas The natural source is that the company pays the Sheikh of Qatar in sterling currency an amount equal to the annual deficiency and this is called (settlement payment).

4- The company pays an amount of one million pounds sterling in the event that the new agreement remains in force after 1952, unless a force majeure stops the company's operations or becomes idle during all or any part of the same year.

In the same year, the Shell Co., a subsidiary of the Royal Dutch Shell Company, was able to obtain the same concession that the American Superior Company abandoned, and the new concession included marine areas of 10,000 square miles for a period of Seventy-five years, and that the company shares the profits equally with the Sheikh of Qatar, and that the company pays the government of Qatar an amount of (260,000) pounds, and according to these conditions the company has carried out its work since 1953 (32).

In order to enhance the oil presence of the United States of America in Qatar, the Shell Qatar Company was established in Doha in 1954, and it started its oil business in various regions within the Qatari lands, but it did not achieve significant successes as was the case with other companies such as the American Oil Company Continental, which Its concession in 1963 included eight thousand square miles in the sea and on the Qatari land after it was abandoned by Qatar Petroleum Company Limited and Shell Qatar and lands previously not granted its concession to others (33).

Thus, it was not until the year 1968 that the United States of America was able to exploit the British financial difficulties after the end of the Second World War to displace it from the economic field, and to replace it in the Arab Gulf region. In the Second World War (34), as the actual devaluation of the British pound greatly in the world led to a decrease in the nominal value of British stocks abroad, which forced them to sell to the United States of America, which strengthened the economy Merike on the one hand, and it was an indication of the collapse of the British economy from the second hand (35).
Prior to the British withdrawal from the Arab Gulf region, the American companies were able to invest the Qatari oil fields and obtain vast oil concessions in them until they reached 47% of the oil investments in the entire region (36), and the American oil companies enjoyed great capital potential and the ability to invest their capital even if She hid behind other companies, as is the case when the American capital was hidden behind Japanese oil companies known as the “new companies” that entered the field of oil exploration in the Arab Gulf region, and gave the best offers in the 50/50 profit for Oil concessions in flooded lands in Qatar and other Gulf countries. On March 2, 1969, the Japanese consortium of four companies (Fuji) entered into negotiations with the Qatari government that resulted in approval to grant them the right to explore for oil in marine waters located in eastern Qatar (37).

After finding the capabilities available to Japanese companies, the American companies were forced to give them the opportunity to work in Qatar for many reasons, the most important of which is that the American oil companies did not want to venture their capital in a project that may not produce oil or their technical activities may not lead to oil investments or discoveries and thus Their risk is wasted, and the other is that Japanese companies agreed with the United States of America to give American companies their full support not to object to their activities, provided that Japanese companies have the upper hand in the discoveries that will come in the later stages to America, In other words that the Japanese companies will open the way for American companies as if there are oil fields or ground encouraging configurations in flooded areas or other or not, and then the US will benefit from those oil companies experiences that convey the Japanese-American (38).

This did not prevent the entry of Japanese companies into the field of competition over Qatari oil in the United States of America from the oil competition. The (Houston Texas American Oil Company) obtained a concession in March 1970, and its activities in the Qatari regional waters amounting to nine hundred square kilometers northwest of Qatar were determined, and included The agreement includes the following (39):

1. That the concession area decrease to a quarter after three years, to half after six years, and after eight years to 30% of the original concession area.

2. That the company pays $13.5 when signing with 50% of the profits paid.
3. The Qatari government has the right to participate with 50% of the company’s shares.

Thus, the United States of America realized that the proper supply of oil, which was a vital component in the military force that achieved victory in the Second World War, remained the decisive element in the conflict that followed that war, and was a motivation for its influence to continue, especially after the United States of America had the advantage in a region The Arab Gulf, as a result of the impact of the British withdrawal from it in 1971 (40), which indicated its impact on the events in the Arab Gulf region in the 1970s, which cast a shadow over Qatar as it was reflected in the largest country in the Gulf in the Arab world, which is the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Conclusion

Any accurate analysis of the activities of the United States of America in Qatar during the period that preceded the British withdrawal from the Persian Gulf could not be launched except through the smell of oil that smelt from under the waters, coasts and Qatari lands, since it was oil that first brought the Americans to that The strategic region of the Gulf was an important and fundamental element behind which American oil interests rushed and dragged after them American policy makers, who had no way but to remove everyone who was standing in their way, so the bottom line was that they forced their British allies yesterday to leave the region The Americans were at that sensitive stage in the history of the Arab Gulf smart, because they did not provoke the people of that region where the national tide was interacting in Arab countries close to them, and they suggested to them that they were against the tripartite aggression against Egypt in 1956, and they did not They bring with them tools for drilling and drilling ambushes weapons and military equipment, so that their name is not associated with the invasion and occupation as is the case for other Portuguese, Dutch, French, and Englishmen, but they postponed this step to later stages. It has the slave of peoples, and the element of temptation that was and still attracts the most distant noses.
Search margins

(1) For details see: Tawfiq Younan Abdullah, Oil revenues and the system of use in the countries of the Arabian Gulf, unpublished doctoral thesis, College of Administration and Economics - University of Baghdad, 1993, pp. 51-54.

(2) Talib Muhammad Wahim, The British-American Competition for the Arab Gulf Oil and the position of the Arabs in the Gulf from 1928-1939, Baghdad, 1983, p. 287


(3) Muhammad Labib Shuqair and the Owner of Gold, Petroleum Agreements and Contracts in the Arab Countries, Part 1, Cairo, 1960, p. 29.


(6) Frank Holmes: a New Zealand-born adventurer, a British national, worked as an officer in the British army during World War I, and originally worked as a mining engineer, who was responsible during the war for buying meat for British forces present in Iraq, which gave him the freedom to roam the Arabian Gulf and visit Her sheikhdoms. For details seen:


(7) Syndicate: This company was established by Frank Holmes and another group of Americans in the 1920s, and it was aimed at obtaining oil concessions in the Arab Gulf region. For details, see: Mazen Al-Bandak, The Story of Oil, Beirut, 1974, p. 65.

(8) He assumed power after his father, Sheikh Jassim, in 1913 and continued until 1949. For details, see:


(10) Ibrahim Muhammad Ibrahim Shahdad, The relationship between oil companies and the Arab Gulf countries developed from the first concession decades until 1973, Qatar, 1985, p. 130.


(22) Ibn Saud was threatening the Sheikh of Qatar from time to time, so he demanded that the borders be fixed with him, especially his call to place (Khor Al-Adeed) and (Jabal Nakhsh) under Saudi control because he realized the presence of an oil field there, but Britain rejected Ibn Saud's demands, and proposed instead There are other borders that leave it (Jabal Nakhsh) for Qatar and (Khor Al-Adeed) to Abu Dhabi. For details see: Joseph Sullivan, British-Gulf Relations, translation of the Research and Information Center, Baghdad, 1984, pp. 388-389.


(27) That agreement was signed on July 31, 1928, in which the shareholding parties in the Turkish Oil Company, which I exchanged shares for, the Iraq Petroleum Company on June 8, 1929, pledged that the company alone would have the right to obtain oil concessions in the territories under the former Ottoman Empire. Those lands were defined on a map attached to the agreement and marked with a red line, with the exception of Egypt, Kuwait and (Khanna Oil) in Iraq, and Qatar Oil Concessions accordingly became the share of the Iraq Petroleum Company. For details see: Ahmad Al-Abbas, Oil Documents in Iraq, Baghdad, 1975, pp. 100-110.

(28) Hamid Abd Hammadi Dahi al-Dulaimi, Previous Source, p. 97.


(33) The Indian Rupee was equivalent to (75) fils.


(37) Suleiman Saeed Al-Shammari, American Activity in the Arab Gulf, Kuwait, 2004, p. 128


(41) Khalil Hussein Muhammad Ali, previous source, p. 115.

(42) Abdul-Aziz Suleiman al-Otaibi, previous source, p. 113; Suleiman Hamid al-Anzi, previous source, p. 125.

(44) George Lieberman, Oil and his Role in the American Impact on the World, Translation of the Research and Information Center, Baghdad, 1984, pp. 199-200.

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Third: The published documents:


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